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BOROUGH OF LOUGHBOROUGH.

ANNUAL REPORT
on the work of the
HEALTH DEPARTMENT

for the

YEAR

1947.

-

R. CAUTLEY HOLDERNESS,
M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

178504

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HEALTH COMMITTEE.

(9th November 1946 - 9th November 1947)

Chairman:	Alderman A.Perkins.
Vice-Chairman:	Councillor Mrs.M.G.Magor.
Alderman F.A.Stenson,	Alderman J.W.Barker,
Councillor J.H.Corah,	Councillor A.T.Seaton,
Councillor Miss.H.Dormer,	Councillor C.C.Short,
Councillor L.W.Hull,	Councillor A.E.Wilde,
Councillor W.P.Stagg,	Councillor A.Ll.Thomas,

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Chairman:	Councillor W.P.Stagg,
Vice Chairman:	Councillor E.B.Hancock,
Alderman J.W.Barker,	Alderman A.Perkins,
Councillor Miss.H.Dormer,	Councillor Mrs.M.G.Magor,
Councillor A.Ll.Thomas,	Councillor R.Walker,
Mrs.A.M.Wallis,	Mrs.J.A.Sheriff,
Mrs.D.Slatter,	Mrs.D.G.Cowley,

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

R.Cautley Holderness,	M.B.,B.S.,M.R.C.S.,L.R.C.P.,D.P.H. Medical Officer of Health and Divisional School Medical Officer.
H.Bintcliffe, (Retired 31.3.47)	F.S.I.A.,M.Inst.P.C. Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Super- intendent. Certs.R.S.I. as Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Meat and Other Foods. Cert. S.I.A. Examination Board.
J.Kay, (Appointed 1.4.47)	M.S.I.A. A.M.Inst.P.C. Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleans- ing Superintendent. Cert.R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.Board. Certs.R.S.I as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods and Sanitary Science. Testamur in Public Cleansing Science.
J.S.Bird,	Additional Sanitary Inspector. Cert. R.S.I and S.I.E.J.Board.
H.Burrow, (Appointed 1.10.47)	Additional Sanitary Inspector. Cert.R.S.I and S.I.E.J.Board. Cert R.S.I as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.
W.J.Munton (Retired 21.10.47)	Assistant Sanitary Inspector.
Nurse.E.C.Agar,	S.R.N.,S.C.M.,Health Visitor's Cert.
Nurse.E.M.Foxley,	" " " " "
Nurse J.Daniel,)Appointed	" " " " "
Nurse.K.Boon,) 1.7.47.	S.R.N.,S.C.M.,Health Visitor's Cert. Certificate of T.A.
Nurse.W.Hunt,	S.C.M. Municipal Midwife.
Nurse.O.Hagan,	" " "
Nurse.M.H.Moss,	S.R.N.,S.C.M.,Municipal Midwife.
K.W.Brewin,	Chief Clerk.
Miss.J.Kirchin,	Senior Clerk.
Miss.K.Pryer ,	Clerk.

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

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

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

There have been a number of changes of staff during
the year. In March Mr. Harold Bintliffe retired from
the position of Chief Sanitary Inspector, a post which
he had held for 38 years. The Committee placed on
record their thanks and appreciation for his valuable
services and their best wishes for health and happiness
in his retirement. Mr. James Kay was appointed Chief
Sanitary Inspector to succeed him.

Miss. K. Boon and Miss. J. Daniels were appointed as
Health Visitors in July.

In October Mr. W. J. Manton retired after 33 years in
the Department, and the Committee placed on record their
appreciation of his services. Mr. H. Burrow was appointed
Additional Sanitary Inspector to succeed him.

As will be seen from the following pages there have
been a number of extensions of the services and an
expansion of the volume of work.

The opening of the branch welfare centre at Hathern
has proved to be a success, and the numbers attending have
exceeded expectations. That the welfare services of the
Borough are appreciated by the public is shewn by the fact
that no fewer than 87.7% of children born to Loughborough
mothers during the year have attended the Centres, and
the total figure of attendances (19,893) is 1500 more than
in any previous year.

The pressing need for female labour in industry in
certain parts of the country has led to the setting up of
day nurseries by industrial firms, and this tendency seems
likely to continue and increase. These nurseries are at
present outside the jurisdiction of local authorities, and
though most firms have shewn their willingness to co-operate
in providing adequate amenities for the children, it is
obviously desirable that local authorities should have
some measure of control over these premises.

The outstanding feature with regard to infectious
disease was the nationwide outbreak of poliomyelitis and
polioencephalitis. These are two forms of the disease
often called infantile paralysis. This, however, is a
misnomer, since paralysis is by no means a regular
feature, nor does the disease occur predominantly in
infants. The name should be abandoned, if for no
other reason than its disturbing effect on the minds of
the general public. During the summer months there was
a very marked feeling of anxiety generally and although
many suspected cases were seen in Loughborough, in only
three was the diagnosis confirmed. All recovered.

There was a considerable number of cases of Measles
and four deaths occurred where Measles was an associated
cause of death. Three of these were in children under
the age of 5 years. This emphasises the importance of
preventing young children from contracting the disease,
as the older a child is when (and if) he gets it, the
less liability there is of serious consequences.

Only one case of Diphtheria occurred during the year.

There has been a marked increase in the number of

visits made by the Sanitary Inspectorate during the year (15,382 as compared with 9204 in the previous year).

The position with regard to milk as shewn by the results of sampling is very satisfactory. The figure of 88% of satisfactory samples is higher than any obtained in the previous 5 years. What is not so satisfactory is that there has as yet been no order made by the Ministry requiring that all milk should be either Designated or heat treated. While a considerable proportion of the milk sold as "ordinary" has in fact been heat treated, it is not sold as such and is not therefore subject to the requirements of the regulations relating to heat treated milk.

