

[Report 1951] / Medical Officer of Health, Loughborough Borough.

Contributors

Loughborough (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1951

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BOROUGH OF LOUGHBOROUGH.

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE WORK OF THE
HEALTH DEPARTMENT
FOR THE
YEAR
1951

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

	<u>PAGE</u>
COMMITTEE & STAFF	1
REPORT	2,3 & 4
STATISTICS	5 & 25
<u>MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE</u>	
Infant Mortality	6
Municipal Midwives	6
Ante-natal Clinic	6 & 7
Welfare Centres	7
Health Visitors	8
Day Nurseries	8
Illegitimate Children	8
Premature Infants	8
INFECTIOUS DISEASES	9 & 27
DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION	9 & 10
NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT	9
TUBERCULOSIS	26
<u>SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES</u>	
Drainage & Sanitation	11
Water Supplies	11
Disinfestation & Disinfection	12
<u>MILK</u>	
Registration & Licensing	12
Sampling	12 & 13
ICE CREAM	13
<u>MEAT & FOOD INSPECTION</u>	
Food	14
Byelaws & Premises	14
Slaughterhouses	15
Knacker's Yard	16
<u>REGULATED PREMISES</u>	
Offensive Trades	16
Tents, Vans & Sheds	16
Canal Boats	16
Pet Animals Act, 1951	16
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951	16
<u>HOUSING</u>	
Statistics	17
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>	
Rodent Control	18
Shops	18
Factories	18 & 19
Visits & Inspections	20
Notices served and completed	21
Nuisances abated & defects remedied	21
<u>PUBLIC CLEANSING</u>	
Refuse Collection & Bin Provision Scheme	22
Cleansing Statistics	23
Salvage	23 & 24

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

(May 1951)

Chairman:	Alderman A. Perkins.
Vice-Chairman:	Councillor R. Duxbury.
Alderman J. W. Barker.	Alderman Mrs. A. I. Cope
Councillor L. W. Hull	Councillor S. A. Illsley
Councillor C. Liddle	Councillor Mrs. E. Price
Councillor D. Smalley	Councillor Mrs. H. M. Upton

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 (First Class). 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.
Miss T. S. Godfrey	Clerk.

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

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

Your Worship, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit herewith my 15th 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 & 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. This is of 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 18.48, a very low figure compared with 29.8 for England & Wales. The actual number of deaths was 10, and of these 6 were in children under 1 month of age and due to causes operating before birth. If one other death due to a quite exceptional cause is excluded, only 3 were due to post-natal causes, which is little more than one in 200 births. Although this year's exceptionally low figure is perhaps fortuitous, it is in keeping with the Borough's previous record of low infant mortality rates, an indication of a high standard of child care.

The epidemic of Measles, which had commenced in the last quarter of 1950, virtually came to an end at the beginning of May. 720 cases of the disease had been notified up to that time. Since then only sporadic cases have occurred. There were no deaths.

Whooping Cough notifications numbered 105 and occurred sporadically over the first three quarters of the year. Many children are now receiving protective inoculations against this disease.

For the past 4 years no cases of Diphtheria have occurred in the Borough, and in the country as a whole the number of cases has fallen to a new low figure of 699 cases with 34 deaths. If these figures are compared with those for 1944 of 23,199 cases with 934 deaths, it will be seen that great progress has been made towards the elimination of this disease. It is necessary however to sound a note of warning. This position has been reached by the use of Diphtheria Immunisation, and its maintenance, apart from any further reduction in cases, is dependent upon the maintenance of a high rate of immunisation among children. The very fact that this measure has been so successful has removed a potent stimulus to parents to have their children protected. There is a danger that, as fewer and fewer parents have any direct knowledge of this disease, they may lose sight of the continued need for immunisation. There is evidence to suggest that this is occurring, in that there has been some falling off in

the numbers of children immunised in infancy. There is thus a constant need for the importance of Diphtheria Immunisation to be kept before parents by every possible means. Every child should, by the age of 12 months, have been protected against Diphtheria.

A social problem which is assuming more and more importance is that presented by the increasing number of elderly persons in the community. Many factors too numerous to discuss here have contributed to this state of affairs, but the two main causes may be mentioned. On the one hand the expectation of life of a child at birth has risen from about 43 in the 1870's to about 65 at the present time. On the other hand the birth rate has been falling steadily since the beginning of the present century. The effect has been to cause both an absolute and relative increase in the number of older persons in the community, and this increase will continue unless some quite unforeseen change takes place in the factors governing population structure.

