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Contributors

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Borough of Loughborough



Annual Reports

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER *of* HEALTH

AND

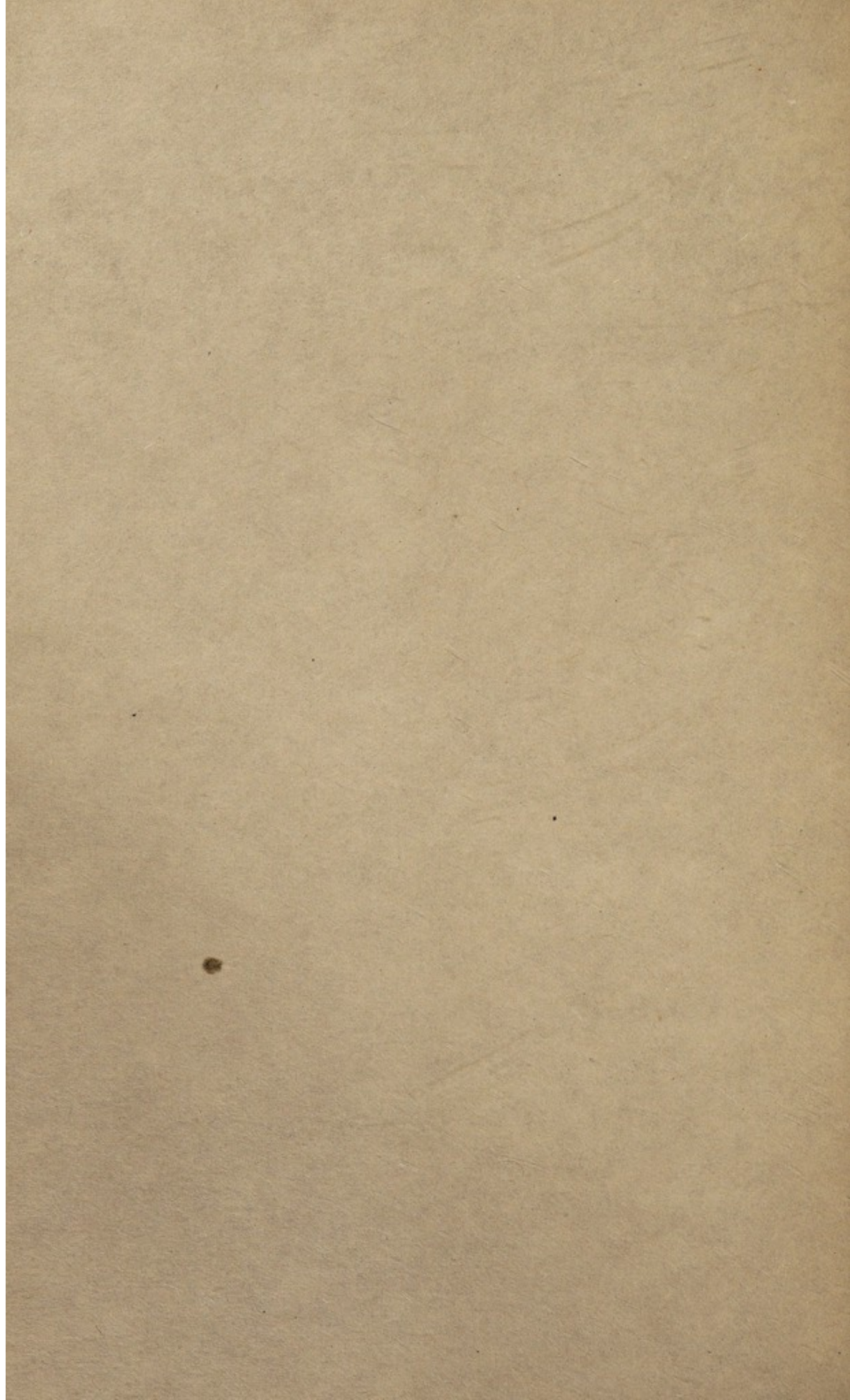
SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE

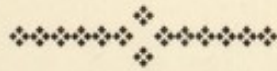
Year ending December 31st, 1929



LOUGHBOROUGH:
JOHN CORAH & SON, LTD., PRINTERS,
WOOD GATE WORKS.



Borough of Loughborough



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PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

*N. B. M. BLACKHAM, Medical Officer of Health.

*HAROLD BINTCLIFFE, Sanitary Inspector.
 Cert. Royal San. Inst. as San. Inspector.
 Cert. Royal San. Inst. as Inspector of Meat
 and other Foods.
 Cert. San. Insptrs. Assoc. Examination Board
 as Sanitary Inspector.

W. J. MUNTON, Assistant, Sanitary Department.

J. S. BIRD, Clerk and Assistant, Sanitary Department.

NURSE SHEPPARD, Health Visitor.

* *Receive Part Salaries from Ministry of Health.*

Report of Medical Officer.

To the Town Council for the Borough of Loughborough.

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1929.

Area (Acres)	3,045
Population (Census, 1921)	25,874
,, Estimated 1929 (Registrar General)	26,260
Average Number of Persons per house ..	4.3
Rateable Value, 1929	£143,580
Sum represented by 1d. rate	£593

The Borough of Loughborough is situated in the Valley of the River Soar, west of that River, which forms the eastern boundary of the Borough. The ground levels vary from 120 feet above O.D. in the neighbourhood of the Meadows adjoining the River Soar, to 200 O.D. on the South Western side of the Borough. 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 towards the North East of the Midland Railway is practically unbuilt upon, the bulk of the property being

built upon the higher levels. The Subsoil in the lower levels is drift gravel overlying the upper Keuper Marls, and varies in thickness from 5-20 feet, and the saturating level is about four feet below the surface. In the remaining parts of the town this subsoil is practically the same, except that the thickness of gravels varies considerably; in certain parts of the town there are only a few inches and in other parts it runs from 10-15 feet, chiefly in "Pockets". Subsoil water levels would average 10 feet below the surface in the town other than the district East of the Midland Railway.

