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Borough of Loughborough.



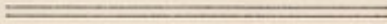
Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,


FOR THE

Year Ending 31st December, 1909.



LOUGHBOROUGH :

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REPORT.

To the Council of the Borough of Loughborough.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1909.

I have not followed the usual routine of previous years but have endeavoured as nearly as possible to conform to the recommendations contained in a recent memorandum of the Local Government Board on this subject.

Area in Statute Acres, 3045.

Population (Census 1901), 21,508.

„ Estimated to middle of 1909, 24,180

No. of Inhabited Houses, 6,020.

Average number of Persons per house, 4.

The Borough of Loughborough is situated in the Valley of the River Soar, west of that River, which forms the eastern boundary. The ground levels vary from about 120 feet above O.D. in the neighbourhood of the Meadows adjoining the River, to 200 ft. O.D. on the south-western side. The district between the Leicester Canal and the River is comparatively level, whilst the remainder of the Borough is undulating. The Hermitage Brook drains the lower levels above referred to, and the Woodbrook and Burleigh Brook drain the higher levels towards the Charnwood Forest, into the River Soar. The district to the North East of the Midland Railway is practically unbuilt upon, the bulk of the property being built on the higher levels.

The subsoil in the lower levels is drift gravel overlying the Upper Keuper Marls, and varies in thickness from 5 to 20 feet, and saturation level is found about 4 feet below the surface. In the remaining parts of the town the subsoil is practically the same, except that the thickness of the gravel varies very considerably, in certain parts of the town there being only a few inches and in other parts it runs to 10 to 15 feet, chiefly in "pockets". Subsoil water level would average 10 feet below the surface in the town, other than the district to the east of the Midland Railway.

In consequence of the Flood Prevention Works the only portion of the Borough liable to Floods is that referred to as being east of the Midland Railway.

Occupation of Inhabitants.

The chief occupations are in hosiery factories and ^{dyeing} ~~dying~~ workshops. These employ a considerable proportion of woman labour, but the health conditions in the hosiery and ^{dyeing} ~~dying~~ factories of Loughborough will compare favourably with other towns of the same size. There are also several large engineering firms employing mostly men; in these the health conditions leave nothing to be desired.

House Accommodation.

There is an abundance of house accommodation of all classes. The Cottages inhabited by working people usually consist of a front room, living room, back kitchen, cellar, and three bedrooms. In some of the older parts of the town the cottages are smaller, but even here there are no back to back cottages. In nearly all cases there is a good stretch of garden at the back of the cottage, which I regret to say is not infrequently left uncultivated. New houses in their construction are superintended by the Borough Surveyor and his assistants, the plans for such having been previously passed by the Highway Committee. No action was taken or needed under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, during the year under review.

Water Supply.

The water supply of the district is derived from the uplands of the Charnwood Forest, a sparsely populated district, most of which is grass land. The water has no plumbo-solvent action, and is collected from the sources of supply of the Blackbrook and Woodbrook, each stream having a separate reservoir in which the water is stored. The Blackbrook watershed is much the larger, as also is the reservoir, and stands on a higher altitude, so that the water gravitates therefrom to the Woodbrook reservoir at Nanpantan, where ample means of filtration of the most recent type are available to render the water free from all risk of pollution. The supply is ample and continuous.

Milk and Food Inspection.

The milk supply of the Borough is from the farms of the district immediately surrounding it. There are 61 Dairies in the Borough, and 21 small Cowsheds, all of which are kept under constant supervision by the Sanitary Inspector, myself, and the Veterinary Inspector. The attention of the last named gentleman is called to all cases of suspicion of tuberculous teats or udders. I have myself made a systematic inspection of all Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops during the year, and have made recommendations with a view of improving the then existing conditions.

Frequent inspections are made of Slaughterhouses to ensure that the bye-laws are observed, and also in order to detect diseased meat. These places are all kept in a cleanly condition, and the bye-laws are well observed. Three carcasses and 21 parts of carcasses were seized condemned and destroyed during the year. Sec. 117 P.H. Act 1875.

