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BOROUGH OF LOUGHBOROUGH.

ANNUAL REPORT

on the work of the

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

for the

YEAR

1950



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

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HEALTH COMMITTEE.

(May 1950)

Chairman: Alderman J.W.Barker:
Vice-Chairman: Councillor D.Smalley.
Alderman A.Perkins. Councillor C.Liddle.
Councillor F.R.Hunter. Councillor R.Duxbury.
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.
W.A.Healey M.Inst.P.C.,M.S.I.A.,Chief Sanitary
Inspector & Cleansing Superintendent.
Cert.R.S.I. & S.I.E.Joint 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.Joint Board.
H.Burrow Additional Sanitary Inspector.
Cert.R.S.I. & S.I.E.Joint Board. Cert.
R.S.I. as Inspector of Meat & Other
Foods.
K.W.Brewin Chief Clerk
Miss J.Kirchin Senior Clerk
Mrs.B.Godfrey Clerk
(Resigned August)

Employed by Leicestershire County Council.

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.Tomblin S.R.N.,S.C.M., Municipal Midwife
Nurse M.H.Moss S.R.N.,S.C.M., Municipal Midwife

ANNUAL REPORT - 1950.

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

Your Worship, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit herewith my 14th Annual Report on the health of your Borough.

The report is in the same form as in previous years, and includes information on those services which, while not now directly under your control, are nevertheless of interest in that they affect very closely the health and welfare of the inhabitants of the Borough. The work of the Health Department in general sanitation, housing, infectious disease control, etc., impinges upon, and needs to be correlated with, the more personal services such as the maternity and child welfare services and the welfare of old persons, which are the responsibility of the County Council. The day to day control of these latter services locally is in the hands of the same person as is also responsible for the general control of the Health Department, and this is of very great advantage in obtaining that correlation which is essential if the services as a whole are to function to the best advantage.

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

The Infant Mortality figure (i.e. deaths under 1 year per 1000 Live Births) was 26.47, again the lowest ever recorded, and 3.3 lower than the figure of 29.8 for England & Wales. The actual number of deaths was 14, and of these 3 were due to premature birth and 6 to congenital defects. If these conditions are excluded, the remaining 5 deaths represent less than one in every hundred births, a remarkably low figure.

The infectious diseases which have been by far the most prominent during the year are Measles and Whooping Cough, the former in particular shewing the expected biennial prevalence. There was a sharp rise in notifications in the second week of November, and by the end of the year 266 had been received, compared with some 32 sporadic cases scattered over the earlier months of the year. More than half the cases occurred in children between five and ten years, due no doubt to their association in school at that age. Apart from two cases in adults, the rest were in children under 5 years. There were no deaths.

Whooping Cough notifications were 83 compared with 61 in the previous year, but whereas in 1949 the cases were spread more or less evenly over the year, in 1950 the bulk occurred in the last quarter after a practically free year.

Of recent years considerable use has been made of vaccines as a preventive measure against whooping cough. While the earlier trials of these vaccines proved to be disappointing in their results, more recently newer vaccines have been prepared which give much more promising results, and in due course one may expect this disease to become a comparative rarity, as has happened in the case of diphtheria.

The growing recognition of the importance of hygienic methods in the preparation, storage and handling of food was marked by the introduction in September 1949 of the Model Byelaws of the Ministry of Food on "The Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air." These were adopted by the Council during the year, and as a result it has been possible to effect considerable improvements to pro-

mises and equipment. It should be emphasised, however, that methods of food preparation and handling are as important as, if not more important than, equipment. While the lack of suitable tools may make the job more difficult, the man using them is still the prime factor. Unless those engaged in the food trade are themselves aware of and practise hygienic principles, the "shop front" in both its literal and metaphorical sense may be misleading. The assistant who, in spotless white overall and cap, wets her thumb to pick up a piece of wrapping paper, or who blows into a paper bag, is a case in point. Another instance is the shop which exhibits in the window meat pies and cooked meats basking in the warm sunshine, along with a notice to the effect that "Our food is kept fresh by the use of Blank's Refrigerator System". The education of those engaged in the food trade is a slow process, and, inasmuch as personnel change, a continuing one. The holding of a few lectures on "Hygiene" or an occasional exhibition, though these may have a limited use, is frequently preaching to the converted. Much more effective is the advice that can be given by the Sanitary Inspectors on the occasion of their visits to premises. The public also can help by refusing to patronise those places where they observe unhygienic practices, and by saying why, though this may take greater moral courage than some of us possess.

