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Borough of Loughborough



ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

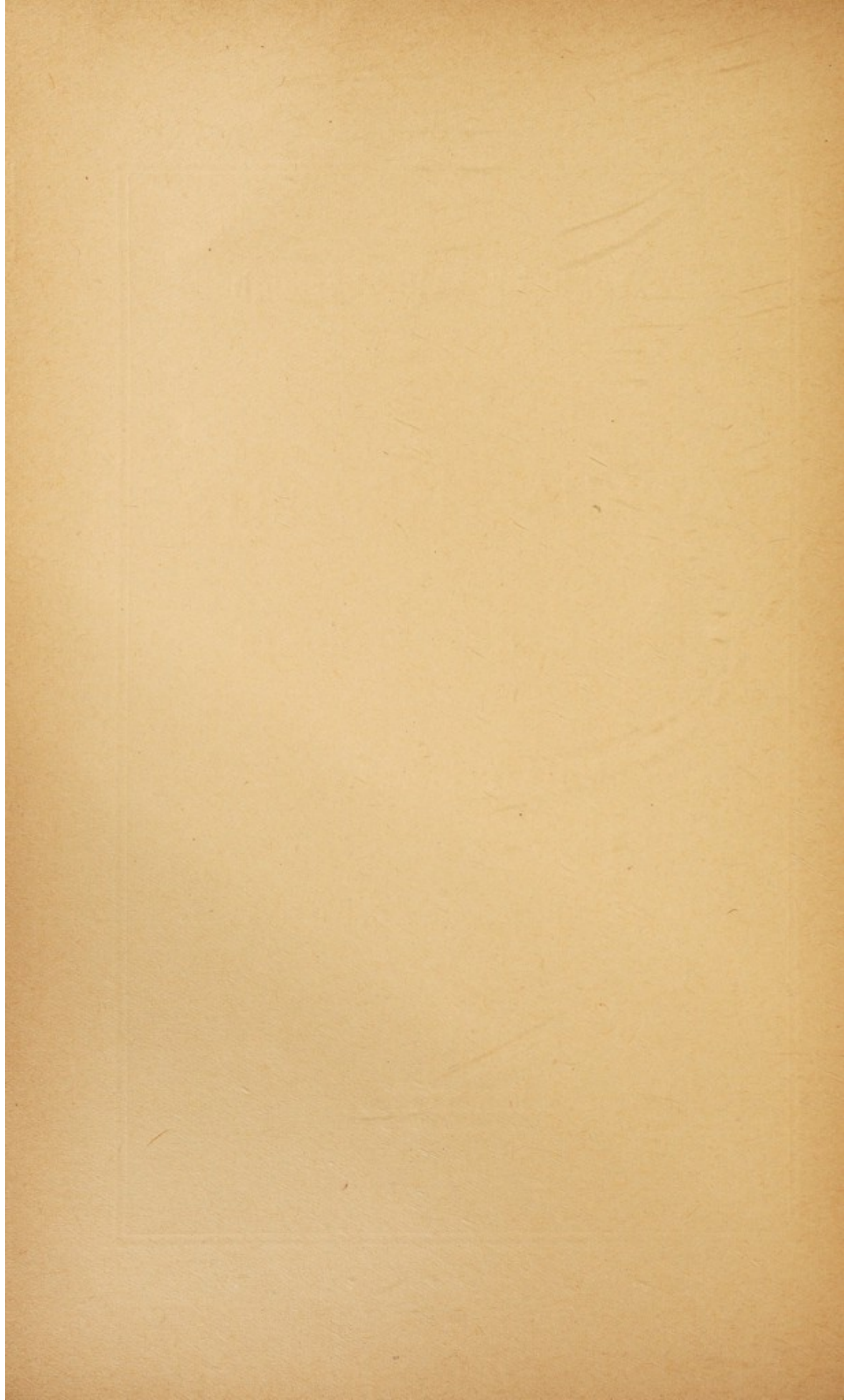
SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE

Year ending December 31st, 1934.



LOUGHBOROUGH:
E. ARMSTRONG & SON,
45, MARKET PLACE



Borough of Loughborough



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BOROUGH OF LOUGHBOROUGH.

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1934.

CHAIRMAN :

ALDERMAN A. E. ARMSTRONG, J.P.

VICE-CHAIRMAN :

COUNCILLOR J. W. BARKER.

THE MAYOR (COUN. J. S. MARR, J.P.)

COUN. B. W. DAWSON, J.P.
(from Nov. 9th, 1934).

COUN. W. WARNER

„ W. JOHNSON

„ F. C. WELCH

„ A. LACEY
(to Nov. 9th, 1934)

„ W. G. WILBURN, J.P.

„ G. READ

„ Mrs. A. M. VICKERS

„ P. J. SWAIN

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE 1934.

CHAIRMAN :

MRS. SHERRIFF

THE WHOLE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE
and

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 other Foods.

Cert. San. Insptrs. Assoc. Examination Board as Sanitary Inspector.

J. S. BIRD, Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

Cert. Royal San. Inst. and

San. Insptrs. Joint Examination Board.

W. J. MUNTON, Assistant, Sanitary Department.

Miss E. SIMMONS, Junior Clerk.

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 1934.

Area (Acres)	...	...	...	3,045
Population (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	26,945
„ Estimated 1934 (Registrar General)				27,280
No. of Inhabited Houses (1934) according to				
Rate Books	...	...	...	7,545
Average Number of Persons per house			...	3.7
Rateable Value, 1934	...	...	...	£163,026
Sum represented by 1d. rate	...	...	...	£626

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 4 feet below the surface. In the remaining parts of the town, the 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 to 15 feet chiefly in "pockets." Subsoil water level 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 the 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.

During the year the mains were extended to Limehurst Avenue, Linden Road, Radmoor Road, Charles Street, Whitehouse Avenue, Parklands Drive and the Holt Estate,

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, discharge into the Corporation sewers. The whole of the sewage is delivered by gravitation to the Sewage Disposal Works and afterwards pumped. Sewage up to three times the dry weather flow is subjected to full treatment by settlement in Dortmund Tanks, which have a capacity of half the d.w.f., and after settlement about two-thirds of the sewage is treated by bacteria beds, and the effluent settled in Humus tanks, the final effluent being discharged into the river Soar. There are fourteen 80-ft. diameter filters and 6 Humus tanks.

The remaining one-third of the d.w.f. of sewage is treated by broad irrigation on the Sewage Farm, the land being laid out in narrow plots and suitably under-drained.

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 the various water courses.

Sewers have been extended during the year to Linden Road and the Holt Estate.

RAINFALL FOR 1934.

January	...	...	2.19
February	...	...	0.55
March	...	...	1.61
April	...	...	2.30
May	...	...	0.91
June	...	...	0.59
July	...	...	1.35
August	...	...	1.88
September	...	...	1.31
October	...	...	1.04
November	...	...	1.98
December	...	...	1.86
Total			19.57

STATISTICS and SOCIAL CONDITION of the AREA.

OCCUPATION OF INHABITANTS.