Sewerage and Drainage.

The sewerage and drainage of the Borough is excellent and sufficient.

The condition of sewers and house drains is very good.

Sewage is disposed of at the Sewage Farm, by :—(1) Dortmund Tanks by which a large amount of heavy sludge is extracted; (2) by irrigation in furrows over a cultivated farm, with specially drained subsoil; (3) by large bacteria beds, and (4) by broad irrigation.

Excrement Disposal.

This is accomplished by:—(1) the water carriage system; (2) pail closets; (3) the common midden and privy arrangements. This last system namely midden-privy is being gradually abolished, and no such arrangement is permitted for new houses.

There is no pollution of rivers or streams from this Borough, as the Sewage Farm effluent is good.

Bye Laws as to Houses let in Lodgings. Offensive Trades, &c.

There are no bye laws on these subjects, but there were no houses let in lodgings during the year 1909.

Legal proceedings were taken against a person carrying on an offensive trade in the Rushes, and an undertaking was given by the defendant to the Justices that the nuisance should be discontinued, and that there should be no recurrence of it.

I would suggest that a register of offensive trades be provided and kept.

Schools.

There is in this town an old foundation known as Burton's Charity, the trustees of which have established and maintained with the aid of grants from the Board of Education, two very successful secondary schools. The Leicestershire County Council, and the Loughborough Town Council have provided a large Technical School. In all these three Schools the health conditions are excellent.

The Public Elementary Schools, with one exception, are all of modern construction, all are well ventilated, have a sufficient water supply and cloak-room accommodation.

The Education Committee have under consideration a scheme for the daily disinfection of clothing of scholars hanging in the cloak rooms.

Our procedure in Loughborough during the last five years for preventing the spread of infectious disease corresponds almost exactly with the recommendations of the Board of Education, as contained in the recent valuable circular issued by them on this subject.

Removal and Disposal of House Refuse.

This work is undertaken directly by the Corporation who contract for horses and drivers only. The Sanitary Committee have still under consideration the question of providing their horses and drivers directly employed by them but have been prevented by circumstances financial, and otherwise from carrying this plan into execution during the year. The work however has been satisfactorily accomplished. Pail closets and dust-bins are emptied weekly, middens when necessary.

Nuisances.

From the report of the Inspector of Nuisances, appended hereto, it will be noticed that 315 nuisances of various kinds have been abated during the year. No nuisances remained unabated at the end of the year. From the same report will be seen the details of the very large amount of Sanitary work accomplished during the year.

Medical Inspection of School Children.

I am appointed School Medical Officer and superintend the Medical Examinations which are actually done by the six other firms of Medical Men practising in the town, who are appointed Assistant School Medical Officers.

A very efficient School Nurse has been appointed who assists the Medical Examiners, visits the homes of children, and connects up the school recommendations with the home conditions, and also notifies the various health and philanthropic bodies who would be likely to improve the lot of the children, and the sanitary condition of the homes.

This system has worked well for the year during which it has been in operation.

Infectious Diseases, Methods of Dealing with:—

The Notification Act has been in force since the passing of the Act.

An Isolation Hospital is provided for the isolation and treatment of Enteric Fever and Diphtheria. It consists of two Iron Buildings lined with wood, and painted with non-inflammable paint, and heated with Slow Combustion Stoves. There is a supply of gas and water, and the drains are connected to the town sewers. One building is capable of accommodating 16 patients, and has a kitchen and Nurse's room. The other is smaller and accommodates 6 patients. This latter adjoins a good cottage occupied by the caretaker and his wife, which contains another good Nurse's room.

The dejecta of the patients is emptied into pails with air-tight coverings, and dealt with at the destructors at the sewage farm.

