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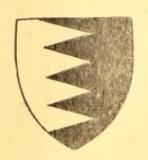
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## Urban District Council





## ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

Chief Sanitary Inspector

for the

Year ended 31st December, 1945

W. D. CRUICKSHANK, M.B., Ch.B. and E. MELSON, M.S.I.A., M.R.San.I.

JOHN BAXTER & SONS, HINCKLEY

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# PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS of the HINCKLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

#### MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

J. H. DONNELL, B.A., M.B., B.C. Retired 30-9-45 W. D. CRUICKSHANK, M.B., Ch.B. Appointed 1-10-45

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICER UNDER THE POOR LAW ACTS AND PUBLIC VACCINATOR:

H. SHIRLAW, M.B., B.Ch.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR:

E. MELSON, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

DEPUTY CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR:

G. G. POPPLEWELL, M.S.I.A. Resigned 31-12-45

#### ADDITIONAL SANITARY INSPECTORS:

H. DEAMER, M.S.I.A.
L. F. WHITMORE, M.S.I.A.
(Resumed following demobilisation 26-1-46)

#### CLERKS:

R. C. LIGGINS (on Naval Service)
MISS T. I. BARROWCLIFFE

RODENT OPERATOR:

T. FITZPATRICK

VACCINATION OFFICER:

G. A. RUDKIN



## ANNUAL REPORT for the Year 1945

To the Chairman and Members of the Hinckley Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the report on the Health and Sanitary conditions of your area for the year 1945.

This report is drawn up broadly on the same lines as those of my predecessor, Dr. J. H. Donnell, and covers the year during which the hostilities of World War II came to an end, and there began the difficult stage of transition back from War to Peace conditions.

Generally speaking the health of the community has been good.

Nutrition.—Despite the dull dietary, I have seen no evidence of serious nutritional deficiency.

Infectious Diseases.—Apart from an increase in the number of measles cases notified, the remaining infectious diseases show a low incidence.

Venereal Disease.—No local statistics are available, but there is no evidence of much venereal disease, and suspected cases willingly go for investigation to the Centre in Leicester.

Scabies.—The Cleansing Centre in London Road (where new cases were treated during the year) is closed down as the premises are required for other purposes, and a new treatment centre will have been opened by the time this report appears.

Mortality Rates.—Both the Infant Mortality Rate (26.1) and the General Death Rate (9.3) are slightly lower, and compare favourably with the average figure given in the Registrar General's Report for communities of about the same size as Hinckley, viz., 43 and 12.3 respectively.

STATISTICS	OF	THE	AREA	
Area (acres)				11,882
Registrar-General's estimate of				34,400
Number of inhabited houses	acco	rding to	o the rate	
books				10,740
Rateable value				£190,929
Sum represented by a penny	rate			£768
VITAL	STAT	FISTIC	CS	
E	BIRTHS			
	Mal	e	Female	Total
Live Births	352		336	688
Legitimate		;	289	602
Illegitimate	39		47	
This represents a birth ra	ite of	20 per 1	,000 of the	estimated
resident population.			** 1	273 . 1
control back and a			Female	
Still Births			8	21
Legitimate	1.	L	7	18 3
Illegitimate	100 444	1 /1:	and still bis	COST CONTRACTOR
Rate (still births) per 1,0			and stin on	ths) 20.0.
_	DEATHS		/III 1	
Male I				
173	150	£ 0.2 n	or 1,000 of	estimated
This represents a death	rate c	от э.э р	er 1,000 or	estimated
resident population.  Deaths from puerperal of	2011505	(Headi	nos 29 and	30 of the
Registrar General's short lis	t).	(IIcacii	1163 20 11111	00 01 4.10
No. 29 Puerperal sepsis		0	Rate per	1,000 total
No. 30 Other puerperal ca	uses .	1	live bir	rths 1.4
Death rate of infants u	nder o			
All infants per 1,000 live bi	irths			26.1
Legitimate infants per 1,000	) legiti	mate li	ve births	23.2
Illegitimate infants per 1,00	0 illeg	itimate	live births	40.5
Deaths from Cancer	(al	ages)		47
Measles				0
Whooping com	rh.			0
,, Diarrhœa (und	er 2	years of	age)	0
GENERAL PROVISION	US O	F HE	ALTH S	ERVICES
FOR	THE	AREA	A	
1. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS	OF T	HE AUT	HORITY	
(See begin	nning	of Rep	ort)	
2. LABORATORY FACILITIES				
The following examinat	ions fi	om the	area were	carried out
at the County Laboratory.	Leices	ter:		
Sputa for T B				223
Milk examinations (bac	teriolo	gical)	17.1	. 207

