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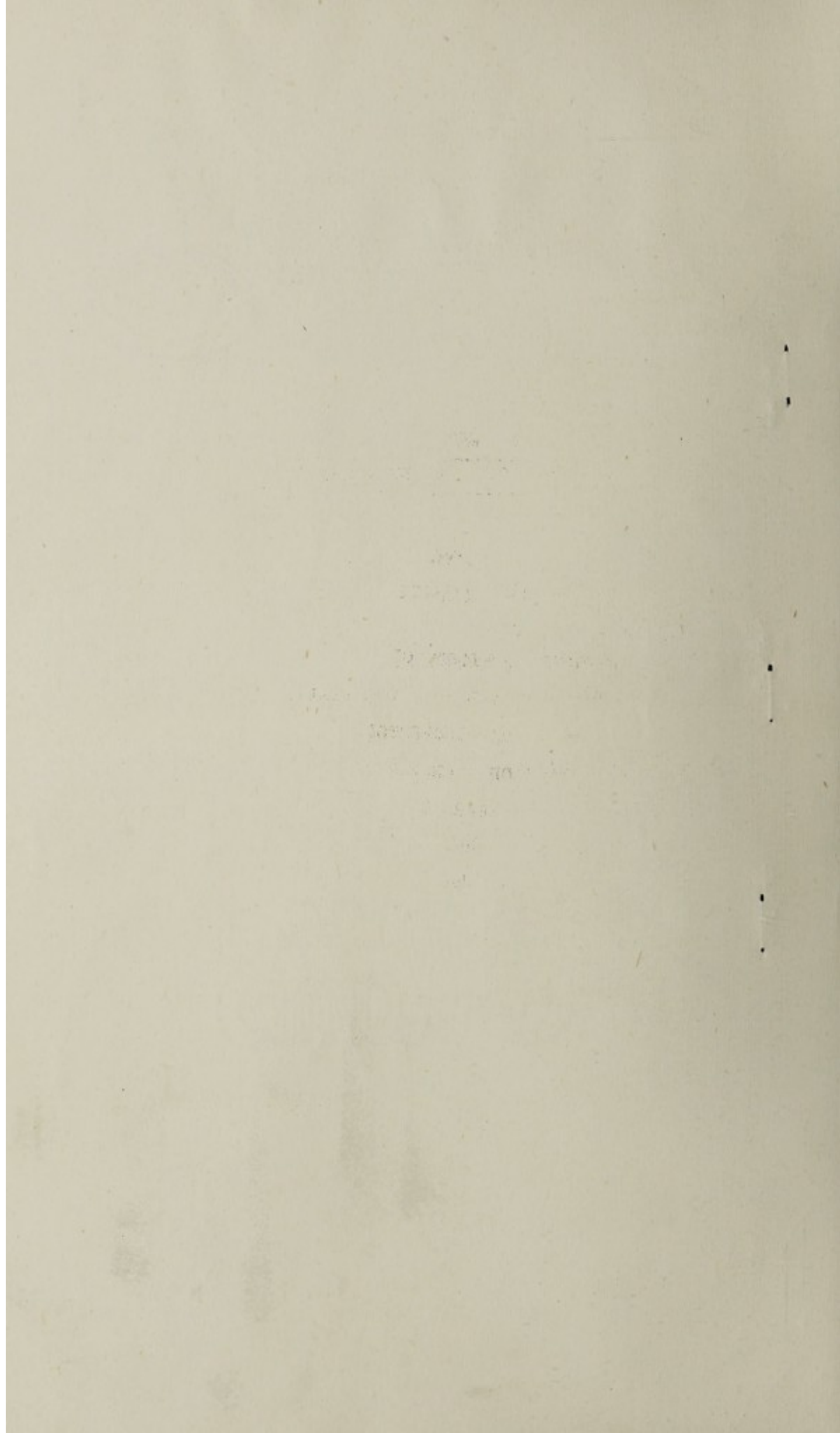


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BOROUGH OF LOUGHBOROUGH

ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
SANITARY INSPECTOR
FOR THE
YEAR
1944
-



REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

1944.

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

Your Worship, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present herewith my 8th
Annual Report on the health of your Borough.

Owing to the ending of hostilities in Europe, it is again permitted to publish population and other statistics, and a number of these are again included in the Report, which, however, is still condensed as compared with pre-war standards. None of the salient points of the year's work have, however, been omitted, and comments on the various activities will be found under the appropriate headings.

Last year I commented on the small number of cases of diphtheria. This year the number is even less (7 as compared with 12 in 1943). This is undoubtedly due to the comparatively high percentage of children in the Borough who are now immunised against the disease. It is to be hoped that as a result the public will not be lulled into a false sense of security, and that the response to the Council's offer of free immunisation will be maintained.

Two new features of this year's work have been the measures adopted to secure the better supervision of the premature and illegitimate infant. With the best scheme in the world, not every premature infant can be saved, nor every illegitimate infant given all the advantages of the legitimate child, (in passing it may be noted that the future prospects of some legitimate children are far from rosy) but every effort is being made to improve their lot.