Considerable attention has been paid to premises used in food preparation, especially restaurants and dining rooms. In the present circumstances of restricted supplies and "making do" in an attempt to provide meals with any available food, there is a greater danger than before of materials being used which (mainly on account of contamination) might give rise to illness. The growing tendency under modern conditions for meals to be taken in restaurants and canteens means that a greater proportion of the population is at risk.

I am indebted to Mr. Kay for the preparation of those portions of the report dealing with the work of his section of the department and to all the members of the staff for their assistance during the year.

In conclusion I wish to thank the Committee for their help and encouragement throughout the year.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. CAUTLEY HOLDERNESS.

GENERAL STATISTICS - 1947.

Area	9211 acres
Resident Population (estimated)	34,090
Population according to Census of 1931	26,945
Number of Inhabited Houses according to rate books.	9,750
Rateable Value (December 1947)	£218,831
Sum Represented by 1d. Rate	£871

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female</u>
Live Births: Legitimate	660	336	324
Illegitimate	39	21	18
Still Births:	27	14	13
Deaths:	394	202	192
Deaths from puerperal causes:	<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Rate per 1000</u>	
No. 29 Puerperal Sepsis	-	<u>Total Births.</u>	
No. 30 Other puerperal causes	2	2.75	
Death Rate of Infants Under 1 year:			
All Infants per 1000 live births			48.64
Legitimate Infants per 1000 legitimate live births			45.45
Illegitimate Infants per 1000 illegitimate live births			102.56
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)			54
Deaths from Measles (all ages)			4
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)			-
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)			1

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS.

The Registrar-General's Returns give the number of births registered, 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.

	<u>Legitimate.</u>	<u>Illegitimate.</u>
Live Births	Male 336 Female 324	Male 21 Female 18
Still Births	Male 13 Female 13	Male 1 Female -
% Still Births of Total	3.94	2.56

Live Birth Rate per 1000 of estimated population	20.5
Still Birth Rate per 1000 of estimated population	0.79

INFANT MORTALITY.

The number of deaths of infants under the age of 1 year was 34, 17 males and 17 females. This is 8 more than the previous year and 9.7 more than the average for the past 5 years, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 48.64. The rate for England and Wales was 41.

The increase in the Infant Mortality Rate is due to the increase in the number of deaths from prematurity (over 3 times that of the previous year). The numbers of deaths due to other causes are almost identical with the previous year.

Infant Mortality for the past 5 years.

1943	31.6
1944	40.8
1945	34.9
1946	38.9
1947	48.6

Infant Deaths - 1947.

Prematurity	13
Broncho-pneumonia	6
Gastro-enteritis	1
Intra-cranial haemorrhage	2
Congenital defects	5
Other causes	7
Total	34

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY.

The neo-natal mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants under 1 month per 1000 live births. Of the 34 infant deaths, 18 were under the age of 1 month, giving a rate of 25.75.

Prematurity and congenital abnormality accounted for 15 out of the 18 neo-natal deaths.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>
Number of births notified	779	862

Maternity Services.

No changes have been made in the arrangements during the year.

Work of Municipal Midwives.

Number of cases delivered	-	Midwifery	164	149
		Maternity	<u>61</u>	<u>58</u>
			225	207
Number of visits	-	Ante-natal	1425	1408
		During puerperium	<u>4152</u>	<u>3614</u>
			<u>5577</u>	<u>5022</u>

Ante-natal Clinic.

In March the evacuation of expectant mothers from London came to an end, and the additional ante-natal clinics were discontinued. In all some 5201 mothers had been dealt with at these clinics and had made a total of 16,167 attendances.

Ante-natal Clinic (Contd.)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>
Number of women attending for the first time:-Loughborough patients	198	187
Evacuees	612	76

Total Attendances:-

Loughborough patients	810	923
Evacuees	2029	291
Cases referred to Dental Clinic	12	11

90% of cases attended by the Municipal Midwives were supervised at the ante-natal clinic.

Child Welfare.

The Borough has three welfare centres. The largest at Lemyngton Street serves the main area of the town, the one at Shelthorpe serves in particular the Shelthorpe Estate, though there is no restriction on attendance at either centre, and a mother is free to choose which she prefers. In October a centre was commenced at Hathern at premises attached to the Rectory. This was transferred early in 1948 to the Village Hall, as the first premises proved to be insufficiently large to provide adequate accommodation. A session is held on Wednesday afternoon once a fortnight. Sessions are held at Lemyngton Street on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons, and at Shelthorpe on Monday and Wednesday afternoons.

The shift of population to the new housing on the Shelthorpe Estate, representing as it does a preponderance of families with young children, is likely to cause a considerable increase in attendances at the Shelthorpe Clinic.

The attendances at the centres during the year reached a total of 19,893, some 1500 more than the record figure for the previous year. The increase is due to the increase in attendances of children under 1 year of age. The number of first attendances at the welfare centres of children under 1 year represents 87.7%, of the corrected number of births, compared with 83.9% in 1946.

<u>Attendances at Welfare Centres.</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>
First attendances under 1 year	518	579
" " over 1 year	19	28
Other attendances under 1 year	9,708	11,726
" " over 1 year	8,117	7,560
	<u>18,362</u>	<u>19,893</u>

Dental Inspection

During the year a monthly Dental Inspection Clinic was held at the Lemyngton Street Welfare Centre. At this all children whose mothers desired it were inspected by the dental surgeon who is also responsible for the Education Authority's dental service. Advice was given on the care of the teeth and minor conservative work carried out. Cases requiring more extensive treatment continued to be dealt with under the arrangement with the education dental service.