Before leaving the subject of food, I should like to draw attention to the improvement in the hygienic standard of ice cream as shewn by the methylene blue test since the introduction of the Ice Cream Heat Treatment Regulations, the combined result of legislation, inspection and advice.

The position in regard to repairs to house property does not become any easier. The continued increase in the cost of materials and labour means that more and more property of the older type is approaching the stage where it is not repairable at reasonable expense, having regard to cost of repairs in relation to the income from the property, which is, of course, fixed by the Rent Restriction Acts. Some of this property is not worth repairing, in other cases it could be brought up to a reasonable standard of accommodation, but the cost would be such as to make this an uneconomic proposition from the standpoint of the private landlord, who, after all, expects to get some return from the money invested in the property. Moreover, the local authority cannot enforce the carrying out of repairs unless the expense is reasonable. Sooner or later the Central Government will have to consider in what way this position can be remedied.

In conclusion I should like to thank the Health Committee for their support during the year, Mr. Healey, Chief Sanitary Inspector, to whom I am indebted for much of the work of compiling this report, and all the members of the staff of the Department for their willing co-operation during the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

R. CAUTLEY HOLDERNESS

GENERAL STATISTICS - 1950.

Area	9211 acres
Resident Population (estimated)	37,160
Population according to Census of 1931	26,945
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Books	10,222
Rateable Value (December 1950)	£218,344
Sum represented by 1d. rate	£909

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Live Births: Legitimate	506	280	226
Illegitimate	23	13	10
Still Births:	20	9	11
Deaths:	407	205	202
Deaths from puerperal causes:	<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Rate per 1000</u>	
Puerperal Sepsis	-	<u>Total Births.</u>	
Other puerperal causes	1	1.82	
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year:			
All infants per 1000 live births			26.46
Legitimate infants per 1000			
legitimate live births			27.67
Illegitimate infants per 1000			
illegitimate live births			-
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)			67
Deaths from Measles (all ages)			-
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.

	LEGITIMATE	ILLEGITIMATE
Live Births	Male 280	Male 13
	Female 226	Female 10
Still Births	Male 9	Male -
	Female 11	Female -
% Still Births of Total	3.81	-

Live Birth Rate per 1000 of Estimated Population	14.24
Still Birth Rate per 1000 of Estimated Population	0.54

INFANT MORTALITY.

The number of deaths of infants under the age of one year was 14 - 8 males and 6 females. This is 3 less than the previous year and 8.2 less than the average for the past 5 years, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 26.47. The rate for England & Wales was 29.8

Infant Mortality for past 5 years.

1946	38.9
1947	48.6
1948	31.6
1949	28.5
1950	26.5

Infant Deaths - 1950.

Prematurity	3
Difficult labour	2
Congenital defects	6
Other causes	3
	<u>14</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 14 infant deaths, 9 were under the age of 1 month, giving a rate of 17.01. Prematurity and congenital abnormality accounted for 7 out of the 9 neo-natal deaths.

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE.

	<u>1949.</u>	<u>1950.</u>
Number of births notified	772	759
Number of births to Loughborough Residents	597	529

Maternity Services.

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	76	72
	Maternity	99	83
		<u>175</u>	<u>155</u>
Number of visits -	Ante-natal	2256	2108
	Puerperium	3179	2898
	Post-natal		23
		<u>5435</u>	<u>5029</u>

Two sets of apparatus are kept for the administration of gas & air analgesia in childbirth, and during the year this was used in 92 cases.

Ante-natal Clinic.

The provision under the National Health Services 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. Moreover, the clinic provides a convenient venue for the midwives (who in most cases will actually deliver the cases) to examine their patients.

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

<u>Ante-natal Clinic (cont.)</u>	<u>1949.</u>	<u>1950.</u>
Number of women attending for the first time	104	77
Total attendances	526	335
Post-natal examinations		10
Cases referred to Dental Clinic	6	1
Cases treated at Dental Clinic	4	1

50% 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 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 further fall in the total attendances at the welfare centres during the year, but the number of first attendances of children under the age of one year continues to be satisfactory, representing 80% of the corrected number of births, compared with 82.7% in 1949.

