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**Contributors**

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COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
INCLUDING THE REPORT OF THE  
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR,  
FOR THE YEAR 1950.

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AUGUST, 1951.

MUNICIPAL OFFICES,  
COALVILLE.





COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

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August 1951.

Municipal Offices,  
COALVILLE.



URBAN DISTRICT OF COVINGTON

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE MUNICIPALITY

Assistant Officer of Health (1917-1918):

ARTHUR HAMILTON, M.D., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

W. L. WOOD, D.P.H., Inspector of Meat etc. (1917-1918)

W. L. WOOD, D.P.H., M.S.I.A., Inspector of Meat etc. (1918-1919)

Additional Sanitary Inspectors:

W. L. WOOD, D.P.H.

W. L. WOOD, D.P.H., and S. L. B., Inspectors of Meat etc. (Reassigned 3/19/20)

Chief:

W. L. WOOD

Public Health Department,  
Municipal Offices,  
Coalville.

To the Coalville Urban District Council,  
Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health and sanitary condition of the district for the year 1950.

The report follows the instructions contained in Circular 2/50, dated 25.1.50, from the Ministry of Health.

In June, Mr. B.Greenwood, the then Chief Sanitary Inspector, died. This was a great loss to your Authority and to this Department. Mr. Greenwood, a member of your staff since 1921, was a man of the utmost integrity who always performed his duties without fear or favour, who was held in high esteem not only by his colleagues here but throughout the County, and whose effect on the welfare of the inhabitants of the District will, in many ways, be permanent.

He was succeeded in October by Mr. H.Hunter, who came to your service from the Borough of Ashton-under-Lyne. I am confident that he will prove a worthy successor, and that he, in his turn, will have many worthwhile contributions to make to the general well-being of the District. Much of this Report is to be attributed to him and is an evidence of the quick grasp he has been able to take of the circumstances existing.

During the period which elapsed between the death of Mr. Greenwood and the coming of Mr. Hunter, Mr. Shutes and Mr. Moore, your Additional Sanitary Inspectors, very satisfactorily performed all that was required of them. I can assure you that in all matters, I have had loyal and faithful service from every member of my Department.

I wish to thank the Surveyor and Water Engineer for information supplied respecting public water supplies, sewerage, and public cleansing, and for co-operation in many ways.

And I would once again thank you, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council, for the invariable consideration and courtesy extended to me personally.

I have the honour to remain,

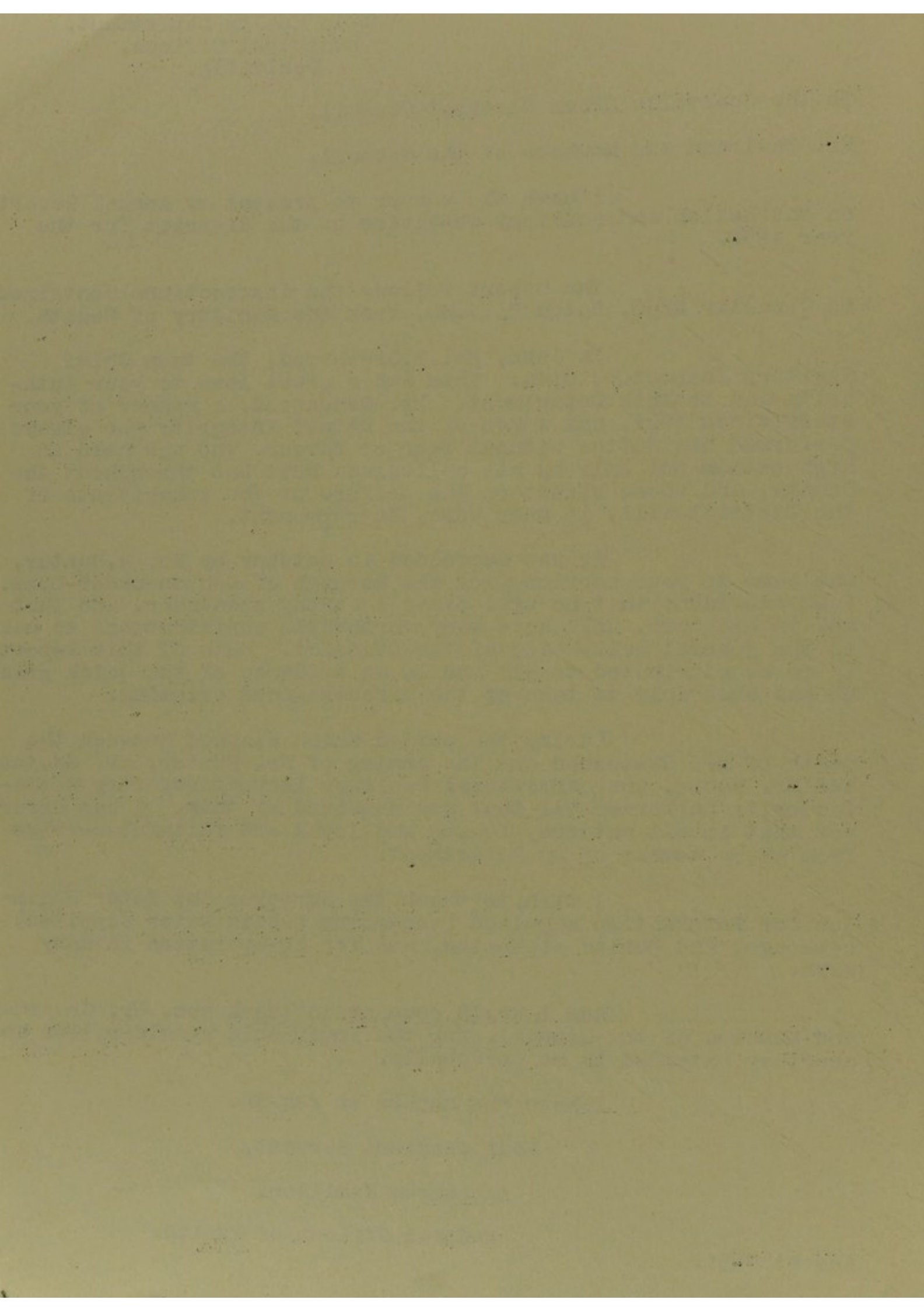
Your obedient Servant,

Andrew Hamilton,

Medical Officer of Health.

August 1951.







## SECTION A.

### STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

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Area (in acres)	6,453.
Population. (1931 census).	21,880.
Population. (est. middle 1950).	25,720.
Number of inhabited houses (end 1950).	7,063.
Rateable value.	£112,605.
Product of 1d rate.	£431.

### VITAL STATISTICS.

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#### Live Births.

	M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate.	181	217	398
Illegitimate.	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>
	185	224	409

Birth Rate per 1000 estimated population mid. 1950 - 15.9

#### Still Births.

	M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate.	5	8	13
Illegitimate.	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	5	8	13

Still Birth Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births 30.8

#### Deaths.

	M.	F.	Total.
	164	122	286

Death Rate per 1000 estimated population mid. 1950 - 10.8

#### Maternal Mortality.

Rate per 1000 Total (live and still) births 4.74

#### Death rate of infants under one year of age.

All infants per 1000 live births.	61
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births.	63
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births.	0
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	42
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age).	7.3





## SECTION B.

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

#### Laboratory Services.

Laboratory facilities are available at the Public Health Laboratory, Groby Road, Leicester, and the service was made good use of during the year.

During 1950 the following examinations were carried out for your authority:

Throat and nose swabs	16
Faeces and Urine	38
Sputa	75
Milk	94
Ice-cream	35
Water	44
Miscellaneous	3

The County Laboratory closed down on the 31st March, 1950 and for a period during the year some examinations were carried out by a private analyst and bacteriologist.

## SECTION C.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

#### 1. WATER SUPPLY.

The public water supply for the area is obtained from the new red sandstone measures overlying the coal measures, water being pumped from boreholes and pit shafts sunk into and through these measures respectively. These public supplies are situated at Broom Leys Pumping Station, Holly Hayes Pumping Station, Whitwick Colliery and Ellistown Colliery, and all water from these sources is chlorinated, the Ellistown and Whitwick Colliery supplies also being filtered.

The average daily output from these sources during the year was:

Broom Leys	...	...	...	245,000 galls.
Holly Hayes	...	...	...	109,000 galls.
Whitwick & Ellistown Collieries	...	...	...	433,000 galls.



# GENERAL EXAMINATION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

## Background

The purpose of this examination was to determine the health status of the population in the area, to identify the health problems, and to determine the health services available to the population.