I wish to thank the Health Committee and all members of the staff for their co-operation and support during the year.

I have the honour to be, Ladies & Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. CAUTLEY HOLDERNESS.

HEALTH COMMITTEE
(9th November 1943 - 9th November 1944)

Chairman: Alderman J.W.Barker
Vice-Chairman: Councillor Miss H.Dormer
Alderman F.A.Stenson Councillor C.R.Coulthard
Councillor Mrs.S.H.Lambley Councillor W.Pennington
Councillor A.Perkins Councillor S.C.Potter
Councillor G.Read Councillor D.Smalley

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

Chairman: Mrs.J.A.Sheriff, J.P.
The whole of the members of the Health Committee, and
Mrs.S.Shawyer Mrs.M.Tucker
Mrs.A.M.Wallis Mrs.D.Van der Feltz.

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

R.CAUTLEY HOLDERNESS,	M.B.,B.S.,D.P.H.,M.R.C.S.,L.R.C.P., Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.
H.BINTCLIFFE,	Sanitary Inspector & Cleansing Superin- tendent. Inspector under Shops Acts. Cert.of R.S.I. as Sanitary Inspector. Cert.of R.S.I. as Inspector of Meat & other foods. Cert.San.Inspector's Assocn. Examination Board as Sanitary Inspector. Mem. Inst. Pub.Cleansing. Fellow Sanitary Inspector's Association.
J.S.BIRD,	Sanitary Inspector. Inspector under Shops Acts. Cert. R.S.I. & San.Inspector's Joint Examination Board. Member Sanitary Inspector's Association.
W.J.MUNTON,	Assistant Sanitary Inspector.
NURSE E.C.AGAR,	S.R.N.,S.C.M.,Health Visitor's Cert.
NURSE E.FOXLEY,	" " " " "
NURSE R.GRAY,	" " " " "
NURSE W.HUNT,	S.C.M. Municipal Midwife
NURSE O.HAGAN,	" " "
NURSE M.H.MOSS,	S.R.N.,S.C.M.,"
K.W.BREWIN,	Chief Clerk
MISS J.KIRCHIN,	Senior Clerk
MISS O.BANCROFT,	Junior Clerk.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT
CHICAGO, ILL.
JANUARY 10, 1900

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PHYSICAL REVIEW

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst.

and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

GENERAL STATISTICS - 1944.

Area	9,211 acres
Resident Population (estimated)	33,150
Population according to Census of 1931	26,945
Number of inhabited Houses according to Rate Books	9,510
Rateable Value (December 1944)	£215,044
Sum represented by 1d. Rate	£857

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of the area is derived from the uplands of Charnwood Forest, a sparsely populated district, most of which is grassland. The water is collected from the sources of supply of the Blackbrook and the Woodbrook, each stream having a separate reservoir in which water is stored. The Blackbrook is the larger, as also is the reservoir, and stands on a higher altitude, so that water gravitates therefrom to the Woodbrook Reservoir at Nanpantan. The water is purified by passage through primary pressure filters, followed by slow sand filtration, and finally by treatment with chloramine, thus giving a supply of satisfactory organic quality and a high degree of bacterial purity.

The water has no plumbo-solvent action.