126 children were so inspected during the year, a small advance on the previous year. It is not sufficiently recognised by parents that the prevention or minimising of dental caries in young children by appropriate treatment has an appreciable bearing on the attainment of a sound, well-formed set of teeth in adult life.

<u>Attendances at Minor Ailments Clinic etc.</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>
Number of children referred to clinic	74	49
Total attendances	507	227
Children inspected at Welfare Dental Clinic	46	126
Children referred to Eye Clinic	18	25
Children referred to Cripples Guild	11	18

Home Visits by Health Visitors.

The appointment of two Health Visitors during the year has permitted a considerable increase in the number of visits. It has thus been possible to widen the scope of their work somewhat - for instance all cases of measles, whooping cough or other infectious disease reported are visited in order that any necessary advice regarding nursing or isolation, etc., can be given.

<u>Visits.</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>
To children under 1 year:- 1st Visits	652	675
Re-visits	1791	4497
To children 1-5 years:- Visits	4056	8331
To expectant mothers:- 1st visits	132	217
Re-visits	55	237
	<u>6686</u>	<u>13957</u>

Day Nurseries.

Day nursery facilities are provided by the Council primarily for cases where circumstances are such that nursery accommodation is necessary on welfare grounds, e.g. for children having only one parent, for cases of temporary illness in the home, or where the child's home environment is unsatisfactory.

The Southfield Park Day Nursery accommodates 50 children, approximately 15 under 1½ years and 35 between 1½ and 5 years. Any surplus accommodation, after satisfying the requirements of "welfare" cases, is allocated to the children of households where both parents are at work. The charge for "welfare" cases is 1/- a day and for others 3/- a day.

In order to get back into industry skilled workers who would otherwise be unable to work owing to home ties, there is a move throughout the country for industrial firms to provide nursery facilities for the children of selected employees. One such nursery has been commenced in Loughborough. A number of visits have been made in connection with the provision of adequate sanitary and other amenities, and the Management of the firm have been very ready to co-operate.

What is to be the role of the day nursery in the future? Informed opinion is generally agreed that the child of under 2 years of age should normally be in the care of his own mother in his own home. Unfortunately, in an imperfect world, there will always be cases where this ideal is not attainable, for instance the unmarried or widowed mother, who must work to support herself and her child, and for these the day nursery offers the best solution.

In the case of the older child, the day nursery gives opportunities for association with others and amenities for play and intellectual development in an atmosphere of freedom under the supervision of trained staff, opportunities which few homes can offer.

Illegitimate Children.

In accordance with the joint arrangements between Leicester City, Leicestershire County Council, Market Harborough and Loughborough, information on illegitimate births in those areas is exchanged, and cases requiring assistance, e.g. in connection with adoptions, are referred to the Leicester Diocesan Moral Welfare Association.

Premature Infants.

A record is kept throughout the year of premature infants born in or transferred to the district, under reciprocal arrangements with the City and County of Leicester. For this purpose a premature infant is defined as one weighing 5½ lbs: or less at birth.

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947.</u>
Number of notifications	45	61
Number surviving at the end of one month.	37	49

Infestation.

The measures to combat infestation outlined in the Report for 1943 have been continued during the year. There is no evidence of any undue prevalence of this condition.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

(See also table at end of Report)

Diphtheria

One case of this disease occurred, with complete recovery, during the year.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.

Two suspected cases of this disease were admitted to Hospital during the year. In one case the diagnosis was not confirmed; the other died from the disease.

The prospects of cure in this disease have been greatly increased by the use of the sulphonamides and penicillin, especially if treatment is commenced early, and admission to hospital on a provisional diagnosis is preferable to waiting for confirmation before treatment is commenced.

Scarlet Fever.

37 notifications of this disease were received, 12 less than in 1946. Of these 33 were removed to Isolation Hospital. In one case the diagnosis was not confirmed. There were no deaths and the disease was of a mild type.

Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis.

One case of poliomyelitis and two of encephalitis were notified during the year. All made a satisfactory recovery. In addition a number of cases were seen, in consultation with the general practitioners, where this condition was suspected. It is probable that a number of abortive cases occurred, but owing to the absence of definite signs a firm diagnosis could not be made.

Whooping Cough. 14 cases were notified. There were no deaths.

Measles. There were 454 notification of this disease, of which 393 occurred in the first quarter of the year. 4 deaths occurred in which this disease was an associated factor.

Other notifiable diseases call 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. While a certain number of firm refusals to have children immunised are still met, the chief factor in keeping the under 5 acceptance rate below the maximum is the parent who intends to have the child immunised, but puts it off for various reasons.

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

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>
0 - 5 years	490	572
5 -15 years	<u>40</u>	<u>24</u>
	<u>530</u>	<u>596</u>

The small number of children immunised in the 5-15 age group is what is to be expected, as all children should have been immunised before reaching this group. In order to keep up their immunity, children who were immunised in infancy are now given the opportunity of receiving an additional 'boosting' dose of diphtheria prophylactic on attaining school age, and 409 children were so treated during the year.

Percentage of child population immunised:-

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>
0 - 5 years	67.8	68.47
5 -15 years	86.3	88.43

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

DRAINAGE AND SANITATION.

Apart from minor repairs to drainage systems connected to cesspools there is little to report regarding the unsewered portions of the district. No substantial progress can be anticipated until the Council's proposals for the development of Thorpe-Acre have been implemented.

Extensions to sewers were carried out for housing estates at Ling Farm and Hathern. In the latter area three privies and six pail closets were converted to the water carriage system during the year, leaving 20 privies and 207 pails in use, the majority of which should also be converted as soon as circumstances permit. At the close of the year negotiations were proceeding to encourage owners to take advantage of the Council's customary grant in nine cases and the work will be speeded up as much as possible.