During 1960 the following examinations were carried out for the purpose:

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10	General and physical
10	General and physical
10	General and physical
10	General and physical
10	General and physical
10	General and physical
10	General and physical
10	General and physical
10	General and physical

The results of the examination showed that the health status of the population was generally good, but there were some problems, particularly in the area of nutrition and sanitation.

## Findings

### General Examination of the Area

#### General

The general examination of the area was carried out by a team of health workers. The team found that the health status of the population was generally good, but there were some problems, particularly in the area of nutrition and sanitation. The team also found that the health services available to the population were inadequate.

The following table shows the results of the examination of the area:

10,000	...	...	...
10,000	...	...	...
10,000	...	...	...

No supplies were necessary from the Ashby Rural District Council's Hoo Ash reservoir during the year.

The total quantity of water pumped from the various sources during the year was 287,159,000 gallons, an increase of 9,725,000 gallons over 1949.

35,836,000 gallons were supplied in bulk to Market Bosworth Rural District Council, an increase of 5,023,000 gallons over the 1949 figure.

Daily consumption for the Urban area for all purposes averaged 26.7 gallons per head of the estimated population.

It was necessary to impose restrictions on consumption of water on the 6th October and these restrictions were still in force at the end of the year.

The Council's scheme for the extension and development of the existing supplies was approved by the Ministry of Health in June 1949, but no starting date had been allocated at the close of the year. This scheme involves:

- (a) the full development of the Holly Hayes Pumping Station;
- (b) the construction of a new service reservoir;
- (c) the laying of new rising and distribution mains, and the extension to new areas of the latter; and
- (d) the centralisation of sterilisation plant at Forest Rock reservoir.

The required standard of purity for a public water supply was maintained during 1950. 36 samples of raw (untreated) water and 16 of treated water going into supply were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year, with the following results:

Whitwick Colliery		Ellistown Colliery		Holly Hayes.		Broom Leys Pumping Station		Distribution points in the area.	
Raw.	Treat.	Raw.	Treat.	Raw.	Treat.	Raw.	Treat.		
8-	-	7-	7-	8-	2-	9-	-	6-	
		2+		2+				1+	

4 samples of 'raw' water, one from each of the four sources of supply were examined during the year by the



The Committee on the Administration of the Government of the District of Columbia has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the proposed amendment to the charter of the District of Columbia.

The proposed amendment to the charter of the District of Columbia, which was introduced in the House of Representatives on the 10th inst. and passed by a vote of 219 yeas to 191 nays, is now pending in the Senate.

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Permutit Company Ltd . Chemically the samples were reported as being of satisfactory purity and free from metallic contamination, the degrees of hardness being as follows:

	<u>Broom Leys.</u>	<u>Holly Hayes.</u>	<u>Whitwick C.</u>	<u>Ellistown C.</u>
Before boiling	28	16.8	44.8	41.7
After boiling	8.4	2.4	25.2	23.8

6,819 houses in the area have an internal water supply direct from the public mains, and 100 houses are supplied from standpipes.

108 houses, including some outlying farms, have no water supply from public sources, most of these being outside the range of existing mains.

20 samples of water from private wells were submitted for examination during the year, only 9 of these being reported as of satisfactory quality. The other 11 samples showed the wells concerned to be polluted to a greater or less extent and in all cases notices were served requiring the provision of a wholesome water supply.

3 wells were closed during the year and the 6 houses concerned supplied from the public water mains.

2,660 yards of new water mains were laid during the year to the Greenhill Housing Site.

## 2. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

During the year the pumping station near the Hermitage Road Bridge was put into full operation which together with the 7" rising main referred to in the 1949 report are now bye-passing a length of the main outfall sewer severely affected by mining subsidence.

The re-laying of the Church Lane sewer was completed during the year. This work was necessitated by mining subsidence. In addition the re-laying of the North High Level sewer was commenced in May and the work was still in progress at the close of the year.

The schemes for draining the Battleflat and Melbourne Road areas remain in abeyance, the latter on account of the high cost per house.

During the year the investigations of defects, drainage and re-drainage works have necessitated 350 inspections with 102 re-visits. Many of the defects have been caused by

Experiments conducted during the summer of 1934 were reported as being of considerable interest and value. The results of these experiments are given in the following table.

Experiments conducted during the summer of 1934				
Before boiling	After boiling	Before boiling	After boiling	Before boiling
10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5

The results of these experiments are given in the following table. The results of these experiments are given in the following table.

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### 3. DISCUSSION

During the year the first series of experiments was conducted. The results of these experiments are given in the following table.

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mining subsidence. 27 properties have been connected to the public sewers after the abolition of 10 cesspools.

There are still a number of properties in your district with unsatisfactory drainage facilities. In the majority of cases however there is no public sewer available and it would appear an uneconomical proposition to provide one. In such cases steps are being taken to improve the existing arrangements by the provision of proper cesspools or small sewage treatment plants where suitable outfalls are available into which the effluents can be passed.

### 3. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The closet accommodation in the Urban area at the end of 1950 was as follows:

- 7690 - water closets.
- 122 - privies in sewered areas.
- 36 - privies in areas at present unsewered.
- 74 - pails in sewered areas.
- 125 - pails in areas at present unsewered.
- 66 - middens in sewered areas.
- 22 - middens in areas at present unsewered.
- 10 - dry ashpits.
- 4 - chemical closets in sewered areas.
- 8 - chemical closets in areas at present unsewered.

Progress towards the complete abolition of privies etc. is still alarmingly slow and towards the end of the year the Council had under consideration the question of making a financial contribution towards the cost of this work. It is hoped that should such a scheme come to fruition, we shall soon see every house in the sewered areas of the town on the water carriage system. One appreciates the very high cost of conversions at this time with a consequent increase in the difficulty one experiences in trying to persuade owners to put such work in hand.

During the year 21 privies, 28 pails and 1 chemical closet were replaced by 57 water closets and 178 additional water closets provided for houses, shops, etc. In addition 2 pail closets were provided in substitution for 2 privies where no sewer was available.

### 4. PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE.

Public cleansing and scavenging are under the control of your Surveyor, these services being provided for the whole of the area. 6 motor refuse collection vehicles are employed for this purpose.





A weekly collection of house refuse has been maintained during 1950 with a regular collection of nightsoil - weekly for pail closets and every 4 weeks for middens. Refuse is disposed of by "controlled" tipping, the tips being situated at Hugglescote, Whitwick and Ashby Road, Coalville.

The collection of waste paper and salvage is carried out as part of the cleansing service but separately from refuse collection, and special collections are made from shops, factories, etc., as necessary.

The collection and disposal of trade refuse is also carried out by your Council. In the cases of properties with a rateable value of £75 or under, 1 free bin is allowed per week, and for properties over £75 rateable value, 2 free bins per week. All additional bins are charged at 2d each, quantities in excess being charged on a "cost plus" basis.

Applications for cesspool cleansing services are referred to a neighbouring Authority for the use - on a direct re-chargeable basis - of their Gulley & Cesspool Emptier.

The amount of refuse collected and disposed of during the year was:

Dustbin refuse	...	...	15,492 tons
Dry ashpit refuse & ashes in bulk			8 "
Midden and pail refuse	...		1,371 "
Market refuse	...		106 "

and the numbers of the various refuse receptacles in use at the end of 1950 were:

Dustbins	-	7,689
Dry ashpits		10
Middens	-	88

## 5. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The particulars given below are for all purposes, including those given elsewhere in this report, with the exception of rodent extermination.

Total number of complaints received - 229

"	notices served:	
	(a) formal	43
	(b) informal	256
"	notices complied with:	
	(a) formal	53
	(b) informal	103



A weekly collection of refuse has been maintained during 1950 with a regular collection of refuse for all classes and every 5 weeks for animals. Refuse is disposed of by incineration. The tips being situated at Highgate, White and Ashby Road, Coventry.

The collection of waste paper and rags is carried out as part of the refuse service but separate from refuse collection, and special collections are made from shops, factories, etc., as necessary.

The collection and disposal of liquid refuse is also carried out by your Council. In the case of properties with a refuse value of £10 or more, 1 ton is allowed per week, and for properties over £15 refuse value, 2 tons per week. All additional tonnage is charged at 25 tons, quantity in excess being charged at a "load" price.

Applications for removal of bulky refuse are referred to a Refuse Committee for the area - on a direct to the Council basis - at their Office & General Refuse.

The amount of refuse collected and disposed of during the year was:

15,432 tons	..	..	..	..	..
" 8	..	..	..	..	..
" 1,374	..	..	..	..	..
" 105	..	..	..	..	..

and the number of the various refuse receptacles in use at the end of 1950 were:

..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..

## 5. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The Sanitary Inspector visits houses and farms all over the district twice a year in this report, with the exception of Robert's Farm.

Total number of complaints received - 239

..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..

