

Annual report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1913 : together with an abstract of the Annual Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health / Leicestershire County Council.

Contributors

Leicestershire (England). County Council

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Leicestershire County Council.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
FOR THE YEAR 1913.

TOGETHER WITH AN
Abstract of the Annual Reports
of the District Medical Officers
of Health.

AND A
SPECIAL REPORT
ON
Isolation Hospital Accommodation.

Presented to the County Council, November 11th, 1914.

LEICESTER :
W. THORNLEY & SON, "VICTORIA PRESS," BOWLING GREEN STREET,

INDEX.

	PAGE
Adoptive Acts ..	50
Alcoholism ..	43
Area ..	7
Births ..	8
Bye-laws ..	50
Canal Boats ..	59
Cancer ..	43
Cirrhosis of the Liver ..	43
Chicken Pox ..	42
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ..	42
Common Lodging Houses ..	61
Congenital Debility ..	43
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops ..	60
Deaths ..	9
„ Zymotic ..	12
Diarrhoea ..	39
Diphtheria ..	23
Disinfection ..	46
Food Supply (milk) ..	51
Food and Drugs ..	72
Heart Disease ..	43
Hospital Accommodation ..	46
Housing of Working Classes ..	73
Impetigo ..	42
Infantile Mortality ..	13
Infectious Diseases Notification ..	16
Isolation and Hospital Accommodation ..	46
Measles ..	35
Meat Inspection ..	56
Membranous Croup ..	23

URBAN ..	101
Ashby-de-la-Zouch ..	102
Ashby Woulds ..	104
Coalville ..	106
Hinckley ..	108
Loughborough ..	110
Market Harborough ..	112
Melton Mowbray ..	114
Oadby ..	115
Quorn ..	117
Shepshed ..	118
Thurmaston ..	120
Wigston ..	121

	PAGE
Midwives Act ..	63
Mumps ..	42
Meteorology ..	49
Notification Act ..	45
Notification of Births Act ..	58
Notifications of Infectious Disease ..	16
Offensive Trades ..	59
Overcrowding ..	67
Phthisis ..	32
Poliomyelitis ..	42
Population ..	8
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 ..	45
Puerperal Fever ..	31
Reports ..	7
Respiratory Diseases ..	43
Scarlet Fever ..	17
Scavenging ..	68
School Closures ..	44
Sewage Disposal ..	88
Sewerage, etc. ..	88
Slaughter Houses ..	60
Small Pox ..	17
Statistics ..	8
Tuberculosis ..	32
Typhoid Fever ..	28
Vagrants and Tramps ..	62
Water Supply ..	94
Whooping Cough ..	38
Working Classes, Housing of ..	73
Zymotic Deaths ..	12

RURAL ..	123
Ashby-de-la-Zouch ..	124
Barrow-on-Soar ..	126
Belvoir ..	128
Billesdon ..	130
Blaby ..	131
Castle Donington ..	133
Hallaton ..	135
Hinckley ..	136
Loughborough ..	137
Lutterworth ..	139
Market Bosworth ..	141
Market Harborough ..	143
Melton Mowbray ..	145

TABLES.

- 0.—Averages of Notifications and Deaths with the case fatality per cent, 1903-1912, with the corresponding figures for this year.
- 1.—Shewing Area, Census Population, 1911; number of Inhabited Houses; average rate of persons per house in 1911; and Isolation Hospitals.
- 2.—Shewing Estimated Population and Vital Statistics.
- 3.—Shewing Infectious Diseases Notified and number of Cases Removed to Hospitals.
- 4.—Shewing Causes of, and Ages at, Death.
- 5.—Infant Mortality—causes of, and ages at Death.
- 6.—Sanitary Inspectors' Reports.
- 7.—Factories and Workshops Act, 1901, relating to Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Home-work.

APPENDIX.

- 1.—Summary of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.
- 2.— „ „ Early Notification of Births Act, 1907.
- 3.— „ „ Housing Town Planning etc. Act, 1909.
- 4.—Loans to Local Authorities in this County.
- 5.—Isolation Hospital Accommodation (Special Report.)

The County
Sanitary and Housing Committee,
1914.

CHARLES GOODACRE, Esq. (Chairman).

Black, J. W.
Cope, T. (*ex-officio*)
Dalgliesh, 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.
Topham, L. T.
Turville-Petre, O. H.
Warner, E. H.
Whitwell, H. J.

Officers of the Medical Department, 1914.

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:

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).

SKINNER, Miss E. M. (Barrow-on-Soar District).

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

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

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

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.

REPORT.

HEALTH OFFICES,
GREY FRIARS,
LEICESTER.

3rd October, 1914.

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 1913, this making the sixteenth of such Reports I have published. The Report also contains a Summary of the Annual Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health for the several Urban and Rural Districts in the County, which Summary makes the twenty-fourth thus issued.

The population estimated to be living in the County in the middle of the year 1913 was 254,775; it was 104,062 in the Urban and 150,713 in the Rural Districts. The natural increase over last year's estimate was 2,667; in the Urban it was 1,152, and 1,515 in the Rural Districts. One individual Sanitary District suffered a natural decrease—this was the Belvoir Rural, and the decrease was 10.

The Birth rate was estimated to be 22·7 per thousand net. This is 0·1 below last year's figure, which was then the lowest on record. A still further low record for the County has, therefore, been created in this respect; but it is, nevertheless, better than the record for Rural England and Wales by 0·4. The Urban rate was 23·6, and the Rural 22·2. Reference to the Birth Rate Chart in the Report shews at a glance how the rate has decreased during each year of the past decennium.

I do not publish such a satisfactory Death rate as that for last year; nor such a good one as the one for Rural England and Wales. The County net Death rate was 12·3, against 11·9 last year; the corresponding figure for England and Wales being 12·1. In the Urban and Rural Districts the rates were 12·5 and 12·1 respectively. The "run" of the County general mortality for each of the last ten years is shewn in the Chart published in the Report. The much larger number of Diarrhoeal deaths has been mainly responsible for this year's increased rate.

I regret that last year's record as regards Infantile Mortality—which rate is the lowest ever recorded—has suffered a set-back. Notwithstanding this, however, the County is in a comparatively better position than Rural England and Wales. This year's rate for Leicestershire was 94 per thousand registered net births, against 81 last year, and 96 for Rural England and Wales. The increase over last year's Return is attributable to the high number of infants who died from Diarrhoeal diseases. In comparing yearly Returns under this heading it must not be forgotten that the climatic conditions greatly govern Infantile Mortality, and the rate, therefore, cannot be expected to be anything but a fluctuant.

The Zymotic Death rate is the same as that published last year, viz., 0·7, and this is quite a satisfactory one. The increase in Diarrhoeal deaths has been counterbalanced by a decrease in those from Measles, Whooping Cough, and Scarlet Fever. In one individual Zymotic disease only was our Death rate in excess of that for Rural England and Wales,

and that was Diphtheria. It is a peculiar circumstance that this particular disease has always been unfavourable to our County.

The question of Housing the Working Classes has been the subject of a large amount of work during the year in every District throughout the County. A great deal of time has been given to the inspection of houses under the Regulations of the Local Government Board. In the matter of house accommodation, I published a Report in January, this year (1914), giving detailed statistics of the actual conditions prevailing in the various tenements in each parish in the County, and it is hoped that that record will be of value to the Sanitary Authorities generally, and a useful guide to them in deciding what is to be done in the different Parishes in their own Districts.

At the time of writing this Introductory, the Royal Assent has just been given to the Milk and Dairies' Bill. The Act will come into force on January 1st, 1915. It is hoped that under this new Legislation the provision of a wholesome and pure milk supply will be secured.

The sale of sound and wholesome meat is as necessary as the sale of pure milk. There is no doubt that this subject demands much more attention than it receives at the present time. It would be an excellent practice for Sanitary Inspectors to make a point, as far as possible, of carrying out *routine inspections of Slaughter Houses when killing is in progress*, when any disease present in the carcase would then be more readily detected. There is some difficulty in this respect as far as the Rural Areas are concerned, but I would suggest that it is possible—and certainly very desirable—to arrange routine inspections of different Parishes periodically. That there is need for a greater supervision of the food supply cannot be denied.

As regards the general sanitary conditions, there are one or two points which need emphasising:—The privy midden, at this age, is an abomination, and its abolition should be the order of the day. Offensive accumulations in rural farm-yards are to be seen very frequently all over the County, and these, as well as the privy middens, are a danger to health in more than one respect—they must greatly endanger the water supplies by reason of the liquid filth percolating through the ground (for most of the yards are unpaved), they produce an ideal breeding place for flies, which, in their turn, distribute the seeds of communicative diseases broadcast through the country, and they are a nuisance by reason of the foul emanations to which they give rise.

There is a great need in some Districts for a more thorough means of disinfection. There ought to be a steam apparatus available for every Sanitary Area, and the need for this is being felt more and more. A combination of Districts for this purpose might be satisfactorily arranged, and the whole of the County thereby provided for. Every well ordered Sanitary District should be in possession of such an appliance.

The scheme for the treatment of Phthisis in the County Sanatorium and Dispensaries is now open to all classes, whether insured or not.

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. Of this total 39,801 are included in 12 Urban and 484,396 in 13 Rural Districts.

On September 30th, 1913, of the year under review, the parish of Oadby, formerly in the Blaby Rural District, became an Urban District. The area affected was 2,164 acres, with a (now) estimated population of 2,806.

District Reports.—The following Tabular Statements shew the dates on which the different District Reports were received in the County Public Health Department. All but one (that of the Belvoir Rural) are printed, and are practically of one uniform size. This latter is a great convenience, and I am indebted to the District Medical Officers of Health for adopting my suggestions thereon. I have repeatedly expressed the hope that the Belvoir Report "next year" will be printed. It is the only one now left out!

The dates on which the various District Reports were received by me are shewn below:—

URBAN.	RURAL.
Ashby July 28	Ashby March 31
Ashby Woulds August 19	Barrow May 30
Coalville March 5	Belvoir March 16
Hinckley April 8	Billesdon May 22
Loughborough March 30	Blaby June 17
Market Harborough July 24	Castle Donington June 5
Melton May 7	Hallaton May 5
Oadby April 10	Hinckley May 30
Quorn May 8	Loughborough April 3
Shepshed April 17	Lutterworth May 22
Thurmaston May 30	Market Bosworth April 28
Wigston April 8	Market Harborough March 6
	Melton May 16

I wish to thank the District Medical Officers of Health again for their co-operation in sending me copies of their statistics in advance. By their doing so I was enabled to publish a preliminary Report to the County Sanitary Committee in April, as is my usual practice and desire.

Statistics.—The statistical information required by the Local Government Board is practically identical with that furnished last year.

The usual method of transmitting information relating to transferable births and deaths, received by me from the Registrar General, has been again observed. The system is intended to secure that all births and deaths shall be correctly assigned to the particular district to which they properly belong. The system involves a considerable amount of inquiry, but results in the establishment of a Return which is as free as it possibly can be from error.

The various rates (unless otherwise stated) are published as usual, per thousand of the estimated population estimated to be living at the middle of the year, except the Rate of Infant Mortality, which is the number of deaths of infants under one year of age, calculated per thousand registered net births.

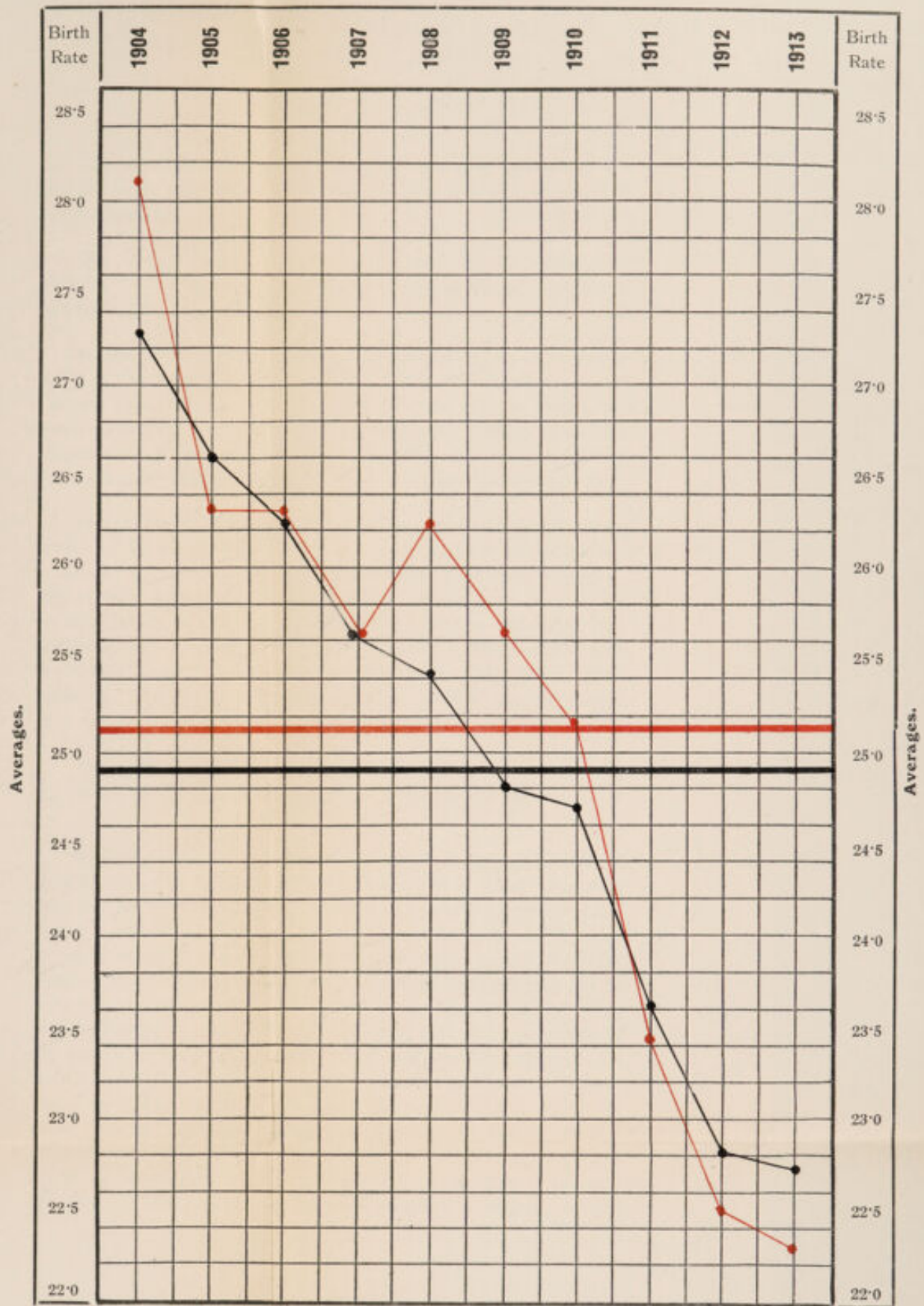
Population.—The estimated population of the County (for which estimate the totals of the different districts as calculated by their respective Medical Officers of Health are taken), was, in the middle of the year, 254,775. The Urban and Rural District figures are 104,062 and 150,713 respectively.

This figure gives a natural increase of 2,667, and compares with 2,720, 2,629, 3,214, and 2,861 in the four preceding years. The natural increase in the Urban Districts was 1,152, and in the Rural Districts 1,515.

One individual District, viz., Belvoir Rural, suffered a natural decrease of 10.

Births.—After arriving at a proper assignment by reason of the transferable system now in vogue, I record that the number of net births which occurred during the year under review was 5,800, which figure compares with 5,733 last year, and 5,896, 6,163, and 6,151 in the three preceding years. The previous quinquennial average was 6,001 (gross).

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



Leicestershire — Average for 10 years—24.9

Rural England & Wales — " " 10 years—25.1

Black line denotes 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.



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The net Birth rate is equal to 22·7, and is a decrease of 0·1 on last year, and 1·4 on the rate for the average of the last quinquennium.

The County Birth rate is again this year the lowest yet recorded. It is, however, an increase of 0·4 on the rate for Rural England and Wales, which is 22·3.

In the Urban Districts the net number of births registered is 2,457, which produces a rate of 23·6. This is 0·3 below the record for last year, and is 1·3 lower than the rate for the past quinquennial average. The Districts publishing the highest rates were Thurmaston 30·9, Coalville 27·0, and Ashby Woulds 25·4; whilst the lowest rates are at Wigston 18·4, and Market Harborough 19·7.

In the Rural Districts 3,343 net births were registered, giving a rate of 22·2. This is exactly the same as that published last year, and is 1·4 below the average for the past quinquennium. The highest rates are 29·0 in the Ashby District, and 27·8 in the Market Bosworth District. These two Districts published the highest rates, also both last year and in 1911. The Districts with the lowest rates are Belvoir 12·4, Hallaton 15·6, Blaby 17·6, Billesdon 18·1, Market Harborough 19·1, and Castle Donington 19·3.

The Chart on the opposite page demonstrates the continually decreasing Birth rate, extending over a period of 10 years.

Deaths.—For the purpose of accurately assigning Deaths of persons who died in Districts other than those to which they were thought to properly belong, systematic enquiries were made through my department into nearly 300 such deaths. By this means a record of the deaths properly belonging to each Sanitary District is established, which record is as free as it possibly can be from error. By means of this system it was found that there had been registered in the County 548 persons who did not belong to us, and in addition 240 Deaths, which did actually belong to us, were found to have been registered elsewhere than in this County. The former number, therefore has to be deducted from, and the latter number added to, the gross number of Deaths actually registered in Leicestershire. The total (gross) number of Deaths registered was 3,390. After “correcting” this number, I record a net total of 3133 Deaths of persons properly belonging to the

County. This number compares with 3,013 last year, and a previous quinquennial average of 3,129. In this year's Return is reflected the increase in the infant mortality, which, in its turn, has been augmented greatly by the increased number of diarrhoeal Deaths.

The net Death rate is equivalent to 12·3. For the last two years the records were 11·9 and 13·1 respectively, whilst the quinquennial average is 12·9. The rate for Rural England and Wales is 12·1.

In the Urban Districts the number of net Deaths registered was 1,305, as against 1,214 last year, and 1,295 for the past quinquennium. The rate is 12·5, comparing with 12·1 last year and a quinquennial average of 12·7. The highest rates were at Shepshed 14·1, Ashby-de-la-Zouch 14·0, Loughborough 13·9, Coalville 13·2, and Hinckley 13·1; whilst the lowest are recorded at Quorn 9·7, and Market Harborough 9·9.

In the Rural Districts 1,828 net Deaths are recorded, comparing with 1,799 last year and a quinquennial average of 1834. The rate is 12·1 against 11·8 and 12·5 for last year and the past quinquennium respectively. The Districts where the highest rates are published are Belvoir 15·5, Lutterworth 15·5, and Castle Donington 13·1; those having the lowest being Market Harborough 8·2 and Billesdon 9·3.

The following Return is an analysis of the mortality as regards Leicestershire, compared with records of different divisions of England and Wales. *Rural* England and Wales is the section with which our figures should be compared (*i.e.*) England and Wales less the 241 towns.

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY IN THE YEAR 1913.

COLUMNS.	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.	5								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
†England and Wales	...	13.7	...	13.4	109	0.04	0.00	0.28	0.06	0.14	0.12	23.41	21.2	
†96 Great Towns (Including London)	...	14.3	...	14.7	117	0.04	0.00	0.34	0.07	0.17	0.13	29.33	27.8	
†145 Smaller Towns	...	12.8	...	13.0	112	0.05	0.00	0.30	0.05	0.13	0.11	24.73	14.7	
†England and Wales less the 241 Towns	...	13.1	...	12.1	96	0.04	0.00	0.20	0.05	0.12	0.11	14.39	14.0	
Leicestershire ...	22.7	13.3	12.3	11.5	94	0.03	00.0	0.13	0.03	0.10	0.12	12.58†	20.0	

* Per 1000 Registered Births.

† From the Registrar General's Returns.

‡ The Death Rate per 1000 of the Population is 0.28.

The standardised Death rates represent the crude Death rates multiplied by the respective standardising factors in order to make corrections for differences of sex and age constitution of the several populations in 1911, as compared with that of England and Wales in 1901. The factors for each of the Sanitary Districts in this County were supplied to me from the General Register Office, and were transmitted to the local Medical Officers of Health concerned.

The Chart on the opposite page shews the Death rate of the County and of Rural England and Wales for each of the past ten years.

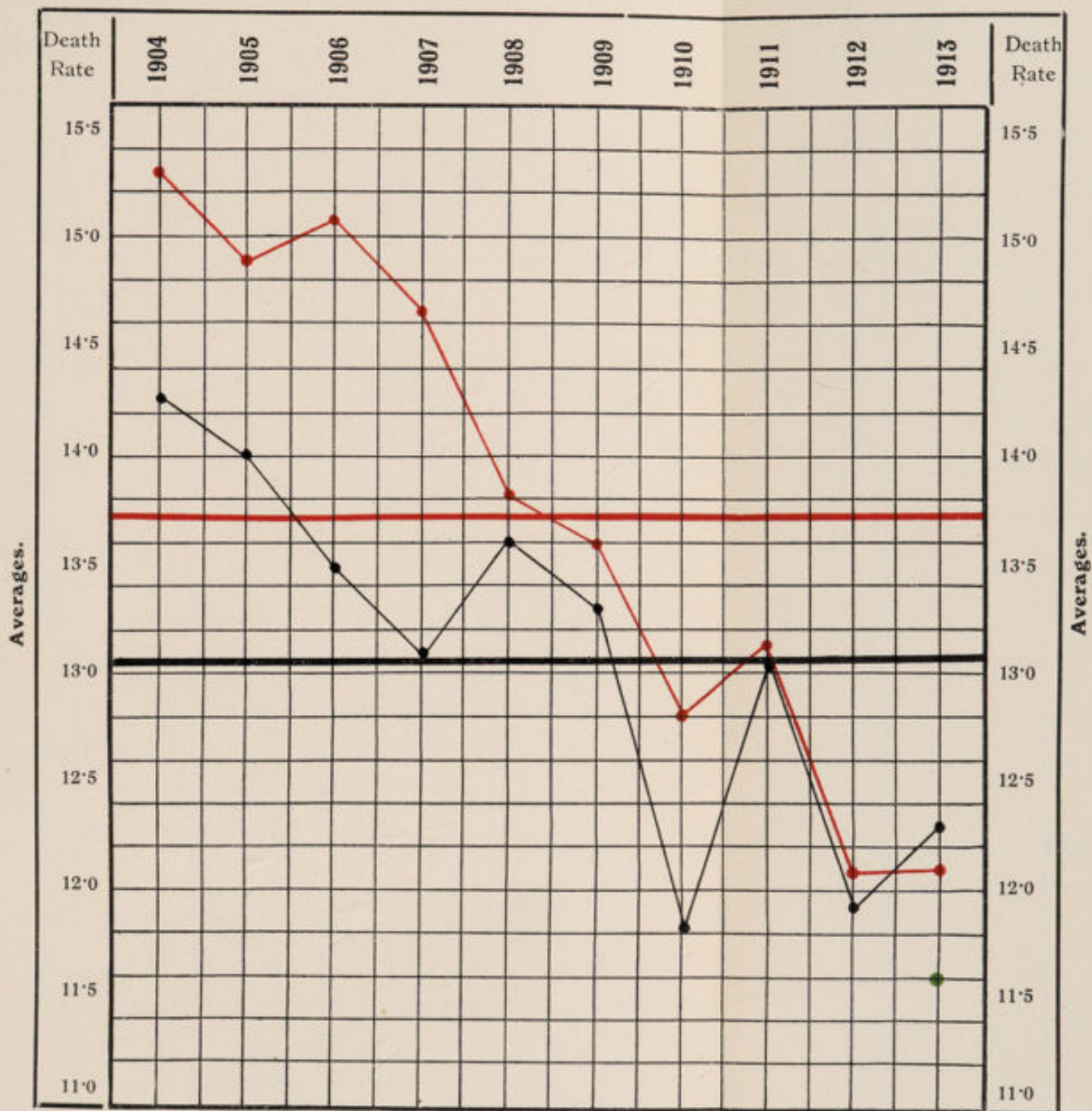
Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.—From the diseases known as the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, I record a total of 191 Deaths. The numbers from each disease are: Enteric Fever 8, Measles 34, Scarlet Fever 8, Whooping Cough 26, Diphtheria and Croup 31, Diarrhœa and Enteritis 84, Small-pox 0. The most notable feature of this Return is the great increase in Diarrhœal Deaths. There is also a slight increase in those from Diphtheria. The Return as regards the other diseases is very satisfactory, especially Whooping Cough and Measles, which last year were very high.

The increase in Diarrhœa and the decrease in Measles, Whooping Cough, and Scarlet Fever have balanced the Return; the rate is the same as that published last year, viz.: 0·7, which is quite a satisfactory one. In 1911 it was 1·5, the average for the last five years being 0·8.

Taking the individual diseases—Enteric Fever is 0·01, Measles 0·97, Scarlet Fever 0·04 better, and Diarrhœa 9·3 (per thousand births) and Diphtheria 0·3 worse than last year's Returns. It should be remembered that it is of no real value to compare figures for any one year from Diarrhœa, because this disease is so much influenced by the weather conditions.

In comparison with Rural England and Wales, our record is generally a very satisfactory one. In only one instance do we exceed the figure for the country—that being in Diphtheria, where we are 0·01 higher; in Measles we are very considerably (0·7) below it. Diphtheria is generally unfavourable to Leicestershire, and although last year there was a temporary improvement, it has again relapsed.

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



Leicestershire —Average for 10 years—13'1

Rural England & Wales— „ „ 10 years—13·75

Black line denotes Net Death Rate for Leicestershire.

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

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

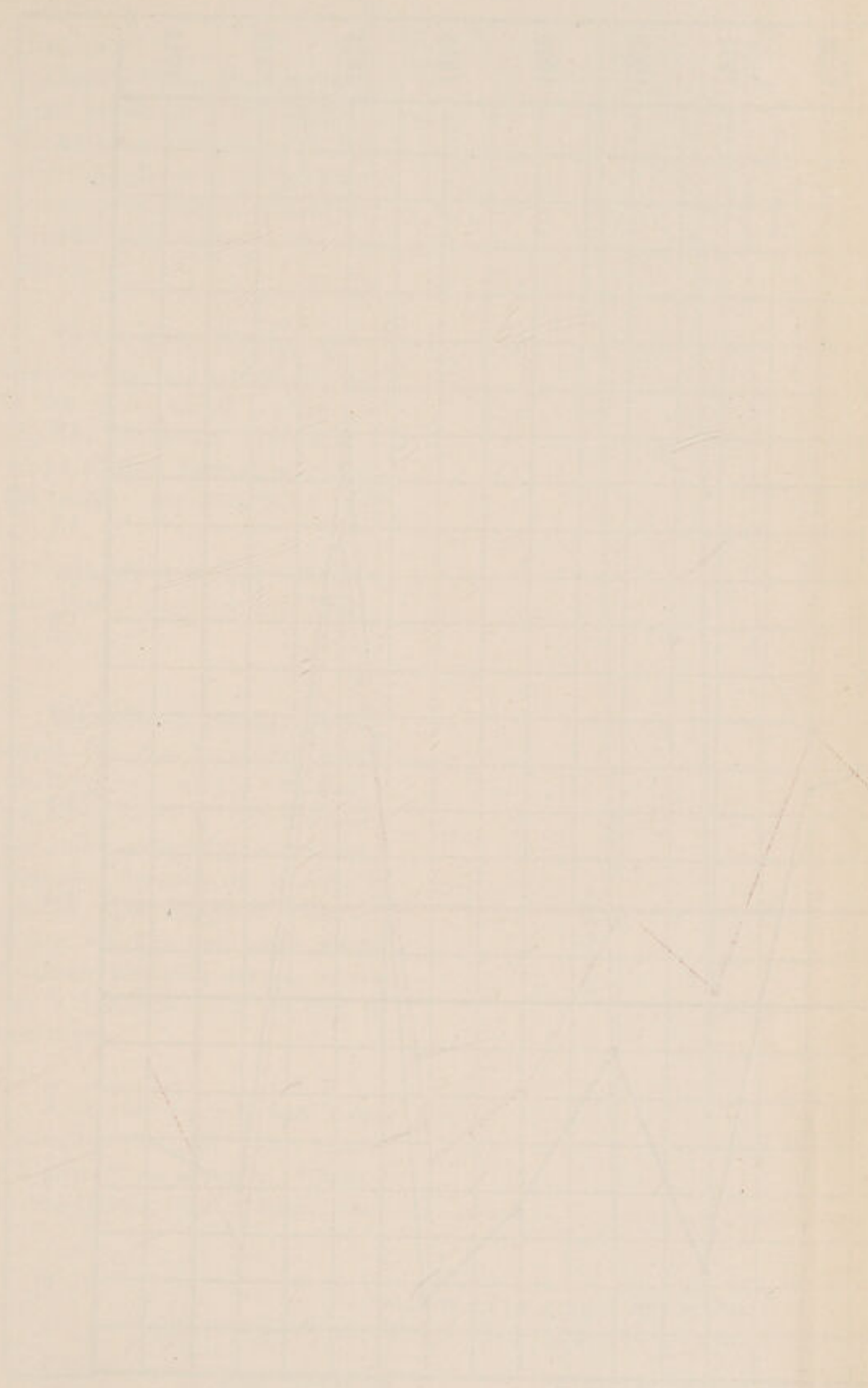
The Rates on this Chart are per 1000 of the population estimated to be living at the middle of each year.

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CHART showing Zymotic Death Rate for the past Decennium.



The Black line denotes Leicestershire.

The Red „ „ Rural England and Wales.

Leicestershire —Average for 10 years—0.9

Rural England & Wales— „ „ 10 years—0.98

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

In the Urban Districts the number of Zymotic Deaths recorded is 89, producing a rate of 0·8, which is 0·1 worse than last year. The quinquennial average is 1·0. The Districts suffering the most were Coalville 1·7, Ashby Woulds 1·4, and Quorn 1·2, whilst the lowest rates were at Shepshed and Wigston with 0·3 each. No Urban District this year enjoys the distinction of possessing a "nil" Return.

In the Rural Districts 102 Deaths are reported, which number is equivalent to a rate of 0·7, which is the same as last year, as also is the quinquennial average. The higher rates occurred in the Districts of Market Bosworth 1·2 and Ashby-de-la-Zouch 1·0, whilst Market Harborough 0·1, Billesdon and Blaby 0·3 each, have the lowest. Hallaton has a "nil" return.

Opposite I publish a Chart shewing the rates for the County and Rural England and Wales for each year of the past decennium.

Infantile Mortality.—Last year I had the pleasing duty to report that the Infantile Mortality rate then published for the whole County was the lowest on record. It was 81 per thousand registered births. This year there has, unfortunately, been a setback, due principally to the high number of deaths from Diarrhœal Diseases. In spite of the rise, however, we are in a satisfactory position when compared with the figure for Rural England and Wales, which is two whole points above Leicestershire. A rate of Infantile Mortality cannot, of course, be expected to be anything but a fluctuant—it is so very greatly governed by the weather conditions.

Last year we only had 5 deaths from Diarrhœa and 10 from Enteritis—15 in all. This year the respective figures are 21 and 39—four times as many. There have also been notable increases in the Deaths from Atrophy, etc., and Premature Birth.

The Health Visiting Staff have continued their visits to the homes where births have occurred and given advice on the feeding, clothing, and general care of the infants. They have also given short public health talks in different parts of their Districts on the same subjects.

I record that in the whole County 544 infants died before they reached the age of 12 months, giving a rate of 94 per thousand net Births registered. Last year the number was 465, with a rate of 81, and the previous quinquennial averages were 572 Deaths, producing a rate of 95.

In the Urban Districts 256 Deaths were registered, giving a rate of 104 per thousand Births. The quinquennial averages were 281 Deaths and a rate of 111. The highest rates are published at Shepshed 139, Loughborough 131, Coalville 118, and Hinckley 111; whilst the Districts with the lowest are Market Harborough 56, Wigston 68, and Melton Mowbray 75.

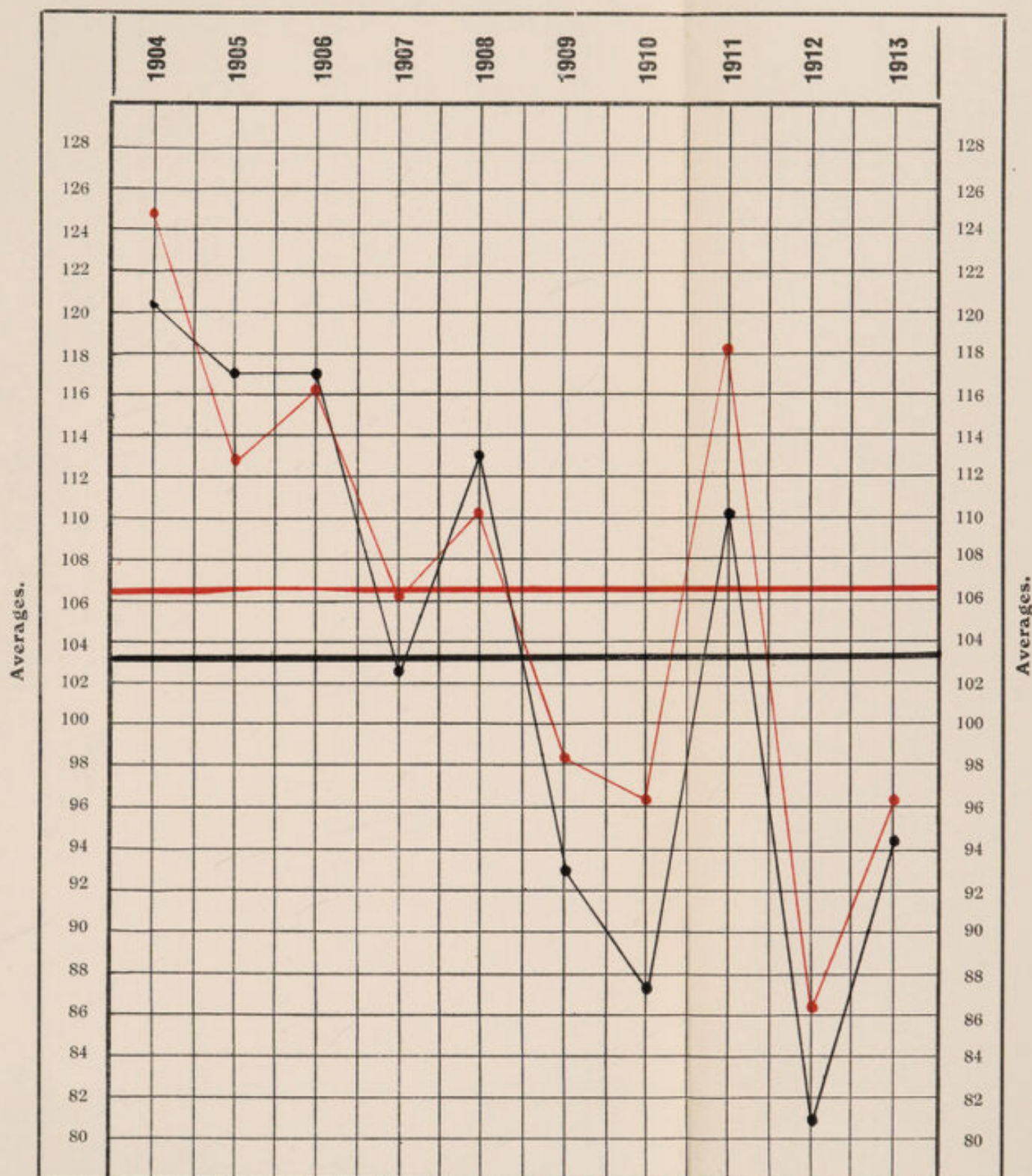
In the Rural Districts 288 Deaths occurred, which are equivalent to a rate per thousand net Births of 86. This compares with an average of 291 Deaths and a rate of 87 for the last five years. The highest rates occurred in the following Districts: Belvoir 159, Market Bosworth 106, and Hinckley 105; whilst Market Harborough 67, and Melton Mowbray 69, have the lowest.