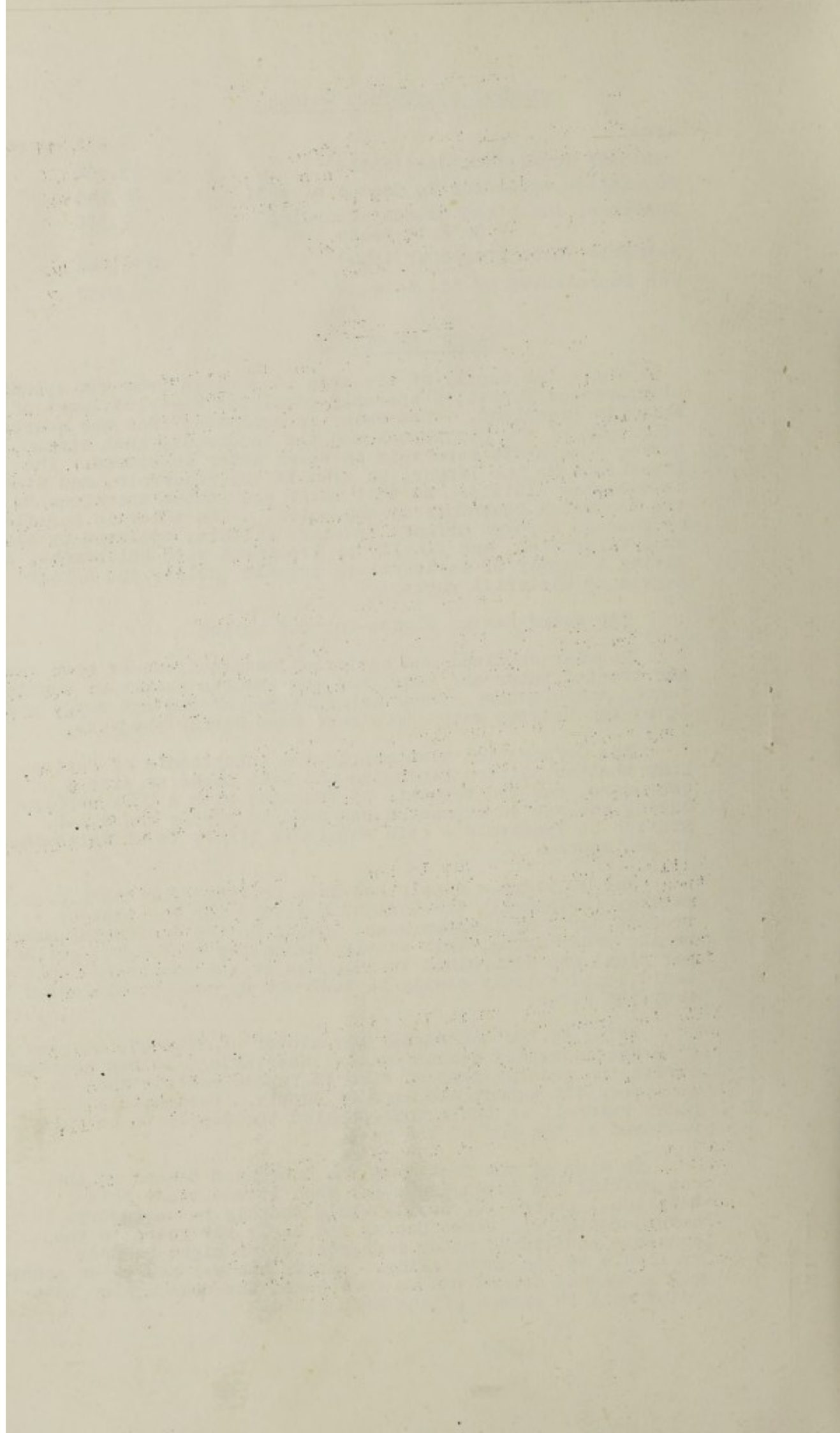
Regular chemical and bacterial examinations of both raw and treated water are made, and the results have been consistently satisfactory. Four examinations of the raw water and 24 of the treated water have been made during the year.

The Corporation also supply the inhabitants of Belton, Long Whatton, Sutton Bonington and East Leake as direct consumers, and the township of Shepshed with a bulk supply. During the war an extension was made to supply the R.A.F. Station at Wymeswold - this supply is likely to be determined in due course.

For 40 years a supply has been provided for the L.M. & S. Railway (originally the Midland Railway) for the pick-up troughs north of Loughborough. Owing to the increasing demand on the undertaking, this supply (amounting to 150,000 gallons per diem) was determined in 1944, as it was considered that this could comparatively easily be replaced by non-potable water from the river.

Owing to the abnormally dry winter of 1943-44, coupled with the increased demand on the undertaking, it was necessary during the greater part of 1944 to impose restrictions on consumers throughout the area of supply. Fortunately the heavy rainfall in the Autumn enabled the supply to be fully restored at the end of the year.

In view of the fact that the increased demand on the undertaking had reached a point when it was clear that additional sources of supply would shortly be necessary, consideration was given during the early war years to the possible additional water resources which might be made available to the undertaking. During the war years, an abnormal increased demand had in fact taken the consumption to a point well in excess of the safe yield.



Surveys were made of the whole of the resources in the immediate environs of the town, and a Bill was promoted in 1943 for the construction of an additional reservoir at Nanpantan. The Bill received the Royal Assent on the 27th July 1944. In the meantime, Leicester had decided to promote a Bill for tapping the resources of the Manifold Valley, and the possible alternative now presented is receiving consideration.

The proportion of dwelling houses and the population supplied from public mains in the Borough is 98% by direct supply and 0.5% by standpipes.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Live Births: Legitimate	613	290	323
Illegitimate	48	27	21
Still Births:	17	8	9
Deaths:	363	192	171
Deaths from puerperal causes:	<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Rate per 1000</u> <u>Total Births.</u>	
No.29 Puerperal Sepsis	1	1.47	
No.30 Other puerperal causes	-	-	
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year:			
All infants per 1000 live births			40.85
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births			35.89
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births			104.16
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)			43
Deaths from Measles (all ages)			-
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)			1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)			4

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS.

The Registrar General's Returns give the number of births registered in Loughborough modified by Inward & Outward Residence Transfers. These are classed as Live Births or Still Births, Legitimate or illegitimate.

The following table gives a comparison of the figures:-

	Legitimate	Illegitimate
Live Births	Male 290 Female 323	Male 27 Female 21
Still Births	Male 7 Female 8	Male 1 Female 1
% still births of total	2.42	4.00

Live Birth Rate per 1000 of estimated population 19.94
Still Birth Rate per 1000 of estimated population 0.51

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estimate
4.00

and station 19.94

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INFANT MORTALITY.