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

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births	369	195	174	} Birth Rate 13.5
Legitimate	354	187	167	
Illegitimate	15	8	7	
<hr/>				
Still Births	14	5	9	} Rate per 1000 Popu- lation 0.51
Legitimate	14	5	9	
Illegitimate	0	0	0	
<hr/>				
Deaths	284	158	126	Death rate, 10.4
<hr/>				
Percentage of Deaths occurring in Public Institutions				... 24
Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of Child-birth }			From Sepsis	1
			„ Other causes	0
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age, per 1,000 Births:—				
Legitimate Birth	Illegitimate Birth		TOTAL	
33.9	133		37.9	
<hr/>				
Deaths from Measles (all ages)			...	2
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)				1
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)				1

THE QUEEN'S NURSING ASSOCIATION.

The Queen's Nursing Association provide 5 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 is attached hereto.

HOSPITALS.

HOSPITAL ACCOMODATION.

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

GENERAL (VOLUNTARY).

No. of Beds.	Cots	Total
62	10	72 in use
Also 2 New Wards of 10 Beds each in Extension, making an additional ...		20
		92 Total

POOR LAW INFIRMARY.

100 Beds (approximately).

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 Sanatoria and Hospital Treatment. Health Visitors have been appointed by the County Council 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 removal takes place or a death occurs, 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.

170 Cases of Infectious Diseases were notified during the year. Scarlet Fever 89, Diphtheria 7, Pneumonia 28, Erysipilas 7, Encephalitis Lethargica 1, Puerperal Fever 6, Puerperal Pyrexia 1, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 22, other Tubercular Diseases 8, Measles 1.

SCARLET FEVER.

89 Cases of this Disease were notified, 84 Cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

DIPHTHERIA.

7 Cases of this Disease were notified, 6 were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

MEASLES.

1 Case notified and removed to the Isolation Hospital.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

In Hospital Jan. 1/1934.	Admitted	Discharged.	In Hospital Jan. 1/1935.
1	91	69	23

BIRTHS.

The total number of Births registered in the Borough was 369, which is 5 more than last year and 45 below the average of the last five years, and is an annual Birth rate of 13.5 per thousand of the estimated population. The Birth rate for England and Wales for the same period was 14.8.

MORTALITY.

The total number of Deaths registered in the Borough was 323. From this must be deducted 60 of persons not belonging to the Borough and 21 added of Loughborough residents which were registered outside the Borough, which gives the correct number of Loughborough residents as 284, which is 55 less than last year and 22 below the average of the last 5 years, and is an annual death rate of 10.4 per thousand of the estimated population. The death rate for England and Wales for the year was 11.8.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1000 births :

Legitimate (per thousand Legitimate Births)	33.9
Illegitimate (" " Illegitimate Births)	133.3
Total Rate ...	37.9

Still Births :

Legitimate ...	14	Illegitimate ...	0
Rate per thousand population	0.51		

The total number of Deaths under one year of age is 14, which is 14 less than last year and 9 below the average of the last five years, and is an Infant Mortality of 37.9 per thousand Births registered. The Infantile Mortality for England and Wales was 59 per thousand Births registered.

INFANTILE MORTALITY FOR THE PAST 5 YEARS.

1929	...	47.2
1930	...	57.1
1931	...	49.5
1932	...	50.5
1933	...	76.9

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Milk Examinations sent from District	156
" " Grade "A" Samples	44
" " Miscellaneous	1
Sputa for T.B.	95
Throat Swabs for Diphtheria	83
Blood for Wasserman Test	39
Films for Gonococci	11
Urine, General and Bacteriological	7
Urine for T.B.	6
Hair for Ringworm	4
Sewage and Water Analysis	2
Miscellaneous ...	4
	<hr/>
	452
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HOUSING.

Total number Built during the year	...	129
By the Local Authority	...	20
By other Bodies or Persons	...	109

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
1931	...	134
1932	...	109
1933	...	173
1934	...	129
		<hr/>
		1799
		<hr/>

UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

The total number of houses inspected for housing defects during the year. Public Health or Housing Acts, 715. Nuisances were found in 463 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; 18 were found to be so injurious to health as to be unfit for human occupation. 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.

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 seen from the School Report attached hereto. A careful lookout is kept by the Teachers, Nurses and myself for cases of Infectious Diseases amongst 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 142 Retailers and 16 Wholesale Traders and Producers. These receive the constant attention of your Inspector and myself. 453 inspections were made during the year, 180 samples were taken for Bacteriological examination. 133 were good; 33 fair; and 14 bad.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Where on observation black smoke has been emitted in large quantities, a letter has been sent to the owner concerned and has resulted in considerable improvement.

VETERINARY INSPECTION.

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

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Total number at end of year:—
Privies 2; Pail Closets 31; W.C.'s 9519.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT.

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 Nurse's 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 37.9 as compared with 76.9 for last year and 9 below the average of the last five years. This is very satisfactory and reflects credit upon the work done at the Infant Welfare Centre. The number of Deaths due to Infantile Diarrhoea under two years of age was 1.

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 Residents not registered in the district.	Under 1 year of age		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate					Number.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1930	26,260	420	420	15.9	296	11.2	44	19	24	57.1	271	10.3
1931	27,090	446	446	16.3	332	12.2	71	16	22	49.5	277	10.2
1932	27,200	396	396	14.5	374	13.7	73	17	20	50.5	318	11.6
1933	27,300	364	364	13.3	390	14.2	74	23	28	76.9	339	12.4
1934	27,280	369	369	13.5	323	11.8	60	21	14	37.9	284	10.4

TOTAL DEATHS.

Causes of Death in LOUGHBOROUGH M.B. 1934.

All Causes		M. 158	F. 126
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ...	—	—
2.	Measles ...	2	—
3.	Scarlet fever ...	—	1
4.	Whooping Cough ...	1	—
5.	Diphtheria ...	—	—
6.	Influenza ...	6	—
7.	Encephalitis lethargica ...	1	—
8.	Cerebro-spinal fever ...	—	—
9.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	11	10
10.	Other tuberculous diseases ...	2	3
11.	Syphilis ...	—	1
12.	General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis ...	—	—
13.	Cancer, malignant disease ...	19	19
14.	Diabetes ...	4	4
15.	Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c. ...	10	4
16.	Heart disease ...	18	16
17.	Aneurysm ...	1	—
18.	Other circulatory diseases ...	6	7
19.	Bronchitis ...	9	8
20.	Pneumonia (all forms) ...	9	3
21.	Other respiratory diseases ...	1	1
22.	Peptic ulcer ...	3	1
23.	Diarrhœa, &c., (under 2 years) ...	—	1
24.	Appendicitis ...	1	—
25.	Cirrhosis of liver ...	—	—
26.	Other diseases of liver, etc. ...	1	1
27.	Other digestive diseases ...	5	2
28.	Acute and chronic nephritis ...	3	4
29.	Puerperal sepsis ...	—	1
30.	Other puerperal causes	—	—
31.	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc. ...	7	4
32.	Senility ...	8	16
33.	Suicide ...	4	2
34.	Other violence ...	7	2
35.	Other defined diseases ...	19	14
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	—	1
Special causes (included in No. 35 above)			
	Small-pox ...	—	—
	Poliomyelitis ...	—	—
	Polioencephalitis ...	—	2
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	Total ...	10	4
	Legitimate ...	8	4
	Illegitimate ...	2	—
LIVE BIRTHS	Total ...	195	174
	Legitimate ...	187	167
	Illegitimate ...	8	7
STILLBIRTHS	Total ...	5	9
	Legitimate ...	5	9
	Illegitimate ...	—	—
POPULATION ...		27,280	

BOROUGH OF LOUGHBOROUGH.

