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AC. 4455 (1) LOUGHBOROUGH

Borough of Loughborough.

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE

Year ending December 31st, 1930



LOUGHBOROUGH:
E. ARMSTRONG & SON, PRINTERS
MARKET PLACE



Borough of Loughborough.

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

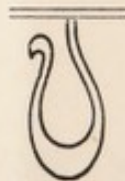
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE

Year ending December 31st, 1930



LOUGHBOROUGH:
E. ARMSTRONG & SON, PRINTERS
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BOROUGH OF LOUGHBOROUGH,

HEALTH COMMITTEE 1930.

CHAIRMAN :

COUNCILLOR B. W. DAWSON (to November 1930)

ALDERMAN A. E. ARMSTRONG, J.P., (from November 1930)

VICE-CHAIRMAN :

COUNCILLOR W. G. WILBURN, J.P., (to November 1930)

COUNCILLOR J. W. BARKER (from November 1930)

THE MAYOR (COUN. A. J. PILSBURY, J.P.), *ex-officio* to Nov. 1930THE MAYOR (COUN. P. TURNER, J.P.), *ex-officio* from Nov. 1930

COUN. A. HIBBINS

COUN. MRS. PERRY

„ P. W. HOPKINS

„ F. A. WALLIS
(to November 1930)

„ ALAN MOSS

„ F. C. WELCH
(from November 1930)

„ H. MALLINSON

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE
1930.

CHAIRMAN :

MRS. SHERRIFF.


The whole of the Members of the Health Committee.

MRS. GODKIN

MRS. TURNBULL

MRS. SHAWYER

MRS. WALLIS



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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
and other Foods.

Cert. San. Inspectors 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 1930.

Area (Acres)	...	...	...	3,045
Population (Census, 1921)	...	...	...	25,874
" Estimated 1930 (Registrar General)	...	...	...	26,260
No. of Inhabited Houses (1921)	...	...	...	5860
" " " (1930) according to	...	...	...
Rate Books	...	...	...	6750
Average Number of Persons per house	...	...	...	4.3
Rateable Value, 1930	...	...	...	£150,725
Sum represented by 1d. rate	...	...	...	£579

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.

Two samples of water were taken for analysis from wells for proposed houses and were unfit for drinking purposes.

During the year the mains were extended to Ling Farm Estate and Bottle Acre.

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 Six New Percolating Filters have been affixed.

The Sewers have been extended during the year to Ling Farm Building Estate and Bottle Acre.

Rivers and Streams.

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

Rainfall for 1930.

January	...	...	...	1.29
February	...	...	...	0.57
March	...	...	...	2.44
April	...	...	...	3.41
May	...	...	...	2.37
June	...	...	...	1.01
July	...	...	...	4.51
August	...	...	...	3.59
September	...	...	...	3.64
October	...	...	...	2.34
November	...	...	...	3.08
December	...	...	...	4.07
TOTAL ...				32.38

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 several large Engineering firms employing mostly men, in which the health conditions leave nothing to be desired.

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	
Live Births, Legitimate	400	197	203	} Birth rate 15.9
„ „ Illegitimate	20	8	12	
Still Births	21	16	5	Rate per 1000 Births 50
Deaths	271	149	122	Death Rate 10.3
Percentage of Total Deaths occurring in Public Institutions				25.7
Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of Child-birth		From Sepsis		2
		„ Other Causes		2
Death rate of Infants under one year of age, per 1,000 Live Births:—				
Legitimate Birth	54.7	Illegitimate Birth	0.50	TOTAL ... 59.1
Deaths from Measles (all ages)				0
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)				0
„ „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)				1

The Queen's Nursing Association.

The Queen's Nursing 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.

Midwives' Act 1920.

The County Council carry out this Act.

Laboratory Facilities.

These Examinations are carried out by Dr. Fairer, the County Medical Officer, whose report on Examinations made throughout the year are attached hereto.

Hospitals.

Hospital Accommodation.

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

General (Voluntary).

No. of Beds ...	47	Cots ...	9	TOTAL ...	56.
-----------------	----	----------	---	-----------	-----

There are no Beds or Cots specifically set aside for Medical or Surgical cases. Building of two wards of 10-20 beds each will be proceeded with this year.

Poor Law Infirmary.

100 Beds.

Ambulance Facilities.

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

Tuberculosis.

The Council has joined 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, paper stripped off the walls and the rooms washed with a solution of disinfectant and limewashed, and the beds, etc., put through the steam disinfectant.

There is a County Council Dispensary in Bridge Street.

Infectious Diseases Notified.

436 Cases of Infectious Diseases were notified during the year, *viz.*:—Small Pox 55; Scarlet Fever 258; Chicken Pox 71; Diphtheria 4; Pneumonia 9; Dysentery 1; Puerperal Fever 3; Puerperal Pyrexia 3; Erysipelas 4; Ophthalmia Neonatorum 2; Pulmonary Tuberculosis 24; other Tubercular Diseases 2.

Scarlet Fever.

258 Cases of this Disease were notified. 225 Cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

Small Pox.

55 Cases of this Disease were notified, and removed to the Small Pox Hospital.

Diphtheria.

Four Cases of this Disease were notified, and removed to the Isolation Hospital.

Midwives' Act, 1920.

The County Council carry out this Act.

Births.

The total number of Births registered in the Borough was 420, which is 24 less than last year, and two below the average of the last five years, and is an annual Birth Rate of 15.9 per thousand of the estimated population. The Birth Rate for England and Wales for the year was 16.3.