The number of deaths of infants under the age of 1 year was 27, 13 males and 14 females. This is 6 more than the previous year and 1.2 less than the average for the past 5 years, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 40.85. The rate for England & Wales was 46.

Infant Mortality for the past 5 years.

1940	33.7
1941	49.9
1942	49.9
1943	31.6
1944	40.85

Infant Deaths - 1944.

Prematurity	7
Broncho-pneumonia	5
Gastro-enteritis	4
Congenital defects	3
Convulsions	2
Other	6
Total	<u>27</u>

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE.

	<u>1943.</u>	<u>1944.</u>
Number of Notifications of Birth	743	746

Maternity Services.

There was a considerable increase in the number of cases attended by the Municipal Midwives during the year. Three midwives were employed, and each attended approximately 93 cases, an increase of 17 each. As a result of this there has been a slight diminution in the average number of visits per case, both ante-natal and post-natal. The point has now been reached when any further increase in the number of bookings will necessitate consideration being given to the provision of an additional midwife, possibly combined with district nursing.

<u>Work of Municipal Midwives.</u>	<u>1943.</u>	<u>1944.</u>
Number of cases delivered:-		
Midwifery	115	152
Maternity	114	126
	<u>229</u>	<u>278</u>
Number of visits:-		
Ante-natal	1745	1438
During puerperium	3986	4709
	<u>5731</u>	<u>6147</u>

Evacuation.

The number of expectant mothers evacuated to Loughborough was slightly less than the previous year, and it was possible to discontinue one of the ante-natal sessions. Three per week are now held.

The following table shows the work of these clinics:-

	<u>1943.</u>	<u>1944.</u>
Number of women attending for the first time:-		
Loughborough patients	155	166
Evacuees	1045	1015
Total attendances :-		
Loughborough patients	577	719
Evacuees	3163	2874
Cases referred to Dental Clinic	14	9

The percentage of total deliveries attending the ante-natal clinic was 60.

Child Welfare.

The total number of attendances at the Child Welfare Centres during the year was the highest ever recorded, and exceeds the previous highest figure of 15,760 (in 1941) by over 2,100. This large increase was only partly due to the children from the evacuation areas during the V weapon attacks in the latter half of 1944.

The number of first attendances at the Welfare Centres of children under 1 year represents 84.1% of the corrected number of births, compared with 76.7% in 1943.

<u>Attendances at Welfare Centres.</u>		<u>1943.</u>	<u>1944.</u>
First attendances under 1 year		510	566
" " over 1 year		43	30
Other attendances under 1 year		9199	10568
" " over 1 year		5438	6796
		<u>15190</u>	<u>17960</u>

Attendances at Minor Ailments Clinic etc.

Number of children referred to Clinic	133	126
Total number of attendances	1228	876
Children referred to Dental Clinic	23	14
Children referred to Eye Clinic	12	12
Children referred to Cripples Guild	30	33

Home Visits by Health Visitors.