Infectious Diseases notified. Classified according to ages. For year 1934.

	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	45-65	upwards
Scarlet Fever ...	89	84	1	—	1	2	7	4	42	18	3	9	1	2	—
Diphtheria ...	7	6	0	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	28	—	12	1	1	—	—	1	6	—	2	6	6	4	1
Erysipelas ...	7	—	0	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Puerperal Fever ...	6	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Measles ...	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	22	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	4	5	4	2	1
Other Tubercular Diseases	8	—	5	—	—	1	—	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	1

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1934.

NEW CASES.

DEATHS.

Age Periods	Respiratory.		Non- Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non- Respiratory.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1
5	1	4	1	3	1	0	0	0
15	1	3	0	0	1	5	0	0
25	2	3	0	1	1	3	0	1
35	2	2	1	0	5	2	0	0
45	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
55	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
65 upwards	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	9	13	3	5	11	10	2	3

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 Act.

BOROUGH OF LOUGHBOROUGH
EDUCATION AUTHORITY.

REPORT OF SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER, 1934.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Education Committee.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report upon the work of the School Medical Service in the Borough of Loughborough for the year ended the 31st December, 1934.

I. **STAFF.**

The staff of the Medical Service remains as a year ago, namely :—

Medical Officer, (part-time)
Assistant Medical Officer (part-time)
Ophthalmic Surgeon (part-time)
Two Dentists (part time)
Two School Nurses.
One Clerk.
One Clinic Caretaker.

II. **CO-ORDINATION.**

The co-operation which has always existed between the School Medical Service and the Sanitary Department of the Corporation of the Borough continues. It is essential that the relations of the Local Sanitary Authority and the Local Education Authority should be cordial in order that the procedures of both bodies may be of mutual benefit.

The information collected by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and passed on to the Education Committee is of extreme value when the children previously attending the Welfare Centre become eligible to attend an Elementary School.

The Health Department have during the year sent weekly returns of all homes where infectious diseases have occurred, and such notifications assist materially in the prompt exclusion from school of children likely to be affected.

At the request of the Education Committee, the Sanitary Department arrange each month for samples of school milk to be analysed and the result of such examination reported.

As a result of visits to homes by the School Nurses, cases of over-crowding, uncleanness or suspected cases of infectious illnesses have been reported to the Health Department for the necessary action to be taken.

III. THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION TO PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

No new schools have been erected by the Authority during 1934.

The existing schools have been kept in a very satisfactory state of repair and they are all well ventilated and healthy buildings.

Improvements have been carried out during the year at some schools, with a view to more hygienic conditions.

The cleanliness of all the schools is very noticeable, the regulations of the Authority as to the manner in which the caretakers shall carry out their duties being commendable.

A fair number of children from neighbouring Authorities continue to attend schools in the Borough, and every facility is given for the partaking of their mid-day meal in the schools they attend.

IV. MEDICAL INSPECTION.

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

All routine inspections are carried out at the respective schools, together with a certain number of 'special' children brought before the Inspecting Officer by the Head Teacher. Other 'special' children are brought to the School Clinic for examination.

Age Groups. The following three groups of children were inspected during the year :—

- (a) Entrants.
- (b) Intermediates, *i.e.* all children between the ages of 8 and 9 years.
- (c) Leavers, *i.e.* all children between the ages of 12 and 13 years, and all who have not been examined after reaching the age of 12 years.

The total number of children examined at routine inspections during the year was 967, a decrease of 34 as compared with 1933, whilst 194 children were examined at 'Other Inspections' as compared with 219 in 1933.

V. FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

- (a) **Malnutrition.** At routine inspections, 19 children were found to be suffering from malnutrition, and at 'Special' Inspections, 3 children.
- (b) **Uncleanliness.** The percentage of children whose hair was found to be clean was 96.
In 31 instances it was found necessary to exclude children from school on account of the unsatisfactory condition of their hair.
- (c) **Minor ailments and diseases of the skin.** There were 24 children found to be suffering from various skin diseases, only 5 of these were ringworm cases, whilst a year ago 17 ringworm cases were discovered.

- (d) **Visual defects and external eye diseases.** There were 61 cases of defective vision, 2 cases of squint, 6 of blepharitis, 5 of conjunctivitis, 1 of keratitis, 1 of corneal opacities and 2 other conditions.
- (e) **Nose and throat defects.** At routine inspection 35 children were referred for treatment, suffering from defects of the nose and throat, also 31 'special' cases, requiring treatment were discovered.
- (f) **Ear disease and defective hearing.** At routine inspections, 5 children were referred for treatment on account of ear disease or defective hearing.
Six further cases were referred from 'special' inspections.
- (g) **Orthopaedic and postural defects.** There was only one child found at routine inspection to be suffering from deformity. This was a case of slight curvature of the spine.
There was also one case of peculiar gait discovered by 'special' inspection.
- (h) **Heart and circulation.** Two children were found at routine inspection to be suffering from anaemia and three from the same defect were found at 'special' inspections.
- (i) **Tuberculosis.** At routine inspections three children were suspected of pulmonary tuberculosis and one non-pulmonary.

VI. FOLLOWING UP.

Review of the arrangements for the following up of children suffering from the various defects.

The whole of the arrangements for the following up of children found to be suffering from defects continue as enumerated in my last Report and the duties of the two school nurses are unchanged.

A summary of the work of the Nurses during the year is set out below :—

Total number of visits to schools	...	317
Total number of examinations of children for uncleanliness	...	9,702
Total number of individual children found unclean	...	201
Total number of individual children sent home (Dirty head)	Once ...	24
	Twice ...	7
Total number of visits paid to homes	...	689

VII. MEDICAL TREATMENT.

- i. **Malnutrition.** All the children included under this heading have been recommended to participate in the milk scheme and where they were so doing, then additional forms of nourishment were recommended. The children are all re-examined at varying intervals to note the progress made.

- ii. **Uncleanliness.** Having regard to the fact that the highest possible standard is set in connection with the uncleanliness of heads, the high percentage obtained is most gratifying. A disappointing feature is that although advice and assistance is given in every case, the parents of certain children do not persevere with the necessary attention. True, the children are cleansed for the time being, but before very long they again become unsatisfactory. It is usually the same children that are recorded time after time, and I am sorry to report that the parents in these cases do not seem to realise the necessity for an absolutely clean head.

More exclusions and prosecutions in the worst cases will have to be undertaken, unless parents realise that it is not sufficient to cleanse their children immediately after an unfavourable report, and then allow them to become unsatisfactory again after a short period of time has elapsed.