Mortality.

The total number of Deaths registered in the Borough was 296. From this must be deducted 44 of persons not belonging to the Borough, and 17 added of Loughborough Residents which were registered outside the Borough, which gives the correct number of Loughborough residents as 271, which is 52 less than last year and 31 below the average of the last five years, and is an annual Death Rate of 10.3 per thousand of the estimated population. The Death Rate for England and Wales for the year was 11.4.

Infant Mortality.

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

Legitimate	...	54.7		
Illegitimate	...	50.0	Total	...
				57.1.

The total number of Deaths under one year of age is 24, which is three more than last year, and four below the average of the last five years, and is an Infant Mortality of 57.1 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 Birth Rate for England and Wales was 60 per thousand Births registered.

Infant Mortality for the past Five years.

1925	...	72.9
1926	...	67.1
1927	...	94.7
1928	...	53.6
1929	...	47.2

Prevention of Disease.

In order to prevent Summer Diarrhoea 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 240 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.	...	...	...	113
Milk Examination (Bacteriological)	...	...	...	38
Blood for Wasserman Test	...	...	...	37
Throat Swabs for Diphtheria	...	...	...	18
Films for Gonococci	...	...	...	9
Urine (General or Bacteriological)	...	...	...	8
Milk for Fat Contents	...	...	...	7
Urine for T.B.	...	...	...	4
Widal's Test for Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	3
Hair for Ringworm	...	...	...	1
Blood Counts	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	1
				<hr/>
				240
				<hr/>

In addition the following were received from the Loughborough V.D. Clinic :—

Blood for Wasserman Test	...	...	...	25
Films for Gonococci	...	...	...	23
				<hr/>
				48
				<hr/>

The following specimens were received from the Loughborough General Hospital :—

Sputa for T.B.	...	...	...	4
Urine (General or Bacteriological)	...	...	...	4
Urine for T.B.	...	...	...	4
Blood Counts	...	...	...	3
Widal's Test for Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	12
				<hr/>
				28
				<hr/>

Housing.

(a)	Total Number including numbers separately under (b)	192
(b)	With State Assistance under the Housing Acts ...	88
(1)	By the Local Authority	88
(2)	By other Bodies or Persons	104

Number of New Houses Erected.

1921	...	115
1922	...	62
1923	...	30
1924	...	59
1925	...	81
1926	...	78
1927	...	198
1928	...	189
1929	...	250
1930	...	192
TOTAL ...		1254

Unfit Dwelling Houses.

The total number of Houses inspected for housing defects during the year, Public Health or Housing Acts, 625. Nuisances were found in 292 of these, the chief defects being:—dirty houses, defective floors, defective windows and doors, overcrowding, defective yard paving, etc. On notices being served these defects were remedied. Two 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	...	62
" " Inspections made for all purposes	...	11,103
" " Notices served: Formal 52. Informal 360		412
" " Summonses Issued	... ..	6
" " Convictions obtained	... ..	6

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 the 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 81 Retailers and 18 Wholesale Traders and Producers. These receive the constant attention of your Inspector and myself. 221 Inspections have been made during the year. 38 Samples of milk were taken for Bacteriological examination.

Smoke Abatement.

Nine 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	...	...	...	...	...	29
No. of Contraventions	...	...	...	...	...	None
No. of Defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	None

Closet Accommodation.

Total number at end of year:—
Privies 7; Pail Closets 41; W.C.'s 8,170. 60 Pail Closets 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 57.1, as compared with 47.2 last year, and is below the average of the last five years. The number of Deaths due to Infantile Diarrhoea 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-registered residents in the district.	of Residents not registered in the district.	Under 1 Year of age		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.		Number.	Rate.
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	13.1	45	24	21	47.2	323	12.3
1930	26,260	420	420	15.9	296	11.2	44	19	24	57.1	271	10.3

TABLE X.—Birth-rate, Death-rate and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1930.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1930, but those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1929. 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.	No Inquest.	Uncertified Causes of Death.	
England and Wales	16.3	0.69	11.4	0.01	0.00	0.10	0.02	0.05	0.09	0.12	0.55	6.0	60	90.4	6.9	1.7	1.0	1.0	
107 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.	16.6	0.71	11.5	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.11	0.50	8.3	64	90.6	6.6	2.3	0.5	0.5	
159* Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000-50,000).	16.2	0.69	10.5	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.13	0.43	4.4	55	91.8	5.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	
London	15.7	0.56	11.4	0.01	0.00	0.23	0.02	0.03	0.10	0.08	0.55	9.9	59	88.3	7.4	4.3	0.0	0.0	

* By the creation of Llwchwr U.D. on the 1st April, 1930, and the extension of Sale U.D. on the 1st October, 1930, the number of Smaller Towns was increased to 159.

CIVILIANS ONLY.

Causes of Death in LOUGHBOROUGH M.B. 1930.

