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BOROUGH OF LOUGHBOROUGH.

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# Annual Reports

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

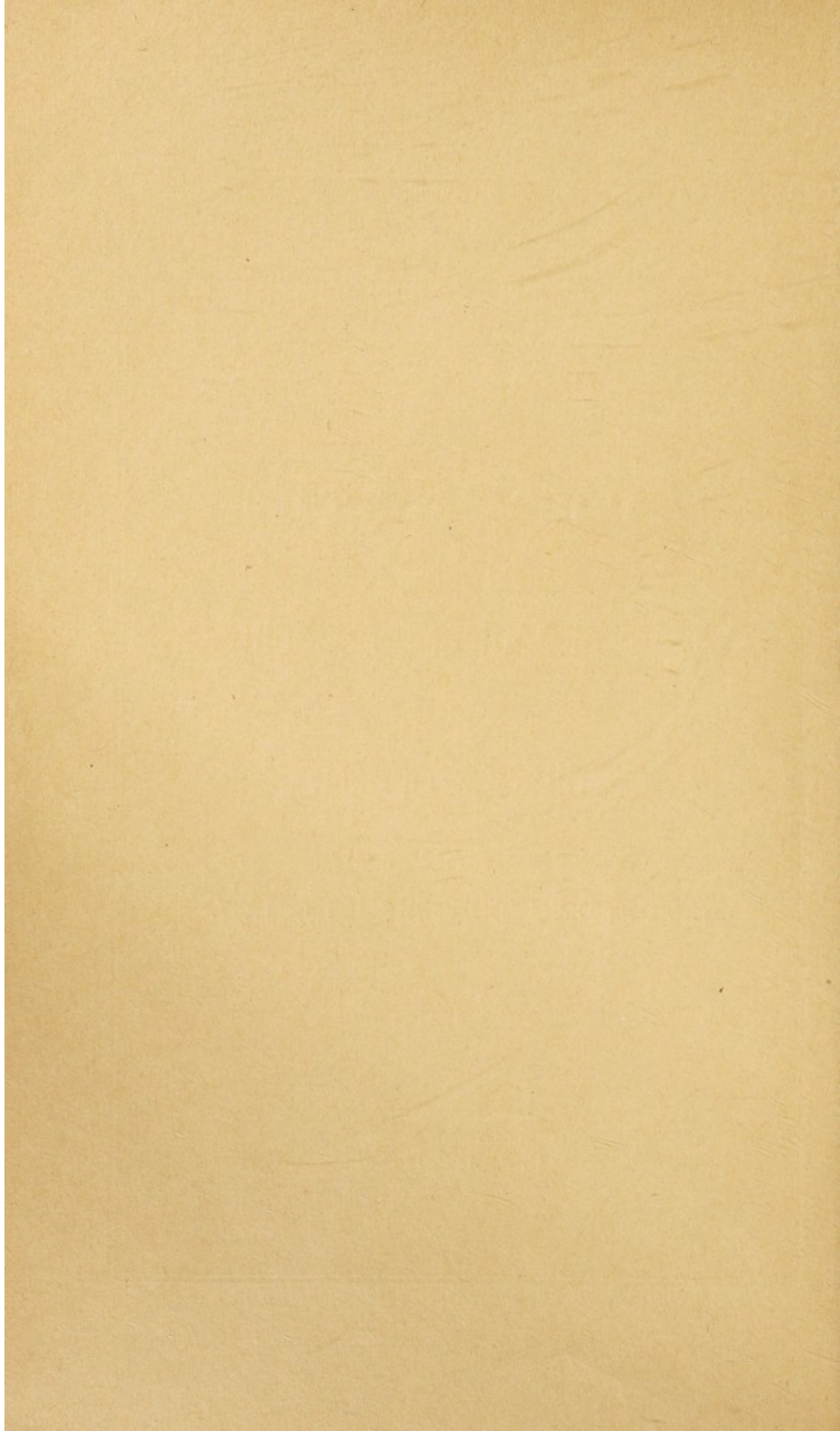
Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1937.

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



BOROUGH OF LOUGHBOROUGH.

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OF THE  
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# BOROUGH OF LOUGHBOROUGH

## HEALTH COMMITTEE

9th November, 1936 - 9th November, 1937.

### CHAIRMAN:

Alderman A. E. ARMSTRONG, J.P.

### VICE-CHAIRMAN:

Councillor J. W. BARKER.

THE MAYOR (Councillor ARTHUR LACEY, J.P.)

Councillor G. HILL

Councillor G. READ

„ F. HOLLOWAY

„ F. C. WELCH

„ W. JOHNSON

„ Mrs. A. M. VICKERS

„ Miss H. DORMER

„ A. PERKINS

„ W. G. E. DYER

„ F. L. STUBBS

## MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE 1937.

### 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 DEPARTMENT.

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N. B. M. BLACKHAM,	L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Medical Officer of Health, and School Medical Officer. (to March 1937).
R. CAUTLEY HOLDERNESS,	M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer,
H. BINTCLIFFE,	Sanitary Inspector, & Cleansing Superintendent. Inspector under Shops Acts. Cert. Royal San. Inst. as San. Inspector. Cert. Royal San. Inst. as Insp. of Meat and other Foods. Cert. San. Inspectors' Association Examination Board as Sanitary Inspector. Mem. Inst. Pub. Cleansing. Fellow San. Insp. Assoc.
J. S. BIRD,	Sanitary Inspector, Inspector under Shops Acts, Cert. Royal San. Inst. & San. Inspector's Joint Examination Board. Member San. Insp. Assoc.
W. J. MUNTON.	Assistant, Sanitary Department.
NURSE F. E. TOON,	S.R.N., Cert. C.M.B., Health Visitor.
NURSE E. FRANCIS.	Cert. C.M.B., Health Visitor.
NURSE H. WIDDOWSON	S.R.N., Cert. C.M.B., Municipal Midwife.
NURSE W. HUNT,	Cert. C.M.B., Municipal Midwife.
C. S. BUSHBY,	Chief Clerk.
MISS B. BAVISTER.	Senior Clerk.
MISS J. KIRCHIN,	Junior Clerk.

## Report of Medical Officer.

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*To the Mayor, Aldermen & Councillors of the Borough  
of Loughborough.*

YOUR WORSHIP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present herewith my first Annual Report on the Health of your Borough.

In March, 1937, Dr. N. B. M. Blackham relinquished his duties as part-time Medical Officer of Health after 25 years service, and it falls to me to continue the work that he has so ably carried out for so long a period.

The work of the Department has expanded considerably during the year, as will be seen by a perusal of the details under the various headings of the report.

In particular may be noted the commencement of the weekly Ante-natal Clinic, and the service of salaried Midwives. These mark an important step towards the reduction of the dangers and difficulties which may be associated with pregnancy and childbirth, not only to the mother, but also to the child. As is pointed out later, the removal of the causes of stillbirths would also remove many of the causes of deaths of infants under one month.

The increased work of the Infant Welfare Department should also be noted.

In connection with Infectious Disease, a notable feature of the year's work was the inauguration of a Diphtheria Immunisation scheme. This will prove a most valuable weapon in the control of a disease which of recent years has shown signs of becoming more virulent in its manifestations.

There has been a considerable extension of the system of record keeping in various branches of the work of the Department. Without accurate and complete records, much of the value of the work undertaken is lost.

I wish to thank the members of the Council, my fellow officials, and all members of the staff of the Department for their whole-hearted support during a year of considerable change.

I have the Honour to be, Ladies & Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

R. CAUTLEY HOLDERNESS.

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

AREA	...	...	...	...	9,211 acres
RESIDENT POPULATION			...	...	30,200
POPULATION (Census 1931)			...	...	26,945
NO. OF. INHABITED HOUSES (1937) according					
to Rate Books	...	...	...	...	9,876
RATEABLE VALUE	...	...	...	...	£187,756
SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE	...				£716

The Borough of Loughborough is situated partly in the valley of the River Soar and partly on the Eastern slopes of Charnwood Forest, the ground level varying from about 110 feet to 550 feet above O.D. The old closely built-up area of the town is on the alluvial drift of the river valley, the more recent development lying to the south-west, being on gradually rising and more undulating ground.

Hathern village, which was added to the Borough in 1936, is very similarly situated.

The District towards the north-east of the Midland Railway, near the town of Loughborough, is practically unbuilt upon.

The sub-soil in the lower parts of the town is drift gravel overlying the upper Keuper Marls, and varies in thickness from 5 to 20 feet, the saturation level being about 4 feet below the surface. The centre of the town is on gravel overlying Marl, but here the sub-soil water level has been reduced to the Marl level, and to the Western side of the town the Marl is not overlain by gravel.