Inspections in connection with:-

Re-visits

Dwelling Houses	1105	1161
Verminous and dirty houses	21	15
Water supplies	53	11
Drainage works	350	102
Tents, Vans and Sheds	37	10
Factories	72	12
Smoke observation	8	1
Outworkers	307	-
Slaughterhouses	22	-
Shops	346	34
Fried Fish Shops	34	6
Bakehouses	15	1
Other Food premises	446	38
Meat and other Foods	838	-
Dairies	79	5
Keeping of animals	72	10
Refuse collection and disposal	10	5
+Rodent control	19	1
Schools	4	-
Miscellaneous	369	21
<hr/>		
TOTAL	4207	1433
<hr/>		

+ Full-time rodent operator employed whose inspections and visits are not included in this report.

Additional work was carried out as under:-

Houses disinfected	43
Lots of bedding etc. disinfected	11
Lots of bedding etc. destroyed	3
Houses disinfested	21
Milk samples for T.B. examination	61
Ice-cream samples	34
Water samples by Sanitary Inspector	20
Houses measured (Housing Act	3
Milk Samples (Methylene Blue and/or Phosphatase test)	124
Building Licences issued	30

The number of notices served during the year, together with figures showing the number complied with, are given in the following tables.

PRELIMINARY

	Housing	Others
Outstanding on 1st January	45	101
Issued during year	74	182
Complied with during year	33	70
Statutory action necessary	13	30
Outstanding on 31st December	73	183



1871	1872	1873
10	10	10
11	11	11
12	12	12
13	13	13
14	14	14
15	15	15
16	16	16
17	17	17
18	18	18
19	19	19
20	20	20
21	21	21
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1871	1872	1873
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## STATUTORY

	Housing	Others
Outstanding on 1st January	43	20
Issued during year	13	30
Complied with during year	27	26
Outstanding on 31st December	29	23

Considerable difficulty is still being experienced with most owners in persuading them to carry out repairs. The ever increasing cost of this work and the "freezing" of rents have aggravated the problem even more. Only in a few cases have we found owners ready to carry out repairs without our having to have recourse to much cajoling and threatening. We have at all times been very willing to discuss with owners the question of repairs and have found that this personal contact often shows more satisfactory results than the use of our statutory powers.

It would appear that the only real solution to this problem is a scheme whereby owners are allowed to increase rents provided they can satisfy the local authority that their property is in all respects fit for human habitation. This would at least be an incentive to owners to make their properties fit.

### Regulated Buildings.

#### (a) Common Lodging Houses.

There are two of these, both situated at the City of Dan, Whitwick, both accommodating male lodgers only, and both in the same ownership. They have a total capacity of 34 beds, the lodgers now being mainly "regulars" and employed at local factories, mines and farms. There are very few casuals.

Both houses are very old, poorly adapted for their present use (having originally been dwelling houses) and in only fair condition structurally. They are situated in an area which is ripe for clearance, and if progress in this direction is possible in the near future, some consideration will have to be given to the provision of alternative accommodation for these "lodgers". Whether this will best be done by private ownership or whether provision should be made by the local authority will be a matter primarily for your decision and may well be considered in future housing proposals.

7997 "lodger nights" were recorded during the year, an average of 21.9 lodgers per night, all males of full age. The figure for 1949 was 8595. There were no cases of infectious disease reported during the year at either house.





(b) Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.

There are no camping sites, in the generally accepted sense of the term, in the area, the only sites licensed being used for single vans or sheds for permanent or semi-permanent occupation.

Camping on unlicensed and completely unsuitable sites has again occurred during the year and vigilance is necessary to enable us to deal with offenders before serious nuisance is caused. These offenders are generally hawkers. The difficulties of control in these cases are increased by the absence of any suitable licensed site in the area to which all these van owners could be directed, and a recommendation has been made to you that a local-authority-owned site should be provided for this purpose.

During the year 8 vans or sheds have been occupied with 5 still remaining tenanted at the end of the year. Generally speaking they have been maintained in fair condition.

37 inspections with 10 re-visits were made during 1950.

(c) Offensive Trades.

There are no offensive trades in the area.

(d) Houses let in lodgings.

(e) Canal Boats.

} - There are none of these in the area.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are no privately owned swimming baths or pools in the area for public use. The Council's swimming baths were open to the public from 22nd April to 30th September, 1950.

Daily tests of the water for chlorine residual and alkalinity were made, and bacteriological examinations were satisfactory.

Schools.

The sanitary condition of the schools in the area is generally satisfactory, with the exception of those few cases where the school buildings themselves are of unsatisfactory type and construction and which are to be dealt with under the new educational scheme.

One school at Standard Hill still has conservancy type closet accommodation.





It was not necessary to resort to school closure on account of infectious disease during the year, nor was school disinfection necessary.

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.

The undermentioned tables are similar to those supplied to the Ministry of Labour and National Service and give details of inspection of factories and of defects found.

TABLE 1.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Prosecutions
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	26	22	2	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	86	54	3	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises).	10	8	-	-
Total	112	84	5	-





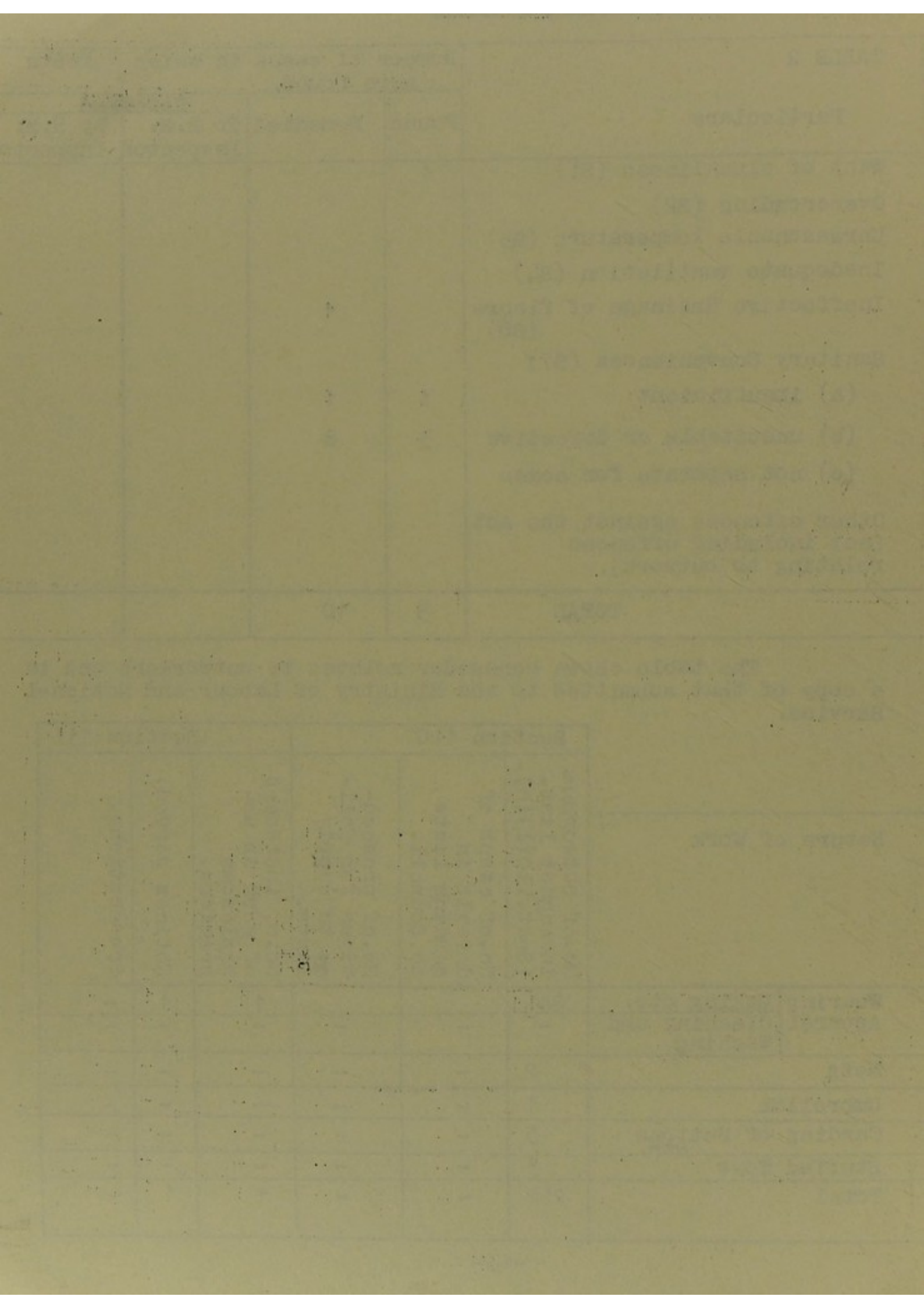
# CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