Swabs for diphtheria		 	101
Urine (general and bacteriological	)	 	24
Milk for Phosphatase Test		 	23
Urine for T.B		 	18
Sewage and Water Analyses		 	16
Blood for Wassermann Test		 	5
Milk for Fat Content		 	2
Films for Gonococci		 	1
Miscellaneous		 	2
			622

## 3. PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Diphtheria Immunisation. The percentage of children immunised based on the figures supplied by the Registrar General for the respective age groups at mid-1945 was as follows:

Under 5 years of	age		 64.87
Over 5 years but	under 15	years of age	 82.59

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1945

Disease		Tot	al cases notified.	Total deaths
Scarlet Fever		 	54	0
Diphtheria		 	46	1
Pneumonia		 	36	10
C.S.F		 	7	0
Puerperal Pyre	xia	 	3	0
Whooping Cou	gh	 	89	0
Measles		 	458	0
Erysipelas		 	6	0
Acute Poliomy	elitis	 	1	0

#### AGE GROUPS AND SEX

Age		Scarl	et Fever	Dip	htheria	Pne	umonia	Erys	sipelas	C.5	S.F.
		M	F	M	$\mathbf{F}$	M	F	M	F	M	F
0			1	-	-	-	2		_	-	770
1		3	2	3		1	I		_		-
3		4	5	5		2		-	_		4 Y
5		14	12	10	7	2	I	-		т	
10		3	4	4	2	I	_	I	_		
15			I	2	6	3	2	_			1
25 and	ove	1	2	1	6	9	12	2	3		2
Total		27	27	25	21	18	18	3	3	1	6

Amo			peral	3/	-1	Whoo		Acut	
Age		M	exia F	Mea M	F	Cou	F	Polio M	F
0		-	-	10	10	4	5	-	-
I		-	-	61	87	20	13	I	_
3		_	_	66	72	10	8		-
5		-	-	78	69	16	13	_	-
10		-	_	1	1	-	-	_	-
15	49.0	_	I	I	I		-	-	-
s and over		-	2	_	1	_	-	_	-
l'otal	***	-	3	217	241	50	39	1	-

The distribution of these diseases in the area were as follows:

		Hinckley	Barwell	Earl Shilton	Burbage
Scarlet Fever		 23	14	11	6
Diphtheria		 24	12	6	5
T) .		 18	7	8	3
T1 1		 	3	3	
C.S.F.		 5		2	
Puerperal Pyr	exia	 1	1	1	
		 153	107	138	60
Whooping Cot	ıglı	 13	17	42	17
Acute Polio N		 1			_

#### TUBERCULOSIS

No action has been taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act 1925.

#### NEW CASES AND MORTALITY 1945

		New (	Cases.	Deaths.				
Age Periods	Pulmonar		ulmonary Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
Terrodo	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.
0	_	_	_	-	_	-	_	_
1	_	1	1	-	-	1	1	-
5	1		2	1	-	-	1	1
15	4	8		1 2 2	-	3 2	-	-
25	2	6	2	2	_	2	-	-
35	6	_	1	1	2	-	-	-
45	1	1	2	1	4	1	-	-
55	î	_	-	-	-		-	-
65 and upwards.	î	1	-	-	3	-	-	1
Totals	16	17	8	7	9	7	2	2

28 of these new cases occurred in Hinckley, 8 in Barwell, 10 in Earl Shilton and 2 in Burbage.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, Your obedient servant,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK, Medical Officer of Health.