Water Supply.

The water supply of the district is derived from the uplands of 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 is the larger, as also is the Reservoir, and stands on a higher altitude, so that the water gravitates therefrom to the Woodbrook Reservoir at Nanpantan, where ample means of filtering of the most recent type are available to render the water free from all risks of pollution. The supply is ample and continuous.

Six samples of water were taken for analysis from wells for proposed houses. All of these were unfit for drinking purposes.

During the year the mains were extended to White House Avenue, Wallace Road, Forest Road, and Outwoods Avenue.

Sewage and Sewage Disposal.

The town generally is sewered on the "Combined System", but the more recently sewered districts are provided with sewers designed for the partially separate system. The whole of the Borough is sewered and in addition the sewers from the adjacent area of Nanpantan in the Loughborough Rural District discharges into the Corporation sewers. The sewage is delivered by gravitation to the Sewage Disposal Works, where, after screening, up to three times the dry weather flow is pumped and treated by settlement in Dortmund Tanks with a capacity of slightly over the D.W.F. After settlement about two-thirds of the sewage is treated by irrigation on the farm, the land being laid out in narrow plots, with grips, and is suitably underdrained. The remaining one-third is dealt with by four 80 feet diameter Bacteria Beds with revolving distributors, the media averaging 4 feet 9 inches in depth, and after settlement in humus tanks the effluent is discharged into the River Soar. Storm water from 3 to 6 times the dry weather flow is pumped into Storm Water Tanks and treated as storm water. Storm overflows are provided on the trunk sewers and volumes in excess of 6 times the D.W.F. are discharged into various water courses. Four new filter beds and four humus tanks have been installed during the year.

The Sewers have been extended during the year to White House Avenue, Wallace Road, Burleigh Drive, Forest Road, and Outwoods Avenue.

Rainfall for 1929.

January	1.30
February	0.53
March	0.06
April	1.01
May	1.35
June	0.63
July	1.73
August	2.26
September	0.52
October	3.11
November	5.35
December	4.84
TOTAL	22.69

Rivers and Streams.

There is no pollution of Rivers or Streams from the Borough as the sewage effluent is good.

Statistics and Social Condition of the Area.

Occupation of Inhabitants.

The Inhabitants are chiefly employed in Hosiery Factories and Dyeing Workshops, which employ a considerable proportion of female labour. The Health conditions in the factories and workshops compare favourably with other towns of the same size. There are also several large Engineering works employing mostly men, in which the health conditions leave nothing to be desired.

Vital Statistics of the Year.

	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	
Births, Legitimate	430	215	215	} Birth rate 16.9.
,, Illegitimate	14	7	7	
TOTALS ..	444	222	222	
 Deaths	 323	 168	 155	 Death rate 12.3.

Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of Child-birth	}	From Sepsis ..	2
		,, Other Causes	2

Deaths of Infants under one year of age, per 1,000 Births:—

	TOTAL.	RATE.	
Legitimate ..	20	46.5	
Illegitimate ..	1	71.4	
	21	47.2	Total.
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	..	..	1
.. Whooping Cough (all ages)	..	..	4
.. Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ..	..	..	1

Method of Dealing with Infectious Diseases.

The Council has joined with the County Joint Hospital Committee, which provides Hospital treatment for all cases of Infectious Diseases.

Admitted during 1929:			
Diphtheria ..	3	Scarlet Fever ..	29
Died ..	0	Small Pox ..	14
Discharged ..	3	..	0
Remaining in		..	14
Hospital, ..	0	..	3
Dec. 31, 1929		..	0

Disinfection is accomplished by:—(1) The Steam disinfectant at the Sewage Farm; (2) fumigation with Sulphur and Formic Aldehyde; and (3) Spraying with Izol, Formalin and Perchloride of Mercury.

The Queen's Nurses Association.

The Queen's Nurses Association provide three Nurses who give domiciliary treatment and attention to the sick poor in their own homes. Measles, etc., are attended by them. The Council subscribe £75 per annum.

Ambulance Facilities.

- (a) For Infectious Cases—provided by the County Council.
- (b) Non Infectious and Accident Cases—St. John Ambulance Association.

Tuberculosis.

The Council has arranged to join the County Scheme for Sanatorium and Hospital treatment. Health Visitors have been appointed to visit and advise all cases of Tuberculosis. The rooms occupied by the patients are periodically disinfected by the Sanitary Inspector with Formalin, and when a death occurs, or a removal takes place, the rooms are fumigated and the paper stripped off the walls and the rooms washed with a solution of disinfectant and limewash, and the beds, etc., put through the steam disinfectant.

There is a County Council Dispensary in Bridge Street.

Infectious Diseases Notified.

299 Cases of Infectious Diseases were notified during the year, viz.:—Diphtheria 6; Scarlet Fever 37; Small Pox 14; Chicken Pox 174; Erysipelas 7; Pneumonia 23; Puerperal Fever 1; Puerperal Pyrexia 1; Acute Polio Encephalitis 1; Cerebral Spinal Meningitis 1; Ophthalmia Neonatorum 2; Pulmonary Tuberculosis 24; other Tubercular Diseases 8.

Scarlet Fever.

37 Cases of this Disease were notified; 29 Cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

Diphtheria.

Six Cases of this Disease were notified. Three Cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

Small Pox.

Fourteen Cases were notified and removed to the Small Pox Hospital.

Midwives' Act, 1920.

The County Council carry out this Act.

Births.

The total number of Births registered in the Borough was 444, which is 15 more than last year, and 19 above the average of the last five years, and is an annual Birth Rate of 16.9 per thousand of the estimated population. Of these Births 222 were Boys and 222 Girls. Fourteen of these Births were Illegitimate.

Mortality.

The total number of Deaths registered in the Borough was 344. From this must be deducted 45 of persons not belonging to the Borough and 24 added of Loughborough residents which were registered outside the Borough, which gives the correct number of Loughborough residents as 323, which is 32 more than last year, and 23 above the average of the last five years, and is an annual Death Rate of 12.1 per thousand of the estimated population. The Death Rate for England and Wales for the year was 13.4.