TABLE 2 Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found.			
	Found	Remedied	Referred	
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness (S1)	1			
Overcrowding (S2)				
Unreasonable temperature (S3)				
Inadequate ventilation (S4)				
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)		1		
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)				
(a) insufficient	1	1		
(b) unsuitable or defective	3	8		
(c) not separate for sexes				
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork).				
TOTAL	5	10		

The table shown hereunder relates to outworkers and is a copy of that submitted to the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Nature of Work		Section 110			Section 111		
		No. of Outworkers in August list. (Sect. 110(1)(c)).	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council.	No. of prosecutions for failures to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
Wearing Apparel	Making etc.	241			1	1	-
	Cleaning and Washing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nets		2	-	-	-	-	-
Umbrellas		1	-	-	-	-	-
Carding of Buttons etc.		5	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed Toys		3	-	-	-	-	-
Total		252	-	-	1	1	-







The amount of homework given out by factories is fairly considerable, due primarily to the shortage of full-time labour at the factories themselves. Most of the outwork carried out in this area is received from factories outside the Urban area and consists mainly of machine and hand knitting of gloves and hosiery, linking, the repair and finishing of hosiery, and making (by hand) of infant's wear.

Two cases of infectious disease occurred during the year in the homes of outworkers. Completed articles and unused materials were taken away, disinfected and returned to the factories. The outworkers and factory owners were informed that no more outwork should be done at the premises concerned until they were disinfected.

307 visits of inspection were made to outworkers' homes during the year.

#### Keeping of Animals.

The wartime position as regards to relaxation of byelaws respecting domestic pig-keeping is still maintained, and this important aspect of domestic economy shows no sign of waning interest, although the "tightening-up" of the Ministry of Food's regulations as to licences to slaughter has apparently had some effect in some directions.

A large number of the structures are unsuitable for permanent use although many improvements are being obtained even in these. For new buildings of a permanent character owners are required to submit plans and are requested to comply with all the requirements which would have been compulsory under the Byelaws.

72 inspections of pigstys and stables were made during the year with 10 re-visits.

#### Rodent Destruction.

A full-time rodent operator is employed by your Authority under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, and the district is systematically inspected for infestations. No charge is made for dealing with infestations arising at private dwelling houses, but in the case of business premises a charge of 3/6d per hour is made to cover labour and all materials used. Annual contracts, of varying amounts, were in operation during the year with 11 industrial concerns in the area, the service given being a minimum of four complete maintenance treatments annually.

Your Authority's sewage farms, refuse tips and Highways Depot, and the banks of streams and brook-courses in the area receive regular attention. Sewer treatments were carried out in March and September.







## SECTION D.

### HOUSING.

Housing inspections have again been confined largely to repair items of urgency and to the maintenance of weatherproof conditions, although it has been possible to commence more extensive repairs and re-conditioning in a number of cases. 180 houses were inspected for defects during the year under the Public Health and Housing Acts, and 1,119 re-visits to these houses, and to some recorded previously, were made. This latter figure reflects the reluctance of many owners to commence repairs, the time "lag" involved and the increased visits necessary.

Of the houses inspected 2 were found to be unfit for habitation and were recorded for future action. 158 houses were found to be "not in all respects fit for habitation" and needing repair or re-conditioning.

97 houses were repaired as a result of informal action only and 57 after the service of statutory notices. In addition one house was repaired by your Authority in default of the owner.

In view of the acute housing shortage your Council have been reluctant to deal with houses not capable of repair at reasonable expense. There are a number of properties in your area which have outlived their useful life and are in such a state as to be incapable of repair at reasonable expense. Your officers would be failing in their duty if they did not bring them to your notice for action under Sections 11 to 13 of the Housing Act, 1936. In a few cases it is impossible to extend the life of these houses by emergency repairs, and in any case one feels that it is uneconomical to fritter away building materials and labour on such properties. It is to say the least of it difficult enough to persuade owners to repair good class property, it is well nigh impossible to persuade owners to spend a single penny on this type of house.

During the year 4 demolition orders were made and undertakings in respect of 20 houses accepted from owners that they would not re-let on vacation. Six tenants were re-housed by your Authority from houses subject to Orders or undertakings and 5 houses were demolished.

At the end of the year 29 houses were on our records as being overcrowded. As has been said in previous reports this is not a true indication of the actual position for no complete survey has been carried out since 1937.

During the year 2 new cases of overcrowding were discovered and 2 cases relieved. The 29 houses still overcrowded accommodate 45 families and 261 persons.



CHAPTER I

The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the history of the subject. It begins with a brief account of the early attempts to explain the phenomena of life, and then proceeds to a more detailed consideration of the various theories which have been advanced from time to time. The author's object is to show how far we have advanced in our knowledge of the subject, and to point out the difficulties which still remain to be solved.

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In view of the fact that the subject is so general, it is not possible to give a complete account of all the theories which have been advanced. The author has therefore selected those theories which are most important, and which have been most widely discussed. He begins with a brief account of the early attempts to explain the phenomena of life, and then proceeds to a more detailed consideration of the various theories which have been advanced from time to time. The author's object is to show how far we have advanced in our knowledge of the subject, and to point out the difficulties which still remain to be solved.

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16 houses were in use during the year under requisitioning powers for housing families inadequately housed, a reduction of two on the previous year.

At the end of 1950 the number of applicants for Council houses stood at 829 an increase of 144 on the previous year.

At the close of the year 336 post-war houses had been completed by your Authority (including 50 pre-fabricated houses by the Ministry of Works) 48 by the East Midlands Housing Association and 130 by private enterprise.

## SECTION E.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

#### (a) Milk Supply.

The table below shows the number of dairies and distributors registered at 31st December, 1950 and the number of inspections made:-

#### DAIRIES (other than dairy farms) and DISTRIBUTORS.

##### (Section 8 Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949)

	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Contraventions.		
			Found	Remedied	Outstanding on 31st Dec.
Dairies	14	84	-	1	-
Distributors	30	96	1	1	-

This is the first full year since the transfer of functions to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries relative to dairy farms. No longer can we enjoy that co-operation, built up over many years, with the farmers in our area. Only time will tell whether this transfer will be instrumental in improving the nation's milk supply.

Our activities are now therefore confined in the direction of ensuring that milk is distributed and handled in a satisfactory manner. Regular inspections have been made of the dairies in the town and 96 visits paid in respect of registered distributors.

The majority of the premises used for the storage or handling of milk are satisfactory but one or two leave much to be desired. It would appear that some of these bottlers and distributors are not fully aware of the implications of the Milk Regulations relative to pasteurised milk.





These regulations make it quite clear that after the 1st October, 1954, milk which is pasteurised must be bottled on the premises at which it is pasteurised. Thus the practice of obtaining milk in bulk from the pasteurising establishments and filling it into bottles on locally registered premises will of necessity come to an end. In addition more milk producers are now selling their products to the larger pasteurising establishments leaving less raw milk for sale to the local dairymen. One can foresee in the not too distant future that local distributors, who are at present bottling milk, will be unable to obtain bulk milk for this purpose. It would appear that their only remedy for this state of affairs is the provision of heat treatment facilities on their own premises or alternatively that they should form themselves into a local co-operative dairy organisation with central premises for this purpose.

There is one licensed pasteurising establishment in your area and the premises have at all times been maintained in a satisfactory condition.

Sampling of milk for bacteriological examination has again played its part in the activities of the department.

The following table shows the result of these samples.

Designation.	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin Tested	6	5	1
Tuberculin Tested (pasteurised)	6	6	
Pasteurised	66	65	1
Sterilised	10	10	
Ordinary	36	33	3

Of the 124 samples examined it will be seen that only 5 were unsatisfactory.

In the case of the two designated samples these were reported to the licensing authorities concerned and repeat samples showed them to be back to standard.

The three ordinary milks for which we received adverse reports were brought to the notice of the milk Production Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and due to his efforts at the farms in question the milks are now up to the requisite standard.





During the year 61 samples of milk were submitted for biological examination and in all cases these were reported to be negative. This a highly satisfactory state of affairs and one sincerely hopes that the position will be maintained in future years.

The following licences to deal in designated milks were issued during the year:

<u>Dealers Licences.</u>		<u>Supplementary Licences.</u>	
Pasteurised	10	Pasteurised	1
Sterilised	8	Tuberculin Tested	3
Tuberculin Tested	10		

(b) Meat and other Foods.