- iii. **Diseases of the Skin.** These cases have been fewer this year, and have all been treated at the Clinic. It has only been necessary to send one ringworm case to the Hospital for X-ray treatment.

Details as to treatment of skin diseases and other minor ailments not found at Medical Inspections are recorded under Table IV.

- iv. **Visual Defects.** All the 61 cases of defective vision were tested at the Clinic by the Ophthalmic Surgeon, with the following results :-

Requiring Glasses	...	...	56
Not requiring glasses	...	...	3
Still under test	...	...	2
			—
			61
			—

In the two cases of squint, glasses were prescribed.

Every child found to require glasses has been provided with them, either by parents or by the Trustees of John Storer's Charity, whose continued assistance in this connection is greatly appreciated.

Speaking generally, little difficulty is experienced in persuading parents to allow their children's eyes to be tested, but there is a growing tendency for the children to discard their glasses after they have worn them for a few months.

It is usually found that the children themselves take a dislike to wearing spectacles and it is regrettable to find that some parents are inclined to give way to the desires of their children in this respect. I hope that the parents will soon realise that spectacles are not prescribed unless they are absolutely essential and to insist upon their children wearing them regularly.

- v. **Nose and Throat defects.** Of the 66 children referred for treatment, 49 received operative treatment under the Authority's Scheme and 1 privately.

Of the remaining 16 cases, 11 received treatment by methods other than operative and 5 parents refused to consent to operative treatment.

It is gratifying to find that there is considerably less opposition to operative treatment for these defects than several years ago, and parents frequently comment upon the improvement in the health of the children as a result of treatment.

- vi. **Orthopaedic and postural defects.** In the 2 cases of deformities, the children received the necessary attention at the Local Cripples Guild.

VIII. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The year has been somewhat unfortunate as regards infectious diseases.

It is many years since we had so severe an epidemic of measles as we experienced in the latter part of 1934. This epidemic was followed by many cases of whooping cough and mumps, and later there were quite a number of diphtheria and scarlet fever cases.

These epidemics seriously affected the attendance at the schools, and also the working of the Medical Department, as many children were absent at the time of routine Medical Inspections, and also for dental treatment.

I did not consider it necessary in any instance to close a school but concentrated on the preventative methods recommended in the Memorandum on "Closure of and Exclusion from School" issued jointly by the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education.

IX. PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The general physique of the children in the area is good and is to a great extent due to the admirable courses in Physical Training given to the scholars.

Gymnastic apparatus is provided in the Senior Schools, and good work is done, whilst the usual outdoor games and sports are well catered for. All schools have playing fields at their disposal and the facilities provided for physical recreation are ideal.

X. PROVISION OF MEALS.

Very particular attention has been paid during the year to the incidence of malnutrition among the scholars.

As a result of the medical examination of 967 children in the routine age groups, only 19 were found to be suffering from malnutrition requiring treatment. Of children examined as 'specials,' only three were found to be suffering from malnutrition.

With an average school population of 3,354, only 22 or .65% were recorded as suffering from malnutrition.

The economic conditions in the Borough of Loughborough, as elsewhere, have not been good for the past few years, but it would be improper to attribute the cases mentioned as due to this cause. No doubt prolonged unemployment does affect the number of children who are found to suffer from malnutrition, but in this particular area, this reason applies only in very few instances.

Early in 1934, the Authority adopted a scheme for the provision of free milk in necessitous cases, where children were found to be suffering from malnutrition.

A generous income scale was fixed and only children selected by the Medical Officer as being in need of this form of supplementary nourishment could benefit under the Scheme.

It is a singular fact that only seven children were provided with free milk under the Scheme during 1934, in spite of the fact that Head Teachers have been specially requested to notify at any time, any cases where they suspect children to be suffering from malnutrition.

The fact that epidemics of infectious diseases have been rather prevalent during the year, has tended to leave children below average weight, and this certainly accounts for a number of children being recorded under this heading.

I do feel that much could be done to improve the standard of health of the children if parents would concentrate more on the type of feeding than the amount of food, and greater still on the importance of sufficient sleep.

Sufficient attention does not appear to be paid by parents to the very necessary need of their children for retiring at a reasonable hour at night. Parents would find their children less irritable, more healthy and happier if only they would insist upon the children going to bed earlier. It is surprising to find the number of children brought to me for examination by the parents, where there is nothing organically wrong, the children being merely tired and listless due to lack of sleep.

XI. CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, AND OTHER BODIES.

- (a) **Parents.** It is very gratifying to find that the great majority of parents do appreciate the work of the School Medical Service and their assistance in carrying out the directions given at Medical Inspections, also the advice tendered at the School Clinic is definitely proving advantageous to their children.
- (b) **Teachers.** The help of the teachers in the work of Medical Service is most valuable. I appreciate that a great deal is asked from them in connection with this branch of education, but I am sure they realise that a great wastage of effort on their part is experienced, unless the children are in a fit and healthy condition to assimilate the instruction given in their normal school lessons.
- (c) **Other Bodies.** The Trustees of John Storer's Charity deserve thanks for their continued generous assistance in the provision of spectacles to necessitous children.

The Local Cripples Guild work in close touch with the School Medical Service and the assistance rendered by the Guild is highly appreciated.

Thirty school children were treated at the Guild during 1934, three of whom received operative treatment at Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital.

The Education Committee accepted financial liability in 7 cases at a total cost of £60 11s. 7d. Towards this cost £22 8s. 3d. was contributed by the parents of children treated.

The co-operation of the Authorities of the Loughborough and District General Hospital in cases of operative treatment of enlarged tonsils and adenoids and for the X-ray treatment of ringworm is most valuable.

During the year 49 cases were sent to the Hospital for operative treatment for enlarged tonsils and adenoids at a total cost of £77 3s. 6d. and the amount recovered either directly from the parents or through the Hospital Contributory Scheme was £24 18s. 4d. leaving the actual cost per case to the Authority at £1 1s. 4d.

In addition, one case of ringworm was sent for X-ray treatment at a cost of £2 2s. 0d. and £1 0s. 5d. was recovered from the parent. The work of the Local Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is inestimable.

It was found necessary to refer 29 cases to the Inspector during the year with very beneficial results.

A contribution of £5 5s. 0d. is paid to the Society as for services rendered.

It is pleasing to have at our disposal the assistance of the Leicestershire Voluntary Association for Mental Welfare. Apart from their own Occupation Centre held in the St. Mary's Hall, the Association assist the Education Committee by visiting and reporting upon feeble minded and mentally retarded children.

A donation of £20 per annum is made to the funds of the Association. The Dental Board of the United Kingdom again kindly sent one of their lecturers to give talks to the children upon the necessity for a healthy mouth. The help of the Board has undoubtedly contributed to the lower percentage of refusals to dental treatment.

XII. BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE & EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

The arrangements for the notification of all cases of blindness and suspected deafness continue as mentioned in my last report.

As required by Section 31 (i) (c) of the Mental Deficiency Act 1913, cases of children found to be ineducable are reported to the Local Control Authority. During the year it was necessary to report one case under Article 2(a) under the Mental Deficiency (Notification of Children) Regulations 1928.