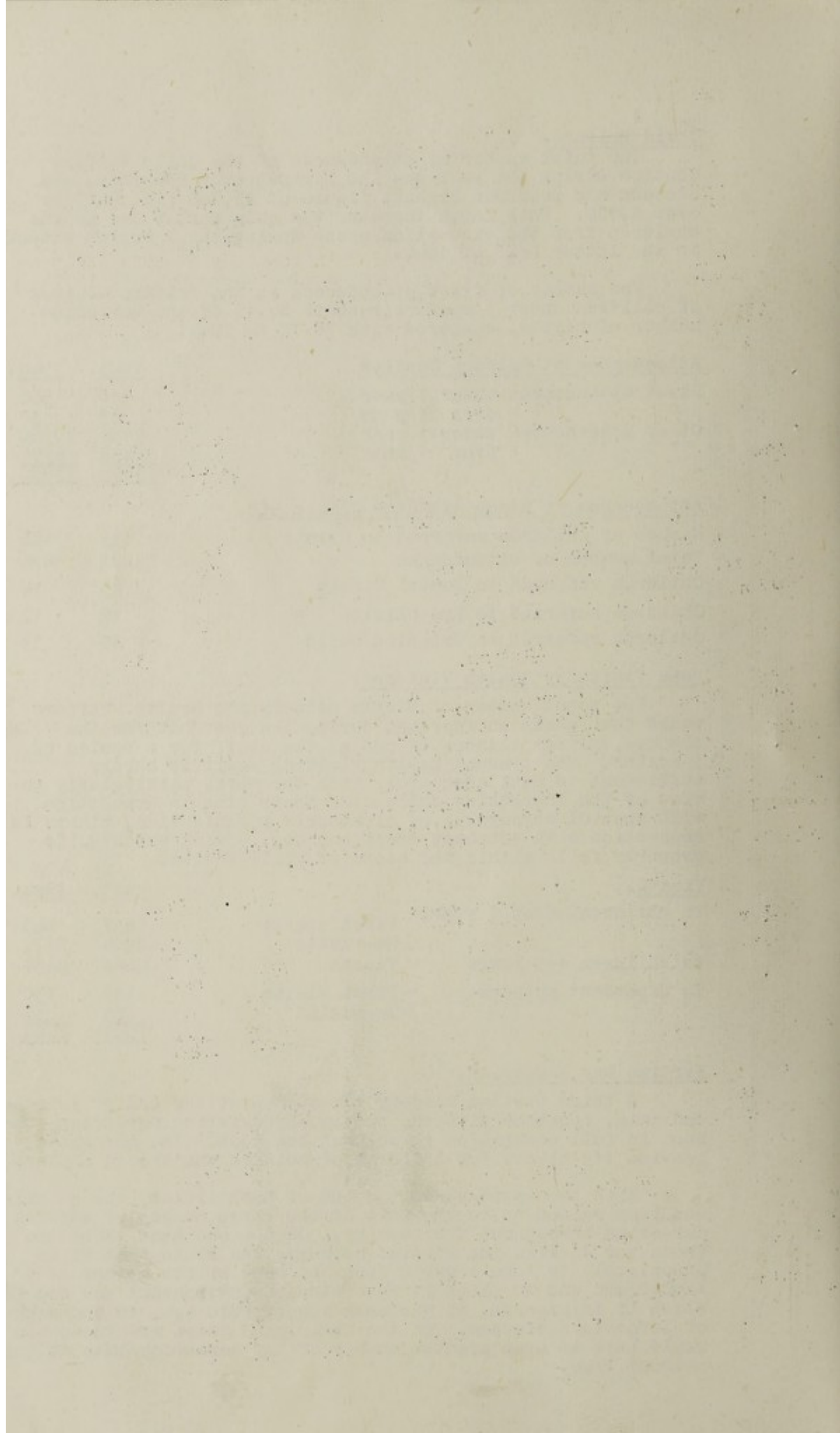
The total number of visits made by the Health Visitors would have shown an increase during the year but for the absence through illness of one of the staff for a period of 3 months. The present health visiting staff is barely sufficient to deal adequately with the work, particularly in view of the increasing calls upon their time in connection with special surveys, e.g. diphtheria immunisation, visits in connection with proposed adoptions etc. - work which quite properly falls within the scope of their duties.

<u>Visits.</u>		<u>1943.</u>	<u>1944.</u>
To children under 1 year:-	First visits	657	643
	Re-visits	2204	2179
To children 1-5 years	Visits	4462	4457
To expectant mothers	First Visits	115	130
	Re-visits	85	55
		<u>7523</u>	<u>7464</u>

Wartime Day Nurseries.

A third wartime nursery was opened at the end of February, and this, together with the previously existing nurseries, has been in full occupation throughout the year. The nurseries provide 115 places for children of mothers who are in employment

With the approach of the end of hostilities, the question has been raised as to the fate of the large number of wartime nurseries throughout the country. On the one hand there are those who dislike the wartime nursery; who state that it is undesirable to take a child from the care of its mother at a tender age and to place it in a strange environment and one in which it is exposed, at the most susceptible age, to the risk of infectious disease. On the other hand there are those who would have an even greater number of day nurseries than at the present time.



It seems, as in most arguments of this sort, that the middle course is the right one. There is no question that, speaking generally, a child is better in the physical and emotional environment of a good home and looked after by its mother, but there are many cases where circumstances are such as to preclude a normal home life. The mother may be a widow or single girl, who has to work to maintain herself and her child. The family may be living in rooms or overcrowded conditions where the children have no freedom to develop their physical and mental activities. Then there is the grossly incompetent mother, who is incapable of dealing with the problem of bringing up a family without assistance, or the mother who falls ill or is expecting confinement.

The Minister of Health has suggested that, as nurseries become redundant for their present purpose of providing for the children of workers, they should be offered to Local Education Authorities for use as nursery schools. In this capacity they will, however, only cater for children from 3-5 years, or at most from 2-5, for the usual school hours. This will not cover the problem of the child who requires accommodation for a longer period of the day, or is under 2 years of age.

The maintenance of some nursery provision after the war to deal with peace time difficulties would prove a great boon to the community, and is indeed essential to the solution of many of the domestic problems mentioned above.

Illegitimate Children.

There has, during the war years, been an increase in the number of illegitimate births out of proportion to the increase in the number of legitimate births.

In October 1943, the Ministry of Health issued a Circular (2866) drawing the attention of Local Authorities to the problem, and suggesting ways in which the mother might be helped and the welfare of the child safeguarded. It was felt that the person best able, in the first instance, to advise and assist the mother of an illegitimate child was the Health Visitor, who, by virtue of her work, was in close touch with the mothers in her area. Moreover, the fewer persons visiting a home the better. To deal with the wider aspects of the problem (affiliation orders, finding suitable occupation for the mother, or, if necessary, the adoption of the child), the assistance of the Leicester Diocesan Moral Welfare Association was enlisted.