September, 1946.

To the Chairman and Members of the Hinckley Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report upon the administration of your Sanitary Inspector's Department.

The quality and standard of the inspections have been maintained, those made in connection with the administration of the Food and Drugs Act, relating to food and food premises and those relating to dairies and dairy farm premises were considerably more than the number performed in 1944. The work put into the administration of the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act during 1944 has been consolidated, the sewers in the town have been systematically treated and surface infestations are being kept well in hand.

I refer to the housing conditions in my report, but would point out in this preface that we are restricted by the existing conditions to the performance of essential works to abate nuisances or serious defects which I include in the category of ameliorative repairs.

It is with pleasure I report that the members of the staff who served in H.M. Forces have returned. The Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector resigned at the close of the year. His action coincided with the return of the Assistant Sanitary Inspector who was promoted to Additional Sanitary Inspector. The vacancy caused by this promotion has not yet been filled.

Dr. J. H. Donnell, the Medical Officer of Health, retired in September after 26 years' service. From 1927, when I commenced service here, we worked together in close co-operation as colleagues. It is difficult to express in words my thanks to him for his support and co-operation. I shall retain pleasant memories of our service together and regard his co-operative and helpful manner as worthy of emulation in my dealings with other colleagues in local government service.

I wish also to express my thanks to the members and officers of the Council for their support and co-operation and to my staff for their ready and prompt service at all times.

I beg to remain, gentlemen,

E. MELSON,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

26th August, 1946.

#### WATER SUPPLY

QUALITY

Approximately 66% of the water is from deep well and bore hole supplies at Snarestone and Chilcote and 33% from a reservoir supply.

#### SUFFICIENCY

The supply available was sufficient throughout the year, although we came very near to restricting it by cutting the water off for certain periods each day just before the Chilcote supply became available.

Negotiations are taking place with the City of Leicester regarding the provision of an adequate supply of water for the next thirty years.

#### EXAMINATION OF WATER

Number of samples taken: 17.

	Bacterio- logical Chemical				terio- gical	Cher	nical
Satis- factory		Satis- factory	Un- satis- factory	Satis- factory	Un- satis- factory	Satis- factory	Un- satis- factory
5	_	4	-	3	9	4	4
	ample wa mically.	as not ex	amined.	amined the l indicat	samples I chemic high co- ting hea the wat	cally ow liform vy con	ving to content

The analyst's report upon one of the five samples of town water is set out as follows:

Date received ... ... 4/9/45

Collected from ... ... Tap over sink at:

31 Station Road, Hinckley

Free and Saline Ammonia ... 0.0000 Albuminoid Ammonia ... 0.0112 Chlorine in Chlorides ... 3.00

Nitrogen in Nitrates & Nitrites Minute Trace

Oxygen absorbed from

permanganate at 80°F in 4 hrs. 0.139 Total solids dried in 100°C ... 30.

		 Bright, few small particles
mpora	ry	3.6
rmane	nt	 9.6
tal		 13.2
		 Absent
		 Absent
		0.003
)	mpora rmane otal 	 mporary rmanent otal

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

No. of colonies capable of growth on Agar-Agar	in	
0 1 1000 0		24
No. of colonies capable of growth on Rebipel-Agar	in	
0 1 070 0		0
No. of colonies capable of growth on Agar-Agar	in	
4 days at 20° C per c.c		32
Presumptive B. Coli in 100 c.c		Absent

The chemical and bacteriological results show that this water is in a safe condition for use as a public supply.

(Signed) BOSTOCK, HILL and RIGBY,

Public Analysts.