All animals slaughtered for sale for human consumption continue to be dealt with at the Ministry of Food slaughterhouse in your area. This slaughterhouse caters for a population of almost 65,000 contained in the Urban Districts of Ashby, Ashby Woulds, Shepshed and Coalville, and the Rural Districts of Ashby and Castle Donington and your inspectors are responsible entirely for the inspection of all the animals slaughtered therein. This entails work outside normal office hours, and at holiday periods, and I must pay tribute to those members of the staff who have unselfishly given of their own time to the carrying out of this work. Only by such co-operation from the staff of the department were we able to ensure that all animals were inspected after slaughter.

As will be seen from the following tables 2,788 more animals were examined in 1950 than in 1949.

Regional Slaughterhouses in area	1
Animals slaughtered therein	16515
Animals examined therein	16515
Animals slaughtered elsewhere	491
Animals examined elsewhere	491
Inspections of meat at time of slaughter	789
Knackers yards in the area.	NIL.



During the year 1911, the following is a list of the persons who have been admitted to the membership of the Society, and the names of those who have been expelled from the same.

The following is a list of the persons who have been admitted to the membership of the Society during the year 1911.

Name		Address	
Mr. J. H. Smith	123 Main St.	Mr. J. H. Smith	123 Main St.
Mr. J. H. Smith	123 Main St.	Mr. J. H. Smith	123 Main St.

The following is a list of the persons who have been expelled from the membership of the Society during the year 1911.

As will be seen from the following table, the number of persons who have been expelled from the membership of the Society during the year 1911 is 10.

Name		Address	
Mr. J. H. Smith	123 Main St.	Mr. J. H. Smith	123 Main St.
Mr. J. H. Smith	123 Main St.	Mr. J. H. Smith	123 Main St.

Details of carcasses inspected, and condemnations.

	Cattle excl. cows	Cows	Calves	Lambs & Sheep	Pigs	Total
Number killed.	2441	1560	1666	10082	1257	17006
Number inspected	2441	1560	1666	10082	1257	17006
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis</u>						Total weight in lbs.
Whole carcasses condemned	10	13	11	28	10	15852
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	1174	1088	5	1800	128	40925
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis.	52.8%	70.5%	0.96%	18.1%	10.9%	
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	14	63	1		5	46129
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	470	705			79	39706
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	19.8%	49.2%	0.06%		6.6%	
<u>Condemned for reasons other than disease.</u>						
Whole carcasses cond.		1	14	7		1723
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	27	39		22	26	2221
Percentage of the number inspected parts of which condemned for other courses.	1.1%	2.5%	0.84%	0.28%	2.6%	







From this table one ascertains that 146,556-lbs of meat and offals were condemned during the year. (65-tons 8-cwts. 2-qrs. 4-lbs). A truly alarming total! An increase of 58,766-lbs on the previous year which may to some extent be due to the increase in the number of animals slaughtered. One is relieved to read however that the percentage of animals affected with disease is more or less the same as last year, in point of fact the number of cows found to be affected with tuberculosis has fallen from 53% to 49%.

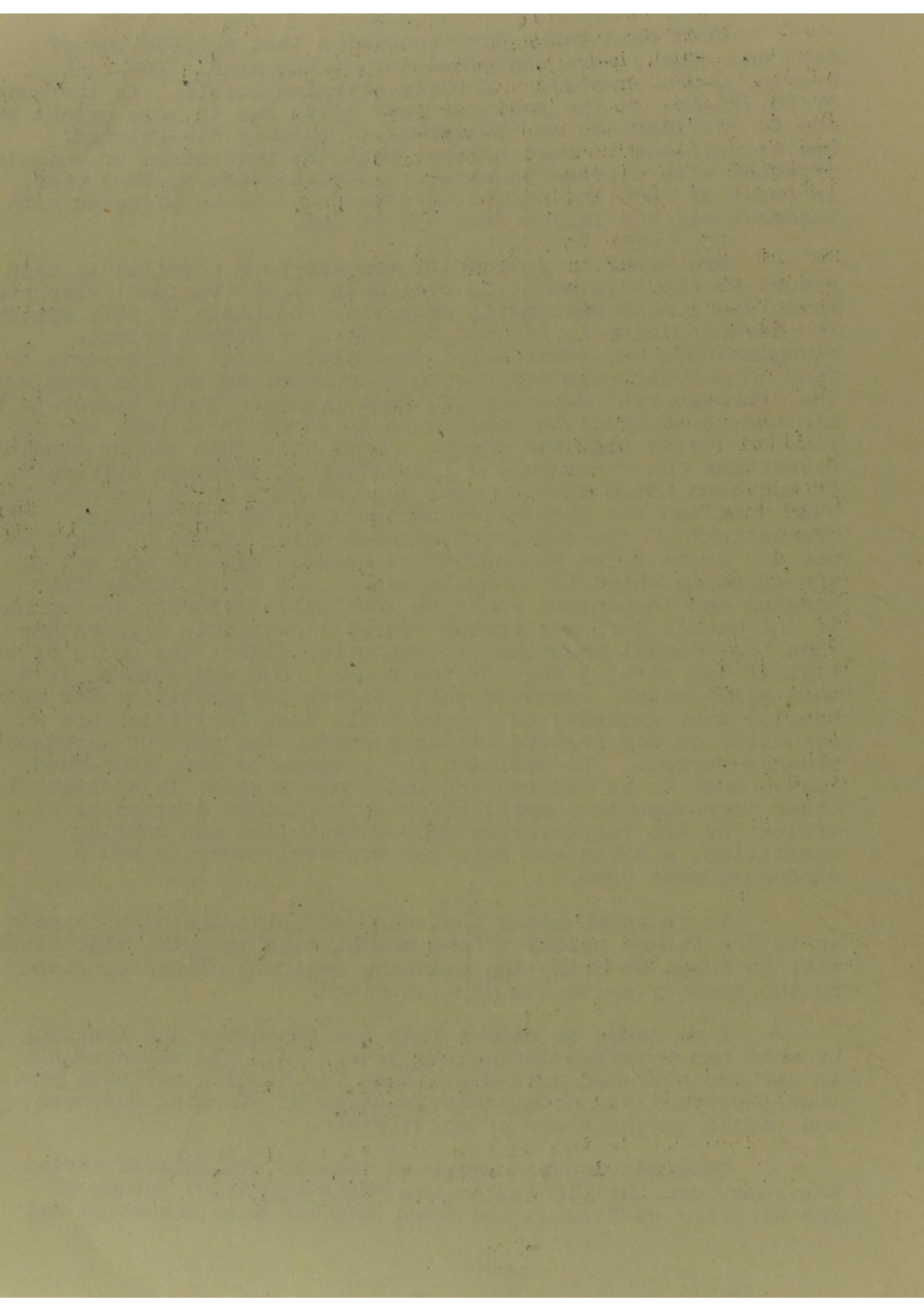
From year to year criticism has been levelled in this report at the accommodation available at the regional slaughterhouse and I must once again draw your attention to this matter. The accommodation is limited to that of a normal private slaughterhouse and lacks those essentials which one expects to find in a public abattoir or on government controlled premises. The "through put" capacity of these premises would appear to be limited as an absolute maximum to 20 carcasses of beef per day plus of course pigs and sheep. Even with this number hanging facilities are strained and inspection of carcasses difficult. It has been noted that on some days as many as 34 carcasses have been hung and the inspection rendered almost impossible. The "yardstick" of the number of animals which should be dealt with per day seems to be the number of hooks available and not of the space in which the animals hang. It would appear that hanging and inspection would be more satisfactorily accomplished if the week's work was spread over the available days rather than the present practice of completing almost the whole of the kill in the first 3 days of the week. One appreciates that this might entail adequate cold storage accommodation for meat hanging over weekends but there again such facilities are an essential at any premises which go under the name of a regional slaughterhouse. In addition the storage of meat condemned leaves much to be desired and one could suggest in addition to other improvements a small block of buildings containing an office for the inspector on duty with toilet and washing facilities, a detention room for doubtful carcasses and a condemned meat room.

It is to be hoped that when official decision is made as to the future policy of the slaughtering industry that steps will be taken to bring the existing regional slaughterhouses in the country up to a modern standard.

I am happy to report that the transport and handling of meat has improved during the year. All the vehicles now in use are provided with facilities for hanging carcasses etc., thus obviating the abominable practice of stacking carcasses and offals on the floor of the vehicle.

Included in the number of animals slaughtered during the year were 491 pigs under the "Self-supplier" scheme of the Ministry of Food. All these animals were inspected and







owners agreed in all cases to surrender voluntarily such parts of the carcasses or organs as were found to be unfit for human consumption. In a number of cases the animals were slaughtered in back yards or in close proximity to houses under conditions which left a lot to be desired. At the close of the year I was in contact with the local officers of the Ministry of Food in the hope that in future years as much as possible of this slaughtering could be carried out in licensed slaughterhouses.