Arrangements for emptying cesspools and pail closets were continued. All cesspools are emptied three-weekly without charge and in two cases of insufficient capacity extra emptyings are carried out at a nominal charge. Pail closets are emptied weekly during the hours of darkness; privies and ashpits as and when required,

without cost to the occupiers.

Closet Accommodation at 31st December, 1947.

(1) Privies ³⁰20. (2) Pail Closets 207. (3) Water Closets
12,455.

WATER SUPPLIES.

(a) Piped Supply.

The water supply of the area is derived from the uplands of Charnwood Forest, a sparsely populated district. The water is collected from the sources of supply of the Woodbrook and the Blackbrook, 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 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.

28 routine samples of the water for bacteriological examination were taken during the year. 24 of these were from the treated water and 4 from the raw water. All were satisfactory and of high bacterial purity. 8 samples (4 raw and 4 treated) taken for chemical analysis were all satisfactory.

The Corporation also supply the inhabitants of Belton, Long Whatton, Sutton Bonington and East Leak 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.

The only addition during the year was the provision of 1000 yards of 9" main to increase pressure on the Shelthorpe Housing Site.

In view of the fact that the increased demand on the undertaking had reached a point where 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 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 27th July 1944.

A Bill was promoted in Parliament by the Leicester Corporation for a supply to Leicester and the adjoining County Districts from the Manifold Valley. The Bill was rejected by the House of Lords, but, in view of the obligations on the Minister of Health under the 1945 Water Act, the Ministry are considering the matter. In the meantime, the whole question of additional supplies is in abeyance.

	<u>Houses.</u>	<u>Persons.</u>
Total Number in Borough	9750	34,090
Number supplied from Main:-		
(1) Direct	9568	33,483
(2) To outside standpipes	56	196
Number supplied from Wells	126	411
TOTAL	9750	34,090

(b) Well Supplies.

Generally speaking the shallow well waters in the district are unsuitable for drinking purposes and in some instances users have been advised to boil such water before using it for drinking purposes, pending connection to public mains. During the year under review eight premises have been provided with a piped supply, and further houses were being dealt with at Hathern and Napantan when the year closed.

DISINFESTATION AND DISINFECTION.

The method employed in cases of infestations of bed-bugs has been spraying with insecticide incorporating D.D.T. The efficacy of this product against numerous household pests has been proved beyond all reasonable doubt, and in addition to its highly toxic qualities, it is particularly stable and remains deadly to most forms of insect life for periods varying up to nine months. The cost of treating premises is considerably less than for fumigation as no structural disturbances or detailed preparations are necessary. The work can be done with a minimum of inconvenience to the occupants who are not required to vacate the premises during treatment.

Constant attention is given to the detection of vermin during routine inspections and although no cases in Council houses were dealt with during the year, arrangements have been made for co-operation with the Housing Maintenance Officer who will refer cases for attention.

The following table gives particulars of the number of houses disinfested for bed-bugs during the year:-

<u>SPRAYING.</u>	<u>NUMBER OF</u>		
	(a) <u>Houses.</u>	(b) <u>Visits.</u>	(c) <u>Treatments.</u>
Council Houses	NONE	NONE	NONE
Private	21	58	42

20 loads of bedding were steam disinfected. 49 beds were destroyed and 44 houses were disinfected after the occurrence of infectious disease.

MILK PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Control. (a) Milk Sampling.

Full use was made throughout the year of the County Council Laboratory for the testing of milk samples. The samples were taken during surprise visits to local farms and retail dairies and from purveyors in the course of distribution. The table reproduced over the page gives the results of the 101 samples procured, which can be regarded

as very encouraging as the percentage of satisfactory samples exceeds any attained during the previous five years:-

Category	No: of samples.	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory.
Designated Tuberculin Tested	15	14	1
	Pasteurised.	22	19
Ordinary	54	49	5
Sterilised	2	1	1
Heat-Treated	8	6	2

SUMMARY

YEAR	No: of samples taken.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	% Satis- factory.
1947	101	89	12	88.1
1946	158	128	30	81.0
1945	97	69	28	71.1
1944	75	63	12	84.0
1943	59	50	9	84.4
1942	32	24	8	75.0

(b) Washed Milk Bottles.

During the year the practice of submitting washed milk bottles for bacteriological examination was introduced and the results have demonstrated the importance of keeping a careful watch on a process which may not perhaps always receive the attention it deserves. The total of 23 washed bottles was taken during only a portion of the year under review but the principal retailers were brought within the scope of these tests. Steam sterilisation apparatus is possessed by 10 of these, mechanical brushes by 9, whilst 8 wash by hand. As a result of advice on washing technique given by the inspectorate, sodium hypochlorite is now more widely used and the results obtained show its value. Unsatisfactory results were mainly from initial samples. Where repeat samples were taken (without prior warning to the retailers) the subsequent samples proved satisfactory in all cases except one. This showed some improvement however.

The results are set out in the following table which also indicates the various cleansing processes employed:-

Bacteriological Examination of Rinses Taken from Washed Milk Bottles.

CLEANSING PROCESS.

RESULT	S. HYPO.	STEAM.	PLAIN WATER.	TOTAL.
Satisfactory	6	11	1	18
Unsatisfactory	-	2	3	5

Total number of samples:- 23

Of the 18 satisfactory samples, 8 were quite sterile.

(b) Washed Milk Bottles (Contd.)

Premises.

Minor structural repairs and the concreting of a yard were required to be carried out during the year in addition to regular cleansing and limewashing. The shortage of labour and materials discouraged any extensive alterations but at the end of the year proposals were in hand for several improvements to milk premises.

Designated Milk.

(a) Pasteurised:- One establishment was licensed to produce pasteurised milk by the holder method after replanning of the dairy and improvements to equipment had been carried out. The first plant to operate the high-temperature-short-time process in Loughborough was awaiting the finishing touches by the end of the year and to accommodate it, the buildings, steam raising and refrigeration plant underwent considerable modification.

