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Contributors

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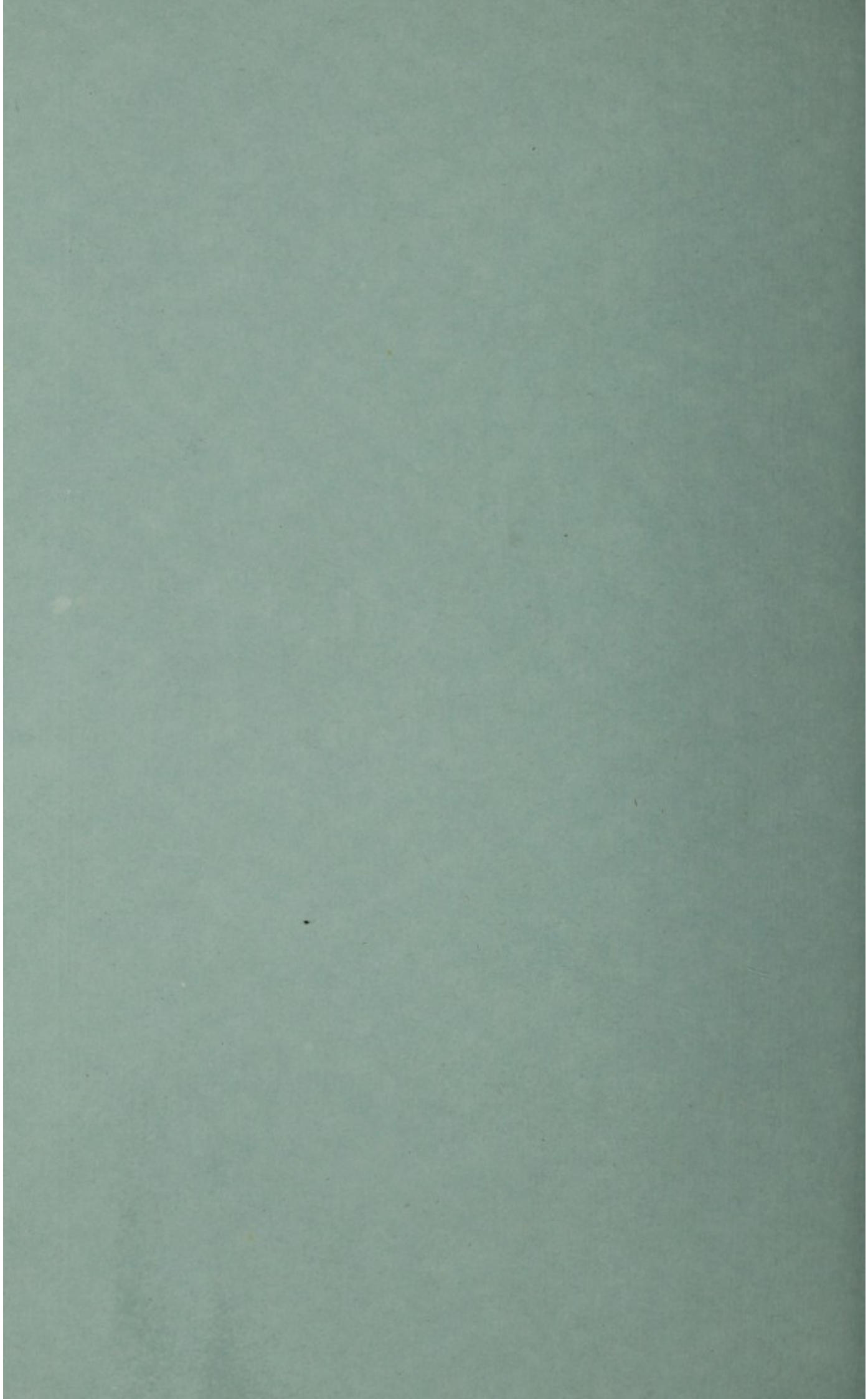
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**BARROW-UPON-SOAR
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**ANNUAL
REPORT**

**OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1947**

**I. B. LAWRENCE, B.Sc., M.B., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER**



BARROW-UPON-SOAR RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT

ON THE HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION OF THE BARROW-UPON-SOAR RURAL DISTRICT

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1947

To the Chairman and Members of the Barrow-upon-Soar Rural
District Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

1. MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

I. B. Lawrence, B.Sc., M.B., D.P.H.,
133 Loughborough Road, Leicester.

2. SANITARY INSPECTORS

*Senior—W. Donovan, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., B.Sc. (Inter.),
133 Loughborough Road, Leicester.