Infant Mortality.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 Births:—

Legitimate ..	46.5.	
Illegitimate ..	71.4.	Total .. 47.2.

The total number of Deaths under one year of age is 21, which is two less than last year, and nine below the average of the last five years, and is an Infant Mortality of 47.2 per thousand births registered. This is again very satisfactory and some credit for this must be given to the work done at the Infant Welfare Centre. The Infantile Death Rate for England and Wales was 74 per thousand births registered.

Infant Mortality for the past Five Years.

1924	..	74·0
1925	..	72·9
1926	..	67·1
1927	..	94·7
1928	..	53·6

Zymotic Diseases.

The total number of Deaths from Zymotic Diseases, including Diarrhœa and Influenza, is 44, which is 22 more than last year.

Prevention of Disease.

In order to prevent Summer Diarrhœa during the summer months, a considerable number of rooms were sprayed with a solution to kill flies, and in order to prevent disease a number of houses were sprayed and fumigated to destroy bugs. These precautions proved successful.

Bacteriological Examination.

During the year 278 specimens were examined at the County Laboratory by Dr. Fairer, County Medical Officer. I have found these examinations very helpful and wish gratefully to thank Dr. Fairer for the assistance. The examinations were as follows:—

Sputa for T.B.	120
Milk Examination (Bacteriological)	72
Throat Swabs for Diphtheria	28
Milk for Fat Contents	21
Blood for Wassermann Test	15
Films for Gonococci	8
Urine (General and Bacteriological)	6
Urine for T.B.	6
Miscellaneous	2
	278

In addition the following specimens were received from the Loughborough Venereal Diseases Clinic:—

Films for Gonococci	41
Blood for Wassermann Test	35
	76

The following specimens were received from the Loughborough Hospital:—

Blood for Wassermann Test	9
Films for Gonococci	7
Urine (General and Bacteriological) ..	3
Urine for T.B.	3
Sputa for T.B.	3
C.S. Fluid for Meningococci	2
Blood Counts	1
Miscellaneous	6
	—
	34
	—

Housing.

(a) Total Number including numbers separately under (b)	250
(b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts ..	100
(1) By the Local Authority	131
(2) By other Bodies or Persons	100
Did not qualify for Subsidy	19

Number of New Houses Erected.

1920 ..	35
1921 ..	115
1922 ..	62
1923 ..	30
1924 ..	59
1925 ..	81
1926 ..	78
1927 ..	198
1928 ..	189
1929 ..	250
	—
TOTAL	1,097
	—

Unfit Dwelling Houses.

The total number of Houses inspected for housing defects during the year, Public Health or Housing Acts, 520. Nuisances were found in 360 of these, the chief defects being:—dirty houses, defective floors, defective windows and doors, overcrowding, defective yard paving, etc. On notice being served these defects were remedied. Twenty-six were found to be so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. Full details of the houses inspected, notices, etc., sent out under their different headings, etc., will be seen from the Inspector's Report hereto attached.

Scavenging.

The amount of work accomplished under this heading will be seen from the Inspector's Report attached hereto.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Total number of Complaints received during the year	..	51
„ „ Inspections made for all purposes		14,783
„ „ Notices served	573. Informal 538. Formal	35.
„ „ Summonses Issued		1
Withdrawn on requirements being carried out.		

Schools.

The Sanitary conditions of the Schools in the Borough are good. The water supply in all of them is obtained from the mains. The Medical examination of school children is carried out under my supervision. The amount of work accomplished under this heading will be noted from School Report attached hereto. A careful look-out is kept by the teachers, nurses and myself for cases of Infectious Diseases amongst the children attending schools.

Milk and Dairies Amendment Act.

A large amount of work has been carried out under this Act. On the New Register there are 71 Retailers and 16 Wholesale Traders and Producers. These receive the constant attention of your Inspector and myself. 136 Inspections have been made during the year. 72 Samples of milk were taken for Bacteriological examination.

Factory and Workshops Act.

132 Inspections of Factories and Workshops were made:—Factories 12; Workshops 97; Workplaces 23. Four nuisances were found and on Notices being served, remedied.

Smoke Abatement.

Eight Inspections were made. Where on observation black smoke has been emitted in large quantities, a letter is sent to the owner concerned.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

No. of Premises on which Rag Flock is manufactured, used or sold		4
No. of Inspections made		31
No. of Contraventions		None
No. of Defects remedied		None

Closet Accommodation.

Total number at end of year:—
Privies 6; Pail closets 101; W.C.'s 7,918; 125 Pail Closets and one Privy were converted to W.C.'s during the year, this Authority contributing £5 towards the cost of each conversion.

Veterinary Inspection.

The Veterinary examination of Milch Cows is now carried out by the County Council.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

This Act is carried out by the Local Authority. A Nurse has been appointed to Visit and Instruct Parents in all cases. The amount of work accomplished during the year will be seen from the Nurses' Report attached hereto.

Infant Welfare.

Attached is the Report of the Health Visitor, from which will be seen the amount of work carried out. The Infantile Death Rate is 47.2 per thousand births registered, as compared with 53.6 last year, and below the average of the last five years. The number of Deaths due to Infantile or Summer Diarrhœa was one.

Appended is the Sanitary Inspector's Report, Report of School Medical Officer to the Loughborough Education Committee of Schools in the Borough; Tabulated Statistics as to Population, Births and Mortality for the past five years; also of Infectious Diseases notified, and of Deaths of Infants under one year of age.

Copies of this Report will when printed, be sent to the Ministry of Health, the Home Office, and the Leicestershire County Council.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

N. B. M. BLACKHAM,
Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF LOUGHBOROUGH.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.		
		Un- corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non- residents registered in the district.	of Resi- dents not registered in the district.	Under 1 Year of age		At all Ages.
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	
1925	26,530	425	425	16.0	322	12.1	31	14	31	72.9	305 11.4
1926	26,450	432	432	16.3	298	12.2	29	17	29	67.1	286 10.8
1927	26,350	380	380	14.4	327	12.3	33	12	36	94.7	306 11.6
1928	25,950	429	429	16.5	323	12.4	44	12	23	53.6	291 11.2
1929	26,260	444	444	16.9	344	12.7	45	24	21	47.2	323 12.3

TABLE X.—Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1929.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1929, but those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1928. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns.)