The Urban and Rural Districts of Melton Mowbray and Market Harborough were amongst those with the lowest rates. This was also the case last year.

Hallaton is to be congratulated on not having a single Death under one year of age.

The Chart on the next page shews the rates during each year of the preceding decennium.

Infantile Mortality 1904-1913.



Leicestershire —Average for 10 years—103·5

Rural England & Wales—Average for 10 years—106·4

Black line denotes Infantile Mortality Rate for Leicestershire.

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

The Rates on this Chart are per 1000 of the Registered net Births.

1890-1891

Date		Description		Amount	
Jan 1		Balance		100.00	
Jan 15		Received from A. B.		50.00	
Feb 1		Received from C. D.		25.00	
Feb 15		Received from E. F.		75.00	
Mar 1		Received from G. H.		100.00	
Mar 15		Received from I. J.		50.00	
Apr 1		Received from K. L.		25.00	
Apr 15		Received from M. N.		75.00	
May 1		Received from O. P.		100.00	
May 15		Received from Q. R.		50.00	
Jun 1		Received from S. T.		25.00	
Jun 15		Received from U. V.		75.00	
Jul 1		Received from W. X.		100.00	
Jul 15		Received from Y. Z.		50.00	
Aug 1		Received from A. B.		25.00	
Aug 15		Received from C. D.		75.00	
Sep 1		Received from E. F.		100.00	
Sep 15		Received from G. H.		50.00	
Oct 1		Received from I. J.		25.00	
Oct 15		Received from K. L.		75.00	
Nov 1		Received from M. N.		100.00	
Nov 15		Received from O. P.		50.00	
Dec 1		Received from Q. R.		25.00	
Dec 15		Received from S. T.		75.00	
Total				1000.00	

1890-1891

Infant Mortality.—Rates per 1,000 Registered Births.

District.	Years.	Infant Mortality	1.		2.		3.		4.	5.		
			Common Infectious Diseases.	Diarrhoeal Diseases.		Wasting Diseases.		Tuberculous Diseases.		Other Diseases.		
				Diarrhoea.	Other.	Premature Birth.	Other.		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	
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	8.4	
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	

Notification of Infectious Diseases. Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, forms of Tuberculosis, other than those of the lungs, became compulsorily notifiable as from the 1st February of the year under review. This is the only extension of the Schedule of Notifiable Diseases over that in force last year.

The number of infectious diseases *compulsorily* notified under the General Schedule, *i.e.*, exclusive of Cerebro Spinal Fever, Poliomyelitis, Chicken-pox, Measles, and Impetigo (which are only notified in odd Districts), was 1,799, of which total Tuberculosis provided 663 (Lungs 498, other forms 165). This number gives an "attack" rate of 7.1 per thousand of the estimated population, the "attack" rate of Tuberculosis alone being 2.6.

Scarlet Fever shews a very welcome decrease over that reported last year, which record, in its turn, was a great improvement over the year before. This year's reduction is more marked in the Rural Districts.

Diphtheria is, on the other hand, again prominent—the Rural Districts suffering the greater increase in cases notified over last year's record.

Tuberculosis of the Lungs shews an increase in the Urban Districts. As regards the cases of other forms of this disease, no comparison can, of course, be made, as notification only commenced in February of the year now under review.

Measles, Chicken-pox, Impetigo, and Poliomyelitis are notifiable in the following Districts only, *viz.* :—

Poliomyelitis : Ashby-de-la-Zouch Urban and Market Harborough Urban.

Chicken-pox : Ashby-de-la-Zouch Urban, Belvoir Rural, and Billesdon Rural.

Measles : Melton Mowbray Rural (ceased in March).

Impetigo : Billesdon Rural.

The following Schedule shews the number of each separate Disease notified in the Urban and Rural Districts, together with the total for the County :—

DISEASE.		URBAN DISTRICTS.	RURAL DISTRICTS.	WHOLE COUNTY.
Infectious Disease Notification Act. Compulsory Schedule.	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	153	182	335
	Erysipelas	76	85	161
	Scarlet Fever	185	402	587
	Enteric Fever	16	22	38
	Continued Fever	—	—	—
	Puerperal Fever	9	4	13
	Poliomyelitis	2	—	2
	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	—	—	—
	Chicken Pox	32	28	60
	Impetigo	—	4	4
Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations 1912.	Measles	—	11	11
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	245	253	498
	Other forms of ..	80	85	165
TOTALS		798	1076	1874

The Chart on the next page gives the "run" of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Tuberculosis of the Lungs, and other forms of Tuberculosis, during the year.

Small-pox.—The year was free from any suspicion of Small-pox. The two Hospitals—at Syston, near Leicester, and Snarestone, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch—are always ready to receive patients at a moment's notice.

Scarlet Fever.—There was a much smaller number of cases of this disease during 1913, and it was apparently of a much milder type, the case fatality being well below the average of the previous decennium.

In the Urban Districts there was a striking reduction in the number of Deaths compared with the cases notified—the case fatality being only 1·6 %, against 2·7 % last year. In the Rural Districts the improvement was not so pronounced, but still very satisfactory; the case fatality being 1·2 % as compared with 1·5 % in the previous year.

The largest Urban outbreak occurred at Melton Mowbray, where 57 cases were notified, the disease being most prevalent in June. Cases cropped up here in every month of the year.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch was the District most affected in number of cases notified among the Rural areas. The two parishes chiefly attacked were Oakthorpe (with Donisthorpe) and Appleby Magna; 4·7 of the total population were affected.

Proportionately, as regards population, however, the Belvoir District suffered most severely, and 52 cases are recorded, 26 being at Bottesford, 13 at Barkestone and Plungar, and 9 at Redmile.

In the whole of the Rural Districts Scarlet Fever attacked only 2·7 per thousand of the estimated population, whilst in the Belvoir District alone 14·7 of the population suffered.

The remarks of the Medical Officer of Health on this epidemic (see below) are interesting.

Although this disease was comparatively so mild in nature it is singular to note that every District but one was affected. The mildness of the disease very probably was detrimental to the diagnosis of first cases, and in that way its spread was encouraged.

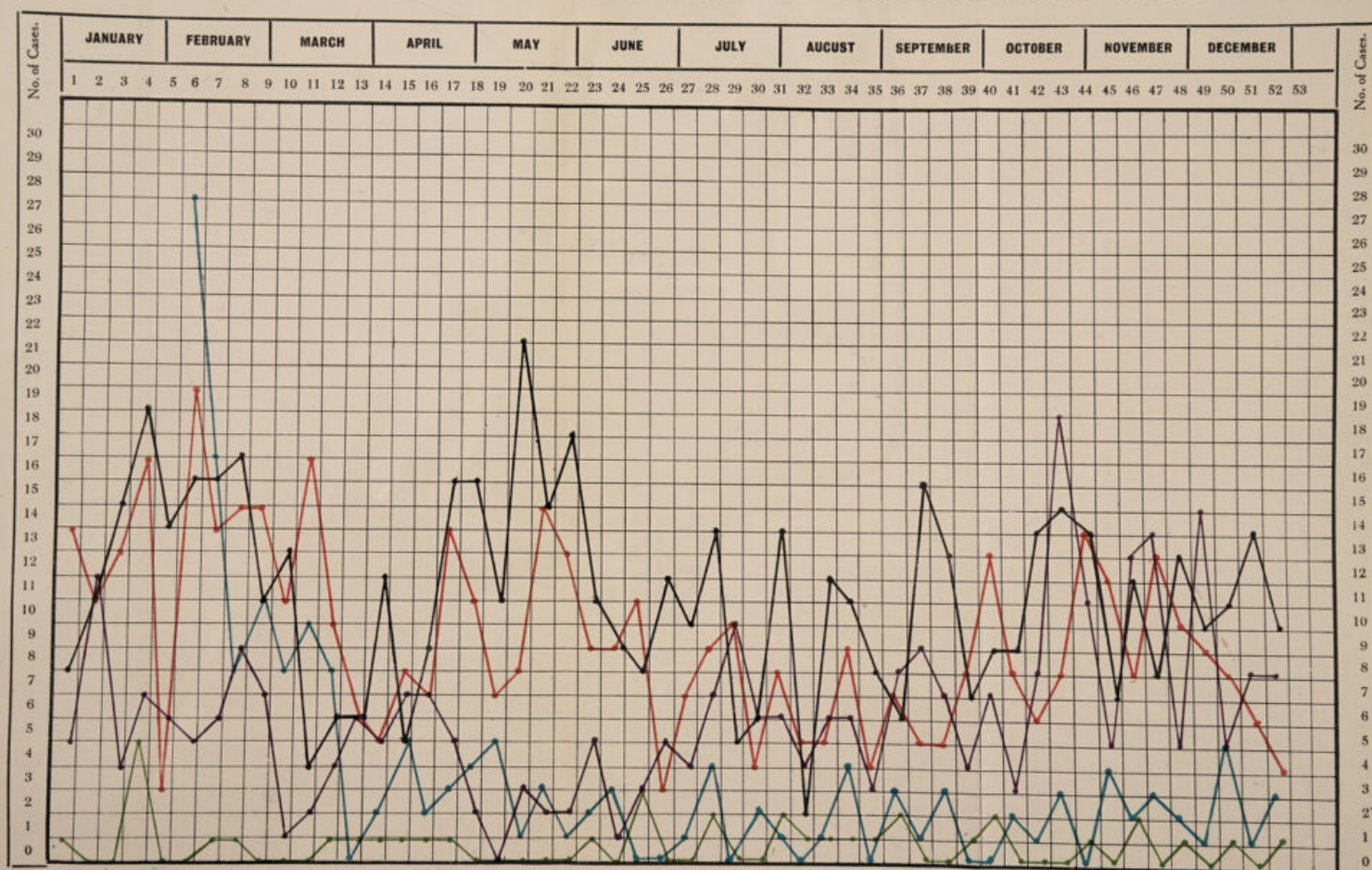
The total number of cases notified was 587, as against 910, 1,369, and 671 in the three preceding years. The previous decennial average was 809. The "attack" rate works out at 2·3, and compares with 3·6 last year, 5·5 in 1911, and 2·7 in 1910.

In the Urban Districts 185 cases were notified as against 258, 630, and 210 in the three previous years, and 338 being the average for the past decennium. The "attack" rate was nearly 1·8, which compares with 2·6 last year, 6·4 in 1911, and 2·1 in 1910.

In the Rural Districts 402 cases occurred, comparing respectively with 652 last year and 739 and 461 in the two preceding years. The average number for the last ten years was 471. The "attack" rate was nearly 2·7; last year it was 4·3, and in the two preceding years it was 4·8 and 3·1 respectively.

The case fatality for the whole County is equivalent to 1·3 %. It was 1·8 % last year, and compares with a decennial average of 1·7 %. In the Urban Districts the respective figures are 1·6 %, 2·7 %, and 1·9 %; and in the Rural 1·2 %, 1·5 %, and 1·6 %.

Tuberculosis—other forms—(blue); Diphtheria (violet); and Typhoid Fever (green) in the Administrative County in 1913.



The Death rate for the County was 0·03, and compares with 0·07 last year, and 0·09, 0·03, 0·05, and 0·04 for the four previous years. This year's rate is all the more satisfactory because it compares very favourably with that of Rural England and Wales—for the two years previous to this, our rate has been the worse of the two.

The following extracts from the Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health shew in detail the occurrence of this disease in each of the Sanitary Areas concerned:—

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch 6 cases occurred without fatality.

At Ashby Woulds 14 cases were notified, and these were spread over the whole year. Four cases were treated in Hospital. No death occurred.

At Coalville the Medical Officer of Health says:—"Eighteen cases of Scarlatina were notified, 9 in Coalville, 8 in Hugglescote, and 1 in Whitwick, as compared with 30 and 28 in 1911 and 1912 respectively. One death resulted from this cause. In several of the cases notified, no desquamation took place. The children from affected houses were excluded from school, and the bedroom disinfected at the end of the illness."

At Hinckley the Medical Officer of Health writes as follows:—"For the year 1911 and the early part of 1912, I had to make a lengthy report on a severe epidemic of this disease, which visited the town, but I am glad to say that the year 1913 will not provide such material, for there were only 14 cases notified, and the reason for this must be that most of the children of susceptible age must have had it during the epidemic mentioned above. Cases occurred in every part of the District, and in every month except January, June, August, September, and November. Thirteen of these cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital, the other case being isolated at home. No deaths took place."

At Loughborough 26 cases were notified without fatality.

At Market Harborough there were 3 cases, and no death is recorded.

At Melton Mowbray 57 cases were notified and one death was registered. Forty of the cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

At Oadby four cases occurred, and there was one death. All the cases were removed to Hospital.

At Quorn three cases were notified without fatality.

At Shepshed the Medical Officer of Health reports that nine cases were notified, and that five were in Chapel Street (three of which occurred in one house). No deaths occurred.

At Thurmaston four cases came under notice without fatality.

At Wigston 27 cases were notified, and 24 of these were removed to Hospital. In the course of his Report the Medical Officer of Health states that most of the cases were mild ones and occurred in May and July, and that epidemic prevalence was never threatened. There were no deaths.

In the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Rural District the Medical Officer of Health writes as follows:—"Seventy-nine cases were reported during the year:—

Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe	...	47
Appleby Magna	...	15
Coleorton	...	3
Worthington	...	4
Swannington	...	2
Bardon	...	6
Heather	...	1
Packington	...	1
		—
		79

As is seen above, Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe suffered most severely from this disease, which was epidemic there in 1912, and especially towards the latter end of that year. During the first half of 1913 the disease was more or less continuously present in this parish. In all, 51 cases of Scarlet Fever were removed from the affected parishes to Swannington Isolation Hospital during the year. Two deaths occurred."

In the Barrow-on-Soar Rural District there were 52 cases, one of which was removed to Hospital. There was no fatality. The largest number was notified from Syston, where 20 cases occurred. No more than half a dozen cases came under notice in any one individual parish.

In the Belvoir Rural District, the Medical Officer of Health reports as follows:—"Fifty-two cases were notified as follows:—

Bottesford	...	...	...	26
Croxton	...	...	...	3
Redmile	...	...	...	9
Plungar and Barkestone			...	13
Muston	...	...	...	1

Forty of these cases were removed to the Melton Isolation Hospital, and in all cases the cottages were disinfected with formalin immediately after the child was removed.

The first 9 cases occurred in Plungar in February. In February and March, 6 cases were notified from Bottesford. In April, May, and June, 3 cases were notified from Plungar. In June and August, 3 cases occurred in Croxton. The remaining notifications came from Bottesford and Redmile in September, November, October, and December.

Considering the close communication and proximity and interchange between these villages, I have no doubt that the epidemic is traceable to the first cases which occurred in Plungar in February, and these cases are probably traceable to Melton, which is the market town for that village.

In two or three instances during this epidemic I believe fresh cases of this disease were caused by too early removal of patients from the Isolation Hospital. The cottages were well disinfected *immediately* the patient was removed to Hospital, and the remaining children in these cottages were all well until the patient was sent home from Hospital (in most cases in six weeks), and then within a week or ten days another child took Scarlet Fever. I do not consider six weeks a long enough isolation period, and recommend eight weeks in most cases. The value of the Isolation Hospital to your District has been well proved throughout the year. No death occurred."

In the Billesdon Rural District five cases were notified. There was no death.

In the Blaby Rural District 39 cases came under notice, 25 being treated at the Hospital. One case proved fatal.

In the Castle Donington Rural District five cases were notified—four being at Castle Donington, the other at Kegworth. There was no death.

In the Hallaton Rural District no cases came under observation. This is the third year in succession that this District has had the distinction of producing a clean sheet as far as this disease is concerned.

In the Hinckley Rural District 50 cases came under notice, 42 of which were removed to Hospital. Besides one odd case each at Sapcote and Stoke Golding, only two parishes were affected, being Earl Shilton 28 cases and Burbage 20.

In the Loughborough Rural District five cases were notified, three being at Hathern and one each at Prestwold and Burton on the Wolds. No death occurred.

In the Lutterworth Rural District 20 cases were reported, 12 of which were at Dunton Bassett. One case was removed to Hospital, and there was no death.

In the Market Bosworth Rural District the Medical Officer of Health reports:—"The 25 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified as occurring in the following Parishes:—

Ibstock	...	...	...	9
Market Bosworth	...	...	...	4
Barlestone	...	...	...	5
Markfield	...	...	...	2
Twycross	...	...	...	2
Sheepy	...	...	...	1
Grobby	...	...	...	1
Witherley	...	...	...	1

25

This is the smallest number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified for many years, and I am pleased to report the decrease in a disease which for some years past was very prevalent. I may add that the 'attack' rate per thousand of the population is only about half that of the Administrative County, and considerably lower than that recorded in 10 of the other Leicestershire Rural Districts."

In the Market Harborough Rural District five cases were notified, four being from Husbands Bosworth and the other

from Slawstone. Four cases were removed to Hospital, and there was no death.

In the Melton Mowbray Rural District 67 cases came under notice without fatality. Forty-five were treated at the Isolation Hospital. The Medical Officer of Health reports on the outbreak as follows:—"The disease was prevalent at Great Dalby in December, 1912, and five cases were notified in 1913. There were also some cases at Old Dalby late in 1912, and three more occurred early in 1913, and one in a child from Nether Broughton attending the same school. The disease made its appearance at Hose, in January, and eight cases were notified at various times. There was one case at Long Clawson in May; in the same month it appeared in Harby and three cases were notified. In June a case occurred in Stathern, and, from that time to the end of the year, seven cases were notified. At Eastwell there was one case; Freeby one case; Thorpe Arnold one case; Waltham one case; Burton Lazars three cases; Scalford one case; Holwell two cases; Cold Overton one case; Buckminster one case; Sewstern three cases; and Asfordby 24 cases. The disease appeared in Asfordby in May; but no other case was reported until August, and from that date to the end of the year notifications were frequent."

Diphtheria and Croup.—This disease, both in incidence and fatality, was worse than last year. Especially is the rise in the fatality marked in the Urban Districts, where, although the notifications only total five more than last year, yet the deaths have gone up 50 per cent. Last year the Rural Districts suffered most in this respect.

The proportionate number of deaths to the total cases notified, regarding the County *as a whole*, is, however, somewhat better, and the conditions affecting the Rural Districts account for this. Although in the Rural Areas there were 32 more cases notified over last year, yet the deaths were only exceeded by one. The unsatisfactory Death Return for the Urban Districts (compared with the cases notified) is, therefore, compensated by the more satisfactory record of the Rural. The case fatality was also much better than the record for the previous decennium.

Coalville, Market Harborough, Wigston, and Loughborough were the Districts chiefly affected in the Urban Group, and the cases notified were 42, 32, 26, and 23 respectively.

The disease appeared most fatal at Market Harborough, where 12·5 % of the cases notified ended fatally. At Coalville the case fatality was 11·9 %, at Loughborough it was 8·7 %, and at Wigston 3·8 %.

In the Rural areas Hinckley District had the highest number of notifications—Earl Shilton and Barwell being the two parishes affected. From this District 41 cases were notified. Six proved fatal, giving a case fatality of 14·6. Melton District ranks next with 32 cases, but only one death occurred. Lutterworth had 21 cases and one death. Blaby 17 with three deaths (case fatality 17·6), but the District in which the disease was the most fatal was Market Bosworth, where 21·4 of the cases notified died.

The notifications received from the whole County totalled 335, against 298 last year, and 306, 172, and 305 in the previous three years. The average number for the past decennium is 297.

The remarkable fact that the notifications from this disease continually approximate the same figure is again demonstrated (the return for 1910, viz., 172 cases, is an exception standing out alone). The "attack" rate for the County is 1·3, as against 1·2 for each of the previous two years.

In the Urban Districts the number of cases notified was 153. Last year the number was 148, and 141 in 1911. This year's return compares with a previous decennial average of 123. The "attack" rate is nearly 1·5. It was the same last year, and was 1·4 in 1911.

In the Rural Districts 182 cases occurred as against 150 last year, and 165 in 1911. The average for the past ten years is 174. The "attack" rate is 1·2. Last year it was 0·9, and in 1911 it was 1·1.

The case fatality is 8·1 for the County as a whole. Last year it was 8·4, the Return for the previous decennium being 11·1. In the Urban Districts the respective figures are 9·8, 6·7, and 10·2; those for the Rural being 8·8, 10·0, and 11·7.

The County Death rate is 0·12, as against 0·09 last year, and 0·11, 0·04, and 1·5 in the three preceding years. We are 0·01 above the record for Rural England and Wales, which is 0·11. It is, unfortunately, more often the case than otherwise to be worse than Rural England and Wales.

The County Council have continued to provide for the examination of throat swabs taken from suspicious and doubtful cases with the object of assisting medical practitioners in their diagnoses. The amount placed at the disposal of the Health Department for this work is limited to £25 per annum, and this has always proved enough to meet the requirements. That these examinations have proved to be of considerable benefit in their objective there is no question, and the Council have again this year voted a similar sum for this work. During the year now under review 82 examinations of throat swabs were made, when 62 were found to be true Diphtheria, 20 giving negative results. The total amount spent in the year was £15 18s. 3d.; the examinations themselves cost £14 7s. 0d.; 10s. 3d. was spent on postages, and there was a fee of £1 1s. 0d. to the Royal Institute of Public Health, London, to whose laboratory the specimens are sent. A supply of sterilised swabs is kept by each of the District Medical Officers of Health, from whom local medical practitioners can obtain them on application.

The following paragraphs give particulars of the outbreaks in each of the Sanitary Areas:—

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch four cases were notified without fatality.

At Ashby Woulds only one case was notified, and recovered.

At Coalville the Medical Officer of Health says:—"Forty-two cases were reported in 1913, as compared with 19 and 47 for the years 1911 and 1912 respectively. The Council arranged for a free bacteriological examination in all doubtful cases. Seventeen such examinations were made, and a positive result was found in each case. Four of those cases were of the 'carrier' type, and occurred amongst school children. This appeared to account for the illness in 14 cases between the ages of 5 and 15. In the other 13 cases of the same age period no contact could be traced. The mortality was most marked in the Whitwick Ward, where three deaths resulted. Two notable cases of throat affection occurred there in two boys, who had been playing with the decomposed body of a dog, found in a brook, and who immediately thereafter, with unwashed hands, had partaken of fish from a 'fish and chip' shop. Those two cases were most violent and ended fatally.

Serum was supplied free for the use of medical practitioners, and was used almost in every case. A large proportion of the cases was of a mild type, but still the case mortality—5 in 42—is higher than that of 1912, which was 3 in 47. Exclusion from school of children from affected houses, isolation as far as practicable in the home, and the use of disinfectants were amongst the preventive measures. Five deaths in all occurred."

At Hinckley there were six notifications and one death. The Medical Officer of Health writes as follows:—"Last year we were congratulating ourselves on the fact that not a single case of Diphtheria was notified during 1912, but this year we have a different tale to tell, for during the year 1913 there were 6 cases notified, 4 of these being between 5 and 15 years of age, and 2 between 15 and 25 years of age. Two of these cases attacked two friends, and here no doubt direct contact must have been the cause, though the cause given by them was bathing in the canal and swallowing some of the water. One fell within 14 days of the other. In every case the milk supply was enquired into, but no fault could be detected. The sanitary arrangements of the dwellings in which these cases took place were also inspected, but no defects were discovered. Advantage was taken of the free bacteriological examination provided by the County Council in all doubtful or suspicious cases. Antitoxin is now supplied to any practitioner who requires it, a stock of which is always stored by me. Four of the cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital, the other two being isolated at home."

At Loughborough 23 cases were notified, 11 of which were treated at the Hospital. Two ended fatally.

At Market Harborough 32 cases occurred, and there were three deaths. Two of the cases were treated at the Isolation Hospital. The Medical Officer of Health, in remarking on the outbreak, says:—"Improvements have been made which it is hoped may have removed the original sources of infection."

Nine cases came under notice at Melton Mowbray, eight of which were treated at the Hospital. There was no death.

At Oadby two cases occurred and were both treated in Hospital. There was no fatality.

At Quorn four cases were notified, one of which ended fatally.

At Shepshed one case only was notified, and unfortunately ended fatally. The cause of the occurrence is ascribed by the Medical Officer of Health as undoubtedly due to defective drainage.

Three cases came under notice at Thurmaston, and one died.

At Wigston 26 cases occurred, and one death was registered. Twenty-four of the cases were treated in Hospital. On the outbreak the Medical Officer of Health writes as follows:—"The 26 notified cases were distributed throughout the five Wards, and notifications were received during each month of the year, with the exception of April. Twenty-four cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital, and one case proved fatal. Most of the cases were of a mild type, and at no time did the disease exhibit a tendency to epidemic prevalence. The history of this disease in past years is as follows:—

	1903	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Avge.	1913.
Cases	9	22	37	46	20	28	20	10	11	20	22	26
Deaths	0	2	6	0	2	2	1	1	0	1	1.5	1"

In the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Rural District 10 cases occurred, and one ended fatally. "All the cases," says the Medical Officer of Health, "occurred in more or less modern houses with good sanitary surroundings." Anti-toxin is supplied by the District Council where required.

In the Barrow-on-Soar Rural District 15 cases occurred without fatality. The largest number (5) were from Mountsorrel.

In the Belvoir Rural District one case occurred in a child at Bottesford. The cause could not be traced. It was removed to Hospital, and recovered.

In the Billesdon Rural District only two cases came under notice. There was no death.

In the Blaby Rural District 17 cases were notified, 8 being from Enderby. Fifteen of the cases were treated in Hospital. Three deaths occurred.

In the Castle Donington Rural District four cases are recorded, two at Castle Donington and two at Kegworth. Two of the cases were removed to Hospital. There was no fatality.

In the Hallaton Rural District three cases occurred. There was no death.

In the Hinckley Rural District 41 cases were notified. All save one were from the parishes of Earl Shilton and Barwell, where 22 and 18 cases occurred respectively. Twenty-one of the cases were treated at Hospital. There were six deaths.

In the Loughborough Rural District five cases occurred, four being at Hathern and the other at Prestwold.

In the Lutterworth Rural District there were 21 cases notified from two parishes. These were Broughton Astley 13 and Lutterworth 8. The infection at Broughton Astley was spread, says the Medical Officer of Health by an unnotified case. In all, six cases were removed to Hospital. One death occurred.

In the Market Bosworth Rural District 14 cases were notified, 7 of which were at Ibstock and 2 each at Markfield and Groby.

In the Market Harborough Rural District 18 cases were notified—13 from the Kibworths, 4 from Fleckney, and 1 from Lubenham. One case was treated in Hospital. There was one death. In the course of his report, the Medical Officer of Health says:—"Anti-toxin was again supplied to any practitioner requiring it, and was freely used for the patient and for prophylactic purposes. In no house did a second case occur."

In the Melton Mowbray Rural District 32 cases occurred, one ending fatally. Twenty were treated in Hospital. The Medical Officer of Health remarks as follows:—"A serious case occurred at Harby, in January, and two more in September. There was also a case at Garthorpe, in October. But the chief outbreak of Diphtheria was at Asfordby, where 28 cases were notified. The first case occurred in October, and for a few weeks the disease spread rapidly. In November, Diphtheria again gave place to Scarlet Fever. During the last quarter of the year there were 35 cases of these two diseases in that parish."

Typhoid Fever.—There was another decrease again this year in the cases of this disease notified, and there were numerically fewer deaths. The general Death rate is better than last year, and is also below that published for Rural England and Wales. The disease, however, was more severe throughout the County. The

severity was strikingly apparent in the Urban Districts, whilst the Rural Districts as a separate group did not suffer in this way. In the County 21·1 % of the cases notified ended fatally, against 15·4 % last year, and 12·9 % for the previous decennium. In the Urban Areas the number of fatal cases is 25·0 % of those notified; last year the percentage was only 10·7 %, and that for the past 10 years averaged 14·4 %. The Rural District figures are 18·1 %, 18·9 %, and 11·7 % respectively.

Last year the conditions as regards the severity of the disease were just the reverse, for then the Rural Areas were collectively by far the greater sufferers, and this was also the case—but to a far less extent—in 1911.

In the County as a whole, 38 cases were notified, against 64 last year, and 97, 42, 49, and 81 in the four preceding years. This year's figure compares with a previous decennial average of 96. The "attack" rate is 0·15; last year it was 0·2, and 0·4 in 1911.

In the Urban Districts the number of notifications received were 16, against 28 last year, and a previous decennial average of 42. The "attack" rate is 0·15. The District from which the highest number of notifications was received was Loughborough with a total of 7. In the Rural Districts the number of notifications recorded is 22, as against a total of 37 last year, and a previous decennial average of 54. The "attack" rate is 0·14. Barrow-on-Soar was the District with the largest number of notifications, there being five (four being at Mount-sorrel), and there were four in the Market Bosworth District. One death in each of these Districts is recorded. Hinckley District had three cases, and suffered comparatively severely because two of them died.

The Typhoid Fever Death rate for the whole County is 0·03; last year it was 0·04, which was also the figure for 1911 and 1910.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch one case occurred and recovered.

At Ashby Woulds there were two cases. One of these, however, was a very doubtful one, and the other was contracted outside the District. One case died.

At Coalville there were two notifications without fatality. The Medical Officer of Health says:—"Only two cases of Enteric

Fever were notified in 1913, as compared with 14 and 16 for the years 1911 and 1912 respectively. One occurred in Ashby Road, in a row which has a long history of Typhoid illness; but there the conditions of water supply and sewerage are so much improved, that it was impossible to discover any local cause for the illness. In the other case, in North Street, Whitwick, the circumstances of the illness pointed to the disease having been contracted outside the district. In the steady decline of Typhoid Fever, the improved scavenging, sewerage, and the public supply of pure water have had a marked effect."

At Hinckley the Medical Officer of Health reports as follows:—
 "There was only 1 case notified, a girl of 14 years of age, in December. This case, unfortunately, proved fatal. No sanitary defect was found in the house, and the milk supply was above suspicion. In making enquiries of the notifying practitioner he informed me that he had some doubt as to whether it was a true case of Typhoid. If such was the case it is a gratifying improvement on the year 1912, when there were 13 cases notified; and this, I may venture to remark, goes far to prove my statement on the Sanitary administration of the town."

At Loughborough five cases occurred, two of which ended fatally.

No cases occurred at Market Harborough.

At Melton Mowbray three cases occurred, but there was no death.

At Oadby, Quorn, Shepshed, Thurmaston, and Wigston there were no cases notified.

In the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Rural District the only case notified was at Bardon, and was believed to have been contracted outside the District. It recovered.

In the Barrow-on-Soar Rural District there were five cases notified, four of which were at Mountsorrel. One of the cases died.

In the Belvoir Rural District one case occurred and recovered.

In the Billesdon Rural District there was one case notified without fatality.

In the Blaby Rural District two cases occurred, and there was no death.

In the Castle Donington Rural District there was one case, which recovered.

No cases came under notice in the Hallaton Rural District.

In the Hinckley Rural District three notifications were made from separate parishes, and there were two deaths.

In the Loughborough Rural District no cases occurred.

In the Lutterworth Rural District there were two cases with no death.

In the Market Bosworth Rural District four cases were notified and one death occurred. The cases occurred at Ratby two, Carlton and Peckleton one each.

In the Market Harborough Rural District no cases are recorded.

In the Melton Mowbray Rural District two cases were notified from Ab Kettleby; both recovered.

Puerperal Fever.—The total number of cases of this disease notified in the whole County was 13, as against only 5 last year. Six of the cases died, giving a case fatality of 46·1 per cent., against 80 per cent. last year, and a previous decennial average of 49 per cent. These figures are given for what they are worth—they are not of any comparative value at all. I am convinced that notifications of all the cases of Puerperal Fever are not made, and this is borne out in two Districts in this County this year. At Ashby-de-la-Zouch there is no record of any notification but one death is recorded, and in the Melton Mowbray Rural District two deaths are reported from the disease, but only one notification is recorded. The information as to the case fatality, therefore, is in all probability overstated as regards actual facts; it is, however, correct from the records in my possession.

As to the Deaths, 6 occurred, against 4 last year—the previous decennial average is 5. The County Death rate is:—

Per thousand registered births	...	...	1·034
Per thousand of the estimated population	...	...	0·024

Certified midwives are strictly watched regarding the occurrence of cases of this nature in their practice. When it is known that such a case has arisen a careful enquiry is always made as to whether any blame at all is attaching to the midwife.

Tuberculosis.—From all forms of Tuberculosis 313 deaths occurred, against 310 last year, 335 in 1911, 294 in 1910, and 333 in 1909. Of this year's total Pulmonary Tuberculosis was responsible for no less than 245. Of all the deaths registered in the County 9·98 per cent. was due to general Tuberculosis, the share falling to Tuberculosis of the Lungs being 7·81 per cent.; the respective percentages last year were 10·28 per cent., and 7·33 per cent.

The County Death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis alone is 0·96 of the estimated population.

In the Urban Districts the rate was 0·99, as against 1·0 in the two previous years; whilst in the Rural it was 0·93, the figures for the last two years being 0·7 and 0·8 respectively.

On February 1st the series of the General Orders of the Local Government Board for notifying Tuberculosis were superseded by the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, which provided for the notification of all forms of Tuberculosis. Previous to that date only cases of Phthisis were notifiable.

The number of notifications received during the year was 663, 498 of these being for Pulmonary Tuberculosis alone, and 165 for other forms of Tuberculosis.

The respective figures for the Urban and Rural Districts are:—Urban 325, 245 being for Pulmonary Tuberculosis alone; Rural 338 and 253. The total number of notifications (Pulmonary Tuberculosis only) received last year was 467. This year's return, therefore, is 31 in excess of last year's.

No comparison can, of course, be taken of Other forms of Tuberculosis

During the month of January—that is under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1911—the number of notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis received was 55.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch 25 cases were notified, 10 deaths occurring.

Eight cases were notified at Ashby Woulds, and 2 deaths were recorded.

The number of notifications received from Coalville is 53, it being the second highest number notified of the Districts in the Urban Districts. Twenty-three deaths are reported.

At Hinckley 79 cases were notified. This heads the list of the number of notifications recorded for any individual Urban District. The number of deaths caused by this disease was 21.

A total of 43 notifications are recorded at Loughborough. As regards the deaths, 38 occurred, which is a high figure in comparison to the number of cases notified.

At Market Harborough 17 cases were notified, 6 deaths taking place.

Thirty-six notifications were received from Melton Mowbray; 6 deaths occurred.

At Oadby 14 cases were notified, and 2 deaths recorded.

At Quorn 3 notifications are recorded. Two deaths occurred.

From Shepshed 25 notifications were received. There were 6 deaths.

Thurmaston is credited with 8 notifications, 3 deaths being recorded.

At Wigston 14 cases were notified, and the same number of deaths occurred.