*E. Barnes, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.,
133 Loughborough Road, Leicester. (Resigned October, 1947).

A. J. Blaylock, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.,
133 Loughborough Road, Leicester.

3. PUPIL SANITARY INSPECTOR

C. L. Hunt.

4. CLERICAL

Miss M. J. Neale.

Miss M. L. Wykes.

5. PUBLIC VACCINATORS

Dr. T. M. Gibson, Mountsorrel. Mountsorrel.

Dr. J. S. Gray, Sileby. Sileby.

Dr. A. M. MacIntosh, Syston. Syston.

6. VACCINATION OFFICER

J. H. Heaviside, Syston.

All Sanitary Inspectors marked thus * hold the Certificate for the
inspection of meat and other foods.

REPORT

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1947.

During the year two changes occurred in the staff of the Public Health Department—Mr. E. Barnes resigned his appointment on taking up a new post and Miss M. L. Wykes was appointed as a Junior Clerk to complete our full establishment.

The health of the district has again been satisfactory, although marred by the continuation of the measles outbreak from last year. The total number of cases being 1,078 with two deaths.

A small outbreak of dysentery occurred in the Syston area resulting in one death—it is interesting to note that this case was first notified as food poisoning.

Six cases of infantile paralysis were officially notified and four confirmed as true cases—no deaths were reported.

The two main items which loomed during the year as possible health hazards were housing and ice cream.

In spite of a grand achievement in the building of new houses the housing conditions which gave rise to concern, seemed to increase and these were due to many factors: on the one hand gradual deterioration over the war years of already bad houses and the poor quality of some of the temporary houses; on the other hand acceleration in demobilisation, increase in the birth rate and the general public becoming more health conscious so demanding better housing accommodation and amenities. Furthermore the stresses and strains of the war made people tired and more easily upset and the older people no longer wanted their married sons and daughters in their houses especially if they had children. They frequently said "We cannot stand it now."

I believe the health of the nation during the next few years will be determined by the number of houses built.

In a rural district ice cream is usually manufactured as a side line and so difficulties arise in adequate separation of the sale of ice cream from the sale of other commodities in the shop and endeavours are being made to overcome this problem before the next season commences.

Diphtheria again brings itself to our notice by its conspicuous absence—only two cases were notified, both were Service personnel, and no deaths occurred. Is it possible to attain an all time record of no cases next year? I think we can if a high percentage of immunisation can be kept up. Owing to the severe winter and the measles epidemic there was a marked drop in the number of children immunised during the first half of the year which has not been made up during the second half, so I would again stress the need for full co-operation of the parents.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The smaller parishes are agricultural in character, but several large villages are residential and industrial—the chief industries are boots and shoes and hosiery manufacture.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Figures for 1946 are shown in brackets.

Area—54,804 acres.

Resident population	43,790	(42,530)
No. of houses inhabited at the end of 1947 ..	13,282	(13,227)
Rateable value	£223,961	(£220,720)
Sum represented by penny rate	£875	(£875)

VITAL STATISTICS

Population—Census, 1931	30,862
Population—National Registration, 1939	41,599
Population—Estimated (for Birth and Death Rates, 1947)	43,790

Comparability factor not available.