In addition to the Regional slaughterhouse 10 privately owned slaughterhouses were licensed by your Authority during the year, these being used only for the slaughter of householders' pigs. All these premises were maintained in a satisfactory manner during 1950.

Under various legislation affecting food shops, stores, food preparation etc. premises, the undermentioned inspections were carried out:-

	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Re-visits</u>
Fried Fish Shops	34	6
Butchers	64	4
Fishmongers	9	1
Grocers	117	19
Greengrocers and fruiterers	31	3
Food manufacturers	17	1
Restaurants and Canteens	34	4
Confectioners	2	1
Bakehouses	15	1
Slaughterhouses	22	-
Licensed premises	14	4
Ice-cream premises	96	-
Market stalls	53	-
Vehicles	96	-
	<u>604</u>	<u>44</u>

17 informal notices were served as a result of these inspections, dealing with repairs, lack of cleanliness, sanitary accommodation, utensils, protection of foodstuffs etc.

The condition of some of these premises leave something to be desired and we are continually striving to have them brought up to date. The majority however are in good condition and one finds that more and more the persons employed therein are willing to co-operate with your inspectors for the more cleanly handling and storage of food. At the close of the year a start had been made in improving the condition of certain of the licensed premises in the town. In many cases there is an entire absence of facilities in the bar for the cleansing of glasses and in a number of cases the sanitary accommodation for the use of customers must receive very early attention. The Department will continue to press for these premises to be





improved and in this connection I would like to pay tribute to the assistance and co-operation of the local Superintendent of Police and the Licensing Bench.

During the above inspections, a considerable amount and variety of foods have been examined at shops and warehouses and a list of the food condemned during the year is given below:

295 Tins Tomatoes	31 Boxes Dates
40 Tins Tomato Juice	1 lb Mincemeat
1 Tin Tomato Puree	4 lb Golden Syrup
20 Tins Soup	2 lb Marmalade
1 Tin Meat & Vegetable	9 lbs Grapefruit Marmalade
65 Tins Beans	6½lbs Jam
39 Tins Peas	1 Tin Pilchards
4 Tins Cabbage	6 Tins Herrings
5 Tins Carrots	17 Tins Sardines
15 Jars Pickled Gherkins	102 Tins Brislings
2 Tins Spaghetti & Meat	2 Tins Grade 1 Salmon
122 Tins Spaghetti in Tomato	2 Tins Grade 2 Salmon
208 Tins Evaporated Milk	7 Tins Grade 3 Salmon
28 Tins Condensed Milk	4 Tins Cod Roe Spread
1 Tin Pineapples	2 Tins Crab Meat
17 Tins Peaches	3 Tins Crawfish
13 Tins Cherries	2 Tins Mussels
148 Tins Plums	4 Stones Cod Fillets
2 Tins Greengages	8 lbs 11oz Bacon
1 Tin Blackberries	19½lbs Pork Sausage
1 Tin Gooseberries	4 lbs Beef Sausage
1 Tin Grapes	13 - 1lb Pork Pies
2 Tins Fruit	22 - ½lb Pork Pies
3 Tins Apples	4 lbs Nougat Bonbons
11 Tins Apple Juice	6 Bottles Horse-radish Sauce
1 Bottle Raspberry Cordial	19 Bottles Salad Cream
85 Packets Pudding Mixture	21 Jars Mayonaise
10 Packets Pastry Mixture	9½lbs Cheese
6 Packets Barley Flour	14 Portions Cream Cheese
1 Packet Sponge Mixture	500½lbs Canned Meat
1 Packet Shredded Wheat	17 lbs Mutton
	418 lbs English Beef
	63 lbs Frozen Beef

(The last 3 Items are in addition to the meat condemned at the slaughterhouse and shown on page 19).





The condemnation of foods of certain types and amounts is notified to the Salvage Division of the Ministry of Food, which deals with the foods thus condemned. This routine applies to all amounts of butter, cheese, lard, margarine, cooking fats, bacon and ham.

In all other cases where it is not considered harmful, condemned food is utilised after cooking by local pig and poultry keepers. Unusable material is buried at the Council's tips.

(c) Ice-cream.

Under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, there were registered at the close of the year 56 premises for the sale of ice-cream and 1 for its manufacture and retailing. No ice-cream was manufactured at these latter premises during the year.

The "Standard code of practice" for these premises, adopted by your Authority in 1947, has been in operation throughout the year and has formed the basis on which all new applicants for registration have been dealt with. The "code" also laid down the official requirements for the construction of vehicles used for the sale of ice-cream, for the equipment to be carried and for the observance of hygienic practices by the vendors.

Generally speaking the majority of the premises and vehicles from which ice-cream is sold are satisfactory and retailers appear to be fully aware of the need for scrupulous cleanliness in the handling of this important article of food.

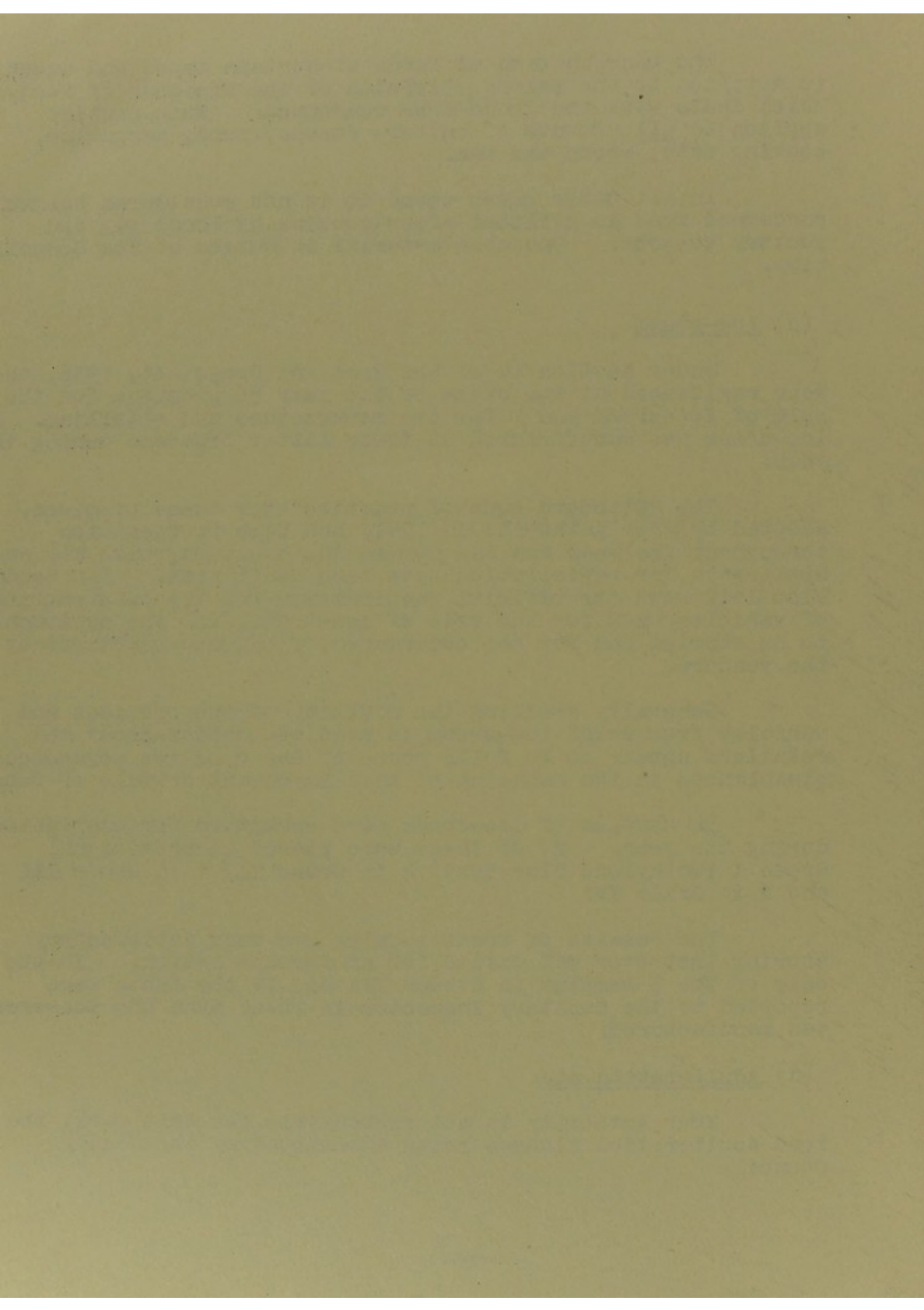
34 samples of ice-cream were submitted for examination during the year. 27 of these were placed in provisional Grade I (Methylene Blue Test) 4 in Grade II, 1 in Grade III and 2 in Grade IV.