No bacteriological examination was made of samples of piped raw water supplies.

#### HARDNESS OF SUPPLY

The water is hard and there appears no likelihood of plumbosolvency being set up.

#### ACTION IN RESPECT OF ANY FORM OF CONTAMINATION

Four wells were closed and two were cleaned out.

One dairy farm obtained a supply from the town mains.

Very little progress has been made with other outlying dairy farm premises, although instructions have been given for the provision of a piped supply in most instances.

The owners of three of the premises where the wells have been closed have given instructions for a supply to be obtained from the town mains.

#### WATER SUPPLIES FROM PUBLIC MAINS

(a) Direct	to houses	(b) By means	of stand-pipes
No. of dwelling houses	Population	No. of dwelling houses	Population
10,275	33,393	570	1,710

#### WATER SUPPLIES FROM WELLS OR SPRINGS

No. of dwelling houses ... 168 Population ... 504

I am indebted to the Waterworks Engineer for the information from his annual report which I have set out under the heading of "Sufficiency."

#### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Sites and works of sewerage were in progress at three places in the area in connection with new housing development. No extension of sewage disposal works was performed during the year.

One septic tank and bacteria bed was constructed at a dairy farm during the year. The drainage systems of almost all the dairy farms in our area are now connected to the sewer or discharge into septic tanks or proper cesspools, instead of into the nearest ditch, as formerly appeared to be the practice.

#### SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The position at the end of the year was:

 Privies
 ...
 ...
 ...
 8

 Pail Closets
 ...
 ...
 234

 Water Closets
 ...
 ...
 9,467

Water closet accommodation was substituted for one pail closet during the year.

As stated in last year's report, the houses with sanitary accommodation which is used in common, or with pail closet accommodation, are included, in the main, amongst those scheduled for Slum Clearance treatment in the future. When this takes place and the contemplated Stoke Golding sewerage system is completed, there should be very few, if any, pail closets left.

### PUBLIC CLEANSING

No important change took place in this service. Labour became slightly easier and the usual weekly collection of house refuse was maintained much better during the year.

House refuse is disposed of by the biological method of disposal on land at two sites—one at Hinckley and one at Barwell.

The collection of salvage and pig food has been maintained, although complaints are received concerning the placing of the pig food bins and fly nuisances from them. In the latter case, it is invariably connected with misuse and damage of the bins, resulting in the lids or bins being dented, etc., thus encouraging the attraction of flies to them.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

			-		
Total number of complaints	rece	eived			258
Total number of defects or nu	isan	ces disc	overe	1	1,443
Number of Inspections:					
A Transport of the Control of the Co				Inspections	s. Revisits
Animal Keeping				14	9
Bakehouses				47	43
Dairies and Cowsheds				191	322
Drainage Works				40	39
Dwelling Houses (all purpose	s)			375	830
Food Premises				137	199
Offensive Trades				5	5
Rats and Mice Destruction				818	213
Refuse Collection and Dispose	al			68	28
Schools				4	4
Shops				33	60
Meat Inspection				476	19
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.				12	11
Verminous Premises and Scal	bies			114	48
Water Supplies				12	16
Factories' Act Inspections				40	78
Other Premises				1,096	758
Total				3,482	2,482
Grand Tot	tal	- 5.5	964		
NOTICES	120.00	0,	001		
	limin	arv			
				Housing	Other
Outstanding on 1st January .				35	56
Issued during year				107	309
Compliad with de !				83	328
Ctatuta				20	38
Outstand! Ot . D				59	37
	atuto			30	01
COUNTY OF THE RESIDENCE		.,		Housing	Other

Outstanding on 1-t I			Housing	Other
Outstanding on 1st January	 	,	1	3
	 		20	38
Complied with during year	 		19	38
Outstanding 31st December	 		2	3

#### SUMMARY ACTION

No summonses were issued during the year.