BIRTHS	Males	Females	Total	(1946)
Legitimate	484	420	904	(813)
Illegitimate	24	23	47	(48)
Total	508	443	951	(861)

STILL BIRTHS	Males	Females	Total	(1946)
Legitimate	13	10	23	(19)
Illegitimate	—	2	2	(—)
Total	13	12	25	(19)

DEATHS	Males	Females	Total	(1946)
All causes and ages	240	244	484	(421)

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR

Legitimate	16	12	28	(21)
Illegitimate	1	—	1	(1)
Total	17	12	29	(22)

Birth rate	21.7	(20.2)
Birth rate for England and Wales	20.5	(19.1)
Crude death rate	11.0	(9.9)
Death rate for England and Wales	12.0	(11.5)
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births	30.4	(23.2)
Infant mortality rate for England and Wales	41.0	(43.0)

STATISTICS—BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND INFANT MORTALITY RATE

The number of births has again broken records, 951 compared with 861 for 1946, and 756 for 1945, giving a birth rate of 21.7 compared with 20.5 for England and Wales.

The death rate has unfortunately risen quite considerably to 11.0, the actual numbers being 484 compared with 421 in 1946.

The infant mortality rate has also increased from 23.2 to 30.4, but still compares favourably with 41.0 for England and Wales. This increase is to be deprecated as the infant mortality rate has previously been falling rapidly since 1944, and this rise is an indication that the health of the district was not too good last year.

In the table of deaths from all causes the following should be noted. The number of deaths from cancer rose again to 76 after its fall last year to 60, and of these cases cancer of the breast showed the most marked rise.

All the chest diseases showed a slight rise, while digestive diseases all fell and no death occurred from appendicitis.

Deaths from suicide again rose to 8 compared with 5 last year and 3 in 1945.

DEATH RATE FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES PER 1,000 POPULATION

	1947	1946
Typhoid fever	—	—
Smallpox	—	—
Measles	0.44	—
Scarlet fever	—	—
Whooping cough	0.022	0.0235
Diphtheria	—	—
Influenza	0.088	0.1645
Cerebro-spinal fever	0.022	—
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	0.4	0.376
Tuberculosis (non-pulmonary)	0.088	0.094
Diarrhœa under 2 years (per 1,000 live births)	3.15	—

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES—1947

	Males	Females	Total
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-spinal fever	1	—	1
3. Scarlet fever	—	—	—
4. Whooping cough	—	1	1
5. Diphtheria	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	6	12	18
7. Other forms of tuberculosis	2	2	4
8. Syphilitic diseases	—	2	2
9. Influenza	1	3	4
10. Measles	—	2	2
11. Infantile paralysis	—	—	—
12. Encephalitis	—	—	—
13. Cancer of buccal cavity and œsophagus (M), uterus (F)	3	—	3
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum	3	5	8
15. Cancer of breast	—	11	11
16. Cancer of all other sites	33	21	54
17. Diabetes	2	—	2
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions	31	34	65
19. Heart disease	70	66	136
20. Other diseases of circulatory system	8	14	22
21. Bronchitis	12	7	19
22. Pneumonia	8	9	17
23. Other respiratory diseases	3	5	8
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	3	1	4
25. Diarrhœa under 2 years	1	2	3
26. Appendicitis	—	—	—
27. Other digestive diseases	5	6	11
28. Nephritis	5	5	10
29. Puerperal diseases	—	—	—
30. Other maternal causes	—	—	—
31. Premature birth	4	2	6
32. Deaths of infants at birth from various causes	6	3	9
33. Suicide	6	2	8
34. Road traffic accidents	3	3	6
35. Other violent causes	5	3	8
36. All other causes	19	23	42

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The following table summarises the notifications of infectious disease (excluding tuberculosis) made during the year:—

DISEASE	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED										Total	Cases admitted to hospital	Total deaths
	AGE PERIODS												
	0-	1-	3-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65-	A.U.*			
Scarlet fever..	-	5	7	16	11	6	1	-	-	-	46	40	-
Whooping cough ..	13	39	48	54	4	-	1	-	-	3	162	1	1
Measles ..	36	181	266	374	17	19	8	-	-	3	904	2	2
Pneumonia ..	3	-	-	14	-	14	-	5	3	-	42	-	17
Erysipelas ..	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	6	6	-
Meningitis ..	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	6	6	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	-
Diphtheria ..	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
Infantile Paralysis ..	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	4	4	-
Dysentery ..	3	-	-	5	-	6	-	1	-	4	19	19	-
Paratyphoid..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Food poisoning..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-

* A.U. denotes Age Unknown.