From the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Rural District 29 notifications were received, and 13 deaths occurred.

Of the 75 notifications received from the Barrow-on-Soar Rural District, 17 came from Mountsorrel, 14 from Sileby, and also Syston, and 10 from Anstey. Thirty-nine deaths occurred in the District.

Nine notifications were received from the Belvoir Rural District, and 7 deaths took place.

In the Billesdon Rural District 4 cases were notified, 3 of which came from Great Glen. Five deaths are reported.

From the Blaby Rural District 35 notifications were received. Eleven of the cases were notified at Enderby and 7 at Blaby. Twenty-one deaths occurred.

In the Castle Donington Rural District, of the total of 11 cases notified, 5 were notified at Kegworth and 4 at Castle Donington. The number of deaths is 7.

From the Hallaton Rural District 3 notifications were received. There were 2 deaths.

A total of 55 notifications were received from the Hinckley Rural District; 18 were notified at Earl Shilton, 13 at Burbage, and 11 at Barwell. Thirty-three deaths are recorded.

Twelve cases were notified in the Loughborough Rural District. Long Whatton is credited with 4 cases and Hathern with 3. Five deaths occurred.

In the Lutterworth Rural District, of the total of 16 cases received, 7 were notified at Lutterworth. There were 9 deaths.

Forty-nine notifications were received from the Market Bosworth Rural District. The number of deaths recorded is 19.

No notifications were received from the Market Harborough Rural District, but this disease was responsible for 3 deaths.

Forty cases were notified in the Melton Mowbray Rural District, and 19 came from Asfordby. Twelve deaths were caused by this disease.

The County Council have undertaken the treatment of Tuberculosis of the Lungs in their own Sanatorium and Dispensaries.

The scheme originally provided for the treatment of insured patients only, who were granted sanatorium benefit by the

Leicestershire Health Insurance Committee, and this scheme commenced in January, 1913.

The Sanatorium is at Mowsley, and was originally one of the Small-pox Hospitals belonging to the Leicestershire Small-pox Hospital Committee. This was purchased by the County Council and is being converted. Dispensaries were provided at Coalville, Hinckley, Melton Mowbray, and Leicester.

Dr. J. T. Crowe, Medical Superintendent of the P. F. Collier Dispensary, and Visiting Physician of the Allan Ryan Sanatorium, Dublin, was appointed to the office of Tuberculosis Medical Officer to carry out the work under the scheme, the whole administration and control of which is under the supervision of the County Medical Officer.

In June of the present year (1914) this scheme was extended so as to apply to all persons suffering from Phthisis, whether insured or not, and provision has been made for the accommodation of 80 patients in the various residential institutions, viz.:—

Mowsley Sanatorium	...	...	...	50 beds.
Hinckley Residential Dispensary	...	...	...	22 beds.
Coalville Residential Dispensary	...	...	...	8 beds.

In addition to this there are Visiting Dispensaries at Loughborough, Melton Mowbray, and Leicester.

Dr. N. A. Coward, Queen Mary's Hospital, Carlshalton, was appointed to the post of Assistant Tuberculosis Medical Officer, which was rendered necessary by this augmented provision.

Since the commencement of the scheme up to the end of the year—during which period, of course, only insured persons were treated—the following statement shews the number of persons admitted as in-patients to the Residential Institutions:—

Mowsley Sanatorium	...	122	Male 81	Female 41
Hinckley Dispensary	...	28	„ 28	„ —
Coalville Dispensary	...	29	„ 26	„ 3

Measles.—Comparatively speaking, there has been a vast improvement in the prevalence of this disease in the year now being reviewed. Not only has there been a great diminution in the

number of deaths, but the number is lower than any year's record since 1908. Moreover, our Death rate is remarkably better than the average for Rural England and Wales.

Although there has been this improvement, the County record shews that Measles has again the highest rate of the seven principal Zymotic diseases, once more demonstrating its claim to be the most dangerous infectious disease attacking child life.

The total number of Deaths in the County was 34, against 50, 39, and 43 in the three previous years. Twelve occurred in the Urban and 22 in the Rural Areas, out of which latter no less than 12 were in the Market Bosworth District. Five of the deaths were in babies, and 13 in infants between one and two years old. There is also a record of one death in a person between the age of 25 and 45 years, and that was in the Blaby District; and it was the only death from Measles in that District.

Forty-six separate School Departments were closed on account of the prevalence of Measles. The average period of the closure was four weeks, and the number of children affected 6,302.

The County Death rate was 0·13, comparing with 0·20, 0·16, 0·17, 0·21, and 0·09 in the five preceding years. This year's rate is a very satisfactory one when put by the side of that for Rural England and Wales, which is 0·20.

The Melton Mowbray Rural District Council, in March, rescinded the resolution they previously made appointing Measles to the list of notifiable diseases. It proved to be a great failure.

The question of Measles being made a notifiable disease has been under the consideration of the County Council, who decided that it was better left alone. Unless a Sanitary Authority is prepared—and thoroughly prepared—to insist upon the complete isolation of cases, and the proper surveillance of all contacts, it will be a waste of money and time, and can only end as a farce. Even if a Sanitary Authority is able to do that, there would be always the difficulty of getting early cases notified to contend with. The disease being infectious before the rash appears, the seeds of an epidemic would have been sown before the notification (even if the doctor had been *promptly* called in) was received by the Sanitary Officers. The general public look upon this disease in such a very trivial light that it will take a long time to convince them that it is a disease of the most dangerous type.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch one death is reported from this cause in a child under two years of age.

At Coalville there was a prevalence of the disease in the first half of the year and five deaths occurred. It was not, however, of epidemic prevalence as in 1910. The Medical Officer of Health, in the course of his Report, says:—"Three years had brought a certain number of susceptible children, and these being scattered throughout the District, one or two cases appeared in a considerable number of families, and gave the outbreak the semblance of considerable prevalence, although at no period was the number of cases affected large. Children of susceptible age were excluded from school, and subsequently the Infant Departments of several of the schools were closed for a period."

At Hinckley very few cases came under notice, and there was no fatality.

At Loughborough there was an outbreak which caused six deaths.

At Shepshed several cases occurred during the first three months of the year, but there was no death.

In the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Rural District two deaths are recorded.

In the Barrow-on-Soar Rural District three deaths occurred.

In the Belvoir Rural District the disease was prevalent at Knipton, in May, necessitating the closure of the school.

In the Blaby Rural District only one death was registered.

In the Castle Donington Rural District the Medical Officer of Health remarks that there was no severe attack of Measles during the year. No deaths occurred.

In the Loughborough Rural District two deaths are reported from this cause.

One death is recorded in the Lutterworth Rural District.

In the Market Bosworth Rural District there were serious epidemics at Ibstock and Desford, and 12 deaths in all were registered—7 at Ibstock and 5 at Desford.

In the Melton Mowbray Rural District the Medical Officer of Health says:—"The epidemic of Measles which prevailed in the autumn of 1912 continued through the first quarter of 1913; but only 11 cases were notified. Most of the cases occurred in Barsby, Goadby Marwood, Eastwell, and Eaton. The futility of notification became evident, and the resolution passed in 1912 to make Measles a notifiable disease was rescinded by your Council, and notification ceased in March. One death occurred."

Whooping Cough.—Like Measles, there has been a welcome improvement in the incidence and mortality of this disease during the year. The school closure record shews a remarkable improvement over last year. Only two School Departments had to be closed for this complaint alone.

Twenty-six Deaths were in all registered from Whooping Cough—and more than half of these occurred in infants under one year old, and every one of them were in children before they reached the age of five. Last year the Deaths totalled 45, and there were 27 and 54 respectively in the two years before that.

In the Urban Districts 14 Deaths were registered, 5 being in infants under one year of age; and in the Rural Districts there were 12 deaths, 9 of which occurred in infants under one.

The County Death rate is 0·10, as against 0·17 last year, and 0·11 and 0·22 in 1911 and 1910 respectively. This year's rate compares favourably with that published for Rural England and Wales, which is 0·12.

The District with the largest number of Deaths was Castle Donington Rural, and the rate here is equal to 0·9 of the population of the District.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch the disease gained epidemic prevalency in October, and three deaths resulted. The Infants' School had to be closed for some weeks.

At Ashby Woulds there were two deaths of infants under one year of age.

At Coalville the Medical Officer of Health reports as follows:—"During March and April there were numerous cases of Whooping Cough in the Hugglescote Ward, and a few cases at Whitwick

during the same period. Three deaths were attributed to this cause. Like Measles, it is not popularly regarded as a serious disease; and it is difficult to get parents to take precautions to arrest its spread. But it invariably adds to the Death rate, and its fairly high case mortality would justify more preventive measures than practised at present."

At Hinckley the Medical Officer of Health says:—"This loathsome disease has been with us again during the past year. It is difficult really to know how many children have been affected, for unless complications ensue parents as a rule do not usually ask for medical advice, for they consider that a child must have it (like Measles) sometime or other. There were two deaths in children under five years of age, as compared with four deaths in 1912."

At Loughborough there were three deaths of infants between the ages of one and two years.

Two deaths of infants under one year of age are recorded in the Ashby Rural District.

In the Castle Donington Rural District six deaths were registered—five being of infants before they reached the age of one year. There were outbreaks at Breedon (one death), Hemington, Castle Donington (four deaths), and Kegworth (one death).

In the Market Bosworth Rural District three deaths are registered as due to the disease—two at Nailstone and one at Ibstock.

In the Melton Mowbray Rural District the disease was prevalent at Thorpe Arnold, Old Dalby, and Twyford. One death was registered.

Diarrhœal Diseases.—A remarkable increase in cases of Summer Diarrhœa and Enteritis affected very considerably the Death rate of infants. Of the 84 Deaths registered in the County no less than 66 of these were of babies under one year of age. I do not value any comparison of deaths with other yearly records (because there is so much fluctuation due to the weather), except to say that the general Death rate of children under two years of age—the population chiefly affected by climatic variations—has risen in a year from 3·3 per thousand registered births to 12·6, and that the rate per thousand of the population is 0·28, against last year's

figures of 0·12. In spite of our big rise, however, we are happily more fortunate than Rural England and Wales, which publishes a Death rate per thousand births of 14·4.

The Health Visitors of the County are continuing their work of instructing mothers in the way of feeding their infants, and it is hoped that beneficial results will accrue in the future from this work. The value of the Notification of Births Act cannot be underestimated in this respect.

In the Urban Districts 41 Deaths were in all registered, and 31 of these were of infants under one year of age. Coalville was the District chiefly affected, for here 19 deaths took place, 13 of which were infants.

In the Rural Areas 43 Deaths occurred, and 35 of these were of children under one. Barrow-on-Soar District had 12—(10 under one year), Ashby-de-la-Zouch District 10 (8 under one), and Market Bosworth 9 (7 under one).

Of the total number of Diarrhœal Deaths registered in the County 78·6 per cent. were in infants under one, and 86·9 in infants under two years of age.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Ashby Woulds one death in infants under one was registered.

At Coalville the Medical Officer of Health reports as follows:—“Summer Diarrhœa was prevalent in Coalville and Whitwick during the months of August and September, and seriously affected the Infantile Mortality, more particularly in the Whitwick Ward. The illness was of an acute type, associated with sickness and marked prostration, and the fatal cases were mostly under two years of age; 13 occurring amongst infants under one year, and four amongst children between one and two. The milk supply did not appear to play any noticeable part in the causation or propagation of the disease, for amongst the 13 cases of infants, nine were exclusively fed at the breast. Nineteen deaths in all were registered.”

At Hinckley the Medical Officer of Health says:—“There were 2 deaths, 1 from Diarrhœa and 1 from Enteritis, in children under 3 months of age, as compared with 1 death from Enteritis in 1912.

These results are very gratifying, considering that on the whole the summer of 1913 was fairly warm and dry, conditions favourable to the incidence of these diseases."

At Loughborough six of the seven deaths were of infants under one year of age .

At Market Harborough the Medical Officer of Health says that "the District was remarkably free from epidemic Diarrhœa during the summer." Of the cases which did occur two died, and they were both babies.

At Melton Mowbray five deaths occurred, and four were of infants under one year of age.

At Quorn there were two deaths.

At Shepshed very few cases occurred, says the Medical Officer of Health. One death in a baby was attributed to it.

At Wigston one death occurred in a person over 65 years of age.

The Urban Districts of Oadby and Thurmaston were without fatality from this cause.

In the Ashby Rural District eight of the 10 deaths recorded were of infants under one year old.

In the Barrow-on-Soar Rural District 12 deaths are reported, 10 being of babies.

In the Belvoir Rural District one death was registered of a person over the age of 65.

In the Billesdon Rural District two deaths in babies were registered.

In the Hinckley Rural District three infants under the age of one year succumbed to this disease.

In the Lutterworth Rural District there were two deaths, both being of babies.

The Market Bosworth Rural District had nine deaths, and seven of these were of infants under one year.

Three of the four deaths in the Melton Mowbray Rural District were babies.

No deaths occurred in the Rural Districts of Blaby, Castle Donington, Hallaton, Loughborough, and Market Harborough.

Mumps.—Judging by the number of Schools closed, this complaint appears to have been fairly troublesome in 1913. It caused the closure of 14 School Departments for an average period of $4\frac{3}{4}$ weeks, whereby 1,884 children were interrupted in their education. Although a much worse record than last year, it is a great deal better than that of 1911.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—So far as I am aware, no cases of this disease came under notice during the year.

Poliomyelitis.—Two notifications of Poliomyelitis were received—one from Ashby-de-la-Zouch and the other from Market Harborough. No comment is made respecting them in the Reports of the Medical Officers of Health concerned.

Chicken-pox.—This disease is notifiable in the Urban District of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and in the Rural Areas of Belvoir and Billesdon. This is as it was last year.

Generally speaking, the complaint—judging from the School closure record for the year—was slightly more in evidence than was the case in the previous year. Eleven School Departments had to be closed, and 867 scholars were thereby affected. The period of closure was, however, not quite so long on an average.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch 32 cases were notified; and in the Belvoir and Billesdon Districts there were 27 and 1 cases respectively.

Now that Small-pox is again threatening the country in different parts, it is better to be prepared for it, and the notification of this disease would materially help to recognise the occurrence of first cases, which otherwise might be missed and so assist in spreading the seeds of an outbreak.

Impetigo.—This disease is compulsorily notifiable in the Billesdon Rural District. Only four cases were notified during the year.

Alcoholism.—Five deaths only are registered as due to this cause. Three of these were in the Urban Districts, viz., two at Shepshed and one at Wigston. The two Rural deaths were in the Blaby and Castle Donington areas. The total last year was four—(Urban 1, Rural 3).

Cirrhosis of the Liver.—The total number of deaths from this disease is 30, which is 13 more than last year. Fourteen were in the Urban and 16 in the Rural Districts.

In the Urban Districts the deaths occurred at Coalville 4, Hinckley, 2, Loughborough 2, Market Harborough 1, Melton Mowbray 3, and Wigston 2; the following being the record for the Rural Districts: Ashby-de-la-Zouch 4, Barrow-on-Soar 3, Billesdon 1, Blaby 1, Hinckley 1, Lutterworth 4, Market Bosworth 1, and Market Harborough 1.

Organic Heart Disease.—The greatest number of deaths recorded from any one particular disease is accredited to Organic Heart Disease, which this year has caused 309 deaths, or a percentage of 9·86 of the whole. It is a decrease on the record last year by 32 numerically and by 1·5 on the percentage. One cannot give any comparison with records previous to last year, because that was the first occasion that separate statistics were required by the Local Government Board to be published.

Cancer.—This disease claims the second highest number of deaths. There were 261 due to it during the year under review. This is, numerically, a greater number than recorded last year, but is approximately the same in proportion to the whole.

Congenital Debility, Etc.—The number of deaths due to this disease (including Malformation and Premature Birth) amount to 250, which is 36 more than last year. Of this year's record 238 were of infants under one year of age, against 206 last year.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.—There is some little improvement in this year's record of deaths from Respiratory Diseases. The total number is 430, against 443 last year. Of these 209 (against 222) were due to Brónchitis, 194 (against 202) to Pneumonia, and 27 (against 19) to other diseases of the respiratory track. Although there is an improvement as a whole, yet the children under one year of age suffered more severely, judging from

the Death record. Last year 85 infants died from these diseases, and this year the number is raised to 94. These deaths, no doubt, were, to a great extent, preventible, and I should like to see better attendance at the Health Talks, which are given to mothers by the Health Visitors of the County Council, for there they would hear how to properly feed, clothe, and generally rear young infants, and, not only that, but they would have the benefit of seeing a practical demonstration, especially in the way of clothing the child, and could also inspect the garments used. This would be very much to their advantage, and probably do a great deal to lessen the risks to death from improperly or carelessly clothing the child. To these half-hour talks, which are advertised as arranged, all women—especially mothers—are given a very cordial welcome, and have the opportunity of not only hearing the lecture but of asking any questions, and obtaining information on any point they desire.

School Closures.—Only 111 School Departments had to be closed last year for an average period of four weeks—affecting 13,730 children. This is better than last year's record, which was in its turn a general improvement on the year before it. Measles is again this year responsible for the largest number of closures, which disease attacked 46 Departments, against 51 last year.

The most remarkable feature, perhaps, of the record is that Whooping Cough alone only affected two Departments, and six others in conjunction with some other diseases. Scarlet Fever was responsible for 17 closures—the second highest number on the list. Chicken-pox and Mumps appeared to be on the increase in prevalence, especially the latter, for which complaint the third highest number of Departments were affected as regards closure.

The following Table shews the closure record for the year :—

DISEASES.	No. of Departments Closed.	Aver. period of Closure in weeks.	No. on Rolls.
Chicken Pox	11	3½	867
Chicken Pox and Measles	1	3	84
Coughs and Colds	2	2	81
Colds and Measles	2	5½	210
Diphtheria	3	5	842
General Sickness	1	1½	90
Impetigo	1	3	37
Influenza and Measles	1	¾	136
Measles	46	4	6302
Measles and Mumps	3	2¾	436
Mumps	14	4¾	1884
Rubella	1	3½	200
Scarlet Fever	17	3¾	1744
Whooping Cough	2	4½	302
Whooping Cough and Colds	3	6¾	161
Whooping Cough and Measles ..	3	5	354
Totals	111	4	13,730

Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889.—There is no change in the diseases compulsorily notifiable in the County from the record as published in my Report last year.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act.—The following references are made in the Annual Reports of the Medical Officers of Health :—

The desirability of adopting certain Sections of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act is already claiming, or about to claim, the attention of the Council of the newly-constituted Urban District of Oadby, says the Medical Officer of Health.

The Medical Officer of Health for the Belvoir Rural District says:—"In my last Report I advised your Council to adopt the 1907 Public Health Acts Amendment Act, and I subsequently gave my reasons why you should adopt Parts I., III., and IV. I still think it would be advisable to adopt these Sections."

For the Hinckley Rural District the Local Government Board have sanctioned the adoption of Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, and the provision of that Section (relating to sanitary conveniences for factories and workshops) came into force on March 9th, 1914.

Isolation Hospital Accommodation.—At the end of this Report, and as a supplement thereto, is printed a Special Report, giving detailed information on the Isolation Hospital Accommodation throughout the County, and is furnished at the request of the Local Government Board, and by the direction of the County Sanitary Committee.

Disinfection.—There is but little change in the methods available for, and employed in, disinfection to record this year, the only one of importance being the provision of steam disinfection by the Lutterworth Rural District, where formerly articles of clothing, bedding, etc., could only be dealt with, as in many other Districts, by the inadequate method of spraying and fumigation. To attempt to *kill the germs and their spores* in bedding and clothing by spraying and fumigation is a waste of time and money.

The provision of adequate means of proper disinfection is a very urgent subject for consideration by those District Councils who have not as yet provided steam disinfection. Disinfection is a most important part of sanitary preventive measures against infection spreading, and it is not to be looked upon lightly by any Sanitary Authority. Non-thorough disinfection is dangerous because it gives a sense of security which is entirely false, and in that way it can do more harm than good. A Sanitary Authority charged with the health of its District should not encourage anything but a *thorough* system of disinfection.

Below I give a summary of the arrangements which are in force in each Sanitary Area of the County, and which shews the methods employed in disinfecting rooms, articles of clothing, and bedding. With the foregoing remarks the Table speaks for itself:—

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	
ASHBY WOULD	Formalin Vapouriser	Yes	Formalin Vapouriser	Formalin vapouriser	
COALVILLE	Generation of Formaldehyde vapour supplemented by spraying with Chloros, Kerol or M.O.H. fluid	Always advised	Destruction when necessary	Destruction when necessary	
HINCKLEY	Carbolic and Formalin spraying, Sulphur candles & Formalin lamps used	Yes, if required	Washing with Carbolic and Formalin, also Steam disinfectant	Steam disinfectant	
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	
MARKET HARBOROUGH	Spraying with Formalin	No	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	
OADBY	Spraying with Formalin	Yes	Steam disinfectant	Steam disinfectant	
QUORN	Spraying with Formalin	Yes	Kerol	Kerol	
SHEPESHED	Fumigation by Formalin	Yes	Fumigation	Fumigation	
THURMASTON	Fumigation with Formalin	Yes	Fumigation	Fumigation	
WIGSTON	Spraying with Formaldehyde, and also fumigation by Sulphur candles	Yes	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?	Method adopted.	Method adopted.	
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 disinfectant	Steam disinfectant	
BLABY	Spraying with 2% solution of Formalin and Formalin Fumigation	Yes *	Steam disinfectant	Steam disinfectant	
CASTLE DONNINGTON	By Formalin and Lime-washing walls	..	Fumigation by Formalin	Fumigation by Formalin	
HALLATON	Fumigation by Formalin	Yes, if dirty	Fumigation by Formalin	Fumigation by Formalin	
HINCKLEY	Spraying with Formalin	Yes.	Spraying with Formalin	Spraying with Formalin	
LOUGHBOROUGH ..	Fumigation by Sulphur Candles	Only in dirty cases	Taken to Loughboro' Borough Steam disinfectant	Taken to Loughboro' Borough Steam disinfectant	
LUTTERWORTH ..	Spraying with Formalin followed by fumigation by Formalin	Yes	Steam disinfectant	Steam disinfectant	
MARKET BOSWORTH	Fumigation by Formalin	Yes	Fumigation	Fumigation	
MARKET HARBOROUGH	Fumigation by Formalin	No	Instructed to wash everything possible, rest fumigated in room	Destroyed where necessary	
MELTON MOWBRAY	Spraying with Formaldehyde	Not after spraying	Steam disinfectant	Steam disinfectant	

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

As regards the disinfection of surfaces, the following points should not be disregarded:—Always strip the wall-paper, then spray all surfaces with formalin solution before fumigating the room. After fumigation, the thorough scrubbing of surfaces, and articles of furniture should be advised, and the re-limewashing of the ceiling should not be forgotten. Such a method is a thorough one, and the value of thorough disinfection is not to be minimised.

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. ...	3.27	3.06	4.11	3.23	2.85	2.78
Feb. ...	0.77	0.72	0.92	0.79	0.62	0.78
Mar. ...	4.11	4.01	3.94	4.10	3.34	3.62
Apr. ...	2.74	2.28	2.82	2.64	2.21	2.54
May ...	1.37	1.76	1.72	1.42	1.54	1.99
June ...	0.87	0.78	0.51	1.17	0.87	0.50
July ...	0.93	0.61	1.40	0.88	1.08	0.49
Aug. ...	0.90	1.77	0.77	1.98	0.91	1.68
Sept. ...	1.65	1.66	1.74	2.42	1.39	1.49
Oct. ...	3.78	2.90	3.48	2.92	3.46	4.99
Nov. ...	3.26	1.91	2.93	2.29	2.44	1.85
Dec. ..	0.88	0.87	0.78	1.16	0.79	0.71
Total in Inches.	24.53	22.33	25.12	25.00	21.50	23.42

The following Summary is also given of observations taken at Belvoir Castle Gardens, and is taken from the record contained in the Belvoir Annual Report:—

Wind.—The prevailing direction of the wind was south; total 81 days. *Rainfall.*—The total rainfall was 23.68 inches; this fell on 181 days, and is 1.79 inches below the average for the year. The greatest daily fall was 1.40 inches, on Oct. 5th. *Barometer* (corrected and reduced).—Highest reading, 30.375 inches, on Feb. 12th, at 9 a.m. Lowest reading, 28.782 inches, on March 19th, at 9 a.m. Mean of 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. readings, 29.984 inches. *Thermometer.*—Highest in the shade, 81°, on August 3rd. Lowest on the screen, 13°, on January 13th. Mean of daily maxima, 55.80°. Mean of daily minima, 41.27°. Mean temperature of the year, 48.53°.

which is 0.52° above the average. Lowest on the grass, 10° , on January 13th and December 31st; highest in the sun, 138° , on August 1st. Mean temperature of the earth at three feet, 49.19° , which is 0.64° above the average. *Sunshine*.—Total sunshine, 1,281 hours, 10 minutes, which is 230 hours, 45 minutes, below the average. There were 80 sunless days. March and October were exceedingly wet months; July, August, and December gave much below the average rainfall; the mean temperatures for February, May, October, and November were much below the average, those for July and August were very low, July being 4.80° below the average, and lower than June and August. The sunshine of July was 122 hours and 10 minutes below the average, and was less than all the other months with the exception of January, February, and December. The total sunshine for the year is the lowest since 1894, with the exception of 1912, which was 77 hours less.

Adoptive Acts.—There is no change in the County as regards the adoption of any measures excepting those already referred to under the heading of Public Health Acts Amendment Act.

Building Bye-Laws.—The following statement shews that Building Bye-laws have been adopted for every one of the Urban Districts and for certain Parishes in all except two of the Rural Areas:—

Urban Districts.

District.	Have Building Byelaws been Adopted?		
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Yes		
Ashby Woulds	Yes		
Coalville	Yes		
Hinckley	Yes		
Loughborough	Yes		
Market Harborough	Yes		
Melton Mowbray	Yes		
Oadby	Yes		
Quorn	Yes		
Shepshed	Yes		
Thurmaston	Yes		
Wigston	Yes		

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, Measham, Oakthorpe, Raven- stone 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 Ast- ley, Claybrooke Magna, and Parva, Dunton Bassett, Gilmorton, North Kil- worth, 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.

Food Supply.—*Milk.*—Progress is reported generally under the conditions governing the milk supply of the County, and this I am pleased to record. There is, however, still much more work in front of the Authorities in this direction. That everything cannot be done at once is recognised, but every authority should support their officers to the full in their efforts to bring about improvements which are essential to the cleanliness of all the

conditions necessary for a pure and wholesome supply of milk. On the part of the officers principally charged with this important duty there should be a determination behind what action they take to bring the sheds, yards, storage places, and dairies to a state of cleanliness and healthiness consistent with the production of pure milk.

One of the most abominable pieces of insanitation in connection with this matter is the farm-yard accumulations which are allowed to exist for days and even months. It can be seen in nearly every country farm-yard. Milk being always ready to absorb impurity cannot fail to be affected by the stink arising from this decaying deposit. Milk ought not to be allowed to be produced under such conditions as this; this condition is very prevalent in many parishes in the County. Sanitary Inspectors have an easy remedy under the Nuisance Clauses of the 1875 Act, where it is provided that any accumulation or deposit which is a nuisance, etc., is remedial under Section 94 as an ordinary nuisance. I should be gratified to see a general attack being made upon this farm-yard nuisance. It should not be tolerated at all—it should be insisted upon that the fresh manure should be very much more frequently removed to another site, right away from the proximity to the place of milk production.

The filthy conditions of many of the sheds is a matter also for serious reflection.

There is, at the time of writing, no change in the law regarding the control of this important branch of sanitary administration, but yet another Milk Bill is before Parliament for more effectually dealing with it. It is to be hoped that no further delay will be allowed to hamper progress in this direction. The continued promises have very likely stayed the hands of the Authorities in putting into full operation the present requirements of the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders and Regulations, for it is in those measures that the present law is contained.

Under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, the Veterinary Inspector of that body visited and inspected the cows in 17 dairy farms in this County, from which milk had been sent to London. The number of cows found to be suffering from Tuberculosis was 6. Last year 12 visits were made, when 8 cows were condemned, and the year before that there were 41 inspections and 7 condemnations.

The number of dairymen ("milk-sellers") registered in the County (not including Quorn Urban District) is 1,534, as against 1,598 last year, 1,630 in 1911, and 1,487 in 1910. The number of inspections of premises recorded is 2,574, as against 2,218 and 2,732 in the two preceding years. Regulations were found to have been contravened in 212 instances.

The number of dairymen ("butter and cheese makers") registered is 669, and 380 inspections of their premises took place.

In the Urban Districts the number of "milk-sellers" registered is 283, to whose premises 619 visits of inspection are recorded. There are also 37 "butter and cheese makers," whose premises received 49 visits of inspection. Owing to the illness of the Sanitary Inspector, the Returns from Quorn Urban District are not available.

In the Rural Districts 1,251 "milk-sellers" are registered, and 1,828 visits to their premises were made. The number of "butter and cheese makers" is 632, to whose premises 331 visits of inspection are recorded.

Table 6 gives detailed particulars of the defects found and remedied in each District, and the following references to the District Reports are interesting:—

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch the Veterinary Inspector reports that the whole of the cows are in good and satisfactory condition. The dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops have been regularly inspected.

At Ashby Woulds the Medical Officer of Health reports as follows:—"There are 16 cowkeepers on the register, and about 80 cows are kept. There are no milk-sellers who are not cowkeepers. The milk produced is almost entirely consumed in the District, and very little is imported into the District. No case of Tuberculous Udders has been reported to me. The cubic space per cow in the sheds average about 400 cubic feet. This is much too little, 600 being the minimum desirable. Four inspections have been made and 4 premises required washing, 4 structural improvements, and 2 sanitary improvements. Eleven of the cowkeepers' premises are supplied from wells, and the rest from the mains. Nine of the milk-sellers are also makers of butter."

At Coalville the Medical Officer of Health reports that these premises have received a special share of attention, and systematic cleansing has been insisted upon.

At Hinckley a great amount of work was done in connection with these premises; in fact, "more than ever attempted before," says the Medical Officer of Health. His report continues:—"After inspecting the farm buildings, which are scattered some miles over the whole District, it was found necessary to serve 12 statutory notices for various repairs, of which six have been carried out, and the remaining six are either being carried out or are in hand. Samples of water were taken for analysis at all the farms, and seven were condemned for drinking purposes. Where the repairs have actually been carried out the owner has been the first to admit the necessity for the same, although in some cases the work has entailed a large expenditure. There is no doubt that the farm premises inspected were generally in an unsatisfactory condition as regards paving, drainage, ventilation, cleanliness, overcrowding, etc., and required to be rectified. There are still a few farms to be inspected, and these will be undertaken during the coming year. The milkshops in the town have been inspected from time to time, but no serious matter has been detected; but, as stated before, not a great quantity of milk is kept at these shops, for if so some other measures would then have to be taken to enforce the provision of a separate and proper room for the storage of the milk. The rules which I set forth in my Report for 1912 have been complied with as far as practicable, but there is no doubt that further powers are required by law to rigidly enforce them."

At Loughborough the dairies, etc., are all kept under constant supervision, and are reported to be in fair condition.

At Market Harborough the premises are reported to be frequently inspected, and are in a satisfactory state of cleanliness.

At Melton Mowbray it is to be noted that only 10 inspections of the 17 milksellers' premises were made during the year. It is very advisable that at least two inspections of each dairy farm should be a routine procedure. Twice a year the premises should be whitewashed and cleansed, and it is necessary that the Inspector should see that these requirements are carried out.

At Quorn a large portion of the milk is consumed in the District, and the Medical Officer of Health says that he is "quite satisfied with the way in which the milk is distributed in the District."

At Shepshed the Medical Officer of Health says:—"I am able to report a continued improvement in the condition of cowsheds, etc."

In the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Rural District apparently some of the dairymen want waking up to their responsibilities, by having it practically demonstrated to them that there are in force in the District such measures as Regulations under the Dairies Orders, under which Regulations they cannot permit unclean conditions to prevail. In this respect the following Report of the Sanitary Inspector is interesting. It is a regrettable thing that responsible occupiers of to-day are so apathetic to the claims of a clean and pure milk supply. They should be taught that such methods here exposed *will not do*, and they should be taught it in a way that they will not soon forget. The Ashby Rural District is the only one in the County which has reported uncleanliness in the conditions affecting milk production. This demonstrates what I have said before about the adoption of Regulations by an Authority, that it is better to have no Regulations than to adopt them and then not see that they are properly enforced. This particular Rural District Council has adopted Regulations, but in face of that we receive the Sanitary Inspector's Report as follows:—"I regret to say that cowkeepers and milksellers appear to have been rather lax generally during the year in the lime-washing of the cow sheds, and of keeping the sheds clean. It seems to have been common practice for the dung, etc., accumulating during the night, to have been left in the cow shed for a period of the following day, clearly showing that the morning milking had been carried out under conditions which ought not to exist, and in some cases I have found the cattle being brought in the sheds for the afternoon milking, whilst the sheds have not been cleaned out at all during the day. Should this practice continue, it leaves me only one course to pursue, namely, to report those concerned to the Council for their consideration, as to whether milk selling should be allowed under such conditions. Considerable sums have been expended by some landlords to make the cow sheds fit for this business, *i.e.*, milk selling, and such expenditure ought not to be rendered useless, by the practice referred to, and further, this procedure tends to make my duties more irksome and unpleasant, when, to visit the premises for the purposes of inspection if I could find better conditions existing, would be much more satisfactory and pleasant for all concerned. I trust that during the year 1914, I shall be able to see a continuation of the much-desired improvement to cowsheds, dairies, etc."

No doubt the efforts of the Sanitary Inspector will be supported by the Council, and I shall hope to read a much more satisfactory Report next year.

In the Belvoir Rural District the Medical Officer of Health reports that the dairies are kept clean.

In the Castle Donington Rural District the cowsheds are reported to be "excellent." Due attention is given to the matter of cleanliness by the Inspector.

In the Market Harborough Rural District the premises have been frequently inspected, and their general condition is reported to be improving.

Meat Supervision.—The return of work done in the County under the heading of diseased, unsound, etc., food, is nearly a blank. It would be absurd to suggest that this clean record signifies that the meat supply is everything it should be. One would be only too pleased to report such a state of affairs. It appears to me that it would be a decidedly good practice for the sanitary Inspectors to make a point as far as possible of carrying out routine methods of inspection of Slaughter Houses when killing is in progress. It is then that any disease will be more likely to be detected. The food supply cannot be too well guarded, and the public have the right to demand that what they eat shall be above suspicion. In some Districts I know that Meat Inspection is thoroughly well done, but this does not apply by any means to all.

The statistics, for what they are worth, are as follows:—

	Urban.	Rural.	Total.
Number of Seizures	1	—	1
Summonses Issued	1	—	1
Convictions Obtained	1	—	1
Parcels Surrendered for Destruction...	59	8	67

The above Record affects only 6 out of twelve Urban, and 3 out of thirteen Rural Districts. In the other 16 Districts the Record in this work is that nothing at all has been done. It is, of course, quite appreciated that in a Rural District there must always be some difficulties in the proper control of a food supply. The area to be covered is, of course, against it. It

is not an impossibility, however, to make routine inspections of different parishes periodically, and the importance of this cannot be lightly regarded.

At Ashby Woulds the Medical Officer of Health says that there are "no special arrangements made for the inspection of meat, but inspection is usually undertaken on killing time, when the carcasses are also inspected. No unsound food has been found."