	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.									RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.			
	Live Births.	Still-births.	All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years).	Total Deaths under One Year.	Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases.	Certified by Coroner after P.M.	Uncertified Causes of Death.
England and Wales	16.3	0.68	13.4	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.15	0.08	0.74	0.55	8.1	74	91.5	6.1	1.5	0.9
107 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.	16.6	0.69	13.7	0.01	0.00	0.12	0.02	0.19	0.09	0.76	0.50	10.9	79	91.8	5.8	1.9	0.5
157* Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000-50,000).	16.0	0.71	12.3	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.15	0.07	0.71	0.45	5.9	69	92.6	5.4	1.0	1.0
London	15.7	0.53	13.8	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.26	0.08	0.69	0.56	10.7	70	89.5	6.8	3.7	0.0

* By the extension of Uxbridge U.D. on the 1st April, 1929, the number of Smaller Towns was increased to 157.

CIVILIANS ONLY.

Causes of Death in LOUGHBOROUGH M.B., 1929.

All Causes.							M. 168	F. 155
1.	Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
2.	Small Pox	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
3.	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
4.	Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	4	—
6.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
7.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	11	7
8.	Encephalitis lethargica	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
9.	Meningococcal meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
10.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	..	..	..	..	..	13	10
11.	Other tuberculous diseases	..	..	..	..	..	4	—
12.	Cancer, malignant disease	..	..	..	..	..	18	22
13.	Rheumatic Fever	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
14.	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	—	2
15.	Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
16.	Heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	25	24
17.	Arterio-sclerosis	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
18.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	16	18
19.	Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	..	9	4
20.	Other respiratory diseases	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
21.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
22.	Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
23.	Appendicitis and typhlitis	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
24.	Cirrhosis of liver	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
25.	Acute and chronic nephritis	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
26.	Puerperal sepsis	..	..	..	..	..	—	2
27.	Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition	..	..	..	..	..	—	2
28.	Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth	..	..	..	..	..	6	8
29.	Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
30.	Other deaths from violence	..	..	..	..	..	10	1
31.	Other defined diseases	..	..	..	..	..	31	38
32.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Special Causes (included above) :—								
	Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
	Polioencephalitis	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year {								
Total						..	12	9
Illegitimate						..	1	—
LIVE BIRTHS {								
Total						..	222	222
Legitimate						..	215	215
Illegitimate						..	7	7
STILLBIRTHS {								
Total						..	15	6
Legitimate						..	15	6
Illegitimate						..	—	—
POPULATION							26,260	

BOROUGH OF LOUGHBOROUGH.

Infectious Diseases Notified. Classified according to ages. For year 1929.

	Total Cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths	Ages of Cases Notified.										
				Under 1 Year.	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45 and upwards
Diphtheria	6	3	0	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	37	29	0	—	1	—	1	1	21	5	4	4	—	—
Chicken Pox	174	—	—	5	8	10	10	9	103	18	2	3	1	5
Erysipelas	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
Small Pox	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	4	1	1
Pneumonia	23	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	2	4	6	1	4
Acute Polio Encephalitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculous ..	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	6	4
Other Tubercular Diseases	8	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	2	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES.

DEATHS.

<i>Ages</i>	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	0
5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
15	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0
20	1	3	1	1	1	2	0	0
25	6	2	0	0	5	2	0	0
35	4	1	0	0	4	4	0	0
45	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 and upwards	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	16	8	5	3	13	10	3	1

I have found the Notification of Tuberculosis to be efficient; no evidence of wilful neglect or refusal to notify; no action was necessary to be taken relating to Tuberculous employees in the Milk Trade.

Public Health Act. Section 62.

No action was necessary to be taken under this Section.

Leicestershire County Council.

(V DEPARTMENT.)

Return relating to persons residing in the County or County Borough of Leicestershire who were treated at the Treatment Centre at Loughborough during the Year ending December 31st, 1929.

Males Females

1. Number of persons dealt with at or in connection with the out-patient Clinic for the first time and found to be:—							
Suffering from syphilis	..	..	..	7	6		
,, , soft chancre	..	..	..	0	0		
,, , gonorrhœa	..	..	..	15	1		
Not suffering from venereal disease	..	..	..	1	2		
				TOTAL	..	23	9
2. Number of persons discharged from the out-patient Clinic after completion of treatment for:—							
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	0	0	
Soft chancre	..	..	..	..	0	0	
Gonorrhœa	..	..	..	..	12	1	
				TOTAL	..	12	1
3. Number of persons who ceased to attend the out-patient Clinic without completing treatment and who were suffering from:—							
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	1	4	
Soft chancre	..	..	..	..	0	0	
Gonorrhœa	..	..	..	..	2	0	
				TOTAL	..	3	4
4. Total attendances of all persons at the out-patient Clinic who were:—							
Suffering from syphilis	..	..	..	139	224		
,, , soft chancre	..	..	..	0	0		
,, , gonorrhœa	..	..	..	221	11		
Not found to be suffering from venereal disease	14				2		
				TOTAL	..	374	237

V DEPARTMENT—continued.