Disinfection is accomplished:—(1) by the steam disinfecter at the sewage farm; (2) in the less grave diseases such as Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, &c., by fumigation with sulphur dioxide. Where considered desirable the walls of infected dwellings are stripped.

Tuberculosis, Methods of Control of:—

Voluntary Notification has been in vogue since 1905. When a case is notified the house is visited, and a request is made that the house may be disinfected occasionally with Form-aldehyde, and the request is usually acceded to. The practice then is to disinfect once a week, and carefully to impart information as to ventilation of rooms, disposal of sputum, &c. When a death occurs disinfection of the premises and clothing, bedding, etc., is carried out as thoroughly as may be.

There is no Hospital accommodation for pulmonary tuberculosis.

The number of cases notified will be dealt with in a later part of the report.

Systematic Inspections.

Accompanied by the Inspector of Nuisances I have made systematic inspections of the Pinfold Gate district, Wood Gate, Ward's End, and Bedford Square district; also of the districts of Steeple Row, John Street, and the Rushes, and important improvements have followed on these inspections as will be seen from the Inspector's report.

Bakehouses.

There are no underground bakehouses in the Borough and those which are occupied and used are well ventilated and cleanly. A regular inspection of bakehouses is conducted.

Surveyor's Department.

Statistics, etc., for the Year Ending 31st
December 1909,

Plans Passed.

New Houses ...	...	49
Temporary Buildings ...	...	7
Alterations and Additions to Premises		23
Office ...	...	1
Church and Schools ...	...	1
Garage ...	...	1
Skating Rink ...	...	1
Hoardings ...	...	1
Motor Sheds ...	...	2

Highway Committee.

The sewers have been regularly flushed and disinfected with the portable flushing van containing solutions of strong disinfectants, and the sewers periodically cleansed.

A second instalment of the Leicester Road has been increased in width by 12 feet, and negotiations are in progress for widening the roadway opposite the entrance to the Cemetery. These works, when completed, will greatly improve a Main Road carrying some of the heaviest and fastest traffic in the Midlands.

A new sewer has been laid in The Avenue, Gladstone Street, and, as it was impossible for the sewage to gravitate into the main sewers, an automatic Sewage Lifting Apparatus has been installed in The Avenue to raise the sewage into the main system, thus doing away with a number of cesspools.

A considerable number of the old burners in the public lamps have been converted during the year into incandescent burners, and have been successful in every way.

Arrangements are in progress for repairing and making up Chestnut Street under the Private Street Works Act 1892, and on completion of the works it is proposed to adopt the street as a public highway repairable by the inhabitants at large.

Markets and Estates Committee.

The two fields adjoining the Queen's Park which were recently acquired have been tastefully laid out with plantations, gravel walks, a lake with cascade, tennis lawns and bowling green. The shrubberies and walks have been planted with trees, shrubs and plants of the hardiest kinds suitable to the district. The bandstand has been removed from its original site to a more central and more suitable position, and has been surrounded with a gravelled promenade.

An additional fire alarm post has been installed on the Park Road at the end of Burton Street, thus giving facilities for easy calls to the Fire Station from that district.

Sanitary Committee.

The Sewage Farm and Works have been acting satisfactorily during the year. Excellent results are being obtained from the bacteria bed.

The Sanitary Conveniences in the town have been regularly flushed and disinfected during the year.

Water Committee.

In July last a sample of the Blackbrook water was submitted to Mr. W. T. Burgess, F.I.C., of London, for analysis, who reported that the results of his tests showed that the supply was quite satisfactory.

In consequence of the drought at the commencement of last year the Leicester Reservoirs were considerably drawn down. Owing to the works executed by the Leicester Corporation considerable assistance from the Blackbrook Reservoir has been possible to relieve their pressing needs.

The Watersheds have been regularly patrolled and steps taken to avoid and prevent pollution of the streams yielding our supplies.

Rainfall for 1909.