At Hinckley the Medical Officer of Health says:—"This work has been conducted, as usual, during the past year. In four cases it was found necessary to condemn the articles in question, namely, three consignments of tinned food and one of shell fish. The weekly market is inspected each Monday, but nothing was detected as unfit for human consumption during the year."

The following statement by the Sanitary Inspector shews what was done in the Borough of Loughborough during the year, viz.:—"One seizure has been made and a prosecution and conviction followed; fined £6 19s. 6d., including costs. I have had a large number of requests to examine food of which the owners have been doubtful, and I am pleased to encourage this as far as possible. On the whole, the class of food offered for sale in the Borough is very good. There has been destroyed at the Destructor as unfit for the food of man:—315 stones of beef, 20 stones of pork, 1 carcase of mutton, 2 carcasses of veal, 72 tins of tomatoes, 94 tins of salmon, and 12 tins of apricots, etc."

At Shepshed the food supply appears to be also well looked after, and the Medical Officer of Health says:—"This is done regularly by the Sanitary Inspector, who made 251 inspections during the year, and in only one case was diseased meat detected." And in the Report of the Sanitary Inspector, which is embodied in that of the Medical Officer of Health, the following record is given:—"There are 12 butchers' shops. The meat is systematically inspected immediately after slaughtering. All the meat is prepared and practically sold in the District, with one exception, that at the Colonial meat shop. The meat is of high-class quality, and during the year only one piece of fluky liver was found, and this was readily surrendered to me for destroying."

In the Blaby Rural District three parcels of unsound food were surrendered for destruction.

In the Lutterworth Rural District four surrenders were made.

In the Melton Mowbray Rural District there was one surrender.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.—The routine procedure under this Act, which has been in force since October, 1911, and which operates throughout the whole County Area, excepting the Market Harborough Urban District, is 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 six 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.

The number of still births notified during the year was 197.

In the Urban District of Market Harborough the Act is administered by that Council independently of the County Council, and the Medical Officer of Health, in his Annual Report, says:—
“The Notification of Births Act was adopted by the Council, and came into force on 16th May, 1910. 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 to a very low rate, and in regard to the better management and care of children.”

Offensive Trades.—The number of these trades in the County is 31, which is 11 more than last year. The number of inspections is 68.

In the Urban Districts there are 24 offensive trades, with 56 inspections; and in the Rural 7, which received 12 inspections.

Local Authorities may find it an advantage in the control of these premises to adopt Section 51 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, which extends the trades which are enumerated in Section 112 of the Public Health Act, 1875, to “any other trade, business, or manufacture.”

Canal Boats.—Nineteen Canal Boats are registered in the County, all being at Loughborough.

In all, 144 inspections of these boats were made, 112 being as they passed through the Urban Districts. At Ashby Woulds and Loughborough contraventions of the Act were noted, but no proceedings resulted.

Slaughter Houses.—The number of Slaughter Houses existing in the County is 330. Of these 117 are in the Urban and 213 in the Rural Districts. Of those in the Urban Areas 40 are licensed ones. The total number of inspections made is given as 1,767, being 1,240 Urban and 527 Rural. Nineteen contraventions of the bye-laws were noted in the Urban Districts.

Those Slaughter Houses, belonging to butchers doing business in a town, which are erected just outside its boundary, deserve the very diligent attention of the inspector. Past experience shews that a certain amount of suspicion must rest on these people, and their businesses should be watched closely. If any unsound food is found on their premises they should be made an example of. "Screw" butchers, in endeavouring to escape the supervision of the Leicester Inspectors, are only, perhaps, too ready to take advantage of the loophole the Public Health Act provides for them in making a distinct law for the Urban which is absent in the Rural Districts.

The Slaughter Houses generally throughout the County appear to have received a good deal of attention from the officers concerned. I regret, however, that no particulars are given of the number of inspections made at Ashby Woulds—this is the only District giving no such record.

The Medical Officer of Health, however, says that the condition of the premises is satisfactory, and that inspection is usually undertaken at killing time, when the carcasses are also examined. I should like to know that this system extends throughout the whole of the County area.

At Coalville the Medical Officer of Health says:—"These have been regularly inspected, and on the whole have been found in a fairly satisfactory state, although the construction and position of several can scarcely fail to cause intermittent nuisance to those living near. As in previous Reports, I have again to say that the provision of a Public Abattoir would be a marked improvement."

At Hinckley the Medical Officer of Health reports as follows:—"The Slaughter Houses in the town, since their re-modelling, are in an excellent condition. There are at present seven, and no new licenses were granted during the past year. Frequent visits have been made, and it was not found necessary in any case to complain about the state of the buildings. In one case, however, attention

had to be called to the delay in the removal of the offal, etc. There is no reason now why there should be any cause for complaint provided the occupiers of these premises conduct their business in a proper manner."

At Loughborough the Medical Officer of Health says:—"Frequent visits are made to Slaughter Houses to ensure that the bye-laws are observed, and also to detect diseased meat in course of preparation for the food of man. These places are all kept in a clean condition, and I am pleased to observe that several of the older ones are being practically re-constructed." And the Sanitary Inspector reports as follows:—"We have an increase of one Slaughter House during the year, which now brings us to 25, namely, 18 registered and 7 licensed ones. The additional Slaughter House is a very fine one, and the rest of the licensed ones are in good condition. I am glad to report an improvement in several of the registered ones, new concrete floors have been laid, parian cement has been put on the walls six feet high, drains taken outside the Slaughter Houses, and several of the yards paved. In one or two cases the owners of properties have intimated that slaughtering will not again take place on those premises which are not worth repairing."

At Market Harborough the Slaughter Houses are reported to be very efficiently inspected, and to be kept in a satisfactory state of cleanliness.

At Quorn they are satisfactory.

At Shepshed the same remarks apply.

In the Ashby Rural District the Sanitary Inspector says in his Report to the Medical Officer of Health:—"The Slaughter Houses in your District have received numerous visits, and while many of them are of an antiquated type, they have been kept in a very fair condition, so far as their structural conditions will permit, but a better and more modern type of building for this purpose is most desirable generally."

In the Loughborough Rural District the Slaughter Houses are all in a cleanly condition, and a general supervision is exercised over them.

Common Lodging Houses.—Nineteen Common Lodging Houses are registered in the County, being the same as last year. The number of these premises as regards each District is the same.

In all, 135 inspections were made, 125 being to the Urban houses. Twelve contraventions to the bye-laws were found, 10 of these being in the Urban Districts.

Local Authorities who desire to possess additional control over these premises and their keepers are referred to the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Part V.

Vagrants and Tramps.—As regards Vagrants and Tramps, the County Chief Constable, E. Holmes, Esq., has again very kindly supplied me with the following information of the number of this class of person accommodated at the Common Lodging Houses during each of the last ten years. Mr. Holmes says:—

“Following the practice I have observed during each of the past 18 years, with respect to the persons accommodated at the Common Lodging Houses and Casual Wards throughout the County, I submit the following figures, which indicate the number of nightly visits (not the number of persons) paid to these places during the past 10 years:—

		Common Lodging Houses.		Casual Wards.
1904	...	116,151	...	49,164
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”

The average nightly visits at the Common Lodging Houses for the last 10 years is 113,013. The figures for this year shew a decrease on such average of 10·72 per cent., and on the figures for 1912 of 4·63 per cent.

The average nightly attendance at the Casual Ward for the same period is 43,034. The figures for this year shew a decrease on such average of 38·81 per cent., and on the figures for 1912 of 18·49 per cent.

Though I endeavour to keep in touch with the work of the Bread Station and Way Ticket System, it has been in operation too short a time for me to make any definite pronouncement of its influence, and I really cannot say how far the reduction, both in the number of visits to Common Lodging Houses and to Casual Wards, as shewn by the figures just given, is attributable to the effect of that system. What, however, I can speak confidently upon, is the urgent need for some effective step to be taken for defending the peaceable inhabitants of the County from the loss and discomfort which the too frequently disorderly conduct of these people inflicts upon the County residents in general."

Midwives Act.—the number of registered Midwives who practise in the County is 143, and these are distributed in the Sanitary Districts as shewn by the following Table:—

URBAN.		RURAL.	
DISTRICT.	No. of Midwives.	DISTRICT.	No. of Midwives.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	1	Ashby-de-la-Zouch	16 in 11 parishes
Ashby Woulds ..	8	Barrow-on-Soar ..	11 ,, 8 ,,
Coalville	8	Belvoir	No Certified Midwife
Hinckley	2	Billesdon	5 ,, 5 ,,
Loughborough ..	10	Blaby	8 ,, 7 ,,
Market Harborough	4	Castle Donington.	4 ,, 3 ,,
Melton Mowbray ..	1	Hallaton	2 ,, 2 ,,
Oadby	2	Hinckley	7 ,, 6 ,,
Quorn	1	Loughborough ..	1 ,, 1 ,,
Shepshed	1	Lutterworth ..	4 ,, 3 ,,
Thurmaston	2	Market Bosworth..	23 ,, 15 ,,
Wigston	4	Market Harborough	5 ,, 4 ,,
		Melton Mowbray ..	13 ,, 9 ,,
Totals ..	44	Total ..	99 in 74 parishes.

The qualifications of the Midwives are:—Central Midwives' Board Certificate, 52 (by examination 50, Rule B2, 2); London Obstetrical Society, 9; bona-fide practice, 82.

The number registered shows an increase of 12 on last year.

Fifteen of the Midwives registered as practising in this County reside outside—10 in Derbyshire and 1 in Lincs., 1 in Warwickshire, and 3 in Leicester.

The County Council is the Local Supervising Authority.

The Health Visiting Staff, in their capacity as Inspectors of Midwives, visit and record on inspection cards, which are kept at the office, the result of each inspection they make. These cards are then carefully scrutinised, and any irregularities reported thereon are dealt with—sometimes by cautionary letters from the office, and the more severe cases by report to the Committee.

Any case of Puerperal Fever notified is enquired into in order to satisfy ourselves whether or not the Midwife is responsible.

During the year under review the following records were received from the Certified Midwives in practice in the County:—

Medical Help Records	...	...	...	...	...	204
Still Birth Records	...	...	...	...	...	50
Records of the Death of Mother or Child	...	...	...	...	...	10
Records of Having Prepared (or Assisted) Dead Bodies for Burial	...	...	...	...	...	49

The standard of certified Midwives has undoubtedly improved, and the cause of this improvement, to a great extent, is the gradual retirement of the bona-fide women. In order to encourage the Midwives to aid the highest possible standard of cleanliness and work, it is desirable to keep a generally strict surveillance over them.

The number of women who, though not certified, used to take cases without a doctor is much less, and for this improvement we have found considerable assistance from the administration of the Notification of Births Act. In this connection it was found that one woman, early this year, had been in the habit of taking cases without a doctor, and having obtained details of three cases she had taken within a period of six months, the Committee decided

to prosecute under the Midwives Act. At the hearing a formal plea of "not guilty" was entered by the defendant's advocate, who, while not contesting the evidence of the prosecution as to practising "habitually and for gain," gave an undertaking to the Bench that the woman would not attend any more cases of midwifery either with or without a doctor. On this understanding the magistrates decided not to register a formal conviction against the defendant, but ordered her to pay the costs of the proceedings.

Six cases of failure to observe the Rules of the Central Midwives' Board occupied the consideration of the Local Supervising Authority, and they were all reported to the Central Midwives' Board. A summary of these cases is as follows:—

(I.) M. A. B.—The principal charges preferred were:—

Failed to advise medical help in case of abortion.

Failed to advise medical help in case of discharge from eyes of infant.

Failed to advise medical help in case of infant's dangerous feebleness.

Failed to employ antiseptic precautions.

Failed generally to take pulse or temperature of her patients.

Failed to keep register of cases in accordance with rules.

The Central Midwives' Board found most of the charges proved, but postponed sentence until their next general meeting after the expiration of six months from the date of the hearing, and requested the Local Supervising Authority to report on her conduct and practice at the end of three, and again at the end of six, months.

(II.) M. T.—The charges preferred were:—

Failed to hand to parent the form advising medical help in case of dangerous feebleness of child.

Failed to send copy of medical help record to Local Supervising Authority.

Neglected to take temperature of patient.

Not conversant with rules of the Board.

Failed to keep register in accordance with rules.

This midwife was severely censured, and was made the subject of a Report at the end of three and again at the end of six months by the Supervising Authority to the Central Midwives' Board.

(III.) E. H.—The main charges preferred were:—

Failure to wash patient at any time.

Failure to take pulse and temperature.

Failure to advise medical assistance for white-leg, and also discharge from infant's eyes.

Not scrupulously clean, and house dirty.

Ignorant of antiseptics, and possess no proper appliances.

Unable to use clinical thermometer.

Failure to keep register as required by rules.

This midwife was struck off the roll and her certificate was cancelled.

(IV.) E. B.—Charges preferred were:—

Failure to advise medical help in case of dangerous feebleness and discharge from eyes.

Neglected to attend patient regularly, and neglected to go, though sent for twice, on two dates.

Failure to take pulse of patients.

Failure to keep register as required by the rules.

This midwife was struck off the roll and her certificate was cancelled.

(V.) J. P.—The chief charges preferred were:—

Failed to advise medical assistance in case of presentation other than uncomplicated head or breach until after delivery, and then did not hand to the parents the form of sending for medical help, and did not send such notice to the Local Supervising Authority.

Not in possession of appliances and antiseptics as required by rules.

Neglect to employ antiseptic precautions.

Neglect to take pulse and temperature of patients.

Neglect to keep register as required by rules.

This midwife was struck off the roll and her certificate was cancelled.

(VI.) E. T.—Charged with failure to give facilities for inspection, although given notice from time to time of proposed visit of Inspector.

The Central Midwives' Board pointed out that a midwife who notifies intention to practise is subject to inspection by the Local Supervising Authority, and cautioned her that she must comply with the rule in the future.

Overcrowding.—Possible overcrowding gave rise to the necessity of 1,716 inspections during the year, and 134 nuisances were abated. Of these latter 66 were in the Urban and 68 in the Rural Districts.

On reviewing the Table shewing these particulars in each Sanitary District, one is struck by the small number of overcrowding nuisances abated in proportion to the number inspected. Whether this was because there was no necessity to take action in the great majority of instances, or whether it was by reason of shortage of house accommodation is not stated in this summary. The figures certainly require consideration, as they may prove an index to the shortage of houses for the working class population in the parishes concerned.

In the Urban Districts (excluding Quorn) a total of 131 inspections are recorded and 66 nuisances were abated. Coalville records 64 inspections, and the abatement of only 5 nuisances therefrom. At Ashby-de-la-Zouch the respective figures are 12 and 4.

In the Rural Districts 1,585 inspections were made, which resulted in the abatement of 68 nuisances. The most striking records are from the following individual areas:—

Market Bosworth District with 557 inspections and only 9 abatements; Barrow-on-Soar District, 564 inspections and 12 abatements; Lutterworth District with 341 inspections and 9 nuisances abated; and Ashby-de-la-Zouch 55 inspections and only 2 abatements.

Each Sanitary Authority has been supplied with a copy of the Special Report I presented to the County Council on the Housing Conditions in every Parish in the County at the date of the last Census. The Census Records regarding each individual Parish

were obtained specially by the County Council with a view to supplying the District Councils with reliable information regarding the housing conditions in special relation to the subject of overcrowding.

Scavenging.—Progress is reported generally in this branch of the Sanitary Administration. There are, however, still one or two Districts where scavengers have not been appointed.

I should be very glad to see a much more rapid abolition of the privy midden, which in these days is an abomination. But this most desirable improvement cannot be properly effected unless there is somebody to systematically empty the refuse from the pails (to which in the Rural Parishes the majority of privy pits would be converted) and somewhere to put it. These foul pieces of insanitation are a menace to the public health in more ways than one—they endanger the well water, they provide a breeding place for flies, which in their turn undoubtedly spread the seeds of communicative diseases, and they are a nuisance by reason of their stink.

For a District Council to really effectively administer the Housing Regulations of the Local Government Board, the proper scavenging of their District is essential.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch an arrangement is in force with the farmers and also on ground belonging to the Council. The Medical Officer of Health says this arrangement “answers the purpose admirably, no difficulty being found since the Council became possessed of the ground well outside the town for the disposal.”

At Ashby Woulds the Medical Officer reports:—“The District is entirely scavenged by contractors, working under the Council’s supervision by the Sanitary Inspector. Three contractors are employed, but there is no regular rule for the emptying of privy middens. It is done about three times a year in Albert Village, and about twice a year in Moira, where the privy middens are much more capacious. The night-soil is disposed of on the land, and the ashes in a tip. The cost of scavenging the District is £166 10s. 0d.”

At Coalville efficient scavenging is being rendered less difficult by the more general use of dustbins and the conversions of ashpit

privies into water closets. The refuse, as formerly, is disposed of upon agricultural land, and the dry ash is carted to suitable tips.

At Hinckley the Medical Officer of Health says:—"One chief matter of note is the general disappearance of the old ashpit, which we now persuade all owners to abandon, in place of which is substituted galvanised iron bins. As regards the conversion of pan closets and privies into water closets, of which there still remain a few, we were again successful in obtaining the conversion of 12. This work can only be done by persuasion, except in such cases where the existing buildings are dilapidated and structurally unfit, in which case a statutory notice may be served. The removal of ashpit refuse at night time has been a great improvement over the former way of tipping it into the streets previous to carting, and the provision of skips in connection with this matter has also proved a distinct advantage. It might be here mentioned that the number of privies converted into water closets during the past year was 3, and the number of pail closets converted into water closets 12. The number of ashpits substituted by ashbins 12. Fifty-two ashbins were provided to new houses. The tipping of the refuse at the farm still continues, and at present presents a most unsightly and insanitary appearance. The question of a refuse destructor, which I have advocated yearly, appears now to be an absolute necessity, and I believe a scheme will shortly be presented to the Council for their consideration, such scheme including a destructor and a new engine house and plant, etc., at the farm. The steam generated from the destructor will be used for driving the engines and pumps to lift the sewage on to the filters or land, as the case may be, and so abolish the now costly method of pumping by gas engine. I can only hope this scheme will readily be adopted by the Council, and thus obviate a great nuisance which has necessarily increased tremendously in late years by reason of the growth of the town."

At Loughborough the Sanitary Inspector's Report gives details of the scavenging of the Borough as follows:—"The cost of scavenging for the past five years, ending March 31st, 1913, is as follows:—1909, £1,365 3s. 7d.; 1910, £1,220 2s. 2d.; 1911, £1,198 9s. 8d.; 1912, £1,209 0s. 0d.; 1913, £1,194 9s. 10d. I am pleased to be able to report that the old insanitary ashpits are being gradually abolished, and dustbins provided in place of them. These are then emptied weekly instead of at indefinite periods, as formerly; and experience has shown that it is much cheaper and better in every way to do so. I shall be glad when I can report to

you that every house has a regular weekly collection, because the incubation period of flies is from 8 to 15 days; and if all manure, household refuse, etc., was removed within this period, there is no doubt that there would be a great decrease in the number of flies during the summer months. Present day methods of dealing with offensive matter as to their removal may be summed up as 'quick and often.' During the year there have been emptied 854 privies and 11,350 dry ashpits, also the whole of the closet pails and dustbins have been emptied weekly. The total quantity of refuse removed amounts to 6,808 loads, of which 5,458 loads were dry ashes; the remaining 1,350 loads of nightsoil and pan manure have been disposed of to the various farmers in the neighbourhood."

At Market Harborough the Medical Officer of Health says:—"The house refuse is scavenged by the Council's carts; the ashtubs are emptied once or twice a week. The refuse is removed for destruction or disposal to a site possessed by the Council."

At Oadby the Medical Officer of Health reports as follows:—"Night soil and refuse are scavenged weekly, and cesspools of outlying properties which are not connected with the public sewers are periodically emptied by the public scavenger. At present night soil and refuse are deposited on the sewage farm. As about half the houses in the district are provided with pail closets and some few have pits, it is obvious that the use of an already overtaxed sewage farm for this purpose must be deprecated. The necessity for the provision of a refuse destructor cannot be gainsaid, and the question is entitled to, and I understand will, presently claim your careful consideration. Improvement of the sewage farm will enable you to encourage the extension of water carriage, and the reduction or abolition of dry methods of removal will modify the type of destructor which should be provided. As the Council for the adjoining Urban District of Wigston Magna is in all probability about to provide a destructor, economy and efficiency render it in the highest degree desirable that the two Districts should combine for this purpose. It would, in the circumstances, be a very wasteful policy to provide separate installations."

At Quorn the scavenging is well carried out, says the Medical Officer of Health. He continues:—"There is now an excellent sewage scheme in full working order. It would be a great advantage if more pan closets could be converted into water closets. The emptying of the pans at night is a nuisance to some people,

especially in the hot weather when windows are, or should be, open. I should be glad to see the ground level middens abolished, and water closets and ash bins substituted. These places cannot be satisfactorily cleaned."

At Shepshed the Medical Officer of Health is not satisfied with the present system in force, and says:—"This work is done by contract, a system which is only fairly satisfactory. The pails and dustbins are emptied weekly, and this part of the work is satisfactorily done. Ashpits and privies are emptied at irregular intervals, with the result that many become a nuisance before they are emptied. This part of the work should also be done regularly, and it ought not to be necessary for householders to complain before they are emptied. I should urge your Council to make a different arrangement at the end of the present contract."

At Wigston difficulty exists in the disposal of the house refuse in suitable tips, and the Council have still under consideration the provision of a destructor, which the Medical Officer of Health recommends should be considered in conjunction with the Oadby Urban District Council, whose District has an equal need for a destructor. He is of opinion that as these Districts adjoin, the provision of a joint installation would be effecting a great economy.

In the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Rural District the Medical Officer of Health reports:—"An Order for public scavenging of Donisthorpe has been obtained, and although the work has not yet commenced, it soon will, and will be of considerable benefit to the village."

In the Belvoir Rural District there is no scavenger, and the Medical Officer of Health says in reference thereto:—"I pointed this out in my last Annual Report, and advised your Council to appoint a scavenger, as I had had some complaints on the subject."

In Loughborough Rural District there are still no scavengers, the refuse being attended to by the occupiers.

In the Lutterworth Rural District the Medical Officer says:—"You have now accepted tenders for the public scavenging of night soil and refuse in twelve villages, and six more villages will presently be added. This is the greatest advance which I have ever had to record in the sanitary administration of the District, and it will

not only lead to a higher standard of the public health, but will incidentally expedite and simplify improvements under the Housing Regulations."

In the Market Bosworth Rural District the Medical Officer of Health reports:—"A system of public scavenging is in force in all the larger and more populous villages, with the exception of Desford and Barlestone, where I have repeatedly pointed out it is quite as badly needed if the pollution of the subsoil and consequent water contamination is to be avoided. The proximity to dwelling houses of privy middens full to overflowing with fæces, ashes, and household refuse of all descriptions cannot be considered as conducive to health, even by the most rabid opponent of public scavenging. When in addition to this one sees contents of pail closets continually being emptied on gardens in close proximity to the wells, a condition of things is reached which I can only characterise as appalling from any point of view. The opponent of scavenging argues that similar conditions prevail in villages where public scavenging is in force. If this is so, and I cannot quite credit it, I would point out that the fault lies with those who are doing the work, and not with the system. The remedy is obvious, viz., insistence on the contractors carrying out their duties thoroughly and efficiently, and constant supervision to ensure no deviation from a proper standard of efficiency. At the time of writing I am glad to report that your Council has at last decided to appoint a scavenger for Desford. I can only say the need is quite as serious at Barlestone."

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.—The County Police, under the supervision of the Chief Constable, administer the Acts relating to the sale of food and drugs.

Under the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912, the following is a record of the work done during the year under review, and a copy of this was forwarded to the Local Government Board, in February, 1914, as required by the Regulations:—

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 Cream	None * Ten	None * None

2. Cream Sold as Preserved Cream.

(a)			(b)			(c)	(d)
Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if statements on label as to preservatives correct.			Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold or preserved cream.			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.	Particulars of each case in which regulations have not been complied with, & action taken.
1 Statements correct.	2 Statements incorrect.	TOTAL	1 Above 35 p.c.	2 Below 35 p.c.	TOTAL		
2	0	2	2	0	2	None	None

3. Thickening Substances.

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

4. Other observations. Nil.

* One sample of milk taken in the ordinary way for analysis under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, was found to contain an admixture of 5 per cent. of Glycerine, possibly added for the purpose of a preservative. No proceedings were taken in the case because the bottle containing the Inspector's sample was broken.

Housing of the Working Classes.—Three Local Government Board Inquiries were held during the year under the Housing Acts, as follows:—

At Hinckley, into an application of the Urban District Council for sanction to borrow the sum of £2,000 for the erection of 12 houses.

At Lutterworth, into an application by the Rural District Council for sanction to borrow £5,139 for the purpose of a scheme under Part III. of the Housing Act, 1890, for the purchase of land and the erection of working class dwellings in Lutterworth town.

At Markfield, into an application by the Market Bosworth Rural District Council for sanction to borrow £2,189 for the same purpose as at Lutterworth.

The question of house accommodation has been the subject of a large amount of work during the year under review in every District in the County. A great deal of time has been given to the inspection of houses under the Regulations of the Local Government Board, and the following record shews what has been done in each of the Sanitary Areas individually:—

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 ..	121	149	24	12	16	10	0	0	16	0	0
Ashby Woulds ..	91	..	10	4	9	..	..	..	4	0	..
Coalville ..	415	415	191	56	5	3	0	1	2	0	0
Hinckley ..	138	300	135	62	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Loughborough ..	148	253	98	88	46	10	8	10	0	8	0
Market Harborough ..	E	E	20	20	0	..	..	..	0	0	0
Melton Mowbray ..	289	501	170	67	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Oadby ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quorndon ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shepshed ..	45	225	43	6	9	9	0	4	5	0	0
Thurmaston ..	42	120	42	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wigston ..	121	219	57	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RURAL.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch ..	60	87	31	2	3	2	0	6	0	0	0
Barrow-on-Soar ..	484	1201	407	330	4	4	1	10	2	2	0
Belvoir ..	40	167	11	11	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
Billesdon ..	260	390	120	110	2	2	1	2	0	0	1
Blaby ..	350	461	128	86	4	4	0	3	1	0	4*
Castle Donington ..	76	163	49	32	..	..	1	..	..	3	..
Hallaton ..	99	147	23	23	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Hinckley ..	100	124	65	37	..	..	6	..	..	3	..
Loughborough ..	111	270	97	59	11	11	..	7	4	..	..
Lutterworth ..	311	523	221	165	20	20	5	16	1	5	8
Market Bosworth ..	557	1059	211	322	12	12	2	6	0	0	0
Market Harborough ..	205	424	65	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Melton Mowbray ..	139	284	78	37	1	1	3	1	1	..	..

TOTALS FOR THE COUNTY.

Urban Districts ..	1410	2182	790	392	85	32	11	15	27	9	0
Rural Districts ..	2792	5300	1506	1265	58	57	20	52	9	14	13
Whole County ..	4202	7482	2296	1657	143	89	31	67	36	23	13

In addition to the above record, several Districts have taken certain action under the Public Health Act, 1875, and a summary of this action is shewn as follows:—

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 ..	64	15	16	6	12	4
Ashby Woulds ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Coalville ..	69	32	0	0	64	5
Hinckley ..	0	0	0	0	7	7
Loughborough ..	576	54	0	0	29	28
Market Harborough ..	..	5	3	..	..	4
Melton Mowbray ..	5	5	..	..	11	11
Oadby ..	23	17	0	0	4	4
Quorndon ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shepshed ..	2	2	0	0	2	2
Thurmaston ..	4	4	0	0	0	0
Wigston ..	40	37	..	7	1	1

RURAL.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch ..	0	3	0	0	55	2
Barrow-on-Soar ..	..	..	..	..	564	12
Belvoir ..	1	1	..	..	13	0
Billesdon ..	50	30	1	0	3	3
Blaby ..	93	28	..	..	21	8
Castle Donington ..	8	8	..	..	5	5
Hallaton ..	0	0	0	1	..	..
Hinckley ..	12	9	0	0	15	15
Loughborough ..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Lutterworth ..	341	47	0	0	341	9
Market Bosworth ..	83	83	0	0	557	9
Market Harborough ..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Melton Mowbray ..	9	5	3	1	4	1

TOTALS FOR THE COUNTY.

Urban Districts ..	783	171	19	13	131	66
Rural Districts ..	597	214	4	2	1585	68
Whole County ..	1380	385	23	15	1716	134

The following Reports and Recommendations of the District Medical Officers of Health are of very great interest, and they are reproduced here in full. From these Reports it will be gathered the Housing question in Leicestershire is well to the fore.

Every District Council and Sanitary Officer in the County has been supplied with a Report and exhaustive statistics dealing with the actual conditions prevailing in tenements in each Parish of their District. With this information before them the Councils will have but very little difficulty in deciding whether they are satisfied with the present conditions, and, if not, what are the best steps to be taken to bring about the best remedy.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch the Medical Officer of Health says:—
“The Housing and Town Planning Act, though necessarily somewhat slow in operation, is proving of great value, and considerable improvements in the dwellings of the working class have taken place during the year. There is yet a good deal to be done, but I have every reason to think that through recent action taken, there will be little if any cottage property in the District that will not be in a thoroughly good habitable condition.”

At Ashby Woulds the Medical Officer of Health writes as follows:—“Ninety-one houses have been inspected. The water supply to all except 5 is from the Ashby and Swadlincote Reservoirs and is good and sufficient. Four are supplied from wells and one from filtered rain water. The closet accommodation is almost entirely of the privy midden type, there are eight provided with w.c.'s. Sixty-two houses have a closet apiece, 21 have one closet to two houses, and three have only one between them. All except one have covered ash vaults. In one case only is there evidence of damp in the dwelling house. In one case a defective roof and defective sewerage. In one case only, lighting and ventilation are bad and the house dirty. In all the others the lighting, ventilation, paving, drainage, etc., are satisfactory. One case of overcrowding has been found, and notice to abate issued.”

At Coalville the Medical Officer of Health reports:—“The following gives in tabular form the work done under these Regulations:—

Number of houses inspected under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Act	415
Number of dwelling houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	5
Number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders	5
Number of Closing Orders made	3
Number of dwelling houses, the defects in which were remedied without the making of Closing Orders	56
Number of dwelling houses which, after the making of Closing Orders, were put into a state fit for human habitation	2

The character of the defects were defective drainage, defective roofs, dampness, defective lighting, ventilation, and height of rooms. Attention has, of course, been mainly given to the older properties, and much valuable work has been done in improving these habitations. Many of the newer houses are of a satisfactory standard, both in the accommodation provided and in the manner in which they are kept, many of them being owned by the occupier. This class of house rarely gives any trouble to the Health Authority."

At Hinckley the Medical Officer of Health says:—"I have again to report further progress in connection with this work. Altogether 138 additional houses have been inspected by the Surveyor and myself, bringing the total inspected from the date of putting the Act into operation to 664. At 149 house repairs were carried out during the year by the owners, such numbers including properties for which notices were served during 1912. At the end of the year repairs were in hand at 79 houses, and in only three cases were no repairs found necessary. Only one house was closed during the year, and that voluntarily. A full and tabulated statement in connection with this matter appears in the Surveyor and Inspector's Report. The chief matters which were found to require attention in the houses inspected were the limewashing and painting of rooms, the floors of kitchens and sculleries, windows not made to open, the outside pavings, and provision of suitable receptacles for house refuse. As regards the necessity of the 12 workmen's houses now being erected by the Council as a first portion of a housing scheme, I am informed that there were over 60

applications for these houses, such fact proving the statement I made at the Local Government Inquiry in connection with the loan for the 12 houses, that more like 100 houses and not 12 were required. I have inspected the houses now erected by the Council, having taken a great interest in them, and I am exceedingly pleased with the planning and design of the same, and the accommodation provided is quite ample. The ventilation, drainage, air space, etc., is quite in accordance with the law of public health, and I only regret that private speculators have not copied the design and style of these houses, for in my opinion they are infinitely better than the ordinary or stock type of six-roomed house. It is pleasing to note that the Council have now decided to erect an additional 16 workmen's dwellings of the same type as the first 12, and it is to be hoped that this number will further be increased gradually."

At Loughborough the report is as follows:—"The number of houses inspected is 148, and 46 of these were found to be unfit for human habitation. Representations were made to the Committee for Closing Orders for these, and 10 were granted. Before a Closing Order is made, the Town Clerk communicates with the owner of the property, pointing out the defects and indicating that a Closing Order will be issued unless the repairs are carried out. This has answered very well, and in nearly all cases the alterations have been put in hand. If the owner refuses to do this, then a Closing Order is made. Defects were remedied in 88 cases without asking for a Closing Order. The general character of the defects found were defective roofs and rainwater conductors, damp walls, insufficiently lighted and ventilated, dirty, dilapidated and overcrowded, insanitary drains, closets and ashpits, and defective paving of yards, etc. Eight houses have been closed and demolished by the owner voluntarily in connection with the scheme in Steeple Row."

At Market Harborough the Medical Officer of Health reports that the house accommodation for the working classes is, on the whole, good.

At Melton Mowbray the Medical Officer of Health makes the following Report and Recommendation:—"The inspections are now proceeding apace, and my Report for the current year will reveal much greater headway. Your Sanitary Inspector, who is the Designated Officer under the Housing Regulations, has now been appointed a full-time official on a much more satisfactory financial basis. During the year the building of workmen's

cottages in your District has not been nearly sufficient to meet with existing requirements, only 31 houses having been completed. There being an undoubted demand for workmen's cottages, I am of opinion that every encouragement should be given to private enterprise in providing them, and that the Council should seriously consider the desirability of making such requisite provision as is not made in this manner. There can be little doubt that two or three dozen suitable cottages would be bespoken long prior to their completion."

That the Urban District of Oadby is suffering from a shortage of houses for the working classes will be gathered from the remarks of the Medical Officer of Health, as follows:—"Oadby was not one of the Parishes in the Blaby Rural District selected for systematic inspection under the Housing Regulations during 1913. Consequently during the year no improvements have been effected under this heading, though most of the sanitary work referred to in the appended Report of the Inspector was of an analogous nature. As you have now appointed a Sanitary Inspector and Designated Officer under the Housing Regulations the house-to-house inspection and rectification throughout the District has already commenced, and I have every reason to hope for considerable headway in this most necessary work during the course of the current year. Although 30 houses were built during 1913, many of these are residential, and there is at the present moment a real dearth of workmen's cottages. There is not, in so far as I am aware, a single unoccupied working class dwelling available, although there is an undoubted demand for this class of house. I am not concerned as a Health Officer with the causes which deter people from investing capital in building workmen's cottages, suffice to say, that the demand is not being met by private enterprise. Oadby, therefore, comes within the category of those Districts whose Councils are confronted with the necessity for seriously considering the desirability of building under the provisions of the Housing Acts. I am of opinion that the provision of, at very least, a dozen five-roomed cottages is rendered essential by reason of urgent present demand."

At Quorn the Medical Officer of Health in reporting on the defects remedied says:—"I believe at the present time there are no windows which cannot be opened."

At Shepshed the Medical Officer of Health reports:—
 “Some good work was done during the year in connection with these Regulations, and the necessary repairs and alterations were carried out by the owners with very little friction, though very slowly. In no case was it necessary to resort to legal proceedings. I would urge your Committee to insist on the necessary alterations being done more quickly, and so prevent the accumulation of arrears which interfere with the progress of further inspection. The number of houses inspected is less than that for the preceding year, greatly due to the arrears which had accumulated. In such cases where all the necessary work was done, it has been well done.”