1947 has not been such a good year from the point of view of infectious disease.

It will be observed that the incidence of measles and whooping cough was high—the former being a continuation of the epidemic of the previous year. Two deaths were recorded from complications out of 904 cases of measles. One death occurred in 162 cases of whooping cough. Three deaths occurred from diarrhoea in infants; which is another pointer to the diminished health in 1947.

The following table shows the incidence of the chief infectious diseases from 1939 to 1947:—

DISEASE	1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945		1946		1947	
	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.
Scarlet fever..	40	1	94	-	141	1	124	-	195	-	154	-	77	-	42	-	46	-
Whooping cough ..	23	-	38	-	405	-	54	-	221	-	118	-	198	-	174	1	162	1
Measles ..	1	-	1133	-	531	1	282	-	528	2	85	-	702	-	218	-	904	2
Pneumonia ..	41	17	85	19	58	-	38	-	67	13	55	13	69	18	82	12	42	17
Dysentery ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	11	-	23	-	19	-
Meningitis ..	-	-	5	-	9	3	6	2	3	1	3	-	3	-	3	-	6	1
Erysipelas ..	16	-	20	-	15	-	13	-	12	-	21	-	11	-	17	-	6	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	-	-	2	-	4	-	6	1	8	-	5	2	10	-	4	-	3	-
Diphtheria ..	69	6	65	6	56	2	76	2	25	-	7	-	8	-	3	-	2	-
Infantile Paralysis ..	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Typhoid ..	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

C=Cases.

D=Deaths.

The chief points of note are the low death rates in the following diseases:—

1. Scarlet fever, 2 deaths in 904 cases.
2. Measles, 5 deaths in 4,384 cases.
3. Pneumonia, the diminishing deaths from pneumonia except for 1947.

One of the main factors in these cases may be the effect of the new drug discoveries—Sulphonamides and Penicillin which prevented any complications developing.

Diphtheria again shows graphically the effect of immunisation.

The epidemic of infantile paralysis after its unusual early commencement spread over the whole country, fortunately we were only slightly affected, six cases being notified and four confirmed. Previously it was believed that the spread was from the discharges from the nose and mouth of cases and carriers, but now excreta and food also are known to be other methods of infection. No deaths occurred in the four cases. One case is worthy of mention—a woman developed the disease three weeks before she gave birth to her baby—the confinement was normal and the baby perfectly fit.

TUBERCULOSIS

During 1947 the following cases and deaths from tuberculosis were notified:—

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5-	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
10-	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1
15-	2	6	—	1	1	2	—	—
25-	4	11	—	—	—	5	—	—
35-	6	6	—	—	2	1	—	—
45-	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
55-	1	2	—	—	1	3	—	—
65-	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Age unknown ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	16	26	2	5	6	12	—	2

In 1947 there has been a slight increase in the number of notifications of tuberculosis affecting the lungs, 42 compared with 35 last year, but there has been a decided decrease in the cases of tuberculosis not affecting the lungs, 7 compared with 14 last year. The number of deaths due to all kinds of tuberculosis was 22, two more than in 1946—16 from tuberculosis of the lungs and 6 from other forms of tuberculosis.

No doubt the chief factors accounting for the increase of new cases are insufficient accommodation resulting in overcrowding, forced continued use of houses unfit for habitation, the shortage of food and worry—this latter cause is one which cannot be minimised as anyone will endorse who has anything to do with the allocation of houses.

As previously stated the Council in their housing scheme have allowed the Medical Officer to give points on “medical grounds” and so cases of tuberculosis do get priority in the allocation of new houses. This policy will, I am sure, bear fruit in the years to come and will help to bring about a decrease of tuberculosis in the district.