<u>All Causes</u>	...	...	M. 149	F. 122
1. Enteric Fever	...	...	—	1
2. Small Pox	...	...	—	—
3. Measles	...	...	—	—
4. Scarlet Fever	...	...	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	...	...	—	—
6. Diphtheria	...	...	—	—
7. Influenza	...	...	1	1
8. Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	—	—
9. Meningococcal meningitis	...	...	—	—
10. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	12	6
11. Other tuberculous diseases	...	...	2	—
12. Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	13	15
13. Rheumatic Fever	...	...	—	2
14. Diabetes	...	...	2	3
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	...	...	7	12
16. Heart Disease	...	...	21	22
17. Arterio-sclerosis	...	...	3	5
18. Bronchitis	...	...	10	7
19. Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	9	5
20. Other respiratory diseases	...	...	3	—
21. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	...	1	—
22. Diarrhœa, &c., (under 2 years)	...	...	—	1
23. Appendicitis and typhlitis	...	...	1	1
24. Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	2	1
25. Acute and chronic nephritis	...	...	1	2
26. Puerperal sepsis	...	...	—	2
27. Other accidents & diseases of pregnancy & parturition	—	—	—	2
28. Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth	9	4	9	4
29. Suicide	...	...	2	—
30. Other deaths from violence	...	...	8	2
31. Other defined diseases	...	...	42	28
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	—	—
Special causes (included above)				
Poliomyelitis	...	...	—	—
Polioencephalitis	...	...	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	} Total ...	...	14	10
		Illegitimate	1	—
LIVE BIRTHS	{ Total ...	...	205	215
		Legitimate	197	203
		Illegitimate	8	12
STILLBIRTHS	{ Total ...	...	16	5
		Legitimate	16	5
		Illegitimate	—	—
POPULATION, Mid. 1929	...	...		26,260

BOROUGH OF LOUGHBOROUGH.

Infectious Diseases Notified. Classified according to ages. For year 1930.

	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	45-50	Over 50
Small Pox ...	55	55	—	—	1	1	1	1	6	4	9	20	4	7	2
Scarlet Fever ...	258	225	—	1	12	13	17	107	68	22	16	1	—	—	—
Chicken Pox ...	71	—	—	1	4	9	7	30	10	2	1	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	3	2	—
Dysentery ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Erysipelas ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	12	4	4	—
Other Tubercular Diseases	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1930.

<i>Age Periods</i>	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	<i>Pulmonary. Male</i>	<i>Pulmonary. Female</i>	<i>Non- Pulmonary Male</i>	<i>Non- Pulmonary Female</i>	<i>Pulmonary. Male</i>	<i>Pulmonary. Female</i>	<i>Non- Pulmonary. Male</i>	<i>Non- Pulmonary. Female</i>
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	3	1	0	1	2	0	0
20	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
25	5	4	0	0	4	1	0	0
35	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
45	4	0	0	0	5	0	1	0
55	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
65 and upwards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	14	10	2	0	13	5	2	0

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 60.

No action was necessary to be taken under this Section.

LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
(V DEPARTMENT).

Return relating to persons residing in the County of Leicestershire who were treated at the Treatment Centre at Loughborough during the Year ending 31st December, 1930.

	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	5
" " soft chancre	0	0
" " gonorrhœa	12	4
Not suffering from venereal disease	0	0
TOTAL ...	19	9
2. Number of persons discharged from the out-patient Clinic after completion of treatment for:—		
Syphilis	0	2
Soft chancre	0	0
Gonorrhœa	11	1
TOTAL ...	11	3 (+1 NVD.M)
3. Number of persons who ceased to attend the out-patient Clinic without completing treatment and who were suffering from:—		
Syphilis	2	1
Soft chancre	0	0
Gonorrhœa	1	0
TOTAL ...	3	1
4. Total attendances of all persons at the out-patient Clinic who were:—		
Suffering from syphilis	151	240
" " soft chancre	0	0
" " gonorrhœa	146	28
Not found to be suffering from venereal disease	3	0
TOTAL ...	300	268

(V DEPARTMENT)—continued.

				Males	Females
5.	Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of treatment given to persons suffering from:—				
	Syphilis	...	...	—	—
	Gonorrhœa	...	...	—	—
			TOTAL	Nil	
6.	Number of persons treated with Salvarsan substitutes			11	8
7.	Number of doses of Salvarsan substitutes given:—				
	<i>Name of Drug</i>			<i>No. of Doses</i>	
	N.A.B. & M.A.B.	...	...	134	
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	...	...	23	
	„ Wassermann reaction	...	...	0	
	Others ..	...	...	0	
			TOTAL	23	
	(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	...	...	25	
	Others ...	...	...	0	
			TOTAL	25	

January 28th, 1931.

(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, 1930.

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 1075. Of this number 340 children were found to require attention, 102 of these being re-examined after an interval of treatment or observation.

In addition to the routine inspections, 154 cases have been examined at the School Clinic. These are occasioned by some form of defect coming to the notice of the Teachers, Nurses or Attendance Officer in his visits to the homes.

Uncleanliness.

The School Nurses made an average of four visits per school and made 8425 inspections.

In 11 cases the heads of children were so unsatisfactory as to necessitate exclusion from school.

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

Church Gate Girls'	...	98%	clean
Cobden Street Girls'	...	93%	"
Cobden Street Infants'	...	98%	"
Rosebery Street Girls'	...	98%	"
Rosebery Street Infants'	...	99%	"
Rendell Street	...	98%	"
Warner	...	98%	"
Shakespeare Street Girls'	...	91%	"
Shakespeare Street Infants'	...	93%	"
Emmanuel Girls'	...	100%	"
St. Mary's Girls' and Infants'	...	95%	"
Average for the whole	...	97%	"

This is one per cent better than a year ago.

Ringworm.

There have been during the year 32 body and 23 scalp cases of ringworm.

In September, 1930, an arrangement was made with the Loughborough and District Hospital for the X-Ray treatment of difficult cases of ringworm, the Authority agreeing to pay the Hospital Authorities the sum of £2 2s. 0d. per case.