Of the twenty-two samples of pasteurised milk submitted to the bacteriologist nineteen (86.36%) satisfied both the phosphatase and methylene blue reduction tests as prescribed by the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, one failed to pass the phosphatase test and three failed to satisfy the $\frac{1}{2}$ hour methylene blue reduction test on the following day. It is significant that these three failures occurred during the spells of warm weather when the test for keeping quality on the day following collection of the sample (possibly three days after production) is rather stringent. The samples were 95.4% satisfactory as regards efficiency of pasteurisation. Three dealers licences were issued for retail distribution of pasteurised milk obtained from licensed premises outside the district.

(b) Tuberculin Tested and Accredited.

Designated milk was being produced at thirteen farms in the Borough at the end of 1947 (a decrease of two from 1946). Four of these farms are licensed for the production of Tuberculin Tested Milk (two producer-bottlers) and nine for Accredited Milk (two producer-bottlers), the licences being issued by the Leicestershire County Council.

One bottling licence for Tuberculin Tested milk was issued by the Corporation to a purveyor obtaining such milk in bulk from another licensed producer.

Every effort is made to secure close co-operation with other Authorities charged with duties relating to the production of clean safe milk. In particular, concerted action is taken with the County Sanitary Officer regarding methods of handling milk and suitability of premises for which applications are received for licences to produce designated milk.

Register

The number of persons on the register at the end of 1947 was as follows:-

Cowkeepers only	30
Cowkeeper-retailers	10
Retailers (resident in Borough)	27
Retailers (not resident in Borough)	2
Retailers (bottled milk from shops)	6
TOTAL	= 75

ICE CREAM

(a) Control

By virtue of the issue of Regulations made under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, the measure of control over the manufacture, processing storage and sale of ice cream was increased during the early summer. At the same time a modified Methylene Blue Reduction Test, for grading ice cream into four grades was introduced to set up a provisional standard of bacterial purity. The test is not a statutory one, in that failure to reach a particular standard does not constitute an offence. It is suggested however, that if ice cream consistently fails to reach Grade 1 and 2, this is a reasonable indication that there have been faults in manufacture or handling calling for further investigation.

Samples were obtained from manufacturers with the following results:-

Number of samples reaching Grade 1	-	3
" " " " " 2	-	4
" " " " " 3	-	1
" " " " " 4	-	2
TOTAL =		10

(b) Premises.

Modifications to premises and installation of equipment were undertaken during the year but delay in delivery of plant and machinery resulted in relatively slow progress. However, three pasteurisers, coolers and freezers were installed and other work was pending when the year closed.

Eight premises were registered for the manufacture and sale of ice cream (four hot mix and four "complete cold mix") and nine for the sale of ice cream. 124 visits and inspections were made at ice cream premises.

Improvements to vehicles were obtained with a view to minimising the risk of contamination of loose ice cream, sold in the open air.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

(a) Food.

Food inspection was again prominent in the Inspectors' duties and the following list shows the foodstuffs surrendered for condemnation during the year:-

<u>COMMODITY</u>	<u>WEIGHT.</u>	
	lbs:	ozs:
Milk	512	12½
1 pig's carcase and offal	200	
Meat	2213	8
Tinned Meat	480	2
Fish	4212	
Tinned Fish	174	13½
Fruit	1749	
Tinned Fruit	1016	7
Vegetables	3859	4
Tinned Vegetables	1254	14
Pickles	85	½
Soups	33	12½
Jam	391	4
Pork Pies	15	
Bacon	164	
Miscellaneous	153	1
TOTAL = 7 Tons: 7 cwt: 1 qr: 22 lbs: 15 ozs:		

(b) Premises.

The hygiene of food premises has been the constant concern of the inspectorate, and excluding visits to dairies, cowsheds and slaughterhouses, 1249 visits were made to 272 food premises during the year.

Conditions were found to be satisfactory in the majority of instances but in other cases forty-three defects were remedied including the provision of two new waterclosets, five sinks, repairs to four existing waterclosets and three restaurant kitchens improved or enlarged. The improvements were secured by informal action in all cases. *pubs*

(c) Slaughterhouses.

There is no regional slaughterhouse in the district so that meat inspection at time of slaughter is restricted to cottager's pigs slaughtered on their behalf and for their own consumption in the various slaughterhouses which were either registered or licensed prior to meat rationing.

Such slaughtering can only be carried out by licence from the Food Office and your Inspectors investigate applications to slaughter in co-operation with the Food Office staff.

The number of animals slaughtered during the year was 274 all of which were inspected, and the percentage of that number affected with tuberculosis was only 4.74 - an extremely low figure. Only one complete carcase had to be condemned for generalised tuberculosis.

The post-mortem meat inspections are mainly carried out after office hours, principally at week-ends. In addition to these examinations, requiring 172 visits, 129 inspections of meat stalls and 262 visits to butcher's shops were carried out.

(d) Knacker's Yard.

Use of the licensed knacker's yard continued during the year and conditions were found to be satisfactory at all times. 36 visits were made and a new notice board to comply with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, was provided on request.

REGULATED PREMISES.

(a) Offensive Trades.

In view of the fact that fish frying is not now considered an offensive trade, there are only three premises on the register, comprising a tripe boiler and two rag and bone dealers. The premises were found to be satisfactory during the 52 visits which were made, and no action beyond destruction of rats in one instance was necessary.

(b) Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.

Seventy-seven inspections of caravans were made, principally in connection with the November Fair. Conditions were found to be satisfactory and the caravans in the main stayed for a short period. Three stationed at Zouch were licensed for the summer months only.

(c) Canal Boats.