						Males	Females
5.	Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of treatment given to persons suffering from:—					Nil	Nil
	Syphilis ..	..	..	..	..		
	Gonorrhœa ..	..	..	..	..		
	TOTAL ..					0	0
6.	Number of persons treated with Salvarsan substitutes					8	4
7.	Number of doses of Salvarsan substitutes given:—						
	N.A.B.	<i>Name of drug</i>		<i>Number of doses</i>			
		0.45	..	..	22		
		0.6	..	..	16		
		0.9	..	..	15		
	Metarseno-billon	0.06	..	..	10		
		0.12	..	..	8		
		0.2	..	..	15		
		0.45	..	..	2		
8.	Examinations of Pathological material:—						
	(a)	Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were examined at this Centre:—					
						<i>Number</i>	
		For detection of spirochetes	..	..	0		
		„ „ „ gonococci	..	..	42		
		„ Wassermann reaction	..	..	0		
		Others ..	..	..	0		
		TOTAL ..				42	
	(b)	Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an independent laboratory:—					
		For detection of spirochetes	..	..	0		
		„ „ „ gonococci	..	..	0		
		„ Wassermann reaction	..	..	35		
		Others ..	..	..	0		
		TOTAL ..				35	

January 15th, 1930.

(Signed) J. B. DALTON,
Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre.

Report of the School Medical Officer.

To the Chairman and Members of the Loughborough Education Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report as School Medical Officer for the Year ended 31st December, 1929.

Staff of School Medical Service.

The Staff consists of the Medical Officer, Assistant Medical Officer, Oculist, Dentist and Two Nurses.

The School Medical Officer is also Medical Officer of Health for the Borough, and there is therefore effective co-ordination between the various departments of the Health Service.

Medical Inspection.

The Schedule of Medical Inspection has been completed on the lines laid down by the Board of Education.

The number of children examined in the various age groups during the year was 1,068. Of this number 218 children were found to require attention, and of these 72 were re-examined after an interval of treatment or observation.

In addition to the children examined at the routine inspections, 50 special cases have been examined at the School Clinic. These are cases of children suffering from some form of defect detected by the Teachers, Nurses, or the Attendance Officer in his visits to the homes.

From my observations at routine inspections, I am convinced that a steady improvement is maintained in the physical fitness of the children as a whole.

Uncleanliness.

The School Nurses made an average of six visits per school, and made 9,515 inspections.

In 15 cases the heads of children were so unsatisfactory as to necessitate exclusion from school.

The delinquency rests with a few families who require constant and close supervision. Apart from these the record is very good.

The average result of periodical examination of girls' hair in the several schools was as follows:—

Church Gate Girls'	98%	clean
Cobden Street Girls'	96%	..
Cobden Street Infants'	98%	..
Rosebery Street Girls'	97%	..
Rosebery Street Infants'	98%	..
Rendell Street	96%	..
Warner	98%	..
Shakespeare Street Girls'	92%	..
Shakespeare Street Infants'	93%	..
Emmanuel Girls'	99%	..
St. Mary's Girls' and Infants'	93%	..
Average for the Whole	96%	clean.

Ringworm.

There have been during the year 27 body and 17 scalp cases of ringworm, most of the latter being widespread and obstinate. Three necessitated X-ray treatment.

Happily, in the near future, X-ray treatment will be obtainable at the Loughborough General Hospital.

Scabies.

There has again been a complete absence of scabies.

Impetigo.

These cases still claim far too much of the Nurse's time at the Clinic and I think she is to be commended for her very able and patient treatment of them.

I see no alternative, however, to the treatment being carried out by the Nurse as long as there are parents who appear to be utterly indifferent about their children's well-being. Fortunately these parents are not numerous.

149 Cases have received the Nurse's attention during the year.

Eye Refractions.

There have been 38 sessions of the School Clinic for eye refraction and 111 cases have been examined. Spectacles were required in all cases except one, and were obtained either by the parents or through the generosity of John Storer's Charity.

Cripples.

There have been treated at the Local Cripples' Guild, or at the St. Gerard's Orthopædic Hospital, 20 children of school age, with very excellent results.

The treatment given was for:—

Infantile Paralysis	..	..	..	10
Tubercular Joint Diseases	..	..	..	3
Other Deformities	..	..	..	7

Arrangements have now been made for children to be admitted to the Harlow Wood Orthopædic Hospital instead of St. Gerard's.

Tonsils and Adenoids.

Operative treatment has again been carried out at the Loughborough Hospital in accordance with the arrangements made by the Authority in May, 1928.

Thirty-five cases have received operative treatment at the Hospital and two at their homes.

Twenty cases have been given other forms of treatment and kept under observation.

Appreciation of marked improvement in health following operation has been expressed by parents in several cases.

Minor Ailments.

The Clinic continues to open each morning from 9 to 11 o'clock for the treatment of minor ailments, dressings, the supply of medicine (in certain necessitous cases), and for medical advice on Tuesday and Friday mornings.

The Clinic was open ..	..	209 times.
Number of New Cases ..	..	761
Attendances of Children ..	..	4,377

It will be noticed that some 250 fewer new cases than last year have been dealt with. This is due to the fact that many have been referred to their family doctor for attention.

Children in the past have been in the habit of coming to the Clinic with ailments which should properly be dealt with at home, and I feel that the practice of coming to the Clinic with such ailments should be discouraged.

Employment of Children.

I have issued certificates of fitness for part-time employment under the Employment Bye Laws in 97 cases during the year.

Infectious Disease.

It has not been necessary for any school to be closed on account of infectious disease nor to issue a certificate to Departments where the attendance—owing to the prevalence of infection—falls below 60 per cent.

Co-operation with N.S.P.C.C.

The Committee, with the sanction of the Board of Education, make a contribution to the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in respect of their intervention in cases where I consider that a visit from the Society's Inspector would have a beneficial result.

During 1929 it was considered advisable in 17 instances to ask for the assistance of the local Inspector of the N.S.P.C.C. in visiting parents whose children were attending School in a very neglected condition, both as regards their bodily condition and their clothing.

In two cases parents had been requested to obtain spectacles for their children, but had refused. A visit from the Inspector resulted in glasses being provided.

Defective Children.

In February, 1929, an arrangement was entered into by the Committee with the Leicestershire Voluntary Association for Mental Welfare, for that Association to supervise certain cases.

The number so supervised was 18 and the number of visits made by the Association's Officer was 54.

Four mentally deficient children have recently passed out of school, having attained the age of 14 years but, being incapable of earning their own living, are under friendly supervision.