Up to the date of the report no case has been sufficiently severe as to necessitate X-Ray treatment.

Scabies.

A few cases of scabies occurred during the year necessitating the exclusion of a number of children from school and constant attention by the Nurses.

Impetigo.

I have been pleased to note some diminution in the prevalence and severity of this complaint during the twelvemonths.

The number of cases receiving attention was 76 as compared with 149 in the previous year.

Eye Refractions.

There have been 32 sessions of the School Clinic for eye refraction and 130 cases have been examined. Spectacles were required in all cases except one.

Where parents are not in a position to purchase spectacles, the Trustees of John Storer's Charity provide them free of charge if the cases are recommended by the Education Committee.

Cripples.

13 Children have received treatment at the Local Cripples' Guild or at the Harlow Wood Orthopædic Hospital for the following defects :—

Infantile Paralysis	...	...	5
Tubercular Joint Disease	...	...	1
Other Deformities	...	...	7

Tonsils and Adenoids.

During the year I issued 100 certificates stating that operative treatment was required for enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids.

Of this number 72 were treated at the Loughborough General Hospital in accordance with the arrangements approved by the Board of Education, and in addition three cases were attended to by private practitioners.

In the remaining cases the parents have either refused to give permission for the operation to take place or have refused to pay towards the cost of the operation in accordance with the scale of charges to parents fixed by the Authority.

All children who have received operative treatment have since been examined by me and I am satisfied with the result of such treatment.

Minor Ailments.

The Clinic continued to open each morning from 9 to 11 o'clock for the treatment of minor ailments, dressings and the supply of medicine (in necessitous cases which have been more numerous of late on account of unemployment) and for medical advice on Tuesday and Friday mornings.

The Clinic was open	...	214 times.
Number of New Cases	...	847 „
Attendances of Children	...	5034 „

On account of the more frequent occupation of the Clinic for Dental Treatment in the coming year, the accommodation and facilities for attention to minor ailments and dressings will be inadequate. I hope, therefore, that it may shortly be possible to remove to more suitable premises or that the necessary convenience may be acquired in the present building.

Employment of Children.

I have issued certificates of fitness for part time employment under the Employment Bye Laws in 95 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%.

During the year we have been much troubled by an epidemic of scarlet fever and also of small pox.

These epidemics have had an adverse effect on the attendance at the Schools, due not only to children suffering themselves, but to the exclusion of the contact cases.

I am pleased to be able to report that we now appear to be approaching the end of these epidemics.

Defective Children.

I am pleased to be able to report that the Leicestershire Voluntary Association for Mental Welfare during the year opened an Occupation Centre for the giving of suitable training to ineducable defectives.

The number of children attending this Centre who have been excluded from Schools in this area as ineducable is seven.

Extremely valuable work is done at the Centre and the parents of such children appreciate the efforts being made on the children's behalf.

This Authority make a donation to the work of the Association of £10 per annum.

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 1930 it was considered advisable in 12 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,

Supply of Milk.

In November, 1930, the Authority inaugurated a scheme for the supply of milk to those scholars who were prepared to pay the sum of one penny per third of a pint.

Over 60% of the children attending the several schools joined the scheme and partake of the milk daily.

The whole of the children were weighed at the commencement of the scheme and again at the end of the term—a period of six weeks.

The average increase in weight of the children taking milk over those children who had not participated was 1lb.

This is a most gratifying result.

Extension of Arrangements.

Towards the close of the year arrangements for the extension of the work of Medical Service were sanctioned, but as such extensions were not put into operation until after the 31st December, 1930, they are not included in this report.

General.

The whole of the 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 and Attendance Officer have worked in co-operation with the Sanitary Department of the Town Council and have been instrumental in bringing to the notice of the Sanitary Inspector cases of overcrowding and of dirty homes.

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, 1931.

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 1930.

Children to the number of 2,854 were inspected. Of these I marked down for treatment 1,511, 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 784, a percentage of 52%.

There were 13 sessions devoted to inspection work and 101 sessions to treatment.

Permanent teeth filled 438, dressed 36, extracted 356. Temporary teeth extracted 1104,

Under a general anæsthetic teeth were extracted for 16 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 141. 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, in the case of large families, a reduced charge were made in the first place.

Yours faithfully,

J. W. STOREY,

L.D.S. (Eng.)

15, High Street,

Loughborough,

March, 1931.

REPORT OF HEALTH VISITOR.

To the Members of the Town Council.

COUNCILLOR MRS. PERRY AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting my Report for the year 1930.

Births registered 450	...	...	199	Boys	223	Girls
Stillborn	...	...	21	„	7	„
Notifications received by Health Visitor	..		...		450	
Births not notified	...	...	...		16	
Illegitimate	...	...	...		12	
Births not necessary to visit	...	...	...		24	
Visits paid by Health Visitor	...		...		2938	
Children on special list "constantly visited"			...		58	
Children's Act in respect of 10 children	...		...		70	
The centre has been opened	...	...	(times)		95	
New admissions during the year	...		...		253	
Attendances at Welfare	...	...	...		6557	
Ante-Natal Cases at Centre	42	Mothers' average visits			250	
„ „ Visited	58	„ „	„	„	220	

The Centre is open on Tuesday and Friday afternoons from 1-30 to 4-30 o'clock, and is also open on Tuesday mornings from 11 to 12 o'clock noon, 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, Roboleine, Virol, Emulsion, Cod-liver Oil, Ferri Phos., Medicinal Paraffin, Ointments, etc., Umbilical Pads, are sold at cost price, or given on the request of the Medical Officer.