Although conditions regarding labour and material are still difficult, by the exercise of much effort, time and patience, the works specified on the various Statutory or Abatement Notices were complied with. In some instances, advantage is being

taken of these shortages to defer either temporarily or permanently, if possible, the performance of works to abate nuisances or defects. Irrespective of any other considerations, this is a very short-sighted economic policy from the owners point of view.

#### SHOPS

#### Action Taken

	Outstanding from previous year.	Defects found	Defects remedied	Out- standing 31st Dec	
Sanitary Conveniences	2	3	3	2	
Temperature		- 1	1	-	
Ventilation	-	1	1	-	
Washing facilities	1	1	2		

#### CERTIFICATES OF EXEMPTION. s.10 Shops Act 1934

Six certificates of exemption were granted from para (2) of s.10, re sanitary accommodation, and one from para (4) of s.10, re washing facilities.

These certificates apply in most cases to premises where the rooms behind and over the shop were let as a war-time

measure to ease the serious housing shortage.

The Shop-Act of 1934 specifies the facilities must be in the shop. Whilst in some instances it is difficult to comply with this requirement relating to sanitary accommodation, it is not so relating to washing facilities, and I suggest there is no need for exemption from this provision.

The Act commenced to operate in December, 1934, and owners and occupiers of shop property have had ample time

to comply with its provisions.

99 inspections were made at 38 shops relating to the various provisions of the Shops' Acts.

#### TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

23 inspections were made relating to eight vans or sheds. 5 nuisances or defects were found. In one case the van was removed, in another the defective cesspool and sanitary accommodation was repaired, and in the three remaining cases the occupiers were called upon to vacate the sites. 2 licences were granted and one was refused.

During autumn a few cases occurred where, in the natural anxiety to overcome the serious housing shortage, vans of light

construction were placed on sites without any licence being obtained. In one case the conditions in the flimsily constructed van were most unsatisfactory and were responsible for serious illness during the cold weather which existed during November and December. Advertisements were placed in the newspapers circulating in the district drawing attention to the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to the control and licensing of vans, etc. and the use of land as sites for such structure.

No licences have been issued for camping sites.

#### REGULATED BUILDINGS

There is no Common Lodging House in the district.

#### CANAL BOATS

No canal boats were inspected.

#### OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are two small tripe-dressers' premises in the district. Structural improvements were completed at one of them and painting and limewashing was called for at both of them on five occasions. Generally the premises are maintained in a fair condition.

#### SMOKE ABATEMENT

Ninety-four observations and inspections were made on chimney stacks in connection with fourteen premises.

Six nuisances were discovered, four of these being abated at the end of the year.

The height of the chimney stack was increased at one factory and nuisances were abated by increased care in stoking at three factories.

One new boiler house, with an automatic stoker, was fixed at one factory.

Whilst the nuisances from two premises have been mitigated by care in stoking they have not been abated. In one case the owners are prepared to buy a new boiler, but cannot get form M for the steel. These two cases are regarded as unabated and I hope some progress will be made during 1946.

The majority of the factories in the area have automatic underfeed mechanical stokers fixed to their boilers and no nuisances have occurred from any of these plants. If some form of mechanical stoker of equal efficiency was available and fitted to the few larger type Lancashire or Cornish boilers, where the steam demand fluctuates, this town would be free from smoke nuisances from industrial plant.

#### ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

Eight houses were found to be infested—three Council houses and five privately-owned houses. These were fumigated with Lawes' special sulphur blocks and sprayed with Lawvercide D.D.T. (Geigy). The results following the use of Lawvercide D.D.T. have been very satisfactory.

One hundred and three inspections were made relating to

verminous premises.

#### SCABIES

Fifty-nine inspections were made in connection with scabies. When information reaches me from the Medical Officer, School Medical Officer or the general practitioners that someone is suffering from scabies, the house is visited to obtain particulars relating to the number of persons residing therein, whether they are suffering from scabies, the condition of the house etc. The contacts are required to attend their own doctor for examination, who will arrange for them to attend the Scabies Treatment Centre if they have the disease.