## 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 Wood Brook, 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 Wood Brook reservoir at Nanpantan. The water is filtered by passing through primary pressure filters, followed by slow sand filtration, rendering the water of satisfactory organic quality, and of high degree of bacterial purity.

The Corporation also supply the inhabitants of Belton, Long Whatton, Sutton Bonington, Nanpantan and East Leake as direct consumers, and the township of Shepshed with a bulk supply.

During the year mains have been extended to a number of building estates.

## SEWAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL,

Practically the whole of the built-up area is sewered with the exception of the village of Hathern, and proposals for the sewerage of this district are now before the Ministry of Health.

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 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 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 six 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 new building estates, and one of the main outfall sewers replaced by a larger sewer.

### RAINFALL FOR 1937.

January	...	...	3.21
February	...	...	2.97
March	...	...	2.21
April	...	...	2.24
May	...	...	2.19
June	...	...	1.04
July	...	...	2.72
August	...	...	.48
September	...	...	1.64
October	...	...	2.71
November	...	...	1.31
December	...	...	2.25
Total			24.97

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.

BIRTHS	{	Legitimate	Total 353	M. 174	F. 179
		Illegitimate	14	7	7

" " " births. 31.66

Birth Rate ... 12.54      Death Rate ... 10.33

From other causes	...	Nil
-------------------	-----	-----

Illegitimate	Male Nil	Female Nil
--------------	----------	------------

Illegitimate	0.00
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Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	3	1
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## LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The Bacteriological and Pathological work of the District is carried out by Dr. J. A. Fairer, the County Medical Officer of Health.

The number of examinations of material from Loughborough carried out during the year was 477, as follows:—

Milk Examinations (Bacteriological)	...	155
Milk for Fat content	...	6
Sputa for T.B.	...	119
Swabs for Diphtheria	...	106
Blood for Wassermann Test	...	36
Differential Blood Counts	...	13
Urine (General & Bacteriological)	...	10
Sewage and Water Analysis	...	11
Film for Gonococci ..	...	10
Urine for T.B.	...	7
Miscellaneous	...	4
		477

## CLINICS & TREATMENT CENTRES.

NAME.	SITUATION.	FACILITIES.	PROVIDED BY.
Maternity & Child Welfare Centre.	Lemyngton Street.	Consultation & Treatment.	Town Council.
Ante-natal Clinic.	Do.	Consultation & Advisory.	Do,
School Clinic.	Limehurst House, Bridge Street.	Treatment of Minor Ailments Advisory.	Education Committee.
Tuberculosis Dispensary.	John Street.	Diagnosis & Treatment.	Leicestershire County Council
Orthopædic Clinic, Cripples Guild.	Packe Street.	Consultation & Treatment.	Cripples Guild.

## HOSPITALS.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Leicestershire Isolation Hospital Committee provides Hospital accommodation for cases of Infectious Disease. Loughborough cases are usually admitted to Markfield Isolation Hospital, but during epidemic periods it is necessary to send cases to the Melton Isolation Hospital. The Hospitals are situated about 4 and 16 miles away respectively.

The cases admitted during the year are shewn elsewhere in the Report.

### LOUGHBOROUGH & DISTRICT GENERAL HOSPITAL.

This Hospital has 84 beds, made up as follows :—

Medical	...	...	20
Surgical	...	...	44
Children	...	...	11
Maternity Block	...	...	9

### AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) For Infections Diseases these are provided by the County Council.

(b) For non-infectious and accident cases, the St. John Ambulance Association provide two Motor Ambulances.

### NURSING IN THE HOME.

The Queen's Nursing Association provide 6 Nurses who give domiciliary treatment and attention to the sick poor.

Measles etc. are attended by them.

The Council subscribe £75 per annum.

### PUBLIC ASSISTANCE HOSPITAL.

85 Beds. The number was reduced from 100 (approx.) in order to comply with the Ministry of Health's requirements with regard to space per bed.

# Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates, and Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1937.

(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

			Lough- borough.	England and Wales.	125 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Adminis- trative County.
			Rates per 1,000 Population.				
<b>BIRTHS:—</b>							
Live	...	...	12.1	14.9	14.9	15.3	13.3
Still	...	...	0.40	0.60	0.67	0.64	0.54
<b>DEATHS:—</b>							
All Causes	...	...	12.4	12.4	12.5	11.9	12.3
Typhoid and Paratyphoid							
Fevers	...	..	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Smallpox	...	..	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	..	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01
Scarlet Fever	...	..	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Whooping Cough	...	..	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.06
Diphtheria	...	..	0.00	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.05
Influenza	...	..	0.03	0.45	0.39	0.42	0.38
Violence	...	..	0.50	0.54	0.45	0.42	0.51
<b>NOTIFICATIONS:—</b>							
Smallpox	...	..	0.0	0.00	—	0.00	—
Scarlet Fever	...	..	4.16	2.33	2.56	2.42	2.09
Diphtheria	...	..	0.30	1.49	1.81	1.38	1.93
Enteric Fever	...	..	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05
Erysipelas	...	..	0.30	0.37	0.43	0.34	0.44
Pneumonia	...	..	1.25	1.36	1.58	1.20	1.18
			Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
Deaths under 1 year of age	...		44	58	62	55	60
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	...	..	2.7	5.8	7.9	3.2	12.0
<b>MATERNAL MORTALITY:—</b>							
Puerperal Sepsis	...	..	0.0	0.97	} not available.		
Others	...	...	0.0	0.26			
Total	...	...	0.0	0.23			
			Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live & Still).				
<b>MATERNAL MORTALITY:—</b>							
Puerperal Sepsis	...	..	0.0	0.94	} not available.		
Others	...	...	0.0	2.17			
Total	...	...	0.0	3.11			
<b>NOTIFICATION:—</b>							
Puerperal Fever	)	...	5.30				4.15
Puerperal Pyrexia	}	...	13.26	13.93	17.59	11.52	14.34

# TOTAL DEATHS.

Causes of Deaths in LOUGHBOROUGH, M.B, 1937.

All Causes		M. 184	F. 183
1.	Typhoid Fever, etc. ...	—	—
2.	Measles ...	I	—
3.	Scarlet Fever ...	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough ...	—	—
5.	Diphtheria ...	—	—
6.	Influenza ...	11	10
7.	Encephalitis lethargica ...	—	—
8.	Cerebro-spinal fever ..	—	—
9.	Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	9	10
10.	Other Tuberculosis ...	—	3
11.	Syphilis ...	—	—
12.	General paralysis of the insane ...	1	—
13.	Cancer ...	28	29
14.	Diabetes ...	1	2
15.	Cerebral Hæmorrhage ...	7	13
16.	Heart Disease ...	44	36
17.	Aneurysm ...	—	—
18.	Other circulatory ...	10	10
19.	Bronchitis ...	8	3
20.	Pneumonia ...	4	8
21.	Other respiratory ...	1	3
22.	Peptic. Ulcer ...	—	—
23.	Diarrhœa, etc., (under 2 years) ..	3	1
24.	Appendicitis ...	1	—
25.	Cirrhosis of liver ...	2	—
26.	Other diseases of liver ...	1	2
27.	Other digestive ...	4	2
28.	Nephritis ...	9	4
29.	Puerperal sepsis ...	—	—
30.	Congenital causes, etc. ...	4	8
31.	Other puerperal ...	—	—
32.	Senility ...	10	14
33.	Suicide ...	1	1
34.	Other violence ...	7	8
35.	Other defined causes ..	17	16
36.	Causes ill-defined ...	—	—
Special causes (included in No. 35)			
	Small-pox ...	—	—
	Poliomyelitis ...	—	—
	Polioencephalitis ...	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	{ Total ...	6	10
	{ Legitimate ...	6	10
	{ Illegitimate ...	—	—
LIVE BIRTHS	{ Total ...	181	186
	{ Legitimate ...	174	179
	{ Illegitimate ...	7	7
STILLBIRTHS	{ Total ...	6	6
	{ Legitimate ...	6	6
	{ Illegitimate ...	—	—
RESIDENT POPULATION ...		30,200	

## NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

The total number of Births notified in the Borough was 414.

## REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS.

The Registrar General's Returns give the number of Births registered in Loughborough during the year, modified by Inward and Outward residence transfers. These are classified as Live Births or Still Births, Legitimate or Illegitimate.

The following Table gives a comparison of the figures :—

	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.
Live Births.	Male 174 Female 179	Male 7 Female 7
Stillbirths	Male 6 Female 6	Male Nil Female Nil
% Stillbirths of Total.	3.28	Nil.

Live-Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population	...	12.15
Still-Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population	...	0.39

## INFANT MORTALITY.

The number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age was 16—8 Males and 8 Females. This is 4 less than the previous year, and is 3.4 less than the average for the last 5 years, and gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 42.21 per 1,000 births registered. The Infant Mortality Rate for England & Wales was 58.