A joint arrangement between the City of Leicester, the Leicestershire County Council, Market Harborough and Loughborough was made to exchange information on illegitimate births in their respective areas, and to refer cases to the Moral Welfare Association, who appointed a further social worker. The expenses and salary of the latter are paid by the City and County in equal amount, and Loughborough and Market Harborough have agreed to contribute to the County Council's payment in proportion to the number of illegitimate births occurring in their areas.

The arrangement, which was previously in operation on a less formal basis, has continued to work well.

Premature Infants.

In March 1944 the Ministry of Health issued Circular 20/44 bringing to the notice of Welfare Authorities recommendations on administrative action for the care of premature infants.

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the success of any business and for the protection of the interests of all parties involved. The author notes that many businesses fail because they do not keep adequate records, leading to confusion and financial loss.

2. The second part of the paper describes the various methods used to collect and analyze data. It discusses the importance of using reliable sources of information and the need to carefully evaluate the data collected. The author also discusses the importance of using statistical methods to analyze the data and to draw valid conclusions from it.

3. The third part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the success of any business and for the protection of the interests of all parties involved. The author notes that many businesses fail because they do not keep adequate records, leading to confusion and financial loss.

4. The fourth part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the success of any business and for the protection of the interests of all parties involved. The author notes that many businesses fail because they do not keep adequate records, leading to confusion and financial loss.

5. The fifth part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the success of any business and for the protection of the interests of all parties involved. The author notes that many businesses fail because they do not keep adequate records, leading to confusion and financial loss.

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So far as practicable to the area, these recommendations have been carried out. A necessary preliminary is the provision of more accurate information with regard to the occurrence of premature births. For this purpose a child weighing 5½ lbs. or less at birth is considered to be premature, and an arrangement has been made with the County Council and the City of Leicester for the exchange of information with regard to such births, and close liaison is maintained with the local hospital, nursing homes and the midwives.

The Ministry now require that records as to the survival of premature infants should be kept.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES. (see also table at end of report)

Diphtheria.

9 notifications of this disease were received (compared with 21 in 1943). All were admitted to hospital, together with a suspected case for observation. In two cases, and in the suspected case, the diagnosis was not confirmed. There were no deaths.

Scarlet Fever.

66 notifications of this disease were received, the same number as in 1943. Of these 57 were removed to hospital. In 6 cases the diagnosis was not confirmed. There was one death, but, in general, the disease was of a mild type.

Measles.

There were 94 notifications of this disease, mainly during December.

Other notifiable diseases called for no special comment.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The measures previously reported for stimulating the early immunisation of children have been continued during the year, and the acceptances have been satisfactory.

Number of children immunised under the Council's scheme:-

	<u>1943.</u>	<u>1944.</u>
0 - 5 years	514	470
5 - 15 years	209	39
	<u>723</u>	<u>509</u>

The fall in the number of children immunised in the 5 - 15 age group is what is expected, as all children should have been immunised before reaching this group.

In addition some 12% of the children in the age group 0 - 5 years were immunised privately.

Percentage of child population immunised :-

	<u>1943.</u>	<u>1944.</u>
0 - 5 years	56.4	58.0
5 - 15 years	76.8	83.0

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES - 1944.

Analysis of notified cases and deaths according to age groups.

		0-	1-	3-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65-	Totals	Admitted to Hospital
Diphtheria	Cases		1	1	3		1	1			7	10
	Deaths										1	
Scarlet Fever	Cases	1	6	14	30	3	2	4			60	57
	Deaths		1								1	
Pneumonia	Cases	6	2	3	3	2	9	3	4	2	34	
	Deaths	1							2	3	6	
Erysipelas	Cases						1	1	1		3	1
	Deaths											
Puerperal Pyrexia	Cases						2	3			5	3
	Deaths											
Cerebro- spinal Fever	Cases						1	1			2	4
	Deaths											
Dysentery	Cases			1				3			4	1
	Deaths											
Whooping Cough	Cases	4	4	3	10						21	1
	Deaths		1								1	
Measles	Cases	1	14	25	49	1	1				91	1
	Deaths											
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Cases	2									2	
	Deaths											

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES & MORTALITY - 1944.

Age Per- iods.	New Cases				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
15	4	2	-	-	1	2	-	-
25	1	5	1	1	-	1	-	1
35	1	3	-	-	2	2	-	-
45	3	-	-	-	2	3	-	-
55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
over 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	11	11	1	1	5	8	1	1

3 of 15 tuberculosis deaths were not notified.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1944.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Loughborough
Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my thirty-sixth Annual Report of the operations of the Sanitary Inspector's and Public Cleansing Department for the year ending December 31st 1944.

As in the previous war years, restriction on the use of paper prevents a more detailed report on the Department's activities, but it is hoped that we may see an early return to our usual practice.

Salvage figures have unfortunately fallen during the year, being £2843. 1s. 4d, compared with £3248. 3s. 10d for the previous year; this being due mainly to a falling market and a general public feeling that the war is practically over and that the need for salvage has passed.

Generally speaking, good progress has been maintained throughout the year, in spite of many difficulties and I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the Health Committee, my Assistants and Clerks for their support.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. BINTCLIFFE.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK CARRIED OUT.