The number of blind children for whom the Authority is responsible is 3 and these children are resident at the Yorkshire School for the Blind.

Of semi-blind children there are 2 who attend a school for Semi-Blind Children in Leicester.

There is one deaf and dumb child at the Royal Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Derby.

One of the most pleasing arrangements made by the Authority during the year has been the establishment at the Shelthorpe School of a special class for mentally retarded children.

For some years past I have reported on the "Return of Exceptional Children," a number of children who although attending ordinary Public Elementary Schools have been so mentally retarded that the progress made in their ordinary schools has been practically negligible.

In May last the Authority arranged for these children, now numbering twenty-two to be withdrawn from their ordinary schools and placed in a special class attached to the Shelthorpe Council School. A specially qualified teacher was engaged and whilst her task at the commencement was somewhat formidable, I am happy to report the experiment has fully justified the steps taken by the Authority.

The class is divided into seven groups where the children are graded according to their mental attainments and not according to age. Each week the work is drafted out for the following week and the children urged and encouraged to complete the particular work set out.

The whole of the children devote 30 minutes daily to physical training and as a consequence their physique which was somewhat low has considerably improved.

Fourteen of the children remain for their midday meal and arrangements have been made for the cooking and heating of any necessary foods.

XIII. EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS.

The Bye-laws regulating the employment of children require that each child employed shall be examined by me.

During the year 109 children were examined and only 2 were considered unfit to be engaged in the work proposed.

XIV. PARENTS PAYMENTS.

Parents are required to contribute towards treatment given in respect of operative treatment for enlarged tonsils and adenoids and X-ray treatment of ringworm, in accordance with a scale adopted. A charge of 6d. is made for dental extractions necessary, following each inspection, whilst 1/- is charged for extractions by general anaesthetics and for stoppings. Treatment is provided free in necessitous cases.

No charge is made for the treatment of minor ailments, but a contribution box is placed in the School Clinic and parents are encouraged to contribute what they can afford, towards the cost of the treatment.

During the year £3 12s. 2d. was contributed in this manner.

XV. MISCELLANEOUS.

- (a) **Supply of Milk.** Since the advent of the new Milk Scheme in October last, a very large increase in the consumption of milk in the schools has taken place. All schools participate in the Scheme, and approximately 60% of the children on the roll regularly partake of this drink.

I sincerely hope that parents and teachers will continue to encourage the children to join the Scheme. The source of the milk has been approved by me and, as a safe-guard against any deficiency in the quality, the Sanitary Inspector has been requested to take samples of school milk regularly and submit to the Education Authority the results of the bacteriological examination of the milk.

Up to the present, every sample taken has been reported as "good."

- (b) **School Clinic.** It is somewhat disappointing that the Clinic is still housed in Verandah Cottage, but I understand that arrangements are now going forward which will soon result in the Limehurst House being utilised as a Clinic.

Having regard to the fact that the Clinic is practically open the whole of the week for some form of treatment, the present building has become most inconvenient, and I trust that the difficulties under which we have laboured for some time will be overcome when the Limehurst House is occupied.

- (c) **Minor Ailments.** I am glad to note that fewer children are sent to the Clinic by Head Teachers when their ailments can be attended to at the School.

At one time there was a tendency for the School Clinic to become similar to an out-patients' department at a Hospital, but now more attendances are made for advice. This is all to the good, as I welcome parents looking upon the School Medical Service more as a Service for advice than for the actual treatment of ailments.

- (d) **Delicate Children.** The School Medical Service in the Borough covers practically every type of work, but I should like to see some steps taken for the welfare of a number of delicate children. In the statistics for 1934, I have noted 16 children who would benefit by attendance at an open air school or class.

When such provision has been made, I consider the facilities for the children in the Borough will compare favourably with those of any Authority in the country.

XVI.

GENERAL.

I desire to pay tribute to all members of the Medical Service Staff who have rendered me such valuable assistance in my capacity as School Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health.

The work at times is difficult, and much time is often spent persuading parents to consent to varying forms of treatment for their children, but the educating of the parents in their children's needs is one of the chief features of a Medical Service Department. When one looks

back upon the days when School Medical Service was in its infancy, then the progress made has thoroughly justified much laborious work. It is a happy sight to visit the schools to-day and see the healthy, bright and happy faces of the scholars and compare them with the days long past.

Attached are the reports of the Dental Surgeons on their work during 1934, together with the Statistical Tables required by the Board of Education.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) N. B. M. BLACKHAM.

L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.

School Medical Officer.

25, Victoria Street,
Loughborough,
March, 1935.

REPORT OF SCHOOL DENTIST.

To the School Medical Officer of the Loughborough Education Committee

Dear Sir,

Cobden Street Junior Boys' School, Cobden Street Junior Girls' School, Cobden Street Infants' School, Shakespeare Street Infants' School, Shakespeare Street Junior Mixed School, Rosebery Street Infants' School, Rendell Street Junior Mixed and Infants' School, Shelthorpe Infants' School, St. Mary's R.C. Girls' and Infants' School, Warner C.E. Junior Mixed and Infants' School.

I have to submit to you my report, as School Dentist to the above schools, during the year 1934, as follows:—

Number of sessions for inspection	...	11
Number of sessions for treatment	...	101
Number of children inspected	...	2249
Number requiring treatment	...	892
Number who accepted treatment	...	669—75%
Number who refused treatment	...	135
Number attending own dentist	...	88
Number of permanent teeth filled	...	648
Number of permanent teeth extracted	...	174
Number of temporary teeth extracted	...	828
Number of nitrous oxide administrations	...	445
Number of teeth dressed	...	43
Specials	...	3

I have marked down for treatment only those children whose permanent teeth were decayed or whose temporary teeth were liable to cause suffering and ill-health.

The percentages of acceptances among the younger children has again been greatly improved from 67% to 75%, a most gratifying increase, which we may confidently expect to be maintained.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) J. W. STOREY, L.D.S.,
School Dentist.

15, High Street,
Loughborough,
March, 1935.

To the School Medical Officer of the Loughborough Education Committee

Dear Sir,

Limehurst Senior Boys' School, Limehurst Senior
Girls' School, Rosebery Street Junior Mixed School,
St. Mary's R.C. Boys' School.

Permit me to present my report as School Dentist to the
above schools during the year 1934, as follows:—

Number of sessions for inspection ...	...	11
Number of sessions for treatment ...	...	113
Number of children inspected ...	...	2206
Number requiring treatment ...	...	1488
Number who accepted treatment ...	...	972—65%
Number who refused treatment ...	...	363
Number attending own dentist ...	...	153
Number of permanent teeth filled ...	...	930
Number of permanent teeth extracted ...	...	356
Number of temporary teeth extracted ...	...	442
Number of nitrous oxide administrations ...	...	496
Number of teeth dressed ...	...	30
Specials ...	...	3

Taking the schools as a whole, the percentage of acceptances is slightly higher than a year ago, but in the particular schools for which I am responsible there is a slight decrease. This is probably due to the great amount of sickness amongst the children particularly during the latter half of the year.