It is estimated that at present some 14% of the population are over 65, and that in 30 years time the figure will have risen to 20%. The fact also that the number of children per family is now much smaller than in past generations means that more and more elderly persons will have fewer or no descendants and family connections, and will be living a solitary life.

Two aspects of this problem of an ageing population need to be considered, and these have an effect upon each other. In the first place every opportunity must be given to persons to continue working in productive employment after the "normal" retiring age of 65 years. Even if such persons did no more than contribute, in relation to the country's total economy, something towards the cost of their upkeep, it would relieve the growing burden of the elderly unemployed. The adoption of an arbitrary age at which a person is considered to be no longer capable of carrying on with his job is manifestly wrong. One man may be quite capable of working efficiently until 70, while another is finished at 60. It is obvious too that much depends upon the physical and mental stress of particular occupations. For those the nature of whose work requires a comparatively early retirement every opportunity should be given to obtain alternative employment, even in some completely different type of work. This will mean a change in the habit of mind over employment of the people as a whole, even more than that of employers.

The experience of many firms who employ persons of pensionable age is that the rate of absenteeism among them is no greater than in the case of younger workers, and that their output is equally satisfactory. Apart from the value of the contribution to the productive capacity of the country that the older worker can make, there is a growing consensus of opinion that the very fact of continuing in work retards the process of ageing. It has often been noted that retirement from what has been the major activity of life for many years initiates a process of regression in all activities, so that the elderly person loses interest in the whole business of living. Although there are notable exceptions, the elderly have difficulty in adapting themselves to major changes in the daily round, and as has been implied above, the previous attitude towards the elderly worker has not made this adaptation any easier.

The care of the aged does not, therefore, mean doing everything for them, but helping and encouraging them to continue as active and self-supporting a life as they are capable of. The Council has set up a local Old Persons Welfare Committee with this aim in view.

For those who, by reason of illness or general incapacity, are no longer able to look after their personal needs, the Home Help Service is rendering valuable assistance.

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 - 1951.

Area	9211 acres
Resident Population (estimated)	35,300
Population according to Census of 1931	26,945
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Books	10,475
Rateable Value (December 1951)	£222,175
Sum represented by 1d. Rate	£925

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Live Births: Legitimate	524	275	249
Illegitimate	17	12	5
Still Births:	10	7	3
Deaths:	391	216	175
	<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Rate per 1000</u>	
		<u>Total Births.</u>	
Deaths from Puerperal Causes:			
Puerperal Sepsis	-		-
Other puerperal causes	-		-
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year:			
All infants per 1000 live births		18.48	
Legitimate infants per 1000			
legitimate live births		19.08	
Illegitimate infants per 1000			
illegitimate live births		-	
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)		73	
Deaths from Measles (all ages)		-	
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)		1	
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 275 Female 249	Male 12 Female 5
Still Births	Male 7 Female 3	Male - Female -
% Still Births of Total	1.91	-

Live Birth Rate per 1000 of Estimated Population	15.33
Still Birth Rate per 1000 of Estimated Population	0.28

INFANT MORTALITY.

The number of deaths of infants under the age of one year was 10 - 6 males and 4 females. This is 4 less than the previous year and 9 less than the average for the past 5 years, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 18.48. The rate for England & Wales was 29.6

Infant Mortality for past 5 years.

1947	48.6
1948	31.6
1949	28.5
1950	26.5
1951	18.5

Infant Deaths - 1951.

Prematurity	5
Pneumonia	2
Haemorrhagic disease	1
Other	2
	<u>10</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 10 infant deaths, 6 were under the age of 1 month, giving a rate of 11.09. Prematurity accounted for 5 out of the 6 neo-natal deaths.

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE.

	<u>1950.</u>	<u>1951.</u>
Number of births notified	759	740
Number of births to Loughborough residents	529	551

Work of Municipal Midwives.

Number of cases delivered - Midwifery	72	84
Maternity	<u>83</u>	<u>99</u>
	<u>155</u>	<u>183</u>

(In addition 6 cases were attended for a miscarriage).

Number of visits	- Ante-natal	2108	2243
	Puerperium	2898	3297
	Post-natal	<u>23</u>	<u>13</u>
		<u>5029</u>	<u>5553</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 102 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.