As regards Thurmaston the Medical Officer of Health reports:—
 “The desirability or otherwise of providing additional housing accommodation for the working classes is a matter which must claim your early consideration, for you are confronted with the fact that while there is admittedly a need, though not as yet an accentuated need for houses of this class, they are not likely, under existing conditions, to be forthcoming as a result of private enterprise. Seven houses were built during 1913, and there are at present no vacant habitable working class dwellings in the District.”

In reporting upon the work done at Wigston, the Medical Officer of Health says:—“I should like to see far more headway in this work. It delays progress to be obliged to bring every case to a Committee before taking action. My experience is that the great bulk of this work can be completed either as a result of informal notice, or, better still, of seeing property owners or their agents. I would now ask you to approve of the following recommendations which I have drawn up with a view of simplifying the administration of the Housing Regulations:—(1) With a view to securing uniformity in the administration of the Regulations and to simplifying subsequent procedure, standards of sanitary fitness should be agreed upon with reference to each of the headings in the Local Government Board Schedule. (2) That inspection should be systematic, *i.e.*, one ward at a time, and street by street, but cases of urgency and of very insanitary property throughout the District should be promptly dealt with. (3) I advise that all privy pits which are in my opinion, or in the opinion of the Designated Officer, a nuisance, should be abolished and replaced, where practicable by cistern-flushed water closets. The minimum of

sanitary accommodation to be *one* closet to *two* houses, one for each house being ordered where deemed necessary. Proper galvanised iron sanitary dustbins should be provided in lieu of open and insanitary pits. (4) I am prepared, in so far as my multifarious duties will permit, to make a qualitative analysis of all well waters with regard to whose purity there is reasonable ground for suspicion, and I advise that the public supply, where available, should be laid on in lieu of any well water which is even slightly polluted. (5) The provision of a sink for each house is in my opinion desirable. All insanitary sink wastes should be rectified. All defective grates should be replaced by sanitary gullies. Ventilating shafts should be provided, where necessary, at the heads of drains. (6) At least one window in each room should be made to open. (7) Dampness should be rectified according to the circumstances and requirements of the case. Eaves gutters to be provided where necessary. (8) Dirty houses should be properly cleansed and limewashed. (9) Cobbled and defective yard paving to be replaced by concrete or blue crimped brick, set in cement, or by other suitable impervious paving. Paving to be provided where necessary to approximate width of four feet. (10) All other insanitation discovered on inspection to be rectified in so far as is reasonably practicable.—If you will formally adopt these recommendations and instruct the Designated Officer to be guided by them in his inspections a great deal of excellent sanitary improvements in working class dwellings should be completed during the year. It is only in exceptional circumstances that recourse need be had to Closing Orders. A large percentage of the houses in Wigston are both modern and sanitary. The town, however, contains a quatum of old property, and it is in these localities that there is a vast deal of inspectional work ahead of us. A house which is habitable is rarely vacant for long, and there can be no doubt that there is a strong case for an adequate provision of workmen's dwellings. The necessity for this is now receiving your consideration."

In the Ashby Rural District the Report of the Medical Officer of Health is:—"In view of the development of the coalfields and other works in and around your District, and the steady increase of your population, a considerable number of new houses will soon have to be provided. Especially will this be necessary at places like Measham, Oakthorpe, Donisthorpe, Heather, Coleorton, and Swannington. These conditions, along with the yearly closure of a number of old houses, and the provisions of the Housing and Town Planning Acts, make this matter one of considerable importance."

The Report for the Barrow-on-Soar Rural District says that the year's record of work done represents a vast improvement in the sanitation of a large number of working class dwellings throughout the District, and proceeds as follows:—"In two Parishes, Syston and Sileby, where 13 and 7 houses were respectively completed, there is an undoubted demand for workmen's cottages. In two other Parishes, Barrow-on-Soar and Anstey, the reverse obtains, for there are a great many vacant habitable cottages. There is a dearth of suitable cottages at Thrussington, Rearsby, Woodhouse Eaves, and Newtown Linford."

In the Belvoir Rural District the Medical Officer of Health says:—"On the 27th and 28th of May, Mr. H. Ascough-Chapman visited your District. I accompanied him to the various Parishes, and gave him any information I could with reference to the housing conditions in your District. On the 6th October, at your request, I attended your District Council Meeting at Belvoir. At that meeting I pointed out that at the last Census the total number of cottages with only one or two bedrooms was 322. The total population in *these* cottages was 1,024. The total number of agricultural labourers, grooms, gardeners, Duke's employees, and casual labourers is 352 out of a total of 675 residents in small cottages in the Belvoir Rural District. The last Census:—(1) Counting 6 persons to a cottage with 2 bedrooms proves the necessity for 25 new cottages. (2) Counting 5 persons to a cottage with 2 bedrooms confirms my Reports and shows the need of at least 30 new cottages with 3 bedrooms. I append Tables of statistics. I recommend your Council to build the required number of cottages with 3 bedrooms, and to let these only to tenants with families. As soon as some new cottages are built—and in my opinion not before—it will be necessary to make many structural alterations in many of the existing cottages. Many of the bedrooms in these are, in my opinion, quite unfit for human beings to sleep in, although for the purpose of statistics these rooms have been counted as rooms and passed. In a Rural District, the housing question is of vital importance to the whole community. I feel sure that the younger generation will not remain in the country and put up with the bad housing accommodation their fathers have done. It only means a few more years, if proper housing accommodation is not provided, before you will have no labourers on the land. At this meeting, on October 6th, it was decided to build 6 new cottages in Bottesford. A Committee was appointed. Until the end of the year nothing further was done."

The Medical Officer of Health for the Billesdon Rural District reports as follows:—"With regard to the building requirements of the District at least half-a-dozen cottages are needed for railway men in the adjoining villages of Halstead and Tilton, but these, in my opinion, should be provided by the Railway Company rather than the District Council. Cottages would readily let at Great Glenn, but in so far as local requirements are concerned the village is probably overbuilt, for it already accommodates a number of persons employed at Fleckney and Kibworth. The need for building would therefore appear to be at these villages rather than at Glenn. It is in the Parishes adjoining or near to Leicester that a large number of workmen's cottages would readily let. But here, again, the need is not for persons employed within your District. It is in respect of families working in the Borough of Leicester. A Garden City is already built at Humberstone, and an extension of this is entitled to every encouragement or facility which you, as a Local Authority, can offer. I am advocating building workmen's cottages in most of the Districts for which I am Medical Officer of Health, but I cannot, on the evidence before me, ask you to embark on this course. A significant feature throughout the greater part of your District is the exceedingly low rents at which workmen's cottages are let, far lower than would be possible in respect of any of the excellent model cottages described in the memorandum of the Local Government Board."

In regard to the conditions affecting several Parishes in the Blaby Rural District, the Medical Officer of Health publishes the following statistical statement and says:—"The following particulars as to housing conditions, and approximate requirements, merit consideration:—

	Working Class.	No. of Houses built.		Overcrowding or verging on.		No. Empty. required.
		Villas.	Total.			
Blaby ...	12	5	17	6	0	12
Countesthorpe ...	2	0	2	3	0	6
Enderby ...	1	0	1	8	1	30
Croft ...	0	0	0	2	1	6
Glen Parva ...	0	2	2	1	0	6
Kirby Muxloe ...	5	6	11	2	0	4
Cosby and Littlethorpe ...	2	0	2	2	0	6
Glenfield ...	0	1	1	6	0	12
New Parks ...	0	11	11	0	0	—
Narborough ...	0	0	0	—	4	—
Lubbesthorpe ...	2	0	2	0	0	—
Thurlaston ...	0	0	0	2	0	6
Whetstone ...	4	0	4	4	1	12
Total ...	28	25	53	36	7	100

In the Castle Donington Rural District the Medical Officer of Health says:—"The accommodation throughout the District is good. There is no marked shortage of cottages in any of the Parishes, and but little overcrowding."

* As regards the conditions prevailing in the Hallaton Rural District, the Medical Officer of Health makes the following Report:—"Save in the Parishes of Horninghold and Blaston, where model workmen's cottages of recent construction are the rule, the bulk of the working class dwellings throughout the District are old, and with a decreasing population buildings is at a stand-still. There can be no doubt that the provision of at least a few modern workmen's cottages in Hallaton, Medbourne, and Great Easton, in lieu of some of the oldest properties of this class, would not only be a sanitary acquisition, but would tend to the retention of the population on the land. There are practically no vacant habitable cottages in these villages."

In his Report *re* the Hinckley Rural District, the Medical Officer of Health writes as follows:—"The subjoined Report of the Sanitary Inspectors includes particulars of administration under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, which are furnished by them as Designated Officers. Until 1st October these offices were combined with the Surveyorship of the District. This

arrangement did not suffice for the sanitary requirements of the District, and a separation of the offices having been decided upon, a new Inspector, Mr. M. Roberts, was appointed. This has already proved to be a progressive step, which is now resulting in a pronounced improvement in the sanitation of working class dwellings throughout the District. There is a great deal of work to be completed under this heading, and it is therefore in the highest degree satisfactory to be able to report that real headway is now being made. Your recent resolution to provide for the systematic scavenging of night soil and refuse throughout all the villages in the District will give a great impetus to improvements in the sanitation of working class dwellings. There can be no doubt whatever that there is throughout the District generally a shortage of working class dwellings containing three or more bedrooms. It is for you as a Council to determine to what extent you propose to meet this deficit by building. Not only are houses required to replace those closed or demolished, but a great many more are needed to supplement existing accommodation. There is now a consensus of opinion that a minimum bedroom air space of 400 cubic feet per adult should be aimed at in estimating the housing requirements of a District, and there can be no doubt that on this basis a great many cases of overcrowding will call for rectification."

In reporting upon the work done in the Loughborough Rural District the Medical Officer of Health says:—"The general character of defects found to exist were defective roofs, damp walls, defective rain water conductors, dirty, dilapidated, insufficiently lighted and ventilated, defective paving and defective drains, insanitary privies and ashpits."

In the Lutterworth Rural District the Medical Officer of Health says that the record of work accomplished during the year is the most satisfactory one yet submitted. The majority of the inspections carried out and the improvements effected embraced twelve Parishes, the bulk of the improvements being in Lutterworth and South Kilworth, where over 100 houses were overhauled. Regarding the Local Government Board Inquiry, held in December, the Medical Officer of Health says:—"Towards the close of the year you applied to the Local Government Board for sanction to borrow the sum of £5,139 for the purchase of land and the erection of working class dwellings in the Parish of Lutterworth. The need for these cottages, and, indeed, for many more, is indisputable.

There was no opposition at the Inquiry, and sanction has now been obtained to the erection of 23 cottages of the Local Government Board Type B and 8 of the Type A, the inclusion of the latter type being a deviation from the original application in accordance with the recommendation of the County Medical Officer. I would incidentally mention that, at the Inquiry, I urged the inclusion of baths in all these cottages, for I hope that most of us may live to see the day when a bath with hot and cold water will be included, and, indeed, insisted upon as a matter of routine in all workmen's houses."

In the Market Bosworth Rural District the Medical Officer of Health reports as follows:—"The erection of the 12 cottages by your Council at Markfield is now proceeding, and a site has been selected for about 20 cottages at Desford, where the necessity for better housing accommodation has now for some years been most acute and pressing. A study of the Census returns in addition to knowledge of local conditions have left little doubt in my mind that extra and better housing accommodation is also required in the Parishes of Bagworth, Barlestone, Newbold Verdon, Ibstock, and Ratby. The housing question is becoming acute in these villages, and there seems every likelihood of your Council having, in the immediate future, to devote considerable time, attention, and serious consideration to this subject."

In the Market Harborough Rural District the Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The house accommodation of the working classes is generally good. Not many houses are being built in the agricultural villages, and even in Kibworth and Fleckney, the two large manufacturing villages, building has been much slacker lately than for many previous years. The District has bye-laws applicable to Kibworth, Fleckney, and Smeeton with regard to new buildings, and all owners are required to submit plans of houses and drainage to the Board before houses are built. The Sanitary Inspector has also to inspect before the houses are passed, and no new houses are allowed to be inhabited until the owners have satisfied the Council that their bye-laws have been complied with, and a good and sufficient supply of water is available. This latter is always a difficult matter, as the supply is almost invariably from shallow wells and can easily become contaminated by surface pollution, and in dry weather become dry. As a rule, the inhabitants themselves desire good water, sanitary cottages, open surroundings, gardens, etc., and are only too glad to comply with

these Regulations. Your Sanitary Inspector is continuing his house-to-house inspection of the District under the Town Planning Act, and notices are being served on all property owners where closet accommodation, etc., has not been found satisfactory. The work is being steadily done, as the Inspector's report will testify. Four cases of overcrowding have been dealt with, three in Lubenham and one in Fleckney. In Lubenham there is a shortage of houses, and the only way we could deal with the overcrowding there was to make some of the family sleep out. This is hardly a satisfactory solution of the difficulty. In Fleckney the sleeping accommodation was increased by turning the ground floor front room into a bedroom."

In the Melton Mowbray Rural District the Medical Officer of Health makes no Report generally upon the housing accommodation of the District.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.—The following Local Government Board Inquiries were held regarding these matters during 1913, viz.:—

At Ravenstone, in the Ashby Rural District, into an application for a loan of £4,875, for works of sewerage and sewage disposal for that Parish.

At Coalville, into an application by the Urban Council for sanction to borrow the sum of £3,920, for the purposes of works of sewerage.

At Leicester, into an application for a loan of £118,916, for works of sewage disposal. This is a result of the threat by the County Council, in November, 1911, to take proceedings against the Borough Authority under the Rivers Pollution Acts, for polluting the river Soar below their storm outfall sewer at Wanlip, if they did not take effective measures to abate what has been for years a terrible nuisance.

At Oadby, into an application for sanction to a loan of £500, for works of sewerage in the Parish.

The following extracts, which are taken from the Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health, shew the general conditions prevailing in the separate Sanitary Areas concerned:—

Ashby-de-la-Zouch Urban:—"The system of disposal of sewage at the Council's Sewage Farm, near Packington, continues to work

well. The irrigation system has now been in good working order for 15 years. The drainage system continues to be ample for all requirements. It is kept in perfect working order by regular flushing of the drains."

Ashby Woulds Urban:—"There is no pollution of water-courses of any consequence in the District. The outfall works at Occupation Road consist of two tanks and two percolating filters (with revolving arm) and one contact bed for storm overflow. This receives the sewage of Albert Village and Occupation Road. There is a precipitation tank and small filter bed at Swain's Park to deal with the sewage from the few houses at that point. The outfall works at Donisthorpe Lane, one precipitation tank and two percolating filters (revolving arm distributors) are now connected up with the sewer from Moira School and Stone Row. They have been enlarged in order to deal with this increased quantity of sewage. A few houses below Stone Row are below the level of this sewer, and still discharge their sewage into a small precipitating tank. New Row, Newfields, is sewered to a closed tank in the old clay pits, and Old Row sewage is collected in a closed tank below the gardens, the overflow being irrigated in a long open ditch. The sewage of Rawdon Terrace is discharged into a small stream, which loses itself in marshy land. Throughout the District the sewage is slop water only. Owing to the varying levels of the District and the constant interception of railway and canal between detached groups of houses, it is not possible to have one general scheme of sewerage, but Newfields and Rawdon Terrace might be connected with the Donisthorpe Lane outfall."

Coalville Urban:—"Both the Kelham Bridge and Snarrows Sewage Farms have worked satisfactorily. The effluents have been regularly analysed and found satisfactory. There has been an extension of sewer along Ashby Road to connect the houses of the parts of Ravenstone and Swannington recently added to the Urban District. Fifty-four ashpit privies have been converted into water closets. Approximately the sanitary conveniences of the District at the end of 1913, were as follows:—Privies with fixed receptacles, 1,823; privies with movable receptacles, 54; water closets, 1,070; waste water closets, 1."

Hinckley Urban:—"An occasional complaint was received during the year of smells arising from the town sewers, and this was remedied by more frequent flushing. I wish, however, to draw the

Council's attention to the fact that there is at present no efficient system of ventilation of the sewers, and this matter must soon occupy the Council's consideration. What is required is the erection of proper ventilating shafts at all dead ends and at the highest points of each sewer in the town. This matter has been called attention to by me in my former Reports. I am pleased to note that the new main outfall sewer in Regent Street and Rugby Road is now near completion, so that the flooding of this district should now cease. Although no complaints have been received as regards the effluent being discharged into the Sketchley brook, yet it is now fully recognised by the Council that within a short time an entirely new system of treatment must be adopted at a considerable initial expense. The experimental trickle bed which was put down last year has proved that filtration by percolation is far better than by broad irrigation, and appears to be the only way of effectually treating sewage and producing a satisfactory effluent. There is no doubt that within a few years' time the sewage must be treated by means of percolating filters."

Loughborough Urban:—"The Sewage is disposed of at the Sewage Farm by:—(1) Dortmund Tanks, by which a large amount of heavy sludge is extracted; (2) by irrigation over a cultivated farm, in furrows, with a specially drained subsoil; (3) by bacteria beds; and (4) by broad irrigation. The works have now been completed for the permanent housing of the Refuse Destructors, which hitherto have only been protected by iron shedding. The new building is of brick, with steel roof principals, covered with Velinheli slates, and is altogether a fine improvement on the old structure. The centrifugal pumps at the Sewage Farm were overhauled during the year, and put into efficient working order. The Sewage Farm and the works thereon have been acting satisfactorily during the year, and, now that the extensions to the irrigation works have been completed, should be of ample capacity for the Borough for some considerable time to come. The sewerage and drainage of the Borough is excellent and sufficient, with the exception of the Thorpe Lane district, and I trust that the Sanitary Committee will carry out the necessary works this year. I am convinced that this is one of the most pressing matters requiring attention, because there is a considerable amount of pollution taking place in the neighbourhood."

Market Harborough Urban:—"The sewage system is in good working order, and is self cleansing. The town's sewage gravitates

through a 24-inch outfall sewer of glazed stoneware pipes to the sewage disposal works, which are situated about two and a half miles east of the town. The drainage is on the separate system, storm water being excluded from the sewers as far as possible. The dry weather flow of sewage is 300,000 gallons per day, equal to $32\frac{1}{4}$ gallons per head of population. New works were erected during 1910 at a cost of £4,540, which are capable of dealing with the sewage from a population of 12,000. They include detritus and sedimentation tanks, sludge pumping machinery and sludge lagoons, together with 24 acres of land laid out on the broad irrigation system. The total area of the Farm is now 110 acres, of which 65 acres are irrigated. The sewage is of typical character. Analyses of the effluent have been uniformly satisfactory. The excrement disposal is effected entirely by the water carriage system of sewers."

Oadby Urban:—"To the west of the town and at a considerable distance from any inhabited house, is a Sewage Farm of 11 acres, where the sewage from the greater part of the District is treated by tanking and broad irrigation. The lower half of the Farm is irrigated and laid for mowing grass, a lesser proportion of the sewage being lifted by means of an ejector to the upper half, which is grazed. A sample of the effluent which I recently analysed furnished evidence of inadequate nitrification, and, the available soil for treatment of the sewage being but shallow, one of the matters which is already claiming your consideration as a newly constituted Urban Council, is the desirability of placing the Farm under cultivation. To the west of the Sewage Farm and still farther from the town, a number of new villas have been built on the rising gradient towards the adjoining Urban District of Wigston Magna. The admission and efficient treatment of sewage from this source will, when considered in conjunction with the rapid development of the District, entail the provision of filtration and a second ejector, or some adequate equivalent. This is an expenditure which you will have to face sooner or later, and best of all forthwith, as it is by no means disproportionate to the increase which is taking place in the rateable value of your District. The sewers of the District are, on the whole, as satisfactory as can reasonably be expected, and since 1898 have, in conjunction with provision for sewage disposal, involved a capital outlay of £13,681. Your chief present difficulties, apart from treatment, are the admission in certain sections of too much water, and generally inadequate sewer ventilation. With regard to the

latter, I have to recommend the provision of additional ventilating columns, and would ask you to instruct your Surveyor to advise as to their number and position. The inspection of drainage of private properties is intimately interwoven with the work which is now being systematised under the Housing Regulations. While a great deal of work lies in front of us with regard to the older properties which are now being inspected under these Regulations, it is satisfactory to report that for the greater part of your District the existing provision is satisfactory. Indeed, the majority of the newer houses are not only well but excellently drained, the only item with which I would cavil being the too frequent admission of the overflow from rain water tanks to the drains, and thence to the Sewage Farm. I am averse to the admission of rain water overflows to house drains in water carriage areas where this can be avoided. The admission of sewer gas to rain water tanks is, in my opinion, an occasional cause of sore throats in those who naturally prefer rain water for ablution."

Shepshed Urban:—"The street manholes have been regularly opened and cleaned out when required. On January 5th, an oak bearing inside one manhole in Charnwood Road was found almost rolled through, and it was found necessary to take the whole top off and re-construct it. Eleven connections have been made with the main sewers during the year, viz., 1 in Church Side, 3 in Charnwood Road, 1 in Loughborough Road, 1 in Britannia Street, 1 in Lant Street, 1 in Field Street, 1 in Queen Street, and 2 in Church Street. In each instance the mains were quite clear of deposit. At the Farm, 12 acres are used for sewage disposal by broad irrigation. Osiers are grown on about eight acres, with a change of crop on the remaining portion. The new part is well under-drained, and a considerable advance has been made in the under-draining of the older portion, and arrangements made to practically complete this as soon as the osiers are cut. The detritus chamber and five settling tanks have been emptied when required. These tanks have been found invaluable in increasing the efficiency of the Farm. Neighbouring farmers have again rendered assistance by allowing the sewage to flow on to their land at different times, thus giving more rest to the beds. The general results are satisfactory."

Wigston Urban:—"The whole of the sewers of the District were periodically inspected, flushed, and disinfected. A very satisfactory effluent discharging into the brook has been maintained from the Sewage Farm."

Ashby-de-la-Zouch Rural:—"The new system of sewerage at Swannington continues to work well, and no difficulty of any kind has been experienced. Ravenstone scheme, which for some reason or other was deferred, although a loan had been sanctioned for the purpose, is, I understand, about to be commenced, a tender having been accepted. No progress has been made with any scheme for dealing with the Parish of Measham. No scheme for dealing with the sewerage of Donisthorpe, as a whole, has yet been matured, although this matter is receiving considerable attention. The district in the village known as the Sand Holes, which until recently drained into a large cesspit near the road has been considerably improved. The pit in question has been filled up and the sewage conveyed by a covered carrier well down the field, and eventually disposed of by broad irrigation."

Belvoir Rural:—"Sanitary pipes have largely replaced the old field drains, and gulley traps have been substituted for the old bell traps. Croxton drainage passes through a filter bed into the river. Knipton sewage passes into a septic tank. The drains and sewers of Muston and Bottesford pass into the river. In all the villages the cottages have either earth closets or privy cesspools. Some of the larger houses have water closets. A few of these have septic tanks, but some of them, I regret to say, empty into the river. In Bottesford and Easthorpe, most of the privy cesspools have been replaced with earth closets. There are still a few privy cesspools which the owners have failed to remove. As this is a sand and gravel subsoil, I regard such cesspools as a danger to the water supply, which is nearly all obtained from shallow wells."

Loughborough Rural.—At Wymeswold there is a system of drainage put down about 30 years ago. There is a reservoir for flushing at the higher end of the village, and a Sewage Farm with settling tanks for extracting sludge at the lower. This, however, has been improved upon, and a satisfactory effluent is now obtained. At Burton-on-the-Wolds the sewage is passed over an osier plot, which has yielded a satisfactory effluent. Throughout the remainder of the District liquid house refuse finds its way in the ordinary manner through the house drain to the village sewer, and thence by lines of natural drainage (which in most cases are long dykes), to the nearest river or brook; these dykes are periodically cleaned, by order of the Council. During the summer months, two Inspectors from the Local Government Board made an inspection of the Hathern District *re* sewage disposal works, and we are now awaiting their Report.

Market Harborough Rural:—"The villages of Kibworth have a joint sewerage scheme, which comprises 12 acres of grass land for irrigation, with Cosham's Patent Tanks. Fleckney village has also a sewerage scheme where Cosham's Patent Tanks and Adams' Automatic Sprinkler are used. The scheme is one of precipitation and infiltration. In the other villages in the District cesspools and settling tanks are generally used, the excrement being put on the land and gardens. This is not by any means satisfactory, the presence of cesspools in the main street might be a cause of grave danger. Improvements have been effected in Tur Langton during the past year by re-laying the greater part of the main sewer and doing away with one large cesspool in the main village street. We are still continuing to get rid of the old-fashioned privies; several have been converted this year into pail or water closets. I consider that every cottage should have its private closet. In consequence of complaints from the Grand Junction Canal Company respecting an offensive outfall from the sewer at Husbands Bosworth, a new septic tank has been added. It is working satisfactorily, and no complaints have since been received. At Fleckney Sewage Works the storm filter beds have been re-filled with material, but are still not working quite satisfactorily. The quantity of sewage to be dealt with has increased considerably of late years, and it may perhaps be advisable later to remove the materials from the storm beds."

Water Supply.—A considerable amount of progress has been made in the Water Supply in various parts of the County during the year, as will be seen from the following extracts taken from the Annual Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health:—

Ashby Urban:—"The water supply, conjointly worked with the Swadlincote Urban District for the past 17 years, continues ample, notwithstanding the increasing needs of the latter District. Certain arrangements which are in contemplation will still further improve the supply, and these will be carried out with the least possible delay."

Ashby Woulds Urban:—"245 houses are supplied by the Ashby and Swadlincote Water Company, from their waterworks on the Trent watershed at Milton. The water is good, not plumbosolvent, and artificially softened to some extent. The rest of the District has been supplied either from wells (which have been generally unsatisfactory either as to quality or quantity), and also

by the Moira Colliery Company's Reservoir at Stone Row, which is supplied from a spring at Willesley. Owing to the defective well supply I advised your Council last year to extend the Ashby and Swadlincote mains so as to supply the whole District. The scheme proposed by your Advisory Engineer has received the approval of the Local Government Board, and the work has been in hand during the year. The mains are already laid throughout the greater part of the District, and will soon be completed. A 6 inch main has been laid from Woodville Reservoir to Littleworth and across Littleworth Lane and Mushroom Lane to the Canal Reservoir corner, where the existing 3 inch main to Albert Village and Spring Cottage is connected up to it. From Reservoir corner a 5 inch main is continued to the Tollgate, and a 3 inch main from there to Daybell Cottages and Illsley's Lodge. A 3 inch branch main goes to Newfields. The latter part of this supply was very gravely necessary, and will be a great boon to the occupiers."

Coalville Urban:—"Water is obtained by pumping from a deep well in the sandstone measures. The water is hard, but of a high standard of purity. Extension of the mains to the extent of 718 yards has been made in Ashby Road, Meadow Lane, and Loughborough Road. During 1913, 183 houses have been connected, making a total of 3,253 taking the public water supply. During the year 66 analyses of well waters have been made, resulting in 35 being condemned as unfit for domestic use, and 3 were described as of a suspicious character. Samples of the public supply have been regularly analysed and found of excellent quality. It is worthy of note, and a matter for congratulation, that the new area, so recently added to the Urban District, has so promptly been provided with water supply and sewage facilities."

Hinckley Urban:—"The supply at Snarestone still remains satisfactory and abundant, and from analysis is quite fit for drinking purposes. During the year 15 samples of water, mostly from properties in the outlying parts of the District, were analysed, of which 9 were condemned and 8 wells closed. In fact, there are only about 30 properties in the district which are not connected up with the town water mains, for the reason that no mains are near enough."

Loughborough Borough:—"The water supply of the District is derived from the uplands of the Charnwood Forest, a sparsely populated district, most of which is grass land. The water has no

plumbo-solvent action, and is collected from the sources of supply of the Blackbrook and Woodbrook, each stream having a separate reservoir in which the water is stored. The Blackbrook watershed is the larger, as also is the Reservoir, and stands on a higher altitude, so that the water gravitates therefrom to the Woodbrook Reservoir at Nanpantan, where ample means of filtration of the latest type are available to render the water free from all risk of pollution. The supply is ample and continuous, but I think that the mains should now be extended on to Thorpe Lane, so that the inhabitants of that District can have a supply for domestic purposes, free from any risk of pollution or contamination, and I should like to suggest to the Council that this work be carried out during this present year. The policy of coupling up the water mains in the Borough, so as to increase circulation and pressure, has been steadily pursued during the year. The watersheds have been regularly patrolled, and steps taken to avoid and prevent pollution of the streams yielding our supplies."

Market Harborough Urban:—"The water supply is derived from a source eight miles distant, at North Kilworth, and is received in a reservoir above the town. From this source a daily supply of about 20 gallons per head is available. In addition to this a large natural underground storage reservoir has been tapped at North Kilworth, and connected with the town supply. From this source about 40,000 gallons per day are available. The water is of considerable hardness, but is of a high standard of purity, and is free from all risks of pollution. In addition to this main supply, there is an auxiliary supply on the Council's property for the Public Baths and for watering of the Markets and Streets. There are also 72 private wells from which a supply of good water is provided by the owners."

Melton Mowbray Urban:—No special reference is made by the Medical Officer of Health regarding the supply of Melton Mowbray. It is obtained from three sources at Scalford, which is about three miles north of the town.

Oadby Urban:—"Of 696 houses, 601 are supplied from the Leicester Corporation mains, which are laid throughout the town. The Derwent water so supplied is of a high standard of organic purity, and of only five degrees of hardness. The remaining houses, many of which lie outside the town, are supplied chiefly from shallow wells."

Quorn Urban:—The public water supply is obtained from the Leicester Corporation. During the year the new supply from the Derwent Valley has been laid on. It is now mixed with the water previously in use. The water is very good for all domestic purposes. The supply has been abundant."

Shepshed Urban:—"Nearly two-thirds of the houses are still supplied by wells. There are now very few draw wells. The Loughborough Corporation provide a supply from their reservoir at Blackbrook. The quality of the water is good. Nine new connections were made with the Blackbrook mains, supplying 29 houses (including 2 newly built), and 1 chapel. The total number of houses now supplied from Blackbrook is 494."

Thurmaston Urban:—"The Derwent water is now distributed to almost all save outlying properties, through the Leicester Corporation mains."

Wigston Urban:—"The Leicester Corporation mains conveying Derwent water are laid throughout the town. There are still about 80 houses in the District deriving their water supply from wells. Four wells were closed, and in two instances the public supply was provided in lieu of well water."

Ashby-de-la-Zouch Rural:—"The general sources of supply for your District are wells and springs. Portions of Snarestone, Swepestone, and Newton are supplied from the Hinckley water main. New Swannington is now in a position to obtain an ample supply from the Coalville mains, and 30 houses have availed themselves of this source. The supply of your District is, as a whole, fairly ample, but portions of Measham, Oakthorpe, Donisthorpe, and Thringstone are deficient."

Barrow-on-Soar Rural:—No special reference is made to the subject by the Medical Officer of Health.

Belvoir Rural:—"This District is well supplied with water. The river Devon runs through the District. Beginning in the District at Croxton, it receives the Croxton sewage after it has passed through a filter bed. It then passes through Knipton and receives the overflow of the septic filter beds there. It then runs to farmyard drainage and the drainage of Barrowby Stainwith on its way. In Muston all the drains empty into it. It then passes on to Bottesford; there many drains empty into it. Beyond

Bottesford it joins the river Smite, and eventually joins the river Trent near Newark. On account of the number of drains which empty into the river in this District, the water is not, in my opinion, a safe water to drink without first boiling it. The drinking water is principally supplied by wells. The various village supplies are as follows:—*Croxton*:—Partly by well water and partly by water pumped from the river by a 'ram.' *Knippton*:—Supplied by 'spring' water, and conveyed by pipes to the village. *Harston*:—Supplied by wells. *Redmile*:—Supplied by wells. Water hard, and in a dry time scarce. *Barkestone* and *Plungar* are supplied in wells. The supply is scarce, and in a dry time water is carted from the canal. The water is hard and not a good drinking water.—Some of the wells still show signs of pollution. Recently, on examining the water from a public well in Easthorpe, I found it polluted. An old drain was found passing near the well, which had evidently polluted it. This was replaced with sanitary pipes, and the well concreted to a depth of three feet round the top outside the brickwork."

Billesdon Rural:—No special reference is made to the subject.

Blaby Rural:—"The Leicester Corporation's public supply from the Derwent source was, during the year, carried through the village of Blaby, and I would ask you to authorise an examination of all wells on the line of this main, in order that the public supply may be laid on to all properties whose wells are polluted."

Castle Donington Rural:—"There has been little extension of the public supplies at Kegworth and Castle Donington, as most of the houses for which it would be available are now provided with it. Samples of drinking water were taken as usual, and analysed by me, but in most cases no evidence of pollution was found."

Hallaton Rural:—No reference.

Hinckley Rural:—"A public supply is available for the Parishes of Barwell and Earl Shilton, and is derived from the Hinckley Waterworks. It is now proposed to provide a similar supply for Burbage."

Loughborough Rural:—"The village of Nanpantan and Prestwold Hall, as well as Burleigh Hall, have the public supply of water from the Borough of Loughborough. The supply is uniformly of good quality and abundant in quantity. In other

parts of the District the water supply is derived from wells, and as well water is constantly liable to change from pollution from the surface of adjoining grounds, movement of subsoil water, etc., this matter receives a considerable amount of attention from the Inspector of Nuisances."

Lutterworth Rural:—"During the year I analysed 18 samples of water, seven of which proved unsuitable or quite unfit for drinking. Six wells were cleansed or repaired, and in eight instances the public supply was provided in lieu of well water. I have in past years directed attention to the necessity for a public water supply in certain Parishes, and I have advised co-operation of Sanitary Authorities in south west Leicestershire, with a view to securing an extension of the Derwent water supply into this section of the County. This matter must now claim your immediate consideration, for the liquidator of the Lutterworth Water Co. has, I am advised, given notice that if you do not buy the works they will be closed down next June. As the Leicester Corporation's main conveying the Derwent supply already reaches nearly to the village of Narborough, in the Blaby Rural District, a village with a large number of polluted wells, I am of opinion that the main should be extended through Narborough to Broughton Astley in your District, and that in the event of your inability to accept the terms offered by the Lutterworth Water Company, it should be carried through Ullesthorpe and Bitteswell to Lutterworth, supplying the villages *en route*. Practically all these villages derive their supply from more or less contaminated shallow wells, not a few of which are heavily polluted. And at Ullesthorpe not only is there broadcast pollution, but a shortage which, in dry summers, is serious. Even the school is without a water supply, and it would, in my opinion, be waste of money to sink a well. You have now an opportunity of dealing in a comprehensive and far-sighted manner with the water supply of a large portion of your District, and I sincerely trust that in the interests of the public health my present recommendation will receive your early and earnest consideration."

Market Bosworth Rural:—During the year I analysed 25 samples of water (13 from old and 12 from new wells), 3 of which proved polluted and quite unfit for drinking. One well has been closed and the others have been cleansed and repaired. Thirteen other wells have been thoroughly cleaned, and 2 open draw-wells have been closed in and fitted with pumps.

Market Harborough Rural:—"The District depends upon its water supply from public or private wells, the majority of which are shallow, and the quality of the water is always open to suspicion, and gives rise to grave anxiety in times of drought.

In consequence of numerous complaints made to me about the shortage of water in Kibworth and Fleckney during the last exceptionally dry summer, I reported the matter at your August meeting. In accordance with your instructions a Report was prepared by your Sanitary Inspector and myself, after a careful inquiry and inspection in these villages of the houses and number of their inhabitants who were without a satisfactory supply. The Report was submitted at the September meeting, and shewed 58 houses occupied by 298 people to be short of water owing to the exceptionally dry weather, at the same time a list was submitted comprising 121 houses occupied by 477 people who were without a supply at all on the premises, and were dependent for their water supply on public pumps, in many cases as much as 200 yards away or upon the kindness of their neighbours. These Reports were discussed at considerable length by your Council, and also referred to the Parish Councils for their consideration. The general result of these various conferences was, that providing sufficient pressure was brought to bear on the various owners concerned, under the Public Health Act, a sufficient and satisfactory supply of water might be obtained without the expense of a public supply. A further Report was called for by you with a view to notices being served on defaulting owners. This was presented in December, and was of a much more favourable nature, in consequence of the heavy rains which had fallen in the meantime—supplies which had completely given out in the dry season had become replenished in December. It was decided by your Council to serve notices in 17 instances affecting 49 houses. At the same time I wish to refer to my Reports in years past respecting the water supply, and I personally consider that a public supply, either of a local nature or brought from outside would be most beneficial to the three large villages chiefly concerned, as I doubt if any lasting benefit can be obtained by remedial measures applied to shallow wells, which are practically the only water supply in your District."

Melton Mowbray Rural:—No special reference is made in the District Report to the matter.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

Area 39,501 acres.

Population (Census 1911) 98,519. Estimated now 104,062.

Birth rate 23·6. Net Death rate 12·5. Standardised net Death rate 12·4.

Infant Mortality 104. Zymotic rate 0·8.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 89, viz.:—Enteric Fever 4, Measles 12, Scarlet Fever 3, Whooping Cough 14, Diphtheria 15, Diarrhœa 41.

Notification of Infectious diseases 798, viz.:—Diphtheria 153, Erysipelas 76, Scarlet Fever 185, Enteric Fever 16, Puerperal Fever 9, Poliomyelitis 2, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 245, Other forms of Tuberculosis 80, Chicken Pox 32.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 104. Rate 1·0.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 35. Rate 0·3.

Total tuberculous deaths 139. Rate 1·3.

All the above rates have increased somewhat over the ones for last year, and the Birth rate still shows a steady decline. The Infantile Mortality rate has increased 14 points, this being mostly attributable to the number of deaths from Diarrhœa, viz., 66, the varying climatic conditions causing this Disease to fluctuate considerably. With this rate and the Zymotic rate being a little higher, it has, of course, caused the net Death rate to ascend, thereby bringing it nearly on a level with the average for the previous five years.

The number of notifications of Infectious diseases has increased also, there being 46 more recorded than last year. Speaking individually of the diseases, Pulmonary Tuberculosis is first with 248 cases, Scarlet Fever second with 185, and Diphtheria next with 153.

With regard to the deaths caused by various forms of Tuberculosis, 104 were caused by Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 14 by Tuberculous Meningitis, and 21 by other Tuberculous diseases. This is distinctly better than last year, the figures being:—Pulmonary Tuberculosis 109, Tuberculous Meningitis 18, and other Tuberculous diseases 24.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.

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

Area 4,247 acres.

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

Net Birth rate 23·1. Net Death rate 14·0. Standardised net Death rate 12·6.

Infant Mortality 96. Zymotic rate 1·0.

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

Notification of Infectious diseases 72, viz.:—Diphtheria 4, Erysipelas 3, Scarlet Fever 6, Enteric Fever 1, Poliomyelitis 1, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 18, Other forms of Tuberculosis 7, Chicken Pox 32.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 8. Rate 1·6.

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

Total tuberculous deaths 10. Rate 2·0.

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

Dairies and Cowsheds: There are 20 premises on the register, 40 visits of inspection being made to these. Fourteen premises required cleansing, and 4 structural improvements; but only 2 of these requirements were carried out. The Veterinary Inspector reports that the cows in the district are in a good and satisfactory condition, and that only on two occasions have cows been condemned: one for Tuberculosis of the Udder and the other for Generalized Tuberculosis.

Housing of the Working Classes: 121 houses under the 1909 Act were inspected, entailing 149 inspections. Sixteen representations were made to the Authority for Closing Orders, and eventually these were made habitable after the issue of Closing Orders. Sixty-four houses were inspected under the Public Health Act, 1875, 15 of which were cleansed and 6 closed. Four over-crowding nuisances were abated.

Lodging Houses: Three are registered, of which 16 inspections were made. Two contraventions were found.

Slaughter Houses: Thirty-four inspections were made of the four "licensed" and three "registered" premises in the district. No contraventions of the Bye-Laws are recorded.

Factory and Workshop Act: There are 18 workshops (including 8 bakehouses) on the register. Two nuisances were abated. Twenty-eight outworkers live in the same number of houses.

Water Supply: The supply, worked in conjunction with the Swadlincote Urban District, is of good quality, and ample for the needs of the district. There are now being contemplated arrangements which will still further improve the supply.

Sewage Disposal: The present system—the Irrigation System—on the farm near Packington is very efficient. All drains are kept in perfect order by regular flushing.

Scavenging: The system of excrement disposal is the same as in previous years, viz., on ground in possession of the Council.

Isolation Hospital: —

Other Features: —

Recommendations made: —

ASHBY WOULD'S.

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 2,829.

Net Birth rate 25·4. Net Death rate 10·6. Standardised net Death rate 11·0.

Infant Mortality 83. Zymotic rate 1·4.

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

Notification of Infectious diseases 29, viz.:—Diphtheria 1, Erysipelas 3, Scarlet Fever 14, Enteric Fever 2, Puerperal Fever 1, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 5, Other forms of Tuberculosis 3.

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 food was seized or surrendered during the year.

Dairies and Cowsheds: There are 23 premises on the register, of which 92 inspections were made. Three premises required cleansing, and these requirements were carried out. The milk produced is almost entirely consumed in the district.

Housing of the Working Classes: Under the 1909 Act 91 houses were inspected. Ten defects were found, four of which were rectified without recourse to Closing Orders. Nine representations were made to the Authority. Four houses were made habitable after the issue of Closing Orders.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: There are 5 premises in the district, 2 being of the "licensed" and 3 being of the "registered" class. These are in a satisfactory condition. No case of tuberculous meat was found.

Factory and Workshop Act: There are 11 workshops (including 3 bakehouses) on the register. The sanitary arrangements were found to be satisfactory. There are 7 outworkers, in whose houses no case of infectious disease occurred.

Water Supply: 265 houses receive their supply from the Ashby and Swadlincote Water Co.'s mains. The water is good, and not plumbo-solvent. The new scheme for the extension of the former mains has been sanctioned, and has been in progress for some time now. This has been very necessary owing to the defective well supply, and it will be a great boon to those occupiers in that part of the district.

Sewage Disposal: The outfall works at Donisthorpe Lane have been enlarged, in order to deal with the increased amount of sewage coming from Moira School and Stone Row, which are now connected with this outfall. Newfields and Rawdon Terrace are not yet connected with this outfall. The sewage throughout the district is slop water only. No water courses or streams were polluted to any extent by the sewage of the district.

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

Isolation Hospital: Four cases of Scarlet Fever were removed to Hospital.

Other Features: —

Recommendations made: That better closet accommodation be provided for Albert Village, and the ash vaults to privy middens being closed so as to prevent dissemination of dust in dry weather.

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 19,250.

Net Birth rate 27·0. Net Death rate 13·2. Standardised Death rate 13·6.

Infant Mortality 118. Zymotic rate 1·7.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 33, viz.:—Measles 5, Diphtheria 5, Scarlet Fever 1, Whooping Cough 3, Diarrhoea 19.

Notification of Infectious diseases 121, viz.:—Diphtheria 42, Erysipelas 4, Scarlet Fever 18, Enteric Fever 2, Puerperal Fever 2, Tuberculosis 53 (Pulmonary 41, other forms 12).

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

“ “ “ other tuberculous diseases 11. Rate 0·57.
Total tuberculous deaths 23. Rate 1·17.

Food Inspection: There were 89½ lbs. of tinned food surrendered, and no seizures during the year.

Dairies and Cowsheds: There have been 5 dairies and cowsheds abolished, and 11 new ones registered, making 85 now on the Register. The visits of inspection numbered 167. The premises have received a special share of attention, and systematic cleansing has been insisted upon.

Housing of the Working Classes: House accommodation is fairly satisfactory. Attention has been given to the older properties, and much valuable work has been done in improving these habitations. Under the Housing Act, 1909, 415 houses were inspected, and 56 were put into such repair as to render them habitable. Five Representations were made and 3 Closing Orders issued. No houses were abolished. Under the Public Health Act, 1875, 32 were cleansed, and 5 cases of overcrowding abated.

Adoptive Acts: —

Lodging Houses: There are 3 of these buildings registered in the district, and 37 visits of inspection were made; this includes 2 night inspections.

Slaughter Houses: Have been regularly inspected, and on the whole have been found in a satisfactory state. Three are "licensed" and 18 "registered," and to these 54 visits of inspection have been made.

Factory and Workshop Act: There are 58 workshops (including 19 bakehouses) on the register, and 16 nuisances were abated. There are 45 outworkers living in the same number of houses, in two of which infectious diseases occurred.

Water Supply: The water is derived by pumping from a deep well in the sandstone measures. It is hard, but of a high standard of purity. It is worthy of note that the new area, so recently added to this urban district, has promptly been provided with water supply and sewerage facilities. The number of samples analysed is 66, 35 of which were condemned. The wells closed number 47. Seven were repaired, and in 183 instances the public supply was substituted for the well water.

Sewage Disposal: The sewage farm's effluents have been found satisfactory on analysis. The sewer along the Ashby Road has been extended to connect the houses of the parts of Ravenstone and Swannington recently added to the urban district.

Scavenging: The refuse is disposed on agricultural land, the dry ash being carted to suitable tips. The more general use of dustbins and the conversion of ashpits, etc., to water closets are making efficient scavenging easier.

Isolation Hospital: This is retained for Typhoid Fever cases only, and has not been required during the year. It is inadequate because it consists of only one ward; two more wards are urgently required.

Other Features: —

Recommendations made: A super-heated steam disinfecter would be an advantage, and could be easily erected in the Hospital field. A public abattoir would be a marked advance.

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 13,100.

Net Birth rate 24·7. Net Death rate 13·1. Standardised net Death rate 13·2.

Infant Mortality 111. Zymotic rate 0·45.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 6, viz.:—Diarrhœa 2, Diphtheria 1, Enteric Fever 1, Whooping Cough 2.

Notification of Infectious diseases 115, viz.:—Diphtheria 6, Erysipelas 15, Scarlet Fever 14, Typhoid Fever 1, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 56, Other forms of Tuberculosis 23.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 19. Rate 1·4.

“ “ “ other tuberculous diseases 2. Rate 0·1.
Total tuberculous deaths 21. Rate 1·5.

Food Inspection: There were no seizures or surrenders of food made during the year. In 4 instances it was necessary to condemn articles. The market is weekly inspected.

Dairies and Cowsheds: In connection with these matters, greater work and supervision has been carried out than in previous years. Nearly all the premises, of which there are 42 on the register, have been inspected, and the defects found remedied. Some premises were in a very bad state of repair. Twelve contraventions of the Regulations were found, all being ultimately remedied. Samples of water from all the farms were taken for analysis, and 7 were condemned for drinking purposes. A Veterinary Inspector has not yet been appointed to examine the cows.

Housing of the Working Classes: Greater progress under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, has been made. 138 houses were inspected, 300 inspections being entailed. There were 135 houses in which defects were found. 149 defects were remedied without recourse to Closing Orders. No Closing Orders were issued, and the only one closed was by voluntary action of the owner. This was demolished. Under the Public Health Act, 1875, 7 over-crowding nuisances were abated.

Lodging Houses: The 2 common lodging houses have been inspected periodically, and were found to be in an excellent and cleanly condition. No notice has been served whatever since their registration.

Slaughter Houses: These are all in excellent condition, since they have been modernized. All the 7 premises—2 licensed and 5 registered—have been frequently visited, involving 20 inspections. No contraventions of the Bye-Laws were found.

Factory and Workshop Act: There are 105 workshops on the register, of which 16 are bakehouses. Eight nuisances were abated. 126 outworkers live in the same number of houses. Additional exits were made in 5 factories, but on the whole the premises are in good order.

Water Supply: The supply from Snarestone is still abundant and satisfactory. Only 30 properties are not connected with the main, the reason for this being that the mains are too far away. Of the 15 samples taken from wells (mostly in the outlying districts), 9 were condemned and 8 wells closed.

Sewage Disposal: No complaints have been received as regards the effluent discharging into the Sketchley Brook. The experimental trickle bed laid down last year has proved that a better effluent can be obtained by this manner than by broad irrigation, the Hinckley sewage being very difficult to treat.

Scavenging: The refuse is still tipped at the sewage farm, and has at present a most unsightly and insanitary appearance. A refuse destructor has not yet been provided, but will probably receive consideration; it is strongly recommended by the Medical Officer of Health.

Isolation Hospital: Eighty-one cases were treated at the Hospital, viz.:—Scarlet Fever 56, Diphtheria 25. A new Isolation Hospital is in course of erection.

Other Features: Nil.

Recommendations made: The provision of a refuse destructor. An efficient system of ventilation of the sewers.

BOROUGH OF 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 22·8. Net Death rate 13·9. Standardised net Death rate 13·9.

Infant Mortality 131. Zymotic rate 0·83.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 20, viz.:—Enteric Fever 2, Measles 6, Whooping Cough 3, Diphtheria 2, Diarrhoea 7.

Notification of Infectious diseases 118, viz.:—Diphtheria 23, Erysipelas 15, Scarlet Fever 26, Enteric Fever 7, Puerperal Fever 4, Tuberculosis (Pulmonary 43, others 0) 43.

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

“ “ “ other tuberculous diseases 7. Rate 0·3.
Total tuberculous deaths 38. Rate 1·6.

Food Inspection: One seizure was made, and a prosecution followed which was successful, the defendant being fined a total of £6 19s. 6d. Twenty-three surrenders of unsound food have been made in addition. Frequent visits are made to the various slaughter houses.

Dairies and Cowsheds: These premises are kept under constant supervision. Regulations are in force, and a Veterinary Inspector has been appointed. The dairymen number 90. The milk consumed is of good quality.

Housing of the Working Classes: Under the 1909 Act, 148 houses were inspected, involving 253 separate visits. In 98 cases defects were found, 88 of which were rectified without Closing Orders being issued. The number of representations made was 46, and 10 of these houses were closed by Order. Eight others were closed voluntarily by the owners. Under the Public Health Act of 1875, 54 houses were cleansed, etc., and 28 over-crowding nuisances were abated.

Adoptive Acts: —

Lodging Houses: There are 4 common lodging houses registered, and 28 inspections of these were made. In six instances contraventions were noted.

Slaughter Houses: One additional slaughter house has been licensed, and there are now 18 "registered" and 7 "licensed" ones. In the "registered" class several have been much improved, and have thereby been brought up to better standard. The number of inspections made was 714, and eight contraventions of the Bye-Laws were noted.

Factory and Workshop Act: There are 184 workshops (including 44 bakehouses) on the register. Twenty nuisances were abated. The outworkers number 236, and live in 118 houses, in two of which infectious disease occurred.

Water Supply: The policy of coupling up the water mains, so as to increase circulation and pressure, has been pursued during the year. It is recommended that the mains should now be extended to Thorpe Lane. The practice of fixing a stand-pipe, common to several houses, is to gradually decrease. Six samples of well water were analysed and all condemned, and five wells were closed. In 24 instances the public supply was substituted for well water. Excellent and sufficient, excepting the Thorpe Lane district.

Sewage Disposal: The sewage farm has been acting satisfactorily, and, with the extensions to the irrigation works, should be of ample capacity for some time to come.

Scavenging: Carried out by the Council. Middens are being rapidly dispensed with. Scavenging last year cost £1,194.

Isolation Hospital: The Hospital provides for Enteric Fever and Diphtheria. Five of the former cases and eleven of the latter were removed during the year.

Other Features: An interesting Rainfall Table for each month of the year is included, and shows that the total fall was 22.33 inches, and fell on 136 days.

Recommendations made: The Medical Officer of Health recommends that the sewerage and water supply should be extended to the Thorpe Lane district of the town, as he is convinced that this is one of the most pressing matters requiring attention, there being a considerable amount of pollution in this neighbourhood.

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 8,980.

Net Birth rate 19·7. Net Death rate 9·9. Standardised net Death rate 9·8.

Infant Mortality 56. Zymotic rate 0·5.

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

Notification of Infectious diseases 57, viz.:—Diphtheria 32, Erysipelas 4, Scarlet Fever 3, Poliomyelitis 1, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 12, Other forms of Tuberculosis 5.

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

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

Food Inspection: No action with regard to this branch of work was needed to be taken.

Dairies and Cowsheds: The milk supply is very good. The 13 premises on the register, although some are not of modern construction, are very efficiently inspected, and kept in a satisfactory state of cleanliness. The Veterinary Inspector appointed did not report any case of tuberculosis infection.

Housing of the Working Classes: Satisfactory, model Bye-Laws being enforced. Under the 1909 Act, “hundreds” of houses were inspected. In the 20 houses the defects found were remedied. No Closing Orders were issued. Five houses were cleansed under the Public Health Act, 1875, and four overcrowding nuisances abated.

Adoptive Acts: Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, is in force.

Slaughter Houses: The 5 “licensed” and 3 “registered” slaughter houses on the register in the district are frequently inspected and kept in good condition. “Hundreds” of inspections were made.

Factory and Workshop Act: The workshops, etc., are kept under a constant and proper supervision, and a register is kept of all the places that are inspected, etc. There are 109 (including 17 bakehouses) on the register. Two nuisances were abated. There are 19 outworkers living in the same number of houses.

Water Supply: This supply is still derived from a source at North Kilworth, is ample, and of a high standard of purity.

Sewage Disposal: The system, which is self-cleansing, is in good working order. Analyses of the effluent of the sewage at the farm have been uniformly satisfactory. Sixty-five acres of the total of 110 acres of the farm are irrigated.

Scavenging: This work is done by the Council. Ashtubs are emptied once or twice weekly, and the refuse removed for destruction or disposal on site possessed by the Council.

Isolation Hospital: Two cases were removed to this Hospital during the year. It has been found to be sufficient for the needs of the district, and is efficient in operation.

Other Features: The Birth rate again shows a further increase, the Death rate is remarkably low, and the Infantile Mortality rate fairly low.

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 9,650.

Net Birth rate 24·8. Net Death rate 11·6. Standardised net Death rate 11·1.

Infant Mortality 75. Zymotic rate 0·62.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 6, viz.:—Scarlet Fever 1, Diarrhœa 5.

Notification of Infectious diseases 115, viz.:—Diphtheria 9, Erysipelas 10, Scarlet Fever 57, Enteric Fever 3, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 21, Other forms of Tuberculosis 15.

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

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases —. Rate —.
Total tuberculous deaths 6. Rate 0·6.

Food Inspection: Twenty-nine parcels of food were surrendered for destruction during the year. There were no seizures.

Dairies and Cowsheds: There are 17 premises on the register, to which 10 visits of inspection were made. Four inspections were made at milking time. Seven contraventions were found, and 5 of these were remedied. *

Housing of the Working Classes: Inspection is systematic. Under the 1909 Act, 289 houses were inspected, involving 501 inspections. Defects were found in 170 of these, and in 67 houses defects were rectified without recourse to Closing Orders. Two houses were closed by voluntary action of the owners. No Closing Orders were issued. Under the Public Health Act, 1875, 5 houses were cleansed and 11 over-crowding nuisances abated. Owing to the increase in the population, a greater number of Workmen's Cottages are required.

Slaughter Houses: There are 9 premises in the district, all of which are "registered." The number of inspections made of these was 118, 8 contraventions of the Bye-Laws being found.

Factory and Workshop Act: There are 95 workshops (including 18 bakehouses) on the register. Eight nuisances were abated. The 12 outworkers in the district live in 12 houses.

Water Supply: Ten samples of well water were analysed, 9 of which proved unfit for drinking. One well was closed, and in 9 instances the public supply was substituted.

Sewage Disposal: —

Scavenging: —

Isolation Hospital: —

Other Features: The Death rate is the lowest ever recorded in the district.

Recommendations made: —

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 2,806.

Net Birth rate 22·0. Net Death rate 9·9. Standardised net Death rate 9·6.

Infant Mortality 16. Zymotic rate 0·35.

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

Notification of Infectious diseases 21, viz.:—Diphtheria 2,
Erysipelas 1, Scarlet Fever 4, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 9,
Other forms of Tuberculosis 5.

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

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 2. Rate 0·7.
Total tuberculous deaths 4. Rate 1·4.

Food Inspection: One parcel of food was surrendered for destruction, but no seizures were made during the year.

Dairies and Cowsheds: Ten premises are on the register, to which 28 inspections were made, 7 inspections being made during milking time. Eight contraventions of the Regulations were found, 7 requiring cleansing, and one structural improvements. Seven requirements were carried out.

Housing of the Working Classes: No work under the 1909 Act has yet been done, as Oadby when in the Blaby Rural District was not selected for systematic inspection. Under the Public Health Act, 1875, 23 houses were inspected, 17 of which required cleansing, etc. Four over-crowding nuisances were abated.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: There are 2 premises in the district, to which 4 visits of inspection were made. No contraventions were found.

Factory and Workshop Act: Seventeen premises (including 3 bake-houses) are on the register. Eight nuisances were abated. There are 30 outworkers, living in 14 houses.

Water Supply: Of the 696 house in the district 601 derive their supply from the Leicester Corporation mains. This supply is mainly from the Derwent, and is of a high standard of purity. The remaining houses, mostly on the outskirts, are supplied from wells.

Sewage Disposal: A recent sample of the effluent at the sewage farm was not quite satisfactory, and efficient treatment of the sewage of the town, which is rapidly increasing, is urged.

Scavenging: Night soil and refuse are scavenged weekly, and cess-pools are periodically emptied by the public scavenger. The former are deposited on the sewage farm. There is great necessity for a Refuse Destructor.

Isolation Hospital: —

Other Features: That for a first year the sickness and mortality bear a most favourable comparison with others. A table of infectious diseases for the preceding decennium is given.

Recommendations made: That the sewage farm now existing be improved on to meet the needs of the district. That a Refuse Destructor be provided, a combination with the Wigston Magna Urban District Council being deemed most economic, and also efficient. That more Workmen's Cottages be built, as at the present moment there is a real dearth of such houses. A dozen at least are essential.

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 20·7. Net Death rate 9·7. Standardised net Death rate 9·0.

Infant Mortality 104. Zymotic rate 1·2.

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

Notification of Infectious diseases 14, viz.:—Diphtheria 4, Erysipelas 4, Scarlet Fever 3, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 2, Other forms of Tuberculosis 1.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 2. Rate 0·84.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 2. Rate 0·84.

Total tuberculous deaths 4. Rate 1·6.

Food Inspection: —

Dairies and Cowsheds: All the dairymen in the district are registered. Milk from one farm is sent into Loughborough, but a great portion of the milk supply is consumed in the district. The milk is well distributed.

Housing of the Working Classes: 297 houses were inspected under the 1909 Act, and defects were remedied in 49 of them. No Closing Orders were made. No case of overcrowding was reported.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: The premises have been found on inspection to be in a satisfactory state.

Factory and Workshop Act: The premises throughout the district were found to be satisfactory.

Water Supply: The public supply is derived from the Leicester Corporation. The water augmented by the new Derwent water supply is very good in quality and is abundant.

Sewage Disposal: The scheme now in use is an excellent one, and is in full working order.

Scavenging: This has been well carried out.

Isolation Hospital: —

Other Features: —

Recommendations made: —

SHEPSHED.

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

Area 5,280 acres.

Population (Census 1911) 5,542. Estimated now 5,575.

Net Birth rate 23·1. Net Death rate 14·1. Standardised net Death rate 13·6.

Infant Mortality 139. Zymotic rate 0·35.

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

Notifications of Infectious diseases 41, viz.:—Diphtheria 1, Erysipelas 6, Scarlet Fever 9, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 19, Other forms of Tuberculosis 6.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 6. Rate 1·07.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases nil. Rate nil.
Total tuberculous deaths 6. Rate 1·07.

Food Inspection: No seizures were made. One parcel of food was surrendered for destruction. The meat generally is of high-class quality, and the inspection of it is carried out in a very efficient manner. 251 inspections were made during the year.

Dairies and Cowsheds: Sixty inspections were made to the 38 premises on the register. Seven premises required cleansing and 6 structural improvements. Eight of these were remedied, and the remainder under consideration. A continued improvement in these matters is clearly shewn.

Housing of the Working Classes: Under the 1909 Act 45 houses were inspected, entailing 225 inspections. Forty-three defects were found, 6 being rectified without recourse to Closing Orders. Nine Closing Orders were made, 4 houses were closed as a result of Closing Orders, and 5 made fit for habitation after the issue of these Orders. None were demolished. The work of rectification has been rather slow, thus hampering further inspection, and also keeping a great number of houses on hand. No legal proceedings were resorted to. Under the Public Health Act, 1875, 2 houses were cleansed, and 2 over-crowding nuisances abated.

Adoptive Acts: The following have been adopted:—The Burial Act, the Public Libraries Act, the Public Health Act (Amendment) Act, 1890, Part III., and the Public Health Act (Amendment) Act, 1907, Parts II., III., and V., and Sections Nos. 52-56 of Part IV.

Slaughter Houses: The 8 premises which are of the "licensed" class have been regularly inspected, and found to be in a very satisfactory condition. 251 inspections were made during the year.

Factory and Workshop Act: There are 61 workshops (including 6 bakehouses) on the register, to all of which inspections were made. Thirty-two nuisances were abated. There are 325 outworkers, living in 322 houses, in one of which infectious disease occurred.

Water Supply: Nearly two-thirds of the houses still receive their supply from wells. Thirteen samples were analysed, 6 were condemned, and 3 wells closed. The public supply, which is derived from the Blackbrook Reservoir, belonging to the Loughborough Corporation, was instituted in 15 instances. This water is of good quality. 494 houses are now supplied from this source.

Sewage Disposal: At the sewage farm 12 acres are used for sewage disposal by broad irrigation, and 8 acres for growing osiers. Further under-draining of the farm has been accomplished. On the whole it is satisfactory. Eleven new connections with the sewers were made, these being regularly opened and cleaned.

Scavenging: This work is done by contract, fairly satisfactorily. The pails and dustbins are emptied weekly, and ashpits and privies at irregular periods.

Isolation Hospital: —

Other Features: The Birth rate is one of the lowest ever recorded.

Recommendations made: Regular removal of the contents of the ashpits and privies.

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) 1846. Estimated now 1873.

Net Birth rate 30·9. Net Death rate 11·2. Standardised net Death rate 10·2.

Infant Mortality 103. Zymotic rate 0·53.

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

Notification of Infectious diseases 17, viz.:—Diphtheria 3, Scarlet Fever 4, Puerperal Fever 2, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 5, Other forms of Tuberculosis 3.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 2. Rate 1·06.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 1. Rate 0·53.
Total tuberculous deaths 3. Rate 1·60.

Food Inspection: No record of the work done under this heading is supplied.

Dairies and Cowsheds: There are 11 premises on the register, to which 40 inspections were made, 20 being during milking time. Only one structural improvement to the premises was needed.

Housing of the Working Classes: Under the 1909 Act 42 houses were inspected, involving 120 inspections. The 42 defects found were remedied without recourse to Closing Orders. No Closing Orders were issued. Under the Public Health Act, 1875, 4 houses were cleansed.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: Twenty-four visits of inspection were made to the 4 premises in the district.

Factory and Workshop Act: There are 10 workshops (including 2 bakehouses) on the register. Three nuisances were abated. Sixteen outworkers live in the same number of houses.

Water Supply: The Derwent water, through the Leicester Corporation mains, is supplied to nearly all the houses, except those in the outlying parts, in the district. One well was closed, and the public supply was substituted in one instance.

Sewage Disposal: —

Scavenging: —

Isolation Hospital: —

Other Features: The Birth rate is the highest recorded within recent years.

Recommendations made: That provision be made for additional housing accommodation for the working classes.

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 8,708.

Net Birth rate 18·4. Net Death rate 10·5. Standardised net Death rate 11·04.

Infant Mortality 68. Zymotic rate 0·34.

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

Notification of Infectious diseases 78, viz.:—Diphtheria 26, Erysipelas 11, Scarlet Fever 27, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 14.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 9. Rate 1·03.

“ “ “ other tuberculous diseases 5. Rate 0·57.
Total tuberculous deaths 14. Rate 1·60.

Food Inspection: No seizures or surrenders are recorded.

Dairies and Cowsheds: There are 31 premises on the register, to which 42 inspections were made, 8 being at milking time. Four premises were found to require cleansing, and one structural improvements. All these requirements were carried out.

Housing of the Working Classes: 121 houses were inspected under the 1909 Act. 219 inspections were made, and 57 defects found. Of these defects 35 were rectified without recourse to Closing Orders. Of the 40 houses inspected under the Public Health Act, 1875, 37 were cleansed. One over-crowding nuisance was abated.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: Twenty-one inspections were made to the 10 “licensed” slaughter houses in the district.

Factory and Workshop Act: There are 28 workshops (including 8 bakehouses) on the register. One nuisance was abated. The 310 outworkers live in 154 houses.

Water Supply: With the exception of about 80 houses, the district receives its supply from the Leicester Corporation's mains. Four wells were closed, and in 2 instances the public supply was instituted in lieu of well water.

Sewage Disposal: The effluent at the sewage farm is very satisfactory.

Scavenging: Refuse is scavenged by Council's own men. A difficulty exists as to the suitable disposal of this refuse, and a **Refuse Destructor** is still under consideration. The Medical Officer of Health urges that provision be made for a destructor in conjunction with the Oadby Urban District Council.

Isolation Hospital: Forty-eight cases of infectious diseases were removed to the Blaby and Wigston Joint Hospital at Countesthorpe.

Other Features: —

Recommendations made: That, in conjunction with the Oadby Urban District Council, a Refuse Destructor be purchased.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Area 475,541 acres. 308 parishes.

Population (Census 1911) 150,811. Estimated now 150,713.

Birth rate 22·2. Net Death rate 12·1. Standardised net Death rate 10·8.

Infant Mortality 86. Zymotic rate 0·7.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 102, viz.:—Enteric Fever 4, Measles 22, Scarlet Fever 5, Whooping Cough 12, Diphtheria 16, Diarrhœa 43.

Notification of Infectious diseases 1,076, viz.:—Diphtheria 182, Erysipelas 85, Scarlet Fever 402, Enteric Fever 22, Puerperal Fever 4, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 253, Other forms of Tuberculosis 85, Chicken Pox 28, Impetigo 4, Measles 11.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 141. Rate 0·9.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 33. Rate 0·2.
Total tuberculous deaths 174. Rate 1·1.

Both the Birth rate and the Zymotic rate are the same as those published last year, but the Infantile Mortality rate and the net Death rate show a slight increase. The same remarks given in the Summary of the Urban Districts respecting the two latter rates will apply to these also.

There is a decrease of 371 in the notifications of Infectious Diseases, 1,447 being recorded last year. The notification of Measles in the Melton Mowbray Rural District was discontinued last March, this year's record of 11 cases comparing with 208 last year. Scarlet Fever, although coming first in the notifications recorded for individual diseases, with 402, is in the minority of 250 of notifications received last year. Pulmonary Tuberculosis is second with 253, and Diphtheria, as in the Urban Districts, third with 182.

141 Deaths are recorded as having been caused by Pulmonary Tuberculosis. This is 29 in excess of last year. Other tuberculous diseases caused 33 deaths, thereby having an advantage of 14 over last year's figures.

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 16,670.

Net Birth rate 29·0. Net Death rate 11·8. Standardised net Death rate 11·09.

Infant Mortality 82. Zymotic rate 1·01.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 17, viz.:—Measles 2, Scarlet Fever 2, Whooping Cough 2, Diphtheria 1, Diarrhœa 10.

Notification of Infectious diseases 131, viz.:—Diphtheria 10, Erysipelas 12, Scarlet Fever 79, Enteric Fever 1, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 22, Other forms of Tuberculosis 7.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 11. Rate 0·66.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 2. Rate 0·11.
Total tuberculous deaths 13. Rate 0·77.

Food Inspection: There is no record of any work accomplished under this heading.

Dairies and Cowsheds: There are 180 premises on the register, and 37 inspections were made. No contraventions are recorded, and a great deal of work is still to be done with regard to the structural improvements and cleansing of the premises, more especially the latter. The Veterinary Inspector, during the course of his inspection of 4,487 cows during the year, found 7 cases of Tuberculosis of the udder and 3 of General Tuberculosis. On the whole the cows are in a very satisfactory condition.

Housing of the Working Classes: Under the 1909 Act, 60 houses were inspected, and a total of 87 inspections made. In 31 of them defects were found. Two defects were rectified without recourse to Closing Orders, and 2 Closing Orders were made. Under the Public Health Act, 1875, 3 houses were cleansed and 2 over-crowding nuisances abated.

Adoptive Acts —

Slaughter Houses: The 18 premises in the district received 45 inspections during the year. Although they are of a rather antiquated type, they are in a fairly satisfactory condition.

Factory and Workshop Act: There are 91 workshops (including 11 bakehouses) on the register. Five nuisances were abated. Fifty-nine outworkers live in the same number of houses.

Water Supply: Thirty houses at New Swannington derive their supply from the Coalville mains, and portions of Snarestone, Sweptstone, and Newton are supplied from the Hinckley main, which happens to pass through their parishes. The general sources of supply for the district are springs and wells.

Sewage Disposal: The new sewerage system at Swannington is very efficient, and has presented no difficulties of any kind. The scheme for Ravenstone is about to be commenced, but not so at Measham and Donisthorpe. It is being considered in the latter parish.

Scavenging: A public scavenger will soon commence work in Donisthorpe, thus benefiting the village to a great extent.

Isolation Hospital: The small hospital at Swannington has been sorely tried, and at one time a tent had to be erected to provide additional room when Scarlet Fever was at its height. However, it has been maintained, and is in a very satisfactory condition. Very little progress has been made with the Joint Hospital at Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

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 24,244.

Net Birth rate 21·2. Net Death rate 11·7. Standardised net Death rate 11·0.

Infant Mortality 83. Zymotic rate 0·65.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 16, viz.:—Enteric Fever 1, Measles 3, Diarrhœa 12.

Notification of Infectious diseases 167, viz.:—Diphtheria 15, Erysipelas 20, Scarlet Fever 52, Enteric Fever 5, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 55, Other forms of Tuberculosis 20.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 31. Rate 1·27.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 8. Rate 0·33.

Total tuberculous deaths 39. Rate 1·60.

Food Inspection: No seizures or surrenders of food are recorded.

Dairies and Cowsheds: There are 100 premises registered, and 263 inspections were made, of which 89 were at milking time. Fifty required cleansing and 13 structural improvements, all but 2 were carried out.