Number of notices issued	-	-	301
" " " complied with	-	-	299
" " houses re-inspected	-	-	394
" " house to house inspections	-	-	478
" " infected houses visited	-	-	91
" " rooms fumigated	-	-	116
" " " sprayed	-	-	120
" " lots of infected beds stoved at Farm	-	-	21
" " " " " destroyed at Farm	-	-	83
" " drains and other inspections	-	-	8783
" " complaints received	-	-	78
" " communications re dust removals	-	-	46
" " dairies, cowsheds and milkshops inspected	-	-	247
" " factories inspected	-	-	168
" " outworkers inspected	-	-	91
" " offensive trades	-	-	75
" " drains tested	-	-	54
" " smoke observations	-	-	12
" " samples of milk taken for bact. examination	-	-	75
" " slaughterhouses inspected during office hours	-	-	72
" " " " " evenings & Sundays	-	-	89
" " meat stalls and stores inspected	-	-	204
" " samples of water taken for analysis	-	-	6
" " food stores insp. other than where meat is kept	-	-	129
" " inspections under the Housing Overcrowding Act	-	-	75
" " premises inspected for vermin	-	-	31
" " rooms treated for vermin	-	-	31
" " shops inspected	-	-	150
" " canal boats inspected	-	-	6

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SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT.

New drains laid	-	-	18
Drains taken out	-	-	12
" unstopped and cleansed	-	-	33
" ventilated and disconnected	-	-	1
Inspection chambers built	-	-	3
New gullies provided	-	-	2
Waste pipes of sinks disconnected	-	-	2
Sink waste pipes renewed or repaired	-	-	36
Sink waste channels repaired	-	-	20
New sink stones provided	-	-	6
Bath and washbasins disconnected	-	-	2
Drains tested by smoke, water or colour test	-	-	54
Water closets repaired	-	-	53
New water closets provided	-	-	5
Pail closets converted to water carriage system	-	-	2
Pail closets provided	-	-	2
Yard surface repaired or paved	-	-	12
Rain water conductors repaired or fixed	-	-	55
Soft water cisterns cleansed	-	-	1
Window and cords repaired	-	-	49
Floors repaired or concreted	-	-	24
Dirty houses cleansed	-	-	3
" cellars	-	-	1
Water or sewage removed from cellars	-	-	3
Roofs stripped and repaired	-	-	49
Ventilators repaired	-	-	1
Damp walls remedied	-	-	2
Damp courses provided	-	-	-
Plaster ceilings repaired	-	-	15
Plaster walls repaired	-	-	27
General internal and external defects remedied	-	-	68
Ashpits dispensed with	-	-	--
Water service pipes repaired	-	-	34
Wells closed	-	-	--
" cleansed and repaired	-	-	--
Houses connected to public sewer	-	-	2
Damp courses repaired	-	-	--

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Total number in district at end of 1944	-	1. Privies	23
		2. Pails	177
		3. W.C.'s	12,042

SANITARY INSPECTION.

Total number of inspections	-	10,880
" " " defects or nuisances discovered	-	
(excluding smoke nuisances)	-	3,845
" " " complaints received	-	78
" " " notices served	-	
(a) Formal	-	10
(b) Informal	-	301
" " " defects remedied after serving of notices	-	3680

The above inspections include those under the following headings:-

Housing inspection under Housing Act, 1936.

Inspection of drains, Factories and Bakehouses.

Inspection of Dairies, Cowsheds, Milkshops, Tents, Vans, and Sheds.

Slaughterhouses, Offensive Trades, treatment of premises for vermin.

Markets, Meatstalls and Foodstores, other than where meat is kept, and inspections under the Shops Act.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

MILK.

Total number of retail Purveyors on Register	39
Number of Retail Purveyors residing outside the district	6
Total number of producers on register including producers who retail their own milk	42

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS.

1923 & 1936

Number of Certified Tuberculin Tested Producers in the district	2
Number of Accredited Retailers in the district	4
Number of Accredited Bottlers Licensed in the district	2
Number of Certified Tuberculin Tested Retailers residing outside the district retailing in the Borough	Nil
Total inspections for all purposes	247

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

75 samples of milk have been submitted during the year for bacteriological examination and 63 were recorded as satisfactory. In the case of unsatisfactory results, frequent inspections have been made to the farms and dairies concerned and advice given to the farmer and dairymen.

The milk supplied to the schools in the Borough is submitted monthly for bacteriological examination and every three months for fat content, and the standard of the milk has reached a high level.

	No. of samples taken.	Satisfactory.	Not satisfactory.	% Satisfactory
1944	75	63	12	84.0
1943	59	50	9	84.4
1942	32	24	8	75.0
1941	48	43	5	89.5
1940	39	35	4	89.7
1939	62	53	9	85.5

MEAT & FOOD CONTROL.

161 pigs were slaughtered in the Borough slaughterhouses during the year. These were slaughtered by local people for their own consumption. 9½ stone of pork was destroyed after examination of these animals, as unfit for human consumption. 161 visits and inspections were made.