	Sewage Farm.	Nanpantan	Blackbrook.	No. of days on which rain fell.
Jan.	1.03	.94	1.16	10
Feb.	.63	.63	.80	6
Mch.	2.90	3.18	3.16	21
Apl.	1.00	1.27	1.43	10
May	.85	1.22	1.41	7
June	1.86	2.80	3.04	12
July	1.96	3.23	3.34	13
Aug.	2.37	2.63	2.42	12
Sept.	2.62	2.16	2.68	19
Oct.	2.58	3.07	3.12	20
Nov.	.58	.65	.64	11
Dec.	3.91	4.45	3.88	20
Total	22.29	26.23	27.08	161

Births.

The total number of births registered was 553, being 70 less than last year and 61 below the average of the last ten years, and is an annual Birth rate of 22.8 per thousand of the estimated population. Of these 283 were boys and 270 girls.

The Midwives Act is administered by the Leicestershire County Council; no powers are delegated to the Borough under this Act.

The Notification of Births Act 1907 has not been adopted by this Council.

Mortality.

The total number of deaths registered in the Borough was 294, but 16 of these were of persons not belonging to the Borough, who died at Loughborough Workhouse, or Hospital. By subtracting these and adding 5 deaths of Loughborough residents, which occurred outside the Borough in Public Institutions, we get the correct number of deaths of residents for the year, which is 283, being 53 less than last year, and 39 below the average of the last ten years, and is an annual death-rate of 11.7 per thousand, being the lowest death-rate for a whole year of which the town has any record.

Infant Mortality.

The total number of deaths of infants under one year is 46, which is 31 less than last year, and 43 or less than half the average of the last ten years. This remarkable decrease in infant mortality must be regarded with great satisfaction, and be a great encouragement to the Sanitary Committee to persevere in the course they have been pursuing for several years of removing all sources of soil contamination from the surface of the ground, and by substituting the water carriage system, and over-ground receptacles for dry house refuse, for middens and privies, and other antiquated and defective methods.

The principal factor in this greatly reduced infant mortality is the practical absence of summer diarrhoea, which may be largely due to climatic conditions. Improved local conditions may however be allowed to claim some of the credit when the infant mortality is a steadily decreasing one as shown by the figures viz:—105 in 1906; 81 in 1907; 77 in 1908; and 46 in 1909.

Zymotic Mortality.

The total number of deaths from Zymotic diseases, including influenza and diarrhoea, was 27 which is 16 less than last year, and 16 below the average of the last ten years. This diminished zymotic mortality is also a matter for congratulation and encouragement to the Sanitary Committee.

Infectious Diseases Notified.

The total number of cases of infectious diseases notified was 162, which is 83 more than last year, but is 116 below the average of the last ten years.

The number of cases of the several diseases were as follows :—

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	13
Erysipelas	20
Scarlet Fever	57
Enteric Fever	1
Puerperal Fever	3
Phthisis Voluntary 51)	68
„ Poor Law 17)	

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.

Thirteen cases of this disease were notified which is one more than last year, and four above the average of the last ten years.

Erysipelas.

Twenty cases of this disease were notified which is 15 more than last year, and 2 above the average of the last 10 years.

Scarlet Fever.

Fifty-seven cases of this disease were notified which is 21 more than last year, but is 62 below the average of the last 10 years. There was no epidemicity of the disease at any time, the cases occurring in small clusters from some particular infant school. Exclusion and disinfection usually had the effect of stopping each outbreak.

Enteric Fever.

One case of this disease occurred at a Public Institution and terminated fatally. This is 6 less than last year, and 18 below the average of the last 10 years.

Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis).

Sixty-eight cases of this disease were notified, which is 49 more than last year, and 52 above the average of the last four years. It will be noticed from the tables that there were only 21 deaths this year against 34 last year, when only 19 cases were notified. This goes to show that the increased number of notifications does not indicate any increased incidence of Phthisis in the Borough, but rather shows that the Medical Gentlemen in the Borough have more confidence in the effect of voluntary notification, and also shows the increased attention drawn to the subject by the recent important regulations of the Local Government Board on the subject in connection with poor persons afflicted with this disease.