Fourteen canal boats have been inspected during the

(c) CanalBoats (Contd.)

year at the Wharf and Locks or along the course of the Canal. There were 30 horse drawn boats and 5 motor boats on the register at the end of the year. No infringements of the Regulations and no cases of infectious disease were found on the vessels inspected.

HOUSING

Introductory

Some progress was made in the repair of dwellinghouses during the year and owners and agents have endeavoured to satisfy the requirements of notices as expeditiously as possible in the present difficult circumstances. The continued necessity for building licences has meant that only urgent repairs can be undertaken and although the condition of many substandard houses is deteriorating, the resumption of extensive reconditioning must be postponed.

Statistics:-

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year:-

- (1). (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts). 1317.
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 7025.
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932.2.
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose12.
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation2.
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.41.

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers39.

3. Action under statutory powers during the year:-

- (a) Proceedings under Sections 9,10 and 16 of the Housing Act,1936:-
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs NONE
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-
(a) by owners NONE
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners NONE
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.....39.

(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-

(a) by owners

16

(b) by Local Authority in default of owners.....NONE

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were madeNONE

(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition OrdersNONE

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were madeNONE

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fitNONE

RODENT CONTROL

During the early portion of the year the time of the rodent operator was divided between Shephed, Barrow R.D.C and Loughborough. As from Whit week a full-time Assistant Rodent Officer was engaged to enable the problem to be tackled thoroughly. The district has been surveyed systematically and practical measures of disin-festation have been carried out by the block control method; the technique has been that advocated by the Ministry of Food, evolved by scientific research and experiment. The sanitary inspectors have given assistance in a supervisory capacity and also investigated structural and drainage defects where these were associated with rodent infestation.

(a) Surface Infestations.

In order to determine areas of infestation and to investigate complaints, 1812 visits were made by the Assistant Rodent Officer and 115 by the Inspectors. The action taken to deal with surface infestations is summarised below:-

Number of prebait laid		3592
" " poison baits laid		982
" " " taken		593
" " bodies recovered:	RATS	141
	MICE	66
Estimated number killed	RATS	1527
	MICE	252

The above figures include treatments carried out at property belonging to the Corporation such as the sewage disposal works, and the Limehurst Depot. Treatment at these two properties and the Park Road Refuse Tip involved the deposit of 488 baits and resulted in an estimated total kill of 131 rats. The majority of other infestations were of a minor character at private dwellinghouses and business premises. These rechargeable jobs brought in an income of approximately £50. Towards the end of the year occupiers of larger commercial premises and institutions were being encouraged to take out annual maintenance contracts with a view to augmenting the income for rodent destruction.

..... of granting 2d. per carcase for dead rats resulted in 152 bodies being surrendered at the Corporation Depot.

(b) Sewer Treatments.

At the request of the Ministry of Food, two treatments of the sewers were carried out in areas where preliminary test baiting had indicated infestation, namely between Leicester Road and Nottingham Road, around Bridge Street, Toothill Road, Derby Road, and Ashby Road. Full treatments were undertaken in these areas in respect of 166 sewer manholes (21% of the entire sewerage system) with baiting on first, third and fifth days enabling two sections to be treated in one week, and the third section on three days of the following week. Recording of the poison "take" was also carried out. This initial treatment resulted in an estimated kill of 350 rats.

A maintenance treatment was undertaken seven months later on the same territory when 140 sewer manholes were baited by means of the same method. The recorded "take" of poison bait showed that 320 rats had been destroyed.

SHOPS.

Consequent upon the shortage of commodities for sale and the tendency for early closing of shop premises there were few contraventions encountered during the 262 visits made at 186 separate premises. Fourteen informal notices were served and resulted in the abatement of 28 defects or contraventions, notably the provision of 9 new water-closets and the repair of 2 existing waterclosets. Prescribed forms were obtained and exhibited in shops in sixteen cases, usually after service of informal notices.

FACTORIES.

There were 186 inspections of factories made in accordance with the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937, and as indicated below 13 contraventions were remedied.

Outworkers' rooms were inspected during 220 visits but in no instance was outwork found to be carried on in unwholesome premises.

Particulars required by the Ministry of Labour and National Service are set out in the table below:-

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors:-

PREMISES. (1)	NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS (2)	NOTICES (3)	OCCUPIERS PROSECUTED (4)
Factories with mechanical power.....	160	2	NIL
Factories without mechanical power.....	26	-	NIL
Other premises under the Act (including works of building & engineering constructions but not including out-workers premises)	5	-	NIL
TOTAL	191	2	NIL

2. Defects Found.

PARTICULARS	NUMBER OF DEFECTS.			
	FOUND	REMEDIED	REFERRED TO H.M. INSPECTOR.	PROSECUTIONS.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Want of cleanliness.	-	-	NIL	NIL
Inadequate ventilation.	-	-	"	"
Sanitary conveniences:-				
(a) insufficient	3	3	"	"
(b) unsuitable or defective	12	9	"	"
(c) not separate for sexes	2	1	"	"
Other offences	-	-	"	"
TOTAL	17	13	NIL	NIL

3. Outwork

Nature of Work.	Outworkers in August list.	NUMBER OF		Notices served.	Prosecutions.
		Defaults in sending list	Instances of work in unwholesome premises.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Making wearing apparel	141	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

SCHOOLS.

Routine inspections of sanitary accommodation at schools were carried out and defects remedied informally. 22 visits were made and one campaign for the destruction of rats undertaken. In this latter case boarded floors were renewed voluntarily after the presence of dry rot had been notified to the school managers by this department.