### Infant Mortality Rate for the past 5 years. :—

1933	...	76.9
1934	...	37.9
1935	...	55.5
1936	...	51.3
1937	...	43.8

### INFANT DEATHS 1937.

Premature Births	...	5
Congenital Defects	...	5
Marasmus	...	1
Enteritis	...	2
Convulsions	...	3

## NEONATAL MORTALITY.

The Neonatal Mortality Rate is the number of Deaths of Infants under 1 month per 1,000 births. Of the 16 deaths of infants under 1 year, 11 were Neonatal Deaths. This gives a rate of 29.29.

Neonatal Deaths are frequently due to the same causes as operate in the case of Stillbirths, i.e. causes operating during pregnancy or labour, and the solution of the problem of their prevention is to be sought in more intensive and extensive ante-natal and obstetric care.

It is to be noted that neonatal deaths accounted for two-thirds of the deaths of infants under 1 year in Loughborough during the year.

## REGISTRATION OF DEATHS.

The total number of deaths registered in Loughborough was 367. From this must be deducted 82 of persons not resident in the Borough, and 27 added of persons ordinarily resident in Loughborough who died outside the Borough. This gives a modified figure of 312, This is 31 less than last year, and 1 below the average for the past 5 years, and is equal to an Annual Death Rate of 10.26. The Death Rate for England and Wales for the year was 12.4.

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## MATERNITY SERVICES.

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### DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY.

On 31st July, 1936, the Midwives' Act, 1936, came into operation. The principal object of the Act is to secure the provision of an adequate service of salaried domiciliary Midwives throughout the country.

The Local Supervising Authorities were required to formulate their proposals for the provision of this Service, and to submit them to the Minister not later than January 30th, 1937. The scheme was to be brought into operation by the 30th July, 1937.

The Leicestershire County Council is the supervising authority for the area which includes Loughborough, and as part of the County Scheme it was arranged that the Loughborough Town Council should appoint their own Midwives to provide a Domiciliary Midwifery Service for the Borough.

Two Midwives were appointed and the service came into operation on September 1st, 1937.

The full fees charged for the services of the Municipal Midwives are:—When acting as Midwife, 42/-; when acting as Maternity Nurse 37/-; the slight reduction in the fee being offered as an inducement to patients to engage a Doctor for the confinement.

The County Council and the Town Council have agreed upon a scale of income to be applied in cases where it is proposed to remit the whole or part of the Fees.

The attention of the public was drawn to the service by notices in the local press and an explanatory leaflet which was distributed through the Welfare Centre.

As far as is possible, free choice of Midwife is given to patients, but the extent to which this can be done is limited, as it is necessary to distribute the work evenly between the two Midwives; regard must also be had to the distance of the patients' home from the Midwife.

The following table shows that the work carried out by the Municipal Midwives during the three months of the year that the Service has been in operation:—

No. of Cases Delivered—	(a) Midwifery 15,
	(b) Maternity 17.
No. of Visits —	(a) Ante-Natal 403.
	(b) During Puerperium 698.

### CASES BOOKED BUT NOT EVENTUALLY ATTENDED.

1 case transferred to Private Midwife.

5 cases transferred to Maternity Hospital, for the following reasons:—

1. Unsuitable home conditions.
2. Malpresentation.
3. Induction.
4. Threatened Eclampsia.
5. General condition unsatisfactory.

### ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

The Ante-Natal Clinic was commenced in August and is held once weekly at the Welfare Centre.

Every endeavour is made to persuade Expectant Mothers who have not engaged a Doctor for the Confinement to attend for Ante-Natal examination.

The Municipal Midwives are present with their patients at the Clinic whenever possible, and are thus enabled to note at first hand the results of examination, and the advice given by the Medical Officer, and can follow up their cases to see that instructions are being carried out.

Full Clinical Records are kept of every patient, and this information is available to the patient's own Doctor if required.

During the 5 months that the Clinic has been in operation 39 cases made 91 attendances.

While no major abnormalities were discovered, a number of minor defects were observed, and appropriate advice with regard to treatment was given.

Several patients were referred for Dental Treatment.

## MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

In September the New Maternity Block at the Loughborough General Hospital was opened.

The accommodation comprises a 6 Bedded Ward, and 3 Single Bed Wards. There is also a completely separate Isolation Ward containing 3 beds. Some 180-200 patients a year can be accommodated.

The Medical Staff of the unit consists of 5 local practitioners who are also Honorary Surgeons to the General Hospital.

The Loughborough Town Council has made an arrangement with the Hospital Committee for the use of 3 beds together with all necessary Medical & Surgical attention, to which patients requiring Hospital treatment whose income falls within a Scale adopted by the Council may be admitted at proportionately reduced charges.

During the 4 months of 1937 when the Maternity Block was open 14 patients were admitted under the Scheme.

Hitherto there has been no special provision for expectant mothers requiring Hospital treatment. Cases where this was urgently required were admitted into the General Hospital Medical Wards. The new Maternity Block, together with the Corporation scheme, ensures that accommodation is available for all expectant mothers who require to enter Hospital, whether on Medical grounds or because of unsuitable home conditions.

## CHILD WELFARE.

The staff of the Department was increased towards the end of 1936 by the appointment of two Health Visitors in place of one Health Visitor previously employed, and in December 1936 the new maternity & child welfare centre in Lemyngton Street was opened for work. This supplied what had been for years a long felt want, as the Maternity & Child Welfare Department had previously had no settled home.

The accommodation comprises :—

1. A large Waiting Hall equipped with a counter and means for making Tea.
2. Weighing room.
3. Medical Officer's Consulting room, which is also equipped for ante-natal work and has two dressing Cubicles.
4. Toddlers' play-room.
5. A small rest room.
6. Bath-room.
7. Ample sanitary accommodation for staff and patients including special arrangements for toddlers.
8. Pram shelter.

Central heating is provided by low pressure hot water radiators and pipes and in addition a gas fire is provided in the Weighing room.

The Centre is staffed by Voluntary Workers, the two Health Visitors and the Medical Officer.

The Voluntary Workers render invaluable assistance in keeping the attendance registers, looking after the Dried Milk counter and in the more social activities of the centre. The Health Visitors are responsible for the weighing, giving advice to mothers and referring children to the Medical Officer at their discretion. The Medical Officer also sees each child on first attendance and as a routine from time to time.

A complete Medical record with progress notes is now kept of every child who attends.

#### ATTENDANCES AT WELFARE CENTRE.

	1937.	1936.
First Attendances under 1 year ...	290	177
"          "      over 1      "      ...	148	60
Other Attendances under 1 year ...	5524	2323
"          "      over 1      "      ...	4028	3925
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Attendances ...	9990	6485
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Emphasis has been laid during the year on the necessity for infants to be undressed for weighing and examination. Not only does variation in the clothing cause inaccuracy in weighing, but the general estimation of the infant's condition is impossible when it is swathed in numerous garments. Undressing also gives the Health Visitor an opportunity of seeing that the method of clothing is satisfactory. There is still a tendency on the part of some mothers to over-clothe, and the use of the pernicious "stays" and tight binders has not yet entirely died out.

In the work of the Centre, stress is laid upon the educational rather than upon the purely therapeutic aspect. Conditions which can be alleviated or prevented by advice or simple remedial measures are dealt with, but the cases of more serious illness or defect are referred to the patient's own Doctor or in some instances to special agencies such as the Cripples' Guild.

Arrangements have been made during the year for Minor ailments and Dental defects to be treated at the School Clinic, and cases of Squint or other eye defect are referred to the School Oculist.

24 cases attended the Minor Ailments Clinic during 1937, suffering from the following defects :—

Ringworm of Body ...	...	1
Impetigo and other skin disease ...	...	5
Otitis Media ...	...	6
Scabies ...	...	2
Eye conditions (excluding defective vision) ...	...	5
Other defects and diseases ...	...	5
		<hr/>
Total ...	...	24
		<hr/>

The total number of attendances was 142,

## Cases which attended Dental Clinic :—

No. of children treated ..	...	...	5
No. of visits	...	...	11
Temporary teeth extracted	...	...	10
Dressings ...	...	...	6
Temporary teeth filled...	...	...	4

## EYE CLINIC.

Three children were referred to the Eye Clinic for examination by the Ophthalmic Surgeon and spectacles were prescribed in two cases.

## DRIED MILK ETC., SUPPLIED AT WELFARE CENTRE.

Dried Milk, Ovaltine, Virol, Cod Liver Oil and similar preparations are sold at the Centre at cost price and in certain cases are supplied free where the financial circumstances warrant it.

Charts shewing a suitable dietary for children of varying ages are issued to parents and have been most useful in supplementing the advice which is given in personal interviews.

## ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

Cases of orthopaedic defect are referred to the Local Clinic of the Cripples Guild which is in charge of an Orthopaedic Consulting Surgeon who attends once a month.

Cases are admitted to the Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital if necessary and remedial treatment is carried out at the Local Clinic.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee accepted financial responsibility for the treatment of 7 cases during the year.

The following Table gives details of the work under this heading during the year :—

DEFECT.	TREATMENT ADVISED.
Erb's Paralysis.	Abduction Splint and treatment at Clinic.
Bowlegs.	Provision of Metal Splints.
"	Hospital treatment.
Torticollis.	Treatment at Clinic.
"	Exercises for stretching.
Flatfoot.	Exercises. Inside wedges for the shoes.
Debility.	Ultra-Violet Ray treatment.
Deformity of Foot.	Manipulation and Plaster.
	Hospital treatment.
Contracture of Leg.	Night plaster and Re-education.
Perth's Disease.	Plaster Spica supplied.
	Hospital treatment.

## HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Cases requiring In-patient Hospital treatment are referred to the Loughborough & District General Hospital. Only those cases where the parent has no family Doctor, and is unable to afford one, are referred direct to the Hospital.

## CONVALESCENT HOME TREATMENT.

A number of children have been admitted to the Charnwood Convalescent Home on Vouchers supplied by subscribers.

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Much of the reluctance experienced in the past on the part of the parents to use the facilities found at the Centre is being overcome, but there is still too large a number of families who do not attend the Centre, in whose case regular supervision would be particularly beneficial.

There is also too great a falling off in attendance in the case of toddlers, thus leaving a gap in medical supervision between the ages of 2 and 5 years. There are indications, however that this is being overcome, and a number of children are continuing their attendance up to School age.

## HOME VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS.

1937.

Month. 1937.	Children under 1 yr.		1-5 years.	Exp. Mothers.	
	1st. visits.	Revisits.	Visits.	1st visits.	Revisits.
January ...	33	140	159	4	5
February ...	25	92	251	5	6
March ...	41	108	233	2	3
April ...	37	169	220	5	6
May ...	28	144	234	6	7
June ...	30	207	231	3	3
July ...	32	150	176	2	3
August ...	39	166	255	1	2
September ...	26	207	277	4	5
October ...	17	215	276	3	4
November ...	21	222	281	3	3
December ...	36	178	233	2	3
TOTALS ...	365	1998	2826	40	50

GRAND TOTAL 5279

Visits to children under 1 year averaged 6 per year.

## CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

As required by the provisions of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932, relating to Infant Life Protection (now incorporated in the Public Health Act, 1936) careful enquiry is made by the Officers of the Department to ascertain if any children under the age of 9 years are being nursed or maintained for reward apart from their parents by persons other than those standing in the permitted relationships.

The two Health Visitors have been appointed Child Life Protection Visitors. The sources from which information is obtained are:—

- (a) The Health Visitors, who may discover cases in the ordinary routine of visiting.
- (b) Scrutiny of advertisements in local papers.
- (c) The School Nurses and Attendance Officers.
- (d) Local N.S.P.C.C.

In the great majority of cases where children are boarded out in the Borough, the person with whom they are living is a grandmother, brother, sister, uncle or aunt, and therefore no action is required by the Department.

There was only one case on the Register at the end of the year.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

The details of the work of the Sanitary Department will be found in the Report of the Sanitary Inspector, hereto attached.

## HOUSING.

Total number built during the year:—

By the Local Authority	...	Nil.
By other Bodies or Persons	...	145.

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
1935	...	259
1936	...	286
1937	...	145

## HOUSING.

Year ending 31st December, 1937.

## I. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

1.— <i>a</i>	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for Housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts). ... ..	943
<i>b</i>	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1996
2.— <i>a</i>	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925. ... ..	211
<i>b</i>	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	945
3.	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	45
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. ... ..	421

## 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. ...	407
--	-----

## 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

<i>a</i>	Proceedings under sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936. ... ..	Nil
1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	19
2.	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
<i>a</i>	By owners ... ..	19
<i>b</i>	By Local Authority in default of owners...	None
<i>b</i>	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	703

2.	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
<i>a</i>	By owners ... ..	703
<i>b</i>	By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil
<i>c</i>	Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act 1936 ... ..	Nil
1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	Nil
2.	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	Nil
<i>d</i>	Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act 1936 ... ..	
1.	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	Nil
2.	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit. ... ..	Nil

4. Housing Act 1936.—Part IV.—Overcrowding :—

<i>a</i> —(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ... ..	56
(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein ...	56
(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein ...	424
<i>b</i>	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... ..	9
<i>c</i>	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... ..	8
(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	41
<i>d</i>	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding... ..	None

## PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year arrangements were made for more detailed information to be obtained as a routine measure in all cases of Infectious Disease notified. This includes particulars of the milk and water supplies, the names and ages of contacts, schools or public places attended and the relation to other cases of the disease occurring in the neighbourhood. Opportunity is also taken to enquire as to any sanitary defects which may have a bearing upon the incidence or spread of the disease.

Information as to cases and contacts of school age and the schools which they attend is sent to the Education Department so that measures can be taken to ensure that these children are excluded from school for the necessary period of quarantine.

The Medical Officer of Health also receives from the Education Department lists of children whose absence from School is suspected to be due to infectious disease. This enables some check to be kept upon the occurrence of non-notifiable infectious diseases which otherwise might not be brought to the notice of the Department.

### SCARLET FEVER.

125 cases of this disease were notified during the year and of these 111 were removed to Hospital. The majority of the cases occurred during September, October and November and the peak incidence was observed during the second week of October. The bulk of the cases occurred in the Nottingham Road—Meadow Lane area which is a thickly populated part of the town.

Detailed investigation of each case and a study of the incidence and grouping of the cases on the map shewed that the disease was spread, as is usually the case, by contact between children from different households in the area and probably by missed cases. There was no evidence that school attendance had any influence on the spread of the disease nor was there any suspicion that the milk supply was involved. As is usual during epidemic periods of this disease a number of missed cases came to light. These are a potential factor in the spread of the disease. A child may complain of sore throat but the rash may be slight, and evanescent in character, and may not be noticed by the parent. Medical advice is not sought until the child begins to peel during the later stages of the disease. It is probable that in some cases no rash is present at all and it is significant that during the summer months there were a number of cases of tonsillitis among school children.

It is important therefore that parents should seek medical advice in all cases of sore throat or general illness particularly when cases of Scarlet Fever are known to be occurring.

Leaflets urging this are supplied to all households in Loughborough visited in connection with infectious disease,

## DIPHTHERIA.

9 cases of this disease were notified during the year and removed to Hospital. Of these only 3 were under 15 years of age.

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

In September, following upon a report by the Medical Officer of Health, the Health Committee decided to offer free Diphtheria Immunisation to all children of school age or under, and an explanatory leaflet with an application form attached was distributed to parents through the medium of the schools and welfare centre. The response to this offer was immediate and most encouraging, applications in respect of no fewer than 1400 children being received within a few days. In view of the limited amount of time that it was possible for the Medical Officer of Health to devote to immunisation work and the necessity for dealing with the children in a reasonable period, additional temporary medical assistance had to be provided by the appointment of a local medical practitioner to carry out a number of immunisation sessions.

It was found that the number of children requiring to be immunised, in the majority of the schools, was sufficiently large to justify a visit from the Medical Officer to carry out the immunising injections on the spot. This method was adopted for the bulk of the work.

Arrangements were also made with the Education Committee for the use of the School Clinic for immunisation sessions to deal with absentees, and children from those schools where the numbers were insufficient to warrant holding sessions there.

After careful consideration of the merits and de-merits of the various immunising agents available, T.A.F. (Toxoid Antitoxin Floccules) was chosen as the most suitable. This preparation gives the highest degree of immunity with the least tendency to reaction, which it is desirable to avoid. Three injections of 1 c.c. of T.A.F. are given at intervals of not less than a week.

It was decided to dispense with the preliminary Schick Test for susceptibility in children under the age of 11 years for two reasons:—

1. Under this age the majority of children are found to be susceptible and therefore to require immunisation.
2. At the age of 11 years all children are transferred to the Limehurst Senior School and thus a convenient separation for administrative purposes is effected.

In view of the greater susceptibility of the younger children it was decided to concentrate on these in the first instance and leave the older children until later.

The following table gives particulars of the work up to the end of the year :—

Children who have received full course (3 injections)	...	565
Children who have received 2 injections	...	69
Children who have received 1 injection	...	229
No. of Sessions	... ..	22
Average Number of Children per Session	...	93.8

Local reaction following the injections was reported in only two cases.

It was not possible by the end of the year to carry out posterior Schick testing to determine the efficacy of the immunisation, but it is proposed to do this when the bulk of the immunisation injections have been completed.