<u>Attendances at Welfare Centres.</u>	<u>1949.</u>	<u>1950.</u>
First attendances under 1 year	494	423
" " over 1 "	29	16
Other attendances under 1 year	8797	8106
" " over 1 "	7409	7357
	<u>16911</u>	<u>15902</u>

Dental Treatment of Mothers & Children.

A monthly Dental Inspection Clinic was held at the Lemington 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. Only one patient was treated during the year.

The following table shows the work carried out :-

	<u>Expectant & Nursing Mothers.</u>	<u>Children under 5</u>
(a) Numbers provided with dental care:		
Examined	1	161
Needing treatment	1	87
Treated	1	87
Made dentally fit	1	87
(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:		
Extractions	8	118
Anaesthetics - local	1	-
general	-	68
Fillings	-	49
Scalings or gum treatment	-	-
Silver nitrate	-	66
Dressings	-	63
Dentures provided - complete	-	-
part	1	-

<u>Attendances at Minor Ailments Clinic, etc.</u>		<u>1949.</u>	<u>1950.</u>
Number of children referred to Clinic		34	13
Total attendances		143	104
Children referred to Eye Clinic		17	13
Children for whom spectacles were prescribed			12
<u>Home Visits by Health Visitors.</u>			
To children under 1 year:-	First visits	693	534
	Re-visits	6094	5897
To children 1 to 5 years	Visits	9563	8889
To expectant mothers:-	First visits	369	331
	Re-visits	659	755
		<u>17378</u>	<u>16406</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 Services Act.

Day Nurseries.

Day Nursery facilities are provided by the County 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 is 2/- a day or 8/- a week in all cases.

Illegitimate Children.

In accordance with the joint arrangements between Leicester City and Leicestershire County Council, 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 between the City and County of Leicester, a record is kept of premature children born in or transferred to the district. For this purpose a premature infant is defined as one weighing 5½ lbs. or less at birth.

	<u>1949.</u>	<u>1950.</u>
Number of notifications	32	44
Number surviving at the end of one month	30	39

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.

Under this section, the Council is enabled to apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for an order for the removal to a suitable place of a person who is suffering from grave chronic disease, or being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, is living in insanitary conditions and is not receiving proper care and attention. A certificate that such action is necessary must be issued by the Medical Officer of Health. Usually such cases are dealt with informally without resort to legal action, and a number of cases were so dealt with during the year. In two cases the Council resolved to initiate legal action, but before this was implemented, the patient, in one case consented to go to a hostel, and in the other was removed from the district by relatives.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

(See also table at end of Report.)

Diphtheria.

No cases.

Cerebro-spinal Fever. One post-mortem notification was received.

Scarlet Fever. 25 notifications of this disease were received, 2 less than in 1949. Of these 16 were removed to Isolation Hospital. There were no deaths, and the disease was of a mild type.

Poliomyelitis. No cases of Poliomyelitis were notified during the year.

Whooping Cough. 83 Notifications were received, the cases occurring mainly in the last quarter. There were no deaths.

Measles. 298 notifications were received, the bulk in the last quarter of the year.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

1949. 1950.

Number of children immunised:-

0 - 5 years	474	458
5 - 15 years	17	12
	<u>491</u>	<u>470</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 219 children were so treated during the year.

1949. 1950.

Percentage of child population

immunised :-

0 - 5 years	62.89	62.27
5 - 15 years	90.01	90.06

Food Poisoning. No cases of food poisoning were reported during the year.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

DRAINAGE AND SANITATION.

During the year under review, 25 pail closets were converted to the water carriage system at Hathern, leaving 119 pail closets and 21 privy middens in use. Every persuasion continues to be made through the Department to encourage Owners to "convert" where possible. There are however, 6 privy middens and 36 pail closets at properties subject to Confirmed or Pending Clearance and Demolition Orders.

By the end of March, 1951, 10 Cesspools in Garendon Road were abolished and the drainage of 11 houses reconstructed and connected to the Public Sewer. The remaining 6 Cesspools in the Borough are emptied by the Department using a motor pump and tank and the contents discharged into the Public Sewers.