The very great danger which exists in these cases if the defectives are sent out into the world with no protection is often prevented by careful visiting, and the Education Committee feel that this After Care work is of real practical value both to the defectives and the community.

Two of the children under supervision are between the ages of 5 and 7 years, whose parents have been helped by advice and counsel in the difficult task of bringing up a defective child.

The Association hope to commence in Loughborough, as soon as suitable accommodation can be found, an Occupation Centre, the aim of which is to give the ineducable defectives that special training which they need, in order that they may fit less difficultly into the home, and ultimately, if necessary, into the Institution to which they may be sent.

General.

The several schools in the area have, during the year, been kept in a satisfactory condition of cleanliness. The ventilation, warming and sanitary arrangements are very satisfactory.

The School Nurses have worked in co-operation with the Sanitary Department of the Town Council and have reported to the Inspector of Nuisances cases of overcrowding and dirty houses, which have come to their notice during their visiting.

It is with deep regret that I have to record the death of Dr. Pike, the School Oculist, which occurred on the 5th December, 1929.

The eye refraction work is being undertaken by Dr. S. L. Tunnicliffe.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

N. B. M. BLACKHAM,
School Medical Officer.

25, Victoria Street,
Loughborough.
March, 1930.

Report of School Dentist.

To the Medical Officer of the Loughborough Education Committee.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to submit to you the report of the School Dental work during the year 1929.

Children to the number of 2,779 were inspected. Of these I marked down for treatment 1,449, but only those whose permanent teeth were decayed, or whose temporary teeth were liable to cause suffering and ill health.

The number of those who accepted and came for treatment at the first call was 856, a percentage of 59%.

There were 11 sessions devoted to inspection work and 95 sessions to treatment.

Permanent teeth filled 383, dressed 78, extracted 301.

Temporary teeth extracted 851.

Under a general anæsthetic teeth were extracted for 13 children, the condition of whose general health or local condition of the mouth rendered this necessary.

Children who attended at a later date, not when called, after inspection, number 156. This number is due, I think, to the advice given to the children by their fellow scholars, who had been recently treated, and to the persuasion of their teachers, when they have toothache.

Others and perhaps the greater number come from large families, where the parents do not seem to be able to afford 1/- for the treatment as required, especially where there are two or more children in the same school, called within a few weeks of each other.

I would suggest that we should obtain a much greater percentage of attendance at the first call, if, as in the County of Leicester, no charge were to be made for the treatment.

Yours faithfully,

G. W. STOREY,
L.D.S. (Eng.).

15, High Street,
Loughborough.
March, 1930.

Report of Health Visitor

For the Year ending December, 1929.

Notifications received	..	..	..	..	..	422
Still-born	..	..	..	..	..	20
Births not notified	..	..	..	..	..	10
Illegitimate (Girls 7, Boys 3)	..	..	..	..	..	10
Notifications not requiring a visit	..	..	..	..	..	45
Children under special supervision	..	..	..	..	..	68
Infant Protection Visitor (10 children) visits	..	..	..	..	..	84
Number of Times Welfare has been opened	..	..	..	..	..	97
Attendances made by Mothers	..	..	..	..	..	5,925
New Mothers	..	..	..	..	..	221
Ante-Natal Cases at Centre	39	..	..	..	Visits	184
" " " Visited	29	..	..	..	..	116

The work at the Centre has progressed most satisfactorily during the past year, and attendances have been well maintained. Mothers have continued to come for a longer period with their children so that many toddlers have been able to be kept under supervision.

The Centre is open on Tuesday and Friday afternoons from 1-30 to 4 o'clock, and is also open on Tuesday mornings from 11 to 12 o'clock for new and special cases.

The Medical Officer (Dr. Blackham) attends at 2-30 p.m. on Fridays, and when necessary at any time appointed, or at his own surgery.

Dried Milks, Ovaltine, Roboline, Virol, Emulsion, Cod-liver Oil, Ferri Phos., Medicinal Paraffin, are sold at cost price, and given when necessary (under the supervision of Dr. Blackham). Judging from the appreciation and gratitude shown by the mothers, it is felt that great benefit is being afforded by the sale of these Foods and Drugs.

The Clothing Stall is still in existence, vests being made and sold at the cost of the wool. The Savings Club is still attached to this Stall.

Maternity Bags continue to be used.

Informal talks are given by the Health Visitor at each session. The benefit of having first and special cases on the Tuesday mornings is a great relief to the afternoon's work, as it gives more time for talks and discussion with the mothers.

A good supply of Literature and Leaflets is sold and given away.

Attention is still paid to the Social Side. On January 22nd we had our New Year's Party; an Entertainment followed by Tea, and Community Singing, 150 mothers being present and about 200 babies and toddlers.

In July our Summer Party was held, the mothers being taken a long motor charabanc drive round the Charnwood Forest, followed by Tea at the Welfare. About 150 mothers were present with babies and toddlers.

We hold a Yearly Rummage Sale for our voluntary funds which enables us to give these little pleasures.

The work has been carried on most smoothly during the year, and appreciation of the benefits derived from the Welfare is often gratefully acknowledged by the fathers as well as the mothers.

Report of Sanitary Inspector.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
TOWN HALL, LOUGHBOROUGH.
March 19th, 1930.

To His Worship the Mayor and Members of the Town Council.

MRS. COUNCILLOR PERRY AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting for your consideration my Twenty-First Annual Report on the operations of the Health Department for the year ending December 31st, 1929.

Housing.

The Housing Committee and the Council are to be congratulated on having built 131 new houses during the year, and on the fact that approximately another 100 houses will soon be ready for occupation on Ling Lane site. The situation is better than of recent years as regards overcrowding, but we could, if they can be built, do with some houses of a cheaper and simpler type. There are houses occupied to-day which ought to be closed and where the occupiers could not afford to pay 8/- to 10/- per week.

Another phase of the housing problem is where the Council having provided a house and the tenant is transferred from another house, the owner of the house vacated often doubles the rent when he relets. Can one wonder that many people are anxious to obtain a "Council House", when they are cheaper and offer infinitely better accommodation, than some houses of the older type.