IMMUNISATION

The figures for the year were as follows:—

Under 5 years of age	642
Between 5 and 15 years	21
“Booster” dose	509

The number of children under 5 years who were immunised was over one hundred less than last year—this is much to be regretted especially as our figures in the past have been so good and what is more important the number of cases of diphtheria have fallen accordingly. The chief cause of the diminished immunisation was the combination of the measles epidemic and the very severe winter so the children could not attend for inoculation.

The response to the “Booster” dose has been very satisfactory and 509 children were reimmunised either prior to entering school or very soon afterwards—this extra dose should help to protect them through their school life. This figure compares favourably with 350 for 1946.

I would again strongly urge parents to have their children completely immunised—I stress completely because occasionally children are not brought for the second dose which is essential for full immunisation.

INFESTATION

Seven houses were found to be infested with bed bugs and these were disinfested with two treatments of D.D.T. solution which proved successful.

A preventative treatment of D.D.T. solution is still being given to all new council houses before occupation.

WATER SUPPLIES

The public wells supplies were again sampled regularly throughout the year and again no supply was free from contamination. The results were as follows:—

Parish	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
BEEBY	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	c	c	c	c	s
WYMESWOLD												
London Rd. ..	s	s	s	s	s	s	c	c	c	s	d	c
Stockwell ..	s	s	s	s	s	d	c	c	c	c	d	c
BURTON/WOLDS .	s	s	s	s	s	s	c	c	c	d	d	c
BEAUMANOR ..	-	-	-	-	c	-	-	-	-	-	-	s

Index. s=satisfactory; d=doubtful; c=contaminated; -=not sampled.

The village of Beeby has now been connected to the main supply and so the well need only be used for non-domestic purposes.

Two samples were taken from the Beaumanor supply, the former showed some pollution and on investigation it was found that the filter beds were being cleaned; the second sample was satisfactory.

MAIN SUPPLIES

The piped water supplies are received from the Leicester Corporation and Loughborough Corporation. In the case of Leicester the water is pre-treated to remove any evidence of plumbo-solvency and the supply has been satisfactory in quantity and quality.

During the year the following additions to the mains were completed:—

Queniborough.	Avenue Road, 120 yards.
”	New Zealand Lane, 400 yards.
Beeby.	Main water to the whole village.

The number of houses and population supplied by main water are:—

Dwelling houses.	(a) Public water mains	12,295
	(b) Standpipe	—
Population.	(a) Public water mains	39,000
	(b) Standpipe	—

The detailed information for each parish is as follows:—

(The number of pails is included in this table to save space.)

Parish	Properties with main water supply	Properties without main water supply	No. of pails collected in each parish
ANSTEY	1,023	25	121
BARKBY	92	18	72
*BARKBY THORPE	—	19	10
BARROW-UPON-SOAR	802	20	92
*BEEBY	18	3	13†
BIRSTALL	2,066	—	3
BURTON-ON-THE-WOLDS	7	69	36
COSSINGTON	81	20	46
*COTES	14	4	11
*CROXTON SOUTH	—	41	43
HOTON	51	13	31
MOUNTSORREL	1,076	32	178
NEWTOWN LINFORD	229	33	11
*PRESTWOLD	16	4	7
*QUENIBOROUGH	252	79	212
QUORN	927	18	43
*RATCLIFFE-ON-THE-WREAKE	28	16	17†
REARSBY	145	38	91
ROTHLEY	804	19	117
SEAGRAVE	56	26	69
SILEBY	1,193	35	204
SWITHLAND	37	10	29
SYSTON	1,500	48	198
THRUSSINGTON	83	56	96
THURCASTON	368	14	56
THURMASTON	1,165	20	25
*ULVERSCROFT	—	44	14†
WALTON-ON-THE-WOLDS	51	27	38
WANLIP	19	4	6†
WOODHOUSE	412	44	30
WYMESWOLD	—	224	158

Parishes marked thus * are not connected to a sewage system.

Pails are not collected in parishes marked thus †.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE

The improvement mentioned in last year's Report has been maintained and is now satisfactory.

During the year the collection of night soil which was previously carried out by a private firm was taken over by the Council as the firm did not wish to renew its contract. Fortunately the workmen and vehicles were included in the transfer.