Closet Accommodation at 31st December, 1950.

(1) Privies 21. (2) Pail Closets 119. (3) Water Closets
13490.

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 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 approximately 1 mile of new mains were laid on the Thorpe Acre Housing Estate and a section of 9" main on the Derby Road from Regent Street to Alan Moss Road.

	<u>Houses.</u>	<u>Persons.</u>
Total number in Borough	10,222	37,160
Number supplied from Main:-		
(1) Direct	10,068	36,706
(2) To outside standpipes	48	168
Number supplied from Wells	<u>106</u>	<u>286</u>
	<u>10,222</u>	<u>37,160</u>

(b) Well Supplies.

5 Wells have been closed and 8 houses provided with a piped mains supply in substitution. 2 samples of well

water were submitted for Bacteriological examination and were reported upon as unsatisfactory. The number of houses relying on wells supplies is 106.

DISINFESTATION AND DISINFECTION.

Spraying with insecticides incorporating D.D.T. and Gammexane is the method employed against infestations with bed-bug. The work can be done comparatively cheaply; the preparations are lethal in action, fairly persistent, and cause a minimum of inconvenience to the occupants.

Constant attention is given to the detection of vermin during routine inspections and during the year 29 private houses and 3 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	3	9	9
Private Houses	29	87	87

39 beddings were destroyed and 56 houses were disinfected after the occurrence of infectious disease.

MILK.

REGISTRATION AND LICENSING.

DAIRIES (other than Dairy Farms) & DISTRIBUTORS.		DEALERS LICENSES.				
No: on REGISTER AT 31.12.49.	REGIST-RATIONS.	TUBER-CULIN TESTED.	FAST-FURISED.	STERIL-ISED.	ACCRED-ITED.	SUPPLE-MENTARY
	18	9	4	1	-	-
ISSUED OR RENEWED DURING THE YEAR.	4	8	7	5	2	-
TOTAL	22	17	11	6	2	-

MILK SAMPLING.

72 samples of milk were submitted to the Riblic Health Laboratory and the results of the examinations show a continuing high degree of bacterial cleanliness.

Classification		No: of samples.	Satis- factory.	Not satis- factory.
Designation.	Tuberculin Tested.	15	14	1
	Accredited.	2	2	-
	Pasteurised.	24	23	1
Ordinary		31	27	4
Sterilised.		-	-	-

COMPARISON.

<u>YEAR.</u>	No: of samples taken	Satisfactory.	Not Satisfactory.	% Satis- factory.
1950	72	66	6	91.6
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

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.

Sale of pre-wrapped ice cream -
100.

(b) Results of Ice Cream testing.

					Manufactured in Loughborough.	Manufact- ured out- side.
No: of samples reaching Grade	1				8	15
" " " " "	2				4	7
" " " " "	3				3	3
" " " " "	4				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
TOTALS.					<u>16</u>	<u>27</u>

222 visits to manufacturing premises and inspections of mobile ice cream vans were made to ensure minimising the risk of contamination, the efficient sanitising of scoops and servers and the provision of soap and clean towels for hand washing.

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	1358	3
Tinned Meat	713	3
Fish	187	
Tinned Fish	225	
Fruit	264	
Tinned Fruit	420	
Dried Fruit	32	
Tinned Vegetables	2140	11
Eggs (12 dozen)		
Pork Pies	6	
Bacon	27	12
Pickles	16	8
Soups	23	14
Cheese	5	
Game	7	4
Jam	62	5
Marmalade	10	
Milk	341	15
Miscellaneous	348	8
TOTAL =	2 Tons.15 cwts .1 gr: .1 lb.3 ozs.	

(b) Byelaws and Premises.

The 30th May, 1950 was the operative date for the enforcement of the Council's Byelaws for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food sold or intended for sale and with the sale or exposure of food for sale in the open air.

Under the general provisions of the Food and Drugs Act and the additional control given by the new Food Byelaws, the Department has pushed forward with as much vigour as possible consistent with availability of staff, labour, materials and equipment in its efforts directed to improving food hygiene in Restaurant Kitchens, Cafes, Kitchens and Snack Bars and retail food shops. The following improvements were affected:-

Restaurants, Cafes, Retail Food Shops.