Woollen Vests and Belts are still made by the Helpers, being sold and given to the poorer Children where Mothers are too busy or unable to make them, this ensures every child being warmly clothed, especially during the winter months.

The Clothing Stall is a great asset to the poorer Mothers, or where there are a number of young children, as many articles are bought for a few coppers; the better off Mothers are most kind and do a great deal towards keeping the stall supplied; with the additional clothing sent in from out-side, a great many children benefit from it.

A fairly good number of books are on sale and given away. Many firms that supply food send slips and small books with quite useful information.

We have also received many from the Health and Cleanliness Council.

Lectures and Talks have been given also Cookery Demonstrations.

The Social Side is not forgotten. A Tea was given in January, when 184 Mothers were present and 250 Children, the entertainment given during the afternoon being exceptionally good. Children from the High School and Elementary Schools who attend a Dancing and Physical Culture Class gave an excellent display. Seeing the children (some being very young) must have given the Mothers a good idea of the benefit derived from the Drills and Physical Culture taught in the Schools.

In March we had a Specialist sent from Leicester to Lecture to Midwives at the Centre, it being well attended by County and Borough Midwives—Tea being provided.

Health Week. A special Speaker attended at the Welfare on Tuesday, which was well attended, Tea being given by the Mayor of the Borough, Friday a general discussion took place by the Mothers and Health Visitor, relating to the past and present system of the treatment of Babies and Children. It was gratifying to hear the appreciative remarks from the Mothers, not only about the Babies and Children, but the help they had received themselves.

The Welfare work has grown considerably. Mothers now attend longer than formally with their children and will often call and ask advice, when they are not quite sure of themselves.

Talks are given during the weighing (which is done in the room) Mothers being encouraged in every way to ask questions, so that small but often very important points are shown and the reason given for a certain thing being done. Not only the Mother to whom the child belongs, but others near the tables have the benefit of hearing the questions and answers.

The work at the Centre has been very pleasant during the year and my best thanks are given to the Lady Helpers for the very regular attendance through the many heavy sessions we have had.

I beg to remain,

Yours obediently,

ELLEN SHEPPARD,

Health Visitor.

BOROUGH OF LOUGHBOROUGH.

EDUCATION AUTHORITY.

 MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS 1930.

TABLE I.

Return of Medical Inspections.

(A). Routine Medical Inspections.

Number of Code Group Inspections.

Entrants	...	...	387
Intermediates	...	...	430
Leavers	...	...	258
			<hr/>
			1075
			<hr/>

Number of other Routine Inspections NIL.

(B). Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections	154
Number of Re-Inspections ...	102
	<hr/>
	256
	<hr/>

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
TOWN HALL,

March 7th, 1931.

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-Second Annual Report on the operations of the Health Department for the year ending December 31st, 1930.

I am sorry to have to state that Small Pox and Scarlet Fever were prevalent practically throughout the year, much of our ordinary routine work could not be carried out, because of the large amount of work that these infectious diseases caused. In cases of Small Pox, the rooms have been stripped, all clothing, bedding, etc., have been put through the steam disinfecter, rooms disinfected, patients removed to Hospital and contacts periodically visited. During the year a large number of beds, etc. have been put through the steam disinfecter for adjoining local authorities, for this reason also.

Housing.

All Local Authorities were required to submit to the Ministry of Health, before the end of the year, their proposals for the next five years as to the number of new houses required, also the number which were to be demolished, cleared, improved, etc., and the number of occupants who might be displaced. The Council approved the following proposals:—

A.	Estimated production of houses by the Local Authority during the next five years	...	...	330
B.	Estimated number of new houses of working class type by private enterprise for this period:—			
	(i) With subsidy under 1924 Act	...	...	10
	(ii) Under arrangements made under Sec. 29 of the 1930 Act.	...	...	100
	(iii) Otherwise	...	...	100
	TOTAL	...	...	110
C.	Estimated number of new houses to be allocated by the Local Authority during the next five years to the purposes of the Housing Act, 1930, (i.e.—the purposes mentioned in E and F.	...	...	230
D.	Estimated number of new houses to be allocated by the Local Authority during the next five years to the purposes of the Act of 1924 (i.e.—New Housing)	...	...	100
	TOTAL	...	...	330

E.	Estimated number of houses to be demolished during the next five years —			
	(i) In Clearance Areas	...	...	139
	(ii) In Improvement Areas —			
	(a) for Opening the Area.	...	...	...
	(b) as Unfit Houses ..	...	...	30
	(iii) Individual Houses outside Clearance and Improvement Areas	...	...	61
				<hr/>
		TOTAL	...	230
				<hr/>
F.	Estimated number of persons to be displaced during the next five years —			
	(i) By any of the processes mentioned in E	...	...	900
	(ii) To abate overcrowding in Improvement Areas ..			150
				<hr/>
		TOTAL	...	1050
				<hr/>
G.	Estimated number of houses to be repaired under Part II. of the Housing Act, 1930, during the next five years	...		100

The Council are to be congratulated on their building 88 houses this year, whilst 104 have been built by private enterprise. If possible, we could now do with a cheaper and simpler type of house, to meet the requirements of those who cannot pay 7/- or 8/- per week.