I still find that a great number of the children, and a good percentage of parents do not know the difference between the temporary and permanent teeth. Stress could be laid on this important point during oral lectures, etc.

I am pleased to see that throughout the year the standard of cleanliness is still very good, and I consider this helps a great deal in producing an increased number of perfect mouths in this respect which I have seen at leaving age.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) D. A. PATTERSON, L.D.S.,

School Dentist.

2, Victoria Street,
Loughborough,
March, 1935.

REPORT OF HEALTH VISITOR.

His Worship the Mayor and Members of the Town Council.

Councillor Mrs. Vickers and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Report for the year 1934:—

Births registered	400
Stillborn	13
Births not notified	40
Visits paid by Health Visitor	2549
Children under constant supervision	45
Attendances at Welfare	6431
Anti-Natal cases at Welfare	58
" " Attendances at Welfare	182
" " Visited by Health Visitor	195

The Centre is open on Tuesday from 10 a.m. till 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 till 4-15 p.m. and on Friday from 1-30 to 4-15 p.m.

The Medical Officer attends at the Centre on Friday at 2-15, at any other time by appointment, and also sees urgent cases (if necessary) at his own surgery.

Our sales have considerably increased for dried milk, Ovaltine, Paraffin, Ferri Phos, Roboline and Virol. A small charge is made but much has had to be given in necessitous cases under the supervision of the Medical Officer. Mouth Wash, Ear Drops, Ointment and Umbilical Pads are also given under doctors orders.

Our Clothing Stall has been very successful, being well supplied both with new and old garments from people interested in the work. Many things have been sent from the Girls High School, both useful and pretty, and have been much appreciated; all articles are sold or given in unfortunate and deserving cases. Many mothers who have been in comfortable circumstances in the past have found the stall most helpful.

The knitting of vests, body-belts, etc., is still carried out by the voluntary helpers between their other duties and are sold for the cost of the wool.

A very pleasant feeling still prevails between the better-off and the poorer mothers, which is helpful to both in many ways, one being able to look up to a brighter side of life, the other probably made more considerate for her less fortunate sister, both parties being helped by a little talk and comparisons about their children and home.

Again we have been most fortunate in having plenty of literature for distribution, and very useful books which are sold for a few pence. Many also are sent to be given away; firms who supply us with dried milk have been most generous in this respect.

The social side has again been well looked after—at Christmas a very nice Tea and Entertainment were given in the Town Hall, kindly lent to us free for the occasion, the room being nicely lighted, the entertainment good and showed the benefit to health of proper physical exercises; the young dancers quite excelled themselves. We are such a large party now numbering nearly 200 mothers, all having one child and many two or three; each child had a toy presented to it by the Mayoress, "the tiniest babies a rattle."

In January a Film was shown by the Cow & Gate firm, the first part showing the value of dried milk "when a mother was unable to feed her baby," followed by a film, "The Pied Piper of Hamlyn," both were much enjoyed by young and old.

In July our Summer Outing was held, consisting of a drive through Leicester City, then around the forest and back to the Town Hall for tea. We had to add another bus to our number, making seven 32-seaters.

The Special Midwifery Meeting for Loughborough and County was held in the Centre in March and was well attended, a Lecture with Demonstrations being given by Dr. Lillie of Leicester who gave the tea.

The Chairman (Mrs. Sherriff) and myself attended the Child Welfare Conference in July, held this year in Birmingham. It was a particularly good Conference and well attended. From what we heard and saw one could not help but congratulate the city of Birmingham on her great health resources; also on the splendid reception given to all attending the Conference.

All children entering school at 5 years of age were visited by lady helpers from the Welfare, report was most satisfactory both on the health and on the cleanliness of the children and homes, this being confirmed by the School Doctor who stated they were in a very satisfactory condition, he thought the best he had had sent in. Mothers have been encouraged to bring the children to the Welfare, if not regularly, at times up to school age; probably that has somewhat helped conditions generally.

My best thanks are again given to the Voluntary Helpers. Their work like my own has greatly increased, their regular attendance and kindness are most marked. A cheery word is very often passed on to a mother which may mean a very great deal more than they know to. It is almost impossible to thank them for giving up their time each week, I can only say how much I appreciate their services.

The number of toddlers is still increasing (as we wish them to); the noise at times, when they are a little excited, becomes deafening, one cannot expect children from 2 to 5 years of age to sit still. Another room is badly needed if work is to be done satisfactorily. My afternoons at the Welfare

and especially all day on Tuesday are very strenuous (not due to the work but to the noise from the older children) but under the existing circumstances we manage and make the best of the situation with every one working pleasantly and helping each other and all looking on the bright side for better things in the future.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

ELLEN SHEPPARD,

Health Visitor.

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Health Dept,
Town Hall,
Loughborough,
March 10th, 1935.

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

Coun. Marr, Coun. Mrs. Vickers and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in submitting for your consideration my Twenty Sixth Annual Report on the operations of the Health Dept. for the year ending December 31st, 1934.

The year has been one of steady progress and much work has been accomplished in endeavouring to make our houses and surroundings more comfortable and more in harmony with present day ideas.

During the year we had Mr. Todd of the Ministry of Health to enquire into the Council's application for Clearance Areas for the Mill Street, Ashby Square and Chapel Terrace properties, and eventually the Orders were confirmed.

The Council are building 42 houses to accommodate these and other tenants who will be displaced from there and other areas.

I wish to thank my Committee for their unfailing support throughout the year, also to my assistants for their willing help at all times.

I am,

Mrs. Vickers and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant.

HAROLD BINTCLIFFE.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE.

Number of Notices issued	...	...	610
„ Notices complied with	...	...	595
„ Houses re-inspected	...	...	6945
„ House to house inspections	...	...	501
„ Infected houses visited	...	...	125
„ „ rooms sprayed	...	...	100
„ „ „ fumigated	...	...	217
„ Lots of bedding stoved at Farm	...	...	198
„ „ „ destroyed	...	...	49
„ Drains and other inspections	...	...	7090
„ Complaints received	...	...	210
„ Communications <i>re</i> Dust removal	...	...	32
„ Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk shops inspections	...	...	453
„ Factories, Workshops & Bakehouses inspections	...	...	244
„ Tents, Vans & Sheds inspected	...	...	6
„ Offensive Trades inspections	...	...	198
„ Outworkers visited	...	...	99
„ Drains tested	...	...	120
„ Smoke observations	...	...	22
„ Samples of milk taken for Bact. Exam.	...	...	180
„ Slaughterhouse inspections	...	...	2991
„ Samples of water taken for analysis	...	...	3
„ Meat Stalls and Stores inspections	...	...	752
„ Food Stores inspections other than where meat is kept	...	...	206
New drains laid	...	...	61
Drains taken out	...	...	23
Drains unstopped and cleansed	...	...	41
Drains ventilated and disconnected	...	...	20
Gullies affixed	...	...	125
Sink drains disconnected	...	...	115
Sink wastes repaired	...	...	197
New sinkstones provided	...	...	160
Bath and wash basins disconnected	...	...	2
Accumulation of manure and rubbish	...	...	5
Yard surfaces repaired or paved	...	...	207
Water Conductors repaired	...	...	236
Soft water cisterns cleansed	...	...	7
Water closets repaired	...	...	50