Utensils and equipment cleansed	4
Walls cleansed and redecorated	13
Windows repaired	6
Hot water systems installed	10
Water laid over sinks	2
Additional sinks provided or renewed	7
Ceiling and wall plaster repaired	2
New dustbins provided	4
Floors and stairs repaired	2
Kitchens reorganised	2
Dining rooms redecorated	4
Chopping block renewed	1
Doors and woodwork cleansed	2
New waterclosets provided	2
Towels provided	2
"Now wash your hands" Notices displayed	8

Open Air Stalls.

Protective Covers provided to Meat, Confectionery and Sweets stalls	7
---	---

Scoops provided 1
 Names and addresses of stallholders displayed 5

Summary Action

Summary Proceedings were taken before the Magistrates Court against a Snack Bar Proprietor for storing milk in a watercloset compartment in Contravention of the Milk & Dairies Regulations 1949. A fine of £5 was imposed.

(c) Slaughterhouses.

There is no regional slaughterhouse in the Borough and meat inspection is restricted to self-suppliers pigs slaughtered on their behalf in the various slaughterhouses selected for this purpose. The number of pigs slaughtered, all of which were inspected, was 250.

In addition to these examinations, requiring 212 visits, 90 inspections of Meat Stalls and 195 visits to Butchers 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)	-	-	-	-	250	
Number inspected	-	-	-	-	250	
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned					NIL	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.					-	
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis.					-	
<u>Tuberculosis Only.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.					-	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.					18	460
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.					7.2%	

(d) Knacker's Yard.

The Licensed Knacker's Yard continued during the year and conditions were found to be satisfactory. 22 visits were made.

REGULATED PREMISES.

(a) Offensive Trades.

There are three premises on the Register comprising two rag and bone dealers and one tripe boiler. 46 visits were made and the premises found to be satisfactory.

(b) Tents, Vans, Sheds etc.

No Licences authorising persons to use land as sites for Caravans have been issued.

22 persons were granted Licences to station Caravans on approved sites. 181 visits to and re-inspections of sites were made.

(c) Canal Boats.

Four Canal Boats are registered with the Council. The amount of traffic on the Canal has become very small and no boats have been inspected during the year.

HOUSING.

Good progress has been made in the repair of dwellinghouses during the year and property Owners and Agents have complied with the requirements of preliminary notices as expeditiously as possible. It was found necessary in only three instances to carry out works in default of the Owner although 21 Statutory Notices were served.

Statistics.

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year:-

(1)	(a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	812
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	5209
(2)	(a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 & 1932	3
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.	47
(3)	Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	3
(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	479

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

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	391
--	-----

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	3
--	---

(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 2

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 18

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

(a) by Owners 23

(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners NONE

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

(1) No: of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made NONE

(2) No: of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders NONE

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

(1) No: of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made NONE

RODENT CONTROL.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

(a) Administration.

In July a joint meeting of Local Authorities' Officials in the Northern half of the County of Leicestershire, representatives of the Leicestershire Agriculture Executive Committee and the Ministry of Agriculture Infestation Control Division considered the transfer of duties under the New Act, in so far that Local Authorities are now entirely responsible for the administration of the law in connection with rats and mice infestations of agricultural lands and properties.

It was accepted at the meeting that, as the Agricultural Executive Committees have so many duties which afford access to agricultural land, in connection with the protection of foodstuffs, they would be prepared to deal with the infestation in two ways -

(1) By continuing a policy to take out long or short term contracts with individual Farmers for deratisation of land.

(2) By notifying Local Authorities of infestations of land not subject to Contracts, or occupiers failing in their obligations to deal with infestations, in order that Local Authorities can enforce their default powers.

(a) The L.A.E.C. are prepared to carry out the practical measures against rats and mice

infestations on behalf of Local Authorities using default powers in respect of particular third-party premises.

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.

(b) Surface Infestations.