Puerperal Fever.

Three cases of this disease occurred. There was no spread of the disease in connection with either, and there was no mortality.

Measles.

A few cases of Measles occurred during the year, and one death is recorded as due to this disorder.

Disinfection.

Clothing, bedding, &c., from infected dwellings, are disinfected at the Steam Disinfector. Rooms and houses where cases of infectious disease have occurred are fumigated with sulphur dioxide gas, and, where necessary, the walls are stripped and limewashed. Rooms occupied by phthisical patients are sprayed periodically with form-aldehyde, and when a death occurs from consumption the room lately occupied by the deceased and the contents thereof are thoroughly sprayed with the same. Sometimes the clothing &c. is removed to the steam disinfector.

Isolation Hospital.

Two cases of Diphtheria were treated here during the year and each made good recovery. There was no spread of the disease in the home of the patient. Only one case belonged to the Borough.

Adoptive Acts.

I reported last year that the Town Council had decided to adopt the Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1907. That decision has been carried into operation. Secs. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33 of Part 2—the whole of Parts 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 and also sections 93 and 95 of Part 10 are now in full force in the Borough. The order of the Local Government Board was received on the 2nd July, 1909, and that of the Home Office on the 26th July, 1909.

Common Lodging Houses.

Visits have been made by the Inspector and myself, at various hours of day and night in order to see if these houses are managed in a cleanly and orderly manner, and for the purpose of detecting infectious diseases if any such should exist.

The regulations have been well observed during the year.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

The total number of Inspections of Factories and Workshops was 329 namely 10 of factories and 319 of workshops and work places. Twelve nuisances were found existing, namely:—7 from want of cleanliness; 1 want of drainage of floors; 1 insufficient sanitary accommodation; 2 defective sanitary accommodation; 1 no separate sanitary accommodation for sexes. On notice being sent all these defects were remedied. There were 224 inspections of homes and premises of outworkers.

Appended is the Sanitary Inspector's report, and a form of report to the Home Office on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act 1901. Also tabulated statistics as to population, births and mortality for the last ten years; also of infectious diseases notified during the year, and of deaths classified according to diseases and ages; also of deaths of Infants under one year, classified according to diseases and ages; copies of which, as well as of this report when printed, will be sent to the Local Government Board, the Home Office, and the Leicestershire County Council.

I have thankfully to acknowledge the valuable assistance I have received from the Borough Surveyor, in the preparation of this report.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS CORCORAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

Loughborough,

1st, February, 1910.

TABLE 1.

Vital Statistics of whole district during 1909 and previous Years.

BOROUGH OF LOUGHBOROUGH.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.						TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.		Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.		NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Number	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of age.		At all ages.					Number	Rate.*	Number	Rate.*	Number	Rate.*	Number	Rate.*
				Number	Rate per 1,000 registered.	Number	Rate.*	Number	Rate.*									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						
1899.	21,000	628	30.0	84	133	332	15.8	30	12	...	320	15.2						
1900.	21,400	590	27.6	117	198	409	19.1	37	14	6	401	18.7						
1901.	21,508	582	27.0	78	197	286	13.3	24	6	2	282	13.0						
1902.	21,839	533	24.4	90	168	316	14.4	31	13	3	306	14.0						
1903.	22,170	612	27.6	87	142	318	14.2	27	6	1	313	14.0						
1904.	22,501	592	26.3	83	140	347	15.3	33	11	1	336	14.8						
1905.	22,832	644	28.2	93	144	337	14.0	36	18	2	321	14.7						
1906.	23,163	673	29.0	105	156	337	14.5	51	25	1	313	13.5						
1907.	23,502	667	28.3	81	121	303	12.8	39	11	3	295	12.5						
1908.	23,841	623	26.2	77	123	345	14.4	49	13	4	336	14.0						
Averages for years 1899-1908.	22,375	614	27.4	89	152	333	14.7	35	12	2	322	14.4						
1909.	24,180	553	22.8	46	83	294	12.1	44	16	5	283	11.7						