Housing of the Working Classes: Under the 1909 Act, 484 houses were inspected, involving 1,201 inspections. 407 defects were found, and 330 were remedied without recourse to Closing Orders. Four Closing Orders were made, as many representations being made to the Local Authority. Ten houses were closed as a result of Closing Orders, and one by voluntary action of owner. Two houses were demolished by voluntary action of owners. Under the Public Health Act, 1875, 12 over-crowding nuisances were abated.

Adoptive Acts: —

Offensive Trades: Four inspections were made to the one offensive trade established.

Slaughter Houses: There are 33 slaughter houses in the district.
Eighty-seven visits of inspection were made.

Factory and Workshop Act: There are 88 workshops (including 32 bakehouses) on the register. Fifteen nuisances were abated.
The number of outworkers is 1,139, who live in 567 houses.
Infectious disease occurred in 6 of these houses.

Water Supply: Twenty-six samples were analysed, 21 of which were condemned. Fifteen wells were closed, and 5 cleansed and repaired. The public supply was instituted in 57 instances.

Sewage Disposal: —

Scavenging: —

Isolation Hospital: —

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

Recommendations made: —

BELVOIR.

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

Area 17,352. Nine parishes.

Population (Census 1911) 3,256. Estimated now 3,541.

Net Birth rate 12·4. Net Death rate 12·9. Standardised net Death rate 11·4.

Infant Mortality 159. Zymotic rate 0·3.

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

Notification of Infectious diseases 90, viz.:—Diphtheria 1, Scarlet Fever 52, Enteric Fever 1, Chicken Pox 27, Tuberculosis 9 (Pulmonary 7, other forms 2).

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 6. Rate 1·69.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 1. Rate 0·28.

Total tuberculous deaths 7. Rate 1·97.

Food Inspection: No seizures were made during the year.

Dairies and Cowsheds: Regulations are in force, but no Veterinary Inspector has been appointed. There are 45 milksellers, all of whom are registered, and 92 visits of inspections of their premises are recorded. The dairies generally are kept clean.

Housing of the Working Classes: The number of houses inspected under the Housing Act, 1909, is given as 40, in 11 of which defects were found, all of which were remedied without recourse to Closing Orders being issued. One house was represented as unfit for human habitation, and closed by Closing Order. One house was voluntarily demolished by the owner. The question of the house accommodation has received serious attention during the year, and the district has been the subject of inspection by the L.G.B. Counting 6 persons to a cottage with 2 bedrooms, there is necessity for 25 new cottages, and with 5 persons there is need for 30, each with three bedrooms. It was decided to build 6 new cottages in Bottesford. Of the existing cottages, many of the bedrooms are quite unfit for human habitation. The full remarks of the Medical Officer of Health will be found in the

text of this Report. Under the Public Health Act, 1875, one house was cleansed, and 13 over-crowding nuisances were inspected, but none abated.

Slaughter Houses: There are 7 premises in the district, to which 14 visits of inspection were made.

Factory and Workshop Act: There are no factories. The workshops, which number 31 (including 9 bakehouses), are kept clean as a rule, and are satisfactory.

Water Supply: The river Devon runs through the district, and its water is not fit for drinking purposes unless boiled. Wells provide the principal drinking supply, and some are suspicious of pollution. The number of wells cleansed, repaired, etc., was 3.

Sewage Disposal: Croxton drainage passes through a filter bed into the river. Knipton sewage goes to a septic tank. Bottesford and Muston sewage goes into the river. Some of the houses have water closets and septic tanks.

Scavenging: There is still no method of scavenging the district—a fact mentioned last year, when the Medical Officer of Health recommended that a scavenger be appointed in consequence of complaints.

Isolation Hospital: All infectious notifiable diseases are sent to the Joint Hospital at Melton.

Other Features: The usual interesting meteorological record is again included in the Report.

Recommendations made: The adoption of the Public Health Act (A.) Act, 1907, Parts I., III., and IV. The building of the required number of houses with 3 bedrooms—to be let only to tenants with families.

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 6,408.

Net Birth rate 18·1. Net Death rate 9·3. Standardised net Death rate 7·8.

Infant Mortality 86. Zymotic rate 0·3.

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

Notification of Infectious diseases 19, viz.:—Diphtheria 2, Erysipelas 2, Scarlet Fever 5, Enteric Fever 1, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 4, Chicken Pox 1, Impetigo 4.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 3. Rate 0·46.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 2. Rate 0·31.

Total tuberculous deaths 5. Rate 0·78.

Food Inspection: No seizures or surrenders are recorded.

Dairies and Cowsheds: There are 102 premises on the register, 140 inspections made, 30 being at milking time. Seven contraventions of the Regulations were found. The number of premises which required cleansing was 17, and structural improvements 3. These requirements were all carried out.

Housing of the Working Classes: 260 dwelling houses were inspected under the 1909 Act, and 390 inspections made. In these 120 defects were found, and 110 rectified without recourse to Closing Orders. Two representations were made to the Local Authority, and Closing Orders were made. One other was closed by voluntary action of owners. One house was demolished as result of Closing Orders. Fifty houses were inspected under the Public Health Act, 1875, 30 being cleansed. Three over-crowding nuisances were abated.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: There are 9 premises in the district, to which 18 inspections were made.

Factory and Workshop Act: There are 60 premises (including 8 bakehouses) on the register. One nuisance was abated. The 13 outworkers live in the same number of houses.

Water Supply: During the year 6 samples were analysed, 5 of which proved to be unfit for drinking. Five wells were cleansed and repaired, and the public supply was substituted for the well water in 4 instances.

Sewage Disposal: —

Scavenging: —

Isolation Hospital: —

Other Features: —

Recommendations made: —

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 16,954.

Net Birth rate 17·6. Net Death rate 11·3. Standardised net Death rate 10·4.

Infant Mortality 73. Zymotic rate 0·3.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 5, viz.:—Measles 1, Scarlet Fever 1, Diphtheria 3.

Notification of Infectious diseases 105, viz.:—Diphtheria 17, Erysipelas 12, Scarlet Fever 39, Enteric Fever 2, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 24, Other forms of Tuberculosis 11.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 15. Rate 0·88.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 6. Rate 0·35.

Total tuberculous deaths 21. Rate 1·23.

Food Inspection: During the year 3 parcels of food were surrendered. No seizures are recorded.

Dairies and Cowsheds: There are 91 premises on the register, and 134 inspections were made. Twelve premises required cleansing, and 8 structural improvements. All these requirements were carried out.

Housing of the Working Classes: Under the 1909 Act 350 were inspected, and 461 inspections made. 128 houses were found to have defects, and 86 were rectified without the issue of Closing Orders. Four representations were made to the Local Authority, and Closing Orders were made. Three houses were closed as result of these Orders, and the remaining one put into a fit state of habitation. Under the Public Health Act, 1875, 28 houses were cleansed and 8 overcrowding nuisances abated.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: Forty-three inspections were made to the 22 premises in the district.

Factory and Workshop Act: There are 138 premises (including 24 bakehouses) on the register. Twenty-seven nuisances were abated during the year. There are 394 outworkers, living in 173 houses, in 11 of which infectious disease occurred.

Water Supply: Twenty samples were analysed, 5 being condemned. Three wells were closed and 12 cleansed or repaired. The public supply was substituted in lieu of well water in 6 instances. During the year the Leicester Corporation's mains were carried through the village of Blaby, and the Medical Officer of Health strongly advocates the examination of all wells in close proximity to this main, so that in case of polluted wells the public supply could be instituted.

Sewage Disposal: No pollution of consequence is recorded. The sewer in Willoughby Road, Blaby, has been extended by a distance of 156 yards. An extension of 60 yards of the sewer has also been made along Forest Drive, Kirby Muxloe. More frequent cleansing of the tanks, ditches, etc., in the larger villages is recommended.

Scavenging: A public scavenger is employed for the larger parishes. The systematic employment of a covered-in cart is recommended for the latter.

Isolation Hospital: Twenty-five cases of Scarlet Fever and 15 cases of Diphtheria were removed to Hospital.

Other Features: —

Recommendations made: —

CASTLE DONINGTON.

Medical Officer of Health, J. A. Hogg, M.R.C.S. (Eng.),
L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

Area 15,589 acres. Eight parishes.

Population (Census 1911) 6,416. Estimated now 6,458.

Net Birth rate 19·3. Net Death rate 13·1. Standardised net Death rate 11·6.

Infant Mortality 72. Zymotic rate 0·92.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 6, viz.:—Whooping Cough 6.

Notification of Infectious diseases 23, viz.:—Diphtheria 4, Scarlet Fever 5, Enteric Fever 1, Erysipelas 2, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 11.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 5. Rate 0·77.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 1. Rate 0·15.

Total tuberculous deaths 6. Rate 0·92.

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

Dairies and Cowsheds: On the whole the premises in the district are excellent, few requiring structural alterations. Cleanliness is rather difficult to obtain, but is given full attention by the Sanitary Inspector. There are 84 premises on the register, 178 inspections being made, 91 of which were made during milking time. Four contraventions were found. Sixteen premises required cleansing, and 3 structural improvements. Three of these defects were rectified.

Housing of the Working Classes: The accommodation throughout the district is good. Under the 1909 Act 76 houses were inspected, involving 163 inspections. There were 49 in which defects were found. Thirty-two defects were rectified without recourse to Closing Orders. Thirteen are under consideration. Three houses were closed by voluntary action of owners. Under the Public Health Act, 1875, eight houses were cleansed and 5 over-crowding nuisances abated.

Adoptive Acts: Bye-Laws with respect to new streets and buildings are in force over the whole district. They follow on the lines of the old Model Bye-Laws, are satisfactory, and well enforced.

Slaughter Houses: There are 16 in the district. Forty-two visits of inspection were made.

Factory and Workshop Act: Seventy-six workshops (including 16 bakehouses) are on the register. Fourteen nuisances were abated. There are 40 outworkers, living in 40 houses, in 3 of which infectious disease occurred.

Water Supply: As most of the houses in Kegworth and Castle Donington are provided with the public supply, there has been little extension in this connection. Five samples of drinking water were analysed, and no cases of pollution are recorded. Two wells were cleansed, etc.

Sewage Disposal: Fifteen new water closets were provided and 4 privy-middens converted to water closets during the year. Twenty-three notices relating to the substitution of proper trapped gullis for the old Bell and D. traps were issued, and duly complied with. Considerable attention has been given to this branch of work.

Scavenging: —

Isolation Hospital: —

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

Recommendations made: As nothing has been done with regard to Bye-Laws for slaughter houses, the Medical Officer of Health is of the opinion that advantage would accrue by the adoption of these Bye-Laws.

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 1,856.

Net Birth rate 15·6. Net Death rate 11·3. Standardised net Death rate 9·1.

Infant Mortality nil. Zymotic rate nil.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases nil.

Notification of Infectious diseases 6, viz.:—Diphtheria 3,
Pulmonary Tuberculosis 2, Other forms of Tuberculosis 1.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 1. Rate 0·53.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 1. Rate 0·53.

Total tuberculous deaths 2. Rate 1·06.

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

Dairies and Cowsheds: There are 3 premises on the register, of which 6 inspections were made. Two premises required structural improvements, and one cleansing. Two of these defects were rectified.

Housing of the Working Classes: In the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, a few modern workmen's cottages in place of some of the oldest property should be built at Hallaton, Medbourne, and Great Easton. Under the 1909 Act 99 houses were inspected and a total of 149 inspections made. Twenty-three houses were found to be defective, but were all made habitable without the issue of Closing Orders. One house was closed under the Public Health Act, 1875.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: Six visits of inspection were made to the three premises in the district.

Factory and Workshop Act: There are 18 workshops (including 6 bakehouses) on the register. Three nuisances were abated. The number of outworkers is 3, who live in one house.

Water Supply: —

Sewage Disposal: —

Scavenging: —

Isolation Hospital: —

Other Features: A "nil" Infantile Mortality rate and a "nil" Zymotic rate.

Recommendations made: —

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) 13,825. Estimated now 14,122.

Net Birth rate 23·5. Net Death rate 12·6. Standardised net Death rate 12·5.

Infant Mortality 105. Zymotic rate 0·92.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 13, viz.:—Enteric Fever 2, Scarlet Fever 2, Diphtheria 6, Diarrhoea 3.

Notification of Infectious diseases 162, viz.:—Diphtheria 41, Erysipelas 12, Scarlet Fever 50, Enteric Fever 3, Puerperal Fever 1, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 44, Other forms of Tuberculosis 11.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 31. Rate 2·19.

“ “ “ other tuberculous diseases 2. Rate 0·14.
Total tuberculous deaths 33. Rate 2·33.

Food Inspection: No record is given.

Dairies and Cowsheds: There are 52 premises on the register, and 65 inspections were made, of which 22 were made at milking time. Three contraventions of the regulations were found. Nine premises required cleansing, and 9 structural improvements. Eleven defects were remedied.

Housing of the Working Classes: 100 houses were inspected under the 1909 Act, and 124 inspections made. Defects were found in 65, and were rectified in 37 of them without recourse to Closing Orders. Six houses were closed by voluntary action of owners, and 3 demolished. Under the Public Health Act, 1875, 9 houses were cleansed and 15 over-crowding nuisances abated.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: The twelve premises in the district received 55 visits of inspection.

Factory and Workshop Act: There are 47 workshops (including 22 bakehouses) on the register. Twelve nuisances were abated. The outworkers number 309, and they occupy 294 houses. In 14 of these houses infectious disease occurred.

Water Supply: An extension of the public supply has been made through the parishes of Barwell and Earl Shilton. It has also been decided for such provision for Burbage. During the year 25 samples of water were analysed, 23 being condemned. Forty-one wells were closed, and 10 repaired or cleansed. The public supply in place of well water was substituted in 40 instances.

Sewage Disposal: —

Scavenging: It has been decided to provide for systematic scavenging of night soil and refuse throughout the villages in the district. This will be a great improvement.

Isolation Hospital: Sixty-three cases of infectious disease were removed to Hospital during the year.

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 20,344 acres. Thirteen parishes.

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

Net Birth rate 21·8. Net Death rate 12·6. Standardised net Death rate 10·8.

Infant Mortality 80. Zymotic rate 0·43.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 2, viz., Measles 2.

Notification of Infectious diseases 22, viz.:—Diphtheria 5, Scarlet Fever 5, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 11, Other forms of Tuberculosis 1.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 4. Rate 0·87.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 1. Rate 0·21.

Total tuberculous deaths 5. Rate 1·08.

Food Inspection: No surrenders or seizures of unsound food were made during the year.

Dairies and Cowsheds: Considerable quantities of milk are sent to London and elsewhere. Sixty-two premises are in the district, and 87 inspections were made to these premises. Forty-seven required cleansing and six structural improvements. All of these requirements were carried out.

Housing of the Working Classes: 111 houses were inspected under the 1909 Act, involving 270 inspections. In 97 defects were found, and in 59 instances were made habitable without recourse to Closing Orders. Eleven Closing Orders were issued after representations were made to the Local Authority. Seven houses were closed and the remaining 4 made habitable. Under the Public Health Act, 1875, no houses cleansed or over-crowding nuisances abated are recorded.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: The premises are well supervised, and all are in a cleanly condition. There are 5 in the district, to which 14 inspections were made.

Factory and Workshop Act: There are 143 workshops (including 7 bakehouses) on the register. Nine nuisances were abated. The outworkers, who number 151, live in 123 houses, in two of which infectious disease occurred.

Water Supply: Nanpantan, Prestwold Hall, and Burleigh Hall have the public supply from the Borough of Loughborough. This supply is of good quality and abundant. During the year 11 samples of well water were analysed, 6 of which were condemned. Six wells were cleansed, etc.

Sewage Disposal: The Sewage Farm at Wymeswold has been improved upon, and a satisfactory effluent is now obtained. The effluent is also satisfactory at Burton-on-the-Wolds osier plot. Throughout the remainder of the district there is no system, the dykes being cleaned out periodically. A report is not yet to hand from two Inspectors from the Local Government Board who made an inspection of the district in connection with this.

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

Isolation Hospital: Enteric Fever and Diphtheria cases are removed to the Loughborough 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) 9,931. Estimated now 10,040.

Net Birth rate 21·1. Net Death rate 15·5. Standardised net Death rate 12·3.

Infant Mortality 75. Zymotic rate 0·39.

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

Notification of Infectious diseases 63, viz.:—Diphtheria 21, Erysipelas 2, Scarlet Fever 20, Enteric Fever 2, Puerperal Fever 2, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 8, Other forms of Tuberculosis 8.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 9. Rate 0·89.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases nil. Rate nil.

Total tuberculous deaths 9. Rate 0·89.

Food Inspection: Four parcels of food were surrendered. No seizures were made.

Dairies and Cowsheds: Eighty-one premises in the district, to which 161 inspections were made, 39 being during milking time. Twenty-seven premises required cleansing, and six structural improvements. All the defects were remedied.

Housing of the Working Classes: Under the 1909 Act 311 houses were inspected, 523 inspections being made. Defects to the number of 221 were found, and in 165 cases were rectified without the issue of Closing Orders. Twenty representations were made to the Local Authority and Closing Orders issued. Five houses were closed by voluntary action of owners, and 16 as result of Closing Orders. Five were demolished by voluntary action of owners, and 8 demolished as result of Closing Orders. Thirty-one workmen's cottages are to be erected by the Council, 23 of Local Government Board Type B and 8 of the Type A. These were urgently needed. Forty-seven houses were cleansed under the Public Health Act, 1875, and 9 over-crowding nuisances abated.

Lodging Houses: The only common lodging house registered in the district received 6 visits of inspection. Two contraventions of the Regulations are noted.

Slaughter Houses: There are 19 in the district, to which 62 visits of inspection were made.

Factory and Workshop Act: There are 56 workshops (including 18 bakehouses) on the register. Seven nuisances were abated. Forty-seven outworkers live in 46 houses, in one of which infectious disease occurred.

Water Supply: Eighteen samples were analysed, 7 being condemned. Six wells were cleansed, and in 8 instances the public supply was substituted in place of well water. The Medical Officer of Health is of the opinion that the Leicester Corporation's mains should be extended from Narborough to Broughton Astley, and in the event of the Lutterworth Water Co.'s works closing down to be carried through the various parishes *en route* to Lutterworth.

Sewage Disposal: No pollution of streams to any extent occurred, except Broughton Astley, which was very marked.

Scavenging: Tenders for the public scavenging of night soil and refuse in 12 parishes have now been received, and presently for 6 more. In the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, it is the greatest advance in the sanitary administration of the district.

Isolation Hospital: —

Other Features: A system of public scavenging for the largest parishes in the district.

Recommendations made: —

MARKET BOSWORTH.

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

Area 61,027 acres. Thirty-eight parishes.

Population (Census 1911) 21,858. Estimated now 22,664.

Net Birth rate 27·8. Net Death rate 12·8. Standardised net Death rate 12·0.

Infant Mortality 106. Zymotic rate 1·2.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 28, viz.:—Enteric Fever 1, Measles 12, Whooping Cough 3, Diphtheria 3, Diarrhoea 9.

Notification of Infectious diseases 102, viz.:—Diphtheria 14, Erysipelas 10, Scarlet Fever 25, Enteric Fever 4, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 41, Other forms of Tuberculosis 8.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 13. Rate 0·57.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 6. Rate 0·26.

Total tuberculous deaths 19. Rate 0·83.

Food Inspection: No seizures or surrenders of food are recorded.

Dairies and Cowsheds: 172 on the register, 153 inspections being made to these. Seven premises required cleansing, and 5 structural improvements, all of which were carried out.

Housing of the Working Classes: Twelve workmen's cottages at Markfield are in course of erection by the Council, and a site has been procured at Desford for the erection of about 20. Better housing accommodation is badly needed at Bagworth, Barlestone, Newbold Verdon, Ibstock, and Ratby. Under the 1909 Act 557 houses were inspected, the number of inspections made being 1,059. Defects were found in 211 houses, and 322 defects were rectified without recourse to Closing Orders. Twelve representations were made to the Authority and Closing Orders made. Two houses were closed by voluntary action of owners, and 6 as result of Closing Orders. Under the Public Health Act, 1875, 83 houses were cleansed, and 9 over-crowding nuisances abated.

Adoptive Acts: —

Slaughter Houses: There are 25 in the district, 52 inspections being made.

Factory and Workshop Act: There are 81 workshops (including 30 bakehouses) on the register. Two nuisances were abated. There are 110 outworkers, living in 90 houses.

Water Supply: Twenty-five samples of drinking water from wells were analysed, three being condemned. One well was closed, and the others cleansed and repaired. Thirteen others have also been thoroughly cleaned out.

Sewage Disposal: —

Scavenging: Public scavenging is in force in the larger parishes, with the exception of Barlestone. It has been decided recently to appoint a public scavenger for Desford. In the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, one is needed quite as much at Barlestone.

Isolation Hospital: During the year 20 cases of infectious disease were removed to the Hospital at Ibstock.

Other Features: —

Recommendations made: —

MARKET HARBOROUGH.

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

Area 30,234 acres. Twenty-two parishes.

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

Net Birth rate 19·2. Net Death rate 11·5. Standardised net Death rate 7·0.

Infant Mortality 67. Zymotic rate 0·1.

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

Notification of Infectious diseases 23, viz., Diphtheria 18, Scarlet Fever 5.

Number of deaths from Phthisis 3. Rate 0·38.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 3. Rate 0·38.

Total tuberculous deaths 6. Rate 0·76.

Food Inspection: No record is given of the work done under this heading.

Dairies and Cowsheds: The general condition of these premises is improving. There are 45 on the register, and 184 visits of inspection were paid. Regulations are in force. The quality of the milk produced is good.

Housing of the Working Classes: The house accommodation is generally good. Under the 1909 Act 424 inspections were made of 205 houses, and 65 defects were found, of which 51 were rectified without recourse to Closing Orders. No information is given of the number of representations made or Closing Orders issued; nor of the houses demolished. Under the Public Health Act, 1875, there were 4 cases of over-crowding dealt with and abated, but no information is given of the number cleansed, etc.

Slaughter Houses: There are 17 of these premises in the district, and 65 inspections were made.

Factory and Workshop Act: There are 27 workshops (including 15 bakehouses) on the register, and four nuisances were abated. There are 40 outworkers, living in 40 houses.

Water Supply: The water supply of Fleckney and Kibworth has been the subject of numerous complaints as to shortage, and the matter has received careful attention by the Officers of the Council. The results of analyses of many samples is published, and is of a very unsatisfactory nature; steps have been taken as far as possible to remedy these conditions. Of the 33 samples taken for analysis, 22 were condemned; 15 wells were cleansed and one was closed.

Sewage Disposal: The main sewer has been relaid for 273 yards at Tur Langton, and this has effected an improvement. A new septic tank has been constructed at Husbands Bosworth, which is working satisfactorily. At Fleckney the storm water filter beds have been refilled with material, but these may later on have to be converted to settling tanks by reason of the increase in the quantity of sewage.

Other Features: —

Recommendations made: The Medical Officer of Health considers that a public water supply, either local or brought from the outside, would be most beneficial to the three large villages, as he doubts that any lasting benefit can be obtained by remedial measures applied to shallow wells, which abound in the district.

MELTON MOWBRAY.

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

Area 91,848 acres. Fifty-seven parishes.

Population (Census 1911) 15,271. Estimated now 15,407.

Net Birth rate 19·7. Net Death rate 12·1. Standardised net Death rate 10·2.

Infant Mortality 69. Zymotic rate 0·45.

Number of Deaths from Zymotic diseases 7, viz.:—Measles 1, Whooping Cough 1, Diphtheria 1, Diarrhœa 4.

Notification of Infectious diseases 166, viz.:—Diphtheria 32, Erysipelas 13, Scarlet Fever 67, Enteric Fever 2, Puerperal Fever 1, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 24, Other forms of Tuberculosis 16, Measles 11.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis 9. Rate 0·58.

„ „ „ other tuberculous diseases 3. Rate 0·19.

Total tuberculous deaths 12. Rate 0·77.

Food Inspection: One parcel of food was surrendered.

Dairies and Cowsheds: There are 364 premises on the register, and 122 inspections are recorded. The contraventions of the Regulations found were:—Requiring cleansing 4, and structural improvements 2. All these defects were remedied.

Housing of the Working Classes: Under the 1909 Act 139 houses were inspected, involving 284 inspections. Defects were found in 78 houses, and in 37 instances were rectified without recourse to Closing Orders. One representation was made to the Local Authority and a Closing Order issued. The number of houses closed was 4, three being by voluntary action of owners and one as result of Closing Order. One house was made habitable after the issue of a Closing Order. Five houses were cleaned, three condemned, and one closed under the Public Health Act, 1875, and one over-crowding nuisance abated.

Slaughter Houses: There are 27 in the district, and a total of 24 inspections were made to these.

Factory and Workshop Act: There are 47 workshops (including 34 bakehouses) on the register. Six nuisances were abated. The 23 outworkers in the district occupy 22 houses.

Water Supply: Thirteen samples were analysed, 3 of which were condemned. One cistern was cleansed and repaired.

Sewage Disposal: New sewers have been laid in Somerby, Sewstern, and Wymondham during the year.

Scavenging: —

Isolation Hospital: Sixty-six cases of infectious disease were isolated during the year.

Other Features: The notification of Measles, which came into force in the district in 1912, was discontinued in March.

Recommendations made: —

Meteorological Record for 1913. 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. Date. inches.	Lowest. Date. inches.	Date.	MEANS.			EXTREMES.			Total Fall in inches.	No. of days on which rain fell.	Greatest fall in 24 hours.					
					9 a.m.	Max.	Min.	Range.	Mean of Month.	Max.			Date.	Min.	Date.	Inches.	Date.	
Jan.	29.727	30.249	20th	28.955	20th	38.2°	48.4°	35.2°	13.2°	41.8°	50°	5th	16°	13th	3.23	20	1.25	11th
Feb.	30.049	30.508	13th	29.640	1st	37.5°	41.2°	31.0°	10.2°	36.1°	56°	9th	23°	13th	0.79	11	0.32	9th
Mar.	29.582	30.382	9th	28.914	19th	38.5°	50.0°	34.1°	15.9°	42.1°	55°	4th	21°	18th	4.10	24	0.75	16th
April	29.805	30.122	4th	29.517	16th	43.2°	51.6°	38.8°	12.8°	41.2°	65°	29th	28°	12th	2.64	16	0.80	29th
May	29.642	30.173	25th	29.355	4th	56.0°	62.7°	43.1°	19.6°	52.9	80°	26th	32°	17th	1.42	10	0.35	3rd
June	30.076	30.293	28th	29.642	10th	59.3°	67.9°	47.8°	20.1°	57.9°	82°	17th	40°	1st	1.17	12	0.34	9th
July	29.973	30.390	2nd	29.801	7th	58.0°	65.8°	52.4°	13.4°	59.1°	76°	29th	39°	8th	0.88	13	0.45	6th
Aug.	30.084	30.217	27th	29.764	23rd	59.0°	68.2°	48.6°	19.6°	58.4°	75°	30th	40°	8th	1.98	10	0.82	29th
Sept.	29.952	30.291	7th	29.433	13th	58.0°	64.0°	52.7°	11.3°	58.4°	73°	28th	34°	16th	2.42	13	0.93	1st
Oct.	29.843	30.319	13th	29.152	29th	48.2°	57.3°	43.4°	13.8°	50.4°	65°	2nd	26°	24th	2.92	12	1.12	5th
Nov.	29.790	30.347	29th	29.062	13th	48.9°	51.3°	36.1°	15.2°	43.7°	57°	2nd	26°	23rd	2.29	18	0.42	10th
Dec.	29.993	30.554	21st	29.279	4th	40.2°	44.0°	34.7°	9.3°	39.4°	53°	9th	23°	31st	1.16	12	0.34	4th

Total Rainfall in inches, 25'00 on 171 days.

Average Rainfall for 10 years— 26'72 inches.

Total Rainfall in inches, 25.00 on 171 days.

Average Rainfall for 10 years—26.72 inches.

TABLE 0.—Showing Averages of Notifications under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1899, and of Deaths, with the Case-Fatality per cent. for the years 1903 to 1912 inclusive; and also the figures for 1913.

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 1903 to 1912	15.7	0.4	2.5	123.5	12.6	10.2	88.5	2.7	3.0	338.5	6.6	1.9	42.3	6.1	14.4	4.9	2.4	49.0
	1913	..	..	..	153	15	9.8	76	1	1.3	185	3	1.6	16	4	25.0	9	3	33.3
RURAL.	Averages 1903 to 1912	10.3	0.4	3.9	173.8	20.3	11.7	116.4	3.8	3.3	470.7	7.6	1.6	54.0	6.3	11.7	4.9	2.4	49.0
	1913	..	..	..	182	16	8.8	85	6	7.1	402	5	1.2	22	4	18.1	4	3	75.0
WHOLE COUNTY.	Averages 1903 to 1912	26.0	0.8	3.1	297.3	32.9	11.1	204.9	6.5	3.2	809.2	14.2	1.7	96.3	12.4	12.9	9.8	4.8	49.0
	1913	..	..	..	335	31	8.1	161	7	4.3	587	8	1.3	38	8	21.1	13	6	46.1

TABLE I.—Showing the Area, Census Population, 1911, Estimated Population, 1913, Number of Inhabited Houses, and the Average Number of Persons per House, 1911; and Isolation Hospital Accommodation.

URBAN DISTRICTS.							
Districts.	Census 1911.		Estimated Population, 1913.	Census 1911.		Isolation Hospitals†	
	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	2829	577	4.8	Yes.	Iron.
Coalville ..	6040	18548	19250	3932	4.7	Yes.	Iron.
Hinckley ..	3729	12837	13100	2873	4.4	Yes.	Iron.
Loughborough ..	3045	22990	24000	6047	3.8	Yes.	Iron.
Market Harborough	4520	8853	8980	1938	4.6	Yes.	Iron.
Melton Mowbray ..	2686	9202	9650	2057	4.5	Yes.	Brick.
Oadby ..	2164	2609	2806	618	4.2	No.	—
Quorn ..	2123	2363	2364	598	3.9	No.	—
Shepshed ..	5280	5542	5575	1287	4.3	No.	—
Thurmaston ..	1748	1824	1873	443	4.1	No.	—
Wigston ..	1941	8650	8708	2054	4.2	Yes.	Brick.
Totals ..	39,501	98,519	104,062	23,509	4.19	7	

RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Districts.	Census 1911.		Estimated Population 1913.	Census 1911.		Isolation Hospitals†	
	Area in Acres.	Population.		No. of Inhabited Houses.	Average No. of Persons per House.	Provided.	Type.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	31995	16255	16670	3115	4.6	Yes.	Brick.
Barrow-on-Soar ..	46085	23758	24244	5409	4.4	No.	—
Belvoir ..	17352	3255	3541	853	3.8	Yes.	Brick.
Billesdon ..	52482	6913	6408	1582	4.3	No.	—
Blaby ..	29378	19114	16954	4183	4.5	Yes.	Brick.
Castle Donington ..	15589	6416	6458	1502	4.3	No.	—
Hallaton ..	13654	1867	1856	493	3.8	No.	—
Hinckley ..	18852	13825	14122	3053	4.5	Yes.	Iron.
Loughborough ..	20344	4579	4579	1103	4.0	No.	—
Lutterworth ..	46701	9931	10040	2497	3.9	No.	—
Market Bosworth ..	61027	21858	22664	4727	4.6	Yes.	Iron.
Market Harborough	30234	7770	7770	1905	4.1	No.	—
Melton Mowbray ..	91848	15271	15407	3606	4.2	Yes.	Brick.
Totals ..	475,541	150,812	150,713	34,028	4.43	6	

TOTALS FOR COUNTY.							
Urban Districts ..	39501	98519	104062	23,509	4.19	7	
Rural Districts ..	475541	150812	150713	34,028	4.43	6	
Totals ..	515,042	249,331	254,775	57,537	4.33	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.

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SUMMARY.

TABLE III.—Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital, during the year 1913.

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.	Impetigo.	Measles.	Total.
TOTALS FOR U. DISTRICTS.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	8
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	30	2	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	12	18	..	..	116
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	88	3	125	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	35	28	10	..	..	295
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	20	7	10	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	74	23	..	..	..	139
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	12	28	5	..	5	..	..	8	..	..	94	15	1	..	..	168
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	3	29	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	59
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	13
	At all ages.	..	..	..	153	76	185	..	16	..	..	9	..	2	245	80	32	..	..	798
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	51	..	85	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	48	2	..	..	..	193
TOTALS FOR R. DISTRICTS.	Under 1.	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	8
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	34	..	79	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	9	9	1	3	..	143
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	103	5	283	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	51	44	19	3	3	516
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	20	10	22	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	59	19	..	..	4	141
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	20	17	14	..	6	..	..	3	..	..	103	8	..	..	1	172
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	4	42	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	31	3	..	..	..	84
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	12
	At all ages.	..	..	..	182	85	402	..	22	..	..	4	..	..	253	85	28	4	11	1076
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	70	..	227	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	49	1	..	..	..	352
TOTALS FOR COUNTY.	Under 1.	..	..	..	1	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	3	..	..	..	16
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	64	2	122	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	16	21	27	1	3	259
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	191	8	408	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	86	72	29	3	3	811
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	40	17	32	..	10	..	..	2	..	..	133	42	..	..	4	280
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	32	45	19	..	11	..	..	11	..	..	197	23	1	..	1	340
	45 and under 60	..	..	..	7	71	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	57	3	..	..	..	143
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	25
	At all ages.	..	..	..	335	161	587	..	38	..	..	13	..	2	498	165	60	4	11	1874
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	121	..	312	..	11	..	..	1	..	..	97	3	..	..	..	545

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 1913.

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.	Impetigo.	Total.
ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	4
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	18	..	21
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	10	..	23
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	10
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	5
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	4	3	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	18	7	32	..	72
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ASHBY WOULDS	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	5
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	1	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	14
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	4
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	1	3	14	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	5	3	..	..	29
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
COALVILLE	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	13
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	27	..	15	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	3	..	..	57
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	..	..	23
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	13	1	..	..	19
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	9
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	42	4	18	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	41	12	..	..	121
	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 1913.

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.	Impetigo.	TOTAL.
HINCKLEY.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	10
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	4	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	27
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	9	..	..	30
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	2	..	..	32
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	10
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	4
	At all ages.	..	..	..	6	15	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	56	23	..	..	115
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	4	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	27
LOUGHBOROUGH.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	8	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	20
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	14	2	17	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	41
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	13	..	..	..	15
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	20	..	..	..	34
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	7
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	23	15	26	..	7	..	..	4	..	..	43	..	..	..	118
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	32
MARKET HARBOUROUGH.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	8
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	24	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	27
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	9
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	8
	45 and under 60	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	32	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	5	..	..	57
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	9

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 1913.

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.	Impetigo.	Total.
MELTON MOWBRAY.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	2	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	3	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	8	..	..	60
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	13
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	..	..	20
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	7
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	9	10	57	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	21	15	..	..	115
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	8	..	40	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	59
OADBURY.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	6
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	6
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	..	..	21
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
QUORN.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	4	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	14
	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 1913.

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.	Impetigo.	Total.
SHEPshed.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	12
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	11
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	10
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	1	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	6	..	..	41
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
THURMASTON.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	5
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	17
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WIGSTON MAGNA.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	9	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	7	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	23
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	5	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	14
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	5	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	21
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	26	11	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	78
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	24	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	51

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 1913.