143 Block Surveys involving 1477 individual properties including 124 investigations of rats and mice infestations on complaint and necessitating 3092 visits and re-inspections were made by the Assistant Rodent Officer and 156 by your Inspectorate. The following tables show the action taken to deal with surface infestations and also the types of premises treated:-

Number of prebait laid	2067
" " poison baits laid	924
" " " " taken	753
" " D.A.K. boards laid (small type)	299
" " Traps	67
" " bodies recovered: RATS	153
	MICE
Estimated number killed	RATS 1782
	MICE 508

Premises Treated.

Dwellinghouses	38
Kitchens, Canteens, Bakeries	18
Factories and Business premises	39
Shops	12
Cafes and Restaurants	8
Allotments	6
Piggeries and Stables	6
Corporation properties	16

(c) Sewer Treatments.

In January and July the 5th and 6th Maintenance Treatments against rats infestation of the Public Sewers were carried out. The July treatment involved a 20% test baiting of the entire system of sewers necessitating the laying of prebait in 190 manholes. 27 manholes only gave prebait takes and were poison baited.

SHOPS ACTS.

In the month of October there came into operation the Shops Act, 1950, which consolidates the Shops Acts, 1912 to 1938 and certain enactments relating to Shops. There were no contraventions discovered during the 76 visits of inspection made during the year.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

166 ~~50~~ "timed" $\frac{1}{2}$ hour observations were taken during the year. The following table gives detailed particulars of the observations:-

No: of chimneys of which observations were taken	7
No: of observations taken	166
Average no: of minutes of Black Smoke during the 166 observations	1.12
Average no: of minutes Smoke other than Black Smoke during the 166 observations	3.54
No: of observations showing Black Smoke	85
Average no: of minutes of Black Smoke during the 85 observations	2.45
Maximum no: of minutes of Black Smoke emitted by any one chimney during a 30 minutes observation	9.20
No: of notices of offence served	4

In August the Ministry of Health were approached regarding the adoption of Byelaws for regulating Black Smoke emission. The Ministry after consulting the Minister of Fuel & Power, suggested that, as the Borough was fairly free from smoke nuisance, the Council might continue to avail itself of the Services of the Regional Fuel Engineer, rather than proceed with the making of Byelaws. The Council resolved that the adoption of Byelaws be not proceeded with further.

FACTORIES.

There are 233 premises on the Register and during the year 238 inspections made in accordance with the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937, and as indicated below 5 contraventions were remedied.

Outworkers Rooms were inspected involving 114 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.....	218	1	NIL
Factories without mechanical power	15	-	NIL
Other premises under the act (including works of building & engineering constructions but not including outworkers premises).....	NIL	-	NIL
TOTAL	233	1	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	-	NIL
Sanitary conveniences:-				
(a) insufficient	-	-	-	"
(b) unsuitable or defective	2	1	-	"
(c) not separate for sexes.	-	-	-	"
Other offences.	1	-	-	"
TOTAL	5	3	-	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.	114	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS.

General ... Houses ...	Public Health Acts	760
	Housing Acts	47
	Infectious Diseases	29
	Overcrowding	5
	Complaints investigated	692
	Drainage inspections and tests	858
	Tents, vans and sheds	181
	Stables and Piggeries	92
	Rats and Mice infestation	156
	Factories with power	177
	Factories without power	61
	Outworkers' Rooms	114
	Bakehouses	82
	Shops Acts	76
	Knacker's Yard	22
	Vacant land and dumps	24
	Interviews with Owners	1513
	Miscellaneous visits	850
	Vermineous premises	72
	Smoke observations	166
	Offensive Trades	46
	Revisits to property under notice	3696
	Visits to work in progress	1094
	Cesspools inspected	8
	Visits to Controlled Tips and Cleansing	342
	Surveys and inspections of dustbins	822

Meat & Foods.	Slaughterhouses	212
	Butchers shops	195
	Fishmongers & Poulterers and other	
	Food shops	248
	Fried fish shops	93
	Dairies and Milk shops	107
	Ice Cream premises	222
	Restaurant and Dining rooms	258
	Other food premises	173
	Public Markets and Food Stalls, Mobile	
	Stalls	390
	Milk samples (Bacteriological)	72
	Milk samples (Biological)	19
	Ice Cream samples taken	43
	Food Enforcement	63
	Water samples (Bacteriological)	2
TOTAL VISITS AND INSPECTIONS:-		14,082

NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLETED:-

	Outstanding 1.1.50.	Served 1950	Completed 1950	Outstanding 31.12.50
<u>Public Health Acts.</u>				
Informal	250	504	612	142
Formal	17	18	23	12
<u>Housing Acts.</u>				
Informal	11	6	10	7
Formal	1	3	3	1
<u>Factories Act.</u>				
Informal	5	1	5	1
<u>Shops Acts.</u>				
Informal	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
<u>Food and Drugs Act.</u>				
Informal	NIL	11	7	4

NUISANCES ABATED AND DEFECTS REMEDIED.