### PUERPERAL FEVER & PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Six cases were notified under this heading, and of these, two were admitted to the Isolation Hospital. All the cases recovered.

Consequent upon the coming into force of the Public Health Act 1936, in October, 1937, Puerperal Fever ceases to be notifiable as such and is included in the wider term Puerperal Pyrexia, which is notifiable under the Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations 1926 and 1928.

Puerperal Pyrexia is defined as "any febrile condition occurring in a woman within 21 days of child-birth or mis-carriage in which a temperature of 100.4° Fahrenheit or more has been sustained during a period of 24 hours or has recurred during that period."

It will be apparent therefore that a number of notifications received may be in respect of conditions unconnected with childbirth and relatively trivial in degree. For instance, a common cold causing a temperature, as above defined, in a woman within 21 days after child-birth would be notifiable as Puerperal Pyrexia.

### CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Two cases of this disease were notified during the year. Recovery took place in each case.

### ENTERIC FEVER.

One case of Enteric was notified.

### PNEUMONIA.

Of the 36 cases of this disease notified, the majority were cases of Influenzal Broncho-Pneumonia and occurred in the early part of the year when Influenza was prevalent.

## WHOOPIING COUGH & MEASLES.

These diseases not being notifiable, accurate figures of their incidence during the year cannot be given.

As stated above, a general indication will now be obtained from the lists supplied in respect of school children by the Education Department.

During the latter part of the year visiting by the Health Visitors of all suspected households having children under 5 years of age was instituted. In this way a number of cases of these diseases in pre-school children has come to light. Advice is given to the parents on the importance of careful nursing and the provision of medical attention. The measures which should be adopted to prevent the spread of the disease to other children are also explained.

## CONSULTATIONS WITH GENERAL PRACTITIONERS.

A very pleasing feature is the readiness with which members of the general medical profession have asked the Medical Officer of Health for a second opinion in connection with infectious diseases.

This shews a friendly spirit of co-operation without which the work of the Department would be severely hampered.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

Admissions		Markfield	Melton	Blaby	Total
Diphtheria	...	7	1	1	9
Scarlet Fever	...	80	31	--	111
Erysipelas	...	—	1	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	1	—	—	1
Puerperal Fever	...	1	—	—	1
Enteric Fever	...	—	1	—	1

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1937.

Disease.		Total Cases Notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Diphtheria ...	...	9	9	1 (visitor)
Scarlet Fever	...	125	111	1 (visitor)
Pneumonia ...	...	36	—	12
Erysipelas ...	...	9	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	5	1	—
Puerperal Fever	...	1	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum		1	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis		2	1	—
Enteric Fever	...	1	1	—

# Analysis of Notified Cases and Deaths according to Age Groups.

		under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 yrs	10-15 yrs	15-20 yrs	20-35 yrs	35-45 yrs	45-65 yrs	over 65	TOTAL
Diphtheria ..	Cases					1		2	1	5				9
	Deaths									1*				1
Scarlet Fever ..	Cases		6	8	5	11	47	23	9	12	3	1		125
	Deaths								1*					1
Pneumonia ..	Cases	1	1	2				1	5	10	5	8	3	36
	Deaths							1			3	7	1	12
Erysipelas ..	Cases							1		3		3	2	9
	Deaths													Nil
Puerperal Fever ..	Cases									1				1
	Deaths													Nil
Puerperal Pyrexia	Cases								2	3				5
	Deaths													Nil
Enteric Fever ..	Cases												1	1
	Deaths													Nil
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	Cases													Nil
	Deaths													Nil
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	Cases				1		1							2
	Deaths													Nil
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	Cases	1												1
	Deaths													Nil
Poliomyelitis ..	Cases													Nil
	Deaths													Nil
Continued Fever ..	Cases													Nil
	Deaths													Nil
Small-Pox ..	Cases													Nil
	Deaths													Nil
Undulant Fever ..	Cases													Nil
	Deaths													Nil
Vaccinia ...	Cases													Nil
	Deaths													Nil

\* Visitor.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1937.

NEW CASES.

DEATHS.

<i>Age Periods</i>	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
5	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
15	5	6	0	2	1	1	0	1
25	2	2	0	3	2	2	0	0
35	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
55	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 and upwards.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	11	13	3	7	4	4	0	1

The notification of Tuberculosis has been efficient; there was no evidence of wilful neglect or refusal to notify; no action was necessary with regard to Tuberculous employees in the Milk Trade.

Public Health Act. Section 62.

No action was necessary under this Section.

# Report of Sanitary Inspector.

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Sanitary Inspector's Office,  
Town Hall,  
Loughborough,  
March 18th, 1938

*To His Worship The Mayor, and Members of the Town Council.*

LADIES & GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in submitting for your consideration my twenty-ninth Annual Report on the operations of the Sanitary Department for the year ending December 31st, 1937.

During the year an enquiry was held as to several Clearance Areas in the Borough by J. S. Todd, Esq., Ministry of Health. The Council's proposals were substantially confirmed, and at the time of writing this report houses are being erected to re-house the displaced tenants.

I am glad to learn that the Council are to re-sewer the district of Hathern, the present sewers are totally inadequate, and defective throughout. Until this work is carried out, real sanitary improvements cannot be made. I trust that we may have proper sewers for our next Annual Report. Land has been acquired for the Sewage Farm for Hathern.

It is gratifying to be able to report that a public water supply is now available for all houses at Hathern, many of them have been connected to the public supply. I am pressing strongly for all houses to be supplied with a proper supply of water.

Many samples have been taken from the private wells in Hathern, and in every case have been returned as polluted, and unfit for household purposes.

I was directed by the Committee to make an inspection of all the houses at Hathern, and eventually 62 houses (in 11 Clearance Areas) were approved by the Council as unfit for human habitation, and these will have to be dealt with later.

I should like to thank the Health Committee for their unfailing support throughout the year, also to my staff for their willing help at all times.

I am, Ladies & Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. BINTCLIFFE.

## SUMMARY OF VISITS.

Number of Notices issued	...	...	...	475
„ Notices complied with ..	...	...	...	430
„ Houses re-inspected ...	...	...	...	2832
„ House to House inspections	...	...	...	211
„ Infected houses visited	...	...	...	116
„ „ rooms sprayed	...	...	...	96
„ „ „ fumigated	...	...	...	149
„ Lots of Bedding stoved at Farm	...	...	...	48
„ „ „ destroyed at Farm	...	...	...	48
„ Drains and other inspections	...	...	...	8485
„ Complaints received ...	...	...	...	118
„ Communications re Dust removals ..	...	...	...	48
„ Dairies, Cowsheds & Milkshops inspections	...	...	...	495
„ Factories, Workshops & Bakehouses inspections	...	...	...	134
„ Tents, Vans and Sheds inspections ..	...	...	...	38
„ Offensive Trades inspections	...	...	...	194
„ Outworkers visited ...	...	...	...	184
„ Drains tested	...	...	...	116
„ Smoke observations	...	...	...	19
„ Samples of Milk taken for Bact. Exam.	...	...	...	82
„ Slaughterhouse inspections during office hours ..	...	...	...	2982
„ Slaughterhouse inspections during evening and Sundays	...	...	...	742
„ Meat Stalls and Stores inspections...	...	...	...	589
„ Samples of Water taken for analysis	...	...	...	6
„ Food Stores inspections other than where meat is kept	...	...	...	122
„ Inspections under 1935 Housing Act	...	...	...	321
„ Legal Proceedings	...	...	...	2
„ Rooms treated for vermin	...	...	...	28
„ Lots of Furniture treated with H.C.N.	...	...	...	1

## REGULATED BUILDINGS.

Regulated Buildings.	No. in District	No. Inspections	Gen. Cond.
Common Lodging Houses ...	None.	None	None
Tents, Vans, and Sheds ...	3	38	Bad
Canal Boats ...	35	33	Improved
Offensive Trades ...	25	194	Fair

## SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT.

New drains laid	...	...	...	...	35
Drains taken out	...	...	...	...	5
Drains unstopped and cleansed	...	...	...	...	34
Drains ventilated and disconnected	..	...	...	...	23
Inspection Chambers built	...	...	...	...	19
New gullies provided	...	...	...	...	15
Waste pipes of sinks disconnected	...	...	...	...	2
Sink waste pipes renewed or repaired	..	...	...	...	15
Sink waste channels repaired	...	...	...	...	37
New sink stones provided	...	...	...	...	37
Baths and Washbasins disconnected	...	...	...	...	5
Drains tested by smoke, water or colour test	...	...	...	...	116
Water closets repaired	...	...	...	...	23
New water closets provided	...	...	...	...	334
Privies converted to pail closets	...	...	...	...	16
Pail closets converted to water carriage system	...	...	...	...	2
Pail closets provided	...	...	...	...	32
Yard surfaces repaired or paved	...	...	...	...	47
Rain water conductors repaired or fixed	..	...	...	...	50
Soft water cisterns cleansed	...	...	...	...	6
Windows and cords repaired	..	...	...	...	62
Floors repaired and concreted	...	...	...	...	10
Dirty houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	24
Dirty cellars cleansed	...	...	...	...	1
Water or sewage removed from cellars	...	...	...	...	2
Roofs stripped or repaired	...	...	...	...	81
Ventilators repaired	...	...	...	...	5
Damp walls remedied	...	...	...	...	4
Damp courses provided	...	...	...	...	16
„ „ repaired	...	...	...	...	2
Plaster ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	22
„ walls repaired	...	...	...	...	38
General internal and external defects remedied	...	...	...	...	325
Ashpits dispensed with	...	...	...	...	39
New dust-bins provided	...	...	...	...	341
Houses supplied with Town water	...	...	...	...	89
„ „ with internal supply in lieu of stand pipe	...	...	...	...	45
Houses washed and stripped after Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	2
Coppers provided	...	...	...	...	10
„ repaired	...	...	...	...	32
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	22
Food stores provided	...	...	...	...	10

## SANITARY INSPECTION.

Total number of premises visited	...	...	11,734
" " defects or nuisances discovered (excluding smoke nuisances)			3,939
" " Complaints received	...	...	118
" " Notices served--(a) Formal	...	...	25
" " (b) Informal	...	...	475
Total No. of defects remedied after service of notices			3,921
Total number of summonses issued	...	...	1
" " convictions obtained	...	...	1

The above number of inspections include those under the following headings:—

Housing Inspections including Housing Act, 1935, Inspection of Drains, Factories, Workshops and Bakehouses. Inspection of Dairies, Cowsheds, Milkshops, Tents, Vans, Sheds, Slaughterhouses, Offensive Trades, Treatment of Premises for Vermin, Markets, Meat Stalls and Food Stores, other than where meat is kept, and Inspections under the Shops Acts.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The reconstruction of important lengths of the sewer has been carried out in Queen's Road district, and the reconstruction of a main outfall sewer is under consideration from the Market Place to the Sewage Farm.

Number of Cesspools in district at the end of 1937	...	19
" " abolished during 1937	...	4

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Total number in district at end of 1937:—

1. Privies	...	...	46
2. Pail Closets	...	...	216
3. Water Closets	...	...	10,623
Number of privies (middens) and pail closets converted to the water carriage system during the year	...	...	2
Number of privies (middens) converted to pail closets during the year	...	...	16

## PUBLIC CLEANSING.

### SUMMARY OF SCAVENGING WORK.

Number of Ashpits emptied	...	...	60
" Cesspools emptied	...	...	257
Total number of loads of Refuse collected	...	...	7661
" " " Dry Ashes	...	...	7658
" " " taken to Destructor	...	...	1467
" " " " Cotes Tip	...	...	5291
" " " of Cesspool Slops thrown away	...	...	502
" " " emptied into Lagoons (pail manure)	...	...	362
" " Privies emptied	...	...	60

## DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE (including Trade and other Refuse.)

	Borough of Loughborough. Financial year ending March, 1937.	Average for towns in England & Wales under 30,000 pop- ulation. Financial year ending March, 1936.
Average weight per day per 1,000 population (365 days) ...	15.2 cwts.	15.3 cwts.
Net expenditure per ton for :	£    s.    d.	£    s.    d.
(a) Collection ...	6    8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8    5
(b) Disposal ...	1    4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2    10
Net expenditure per 1,000 pop. :		
(a) Collection ...	104   17   0	119   0   0
(b) Disposal ...	19    0   0	39    0   0
Net expenditure per 1,000 houses :		
(a) Collection ...	382   0   0	472   0   0
(b) Disposal ...	70    0   0	165   0   0

## WATER SUPPLY.

The Towns Supply has this year been introduced into Hathern, and a number of houses now have a separate and internal supply. Inspections are frequently being made of the wells in the district, and samples taken, the results of which have always been unsatisfactory for drinking purposes.

The majority of samples from this district have shown marked excesses of nitrates, and excess of albuminoid ammonia indicating oxidized organic matter and pollution.

### SUMMARY OF SAMPLES TAKEN.

Number of Samples taken for Analysis :

(a) from Wells	...	6
(b) from Pipe Supply	...	Nil

Result of Analysis of samples taken :

(a) from Wells	...	Bad
(b) from Pipe Supply	..	Nil

Number of Samples condemned (from Wells) Nil

" " Wells (a) Closed	.	5
(b) Cleansed, Repaired, etc.	.	Nil

Number of cases in which public supply was  
substituted for well water ... 89

Several water mains have been extended for the new building estates.

Holmfield Avenue, Kings' Avenue, and Cliff Avenue, Derby Road, Beacon Road, Woodlands Drive, Parklands Drive, Outwoods Drive, Pantain Road, Turner Avenue and Glebe Street, also the completion of the water mains in Hathern.

The supply has been most satisfactory in quality, and quantity and no restrictions were found necessary during the year.

### SCHOOLS SANITARY CONDITIONS & WATER SUPPLY.

The whole of the schools with the exception of Hathern school are provided with Town's Water and connected to the public sewers. Reconstruction of the Nanpantan school drainage system was carried out during the year.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

### MILK.

Total number of <i>Retail Purveyors on Register</i>	...	149
Number residing in the district including shopkeepers registered for the sale of pasteurised and sterilised milk in bottles only	... ..	135
Number of Retail Purveyors residing outside the district	... ..	14
Total number of <i>Producers on Register</i> including producers who retail their own milk	... ..	50

### THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS 1923 & 1936.

Number of Certified Tuberculin Tested producers in the district	... ..	2
Number of Accredited Retailers in the district	... ..	5
Number of Accredited Bottlers Licensed in the district	... ..	2
Total Inspections made for all purposes	... ..	783

### CONTRAVENTIONS FOUND.

Trade of Retail Purveyor being carried on without being registered	... ..	1
Shopkeepers retailing bottled milk without being registered		1

Retail Purveyors failing to have names and addresses inscribed on vehicle in accordance with Section 6, Milk and Dairies Consolidation Act, 1915	...	1
Producers or Retailers failing to keep premises or utensils clean	... ..	5
Number of Premises, Cowsheds, Dairies, etc., where structural alterations were considered necessary to meet the standard of Milk & Dairies Orders	...	10

### MILK TEST, ETC.

82 Samples of Milk have been submitted during the year to the County Bacteriologist and 87% were recorded as Satisfactory, giving Loughborough the highest percentage of satisfactory samples throughout the whole of the Urban Districts in the County.

The old standard of Good, Fair, Moderate or Bad, which depended on the results of the plate count and B. Coli content had been in operation up to the end of 1936, and in January 1937 the plate count method was superseded by the Methylene Blue Reductase Test the Test for B. Coli. being retained. The Reductase test has been reported as "Satisfactory" or "Not Satisfactory."

	No. of Samples taken.	Satisfactory.	Not Satisfactory.	% Satisfactory.
1937	82	71	11	87%

		Good.	Fair.	Mod.	Bad.	% Good
1936	146	129	15	Nil	2	88.3
1935	192	153	25	Nil	14	79.6
1934	180	133	33	Nil	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

There are now two Tuberculin Tested Producers in the District and 12 Accredited producers. The following samples have been submitted to the County Bacteriologist for examination :—

Pasteurised	...	...	1
Tuberculin Tested	..	...	14
Accredited Milk	...	...	17
Milk supplied to Schools	...	...	17
Ordinary Non-designated	...	...	33
			—
			82
			—

### FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, Etc.

The above Acts are administered 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. J. Darling, the following information has been supplied :

Total samples taken	...	...	66
Milk	"	"	...
Others	...	...	40

There were no proceedings taken during the year in respect of the above samples.

### SALE AND MANUFACTURE OF ICE CREAM.

These premises have been inspected periodically, but necessary legislation for the controlling of such business is still absent and little help is forthcoming to improve the conditions under which it is manufactured. This applies mainly to premises where it has been found to be manufactured in the kitchens or sculleries of private houses.

### MEAT AND FOOD CONTROL.

During the period under survey 1 registered Slaughterhouse was voluntarily closed, and 1 application for a licensed Slaughterhouse was granted, making a total of 14 Slaughterhouses, 7 Registered and 7 Licensed.

### ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS 1924.

The butchers generally have conformed to the requirements of the above Regulations, and in no case was it found necessary to institute proceedings.

The class of animals killed in the Borough was quite satisfactory. 3724 visits have been made to Slaughterhouses, of which 742 were visits during evenings and Sundays.