#### SCHOOLS

Two schools were disinfected during the year.

Eight inspections of school premises were made relating to the cleanliness of the floors and the sanitary accommodation.

#### HOUSING

A.	NEW HOUSES
	No. of new houses erected during year Nil (a) By local authority Nil
	(b) By private enterprise Nil
	No. of houses in course of erection at end of year:
	(a) By local authority 50 permanent type
	100 prefabricated type
	(b) By private enterprise Nil
	Total number of applicants for Council houses at the end
of	the year 1,500.
В.	INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING YEAR
٥.	
	(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected
	for housing defects (under Public Health &
	Housing Acts) 166
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 376
	(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under
	sub-head (1) above) which were inspected
	and recorded under the Housing Consolidated
	Regulations, 1925 and 1932 Nil
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose Nil
	(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state
	so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit
	for human habitation Nil
	101 Human natitation

	(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	166
C.	REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERV OF FORMAL NOTICES  Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority	
	or their Officers	
D.	(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act 1936:	
	<ul> <li>(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs</li> <li>(2) Number of dwelling - houses which were</li> </ul>	20
	rendered fit after service of formal notices:	10
	(a) By owners (b) By Local Authority in default of owners 1 (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	18 Nil
	<ol> <li>Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects</li> </ol>	
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	38
	(a) By owners (b) By Local Authority in default of owners (c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the	35 Nil
	Housing Act 1936: (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of	
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in	Nil
	(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act 1936:	Nil
	(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
	(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having	Nil
E.	HOUSING ACT, 1936—PART IV—OVERCROWDING  (a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end	
	of the year (ii) Number of families dwelling therein	16 19 127

- (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding:

One family of 10 persons, who were grossly overcrowded in a house with a permitted number of 3, were rehoused in a large type council house, they then took in two lodgers who obtained alternative accommodation after the commencement of informal action.

(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions under which the Sanitary Inspector may consider it desirable to report:

Houses are now being shared by two or more families to a much larger degree. Except in very few cases, the houses are not legally overcrowded, although conditions exist which are detrimental to health and mitigate against proper home life.

#### HOUSING-GENERAL REMARKS

The housing conditions, after seven years of shortage of labour, materials, and in some cases absence of desire to have any repairs done, are now beginning to attract critical attention from the community and especially from the occupiers of the lower rental type of house. As in other instances, the community put up with many abnormal conditions without undue complaints being made. Now the war is over they are looking for some improvement. This change of opinion, unfortunately, coincides with the direction of the existing short supply of labour and materials to the provision of new and urgently required houses, which restricts the performance of repairs to those which are the minimum required to abate nuisances, or conditions likely to be injurious to health, thus continuing the severe austerity conditions of the past seven years.

During 1944 a survey of unfit dwellings in the area was made and it is essential that the occupiers of these houses shall be rehoused and the unfit dwellings cleared as promptly as possible. Before this can be done a considerable number of new houses will have to be built to reach something like parity between the houses available and the families requiring them. If, until this position is reached, conditions are such as to allow of more repairs being completed, they will be directed to those houses which will justify further expenditure on them. The clearance of unfit properties may not be able to take place for

a few years, but I suggest an early commencement be facilitated by the preparation of the necessary schemes when housing conditions appear to be nearing parity.

#### DEFENCE GENERAL REGULATIONS 56A 1939

Licences have been renewed for the temporary occupation of four condemned houses and one further condemned house was licensed during the year.

#### RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTIONS ACT 1939

During the year 24 complaints were received. 6 relating to possession of accommodation, and 10 relating to rent queries.

Following explanations of the Acts, rents were reduced by the owners in three instances, from 23/- to 17/- p.w., from 14/- to 10/8 p.w., and from 15/- to 8/6 p.w. respectively.