A large number of old houses have been improved by laying on town's water, providing sinks, pantry accommodation, etc., and in one block of property seven houses were re-constructed and turned into four; these are not bad little houses now.

The Health Committee made an inspection of these and were pleased with the appearance and the improvements effected. It will be my endeavour to have many of these carried out where possible.

During the year two Closing Orders and twenty-two Demolition Orders have been made, whilst 23 houses have been demolished, some of these being carried forward from last year.

Scavenging.

The scavenging of the Borough has been carried out satisfactorily throughout the year. Two new motor dust wagons were brought into commission and have been very successful. The pail closets are emptied twice weekly, the dust bins once, whilst the cesspools and privies are emptied once every three weeks. The total quantity of refuse removed amounts to 8419 loads, being about 600 loads less than last year; this is accounted for by the motors being much larger than the horse and cart. About 1400 loads have been taken to Cotes Tip (system of controlled tipping) and this has been most satisfactory, in fact, I have been complimented very frequently "on having the cleanest rubbish tip possible."

Conversions.

60 pail closets have been converted to W.C.'s, and the ashpits to dust-bins during the year, this now leaves us with 41 pail closets, which are situated in outlying parts of the Borough and where there are neither sewers nor public water supply available, or properties which are to be demolished and cleared, or whose properties are to be demolished for street improvements, also there are seven privies which are similarly situated.

Food Supply.

During the year we have destroyed about $3\frac{1}{4}$ tons of diseased or unsound food, as unfit for the food of man, being about one ton more than last year. I am sure that we do not get in the slaughter-houses today as many extensively diseased carcasses from Tuberculosis as we used to do. Probably the Tuberculosis Orders and Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders are helping us from this point of view. The diseased cattle, by being excluded from the cowshed earlier, and before the disease is so far advanced, has made this noticeable in the slaughterhouses. I have heard several of my colleagues in other towns express this view too.

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 made to the "making up" rooms, also to the kitchens of restaurants, etc, and generally these have been found to be in a pretty good condition.

Milk Supply.

We have submitted 38 samples of milk for bacteriological examination and of these 21 are returned as good

11	„	„	„	fair
—	„	„	„	moderate
6	„	„	„	bad

This gives us 55.3% as good compared with 61.1% last year.

A number of samples have been taken for the sediment test and are not included in the above return.

Notices Served.

The total number of notices served is 360. A large amount of work has been carried out at my verbal request and I like to encourage this as far as possible.

It is a great work in which we are engaged "something accomplished, something done," and I wish to thank the Health Committee for their support throughout the year, and to my assistants for their willing help at all times.

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

Your obedient Servant,

H. BINTCLIFFE,

Sanitary Inspector.

HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTIONS.

Street.	No. of Houses.	Drains Stopped.	Defective Yard Paving.	Defective Rain Water Conductors	Broken Window Cords.	Defective Floors.	Defective Chimneys.	Plaster off Walls.	Dilapidations.	Dirty.	Insanitary Sink Stones.	Defective Dust Bins.	Defective Roofs.	Defective Sink Waste Pipe.
Regent Street ...	67	10	4	16	12	3	2	4	9	5	4	1	14	2
Rendell Street ...	55	6	2	4	7	2	4	4	6	6	—	6	8	—
Lower Cambridge Street ...	42	3	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	3	2	4	2	3
Cambridge Street ...	55	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	3	4	5
Shakespeare Street ...	37	—	—	2	—	—	4	2	2	2	4	4	9	—
Moor Lane ...	73	1	3	2	—	—	—	1	7	3	—	4	0	—
Russell Street ...	31	1	2	1	4	1	1	—	1	4	2	5	7	3
Mill Street ...	60	2	1	2	—	—	2	—	6	3	—	4	16	4
TOTALS ...	420	26	12	27	27	7	13	11	35	27	12	26	62	17

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE.

Number of Notices issued	...	...	...	360
" " complied with	...	...	...	289
" Houses re-inspected	...	...	...	217
" House to house inspections	...	...	...	420
" Infected houses visited	...	...	...	338
" " rooms fumigated	...	...	...	289
" " " sprayed	...	...	...	98
" " " washed and stripped	...	...	...	59
" Lots of infected Bedding stoved	...	...	...	264
" " " " destroyed	...	...	...	61
" Drains and other inspections	...	...	...	6064
" Communications re Dust removals	...	...	...	34
" Complaints received	...	...	...	62
" Common Lodging Houses inspected	...	...	...	36
" Factory, Workshops and Bakehouses inspected	...	...	...	139
" Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops inspected	...	...	...	167
" Drains tested	...	...	...	102
" Offensive Trades inspected	...	...	...	140
" Legal proceedings	...	...	...	6
" Smoke observations	...	...	...	9
" Slaughter Houses inspected	...	...	...	3016
" Samples of Milk (bacteriological examination)	...	...	...	38
" " " (sediment test)	...	...	...	27
" " Water submitted for examination	...	...	...	2
" Tents, Vans and Sheds inspected	...	...	...	68
" Outworkers inspected	...	...	...	53

FOOD SURRENDERED :

Beef	...	...	...	...	422½ st. weight
Pork	...	...	...	...	56½ " "
Mutton	...	...	...	...	20 " "
Fish	...	...	...	...	4 " "
Prawns	...	...	...	...	2 tins
Apples	...	...	...	...	19 barrels
Nuts	...	...	...	...	8 st. weight
Red Currants	...	...	...	...	5 baskets
Potatoes	...	...	...	...	22 cases