*Rates in Columns 4, and 8, should be calculated per 1,000 of the estimated gross population. In districts in which large public institutions seriously affect the statistics, the rates in column 13 may be calculated on a nett population, obtained by deducting from the estimated gross population the average number of inmates not belonging to the district in such institutions.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made should be given on the back of this Table.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water.)

Total population at all ages, 21,508
Number of inhabited houses, 4,702
Average number of persons per house, 4.5
At Census of 1901.

Abstract from Vital Statistics appended to Report.

Infectious diseases notified during the year 1909 :—Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) 13 ; Erysipelas, 20 ; Scarlet Fever, 57 ; Enteric Fever, 1 ; Puerperal Fever, 3 ; Pythisis, 68 ; total, 162.

Mortality from all causes during the year 1909, at subjoined ages :—Under one year, 46 ; one and under five, 30 ; five and under fifteen, 10 ; fifteen and under twenty-five, 14 ; twenty-five and under sixty-five, 91 ; sixty-five and upwards, 108 ; Deaths in Public Institutions, 44.

Infantile Mortality during the year 1909 :—Under one week, 6 ; 1-2 weeks, 1 ; 2-3 weeks, 1 ; 3-4 weeks, 3 ; Total under one month, 11. 1-2 months, 9 ; 2-3 months, 4 ; 3-4 months, 6 ; 4-5 months, 4 ; 5-6 months, 5 ; 6-7 months, 1 ; 7-8 months, 1 ; 8-9 months, 1 ; 9-10 months 0 ; 10-11 months, 2 ; 11-12 months 2. Total deaths under one year, 46.

Mortality during the year from subjoined causes :—Measles, 1 ; Scarlet Fever, 1 ; Whooping Cough, 6 ; Diphtheria, (including Membranous Croup), 4 ; Enteric Fever, 1 ; Epidemic Influenza, 9 ; Diarrhœa, 5 ; Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) 21 ; Other Tuberculous Diseases, 15 ; Cancer, malignant disease, 14 ; Bronchitis, 37 ; Pneumonia, 18 ; Pleurisy, 1 ; Premature Birth, 3 ; Diseases and accidents of parturition, 4 ; Heart diseases, 43 ; Accidents, 4 ; Suicides, 3 ; all other causes, 109 ; total, 299.

Leicestershire County Council.

Sanitary Inspector's Report.

Year 1909.		Loughborough Urban District.		
Complaints	...	No. received	...	48
Premises, houses, etc.	...	No inspected	...	982
		Nuisances abated	...	324
Pool, ditch, gutter, watercourse		No. inspected	...	2
		Nuisances abated	...	1
Animals improperly kept	...	No inspected	...	15
		Nuisances abated	...	15
Privy, urinal, cesspool, ashpit...		No. inspected	...	166
	§§	Nuisances abated	...	161
Drain, Drain-traps, etc., etc.		No. inspected	...	53
		Nuisances abated	...	53
House, or part thereof, overcrowded		No. inspected	...	14
		Nuisances abated	...	12
Smoke nuisances	...	No. of observations	...	6
		Nuisances abated	...	—
Offensive accumulations	...	No. inspected	...	14
		Nuisances abated	...	14
Other insanitary conditions	...	No. inspected	...	59
		Nuisances abated	...	59
Lodging Houses	...	No. registered	...	4
		No. of inspections	...	104
Slaughter houses	...	No. licensed or registered	...	23
		No. of inspections	...	721
Offensive trades (sec. 112 Public Health Act, 1875)	...	No. established	...	4
		No. of inspections	...	23
Canal Boats	...	No. registered	...	15
		No. of inspections	...	10
		No. with infectious diseases on board	...	None
Public Health Act, 1875	...	No. houses condemned	...	None
		No. closed...	...	None
		No. cleaned and limewashed	...	62
Housing of Working Classes Act, Part II.	...	No. houses condemned	...	None
		No. closed	...	None
		No. made habitable	...	None
Food—seizures of unwholesome		No. of	...	28
namely :—2324 lbs. of beef, 423 lbs. pork, 672 lbs. of fish, 896 lbs. of tomatoes, 714 lbs. of bananas, 50 lbs. of strawberries, and 3 cases of pineapple. No cases were taken in the Police Court, as in most cases they were reported to us by the owners.				