<u>Houses</u>	Chimney and stacks repaired	26
	Coppers provided or repaired	7
	Ceiling plaster repaired	38
	Dampness abated	33
	Doors repaired or renewed	31
	Eavesguttering repaired or renewed	33
	Fireplaces repaired or renewed	31
	Floors repaired or renewed	34
	Handrail fixed in staircases	1
	Roofs repaired	166
	Rainwater pipes repaired	62
	Sinks repaired or renewed	32
	Sashcords provided	16
	Stairtreads repaired	4
	Walls (external) repointed	78
	Wall plaster repaired	96
	Windows repaired or renewed	40
	Water supplies provided	28
	Yards and passages paved	31
	Wells closed	5

<u>Drainage</u> .. Drains cleared of obstructions	221
Drains repaired or reconstructed	103
Inspection chambers provided	27
Drains reconstructed and connected to Public Sewer	11
Cesspools abolished and premises connected to Public Sewer	10

Waterclosets etc.

New waterclosets provided	34
Watercloset compartments repaired	33
Watercloset compartments cleansed	5
Watercloset pedestals provided	23
Watercloset cisterns provided or repaired	20
Pail closets abolished and converted to Waterclosets	25
Ashpits abolished	2
Privies abolished	4

<u>General</u> ... New dustbins provided	772
Offensive accumulations removed	2
Verminous premises disinfested	3
Beds destroyed	39
Rooms disinfested after infectious diseases	56
Derelict barges broken up and removed from Canal	2

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.

The following are the types of receptacles in use at the 31st March, 1951:-

Dustbins	11,700
Ashpits and privy middens	21
Pail closets	119
Cesspools	6

(a) Municipal Bin Provision Scheme.

In July the Council resolved in accordance with section 75 (3) Public Health Act, 1936, that the provision of dustbins for all types of premises be undertaken by the Corporation at the cost of the General Rate Fund, without making any charge.

In accordance with Committee instructions, each dustbin requiring replacement, as a result of periodical surveys and inspections, is examined by your Inspectors and signed requisitions on stores issued where appropriate. The Bin Provision Scheme has undoubtedly reduced the administrative work of enforcement, involving follow-up in requiring private owners to renew defective dustbins, but, on the other hand it is necessary to obtain signed acceptance of delivery of bins by tenants. Since the inception of the Scheme 772 dustbins have been inspected and issues of new dustbins made.

(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 four districts.

The policy of the Council towards the end of the last financial year to increase the establishment of the Department's refuse collectors and the operation of a fourth collection district obviated a serious lengthening of the collection frequency during the year which had on occasions during the previous year reached 21 days. Although the frequency of collections during the year under review on occasions reached 16-17 days this would not have been the case if the wintery weather had not been so prolonged. This reduced the effect of the increased collection arrangements. The Committee will appreciate the day by day vigilance and control which is necessary by your management to maintain the Service in a state of efficiency commensurate with the growing demands of the ratepayers for its services and the Nation and Industry for reclaimed Salvage in the form of Waste Paper.

During August a re-survey of trade premises was carried out which revealed that 99 premises produced trade refuse collected by the Department; but of these 58 were already listed for charges under the Council's Scale of Charges and the remaining 41 premises were found not to be liable for charges, but would be charged according to future yield.

Receipts for the collection of Trade Refuse from shop and trade premises amounted to £248. 16s. 0d for the year ending 31st March, 1951 as compared with £101. 5s. 6d for the previous year.

(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.

Cleansing Statistics.

Disposal of House and Trade Refuse.