Dirty closets cleansed	...	...	...	3
Closet doors repaired	...	...	...	10
Windows and window cords repaired	...	...	...	271
Floors concreted and repaired	...	...	...	149
Dirty yards cleansed	...	...	...	1
Animals improperly kept	...	...	...	6
Overcrowded houses	...	...	...	6
Dirty houses cleansed	...	...	...	184
Water in cellars	...	...	...	2
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	130
Ventilators repaired	...	...	...	9
Damp Courses provided	...	...	...	45
Plaster ceilings repaired	...	...	...	146
Plaster walls repaired	...	...	...	167
Damp walls	...	...	...	40
General dilapidations repaired	...	...	...	1530
Ashpits dispensed with	...	...	...	39
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	288
Houses supplied with Town's water	...	...	...	63
Houses washed & stripped after infectious diseases	...	...	...	10
Coppers repaired	...	...	...	46
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	86
Food Stores provided	...	...	...	16
Filthy and verminous persons cleansed	...	...	...	1
W.C.'s provided	...	...	...	16
Wooden erections removed	...	...	...	1

SCAVENGING.

This branch of our work has been carried out very smoothly during the year and complaints of non-removal of refuse have been very rare.

It will be observed from the following particulars of costing returns, which are submitted annually to the Ministry, that Loughborough comes out very favourably against returns of similar towns in the country.

During the past twelve months over 50% of the dry refuse collected has been disposed of by the Controlled Tipping method at Shelthorpe tip, and again I would like to express my thanks to all engaged in this disagreeable work for their excellent team spirit throughout the year.

Number of ashpits emptied	...	...	194
" cesspools emptied	...	...	272
Total number of loads of refuse collected	...	...	7282
Number of loads of dry ashes	...	...	6514
" " taken to Destructor	...	...	2919
" " " Shelthorpe Tip	...	...	3595
" " cesspool slops thrown away	...	...	665
" " emptied into Lagoons (pail manure)	...	...	103

**STATISTICS SHOWING COSTS OF COLLECTION
AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE (including
Trade and Other Refuse.)**

	Borough of Loughborough Financial Year ending Mar., 1934	Average for towns in England and Wales under 30,000 population. Financial Year ending Mar., 1934.
Average weight per day per 1,000 population (365 days)	15.2 cwts.	18.7 cwts.
Net expenditure per ton for :- (a) Collection *(b) Disposal	£ s. d. 7 6½ 1 3½	£ s. d. 8 1 3 2
Net expenditure per 1000 pop. :- (a) Collection *(b) Disposal	103 14 0 9 17 0	117 0 0 41 0 0

Net expenditure per 1,000 houses :-

(a) Collection	382 0 0
*(b) Disposal	38 2 0

Rate in £ for :

(a) Collection	4.6d.
(b) Disposal	.39d.

Percentage of Total Rate for :

3.1%
.27%

*NOTE.- These figures are for disposal by Controlled Tipping only.

INSPECTION and SUPERVISION of FOOD.

MILK.

The milk supply of the Borough has called for special attention throughout the year, and the improvement is noticeable by the following particulars of the returns for bacteriological examination of samples taken over the past few years.

Year.	No. of samples taken.	Good.	Fair.	Moderate.	Bad.	% Good.
1934	180	133	33	—	14	73.8
1933	121	91	18	2	10	75.2
1929	72	44	18	1	9	61.1
1927	80	41	20	2	17	51.2
1925	72	29	17	3	23	36.1

Number of Cowkeepers registered	...	...	16
„ „ Cowsheds	..	...	24
„ „ Inspections and visits	...	...	96

Contraventions remedied and improvements effected :—

Limewashing and cleansing	...	...	4
Removal of manure from yards	...	...	2
Shed floors concreted and drained	...	...	3
Yard surfaces paved	...	...	2
Dilapidations to sheds repaired	...	...	5
Additional light and ventilation provided	...	...	2

DAIRIES AND RETAIL PURVEYORS OF MILK.

No. of Retail Purveyors :

(a) Residing in district	—	—	49
(b) „ outside district	—	—	21
No. of Inspections and Visits	—	—	357
„ Shop keepers registered for the sale of pasteurised and sterilised milk in bottles only			72

Contraventions remedied :

Trade of retail purveyor being carried on without being registered	—	—	1
Shop keepers retailing pasteurised or sterilised milk in bottles without being registered	—	—	14
Retail purveyors failing to have names and addresses inscribed in accordance with Sec. 6 Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915	—	—	12

MILK (Special Designation) ORDER 1923.

Premises producing Grade A milk	—	—	1
Persons licenced to retail certified milk in the Borough			1
„ „ „ Grade A milk in the Borough			3
„ holding special supplementary licences for retailing Grade A milk	—	—	1

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, etc.

The administration of the above Acts is carried out by the Leicestershire County Council and by the kind co-operation of the Chief Constable, Capt. C. E. Lynch-Blosse, and the Inspector for the district, Supt. Holloway, the following information has been supplied.

No. of samples collected under the Food & Drugs Adulteration Act, in the Borough :—			
	Total		
comprising :—			
Samples of Milk	17
Samples of other Food and Drugs	46

No legal proceedings were taken under the Act.

SALE OF ICE CREAM.

Shops and premises where ice cream is manufactured and sold have been periodically inspected. This business has grown very rapidly, and I regret to say that the conditions under which some of it is manufactured has been found far from satisfactory and certainly requires legislation for better control.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

There are six annually licensed Slaughter-houses and eight Registered Slaughter-houses in the Borough. 2991 inspections have been made for the purpose of the administration of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations and Bye-laws relating to these premises.

No. of routine visits to Slaughter-houses	...	2243
„ early morning, night and Sunday visits	...	748

The following unsound meat and other food has been condemned from Slaughter-houses, markets, shops and other premises during 1934, the total weight being 337 stones.

comprising :—

Beef ... ..	...	203½ stns.
Pork ... ..	...	68 stns.
Mutton ... ..	...	20½ „
Fruit and Vegetables ... ..	...	36 „
Condensed Milk ... ..	...	2 tins.
Veal ... ..	...	2 stns.
Ham ... ..	...	1½ stns.
Tripe ... ..	...	1½ stns.
Potted Beef ... ..	...	1½ lbs.
Haddock ... ..	...	2 stns.
Prawns ... ..	...	2 „
Kippers ... ..	...	2 boxes.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

Application was received from 144 Slaughtermen to be licensed under this Act and I am pleased to say that they have carried out their duties most satisfactorily and no complaints have been received.

Contraventions found :—

Meat stalls not properly covered	...	...	5
Failure to remove offal after slaughter	...	...	4
General defects found in slaughterhouses	...	...	3

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

During the year, one application was received for the establishment of an offensive trade in the nature of a fish frier, which was granted, also one trade, a fish frier, was discontinued and removed from the register leaving a total of 25 registered offensive trades. During the period under review 198 inspections were made and the conditions found to be fairly satisfactory.