The results of these samples are very satisfactory showing that over 91% called for no further action. In the case of the 3 samples in Grades III and IV the facts were reported to the Sanitary Inspector in whose area the ice-cream was manufactured.

(d) Adulteration etc.

Your Authority is not responsible for this work, the food adulteration clauses being administered by the County Council.





(e) Food Poisoning Outbreaks.

Three cases of food poisoning were notified during the year.

In each case the agent causing the outbreak was salm. typhi-murium but in no case were we able to identify the nature of the foodstuff causing the infection. There was no connection between the three cases concerned and they were all of mild severity.

In cases 1 and 2 the duration of the illness was 5 and 7 days respectively but in case No.3 positive specimens of faeces were being examined for 8 weeks.

These outbreaks though mild in character entailed much time being spent by your officers on investigation and control.

National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47.

No action was necessary during the year.





# SECTION F.

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Tables showing the total notifications after correction under age groups, and deaths from infectious diseases.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

Age	Scarlet Fever.		Whooping Cough.		Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic Non-Paralytic				Measles		Diphtheria	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year			10	7					13	23		
1-2			16	15					107	94		
3-4	2	8	21	16					119	108		
5-9	4	7	14	14					149	158		
10-14		2		2					4	4		
15-24	1								1			
25+												
Age un-known									2			
Total	7	17	61	54					395	387		
	24		115						782			

/Notifications cont'd.





Age	Acute Pneumonia		Dysentery		Smallpox		Acute enceph- alitis		Enteric or Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid Fever	Erysipelas		Meningococcal infection		Food Poisoning		Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F
Under 5 years	22	19														2			
5-14	10	6	1																
15-44	7	9	1										1		1	2			
45-64	10	10	1																
65+	4	4										1	3						
Age unknown																			
Total	53	48	3									1	3	1		3			
	101		3									4	1		3	2			

### DEATHS

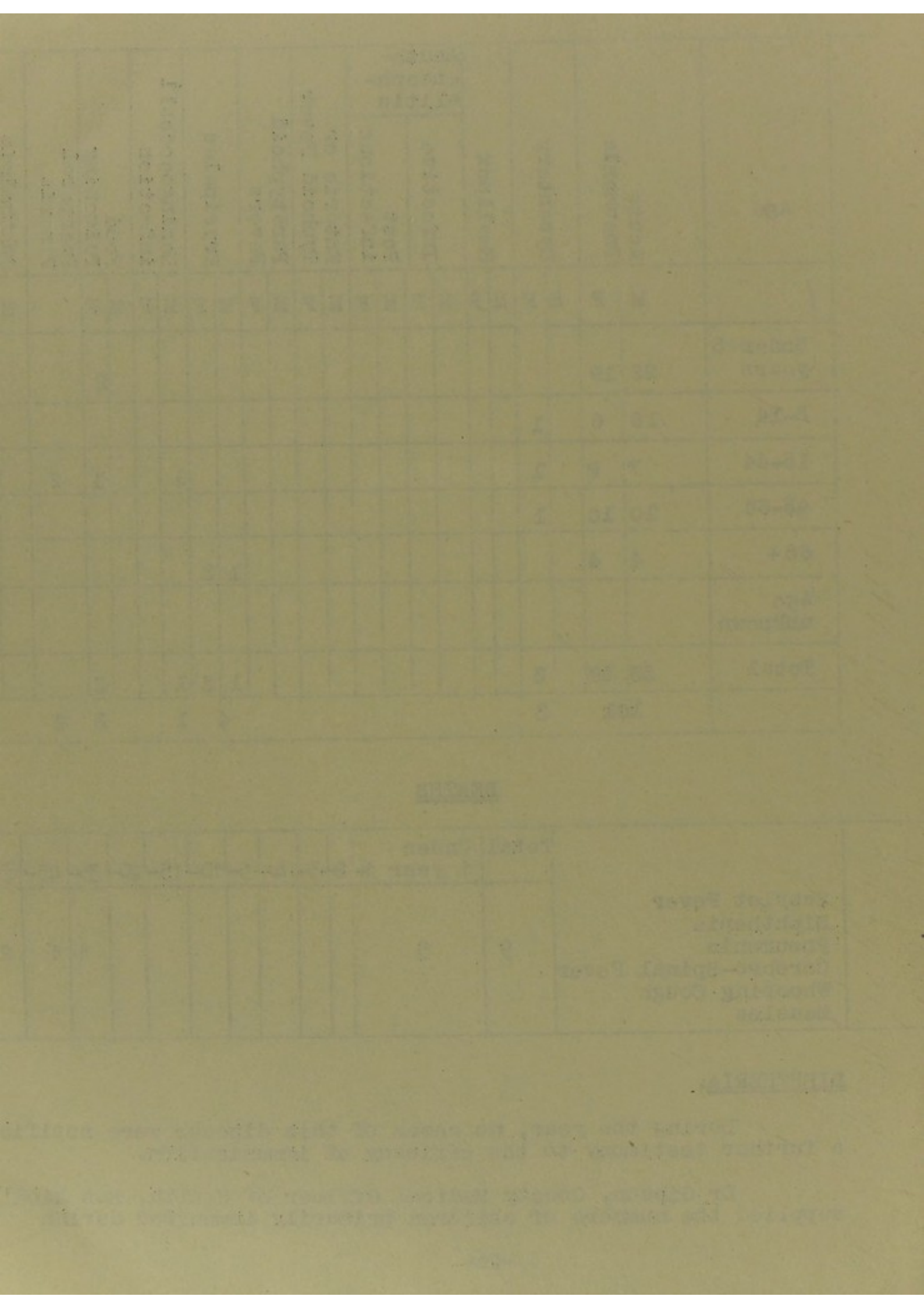
	Total	Under 1 year	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65+
Scarlet Fever												
Diphtheria												
Pneumonia	9	5									1	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever												2
Whooping Cough												
Measles												

### DIPHTHERIA.

During the year, no cases of this disease were notified, a further testimony to the efficacy of immunisation.

Dr Gibson, County Medical Officer of Health, has kindly supplied the numbers of children primarily immunised during





the year, 339 under 5 years, and 27 between 5 and 14 years a total of 366, whilst 169 children received a boosting dose.

The table shows the numbers immunised during the past six years:

Year	-4.	5-14	Total	Boosters
1945	356	12	368	0
1946	443	16	459	4
1947	469	9	478	16
1948	377	9	386	96
1949	412	9	421	138
1950	339	27	366	169

In 1949, 463 births were registered in the district. Of those babies, 26 were immunised in 1949, and 245 in 1950, which means that, by the end of 1950, 271 of the 463 children born in 1949 had been immunised, or approximately 58%. Whilst this is a fairly satisfactory figure, there is still room for improvement, but it may fairly be said that progress has not been retarded by the change in procedure which followed the inception of the National Health Service Act. Nevertheless, the very satisfactory position with regard to the incidence of diphtheria, and mortality, can only be maintained by the enlightened co-operation of parents, and yet again, I have to stress the importance of their taking advantage of the facilities offered, not only with regard to primary immunisation but also with regard to reinforcing injections, particularly about the beginning of the child's school life. The arrangements made by the County Council Health Department appear to me to be well designed, but they can only have the desired result if co-operation at the periphery is as complete as possible. It would be little short of disaster if the marked success of immunisation in the control of diphtheria should blind parents to the grave dangers of the disease. There is some evidence that the risk exists that that very success may in the near future lead to a gradual worsening in the position, whereas with adequate use of the facilities available diphtheria may be regarded as having lost many of its terrors.





# Tuberculosis.

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis, and all deaths from the disease during the year.

Age	New Cases				Deaths			
	Resp.		Non-Resp.		Resp.		Non-Resp.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 1								
1 - 5	1		1					
5 - 15	1							
15 - 25	2	3				1		
25 - 35	1				2			
35 - 45	2					1		
45 - 55	2				1	2		
55 - 65					1			
65+	1							
TOTAL	10	3	1	-	4	4	-	-



Percentage of new cases of Trichinella, and all cases from the disease during the year.