# **CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.**

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Total Weight.
Number killed ...	1250	414	260	5200	4681	
Number inspected ...	80%	of all Animals.				
<b>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS.</b>						
Whole Carcases Condemned ...	Nil	Nil	1	2	1	22 stns.
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	5	15	Nil	12	4	33 stns.
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	4	3.6	.37	.26	.1	—
<b>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.</b>						
Whole Carcases condemned ...	1	1	.1	Nil	2	220 stns.
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	36	109	Nil	Nil	152	296 stns.
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	2.9	26.5	.37	Nil	3.29	—

## Meat Stalls :

Number of Inspections	...	...	589
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## Meat Shops, Meat Stores, etc. :

Number of Inspections	...	...	351
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## Places where Food (other than Meat) is kept or prepared for sale :

Number of Inspections	...	...	122
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**SUMMARY OF OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED.**

## Tinned Goods :

Ox Tongue	...	...	1 tin
Pressed Beef	...	...	5 tins
Veal	..	...	4 tins
			—
			10 tins
			—

Ox Kidneys	...	...	3 stones
Imported Livers	...	...	17½ lbs.
Rabbits	...	...	60
Fowls	...	...	28
Pheasants	...	...	199
Plaice (filleted)	...	...	4 stones
Mackerel	...	...	3 „
Eggs	...	...	54
Apples	...	...	4 boxes
Oranges	...	...	6 „
Pears	...	...	11 „
Tomatoes	...	...	1 box

**OFFENSIVE TRADES.**

No change has appeared in the Register of Offensive Trades which comprises :

2 Tripe Boilers, 20 Fish Friers, and 2 Marine Stores.

194 Inspections have been made and generally the conditions were found to be satisfactory.

**SUPERVISION OF MUSIC HALLS, CINEMAS AND DANCE HALLS.**

Periodical Inspections have been made of these premises in the district, and conditions with regard to Sanitary accommodation and ventilation were found to be well up to standard.

## SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

Number of Swimming Baths in the district	3
„ publicly owned ... ..	1
„ privately owned ... ..	2

No action was found necessary with regard to the condition of the water.

The two privately owned pools are open-air.

## SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Observations have been taken of the factory chimneys throughout the district, and where large quantities of black smoke have been emitted, the owners have been interviewed, and advice given as to the best methods of eliminating this nuisance.

Number of Observations taken ... ..	19
„ Interviews with Owners ... ..	24
„ Legal Proceedings ... ..	Nil
„ Statutory Notices ... ..	1

## RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

121 Inspections have been made for the purposes of the above Act, advice as to the most expedient methods of eradication have been given to owners and occupiers of infested premises with very satisfactory results. The continuance of the payment of 2d. per rat carcase has also been a great help in reducing the rat population of the Borough, and only by continuous activity in these directions shall we achieve our goal.

3,500 Rat carcasses have been brought to the office at a cost of £29 3s. 4d.

## ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

The Hydro Cyanide Plant has been used on very few occasions this year, but with the re-housing of Slum-dwellers, it will be working at full pressure for at least 3 months out of the next twelve.

For furniture and effects this plant is highly successful in exterminating the beg bug, but the preparation used for treating the houses still leaves room for improvement.

Number of houses found infested :

(a) Council houses ...	9
(b) Other houses ...	8

Number of houses disinfected :

(a) Council houses ...	9
(b) Other houses ...	8

## HOUSE DISINFECTION.

Disinfection of Houses, in which cases of infectious diseases have occurred is carried out immediately after the patient has been removed to Hospital, or if the case is nursed at home, after the receipt of a notification from the Medical Practitioner in charge of the case that the patient is free from infection. The rooms occupied by the patient are disinfected by fumigators, and sprayed thoroughly with Formaldehyde.

Similar disinfection is frequently carried out in houses in which a death from Cancer has occurred.

Liquid disinfectant is issued free to house holders in whose houses cases of infectious disease or Cancer have occurred.

## SHOPS ACTS, 1912, 1913, 1928, 1934 & 1936.

223 shops were inspected, and a large amount of work has been carried out both with respect to the exhibiting of notices and forms, required under the Acts, and for the improvement of the conditions under which the assistants are employed.

A number of shops have provided additional sanitary and washing accommodation, also heating apparatus where the temperature is found to be unreasonable.

No proceedings were instituted during the year, but many warnings were given to the shopkeepers for infringements of the Closing hours.

## CANAL BOATS ACTS.

The boats are inspected at the wharfs and locks, also along the canal throughout the district. 33 boats have been inspected out of a total of 35 on the register; 5 of these are motor driven, and the remaining 30 horse drawn. Very few infringements were found, the most serious being that of a boat without registration numbers painted on. This, upon communicating with the owners, was found to be in the process of registration.

It is interesting to note the absence of infectious diseases on board these vessels, which may be due to the general improvement of the accommodation now afforded these people.

## TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

38 Inspections have been made of these premises, and the majority of this number were to one particular structure. The conditions were found to be deplorable. After much trouble and many midnight visits, the occupier was brought before the magistrates and an order made for the abatement of the nuisance. Failing to comply with the order, a fine of £3 was inflicted, which also was not complied with and culminated in the occupier being committed to goal for one month.

Other infringements were effectively dealt with by service of informal notices.

## FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND BAKEHOUSES.

The number of Premises on the register is 127. The Bakehouses in every case are regularly limewashed twice a year. 134 inspections have been made, and the conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Factories	...	16 inspections
Workshops	...	101    „
Workplaces	...	17    „
		<hr/>
Total		134    „

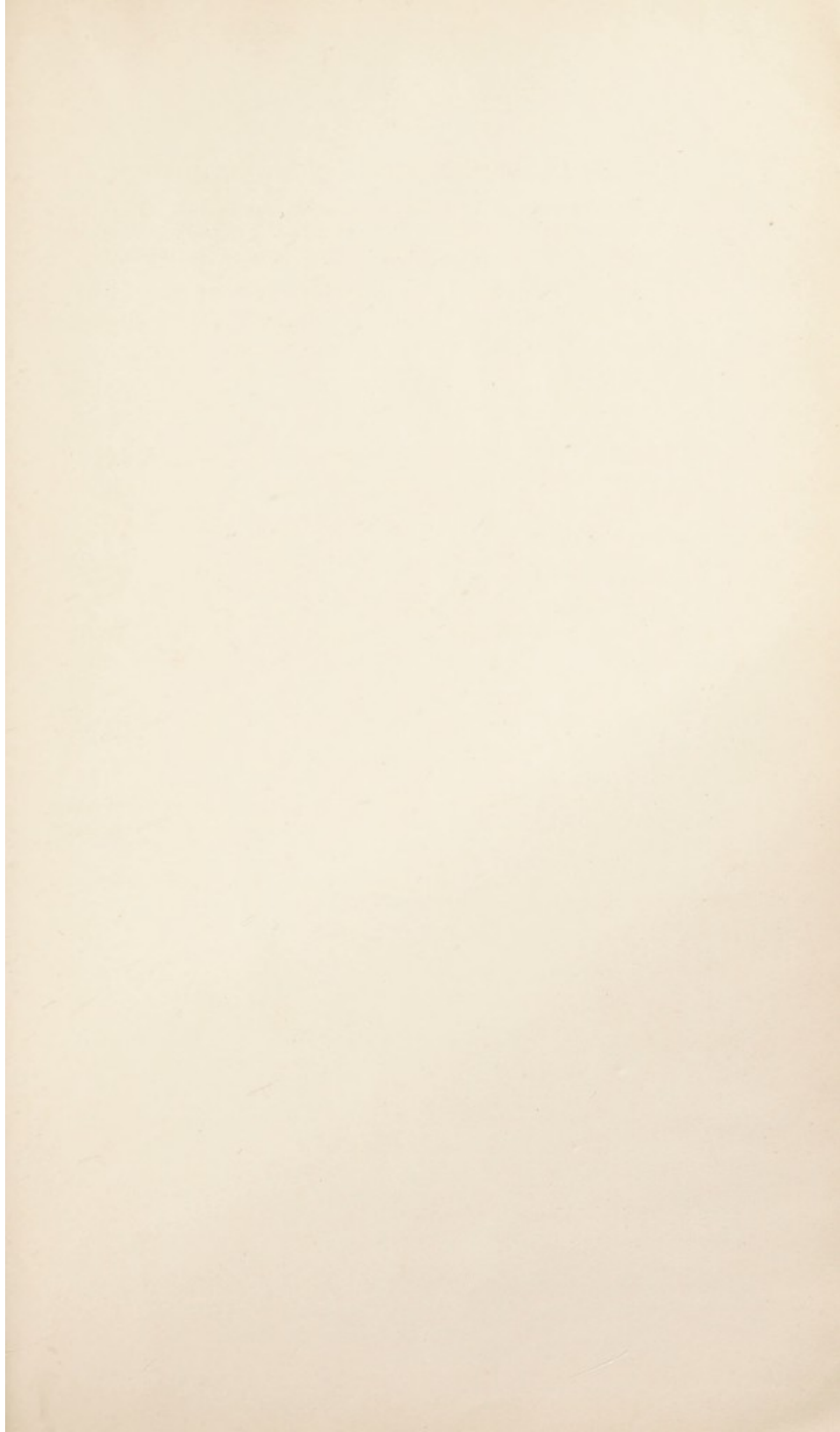
## DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS OR WORKPLACES.