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.	Impetigo.	Total.
ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	2	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	16
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	5	1	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	80
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	15
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	11
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	10	12	79	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	22	7	..	..	131
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
BARROW-ON-SOAR.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	2	..	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	19
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	8	1	32	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	12	..	..	63
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	3	2	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	..	..	26
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	1	5	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	24	1	..	..	35
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	22
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	15	20	52	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	55	20	..	..	167
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	14
BELVOIR.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	21
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	1	..	35	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	19	..	57
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	7
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	1	..	52	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	27	..	90
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	1	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	42

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 1913.

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.	Poliomylitis.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Chicken-pox.	Impetigo.	Total.
BILLESDON.	Under 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	10
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all ages.	..	..	..	2	2	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	4	19
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
BLABY.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	2	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	14
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	8	..	25	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	39
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	4	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	19
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	3	..	..	21
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	8
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
	At all ages.	..	..	..	17	12	39	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	24	11	..	..	105
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	15	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	53
CASTLE DONINGTON.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	4	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	11
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	9
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all ages.	..	..	..	4	2	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	23
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

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

TABLE III. — Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital, during the year 1913.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Districts.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Plague.	Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Reckered	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Poliomyelitis.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Chicken-pox.	Impetigo.	Total.
HALLATON.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	6
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HINCKLEY.	Under 1.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	14	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	21	1	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	5	..	..	75
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	3	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	13	6	..	..	28
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	15	..	..	..	20
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	13
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	41	12	50	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	44	11	..	..	162
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	21	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	81
LOUGHBOROUGH.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	10
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	7
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	..	..	19
	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 1913.

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.	Polio-myelitis.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Chicken-pox.	Impetigo.	TOTAL.
LUTTERWORTH.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	13	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	32
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	6
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	12
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	4
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	21	2	20	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	63
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	12
MARKET BOSWORTH.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	10
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	7	1	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	..	..	..	41
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	..	18
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	..	..	..	21
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	10
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	14	10	25	4	..	..	..	..	..	41	8	..	..	..	102
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	4	..	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
MARKET HARBOROUGH.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	18	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

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 1913.

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.	Polio-myelitis.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Chicken-pox.	Impetigo.	Measles.	TOTAL.
MELTON MOWBRAY.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	7	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	27
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	23	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	10	..	..	3	88
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	..	..	4	19
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	1	17
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	10
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	32	13	67	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	24	16	..	..	11	166
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	20	..	45	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
	TOTALS.	Under 1.	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
1 and under 5		..	..	..	34	..	79	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	9	9	1	3	143	
5 and under 15		..	..	..	103	5	283	..	5	..	..	..	..	51	44	19	3	3	516	
15 and under 25		..	..	..	20	10	22	6	..	1	..	..	..	59	19	..	..	4	141	
25 and under 45		..	..	..	20	17	14	6	..	3	..	..	..	103	8	..	..	1	172	
45 and under 65		..	..	..	4	42	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	31	3	..	..	..	84	
65 and upwards		..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	12	
At all Ages.		..	..	..	182	85	403	22	..	4	..	..	..	253	85	28	4	11	1076	
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	70	..	227	4	..	1	..	..	..	49	1	..	..	..	..	352	
TOTALS FOR COUNTY.	Under 1.	..	..	..	1	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	3	..	..	..	16
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	64	2	122	..	1	..	..	..	2	16	21	27	1	3	259	
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	191	8	408	..	11	..	..	..	..	86	72	29	3	3	811	
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	40	17	32	10	..	2	..	..	..	133	42	..	..	4	280	
	25 and under 45	..	..	..	32	45	19	11	..	11	..	..	..	197	23	1	..	1	340	
	45 and under 65	..	..	..	7	71	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	57	3	..	..	..	143	
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	25	
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	335	161	587	38	..	13	..	2	493	165	60	4	11	1874		
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	121	..	312	11	..	1	..	..	..	97	3	..	..	..	..	545	

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.

SUMMARY.

TABLE IV.—Causes of, and ages at, Deaths during the year 1913.

Districts.	CAUSES OF DEATH.										All Causes.		Sub-Entries
											Certified.	Uncertified.	
TOTALS FOR U. DS.	Under 1	255	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	1	255	1	..
	1 and under 2	55	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	..
	2 and under 5	40	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..
	5 and under 15	63	..	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	63	..	..
	15 and under 25	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	..	..
	25 and under 45	160	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	160	..	..
TOTALS FOR R. DS.	At ages, years.	260	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	260	..	..
	45 and under 65	404	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	404	..	..
	65 and upwards	1298	7	14	15	..	..	..	..	7	1298	..	..
	All ages.	1298	7	14	15	..	..	..	..	7	1298	..	..
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	..	..
	At ages, years.	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	..	..
TOTALS FOR U. DS.	Under 1	283	5	9	2	..	..	..	..	5	283	..	..
	1 and under 2	44	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	..
	2 and under 5	49	1	2	8	..	..	..	..	1	49	..	..
	5 and under 15	76	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	76	..	..
	15 and under 25	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	..	..
	25 and under 45	184	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	184	..	..
TOTALS FOR R. DS.	At ages, years.	351	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	351	..	..
	45 and under 65	742	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	742	..	..
	65 and upwards	1810	18	12	16	..	..	..	..	18	1810	..	..
	All ages.	1810	18	12	16	..	..	..	..	18	1810	..	..
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	498	..	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	498	..	..
	At ages, years.	498	..	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	498	..	..
TOTALS FOR U. DS.	Under 1	538	6	14	2	..	..	..	..	6	538	..	..
	1 and under 2	99	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	99	..	..
	2 and under 5	89	2	6	12	..	..	..	..	2	89	..	..
	5 and under 15	139	1	6	13	..	..	..	..	1	139	..	..
	15 and under 25	142	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	142	..	..
	25 and under 45	344	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	344	..	..
TOTALS FOR R. DS.	At ages, years.	611	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	611	..	..
	45 and under 65	1146	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1146	..	..
	65 and upwards	3108	27	26	31	..	..	..	..	27	3108	..	..
	All ages.	3108	27	26	31	..	..	..	..	27	3108	..	..
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	626	..	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	626	..	..
	At ages, years.	626	..	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	626	..	..

TABLE IV.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the year 1913.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

[illegible]

TABLE IV. — Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the year 1913.
URBAN DISTRICTS.

Districts.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	All Causes		Diphtheria and Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Influenza.	Erysipelas.	Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis).	Tuberculous Meningitis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Cancer, malignant disease.	Rheumatic Fever.	Meningitis.	Organic Heart Disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia (all forms).	Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Appendicitis and Typhlitis.	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Alcoholism.	Nephritis and Bright's Disease.	Puerperal Fever.	Other Accidents of Pregnancy and Parturition.	Congenital Debility, Malformation, Premature Birth.	Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide.	Suicide.	Other Defined Diseases.	Diseases ill-defined or unknown.	Sub-Entries.		
		Certified.	Uncertified.																															All Causes.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	
HINCKLEY.	Under 1.	35	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1	..	5	..	..	..
	1 and under 2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	2 and under 5	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	5 and under 15	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15 and under 25	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	25 and under 45	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	45 and under 65	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	65 and upwards	57	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	All ages.	170	2	..	3	2	..	..	..	1	3	..	10	1	1	9	1	..	19	17	3	3	2	1	2	..	..	8	2	..	20	5	1	..	..	
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
LOUGHBOROUGH.	Under 1.	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	8	5	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	..	6	..	..	..
	1 and under 2	17	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
	2 and under 5	10	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
	5 and under 15	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	15 and under 25	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	25 and under 45	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	1	..	15	..	..	9	4	2	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	16	..	..
	45 and under 65	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	11	..	1	13	..	..	25	9	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	94	..	..
	65 and upwards	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	24	5	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All ages.	334	..	..	3	3	6	..	2	..	3	3	2	5	5	28	..	6	5	25	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	44	3	2	37	..	..	..
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MARKET HARBOUR.	Under 1.	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..
	1 and under 2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 and under 5	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 and under 15	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15 and under 25	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 and under 45	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	45 and under 65	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	6	0	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	65 and upwards	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All ages.	89	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	..	..	9	..	1	15	4	6	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	0	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..

TABLE IV. — Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the year 1913.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

Districts.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	All Causes		Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Influenza.	Erysipelas.	Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis).	Tuberculous Meningitis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Cancer, malignant disease.	Rheumatic Fever.	Meningitis.	Organic Heart Disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia (all forms).	Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Appendicitis and Typhlitis.	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Alcoholism.	Nephritis and Bright's Disease.	Puerperal Fever.	Other Accidents of Pregnancy and Parturition.	Congenital Debility, Malformation, Premature Birth.	Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide.	Suicide.	Other Defined Diseases.	Diseases ill-defined or unknown.	Sub-Entries.		
		Certified.	Uncertified.																															All Causes.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Polio-myelitis.
MELTON MOWBRAY.	Under 1	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 and under 2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 and under 5	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 and under 15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15 and under 25	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 and under 45	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	45 and under 65	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	65 and upwards	41	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	10	..	1	..	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All ages.	109	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	16	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OADB.	Under 1.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 and under 2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 and under 5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 and under 15	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 and under 45	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	45 and under 65	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	65 and upwards	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All ages.	28	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
QUORN.	Under 1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 and under 2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 and under 5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15 and under 25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 and under 45	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	45 and under 65	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	65 and upwards	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All ages.	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE IV.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the year 1913.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

[illegible]

TABLE IV. — Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the year 1913.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Districts.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	All Causes.		Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Influenza.	Erysipelas.	Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis).	Tuberculous Meningitis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Cancer, malignant disease.	Rheumatic Fever.	Meningitis.	Organic Heart Disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia (all forms).	Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Appendicitis and Typhilitis.	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Alcoholism.	Nephritis and Bright's Disease.	Puerperal Fever.	Other Accidents of Pregnancy and Parturition.	Congenital Debility, Malformation, Premature Birth.	Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide.	Suicide.	Other Defined Diseases.	Diseases ill-defined or unknown.	Sub-Entries		
		Certified.	Uncertified.																											All Causes.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	
BILLESDON.	Under 1	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	1 and under 2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	2 and under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	5 and under 15	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15 and under 25	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	25 and under 45	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
BLABY.	45 and under 65	10	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	17	1	..
	65 and upwards	27	1	..	..	2	..	3	2	..	32	..	..	7	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	20	..	..
	All ages.	59	1	..	..	3	1	42	..	7	32	..	..	13	30	27	27	2	3	..	1	4	39	..	..	2	11	..	103	..	..	
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	337	..	1	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Under 1	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	5	..	..	..
	1 and under 2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
CASTLE DONINGTON.	2 and under 5	8	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
	5 and under 15	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	15 and under 25	9	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	25 and under 45	19	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	11	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	4	1	9	..	..
	45 and under 65	44	..	..	..	1	..	15	..	..	10	2	..	10	11	1	6	..	..	2	1	1	2	..	2	15	..	1	44	66	..	..
	65 and upwards	75	1	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	16	10	..	20	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	9	1	44	..	..
CASTLE DONINGTON.	All ages.	190	2	..	2	..	1	11	..	3	1	..	1	6	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	54	..	..	..
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	90	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Under 1	8	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	1 and under 2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 and under 5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 and under 15	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
CASTLE DONINGTON.	15 and under 25	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	25 and under 45	10	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..
	45 and under 65	16	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	25	..	..
	65 and upwards	43	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	10	..	..	3	8	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	34	..	..
	All ages.	84	1	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	15	..	..	8	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE IV.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the year 1913.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Districts.	CAUSES OF DEATH.										All Causes.		Districts.
											Certified.	Uncertified.	
HALLATON.	Under 1	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	All ages.	Deaths in Public Institutions.	..	..	At ages, years.
	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HINCKLEY.	Under 1	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	All ages.	Deaths in Public Institutions.	34	1	At ages, years.
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..
LOUGHBOROUGH.	Under 1	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	All ages.	Deaths in Public Institutions.	53	3	At ages, years.
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	175	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE IV.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the year 1913.

RURAL DISTRICTS

Districts.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	All Causes.		Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Group.	Influenza.	Erysipelas.	Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis).	Tuberculous Meningitis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Cancer, malignant disease.	Rheumatic Fever.	Meningitis.	Organic Heart Disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia (all forms).	Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Appendicitis and Typhilitis.	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Alcoholism.	Nephritis and Bright's Disease.	Eruptive Fever.	Other Accidents of Pregnancy and Parturition.	Congenital Debility, Malformation, Premature Birth.	Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide.	Suicide.	Other Defined Diseases.	Diseases ill-defined or unknown.	Sub-Entries.							
		Certified.	Uncertified.																											All Causes.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.						
LUTTERWORTH.	Under 1	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..					
	1 and under 2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
	2 and under 5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
	5 and under 15	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
	15 and under 25	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
MARKET BOSWORTH.	25 and under 45	12	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	45 and under 65	36	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	1	..	13	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	65 and upwards	73	..	..	..	3	1	9	..	..	13	1	1	23	14	8	1	..	2	1	4	..	3	1	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	All ages.	156	..	..	1	3	1	9	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	12	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
MARKET HARBOROUGH.	Under 1	67	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	8	5	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	1 and under 2	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	5	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	2 and under 5	14	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	5 and under 15	15	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	15 and under 25	7	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
MARKET HARBOROUGH.	25 and under 45	23	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	1	9	1	..	11	2	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	45 and under 65	57	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	13	..	1	11	15	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	65 and upwards	94	..	..	3	6	1	13	2	4	23	2	4	25	28	25	5	9	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	26	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	All ages.	290	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
MARKET HARBOROUGH.	Under 1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1 and under 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	2 and under 5	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	5 and under 15	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15 and under 25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
MARKET HARBOROUGH.	25 and under 45	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	45 and under 65	19	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	65 and upwards	26	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	5	..	1	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	All ages.	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE IV.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the year 1913.
RURAL DISTRICTS.

Districts.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	All Causes.		Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Influenza.	Erysipelas.	Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis).	Tuberculous Meningitis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Cancer, malignant disease.	Rheumatic Fever.	Meningitis.	Organic Heart Disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia (all forms).	Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Appendicitis and Typhilitis.	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Alcoholism.	Nephritis and Bright's Disease.	Puerperal Fever.	Other Accidents and Pregnancy.	Congenital Debility, Parturition.	Premature Birth.	Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide.	Suicide.	Other Defined Diseases.	Diseases ill-defined or unknown.	Sub-Entries.			
		Certified.	Uncertified.																												All Causes.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.		
MELTON MOWBRAY.	Under 1	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	1 and under 2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..		
	2 and under 5	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..		
	5 and under 15	0	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..		
	15 and under 25	19	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	1	..	
TOTALS.	At ages, years.	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	16	10	11	..	..	1	1	..	5	2	..	..	13	..	..	2	1	4	3	..	
	25 and under 45	94	2	..	..	3	..	9	1	2	23	..	..	22	14	14	..	..	1	1	..	5	2	..	..	13	..	..	2	1	4	3	..	
	45 and under 65	183	4	..	..	5	..	9	1	2	23	..	..	22	14	14	..	..	1	1	..	5	2	..	..	13	..	..	2	1	4	3	..	
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	3	..	
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	283	5	..	9	2	..	..	2	5	2	..	..	2	1	24	28	1	35	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	113	5	46	6	..	..	..	
TOTALS FOR COUNTY.	Under 1	44	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	1 and under 2	49	1	..	8	..	..	3	2	3	1	..	3	..	3	5	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	1	..	..	
	2 and under 5	76	1	..	5	..	..	6	3	3	1	2	4	6	2	3	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	2	..	..	..	
	5 and under 15	81	..	2	..	..	..	41	2	4	6	1	2	3	2	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	..	..	..	
	15 and under 25	184	1	..	..	..	..	70	1	4	11	2	3	11	16	18	4	..	..	3	..	4	3	15	..	..	..	..	14	2	13	1	..	
TOTALS FOR COUNTY.	At ages, years.	351	3	..	..	6	..	18	..	2	72	3	1	61	76	33	4	43	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	15	8	91	7	..	
	25 and under 45	742	7	..	..	18	..	141	13	20	80	1	2	107	76	109	15	43	9	16	2	37	3	..	..	..	..	2	2	344	52	..		
	45 and under 65	1810	18	4	12	29	6	141	13	20	161	9	15	130	109	109	15	43	9	16	2	37	3	..	..	..	..	50	19	547	69	..		
	65 and upwards	498	..	2	1	3	3	60	..	10	41	..	3	39	30	33	3	3	..	2	4	44	..	2	2	2	2	11	..	178	..	..		
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	538	6	..	14	2	..	..	3	7	10	..	..	2	1	45	48	1	66	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	238	8	74	18	..	..	..	
TOTALS FOR COUNTY.	Under 1	99	..	6	3	..	..	1	4	4	..	..	3	..	12	26	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	..	
	1 and under 2	89	2	..	12	..	..	3	3	4	1	..	2	..	6	11	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	
	2 and under 5	139	1	..	13	..	..	10	8	11	1	2	5	10	2	11	1	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	
	5 and under 15	142	3	..	..	1	..	70	2	5	1	3	2	7	1	6	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	
	15 and under 25	344	3	..	..	16	..	115	3	5	11	2	5	30	5	19	3	..	..	..	..	1	6	20	..	..	..	..	16	5	24	8	..	
TOTALS FOR COUNTY.	At ages, years.	1146	9	..	..	23	..	142	..	4	120	5	107	29	28	28	7	84	..	..	..	14	6	..	..	..	..	..	25	11	52	18	..	
	25 and under 45	3108	25	..	31	47	7	245	27	41	261	13	309	209	194	45	27	84	17	30	5	78	6	..	..	250	77	30	876	97	..	..	..	
	45 and under 65	626	..	4	1	3	3	68	..	10	52	4	3	57	35	36	3	3	2	4	4	45	..	..	..	2	2	20	..	230	1	..	..	..
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table V. **INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1913.**

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.	Diarrhoea.	Enteritis.	Gastritis.	Syphilis.	Rickets.	Suffocation, overlying.	Injury at Birth.	Atelectasis.	Congenital Malformations.	Premature Birth.	Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus.	Other Causes.
	CAUSE OF DEATH.																														
URBAN.	Under 1 week	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	49	10	2
	1-2 weeks..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	5	8	1
	2-3 weeks..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1
	3-4 weeks..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	6	1
	Total under 4 weeks	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	..	6	58	26	5
URBAN.	4wks & under 3mth	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	5	1	2	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	13	2
	3mth & under 6mth	42	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	6	..	5	6	2	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	14	1
	6mth & under 9mth	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	6	..	2	7	1	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
	9mth & under 12mth	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	6	4	3	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
	Total Deaths under One Year	255	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	2	1	6	..	22	..	21	20	8	18	8	..	..	4	2	..	9	61	58	11

Net Births in the year } legitimate 2363 }
 illegitimate 94 }
 Net Deaths in the year of } legitimate infants 247 }
 illegitimate infants 9 }

Table V.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1913.

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

RURAL DISTRICTS.

District.	Cause of Death.	All Causes.		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.	
		Certified.	Uncertified.																												
RURAL.	Under 1 week	78	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	1	4	2	3	..	..	1	1	2	..	2	43	42	15
	1-2 weeks..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	5	19	15	
	2-3 weeks..	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	3	13	
	3-4 weeks..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	12	
	Total under 4 weeks	118	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	4	4	2	5	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	4	54	29	7
	4wks & under 3mth	59	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	..	3	9	3	3	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	16	2
	3mth & under 6mth	43	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	4	..	..	..	7	..	4	6	3	4	9	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	7	3
	6mth & under 9mth	37	..	..	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	1	4	..	5	3	3	3	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1
	9mth&under 12mth	26	..	..	..	3	1	3	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	5	5	5	3	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Total Deaths under One Year	283	5	..	1	5	1	9	2	..	5	2	2	2	3	28	..	24	29	13	21	2	..	..	6	1	2	5	59	54	14

Nett Births in the year

{ legitimate 3245
illegitimate 98 }

Nett Deaths in the year of

{ legitimate infants 271
illegitimate infants 17 }

Date		Particulars	Debit	Credit	Balance
Jan 1		Balance			100.00
Jan 5		Wages	5.00		95.00
Jan 10		Food	10.00		85.00
Jan 15		Medical	2.00		83.00
Jan 20		Transport	1.00		82.00
Jan 25		Wages	5.00		77.00
Jan 30		Food	10.00		67.00
Feb 5		Medical	2.00		65.00
Feb 10		Transport	1.00		64.00
Feb 15		Wages	5.00		59.00
Feb 20		Food	10.00		49.00
Feb 25		Medical	2.00		47.00
Feb 30		Transport	1.00		46.00
Mar 5		Wages	5.00		41.00
Mar 10		Food	10.00		31.00
Mar 15		Medical	2.00		29.00
Mar 20		Transport	1.00		28.00
Mar 25		Wages	5.00		23.00
Mar 30		Food	10.00		13.00
Apr 5		Medical	2.00		11.00
Apr 10		Transport	1.00		10.00
Apr 15		Wages	5.00		5.00
Apr 20		Food	10.00		(5.00)
Apr 25		Medical	2.00		(7.00)
Apr 30		Transport	1.00		(8.00)
May 5		Wages	5.00		(13.00)
May 10		Food	10.00		(23.00)
May 15		Medical	2.00		(25.00)
May 20		Transport	1.00		(26.00)
May 25		Wages	5.00		(31.00)
May 30		Food	10.00		(41.00)
Jun 5		Medical	2.00		(43.00)
Jun 10		Transport	1.00		(44.00)
Jun 15		Wages	5.00		(49.00)
Jun 20		Food	10.00		(59.00)
Jun 25		Medical	2.00		(61.00)
Jun 30		Transport	1.00		(62.00)
Jul 5		Wages	5.00		(67.00)
Jul 10		Food	10.00		(77.00)
Jul 15		Medical	2.00		(79.00)
Jul 20		Transport	1.00		(80.00)
Jul 25		Wages	5.00		(85.00)
Jul 30		Food	10.00		(95.00)
Aug 5		Medical	2.00		(97.00)
Aug 10		Transport	1.00		(98.00)
Aug 15		Wages	5.00		(103.00)
Aug 20		Food	10.00		(113.00)
Aug 25		Medical	2.00		(115.00)
Aug 30		Transport	1.00		(116.00)
Sep 5		Wages	5.00		(121.00)
Sep 10		Food	10.00		(131.00)
Sep 15		Medical	2.00		(133.00)
Sep 20		Transport	1.00		(134.00)
Sep 25		Wages	5.00		(139.00)
Sep 30		Food	10.00		(149.00)
Oct 5		Medical	2.00		(151.00)
Oct 10		Transport	1.00		(152.00)
Oct 15		Wages	5.00		(157.00)
Oct 20		Food	10.00		(167.00)
Oct 25		Medical	2.00		(169.00)
Oct 30		Transport	1.00		(170.00)
Nov 5		Wages	5.00		(175.00)
Nov 10		Food	10.00		(185.00)
Nov 15		Medical	2.00		(187.00)
Nov 20		Transport	1.00		(188.00)
Nov 25		Wages	5.00		(193.00)
Nov 30		Food	10.00		(203.00)
Dec 5		Medical	2.00		(205.00)
Dec 10		Transport	1.00		(206.00)
Dec 15		Wages	5.00		(211.00)
Dec 20		Food	10.00		(221.00)
Dec 25		Medical	2.00		(223.00)
Dec 30		Transport	1.00		(224.00)

Total 224.00

1890

TABLE 6. SANITARY INSPECTORS' REPORTS, 1913.

(Short Leaders () are inserted for figures have been given.)

DETAILS.	URBAN DISTRICTS.										RURAL DISTRICTS.										TOTALS IN COUNTY.
	Adm. Bldg.	City	Health	Police	Fire	Water	Gas	Electric	Telephone	Tramway	Adm. Bldg.	City	Health	Police	Fire	Water	Gas	Electric	Telephone	Tramway	
L.G.B. GENERAL ORDER, 1908, Section 1, (a) and (b).	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
COMPLAINTS.																					
GENERAL SANITARY WORK.																					
PREMISES, HOUSES, &c.																					
POULTRY, HICK, GUTTER, WATERCOURSE.																					
ANIMALS, DROVERLY KEPT.																					
PRIVIES, INDUSTRY.																					
PAVING, SIDEWALKS, CLOSURES.																					
WATER CLOSURES.																					
ASPHALT.																					
ASHES.																					
CENOSPOOLS.																					
DRAINAGE, DRAINAGE, &c.																					
NUISANCES.																					
OFFENSIVE ACCUMULATIONS.																					
ASSAULTS, BODIES, &c.																					
OVERCROWDING.																					
ALL OTHER INSTANTANEOUS COMPLAINTS NOT INCLUDED IN ABOVE.																					
COMMON LOGGING-HOUSES.																					
OFFENSIVE TRADES.																					
SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.																					
FOOD, BEVERAGES, DIS- SODS, &c.																					
INSPECTION, DISEASES, AND INFECTIOUS.																					
WATER SUPPLY.																					
CANAL BOATS.																					

Throughout the whole of this table the figures for the Urban Districts are available owing to the absence of the Sanitary Department.

JANUARY 1900											
DATE	WIND	WAVE	TEMP.	WIND	WAVE	TEMP.	WIND	WAVE	TEMP.	WIND	WAVE
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											
11											
12											
13											
14											
15											
16											
17											
18											
19											
20											
21											
22											
23											
24											
25											
26											
27											
28											
29											
30											
31											

Any wind not noted in column 10 is from the

TABLE VII.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

1.—*Inspection.*—Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or
Inspectors of Nuisances.—1913.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

NOTE.—Throughout the whole of this table the figures for the Market Harborough
Urban District are excluded, the return from that district being unobtainable.

Premises. (1)	Number of.		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	165	37	..
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	568	49	..
WORKPLACES (Other than Out-Workers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report.)	99	..	..
Total	832	86	Nil.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Premises. (1)	Number of.		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	159	17	..
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	695	79	..
WORKPLACES (Other than Out-Workers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	88	1	..
Total	942	97	Nil.

WHOLE COUNTY.

Premises. (1)	Number of.		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (4)	Prosecutions. (4)
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	324	54	..
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	1263	128	..
WORKPLACES (Other than Out-Workers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	187	1	..
Total	1774	183	Nil.

TABLE VII.

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

	URBAN DISTRICTS.			RURAL DISTRICTS.			WHOLE COUNTY.		
	No. of Defects.		Number of Prosecutions.	No. of Defects.		Number of Prosecutions.	No. of Defects.		Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*									
Want of Cleanliness	25	25		66	66		91	91	
Want of Ventilation	1	1		4	4		5	5	
Overcrowding	..	..		..	..		..	..	
Want of Drainage of Floors ..	..	..		2	2		2	2	
Other Nuisances	11	11		21	18		32	29	
Insufficient	12	12		3	3		15	15	
Unsuitable or									
Defective ..	19	18		13	10		32	28	
Sanitary Accommodation									
Not Separate	12	11		..	..		12	11	
for Sexes ..									
Offences under the Factory and Workshops Act :—									
Illegal Occupation of Underground									
Bakehouses (S. 101)	..	..		..	..		..	..	
Breach of Special Sanitary Re-									
quirements for Bakehouses (S.S. 97-101)	1	1		11	11		12	12	
Excluding Offences									
relating to Out-									
work which are in-									
cluded in Part 3 of									
this Report ..	..	..		..	..		..	..	
Total	81	79	..	120	114	..	201	193	..

* 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.			Prosecutions.			Orders made. [S. 110.]		
	Twice in the year.			Once in the year															
	Lists †	Outworkers †		Lists †	Outworkers		Lists †	Contractors.	Workmen.	Failing to keep or permit inspection of Lists.	Failing to send Lists.	Instances.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Prosecutions.	Orders made. [S. 110.]	Instances.	Prosecutions.	
		Contractors	Workmen.		Contractors.	Workmen.													
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.				
URBAN DISTRICTS.																			
Making { Cleaning and Washing	104	47	1496	1	1	7	41	..	..	4	4	..	7	3	..				
Basket Making ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Lace, Lace Curtains, and Nets	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Total ..	107	48	1497	1	1	7	41	..	..	4	4	..	7	3	..				
RURAL DISTRICTS.																			
Making { Cleaning and Washing	237	40	2633	11	8	119	26	..	..	1	1	..	26	6	..				
Lace, Lace Curtains, and Nets	6	2	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Total ..	243	42	2712	11	8	119	26	..	..	1	1	..	26	6	..				
WHOLE COUNTY.																			
Making { Cleaning and Washing	341	87	4129	12	9	126	67	..	..	5	5	..	33	9	..				
Basket Making ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Lace, Lace Curtains, and Nets	7	3	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Total ..	350	90	4209	12	9	126	67	..	..	5	5	..	33	9	..				

1 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 these 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	589
RURAL	903
WHOLE COUNTY	1492

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	..	23	14	..	..	1
RURAL	..	17	10	..	..	..
WHOLE COUNTY ..	..	40	24	..	..	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	4,720
Melton Mowbray	..	"	"	30	4,050
"	"	"	Sewerage	40	550
Wigston Magna	..	"	Hospital	30	294
1897.					
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	..	U.D.	Water Supply	30	2,500
Hinckley	..	"	Fire Brigade	10	535
"	"	"	Gas Works	50	1,000
"	"	"	Sewage Disposal	10	130
"	"	"	S. and S.D.	30	1,470
Quorn	..	"	Street Improvement	21	595
"	..	"	Water Supply	30	155
1898.					
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	..	U.D.	Land for S. and S.D.	50	5,523
"	"	"	S. and S.D.	30	8,977
Coalville	..	"	"	30	22,992
Hinckley	..	"	Gas Works	25	8,500
Loughborough	..	B.	Land for Dépôt	50	200
"	"	"	Paying off Loans	50	1,100
"	"	"	Public Walks and Pleasure Grounds	10	500
"	"	"	Sewerage	30	2,500
1899.					
Hinckley	..	U.D.	Street Improvement	20†	5,100
Loughborough	..	B.	Land for Fire Station, Mortuary, and Dépôt	50	700
"	"	"	Land for Public Walks and Pleasure Grounds	5	1,075
"	"	"	"	50	1,175
"	"	"	"	17	650
Thurmaston	..	U.D.	"	20	894
1900.					
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	..	U.D.	Water Supply	30	556
Coalville	..	"	"	30	36,511
Melton Mowbray	..	"	"	30	9,320
1901.					
Loughborough	..	B.	Land for Dépôt Purposes	50	250
"	"	"	Street Improvement	20	1,760
"	"	"	Sewerage	30	490
"	"	"	Street Improvement	15	452
"	"	"	"	15	100
"	"	"	Land for Street Improvement	50	3,500
Market Harborough	..	U.D.	Street Improvement	20	705
"	"	"	Land for New Street	50	2,345
"	"	"	Market Purposes	35	25,950
"	"	"	Slaughter House Purposes	35	1,050

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

* This period dates from 17th November, 1894.

† This period dates from 6th January, 1896.

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

DISTRICT.			PURPOSE.	Period in Years.	Amount in £'s.
1902.					
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	..	U.D.	Sewerage	30	1,451
"	..	"	Land for Scavenging Purposes	60	600
Hinckley	..	"	Offices	31	2,508
"	..	"	Private Street Improvement	20	630
"	..	"	Land for Hospital	50	500
Loughborough	..	B.	Sewage Disposal	30	300
"	..	"	Refuse Destructor	20	1,314
"	..	"	Disinfector	10	340
Market Harborough	..	U.D.	Fire Brigade Station	32	550
"	..	"	Land for Refuse Tip	30	425
Melton Mowbray	..	"	{ Contribution towards cost of constructing a new Road and a Bridge }	30	1,000
"	..	"	Water Supply	30	2,000
Quorndon	..	"	S. and S.D.	31	11,300
Shepshed	..	"	Land for Fire Brigade Purposes	50	50
"	..	"	Land for Dépôt Purposes	50	100
"	..	"	Land for Public Walks and Pleasure Grounds	50	850
1903.					
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	..	U.D.	Street Improvement	60	541
"	..	"	Land for Street Improvement	5	111
"	..	"	Hospital Purposes	57	632
"	..	"	Land for Dépôt Purposes	60	750
"	..	"	Land for New Street	60	445
Coalville	..	U.D.	S. and S.D.	30	18,122
"	..	"	Sewage Disposal	10	400
"	..	"	Land for Sewage Disposal	60	2,188
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
Quorndon	..	"	S. and S.D.	30	4,212
Wigston Magna	..	"	S. and S.D.	30	4,804
"	..	"	Sewerage	30	276
"	..	"	S. and S.D.	30	13,409
"	..	"	Land for S.D.	30	640

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

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

DISTRICT.			PURPOSE.	Period in Years.	Amount in £s.
1906.					
Hinckley ..	..	U.D.	New Street	20	800
" ..	..	"	Water Undertaking	30	335
Loughborough ..	..	B.	Fire Engine	10	325
Melton Mowbray ..	..	U.D.	Private Street Works	7	400
" ..	..	"	Street Improvement	55	580
" ..	..	"	Bridge	30	400
Quorn ..	..	U.D.	Sewerage	30	375
Wigston Magna ..	..	U.D.	Public Walks and Pleasure Grounds	47	1,480
1907.					
Coalville ..	..	U.D.	Sewerage	28	580
" ..	..	"	Water Supply	28	4412
" ..	..	"	Land for Water Supply	60	740
Hinckley ..	..	U.D.	Hospital Purposes	27	450
Loughborough ..	..	B.	Hospital Purposes	42	1225
" ..	..	"	Street Improvement	19	1264
" ..	..	"	Sewerage	30	225
" ..	..	"	Street Improvement	20	241
" ..	..	"	Land for S.D.	60	1540
Market Harborough ..	..	U.D.	Water Supply	30	3850
Shepshed ..	..	U.D.	S. & S.D.	30	1400
" ..	..	"	Fire Engine and Appliances	10	178
Thurmaston ..	..	U.D.	Land for Depot Purposes	50	200
1908.					
Hinckley ..	..	U.D.	Sewage Disposal	30	2,050
" ..	..	"	"	15	950
" ..	..	"	Water Undertaking	30	14,000
Loughborough ..	..	B.	Land for purposes of P.H.A. 1875	5	185
" ..	..	"	Public Walks and Pleasure Ground	60	3,356
" ..	..	"	"	10	333
" ..	..	"	Refuse Destructor	15	1,234
" ..	..	"	Sewerage	30	175
" ..	..	"	Street Improvement	20	275
" ..	..	"	" Land for	60	55
Melton Mowbray ..	..	U.D.	Cattle Market	23	3,500
" ..	..	"	Sewage Disposal	30	16,263
" ..	..	"	"	10	1,507
" ..	..	"	" Land for	60	2,200
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	892
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

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

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

DISTRICT.	DISTRICT ON WHICH LOAN IS TO BE CHARGED.	PURPOSE.	Period in Years.	Amount in £'s.
1896.				
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Bardon.	S. and S.D.	30	1,800
Blaby	Blaby	Hospital.	30	706
1897.				
Barrow-on-Soar	Syston	S. and S.D.	30	1,046
Market Bosworth	Ibstock	"	30	2,800
Melton Mowbray	Somerby	"	25	320
1898.				
Barrow-on-Soar	Barkby	S. and S.D.	30	3,100
"	"	"	30	200
Blaby	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

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

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

DISTRICT.	DISTRICT ON WHICH LOAN IS TO BE CHARGED.	PURPOSE.	Period in Years.	Amount in £s.
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	542
1910.				
Blaby ..	Glenfield	S. & S.D.	30	1,762
" ..	Oadby	Sewerage	30	428
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	507
" ..	"	"	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

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