The remainder of the complaints dealt with increases of rent for improvements, taking sub-tenants, etc.

No complaints were received relating to furnished rooms.

The Rent Acts are so numerous and varied that explaining their provisions to the applicants is a duty that takes up some time. The only complaints recorded are those when specific complaint is made. Where enquiries are made subsequent to other matters of inquiry and they are general in character, they are not recorded.

#### SWIMMING BATH

One sample of water was taken and reported upon as follows: "No evidence of Coliform Organisms in 10 c.c.'s and plate count sterile."

The bath is owned by the Council, there is a Royles filtration and chlorination plant installed, and the Leicestershire County Health Department perform the bacteriological examination of the water samples.

#### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

#### MILK SUPPLY

Cowkeepers:				
Number on register				76
Number of inspections				398
Dairymen or Purveyors of	Milk	(other	than	"cowkeepers):
Number on register				57
Number of inspections				115

Total Contraventions

			Outstanding from 1944	Found during year	Remedied during year	Out- standing on Dec. 31st.
Cleansing			37	258	223	72
Structura	Alter	ations	2	9	11	_
Utensils				7	5	2
Other			5	48	47	6
TOTAL			44	322	286	80

One septic tank and filter bed was constructed at a dairy farm where the drainage formerly discharged into a ditch.

#### MILK SAMPLES

One hundred and thirteen samples of milk were taken and the following results obtained:

		No. of Samples.	Satisfa	actory.	Un- satisfactory.	
			M.B.	B.Coli.	М.В.	B.Coli.
Tuberculin Tested	 	5	4	5	1	-
Non-designated	 	91	74	85	17	6
Total	 	96	78	90	18	6

#### HEAT TREATED MILK.

				No. of Samples.			natase st. Uns.	Deferred M.B. Test Sats. Uns		
Pasteu	rised				13	13	-	11	2	
	reated, milk	but so	ld as o	rdin-	4	4	_	4	_	
Total					17	17	_	15	2	

#### BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

No samples were taken for this purpose.

#### MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1936 to 1941

The following licences were granted:

One Tuberculin Tested dealer.

One Tuberculin Tested supplementary.

One to Pasteurise Milk.

Two Pasteurised dealers, and

One Pasteurised supplementary.

The licensed Pasteurising Dairy is regularly inspected and pasteurisation of milk is efficiently performed.

All samples satisfied the Phosphatase test being placed in Group 1.

#### MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Number of regional slaughter-houses in	area			ONE
Number of animals slaughtered in ditto				
Number of animals examined in ditto				9,532
Number of animals slaughtered elsewhere				
Number of animals examined elsewhere	(cott	tagers'	pigs)	127
Number of inspections of meat at time	of sla	aughter		432
Number of Knacker yards in area				Nil

#### CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	2127			1		
·n	Cattle, exclud- ing cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
No. killed (if known)	1378	683	1806	5455	210	9532
No. inspected	1378	683	1806	5455	210	9532
All diseases except Tuberculosis. Whole carcases condemned	1	21	15	. 5	2	Total weight in 1bs. 9911
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	283	206	15	1255	26	13764
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	20.60	33.23	1.66	23.09	13.33	Combined total in lbs.

#### CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED (continued)

Tuberculosis Only. Whole carcases condemned	6	25	11	_	1	Total weight in lbs. 16111
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	262	281	8	_	21	21677
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with Tuberculosis	19-44	50.65	1.05	_	10.47	Combined total in lbs.

Grand Total: 61,463 lbs.

#### CONDEMNED MEAT

The total weight of meat condemned, surrendered and disposed of for purposes other than human consumption was: 27 tons, 8 cwts., 87 lbs, as compared with:

32 tons, 19 cwts., 1 lb. last year.

The number of animals examined was slightly more than last year. The difference, in the main, being due to 251 additional calves.