<u>Ante-natal Clinic (cont.)</u>	<u>1950.</u>	<u>1951.</u>
Number of women attending for the first time	77	70
Total Attendances	335	348
Post-natal examinations	10	4
Cases referred to Dental Clinic	1	1

46% 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 the second and fourth Wednesdays in each month. 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 77.4% of the corrected number of births, compared with 80% in 1950.

<u>Attendances at Welfare Centres.</u>	<u>1950.</u>	<u>1951.</u>
First attendances under 1 year	423	403
" " over 1 year	16	16
Other attendances under 1 year	8106	7657
" " over 1 year	7357	6747
	<u>15902</u>	<u>14823</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 shews the work carried out :-

	<u>Expectant & Nursing Mothers.</u>	<u>Children under 5</u>
(a) Numbers provided with dental care:		
Examined	1	234
Needing treatment	1	132
Treated	1	132
Made dentally fit	-	132
(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:		
Extractions	2	209
Anaesthetics - local	1	-
general	-	76
Fillings	-	59
Scalings or gum treatment	-	-
Silver nitrate	-	147
Dressings	-	73
Dentures provided - complete	-	-
part	-	-

<u>Attendances at Minor Ailments Clinic, etc.</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Number of children referred to Clinic	13	12
Total attendances	104	270
Children referred to Eye Clinic	13	11
Children for whom spectacles were prescribed	12	10

Home Visits by Health Visitors.

To children under 1 year:-	First visits	534	524
	Re-visits	5897	5443
To children 1 to 5 years:-	Visits	8889	8365
To expectant mothers:-	First Visits	331	354
	Re-visits	755	607
		<u>16406</u>	<u>15293</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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 and Leicester 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 $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs or less at birth..

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Number of notifications	44	35
Number surviving at end of one month	39	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.

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.

Investigations were made into a few cases during the year, but formal action was not considered to be required.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

(See also Table at end of Report).

Diphtheria.

No cases.

Cerebro-spinal Fever. One notification was received.

Scarlet Fever. 43 notifications of this disease were received, 18 more than in 1950. Of these, 23 were removed to Isolation Hospital. There were no deaths, and the disease was of a mild type.

Poliomyelitis. 2 cases of paralytic poliomyelitis were notified during the year. Both made a good recovery.

Whooping Cough. 105 notifications were received, spread more or less evenly over the first three quarters. There was one death in a child who had an intercurrent infection with measles.

Measles. 729 notifications were received, the bulk in the first quarter of the year.

Paratyphoid Fever. During the months of July and August five cases of paratyphoid B were notified in four different households, and later three secondary cases arose in one of these. The investigations entailed the examination of all the other members of the households, a number of other close contacts and of various foodstuffs and other potential sources of infection. In all the cases the infecting organism belonged to the same strain, but despite extensive and detailed enquiries, no connecting link between the affected households could be discovered. The particular strain of Para.B. concerned, however, was one which had given rise to a number of cases in other parts of the country, and it was not, therefore, possible or necessary to conclude that the cases had all arisen from a common source. As frequently happens in such cases, the investigations brought to light a number of symptomless carriers of the organism among the household contacts, and these, in addition to the patients, were isolated in hospital. In one household there was strong evidence that the infection had been introduced by a missed case whose home was in a neighbouring town where a number of cases had occurred.

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

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Number of children immunised:-

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
0 - 5 years	458	408
5 - 15 years	12	6
	<u>470</u>	<u>414</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 304 children were so treated during the year.

Estimated percentage of child population immunised:-	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
0 - 5 years	62.27	60.49
5 - 15 years	90.06	88.00

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

DRAINAGE AND SANITATION.

During the year under review 9 pail closets and 2 privy middens were converted to the water carriage system at Hathern, leaving 110 pail closets and 19 privy middens in use. Of these 6 privy middens and 36 pail closets are at properties subject to confirmed Clearance or Demolition Orders and will be abolished as soon as Clearance is permitted by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Closet Accommodation at 31st December, 1951.

(1) Privy middens 19. (2) Pail closets 110. (3) Water
Closets 13,992.

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 2,000 yds. of new mains at Thorpe Acre Housing Estate and 250 yds. at Beacon Drive were laid.

	<u>Houses.</u>	<u>Persons.</u>
Total number in Borough	10,475	35,300
Number supplied from Main:-		
(1) Direct	10,374	34,946
(2) To outside standpipes	46	161
Number supplied from Wells	<u>55</u>	<u>193</u>
	<u>10,475</u>	<u>35,300</u>

(b) Well Supplies.