Tripe Boilers	...	...	...	...	2
Fish Friers	...	...	...	...	21
Marine Stores	...	...	...	...	2

Contraventions found :—

Defective paving	...	...	...	...	3
Fowls kept to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	1
Dirty preparation rooms	...	...	...	...	1

SUPERVISION OF MUSIC HALLS, CINEMAS & DANCE HALLS.

Periodical inspections have been made of these premises, and the Sanitary accommodation was found to be fairly satisfactory.

[illegible]

HOUSING—YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1934.

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.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.

1.	(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	715
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	3301
2.	(a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under Sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925.		501
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	3625
3.		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	18
4.		Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	463

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	434
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3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

A—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.

1.	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	28
2.	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	...	28
	(a) By Owners	...	28
	(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	None

B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

1.	Number of dwellings houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	216
2.	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	...	29
	(a) By Owners	...	216
	(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	None

C—Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930.

- | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| 1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 |
| 2. Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |

D—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930.

- | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|------|
| 1. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | ... | ... | None |
| 2. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | ... | ... | None |

LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Loughborough Urban District for the year ending 31st December, 1934,

1.—WATER.

No. of samples taken for analysis :				
(a)	From wells	...	...	3
(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)				
No. of Wells				
(a)	Closed	...	...	none
(b)	Cleansed, repaired, etc.	...	...	none
No. of cases in which public supply was substituted for well water				
Particulars of any important extension of public water				
supplies and whether supply has been satisfactory in (a) quality				
and (b) quantity :—				

Limehurst Avenue, Linden Road, Radmoor Road, Charles Street, Whitehouse Avenue, Parklands Drive, Holt Estate ; supply good in quality and satisfactory in quantity.

Give particulars of any shortage of water which may have occurred during the year, and of the steps taken to remedy such shortage.

No restrictions were found necessary during the year.

II.—DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

No. of Cesspools in district at end of 1934	...	...	22
No. of Cesspools and Drains connected to sewer	...	...	none

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

Holt Estate. Linden Road.

(b) Particulars of any scheme which is at present under consideration.

The Holt Estate.

III.—CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Total No. in district at end of 1934 :—

1.	Privies	...	...	...	2
2.	Pail closets	...	...	...	31
3.	W.C.'s	...	...	...	9519
No. of privies (middens) and pail closets connected to the water-carriage system during the year					
					5
No. of privies (middens) converted to pail closets during the year					
					none

IV.—SCAVENGING.

How is house refuse removed and disposed of ?

Removed by Motor, disposed of by Destructor and Controlled Tipping.

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

Privies are in the outlying parts of the district and are emptied every week by motor, the pail closets are emptied twice weekly by motor, cesspools every three weeks by motor, and the dust-bins are emptied once weekly by motor.

Any changes during the year ? No.

V.—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	...	...	8042
(Only concerned with No. of premises and not with No. of visits.)			
" " Defects or nuisances discovered	...	...	4226
(excluding smoke nuisances)			
" " complaints received	...	...	218
" " Notices served :			
(a) Formal	...	...	29
(b) Informal	...	...	681
" " Defects remedied after service of notices			4097
" " Summonses issued	...	...	2
" " Convictions obtained			2
" " Inspections, and nature of such			19512

Housing inspections, inspections of drains, inspections of Factories, Workshops, Bakehouses, Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops, Tents, Vans and Sheds, Slaughterhouses, Offensive Trades, treatment of rooms for bugs, etc., Markets, Meat Stalls and Food Stores other than where meat is kept.

VI.—SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Particulars of any action taken during the year :—

Where our observations have been taken and black smoke emitted in large quantities, a letter has been sent to the owners concerned, which has resulted in considerable improvement.

VII.—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	None	None	None	None
*Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.	6	6	None	Bad
Canal Boats	36	32	None	Fair
Offensive Trades	25	198	None	Fair

*Please add any special notes on conditions of, and action taken regarding tents, vans, sheds, underground sleeping rooms and houses let in lodgings.

We have no underground sleeping rooms or houses let in lodgings in the district. Tents and Vans are inspected on arrival into district and generally get them moved out. There are no Common Lodging Houses in the Borough.

VIII.—ANY OTHER SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE ?

NO.

IX.—SCHOOLS.—SANITARY CONDITIONS AND WATER SUPPLY.

State particulars of any unsatisfactory conditions found :—

The whole of the Schools in the Borough have Town's Water supply, which is very satisfactory, and the Sanitary Accommodation has been brought up to a high standard.

X.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK :

Retailers :

No. on Register	...	...	...	142
No. of Inspections of premises	...	...	...	389
No. of contraventions found	...	...	...	10
" " remedied	...	...	...	10

Producers (including producers who retail their own milk) :

No. on register	...	...	...	16
No. of inspections made	...	...	...	64
Contraventions :		<i>Found.</i>	<i>Remedied.</i>	
1. Cleansing	...	2	2	
2. Structural alterations	...	1	1	
3. Other	...	6	6	

General :

Total No. of milch cows in district	148
-------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----

State any action taken with regard to dirty milk :

Where samples are found to be other than "Good," the matter is taken up with producer and the retailer concerned, and the Local Authorities in whose district they are.

The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

Particulars of licences granted by District Council stating the designations concerned :

- 1 "Certified" Retailer.
- 4 "Grade A" Retailers.

(b) MEAT, etc.

No. of carcasses or parts of carcasses :

(a) Seized for Tuberculosis	...	...	None
(b) Surrendered for Tuberculosis	...	...	308 stones

Private slaughter houses :

		In Jan. 1934	In Dec. 1934
No. registered	...	8	8
No. licensed	...	6	6

No. of inspections of premises	...	...	2184
No. of public abattoirs in district	...	...	None
No. of inspections of meat at time of slaughter	...	...	2991
Meat stalls :—No. of inspections	...	...	721
Meat shops, meat stores, etc. :—No. of inspections	...	...	752
Places where food (other than meat) is kept or prepared for sale :—			
No. of inspections	...	...	206
State any action taken :—None.			

HAROLD BINTCLIFFE,

Sanitary Inspector.

January 31st, 1935.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the year 1934, 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)	14		
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	132		
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' premises)	98		
Total	244	None	None

2. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	5	5		
Sanitary accommodation— insufficient	4	4		
unsuitable or defective,	2	2		
Total	11	11	None	None

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

THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20540
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR
STEEL PIPE

ASTM A 133 - 66

Standard Specification for
Steel Pipe

1.1.1 This specification covers the requirements for
steel pipe.

1.1.2 The pipe shall conform to the requirements of
this specification.

1.1.3 The pipe shall be manufactured in accordance
with the requirements of this specification.

1.1.4 The pipe shall be tested in accordance with
the requirements of this specification.

1.1.5 The pipe shall be marked in accordance with
the requirements of this specification.

1.1.6 The pipe shall be stored in accordance with
the requirements of this specification.

1.1.7 The pipe shall be transported in accordance
with the requirements of this specification.

1.1.8 The pipe shall be installed in accordance
with the requirements of this specification.

1.1.9 The pipe shall be maintained in accordance
with the requirements of this specification.

1.1.10 The pipe shall be disposed of in accordance
with the requirements of this specification.