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS:

General ...	Houses ...	Public Health Acts	1186
		Housing Acts	131
		Infectious Diseases	63
		Overcrowding	8
		Complaints investigated	1710
	Drainage inspections and test		459
	Canal Boats		14
	Tents, Vans, & Sheds		77
	Stables and Piggeries		74
	Rats and Mice Infestation		115
	Factories with power		107
	" without power		26
	Workplaces		5
	Outworkers' Rooms		220
	Bakehouses		53
	Public Conveniences		10
	Cinemas		2
	Schools		22
	Shops Acts		262
	Knacker's Yard		36
	Vacant land and dumps		13
	Interviews with Owners		1256

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS (Contd.)

Houses...

Miscellaneous visits	991
Verminous Premises	58
Cesspools	30
Smoke observations	2
Offensive Trades	52
Revisits to premises under notices	5708
Work in progress	477
	<u>13,167</u>

Meat and Foods. Slaughterhouses	172
Butchers Shops	262
Fishmongers and Poulterers	124
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	45
Grocers and other Food Shops	133
Fried Fish Shops	83
Dairies and Milk Shops	253
Cowsheds	126
Ice Cream Premises	124
Restaurant and Dining Rooms	76
Other food premises	18
Public Markets and Food Stalls	387
Milk Samples taken	101
Ice Cream Samples taken	11
Milk Bottles and Churn Rinses sampled	31
Food Enforcement	269
	<u>2215</u>

TOTAL VISITS AND INSPECTIONS 15,382

NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLETED:-

	Outstanding 1.1.47	Served 1947	Completed 1947	Outstanding 31.12.47
<u>Public Health Acts</u>				
Informal	249	1230	1197	282
Formal	1	39	16	24
<u>Housing Acts.</u>				
Informal	10	44	39	15
Formal	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
<u>Factories Act</u>				
Informal	NIL	2	1	1
<u>Shops Acts</u>				
Informal	NIL	14	14	NIL
<u>Food and Drugs Act</u>				
Informal	NIL	10	2	8
<u>Milk and Dairies</u>				
Informal	NIL	2	1	1

NUISANCES ABATED AND DEFECTS REMEDIED:-

<u>Houses</u>	Cisterns cleansed	4
	Chimneys and Stacks repaired	25
	Coppers provided or repaired	17
	Cooking ranges repaired or renewed	3
	Ceiling plaster repaired	31
	Dampness abated	14
	Damp Proof Courses provided	1
	Doors repaired or renewed	31
	Eavesguttering repaired or renewed	10
	Fireplaces repaired or renewed	17

NUISANCES ABATED AND DEFECTS REMEDIED (Contd.)

Houses

Floors repaired or renewed	25
Handrails fixed in staircases	1
Overcrowding abated	1
Roofs repaired or renewed	193
Repairs to water supplies	18
Rooms cleansed and redecorated	6
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	61
Sinks provided	6
Sinks repaired or renewed	39
Sashcords provided	12
Stairs repaired or renewed	2
Walls (external) repointed	52
Wallplaster repaired	57
Windows repaired or renewed	40
Water supplies provided	8
Woodwork repainted	1
Waste pipes repaired or renewed	12
Yards and Passages paved	22

Drainage..

Drains cleared of obstructions	225
Drains repaired or reconstructed	32
New gullies provided	2
Inspection chambers provided or repaired	10
Cesspools repaired	2

Water Closets etc.

New waterclosets provided	38
Watercloset compartments repaired	89
Waterclosets cleansed	3
Watercloset pedestals provided	57
Watercloset cisterns provided or repaired	38
Pailclosets repaired or renewed	4
Pailclosets abolished	6
Privies abolished	3
New dustbins provided	646

Miscellaneous

Offensive Accumulations removed	8
Animals - nuisances abated	1
Verminous premises disinfested	21
Dirty premises cleansed	1
Premises cleared of rats and mice	141
Cellars cleared after flooding	7

Dairies and Cowsheds.

Walls and ceilings cleansed	1
Structures repaired	1
Yards concreted	1
Plant repaired or renewed	2

Factories

Watercloset compartments cleansed	6
Waterclosets repaired	2
Waterclosets provided	4
Intervening ventilated spaces provided	1

Food Premises

Walls and ceilings cleansed	2
Walls and ceilings repaired	3
Fittings and utensils repaired	1
Additional light provided	2
Additional ventilation provided	2
Floors repaired or renewed	3
Doors and windows repaired	1
Waterclosets provided	2
Waterclosets repaired	4
Sinks provided or repaired	5
Hot water installed	1
Accumulations removed	2
Dustbins provided	12
Restaurant Kitchens enlarged etc.	3

NUISANCES ABATED AND DEFECTS REMEDIED (Contd.)

<u>Ice Cream</u>	Pasteurising plant provided	3
<u>Premises</u>	Coolers and freezers installed	1
	Sterilising plant provided	1
<u>Shops</u>	Waterclosets provided	9
	Waterclosets repaired or cleansed	2
	Additional ventilation provided	1
	Prescribed notices exhibited	16

PUBLIC CLEANSING

(a) Refuse Collection.

The collection of house and trade refuse is undertaken on the "district" system by three teams, each with two collection vehicles, to enable collection to proceed without interruption whilst a vehicle is away from the team discharging its load at the tip or sewage works. A trailer is drawn by each vehicle to receive pre-separated salvage.

Frequency of collection was stabilised at eight days during the summer but it was not possible to continue this frequency during the period of heavier output. The winter also had the effect of encouraging men to leave for indoor jobs, and produced some sickness and absenteeism. These factors together increased the time between successive emptyings of the dustbins to a fortnight on the average at the close of the year.

In the late summer a system of greater hygienic merit than skip emptying was introduced, consisting of bringing full bins to the kerb for emptying on a rubber-tyred trolley, in advance of the progress of the collecting vehicle. This avoided a double disturbance of the rubbish from bin to skip and from skip to vehicle. Although not suitable for congested shopping areas, this method will eventually become standard practice in most districts.

To obtain a closer control over collection arrangements, a complete survey of the district was being made at the end of the year under review, to prepare refuse collection working lists. From reference numbers applied to all properties on each round and knowing first and last properties cleared each day, the actual number of premises cleared daily can be determined.

(b) Transport.

Regular maintenance, repairs and painting have contributed to improve the fleet of collection vehicles during the year. The use of a garage was obtained for these jobs and time off the road has been reduced to a minimum. The mechanic has also executed repairs to trailers etc., as and when necessary.

Two new Karrier Bantam refuse collection vehicles were delivered early in the year and thus enabled two obsolete vehicles to be taken out of service.

(c) Refuse Disposal.

The Park Road Tip was completed at Easter and other tipping facilities had to be obtained at short notice as the land at Little Moor Lane intended for controlled tipping was not then available; the Compulsory Purchase Order still awaiting confirmation.

The Owners of the Central Brickworks agreed to permit

(c) Refuse Disposal (Contd.)

tipping but the Council were obliged to pay for this facility. Eventually a parcel of land was made available at Little Moor Lane. The topsoil was stripped, for subsequent topdressing after the level of the field has been raised above flood level, and controlled tipping commenced on the 27th October, 1947.

(d) Cleansing Statistics.

Disposal of House and Trade Refuse.

	LOADS.
Incineration - Sewage Works	1592
Controlled Tipping - Park Road	1444
Central Brickworks	2167
Little Moor Lane	597
Cesspool Contents	4208
Nightsoil	357
Privy Contents	373
	50
TOTAL LOADS =	6580

(e) Salvage.

The gradual decline in total salvage receipts which has been witnessed for the past few years was arrested during 1947, when an increase of approximately £100 was recorded. It is significant that the improvement is more marked when a comparison up to the end of the Council's financial year (31.3.48) is considered. It is hoped that this promises further advances in the future, and efforts will be directed to this end.

The actual figures for salvage are given below:-

Quantities and Values of Salvage, 1947.

Tons.	cwts:	grs:		£	s	D
197	4	3	Waste Paper	1309	8	6
190	5	1	Kitchen Waste	307	7	2
2	13	2	Rags	39	13	6
8	1	3	Scrap Iron	17	5	0
			Bottles - 215 dozen	26	17	6
			Jars - 264½ "	11	12	4
			4-12 v & 1-6 v Batteries			
			& 2 Radiators	4	15	0
			2-"R" Type Morris Commercial Vehicles	46	0	0
398	5	1	TOTAL - 1947 =	£1762	19	0
			TOTAL - 1946 =	£1666	10	9

Birth Rates, Civilian Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case Rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1947. Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

	Lough- borough.	England and Wales.	126 C.B.'s and great towns, including London.	148 smaller towns. (Resident population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Admin. County
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.					
<u>Births :-</u>					
Live Births	20.5	20.5 /	23.3	22.2	22.7
Still Births	0.79	0.50 /	0.62	0.54	0.49
<u>Deaths :-</u>					
All causes	11.55	12.0 /	13.0	11.9	12.3
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	-	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02
Diphtheria	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Influenza	0.06	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.06
Smallpox	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Measles	0.12	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01
<u>Notifications :-</u>					
Typhoid Fever	-	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Paratyphoid Fever	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Cerebro-spinal Fever	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05
Scarlet Fever	1.06	1.37	1.54	1.37	1.31
Whooping Cough	0.41	2.22	2.41	2.02	2.80
Diphtheria	0.03	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.14
Erysipelas	-	0.19	0.21	0.18	0.22
Smallpox	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	13.32	9.41	9.13	9.58	5.29
Pneumonia	0.44	0.79	0.89	0.68	0.64
/ = Rates per 1,000 Total Population. * A dash (-) signifies that there were no deaths.					
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.					
<u>Deaths :-</u>					
All causes under 1 year of age	48.64	41 /	47	36	37
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years.	1.43	5.8	8.0	3.7	4.8
Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.					
<u>Notifications :-</u>					
Puerperal Fever	4.13	7.16	8.99	6.27	(1.21
Puerperal Pyrexia					** (6.94
<u>Maternal Mortality :-</u>					
Abortion with Sepsis	-	0.10			
" without Sepsis	-	0.06			
Puerperal Infections	-	0.16			
Other Maternal Causes	2.75	0.85			
Rates per Million Women aged 15 - 44.					
Abortion with Sepsis	-	9	-	-	-
" without Sepsis	-	5	-	-	-

/ Per 1,000 Related Births.
** Including Puerperal Fever.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES & MORTALITY - 1947.

Age Per- iods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
5-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
15-	4	4	1	-	1	-	-	-
25-	2	3	1	-	1	2	2	-
35-	3	4	-	1	1	-	-	1
45-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
55-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Over 65	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	-
Totals.	13	15	4	2	10	3	2	2

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES - 1947.

Analysis of notified cases and deaths according to age groups.

		0-	1-	5-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65-	Totals.
Diphtheria	Cases				1						1
	Deaths										
Scarlet Fever	Cases		3	5	20	6	1	1			36
	Deaths										
Pneumonia	Cases	4	1	1	1	1		2	5		15
	Deaths								4	2	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	Cases							3			3
	Deaths										
Cerebro-spinal Fever	Cases	1									1
	Deaths	1									1
Paratyphoid	Cases					1					1
	Deaths										
Whooping Cough	Cases		5	5	6						14
	Deaths										
Measles	Cases	17	89	131	205	7	2	3			454
	Deaths	1	1	1	1						4
Polio-myelitis	Cases		1								1
	Deaths										
Polio-encephalitis	Cases			1				1			2
	Deaths										