Salvage collection has continued throughout the year and has been quite satisfactory.

SEWAGE

Most of the new houses to date, have been erected in the larger villages and naturally the existence of a piped water supply and adequate sewerage system has caused no concern, but now owing to the need for agricultural cottages, more houses have to be built in the smaller outlying villages where the sewerage system which, even in the past, has at times caused anxiety, is totally inadequate to deal with the extra quantities of sewage. Therefore pollution of the streams and brooks is bound to take place with its resultant danger to health.

One of three methods can be used to overcome this menace (excluding of course the provision of a pail closet which in itself can cause a nuisance):—

- (a) The provision of a septic tank to each house or group of houses temporarily—these are never satisfactory in close proximity to a group of houses.
- (b) Improvements to the present sewage disposal works—in the long run this is a waste of money if the village can be connected to a main disposal plant.
- (c) Connection to a central disposal plant—this is ideal for many obvious reasons and undoubtedly is most economical and most beneficial from a health standpoint. I feel this should be the method of choice.

However, our experience over the delay in completing the sewage scheme at Queniborough does not augur well for suggestion (c), thus suggestion (b) is probably the best alternative.

HOUSING

The following table gives the figures for houses completed and in the course of erection for the year:—

	Completed	Uncompleted
Council houses	95	281.
Private enterprise	210	52
Prefabricated houses	63	—
Adaptation of hutments	52	—

The "points system" of allocation of the houses is still being used and the Medical Officer is allowed to give extra points on medical grounds. Many of the worst cases have been rehoused.

Any very substandard house which has been vacated, as a result of the tenant obtaining a Council house, is visited by a sub-committee to see whether a demolition order should be made. In certain circumstances a house is given an extra life on condition it is let only to families without children.

The supervision of the new Council houses so that they may not develop into "slums" has been the subject of some concern of the Housing Committee and it was resolved to appoint a Welfare Officer for this purpose. This Officer's duties would be to encourage, educate and help some of the families who have previously lived in bad conditions and in many cases have become demoralised, thus losing interest and enthusiasm in taking pride in their houses. She would also report any complaints and investigate applications for Council houses.

Unfortunately to date no applications have been received for the post.

OLD PERSONS

Seven dwellings were completed during the year for old people in the village of Syston.

LABORATORY SPECIMENS

COUNTY COUNCIL LABORATORY										Nos.
Throat swabs for K.L.B...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
Sputa for Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130
Sewage and water analysis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117
Films for gonococci	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Blood for Wassermann test	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Urine, general and bacteriological	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Urine for tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Milk examinations..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	421
Blood counts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Milk phosphatase tests	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	910
EMERGENCY PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY										
Fæces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	225
Nose and throat swabs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Blood	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Urine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	247

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Leicestershire County Laboratory; Leicester City Laboratories; Emergency Ministry of Health Laboratory, Isolation Hospital, Groby Road, Leicester.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES—INTERIM SCHEME

Loughborough ..	..	..	Packe Street	Tel. No. Loughborough 2153.
Leicester ..	..	..	Seymour Street	Tel. No. 58345 (Day: 9 a.m.—5 p.m. Tel. No. 32413 (Night: 5 p.m.—9 a.m.))
Melton Mowbray ..	..	..	—	—
Infectious diseases ..	..	..	One at Blaby Hospital; one at Melton Mowbray Hospital.	
Tuberculosis cases ..	..	..	Ambulance stationed at Markfield Hospital.	

NURSING IN THE HOME

Provided by the District Nurses in the larger parishes.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED BY LOCAL AUTHORITY OR COUNTY COUNCIL

Tuberculosis ..	..	..	Sanatorium and Isolation Hospital, Markfield.
Infectious diseases ..	..	..	Sanatorium and Isolation Hospital, Markfield. Isolation Hospital, Melton Mowbray. Isolation Hospital, Blaby. Smallpox Hospital, Syston.
Maternity ..	..	..	Leicester and Leicestershire Maternity Hospital. Market Bosworth Hospital.
Children ..	..	..	Delicate children admitted to Children's Convalescent Homes, Woodhouse Eaves.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

Maternity and Child Welfare	Infant Welfare Centres at Anstey, Barrow-upon-Soar, Birstall, Mountsorrel, Quorn, Rearsby, Rothley, Sileby, Syston and Thurmaston.		
Scabies ..	..	..	Clinic closed in May, 1947.
Venereal disease ..	..	..	Leicester Royal Infirmary. Loughborough General Hospital.