SCAVENGING :

Total number of loads	...	...	8459
" " " Dry Ashes	...	...	7884
" " " to Destructor	...	...	6509
" " " to Cotes Tip	...	...	1375
" " " of Night Soil and Pan Manure	...	...	152
" " " „ Cesspool Slops	...	...	423
New Drains laid	...	...	271
Drains taken out	...	...	4
Drains unstopped and cleansed	...	...	35
Drains ventilated and disconnected	...	...	257
Gullies affixed	...	...	88
Sink Drains disconnected	...	...	45
Sink wastes repaired	...	...	26
New Sinkstones provided	...	...	56
Bath and Wash Basins disconnected	...	...	4
Bath and Wash Basins repaired	...	...	7
Accumulations of Manure and Rubbish	...	...	6
Yard surface repaired or paved	...	...	48
Water Conductors repaired	...	...	157
Soft Water Cisterns cleansed	...	...	2
Water Closets repaired	...	...	41
Dirty Closets cleansed	...	...	3
Closet Doors repaired	...	...	5
Windows and Cords repaired	...	...	52
Floors concreted	...	...	13
Dirty Yards cleansed	...	...	7
Animals improperly kept	...	...	9
Overcrowded Houses	...	...	5
Dirty Houses cleansed	...	...	75
Water in Cellars	...	...	2
Roofs repaired	...	...	68
Ventilators repaired	...	...	4
Plaster Ceilings repaired	...	...	18
Plaster Walls repaired	...	...	21
Damp Walls	...	...	13
General dilapidations repaired	...	...	93
W.C.'s in lieu of Pails	...	...	60
Ashpits dispensed with	...	...	24
Dust Bins provided	...	...	157
Houses supplied with Towns Water	...	...	240
Houses Washed & Stripped after Infectious Diseases	...	...	59
Coppers repaired	...	...	13
Chimneys repaired	...	...	23



LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Sanitary circumstances of the Loughborough Urban District
for the year ending 31st December, 1930.

Water.

No. of samples taken for analysis :	(a) from wells	...	...	2
	(b) from pipe supply	...	...	none
Result of analysis of samples taken :	(a) from wells	...	...	good
	(b) from pipe supply	...	...	none
No. of samples condemned (from wells)	...	...	...	none
No. of wells :	(a) closed	...	...	none
	(b) 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 : Ling Farm Housing Estate, Bottle Acre.				
(a) Yes ; (b) Yes.				

Drainage and Sewerage.

No. of Cesspools in District at end of 1930	...	...	...	17
No. of Cesspools and Drains connected to sewer	...	...	...	none
Particulars of any important extension during the year of sewerage and sewage disposal :				
Six New Percolating Filters, 80 ft. diameter.				
New Sewers laid in Ling Farm Housing Estate, and Bottle Acre.				

Closet Accommodation.

Total No. in district at end of 1930 :				
1. Privies	...	...	...	7
2. Pail closets	...	...	...	41
3. W.C.'s	...	...	...	8170
No. of privies (middens) converted to pail closets during the year	...	...	...	none
No. of privies (middens) and pail closets connected to the water-carriage system during the year	...	...	...	60

Scavenging.

How is House Refuse removed and disposed of ?

Removed by Motor ;

The Privies are in outlying parts of the Borough, where neither sewers nor water supply are available. The pail closets are in schedule property or property which is to come down for street improvements ;

Destructor and Controlled Tip.

What means are adopted for the Cleansing of Earth Closets, Privies, Ashpits, and Cesspools?

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

Any changes during the year?

Four horses were dispensed with and replaced by two motors.

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	...	...	...	10,457
" " defects or nuisances discovered	...	...	...	541
" " complaints received	...	...	...	62
" " notices served: (a) Formal	...	...	...	52
" " (b) Informal	...	...	...	360
" " summonses issued	...	...	...	6
" " convictions obtained	...	...	...	6
Total No. of Inspections, and nature of such	...	...	...	11,103
Housing Inspection, Inspection of Drains, Inspection of Common Lodging Houses, Factories, Workshops and Bakehouses, Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops, Tents, Vans and Sheds, Slaughterhouses, and Infected Houses.				

Smoke Abatement.

Particulars of any action taken during the year.

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

Regulated Buildings.

<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	36	None.	Fair.
*Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.	None	68	Removed from District.	Bad.
Canal Boats	35	32	None.	Good.
Offensive Trades	25	140	None.	Fair.

* Notices have been served and Vans have been removed from the district.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

No. of premises on which Rag Flock is manufactured, used or sold	...	...	...	4
No. of inspections made	...	...	...	29
No. of contraventions found	...	...	...	none
No. of defects remedied	...	...	...	none
Any other sanitary conditions requiring notice?	...	...	...	No.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(a) MILK :

RETAILERS :

No. on Register	...	...	...	...	81
No. of inspections of premises	...	...	...	...	167
No. of contraventions found	...	...	...	...	2
" " remedied	...	...	...	...	2

COWKEEPERS (including Cowkeepers who retail their own Milk) :

No. on register	...	...	...	...	18
No. of inspections made	...	...	...	...	54

Contraventions :

			FOUND	REMEDIED	
1. Cleansing	...	...	3	3	
2. Structural alterations	...	...	1	1	
3. Other	...	...	none	none	

GENERAL :

Total No. of Milch Cows in district	163
-------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

State any action taken with regard to Dirty Milk :

Where samples are found to be bad the matter is taken up with the Producer and Retailer.