The carcase and offal of 43 animals was condemned owing to Tuberculosis and 44 animals owing to various other diseases or diseased conditions.

Meat inspection is performed at varied times at the Central Slaughter-house, including holiday periods. It is also performed under difficult conditions owing to the restricted and inadequate hanging room.

#### OTHER FOODS

Under the present rationing system, a considerable amount of time is spent inspecting various foodstuffs and issuing certificates of condemnation. The main foodstuffs dealt with are tinned meats and milk, sausage, bacon and fish. Particulars of the foods condemned are reported to the Health and Sanitary Committee in my monthly report to them.

#### FOOD POISONING

No cases of food poisoning were reported during the year.

#### SLAUGHTER-HOUSES

Twelve slaughter-houses were licensed for one year subject to the same condition as specified in previous years under s. 57, of the Food and Drugs Act 1938.

Apart from the central slaughter-house at Barwell where slaughtering for the district takes place, the other slaughter-houses are only used occasionally for the slaughter of cottagers' pigs.

## FOOD PREMISES, MEAT SHOPS, MEAT STORES, ETC.

292 inspections were made.

32 contraventions relating to limewashing were found.

- 32 contraventions relating to absence of cleansing were found.
- 5 contraventions relating to structural items were found.

63 contraventions were abated during the year, plus

19 contraventions abated from 1944.

13 contraventions were unabated at the end of the year.

One new preparing room was provided in connection with a fried fish and chipped potato business.

Structural improvements were completed at one ice cream retailer's premises.

Wherever possible, food premises are being brought up to the standard which was approved by the Council for premises which require registration under s.14 of the Food and Drugs Act and based on the provisions of s.13 of the Act. Conditions at present are not suitable to enforce the standard, but as soon as they are I shall ask for authority to proceed in this manner where necessary. Despite various difficulties, progress has definitely been made during the past seven years, and there are, I believe, very few instances where the premises will not be brought to a satisfactory condition without recourse being made to the provisions of the Act.

#### BAKEHOUSES

79 inspections were made on 22 premises.

22 contraventions were found.

17 were abated, plus 6 contraventions abated following action commenced in 1944.

#### FACTORIES ACT 1937

118 inspections were made relating to 40 factories.

16 contraventions were found relating to sanitary accommodation, and

1 each relating to lighting and washing facilities.

5 contraventions were abated following action commenced in 1944, and

3 contraventions were unabated at the end of the year.

#### SCARIES

56 inspections were made to premises in connection with Scabies.

## RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT 1919 AND INFESTATION ORDER 1943

1,057 inspections were made in connection with rats and mice disinfestation. The scheme formulated in 1944, whereby a charge of 3/6 per hour for time actually spent on the disinfestation work, has proved satisfactory.

A considerable number of small infestations have been dealt with at a minimum cost of 2/6. My intention was to keep the cost as low as possible to encourage people to report regarding any infestation and to have it dealt with promptly.

The contract scheme for industrial premises has proceeded satisfactorily, thirty factories being under contract during the year.

#### SEWER BAITING

The manholes throughout the district were pre-baited and poison-baited, the results of the second baiting completed during the first week of November was as follows:

		Manholes inspected	Evidence of Rats	Good Take	Small Take	No Take	Not checked
Hinckley		421	134	55	131	137	98
Barwell		107	54	8	44	49	6
Burbage		163	83	36	49	59	19
Earl Shilton		159	62	18	64	62	15
Stoke Goldin	g	11	3				11
Totals		861	336	117	288	307	149

The poison bait used was Zinc Phosphide with sausage rusk in some sections and Arsenic with sausage rusk in other sections.

In my opinion it is too early to make any definite statement as to the relation between surface infestations and infestations in the drains or sewers.

There seems to be a possibility that effective treatment of the sewers has a beneficial effect on surface infestations and the continuation of disinfestation work throughout 1946 may produce sufficient results to confirm this.