TIMES OF ATTENDANCE

LEICESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY

	MALES	FEMALES
Monday ..	2-30 p.m.—4 p.m.	5-30 p.m.—7 p.m.
Tuesday ..	10 a.m.—11 a.m.	—
Wednesday ..	6 p.m.—7 p.m.	10 a.m.—11 a.m. 2-30 p.m.—4 p.m.
Thursday ..	4-30 p.m.—6 p.m.	—
Friday ..	5-30 p.m.—7 p.m.	2-30 p.m.—4 p.m.

LOUGHBOROUGH GENERAL HOSPITAL

	MALES	FEMALES
Mondays only ..	6 p.m.—7 p.m.	5 p.m.—6 p.m.

REPORT OF THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

WATER SUPPLY

No. of water samples taken for analysis:—

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
From wells ..	24	36
From pipe supplies ..	4	1
No. of wells cleaned out ..	..	8
No. of cases in which piped supply was substituted for well water ..	..	32

DRAINAGE AND CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

No. of cesspools constructed during year	15
No. of cesspools abolished during year	6
Total No. in district at 31st December, 1947	258
No. of privies in district	38
No. of pail closets in district	1,988
No. of water closets in district	11,920
No. of pail closets converted to W.C.'s. during year	63
No. of privies converted to pail closets during year	1

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Total No. of complaints received	512
Total No. of defects or nuisances	805

INSPECTIONS MADE						First Inspections	Revisits
Animal keeping						49	9
Bakehouses						26	5
Dairies and cowsheds						330	112
Drainage works						190	195
Dwelling houses (all purposes)						3,298	860
Food premises						243	83
Offensive trades						2	15
Rats and mice destruction						614	699
Refuse collection and disposal						11	31
Schools						3	-
Shops						116	19
Slaughter houses and meat inspection						100	134
Tents, vans, sheds, etc.						117	80
Verminous premises and scabies						7	6
Water supplies						433	166
Workshops, etc.						356	159
Other inspections						878	491
Total						<u>6,773</u>	<u>3,064</u>

NOTICES

PRELIMINARY						Housing	Other
Outstanding 1st January, 1947						111	23
Issued during year						154	241
Complied with during year						166	236
Statutory action necessary						22	9
Outstanding 31st December, 1947						99	28
STATUTORY							
Outstanding 1st January, 1947						47	11
Issued during year						22	9
Outstanding 31st December, 1947						50	18

SUMMARY ACTION

No. of summons issued	5
No. of convictions obtained	5

SHOPS

	Outstanding from previous year	Defects found	Defects remedied	Outstanding on 31/12/47
Sanitary conveniences	-	6	6	-
Temperature	-	-	-	-
Ventilation	-	-	-	-

CAMPING SITES

No. of sites in area for camping purposes during year	10
No. of camping sites for which licences have been issued	9
Estimated maximum number of campers resident in area during summer season	300

REGULATED BUILDINGS

	No. in District	No. of inspections	Action taken	General conditions
Common lodging houses	-	-	-	-
Tents, vans, sheds, etc.	50	197	Summons	-
Canal boats	-	-	-	-
Offensive trades	-	-	-	-

MILK SUPPLY

COWKEEPERS			No. of contraventions		
No. on register	No. of inspections	Outstanding from previous year	Found during year	Remedied during year	Outstanding on 31/12/47
364	291	46	115	121	40
DAIRYMEN OR PURVEYORS OF MILK (other than Cowkeepers)					
			No. of contraventions		
No. on register	No. of inspections	Outstanding from previous year	Found during year	Remedied during year	Outstanding on 31/12/47
151	151	11	60	67	4
Total contraventions		Outstanding from previous year	Found during year	Remedied during year	Outstanding on 31/12/47
Cleansing		9	81	86	4
Structural alterations		34	16	19	31
Utensils		2	13	15	-
Other		12	65	68	9