The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

No. of licenses granted, stating the designations concerned :

One Grade "A" Retailing Premises.

Meat, etc.

No. of Carcases or parts of carcases :

(a) Seized for Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	1
(b) Surrendered for Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	87

Private Slaughter Houses :

		In Jan. 1930		In Dec. 1930	
No. registered	...	8	...	8	
No. licensed	...	6	...	6	
No. of Inspections of Premises	...	...	...	...	125
Has Public Abattoir been established?	...	...	...	...	No
No. of Inspections of Meat at time of slaughter	...	...	...	...	3141
Meat Stalls:—No. of Inspections	...	...	...	...	175
Meat Shops, Meat Stores, etc.:—No. of Inspections	...	...	...	...	146
Places where Food (other than meat) is kept or prepared for sale:—No. of Inspections	...	...	...	...	163
State any action taken :	...	...	...	...	none

H. BINTCLIFFE,
Sanitary Inspector.

March 17th, 1931.

HOUSING—Year ending 31st December, 1930.

(a) Statistics.

Statistics for the year 1930 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)	...	192
(i) By Local Authority	... ..	88
(ii) By other Local Authorities	... ..	—
(iii) By other bodies and persons	... ..	104
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts	... ..	88
(i) By the Local Authority:		
(a) For the purpose of Part II of the Act of 1925	... ..	88
(b) For the purpose of Part III of the Act of 1925	... ..	—
(c) For other purposes	... ..	—
(ii) By other bodies or persons	... ..	—

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.

1. (a) Total No. of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	... ..	625
(b) No. of inspections made	... ..	831
2. (a) No. of dwelling houses (included under sub-head I. above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925	... ..	420
(b) No. of inspections made	... ..	649
3. No. of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation		2
4. No. 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	... ..	267

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	205
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Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

(a) PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION III OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1925		
1. No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	... ..	25
2. No. of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:		
(a) By Owners	... ..	25
(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	...	...	...	42
(b)	PROCEEDINGS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS:—				
1.	No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	37
2.	No. of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :				
	(a) By Owners	...	...	...	37
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	none
(c)	PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 11, 14, & 15, OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1925:—				
1.	No. of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	...	...	2
2.	No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	2
3.	No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit	...	...	...	12
4.	No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	22
5.	No. of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	23
	No. of houses owned by the Local Authority, distinguishing those built in the last two years and held under :				652
	1. Part III. of the Housing Act, 1925...	...	...	...	219
	2. Part II. of the Housing Act, 1925	...	...	...	none
	3. Other powers	...	...	...	104

(b) Housing Conditions.

(Note:—In the report upon a Rural District it will often be necessary to distinguish the conditions arising in particular parishes).

1. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS AS TO HOUSING CONDITIONS, including the standard of houses, the prevalent types, age and approximate numbers, and general soundness of the several types. Also any information as to the prevailing forms of defects, and of prevailing bad conditions resulting from overcrowding.
2. SUFFICIENCY OF SUPPLY OF HOUSES.
 - (a) Extent of shortage, if any, of houses available at reasonable rents, and the measures taken or contemplated to meet any shortage.
100 Houses to be provided for this purpose.
 - (b) Information as to any important changes in population during the period under review, or anticipated in the future.
None to my knowledge.
 - (c) Any special difficulties in the way of providing suitable site for new houses?
No.

3. OVERCROWDING.

- (a) Extent. The basis on which the estimate has been made should be stated.

50 Houses overcrowded, our own observations and information from Health Visitor.

- (b) Causes—how far is it due to inability to pay the rents of available houses ?

The houses mostly overcrowded are where there are two families, and usually it is found the sub-tenant is paying for the rooms, as much as a new Council house would amount to.

- (c) Example of special action taken during the year 1930 to deal with overcrowding.

The Council have built 88 houses to meet this need, also in some cases exchange of houses have been made.

4. FITNESS OF HOUSES.

(See manual on Unfit Houses and Unhealthy Areas 1919 (1) p.10)

- (a) Difficulties found in action under the Public Health Acts or under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

No special difficulties have been found.

- (b) Special measures taken or suggested *e.g.* in relation to particular types of insanitary property, or in regard to arrangements for the gradual carrying out of programmes of repair.

In many cases two houses have been made into one, with through ventilation, water laid on inside, sinks provided, pantry and wash-houses provided, yards paved, water closets and dust bins provided, etc.

- (c) *Extent to which houses have not an adequate internal water supply, distinguishing those houses supplied by (a) Private, and (b) Common Supplies.

Approximately 300 and practically all of them are Common Supplies.

- (d) *Extent to which houses have no water closet or other adequate sanitary accommodation within their own curtilage, distinguishing those having (a) Private, and (b) Common Accommodation.

Estimated 1000. Private 300. Common 700.

* If exact information is not available in regard to sub-heads (c) and (d), estimated figures will be sufficient.

5. UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Extent to which areas of the districts are unhealthy, with information as to complaints received or representations made, and action taken in regard to any of these areas.

The Council are preparing a scheme to include two clearance areas, comprising about 80 houses.

6. BYELAWS RELATING TO HOUSES, TO HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS
AND TO TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, ETC.

None.

7. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON HOUSING MATTERS NOT ALREADY
COVERED, and on any difficulties experienced in housing adminis-
tration, and the measures taken to meet them.

None.

March 17th, 1931.

H. BINTCLIFFE,
Sanitary Inspector.