We have been able to carry out a good deal of work in some of the older houses, such as laying on town water inside the houses, with sinks and drains to carry away the waste, also in providing pantries, food stores, and wash-houses.

Some 26 Closing Orders have been made during the year; the tenants have been transferred and exchanges made.

Scavenging.

The removal of household refuse has been carried out satisfactorily throughout the year; the pail closets are emptied twice weekly and the dust bins once. The total quantity of refuse removed amounts to 9,073 loads, being about 200 loads more than last year. The Committee are purchasing two additional motors for the removal of the household refuse.

We have commenced the "controlled system" of tipping household refuse on some low lying land in the Borough and it is proving very successful indeed.

Conversions.

During the year 138 pail closets have been converted to W.C.'s and dust bins provided in lieu of ashpits. In the course of the present year we shall have completed the conversion of the whole of the closet pails and privies to W.C.'s with the exception of a few in the outlying parts of the Borough, where neither sewers nor water supply are available, and a few which will ultimately be pulled down for street improvements and suggested improvement schemes.

The Council generously provided £5 towards the cost of converting each pail closet; the owners of the property affected carry out the work under the supervision of this Department.

Food Supply.

During the year we have destroyed over $2\frac{1}{4}$ tons of diseased meat, this being unsound and unfit for the food of man.

I have had many requests to examine food of a doubtful character and I am pleased to encourage this as far as possible.

Frequent visits have been paid to the "making up" rooms and the conditions have been found to be "fair".

Milk Supply.

We have submitted 72 samples of Milk for bacteriological examination, and of these:—

44	are	returned	as	good;
18	"	"	"	Fair;
1	"	"	"	Moderate;
9	"	"	"	Bad.

This gives us 61.1% as good compared with 53.6% last year.

A good number of samples have been taken for the sediment test and are not included in the above return; this has been found very useful because one can show the retailer visible proof at the time when the sample is taken. Undoubtedly the milk supply is improving and many farmers are taking a keen interest in this part of the work.

Notices Served.

The total number of Notices served is 573. A large amount of work has been carried out without my having to serve any notice at all, and I like to encourage this as far as possible.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the Health Committee for their unfailing support throughout the year; also to my assistants for their willing help at all times, and hope with every encouragement from the general public to make our town a better place than when we found it.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Mrs. Perry, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

HAROLD BINTCLIFFE,

Sanitary Inspector.

HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTIONS.

Street.	No. of Houses.	Overcrowded Houses.	Dirty Houses.	Defective Yard Paving.	Defective Roofs.	Plaster off Walls.	Defective Windows.	Defective Floors.	Defective Rain Water Conductors.	Defective and Stopped Drains.	Defective and Broken Chimneys.	Defective Sink Wastes.	General Dilapidations.	Insanitary Sink Stones.	Defective Dust Bins.
Hartington Street ..	44	—	6	22	11	3	19	6	20	2	1	8	11	4	20
Factory Street..	24	—	13	4	13	—	2	—	10	4	3	4	—	13	—
Wellington Street ..	17	2	17	17	17	2	16	—	7	1	—	—	17	—	4
Barrow Street ..	8	—	2	2	4	—	1	—	6	1	—	—	—	8	8
Gladstone Street ..	81	—	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	4
Cambridge Street ..	71	—	3	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2
Lower Cambridge Street ..	48	—	6	9	6	—	—	—	4	1	—	2	—	—	4
Charles Street ..	19	—	3	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herbert Street ..	26	—	3	16	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	—	—
Buckhorn Square ..	21	—	9	3	21	4	—	5	—	—	—	—	21	—	—
Craddock Street..	13	—	4	—	9	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
Chapman Street ..	40	2	6	3	4	—	2	—	—	—	4	3	—	2	—
Providence Square ..	22	—	14	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
Mill Street ..	16	—	16	16	4	3	2	6	9	2	—	—	16	—	2
Latimer Place ..	18	—	9	—	9	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	18	—	—
Regent Street ..	14	—	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	—	—	3	3	—	—
TOTALS ..	482	4	118	103	119	18	59	24	58	16	13	25	113	27	44

SCAVENGING.

Total Number of Loads	9,073
" " " of Dry Ashes	8,444
" " " to Destructor	7,430
" " " ,, Burleigh Tip	882
" " " ,, Cotes Tip	132
" " " Night soil and pan manure ..	301
" " " Cesspool slops.. .. .	328
New Drains laid	301
Drains taken out	2
Drains unstopped and cleansed	27
Drains ventilated and disconnected	295
Gullies affixed	128
Sink Drains disconnected	99
Sink wastes repaired	30
New Sinkstones provided	113
Bath and Wash Basins disconnected	3
Bath and Wash Basins repaired	5
Accumulations of Manure and Rubbish	6
Yard surface repaired or paved	113
Water Conductors repaired	205
Soft Water Cisterns cleansed	2
Water closets repaired	47
Dirty Closets cleansed	2
Window and Cords repaired	85
Floors concreted	33
Dirty Yards cleansed	2
Animals improperly kept	3
Overcrowded Houses	4
Dirty Houses cleansed	171
Water in Cellars	4
Roofs repaired	114
Ventilators repaired	4
Damp Courses provided	14
Plaster Ceilings repaired	30
Plaster Walls repaired	15
Damp Walls	3
General dilapidations repaired	120
W.C.'s in lieu of Pails	138
Ashpits dispensed with	51
Dust Bins provided	151
Houses supplied with Town's water	104
Houses Washed and Stripped after Infectious Diseases	14
Coppers repaired	10
Chimneys repaired	18
Pantry Accommodation provided	38
Washhouse provided	4

*Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the
Year 1929 for the Borough of Loughborough*
on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with
FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.
including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

PREMISES. (1)	NUMBER OF		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted. (4)
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	12	—	—
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	97	—	—
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' premises)	23	4	—
TOTAL	132	4	—

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

PARTICULARS. (1)	NUMBER OF DEFECTS.			Number of offences in respect of which Prosec- utions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	4	4	—	—
Sanitary accommodation— insufficient	—	—	—	—
Sanitary accommodation— unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—
Sanitary accommodation— not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	4	4	—	—

*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

Leicestershire County Council.