	<u>LOADS.</u>
Incineration - Sewage Works	1595
Controlled Tipping - Allsopps Tip	4592
Cesspool contents	355
Nightsoil	364
Privy contents	<u>15</u>
TOTAL	= 6921

(d) Sale of Salvable Materials.

For a period of twelve months amended prices, much below Control prices, and due to an improvement in the supply position for waste paper operated. As the reduced prices were increased in October, 1950 due to National Defence needs and Industrial requirements a fair comparison of this year's income with last year was maintained.

Power Baling Press.

Your Committee approved in December the placing of an order for an Electric Power Baling Press to replace the existing hand operated waste paper baling models and the installation of a new A.C. Power feed supply.

Quantities and Values of Salvage to 31st March, 1951.

Tons.	cwts:	qrs:		£	S	D
281	8	-	Waste Paper	2238	4	-
129	12	3	Kitchenwaste	315	16	1
3	19	1	Rags	104	-	9
	2	2	Bagging	2	10	-
10	5	2	Scrap Iron	18	15	10
	3	3	Aluminium	8	1	3
		3	Brass	1	10	-
4	15	2	Miscellaneous	26	5	3
430	8	-	TOTAL =	£2715	3	2

Birth Rates, Civilian Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality and Case Rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1950.
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 Home Population.					
<u>Births:</u>					
Live Births	14.24	15.8	17.6	16.7	17.8
Still Births	0.54	0.37	0.45	0.38	0.36
<u>Deaths:</u>					
All causes	10.95	11.6	12.3	11.6	11.8
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.22	0.36	0.42	0.33	0.39
Influenza	0.00	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07
Small Pox	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis (inc. Polioencephalitis)	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Pneumonia	0.24	0.46	0.49	0.45	0.48
<u>Notifications (Corrected)</u>					
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Paratyphoid Fever	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Meningococcal Infection	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Scarlet Fever	0.67	1.50	1.56	1.61	1.23
Whooping Cough	2.23	3.60	3.97	3.15	3.21
Diphtheria	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03
Erysipelas	0.11	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.17
Small Pox	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	8.05	8.39	8.76	8.36	6.57
Pneumonia	0.35	0.70	0.77	0.61	0.50
Acute Poliomyelitis (inc. Polioencephalitis)					
Paralytic	0.00	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.08
Non-Paralytic	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05
Food Poisoning	0.00	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.25
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.					
<u>Deaths:</u>					
All causes under 1 year of age	26.47	29.8	33.8	29.4	26.3
Enteritis & Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1.89	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.0
Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.					
<u>Notifications.</u>					
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	9.11	5.81	7.43	4.33	6.03
Maternal Mortality in England and Wales.					
International List No. and Cause.	Rates per 1,000 Total Births.		Rates per Million Women aged 15-44.		
651 Abortion with sepsis	0.09		7		
650-652 Other abortion	0.05		4		
640-649, 670-678 Complication of pregnancy and delivery	0.54				
681 Sepsis of Childbirth and the puerperium	0.03				
680 682-689 Other complications of the Puerperium	0.15				

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES & MORTALITY - 1950.

Age per- iods	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-								
1-								
5-				2				
15-	2	4		2				
25-	9	1						
35-	2	1			3	1		
45-	1	1						
55-					1	1		
Over 65	1				1		1	
Totals	15	7	-	4	5	2	1	-

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES - 1950.

Analysis of notified cases and deaths according to age groups.

		0 -	1 -	5 -	5 -	10 -	15 -	25 -	45 -	65 -	Totals
Diphtheria	Cases										1
	Deaths										1
Scarlet Fever	Cases	1	3	8	13	1					25
	Deaths										1
Pneumonia	Cases			1	2			4	4	2	13
	Deaths								2	2	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	Cases						2	3			5
	Deaths										1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	Cases		1								1
	Deaths		1								1
Para-typhoid	Cases										1
	Deaths										1
Whooping Cough	Cases	7	13	27	34	1		1			83
	Deaths										1
Measles	Cases	6	64	72	154			2			298
	Deaths										1
Poliomyelitis	Cases										1
	Deaths										1
Poli-encephalitis	Cases										1
	Deaths										1
Dysentery	Cases	1	1								2
	Deaths										1
Erysipelas	Cases							4			4
	Deaths										1