Age	New Cases				Totals	
	Male	Female	Non-Sex	Age	Male	Female
0 - 1						
1 - 2	1					
2 - 3	1					
3 - 4	2					
4 - 5	1					
5 - 6	1					
6 - 7	1					
7 - 8	1					
8 - 9	1					
9 - 10	1					
10 - 11	1					
11 - 12	1					
12 - 13	1					
13 - 14	1					
14 - 15	1					
15 - 16	1					
16 - 17	1					
17 - 18	1					
18 - 19	1					
19 - 20	1					
20 - 21	1					
21 - 22	1					
22 - 23	1					
23 - 24	1					
24 - 25	1					
25 - 26	1					
26 - 27	1					
27 - 28	1					
28 - 29	1					
29 - 30	1					
30 - 31	1					
31 - 32	1					
32 - 33	1					
33 - 34	1					
34 - 35	1					
35 - 36	1					
36 - 37	1					
37 - 38	1					
38 - 39	1					
39 - 40	1					
40 - 41	1					
41 - 42	1					
42 - 43	1					
43 - 44	1					
44 - 45	1					
45 - 46	1					
46 - 47	1					
47 - 48	1					
48 - 49	1					
49 - 50	1					
50 - 51	1					
51 - 52	1					
52 - 53	1					
53 - 54	1					
54 - 55	1					
55 - 56	1					
56 - 57	1					
57 - 58	1					
58 - 59	1					
59 - 60	1					
60 - 61	1					
61 - 62	1					
62 - 63	1					
63 - 64	1					
64 - 65	1					
65 - 66	1					
66 - 67	1					
67 - 68	1					
68 - 69	1					
69 - 70	1					
70 - 71	1					
71 - 72	1					
72 - 73	1					
73 - 74	1					
74 - 75	1					
75 - 76	1					
76 - 77	1					
77 - 78	1					
78 - 79	1					
79 - 80	1					
80 - 81	1					
81 - 82	1					
82 - 83	1					
83 - 84	1					
84 - 85	1					
85 - 86	1					
86 - 87	1					
87 - 88	1					
88 - 89	1					
89 - 90	1					
90 - 91	1					
91 - 92	1					
92 - 93	1					
93 - 94	1					
94 - 95	1					
95 - 96	1					
96 - 97	1					
97 - 98	1					
98 - 99	1					
99 - 100	1					
TOTAL	100	0	0		100	0

## Infantile Mortality.

During 1950, 25 deaths occurred amongst children under 1 year, giving an infantile mortality rate of 61. This compares very badly with a rate of 39 for 1949, 33 for 1948, 60 for 1947, and 42 for 1946, and with the rate for England and Wales (29.8). And it is to be noted that the death rate per 1,000 live births for enteritis was 7.3 compared with 1.9 for England and Wales.

The following table shows the Ward and sex distribution.

Disease	Cent.		North		N-East		South		S-East		West	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Deformities			3								1	
Gast-Enteritis									2		1	
Prematurity			2		2				2			
Pneumonia					1		1		1			2
Birth Injury											1	
Accident							1					
Other causes			1									2
			3	3	2	3	1	1	3	2	3	4
			6		5		2		5		7	

12 babies died before they were 4 weeks old, 6 from prematurity, 1 from gastro-enteritis, 1 from staphylococcal pneumonia, 1 from broncho-pneumonia, 1 from birth injury, 1 from congenital deformity, and 1 from atelectasis.

It is obvious that apart from congenital deformities (4), the principal causes of death were prematurity (6), pneumonia (5), gastro-enteritis (3), and birth injury (2), all of which causes lend themselves to remedy in some degree. One has frequently drawn attention to the high loss of life from prematurity, and such steps as have become possible in the care of premature infants are to be welcomed. No figures are available with respect to the total number of premature births nor have I any information before me as to the extent to which the available facilities are utilised, so that it is impossible for me to arrive at any conclusion as to the effect such facilities have in this district. It is to be hoped that efficient ante-natal care and adequate use of all the facilities available will lead to a marked improvement in the position. Deaths from the infections, pneumonia and gastro-enteritis, totalled 9. Adequate infant welfare measures, particularly with regard to infant feeding and the general question of prevention of infection, would appear to be the only answer, and this can best be attained by continued and increased efforts at education and instruction, coupled with the desire,



The following table shows the results of the  
 tests conducted on the various samples of  
 the material under consideration. The results  
 are given in the following table:

TABLE I									
RESULTS OF TESTS ON VARIOUS SAMPLES OF MATERIAL									
No. of tests									
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

The results of the tests are given in the following table:

The results of the tests are given in the following table:

Table showing causes of Deaths and  
sex distribution of Deaths in 1950.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total	M.	F.
Tuberculosis, respiratory.	8	4	4
Tuberculosis, other.			
Syphilitic disease.			
Diphtheria.			
Whooping Cough.			
Meningococcal infections.			
Acute Poliomyelitis.			
Measles.			
Other infective and parasitic diseases.	1	1	
Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	7	2	5
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	8	8	
Malignant neoplasm, breast.	6		6
Malignant neoplasm, uterus.			
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	21	17	4
Leukaemia, aleukaemia.	3	3	
Diabetes.	1		1
Vascular lesions of nervous system.	34	16	18
Coronary disease, angina.	23	16	7
Hypertension with heart disease.	9	2	7
Other heart disease.	51	27	24
Other circulatory disease.	9	6	3
Influenza.	1	1	
Pneumonia.	9	4	5
Bronchitis.	15	13	2
Other diseases of respiratory system.	3	2	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.	4	3	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	3	1	2
Nephritis and nephrosis.	1	1	
Hyperplasia of prostate.	2	2	
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	2		2
Congenital malformations.	4	4	
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	55	26	29
Motor vehicle accidents.	1	1	
All other accidents.	3	2	1
Suicide	2	2	
Homicide and operations of war.			
<b>ALL CAUSES</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>122</b>



Total		Percentage of Total		Cases by Cause	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	100	1	100	1	100
2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31	31	31
32	32	32	32	32	32
33	33	33	33	33	33
34	34	34	34	34	34
35	35	35	35	35	35
36	36	36	36	36	36
37	37	37	37	37	37
38	38	38	38	38	38
39	39	39	39	39	39
40	40	40	40	40	40
41	41	41	41	41	41
42	42	42	42	42	42
43	43	43	43	43	43
44	44	44	44	44	44
45	45	45	45	45	45
46	46	46	46	46	46
47	47	47	47	47	47
48	48	48	48	48	48
49	49	49	49	49	49
50	50	50	50	50	50
51	51	51	51	51	51
52	52	52	52	52	52
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62	62	62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63	63	63
64	64	64	64	64	64
65	65	65	65	65	65
66	66	66	66	66	66
67	67	67	67	67	67
68	68	68	68	68	68
69	69	69	69	69	69
70	70	70	70	70	70
71	71	71	71	71	71
72	72	72	72	72	72
73	73	73	73	73	73
74	74	74	74	74	74
75	75	75	75	75	75
76	76	76	76	76	76
77	77	77	77	77	77
78	78	78	78	78	78
79	79	79	79	79	79
80	80	80	80	80	80
81	81	81	81	81	81
82	82	82	82	82	82
83	83	83	83	83	83
84	84	84	84	84	84
85	85	85	85	85	85
86	86	86	86	86	86
87	87	87	87	87	87
88	88	88	88	88	88
89	89	89	89	89	89
90	90	90	90	90	90
91	91	91	91	91	91
92	92	92	92	92	92
93	93	93	93	93	93
94	94	94	94	94	94
95	95	95	95	95	95
96	96	96	96	96	96
97	97	97	97	97	97
98	98	98	98	98	98
99	99	99	99	99	99
100	100	100	100	100	100

which I am sure exists in most parents, to receive and use that instruction to the best of their ability. This is a real problem for the district, but it can only be solved by the co-operation of all concerned, parents and local authorities alike.

Birth rate, Death rate and Analysis of Mortality  
during 1950.

	Rate per 1,000 total pop.		Annual Death Rate per 1000 pop.										Rate per 1,000 live Births	
	LIVE BIRTHS	STILL BIRTHS	ALL CAUSES	ENTERIC FEVER	SMALL POX	MEASLES	SCARLET FEVER	WHOOPING COUGH	DIPHTHERIA	INFLUENZA	ACUTE POLIO	PNEUMONIA	ENTERITIS UNDER 2 YRS.	TOTAL DEATHS UNDER 1 YR.
England & Wales	15.8	.37	11.6	.00				.01	.00	.10	.02	.46	1.9	29.8
Coalville U.D. 1950	15.9	.50	10.8	.00		.00	.00	.00	.00	.03	.00	.35	7.3	61
Coalville U.D. 1949	18.1	.47	11.1	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.04	.04	.00	.43	2.1	39

To make the death rate for Coalville strictly comparable with the rest of the country, the figure given (10.8) should be multiplied by 1.11, the corrected death rate thus being 11.98; and to make the birth rate strictly comparable with the rest of the country, the figure given (15.9) should be multiplied by 1.02, the corrected birth rate thus being 16.21.