MILK SAMPLING

Class	No. of samples taken for bacteriological examination	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Designated—Tuberculin tested	-	-
Accredited	-	-
Pasteurised	2	-
Ordinary	83	9
Sterilised	3	2
Heat-treated	-	-

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1936-1946

		No. of licences issued in respect of:					
Tuberculin tested—	Bottling .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	-
	Dealers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	-
	Supplementary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3
Accredited—	Bottling .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	-
	Dealers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	-
	Supplementary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	-
Pasteurised—	Pasteurising plants .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	-
	Dealers (retail) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Supplementary (retail) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4

MEAT AND OTHER FOOD INSPECTION

No. of slaughter houses in the area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
No. of visits during year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
No. of knackers' yards in the area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
No. of visits during year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
No. of licensed slaughtermen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
No. of animals killed for human consumption under licence from the Ministry of Food:—										
Pigs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,461
Sheep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Calves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

FOOD CONDEMNED

The following articles of food were condemned as unfit for human consumption:—

Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18 tins
Fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31 tins
Fish (wet)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 sts.
Fish cakes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 doz.
Meat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41 tins
Meat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5½ lbs.
Meat pies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 lbs.
Sausage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 tins
Sausage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40 lbs.
Bacon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 tins
Bacon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23½ lbs.
Jam and marmalade	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 tins
Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114 tins
Mixed vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137 cases, 190 tins
Peas (dried)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56 lbs.
Soup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 tin
Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25 lbs.
Tea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32½ lbs.
Cheese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 cartons, 26½ lbs.
Butter and margarine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5½ lbs.
Salt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 cartons
Bisto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 carton
Cake and biscuits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22 lbs.
Chocolate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110 bars
Sweets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21½ lbs.
Cooking fats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	½ lb.
Egg powder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42 lbs.
Pickles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13¼ doz.
Cereals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46 pkts., 255 lbs.
Syrup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 tins

HOUSING

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES

Total No. of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,310
Number of inspections made for the purpose	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,181

REMEDY OF DEFECTS—INFORMAL ACTION

No. of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	166
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REMEDY OF DEFECTS—STATUTORY ACTION

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PROCEEDINGS UNDER SEC. 9, 10 AND 16 OF THE HOUSING ACTS, 1936

No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	-
No. of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) by owners	-
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	-

PROCEEDINGS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	19
No. of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) by owners	17
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	-

PROCEEDINGS UNDER SEC. 11 AND 13 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1936

No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	2
No. of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Order	2

PROCEEDINGS UNDER SEC. 12 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1936

No. of separate tenements in which respect Closing Orders were made	-
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OVERCROWDING

No. of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	32
No. of families dwelling therein	34
No. of persons dwelling therein	204
No. of cases of overcrowding reported during year	8
No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during year	4
No. of persons concerned in such cases	21

ICE CREAM

There are 14 manufacturers of ice cream and 17 vendors in the district, but in addition large quantities are sold from motor vehicles operating from outside the district.

All manufacturers are now turning over to the complete cold mix method of making ice cream as their small allocation of ingredients does not make the installation of expensive plans for heat-treatment worth while.

The results of the samples of ice cream taken were as follows:—

Grade 1	6
Grade 2	13
Grade 3	6
Grade 4	10

Grade 3 samples are bacteriologically very unsatisfactory.

RODENT CONTROL

The number of rats found in private dwelling houses in the district was very small and this may possibly be explained by the continued treatment of the sewers, sewage farms and refuse tips.

Further treatments of the sewers were undertaken by the Department during the year and all the manholes in the sewers were treated after rebaiting with zinc phosphide and sausage rusk.

Number of manholes baited	1,500
Estimated number of rats killed	930

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

I. B. LAWRENCE,
Medical Officer of Health.

ADAMS BROS. & SHARDLOW LTD.
37 NEWARKE STREET
LEICESTER