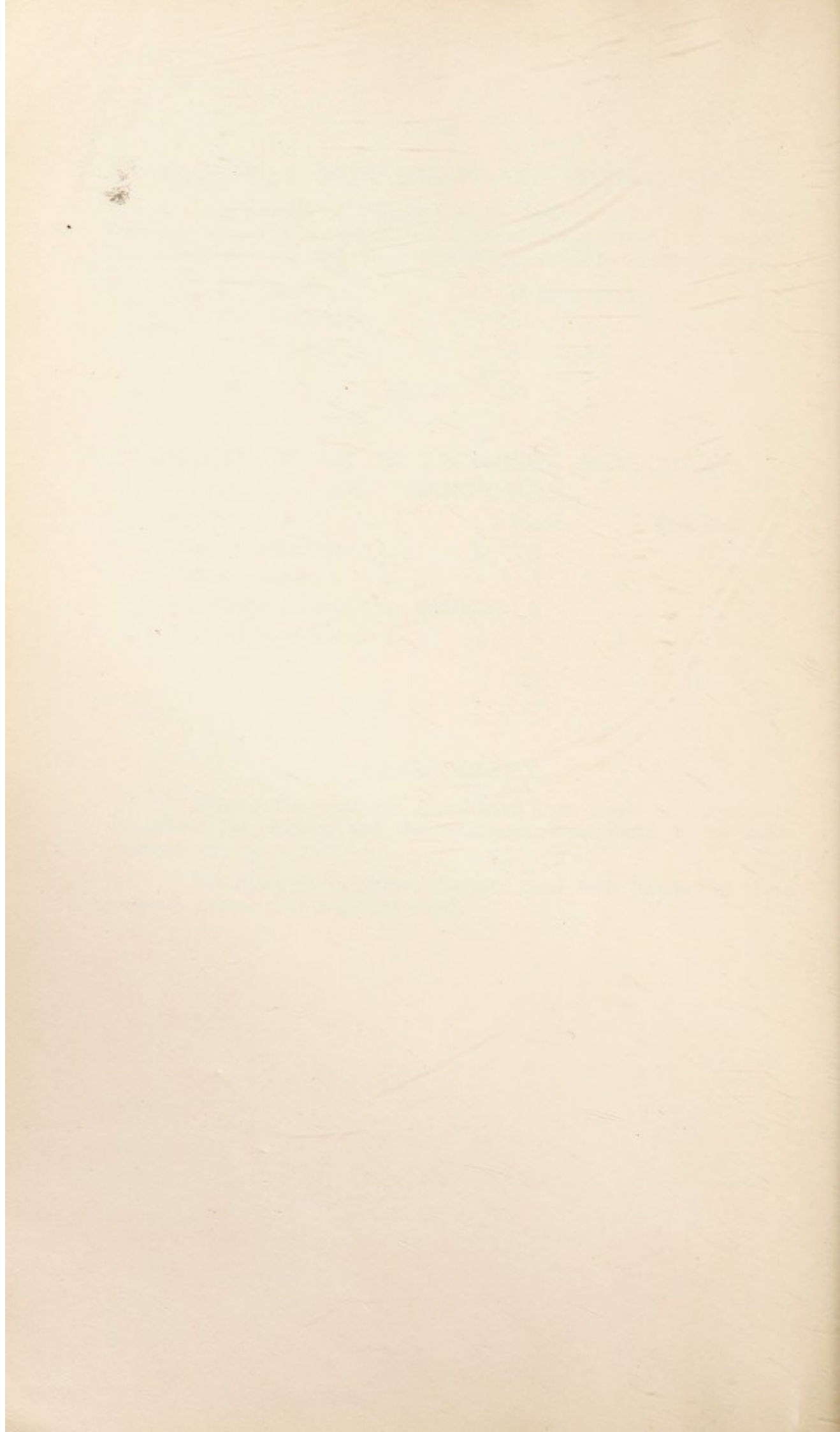
		Found.		Remedied.
Want of Cleanliness	...	4	...	4
Other nuisances	...	3	...	3
Sanitary accommodation insufficient		1	...	1
Unsuitable or defective	...	2	...	2
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		10	...	10
		<hr/>		<hr/>

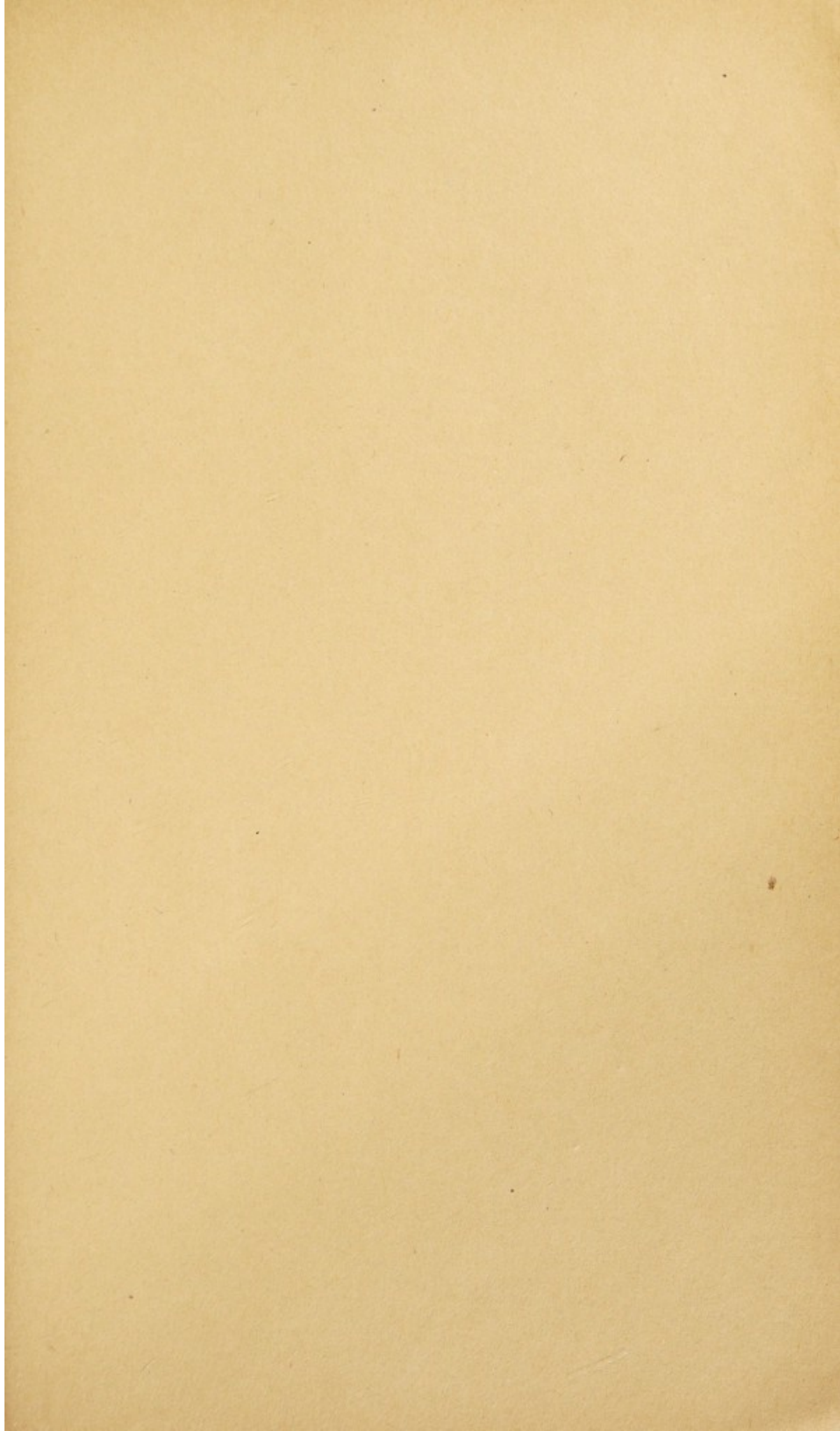
## OUTWORKERS.

During the year 184 visits have been made to Outworkers throughout the district, and the conditions were found to be satisfactory.

No cases of infectious diseases have been notified at these premises, and no contraventions found.







1938  
1938