*Sanitary circumstances of the Loughborough Urban District
for the year ending 31st December, 1929.*

Water.

No. of samples taken for analysis:—

(a) From wells	6
(b) From pipe supply	None
No. of samples condemned (from wells)	none
Result of analysis of samples taken (from pipe supply)	none
Wells (a) No. closed none; (b) No. cleansed, repaired, etc.	none
No. of cases in which Public supply was substituted for well water	none

Particulars of any important extension of public water supplies and whether supply has been satisfactory in

(a) quality; and (b) quantity:—

Extensions to White House Avenue, Wallace Road, Forest Road, and Outwoods Avenue.

(a) Yes; (b) Yes.

Drainage and Sewerage.

No. of Cesspools in District at end of 1929	10
„ „ Abolished, and drains connected to sewer	5

Particulars of any important extension during the year of sewerage and sewage disposal:—

Four New Filter Beds and Four Humus Tanks.
New sewers laid in: White House Avenue,
Burleigh Drive, Wallace Road, Forest Road,
Outwoods Avenue.

Closet Accommodation.

Total No. in District at end of 1929:—

(1) Privies	6
(2) Pail Closets	101
(3) W.C.'s	7,918
No. of privies (middens) converted to pail or earth closets during the year	none
No. of privies (middens) and pail or earth closets connected to the water-carriage system during the year.. .. .	138

Scavenging.

How is house refuse removed and disposed of?

By Horse and Motor—Destructor and Controlled Tip.

What means are adopted for the cleansing of earth closets, privies, ashpits and cesspools?

Dust Bins emptied weekly and pail closets twice weekly;
Ashpits and cesspools every four weeks.

Any changes during the year?

The system of controlled tipping has been established during the year and is working very well.

Sanitary Inspection.

(The particulars given under this heading should be for ALL PURPOSES including particulars given elsewhere in this report.)

Total No. of premises visited	..	..	..	..	7,326
„ „ Defects or nuisances discovered	..	..	..	..	6,231
„ „ Complaints received	..	..	..	..	51
„ „ Inspections	..	..	..	..	14,783
„ „ Notices served 573; Informal 538; Formal 35					
„ „ Summonses issued	..	..	..	..	1
„ „ Convictions obtained:—					

Summons withdrawn on the carrying out of our requirements.

Smoke Abatement.

Particulars of any action taken during year.

Where an observation has been taken and black smoke been emitted in large quantities, a letter is sent to the owners concerned.

<i>Regulated Buildings.</i>	<i>No. in District.</i>	<i>No. of Inspections.</i>	<i>Action Taken.</i>	<i>General Conditions.</i>
Common lodging				
Houses	2	32	None	Fair.
-Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.	6	42	Informal and Formal Notices served, and then the Vans were removed out of the Borough.	
Canal Boats	35	23	None	Good
Offensive Trades	20	154	None	Fair.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

No. of premises on which Rag Flock is manufactured, used or sold	4
No. of inspections made	30
No. of contraventions found	none
No. of defects remedied	none
Any other sanitary conditions requiring notice?	No

Housing—Year ending 31st December, 1929.

Statistics for the year 1929 should be given in the following form. In order that the particulars asked for may be accurately given, the several heads should be read as a whole before the form is filled up, and care should be taken to avoid duplication; for example, a defective house remedied twice during the year should be counted once only.

No. of New Houses erected during the year:—

(a)	Total (including numbers given separately under (b) ..	250
(b)	With State assistance under the Housing Acts:	
(1)	By the Local Authority	131
(2)	By other bodies or persons	100

Nineteen other houses built which did not qualify for the subsidy.

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.

(1)	Total No. of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	520
(2)	No. of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925	482
(3)	No. of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	26
(4)	No. of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	360

Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

No. of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ..	250
---	-----

Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

(a)	PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1925.	
(1)	No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	35
(2)	No. of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a)	by owners 35; (b) by Local Authority in default of owners	None
(3)	No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	None

(b) PROCEEDINGS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

(1)	No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ..	74
(2)	No. of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a)	By owners	74
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ..	none

(c) PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS II, 14, AND 15 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1925.

(1)	No. of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	26
(2)	No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	26
(3)	No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit	6
(4)	No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	7
(5)	No. of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	none
(6)	No. of dwelling houses demolished voluntarily after Closing Orders were made	13

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(a) MILK.

PURVEYORS:

No. on Register	71
Total No. of Inspections of premises	136
Total No. of contraventions found	6
„ „ „ „ remedied	6

COWKEEPERS (OTHER THAN PURVEYORS):

No. on register	16
Contraventions:—	

	FOUND	REMEDIED
(1) Cleansing	2	2
(2) Structural alterations ..	4	4

General.

Total No. of milch cows in district	154
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State any action with regard to Dirty Milk:—Where samples are bad the results have been forwarded on to the Farmers' Union and representations have been made to the Local Authorities in whose districts the cowsheds are situated, and subsequent samples are taken.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

No. of licences granted stating the Designations concerned:—
One Grade "A" Retailer.

(c) MEAT, ETC.

No. of carcasses or parts of carcasses:—

(a)	Seized for Tuberculosis	none
(b)	Surrendered for Tuberculosis	95

Private Slaughter houses		In Jan. 1929.	In Dec. 1929.
No. registered		9	9
No. licensed		6	6
No. of inspections of premises			3,253
Has public abbatoir been established?			No
No. of inspections of meat at time of slaughter			3,138
Meat Stalls—No. of inspections			140
Meat Shops, Meat Stores, etc.—No. of inspections.. .. .			115
Total No. of inspections of places where food (other than meat) is kept or prepared for sale.. .. .			184

HAROLD BINTCLIFFE,

Sanitary Inspector.

February 17th, 1930.