KNACKERS YARDS.

16 inspections were made of the one registered knackers yard in the district and the conditions were found at all times to be satisfactory.

INSPECTION OF FOODSTORES, ETC.

Number of meat stores etc. inspected	-	-	105
" " shops, meat stalls etc. inspected	-	-	204
" " premises where food (other than meat) is kept or prepared for sale	-	-	129

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*) and *Chlorophyll b* (Chl *b*) were determined by the method of Lichtenthal and Whistler (1973). The total chlorophyll content was determined by the method of Arar and Cook (1980). The carotenoid content was determined by the method of Lichtenthal and Whistler (1973). The total carotenoid content was determined by the method of Arar and Cook (1980). The total protein content was determined by the method of Lowry et al. (1951). The total lipid content was determined by the method of Bligh and Dyer (1959). The total carbohydrate content was determined by the method of Dubois and Gilles (1950). The total nucleic acid content was determined by the method of Burton (1956). The total ash content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total moisture content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total dry matter content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total organic acid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total alkaloid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total flavonoid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total phenolic content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total tannin content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total saponin content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total sterol content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total glycoside content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total alkaloid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total flavonoid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total phenolic content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total tannin content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total saponin content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total sterol content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total glycoside content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990).

HOUSE DISINFECTION.

Number of infected houses visited	-	-	91
" " " rooms fumigated	-	-	116
" " " sprayed	-	-	120
" " lots of infected bedding steam disinfected			21
" " " " " destroyed	-	-	81
			& 2 couches

The usual practice of dealing with infected cases has been continued and disinfectants supplied free to householders when such cases have been notified.

DISINFESTATION.

31 premises were inspected for vermin, which necessitated 31 rooms being treated. Effective results were obtained after treatment.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

20 trades are registered with the Local Authority and during the year under survey, 75 visits were made and conditions found to be satisfactory, no serious infringements were found.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919

& INFESTATION ORDER, 1943.

War-time conditions have necessitated stricter supervision of this branch of our duties and during the year, a full-time Rodent Operator was engaged to carry out the directions of the Ministry of Food. 702 inspections and visits were made to infested premises within the Borough and the appropriate treatment applied in all cases with very satisfactory results. The continuance of paying 2d per carcase brought to the Department resulted in 488 rats being killed at a cost to the Council of £4. 1s. 4d.

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

150 shops in the Borough were inspected under the above Acts, dealing with sanitary and washing accommodation, ventilators and the working conditions of the shop assistants and hours of employment of the young persons.

No legal proceedings were taken during the year.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Routine inspections of Factories have been carried out in the district. 168 inspections having been made and alterations and improvements affected in the sanitary conditions of several factories.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

Factories with mechanical power	-	-	30
" without " "	-	-	187
Bakehouses inspections	-	-	76

OUTWORKERS.

91 Outworkers were inspected during the year and it is pleasing to note that the improvement of the working conditions continues. No cases of infectious disease were found.

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SALVAGE

The year 1944 has been quite successful and the following brief summary gives proof of the splendid response to our frequent appeals for salvage materials.

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	£.	s.	D.
Wastepaper	289	16	2	1959	16	8
Scrap Metals	12	10	1	39	1	10
Bones	12	9	1	59	3	6
Rags	13	13	0	257	3	1
Kitchen Waste	388	8	1	506	2	9
Tins	14	9	2	16	7	6
Rubber Tyres	2	13	0	5	6	0

Total receipts for year ending December/44 - £2843. 1 4

Total receipts for corresponding period of previous year - £3248. 3 10

SUMMARY OF FOODS CONDEMNED.

BEEF	26 lbs:
PORK	9½ stn.
BACON	2 stn. 1 lb:
SAUSAGE & SAUSAGE MEAT	2 cwts. 13 lbs: & 52 tins
TINNED MEATS	226 tins
TINNED FISH	533 tins
FRESH FISH	129 stn: & 2 boxes
ONIONS	1 Ton. 18 cwts: 2 qrs: 6 lbs: & 1,120
FRESH VEGETABLES	2 Tons. 18 cwts:
TINNED VEGETABLES	259 tins
ORANGES	248 & 6 stn:
APPLES	58 lbs:
EVAPORATED MILK	4,763 tins
CHOCOLATE SPREAD & CHOCOLATE	123 jars & 1½ lbs:
CHEESE	1 qr: 6 lbs:
SOUP	12 tins
CIGARETTES	2,138
TINNED JAM	82 tins
MARSHMALLOW CREAM	36 lbs:
SLAB CAKE	30 lbs:
LEMONS	152
KELLOGGS FLAKES	3 pkts.
SUGAR	17 lbs:
BUTTER	½ lb:
PLUMS	3 cwts: 1½ qrs: & 20 crates
LARD	4¾ lbs:
SUET	7 pkts.
PRUNES & SULTANAS	1 cwt: 13 lbs:
TRIPE	1 cwt:

