

[Report 1949] / Medical Officer of Health, Loughborough Borough.

Contributors

Loughborough (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1949

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/bu5s3r44>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



BOROUGH OF LOUGHBOROUGH.

ANNUAL REPORT
on the work of the
HEALTH DEPARTMENT

for the
YEAR
1949.

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

INDEX.

	<u>PAGE.</u>
COMMITTEES & STAFF	1
STATISTICS	4 & 24
<u>MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE</u>	
Infant Mortality	5
Municipal Midwives	5
Welfare Centres	6
Health Visitors	7
Day Nurseries	7
Illegitimate Children	7
Premature Children	7
INFECTIOUS DISEASES	8 & 23
DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION	8
NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT	8
TUBERCULOSIS	25
<u>SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES</u>	
Drainage & Sanitation	9
Water Supplies	9
Disinfestation & Disinfection	10
<u>MILK PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION</u>	
Administration	11
Registration & Licensing	11
Sampling	12
ICE CREAM (Control & Premises)	12
<u>MEAT & FOOD INSPECTION.</u>	
Food	13
Premises	13
Slaughterhouses	14
Knacker's Yard	15
<u>REGULATED PREMISES.</u>	
Offensive Trades	15
Tents, Vans & Sheds	15
Canal Boats	15
<u>HOUSING</u>	
Introductory	15
Statistics	16
<u>MISCELLANEOUS.</u>	
Rodent Control	17
Shops	17
Factories	18
Schools	19
Visits & Inspections	19
Notices served and completed	20
Nuisances abated & defects remedied	20
<u>PUBLIC CLEANSING</u>	
Refuse Collection & Disposal	21
Cleansing Statistics	22
Salvage	22

HEALTH COMMITTEE.
(May 1949)

Chairman:	Alderman J.W.Barker,
Vice-Chairman	Councillor D.Smalley,
Alderman A.Perkins,	Councillor Mrs.A.I.Cope,
Councillor F.R.Hunter,	Councillor B.Pratt,
Councillor L.W.Hull,	Councillor T.R.Middleton,
Councillor W.J.S.Kynoch.	

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.
J.Kay (Resigned May 1949)	A.M.Inst.P.C.,M.S.I.A. Chief Sanitary Inspector & Cleansing Superintendent. Cert.R.S.I & S.I.E.J. Board. Certs.R.S.I. as Inspector of Meat & Other Foods and Sanitary Science. Testamur in Public Cleansing Science.
W.A.Healey (Commenced August 1949)	M.Inst.P.C.,M.S.I.A., Chief Sanitary Inspector & Cleansing Superintendent. Cert.R.S.I. & S.I.E.J.Board. Cert. R.S.I. as Inspector of Meat & Other Foods. Cert. R.S.I. Smoke Inspection, Testamur of Institute of Public Cleansing.
J.S.Bird	Additional Sanitary Inspector. Cert.R.S.I. & S.I.E.J.Board.
H.Burrow	Additional Sanitary Inspector. Cert.R.S.I. & S.I.E.J.Board. Cert.R.S.I. as Inspector of Meat and other Foods.
K.W.Brewin	Chief Clerk.
Miss J.Kirchin	Senior Clerk.
Miss B.Ralphs	Clerk.
<u>Employed by Leics.County Council.</u>	
Nurse E.C.Agar	S.R.N.,S.C.M.,Health Visitor's Cert.
Nurse E.M.Foxley	" " " " "
Nurse J.Daniels	" " " " "
Nurse K.Boon	S.R.N.,S.C.M.,Health Visitor's Cert. Certificate of T.A.
Nurse W.Hunt	S.C.M. Municipal Midwife
Nurse J.Mackley	S.R.N.,S.C.M., Municipal Midwife
Nurse M.H.Moss	" " " "

Annual Report - 1949.

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

Your Worship, Mrs. Cope & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit herewith my 13th Annual Report on the health of your Borough.

As I reported last year, from July 5th 1948 the Council's Maternity & Child Welfare and Diphtheria Immunisation services have been the administrative responsibility of the County Council. It is felt, however, that the Loughborough Council would be interested to see how these services are continuing in the Borough, and details of the work are therefore included, as in previous Reports. Not only have the previous services continued unchanged, but the closer association with the parallel County services has made for better integration with the other forms of welfare work envisaged in the National Health Service Act, e.g. the Home Help Service now in course of development, and for elasticity in the work whereby the services in Loughborough have benefited by the backing of the larger Authority. At the same time there has been every opportunity for the local services to retain their individuality, and I should like to pay a tribute to the County Medical Officer and his staff for this.

Details will be found in the body of the Report and the statistical tables of the various activities of the Health Department, and I will merely refer to a few points here.

The Infant Mortality Rate of 28.48 per 1000 is the lowest on record, and in these days of falling population is very encouraging. The corresponding rate for Loughborough 50 years ago was 198.

Infectious Diseases on the whole gave rise to little anxiety, though the town had its proportionate share of cases of Poliomyelitis. Of recent years Diphtheria has disappeared. Scarlet Fever is less prevalent and of a much milder type than it was a few years ago. Why this change should have occurred in the case of Scarlet Fever it is difficult to say; in the case of Diphtheria it is without doubt the result of the intensive diphtheria immunisation which has been carried out in the last decade. It is to be hoped that, in the absence of cases of this disease, the public will not be lulled into a sense of false security and lose sight of the necessity for immunisation, as has been the case in respect of vaccination against Smallpox.

The position as regards Housing cannot be considered satisfactory. Leaving aside the question of providing new houses, there is a matter which merits the serious consideration of the Council, namely the rapid deterioration of the older type of property. Rents have been controlled. The owners of old property which, but for the war, would have been condemned as unfit for human habitation and incapable of being made fit at reasonable expense, are faced with the cost of accumulated repairs which are quite uneconomic in relation to the rents that can be charged and the life of the property. It is true that the Health Department requires essential repair of sanitary defects and so on to be carried out, and the Council has legal powers to enforce this if necessary, but there is a great difference between the bare minimum of repairs, carried out, as it were, under duress and repairs which an owner carries out to maintain the value and life of worthwhile property. The old adage "a stitch in time saves nine" is particularly appropriate to house repairs.

The Council might seriously consider whether, as opportunity offers, they should purchase some of the old property and renovate it, in the full knowledge that, while on the one hand little of the capital cost or maintenance charges will be recoverable, on the other hand it will prevent the rapid decay of the property to the stage of being by any reasonable standards uninhabitable, thus further increasing the demand for new houses.

There is one change of staff to report. Mr. James Kay, Chief Sanitary Inspector, resigned to take up another appointment, and was succeeded in August last by Mr. William A. Healey, to whom I am indebted for much of the work of preparation of this Report.

In conclusion, may I thank the Health Committee for their support throughout the year and my fellow officials and staff of the Health Department for their willing cooperation and assistance.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

R. CAUTLEY HOLDERNESS

GENERAL STATISTICS - 1949.

Area	9211 acres
Resident Population (estimated) Civilian	35570
Total	35820
Population according to Census of 1931	26945
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books	10072
Rateable Value (December 1949)	£215,421
Sum represented by 1d. rate	£898

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Live Births: Legitimate	569	290	279
Illegitimate	28	20	8
Still Births:	20	7	13
Deaths	376	184	192
Deaths from puerperal causes:	Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Total Births.	
No.29. Puerperal Sepsis	-	-	-
No.30. Other Puerperal Causes	1	1.62	-
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year:			
All infants per 1000 live births		28.48	
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births		26.36	
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births		71.43	
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)		56	
Deaths from Measles (all ages)		1	
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)		-	
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)		-	

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS.

The Registrar-General's Returns give the number of births registered, modified by Inward and 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 279	Male 20 Female 8
Still Births	Male 4 Female 13	Male 3 Female -
% Still Births of Total	2.90	9.69

Live Birth Rate per 1000 of Estimated Population	16.78
Still Birth Rate per 1000 of Estimated Population	0.56

INFANT MORTALITY.

The number of deaths of infants under the age of 1 year was 17 - 11 males and 6 females. This is 3 less than the previous year and 8.0. less than the average for the past 5 years, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 28.48. The rate for England & Wales was 32.

Infant Mortality for past 5 years.

1945	34.9
1946	38.9
1947	48.6
1948	31.6
1949	28.5

Infant Deaths - 1949.

Prematurity	1
Lobar Pneumonia	2
Bronchial Pneumonia	5
Congenital Defects	3
Other Causes	6
	<u>17</u>

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY.

The neo-natal mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants under 1 month per 1000 live births. Of the 17 infant deaths, 7 were under the age of 1 month, giving a rate of 11.73.

Prematurity and congenital abnormality accounted for 4 out of the 7 neo-natal deaths.

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE.

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949.</u>
Number of births notified	831	772
<u>Maternity Services.</u>		

The fall in the number of births during the year is again reflected in the slightly lower number of cases delivered by the Midwives.

Work of Municipal Midwives.

Number of cases delivered -	Midwifery	137	76
	Maternity	59	99
		<u>196</u>	<u>175</u>
Number of visits	- Ante-natal	2071	2256
	Puerperium	<u>3822</u>	<u>3179</u>
		<u>5893</u>	<u>5435</u>

Two sets of apparatus are kept for the administration of gas and air analgesia in childbirth, and during the year this was used in 73 cases.

Ante-natal Clinic.

The provision under the National Health Service Act of free medical advice for all maternity patients has by no means lessened the need for the maintenance of local authorities' ante-natal clinics. Adequate ante-natal supervision of the mother's health takes more time than the busy general practitioner can give to the work; the clinic provides a convenient venue for the midwives (who in most cases will be called to deliver the cases) to examine their patients, and, an important point, divorces maternity from the idea of illness inseparable from a visit to the doctor's surgery.

Having regard to the fall in the number of births, the attendances have been well maintained.

60% of cases attended by the Municipal Midwives were supervised at the ante-natal clinic.

The Borough has three welfare centres. The largest at Lemington 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. The third centre is held at Hathern Village Hall, where a session is held on alternate Wednesday afternoons. Sessions are held at Lemington Street on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons, and at Shelthorpe on Monday and Wednesday afternoons.

There has been a fall in the total attendances at the welfare centres during the year. On the other hand the number of first attendances has increased. The number of first attendances at the welfare centres of children under 1 year represents 82.7% of the corrected number of births, compared with 74.2% in 1948.

Dental Treatment of Mothers & Children.

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 on the spot. Cases requiring more extensive treatment were dealt with at the School Clinic under the arrangement with the Education Committee.

From the Ante-natal Clinic patients are referred for dental treatment to the School Clinic, unless they wish to make arrangements with a private dentist. Not all accept the advice, but four patients were treated during the year.

The following table shews the work carried out :-

6.

<u>Attendances at Minor Ailments Clinic etc.</u>	<u>1948.</u>	<u>1949.</u>
Number of children referred to clinic	30	34
Total Attendances	270	143
Children inspected at Welfare Dental Clinic	175	181
Children referred to Eye Clinic	19	17

Home Visits by Health Visitors.

There has been a further increase in the number of visits, as will be seen from the following table :-

<u>Visits</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949.</u>
To children under 1 year:- 1st visits	679	693
Re-visits	5967	6094
To children 1 to 5 years Visits	9640	9563
To expectant mothers:- 1st visits	274	369
Re-visits	444	659
	<u>17004</u>	<u>17378</u>

In addition a number of visits were paid for sociological investigations in connection with the admission of patients to hospital etc., reflecting the widened sphere of activity of the Health Visitor under the National Health Service Act.

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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ years and 35 between $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 is 2/- a day or 8/- a week in all cases.

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.

Under reciprocal arrangements with the City & County of Leicester, a record is kept of premature infants born in, or transferred to the district. For this purpose a premature infant is defined as one weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth.

	<u>1948.</u>	<u>1949.</u>
Number of notifications	52	32
Number surviving at the end of 1 month	42	30

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.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948.

Section 47. Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

Application under this Section was made to the Court by the Council in one case. This was in respect of an elderly woman living alone. She was neglectful of herself and the house, which was in a very dirty condition. Although not bedridden, she never went out and depended upon the good offices of a neighbour to obtain necessities for her and to give occasional help in the house. Her mental condition was deteriorating due to age, and had it not been for the help given, she would have starved to death. The magistrates made an order for her removal to Hastings House in Part III accommodation under the National Assistance Act for a period of 3 months. Though quite unwilling to go voluntarily, she has settled down contentedly, and further action by the Council for extension of the period of the Order has not been necessary.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

(See also table at end of Report)

Diphtheria. No cases.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis. No cases.

Scarlet Fever.

27 notifications of this disease were received, 1 less than in 1948. Of these, 16 were removed to Isolation Hospital. There were no deaths, and the disease was of a mild type.

Poliomyelitis.

6 cases of poliomyelitis were notified during the year.

Whooping Cough.

61 notifications were received, the cases occurring on the whole evenly throughout the year. There were no deaths.

Measles.

102 notifications were received, the bulk in the first half of the year. One death occurred.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Number of children immunised-

	<u>1948.</u>	<u>1949.</u>
0 to 5 years	507	474
5 to 15 years	22	17
	<u>529</u>	<u>491</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 165 children were so treated during the year.

Percentage of child population

immunised :-

	<u>1948.</u>	<u>1949.</u>
0 - 5 years	63.82	62.89
5 - 15 years	88.02	90.01

Food Poisoning.

There was one outbreak of illness attributable to food poisoning during the year. Some 26 cases occurred, but the symptoms were mild and all recovered in a few hours. It was not possible to trace with any certainty the organism responsible or the particular article of food concerned.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES,

DRAINAGE AND SANITATION.

In Hathern two privies and thirty-one pail closets were converted to the water carriage system during the year, leaving 21 privies and 144 pail closets in use. It is estimated that a similar number of these conservancy receptacles will be abolished during the next year. The 16 cesspools in the Borough are emptied 3-4 weekly by motor pump and tank and the contents discharged into the Public Sewers.

Closest Accommodation at 31st December, 1949.

(1) Privies 21. (2) Pail Closets 144. (3) Water Closets
13,065.

WATER SUPPLIES.

(a) Piped Supply.

The water supply of the area is derived from the uplands of Charwood 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 water for bacteriological examination were taken during the year. 24 of these were from the treated water and 4 from the raw water. All samples were of high bacterial purity. 8 samples (4 raw and 4 treated) taken for chemical analysis were satisfactory.

During the year the mains were completed for the first section of the Thorpe Acre Housing Estate.

	<u>Houses.</u>	<u>Persons.</u>
Total number in Borough	10,072	35,820
Number supplied from Main:-		
(1) Direct	9,910	35,338
(2) To outside standpipes	48	168
Number supplied from Wells	<u>114</u>	<u>314</u>
	<u>10,072</u>	<u>35,820</u>

(b) Well Supplies.

During the year under review, 4 wells have been closed and 11 houses provided with a piped mains supply in substitution. 5 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and all were reported unsatisfactory for drinking purposes, and in all instances the users have been advised to boil all water pending provision of a satisfactory piped supply.

DISINFESTATION AND DISINFECTION.

The method employed in cases of infestations of bed-bugs has been spraying with insecticide incorporating D.D.T. and Gammexane. The efficacy of these preparations against numerous household pests has been proved beyond all reasonable doubt, and they have the additional advantage that they remain deadly to most forms of insect life for varying periods up to nine months. The cost of treating premises is considerably less than for fumigation as no structural disturbance 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 the treatment.

Constant attention is given to the detection of vermin during routine inspections and during the year 21 private houses and 7 Council houses were disinfested on complaint from the Housing Maintenance Officer.

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

SPRAYING

	<u>NUMBER OF</u>		
	(a) <u>Houses.</u>	(b) <u>Visits.</u>	(c) <u>Treatments.</u>
Council Houses	7	14	14
Private Houses	21	68	42

12 loads of bedding were steam disinfected. 58 beds were destroyed and 61 houses were disinfected after the occurrence of infectious disease.

MILK

ADMINISTRATION.

The implementation of the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944 which came into operation on the 1st October of the year under review resulted in major changes in administration. The responsibilities of your Committee are set out below, in tabular form for your information:-

Food & Drugs Act, 1938.

(Sections 20, 21 & 92 amended by).

Food & Drugs (Milk & Dairies) Act, 1944.

(operative 1st October, 1949)

Transfer of Functions (Food & Drugs) Order, 1948.

Milk Special Designation Act, 1949.

<u>Milk & Dairies Regs. 1949</u>	<u>Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regs, 1949.</u>	<u>Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised & Sterilised) Milk Regs, 1949.</u>
<u>Administrative Responsibility</u>	<u>Administrative Responsibility</u>	<u>Administrative Responsibility.</u>
(a) of <u>Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries.</u>	(a) of <u>Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries.</u>	(a) of <u>Food & Drugs Authorities.</u>
Registration of Farms & Dairy Farmers.	Producers Licences.	(1) Pasteurisers Licences. (2) Sterilisers Licences.
(b) of <u>Local Authority</u>	(b) of <u>Local Authority</u>	(b) of <u>Local Authority.</u>
(1) Bovine diseases communicable to man. (2) Human infectious diseases. (3) Registration of distributors & dairies.	(1) Dealers Licences (2) Supplementary Licences.	(1) Dealers Licences (where not holder of principal Licence) (2) Supplementary Licences.

REGISTRATION AND LICENSING.

During the year eighteen persons and premises in the Borough were registered under the provisions of the Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1949 as Distributors and the Registers amended accordingly.

Seven Dealers Licences to use the Special Designation "Pasteurised" and five Licences to use the special designation "Sterilised" were issued.

Three Dealers Licences to use the Special Designation "Accredited" and eight Dealers Licences to use the Special Designation "Tuberculin Tested" were issued.

No supplementary Licences were issued.

MILK SAMPLING.

139 samples of milk were submitted during the year to the County Council Laboratory and the results of the examinations show a continuing high degree of bacterial cleanliness.

Classification.		No: of samples.	Satis- factory.	Unsatis- factory.
Designation	Tuberculin Tested	14	10	4
	Accredited	2	2	-
	Pasteurised.	35	30	5
Ordinary		88	70	18
Sterilised		-	-	-

COMPARISON

YEAR	No: of samples taken.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	% Satisfactory.
1949	139	112	27	80.5
1948	108	96	12	88.8
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

ICE CREAM.

(a) Registration.

The number of premises registered for the manufacture and/or sale of ice cream at the end of the year was as follows:-

MANUFACTURE AND SALE.

Hot Mix	-	3
Cold Mix	-	4
		<u>7</u>

SALE ONLY

Pre-packed - 66

Total = 73.

(b) Sampling.

In the absence of a legal standard of bacteriological cleanliness for ice cream, samples are tested by a modification of the methylene blue test as applied to milk. This test gives a useful indication of the efficiency of the processes of heat-treatment, cooling and handling of the ice cream as required by the Ice Cream (Heat-Treatment etc) Regulations, 1947. Samples of ice cream graded 1 and 2 are regarded as satisfactory and those failing to attain this standard are regarded as requiring further investigation as to defects of manufacture or of handling.

A comprehensive investigation of the causes for low grading was made in respect of the samples from one manufacturer. It was revealed that the mix was being kept too long during the ageing process before freezing, under conditions which gave rise to fluctuations in the temperature of the Conservator.

The remedy, is obviously the production of less ice cream and more often, to synchronise with demand for the finished product.

	Manufactured in <u>Loughborough.</u>	Manufact- ured out- side.
Number of samples reaching Grade 1	16	6
" " " " " 2	1	2
" " " " " 3	3	3
" " " " " 4	7	2
TOTALS	27	13

225 visits to premises and inspections of mobile ice cream vans were made with a view to minimising the risk of contamination of loose ice cream, sold in the open air, and the maintenance of hand-washing facilities on the vehicles.

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:
Meat	897	
Tinned Meat	634	9½
Fish	1033	12½
Tinned Fish	833	9½
Fruit	344	14
Tinned Fruit	175	
Vegetables	95	
Tinned Vegetables	1044	9½
Game	180	
Soups	51	6½
Pickles	43	4
Jam	180	10
Marmalade	53	12
Milk	143	12
Cheese	10	
Miscellaneous	2344	13
TOTAL =	3 Tons .12 cwts .0 qrs.2 lbs.1 oz:	

(b) Premises.

Your Officers continued in their efforts directed to affecting improvements in the hygiene of food preparing establishments generally. Your attention is drawn to the advisability of prospective proprietors and/or occupiers of such establishments seeking the advice of your Inspectorate prior to the occupation of premises for such purposes. Much useful advice can be afforded as to layouts, the siting of equipment, the requirements for hygienic working conditions and the necessary legal requirements. Whenever possible the use of detergents and hypochlorite sterilising

agents are recommended for use in dishwashing complementary to the use of an abundant supply of continuous hot water which is a primary legal requirement.

Twenty-three food establishments were provided with hot water systems in addition to the following:-

Walls and ceilings cleansed and redecorated ...	12
Equipment and utensils repaired or renewed	8
Ventilation improved.. ...	2
Floors repaired or renewed ...	6
Watercloset compartments provided or cleansed	4
Sinks provided or renewed ...	9
Drainage reconstructed or repaired ...	10
Yards concreted... ..	1
Coolers installed. ...	2
Additional dustbins provided	14

(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 cooperation with the Food Office staff.

The number of animals slaughtered during the year was 536 (including 133 goats) all of which were inspected, and the percentage of the number affected with tuberculosis was only 4.5%, an extremely low figure.

The post-mortem meat inspections are mainly carried out after office hours, principally at week-ends. In addition to these examinations, requiring 129 visits, 95 inspections of meat stalls and 197 visits to butcher's shops were carried out.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle exclud - ing cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs.	Total weight in lbs
Number killed (if known)	-	-	2	1	400	
Number inspected . . .	-	-	2	1	400	
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis</u> Whole carcasses condemned					Nil	
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.					2	13
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis.					.5%	

	Cattle exclud Cows	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs.	Total weight in lbs.
<u>Tuberculosis Only.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	1	200
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	17	336
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	4.5%	

(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. 24 visits were made.

REGULATED PREMISES.

(a) Offensive Trades.

There are only two premises on the register, comprising two rag and bone dealers. The premises were found to be satisfactory during the 14 visits which were made, and no action beyond destruction of rats was necessary.

(b) Tents, Vans, Sheds etc.

No licences authorising persons to use land as sites for caravan dwellings have been issued.

15 persons were granted licences to station caravan dwellings on approved sites. 112 visits to and re-inspections of sites were made.

It is anticipated that there will be further increases in the number of applications for licences consequent on an increasing demand to use this alternative type of living accommodation under the prevailing housing difficulties.

(c) Canal Boats.

The amount of canal traffic has become very small and no boats have been inspected during the year at the Wharf and Locks or along the course of the Canal. There were two motor boats and two butty boats on the register at the end of the year.

HOUSING.

Introductory.

Some progress was made in the repair of dwelling-houses 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 economy in labour and materials to assist construction of new houses has meant that only urgent repairs can be undertaken and although the condition of many sub-standard 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) 1030

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 4209

(2). (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932. 5

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 12

(3). Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 2

(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. 49

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 officers. 42

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 1

(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 52

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

(a) by owners 52

(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 made NONE

(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders NONE

(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 made NONE

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground
rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were deter-
mined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit. NONE

RODENT CONTROL.

The district has been surveyed systematically and practical measures of disinfection 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.

Block surveys involving 762 individual properties including 144 investigations of rats and mice infestations on complaint and necessitating 3785 visits and inspections were made by the Assistant Rodent Officer and 189 by your Inspectorate. The following tables show the action taken to deal with surface infestation and also the types of premises treated:-

Number of prebait laid	2521
" " poison baits laid	996
" " " taken	610
" " D.A.K. Boards laid (small type)	788
" " bodies recovered:	
RATS	146
MICE	438
Estimated number killed	
RATS	1440
MICE	390

Premises Treated.

Dwellinghouses	49
Kitchens, Canteens and Bakeries	26
Factories and Business premises	32
Shops	13
Cafes and Restaurants	10
Allotments	10
Piggeries and Stables	7
Corporation properties	7

(b) Sewer Treatments.

In January and July maintenance treatments against rat infestation of the Public Sewers have been carried out in areas where preliminary test baiting had indicated infestation of a minor degree. On each occasion complete treatments were carried out in respect of 72 manholes - of these 28 and 25 manholes respectively gave prebait takes. These were poison baited. Additional test baiting of 42 manholes was carried out on each occasion with negative results.

SHOPS ACTS.

Consequent upon the shortage of commodities for sale and the tendency for early closing of shop premises there were few contraventions encountered during the 68 visits made at 68 separate premises.

FACTORIES.

There are 214 premises on the Register and during the year there were 179 inspections made in accordance with the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937, and as indicated below 14 contraventions were remedied.

Outworkers' rooms were inspected during 201 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.	NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS.	NOTICES.	OCCUPIERS PROSECUTED.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Factories with mechanical power	143	7	NIL
Factories without mechanical power	17	-	NIL
Other premises under the act (including works of building & engineering constructions but not including outworkers premises).....	19	1	NIL
TOTAL	179	8	NIL

2. Defects Found.

PARTICULARS.	NUMBER OF DEFECTS.			
	FOUND.	REMEDIED.	REFERRED TO H.M. INSPECTOR.	PROSECUTIONS.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Want of cleanliness.	2	2	1	NIL
Sanitary conveniences:-				
(a) insufficient	-	-	-	"
(b) unsuitable or defective	12	12	-	"
(c) not separate for sexes.	-	-	-	"
Other Offences	-	-	NIL	NIL
TOTAL	14	14	1	NIL

3. Outwork.

NUMBER OF					
Nature of Work	Outworkers in August list.	Defaults in sending list.	Instances of work in unwholesome premises.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Making wearing apparel.	275	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

SCHOOLS.

Routine inspections of sanitary accommodation at Schools were carried out and defects remedied informally.

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS:

General ... Houses ... Public Health Acts	968
Housing Acts	62
Infectious Diseases	50
Overcrowding	11
Complaints investigated	832
Drainage inspections and tests	565
Tents, Vans and Sheds	112
Stables and Piggeries	257
Rats and Mice Infestation	189
Factories with power	162
Factories without power	17
Workplaces	22
Outworkers' Rooms	201
Bakehouses	65
Public Conveniences	4
Cinemas	1
Schools	2
Shops Acts	68
Knacker's Yard	24
Vacant Land and dumps	22
Interviews with Owners	1311
Miscellaneous visits	1104
Verminous Premises	68
Smoke Observations	151
Offensive Trades	14
Revisits to premises under notices	3013
Work in progress	904
Meat & Foods Slaughterhouses	128
Butchers Shops	197
Fishmongers and Poulterers	250
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	9
Grocers and other Food Shops	76
Fried Fish Shops	69
Dairies and Milk Shops	177
Cowsheds	47
Ice Cream Premises	225
Restaurant and Dining Rooms	174
Other food premises	99
Public Markets and Food Stalls	433
Milk samples taken	139
Ice Cream samples taken	40
Milk Bottles and Churn Rinses sampled	3
Food Enforcement	249

TOTAL VISITS AND INSPECTIONS:-

12,514

NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLETED:-

	Outstanding 1.1.49.	Served 1949.	Completed 1949	Outstanding 31.12.49.
<u>Public Health Acts.</u>				
Informal	432	651	833	250
Formal	17	52	52	17
<u>Housing Acts.</u>				
Informal	5	49	42	11
Formal	NIL	1	NIL	1
<u>Factories Act</u>				
Informal	3	7	5	5
<u>Shops Acts</u>				
Informal	NIL	1	1	NIL
<u>Food and Drugs Act.</u>				
Informal	NIL	8	8	NIL

NUISANCES ABATED AND DEFECTS REMEDIED:-

<u>Houses</u>	Chimneys and Stacks repaired	26
	Coppers provided or repaired	12
	Ceiling plaster repaired	24
	Dampness abated	4
	Doors repaired or renewed	21
	Eavesguttering repaired or renewed	64
	Fireplaces repaired or renewed	21
	Floors repaired or renewed	26
	Handrails fixed in staircases	1
	Roofs repaired or renewed	91
	Repairs to water supplies	4
	Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	61
	Sinks provided	6
	Sinks repaired or renewed	15
	Sashcords provided	32
	Stairs repaired or renewed	5
	Walls (external) repointed	41
	Wallplaster repaired	54
	Windows repaired or renewed	34
	Water supplies provided	11
	Waste pipes repaired or renewed	29
	Yards and Passages paved	1
<u>Drainage</u> ..	Drains cleared of obstructions	133
	Drains repaired or reconstructed	70
	Inspection chambers provided or repaired	16
	Drains connected to sewers	3
<u>Waterclosets etc.</u>		
	New waterclosets provided	32
	Watercloset compartments repaired	40
	Waterclosets cleansed	1
	Watercloset pedestals provided	16
	Watercloset cisterns provided or repaired	36
	Pailclosets repaired or renewed	5
	Pailclosets abolished	23
	Privies abolished	2
	New dustbins provided	441
	Offensive accumulations removed	1
	Vermineous premises disinfested	28

Waterclosets etc.(Contd.).

Dirty premises cleansed	2
Premises cleared of rats and mice	55
Cellars cleared after flooding	3

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE.

The Health Committee are responsible for the collection and disposal of the contents of dustbins, ashpits, privy middens, cesspools and pail closets.

(a) Storage.

The following are the types of receptacles in use at the 31st March, 1950:-

Dustbins	11,532
Ashpits and privy middens	19
Pail closets	142
Cesspools	16

(b) Refuse Collection.

The collection and disposal of house and trade refuse, is undertaken by direct labour and mechanical transport on the "district" relay system, operating in three districts. This system has proved eminently satisfactory in the operation as the collection rate is maintained whilst a loaded vehicle is proceeding to discharge its load at the Tip.

As last year, the frequency of collection was maintained at eight days but gradually at the turn of the year the frequency lengthened due to the influence of sickness in the collection teams, seasonal increases in the amount of refuse and unsuitable labour.

Your Committee after consideration of a report submitted towards the end of last year, authorised with Council approval, an increase in the establishment and the operation of a fourth collection district in order to stabilise to some extent the collection frequency particularly during the winter months. Since the end of the year under review, an additional Karrier Bantam has been delivered and put into operation on the fourth district. Unfortunately the coincidental increase in the sickness rate, and the inability to requisition suitable and fit manual labour, has dissipated the hopes of the Department for an appreciable improvement in the collection frequency.

Receipts for the collection of refuse from shop and trade premises amounts to £101.5s.6d for the year ending 31st March, 1950.

(c) Refuse Disposal.

The disposal of house and trade refuse is divided between the incineration of approximately one third of the Town's refuse at the Sewage Disposal Works and the remainder by Controlled Tipping on land at Little Moor Lane. This Council owns land, some 44 acres in extent and subject to flooding. Of this, approximately 5 acres has been mechanically excavated of top soil and the level has been raised 9 feet with deposited refuse and re-covered with top soil for use as playing fields. It is estimated this land will satisfy the requirements of the Council for tipping purposes for the next 15 years.

Cleansing Statistics.Disposal of House and Trade Refuse

	<u>LOADS.</u>
Incineration - Sewage Works	1496
Controlled Tipping - Allsopps Tip	4088
Cesspool contents	315
Nightsoil	364
Privy contents	20
TOTAL =	<u>6283</u>

(d) Sale of Salvable Materials.

Formal cancellation of the existing directions upon the Council for the Salvage of Waste Paper and Household Bones were received from the Board of Trade in July. As your Committee were still in receipt of Maximum Control Prices for selected grades of waste paper, the continuation of the salvage operations were very profitable. In October however, the Council agreed to accept amended prices, much below the Control Prices, due to an improvement in the supply position generally.

Notwithstanding this fall in price, the total receipts for the year ended 31st March, 1950 were £2306 as compared with £2480 for the preceding financial year.

Quantities and Values of Salvage.

Tons.	cwts:	qrs:		£	S	D
277	12	2	Waste Paper	1826	12	1
149	6	2	Kitchenwaste	388	2	5
3	7	1	Rags	62	14	0
7	2	3	Scrap Iron	7	2	9
	9	3	Bones	1	19	0
3	11	1	Miscellaneous	19	11	11
441	10	0	TOTAL =	£2306	2	2

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES - 1949.

Analysis of notified cases and deaths according to age groups.

		0 -	1 -	3 -	5 -	10 -	15 -	25 -	45 -	65 -	Totals.
Diphtheria	Cases										1
	Deaths										1
Scarlet Fever	Cases	-	2	3	15		4	3			27
	Deaths										1
Pneumonia	Cases	2							2	3	7
	Deaths	2							1	3	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	Cases						1	1			2
	Deaths										
Cerebro-spinal Fever	Cases										
	Deaths										
Para-typhoid	Cases				1						1
	Deaths										
Whooping Cough	Cases	2	18	25	15	1					61
	Deaths										
Measles	Cases	11	22	29	39			1			102
	Deaths			1							1
Poliomyelitis	Cases	1		1	1	1	2				6
	Deaths										
Poli-encephalitis	Cases										
	Deaths										
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Cases										
	Deaths										
Erysipelas	Cases								2	1	3
	Deaths										

Birth Rates, Civilian Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality and
case rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1949.
Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns.

	Lough- borough	England and Wales.	126 C.B.'s and great towns, in- cluding London.	148 smaller towns. (Resident population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Admin. County
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.					
Births:					
Live Births	16.78	16.7(a)	18.7	18.0	18.5
Still Births	0.56	0.39(a)	0.47	0.40	0.37
Deaths:					
All causes	10.57	11.7(a)	12.5	11.6	12.2
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.37	0.45	0.52	0.42	0.52
Influenza	0.03	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.11
Small Pox	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01
Pneumonia	0.42	0.51	0.56	0.47	0.59
Notifications (Corrected):					
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Paratyphoid Fever	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02
Scarlet Fever	0.76	1.63	1.72	1.83	1.46
Whooping Cough	1.71	2.39	2.44	2.39	1.70
Diphtheria	0.00	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.07
Erysipelas	0.08	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.17
Small Pox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	2.87	8.95	8.91	9.18	8.54
Pneumonia	0.19	0.80	0.91	0.65	0.55
Acute Poliomyelitis	0.17	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.18
Acute Polioencephalitis	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
Food Poisoning	0.00	0.14	0.16	0.14	0.19
Rates per 1,000 Live Births					
Deaths :					
All causes under 1 year of age.	28	32(b)	37	30	29
Enteritis & Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	0.0	3.0	3.8	2.4	1.7
Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.					
Notifications (Corrected)					
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	3.24	6.31	8.14	5.30	6.82
Maternal Mortality in England and Wales.					
International List No and Cause.	Rates per 1,000 Total Births.		Rates per Million Women aged 15-44		
140 Abortion with sepsis	0.11		8		
141 Abortion without sepsis	0.05		4		
147 Puerperal Infections	0.11		-		
142-146,) Other Maternal 148-150) causes	0.71		-		

(a) Rates per 1,000 Total Population.

(b) Per 1,000 Related Births.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES & MORTALITY - 1949.

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			1				
5-			1					
15-	4	4				2		
25-	5	5				2		
35-	3	2				1		
45-	3				1	2		
55-	1				1			
Over 65					2	1		
Totals	17	11	1	2	4	8	-	1