§§ Particulars to be given on next sheet.

Infectious Diseases			Houses affected with	...	162
			Houses inspected	...	162
			No. of Inspections	...	281
			Houses disinfected	...	451
			Schools	...	3
			Disinfectant used—Sulphur,		
			formaline & perchloride of mercury		
			Lots of Clothing disinfected		21
			" " destroyed	...	1
			New provided	...	None
Privy Middens	...		No. repaired	...	None
			No. converted to pails	...	27
Pail or earth closets			No. converted to W.C.'s	...	71
			† New provided	...	39
* Water Closets	...		No. converted to W.C.'s	...	62
			† New provided	...	75
Ashpits	...		No. supplied with water	...	208
			† New provided so that they may		
Ashbins	...		be emptied weekly	...	121
			No. converted to ashbins	...	64
Water supply	...		† New provided	...	198
			Samples taken for analysis		37
			" condemned	...	21
			Wells closed	...	25
			Wells cleansed, repaired, etc.		1
			Public supply substituted for		
			well	...	78
			Cisterns cleansed, repaired,		
			covered	...	8
			Waste pipes disconnected from		
			drain	...	3
Building Bye-Laws adopted	...	...	...	...	None
Total Legal Proceedings, i.e., Summonses, etc.	...	...	...	...	3
Convictions	...	...	...	...	1

also 2 withdrawn on payment of costs
and carrying out our requirements.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Workshops	...	...	Total number on register		
			(including bakehouses)		171
Bakehouses	...	...	No. in which nuisances		
			abated	...	12
Home-work	...	...	No. on register	...	44
			No. in which nuisances		
			abated	...	5
			No. of outworkers	...	663
			No. of houses	...	663
			No. of infected houses	...	5
Legal Proceedings, i.e., Summonses, etc.	...	...	...	...	None
Convictions	...	...	...	...	None

HAROLD BINTCLIFFE, *Sanitary Inspector.*

THOMAS CORCORAN, *Medical Officer of Health.*

* Being particulars of *Nuisances abated* (§§) on previous sheet.

† To include those converted from Privy middens.

Leicestershire County Council.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders Sanitary Inspector's Report.

Year 1909.		Loughborough Urban District.			
Dairymen, Cowkeepers and Purveyors of Milk. (Milk Sellers)	{	No. in District	...	...	82
		No. Registered	...	...	82
		No. of Inspections of Premises	...	...	186
		No. of Inspections during Milking Time	...	...	5
	{	No. of Premises requiring Whitewashing, Cleansing, &c.			4
		No. in which requirements of Sanitary Authority were carried out			4
	{	No. of Premises requiring Structural or Sanitary Improvements			3
		No. in which requirements of Sanitary Authority were carried out			3
	Have Regulations been adopted? ... Yes				
	Premises with Well Water Supply	{	No. of.....	{	...	None
No. of, from which water analysed					
Results of Analysis			Good Passable Condemned		
Dairymen, Cowkeepers, and Purveyors of Milk (Butter and Cheese Makers).		{	No. in district	...	2
			No. Inspection of Premises	...	4

HAROLD BINTCLIFFE, *Sanitary Inspector.*