1 well has been closed and 1 house provided with a piped mains supply in substitution. 3 samples of well water were submitted for Bacteriological examination and were reported upon as satisfactory. The number of houses relying on wells supplies is 55.

DISINFESTATION AND DISINFECTION.

Spraying with insecticides incorporating D.D.T. and Gammexane is the method employed against infestation 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 18 private houses and 1 Council House, on complaint from the Housing Maintenance Officer, were disinfested.

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

SPRAYING.

NUMBER OF

(a) Houses. (b) Visits. (c) Treatments.

Council Houses	1	3	3
Private Houses	18	54	54

58 beddings were destroyed and 70 houses were disinfested after the occurrence of infectious disease.

MILK.

REGISTRATION AND LICENSING.

DAIRIES (other than Dairy Farms) & DISTRIBUTORS.		DEALERS LICENSES.				
	REGIST-RATIONS.	TUBER-CULIN TESTED.	PAST-EURISED.	STERIL-ISED.	ACCRED-ITED.	SUPPLE-MENTARY
No: on REGISTER AT 31.12.50.	22	17	11	6	2	-
No: on REGISTER AT 31.12.51.	26	15	18	5	2	3

MILK SAMPLING.

70 samples of milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory and the results of the examinations show an increasingly high degree of bacterial cleanliness.

Classification.		No: of samples.	Satis-factory.	Not Satis-factory.	Samples taken by County Council Inspectors	
					Satis.	Not Satis.
Designation.	Tuberculin Tested.	22	22	-	-	-
	Accredited.	7	6	1	-	-
	Pasteurised.	19	19	-	19	-
Ordinary		17	15	2	-	-
Sterilised		5	5	-	-	-

COMPARISON

<u>YEAR</u>	No: of samples taken	Satisfactory.	Not Satisfactory	% Satis- factory.
1951	70	67	3	95.7
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

BIOLOGICAL MILK SAMPLING.

This year completes the second stage of sampling of milk on a County basis, to detect the presence of mycobacterium tuberculosis. Any milk supply reported to reveal evidence of this infection is regarded as capable of causing human infection with tuberculosis.

The County Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report for last year revealed the following information - "869 samples were taken during the year, 19 of which showed evidence of living tubercle bacillus. These cases and 8 others reported by outside authorities were referred to the Divisional Veterinary Officer for follow-up action at the farms. 7 raw milk supplies were diverted for pasteurisation pending enquiries, further investigation and repeat samples. In all other cases, cows were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938 and repeat samples proved the herds to be free from infection".

Loughborough has been fortunate in that of the 42 samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory on a quota basis, for examination, over the past two years, none has revealed evidence of infection with mycobacterium tuberculosis. Nevertheless, it is encouraging to be able to report on the enthusiasm and close liaison between the County districts and the County Authorities towards a clean bill of milk and animal health throughout the County as a whole.

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	-	2
Cold Mix	-	1
		<u>3</u>

SALE ONLY.

Sale of pre-packed ice cream -
112.

(b) Results of Ice Cream testing.

					<u>Manufactured in Loughborough</u>	<u>Manufactured outside Loughborough</u>
No: of samples reaching Grade 1					6	15
" " " " " 2					8	7
" " " " " 3					5	-
" " " " " 4					2	-
TOTALS					<u>21</u>	<u>22</u>

265 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. Temperature recording thermometers have been installed at manufacturing premises as required by law.

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	1588	
Tinned Meat	5227	7
Fish	391	7
Tinned Fish	49	1
Fruit	227	13
Tinned Fruit	803	11
Dried Fruit	56	
Tinned Vegetables	1272	15
Bacon	6	4
Pickles	19	14
Soups	45	5
Cheese	237	4
Game	77	15
Jam	37	8
Marmalade	9	8
Milk	157	3
Fats	356	
Puddings	8	6
Cake	36	
Sugar	40	
Miscellaneous	574	12
TOTAL	=	5 Tons.22 lbs: 5 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.

It is gratifying to be able to report considerable progress in the efforts of the Department directed towards maintaining and improving the conditions of premises where food is prepared, handled or sold for public consumption in Restaurants, Cafés, Snack Bars, retail food shops and factory canteens. This has been achieved mainly by the diplomatic approach made by your Officers to Food Caterers and the reasonableness of their requirements in the enforcement of the Food Byelaws. The Byelaws, though of wide interpretation and in many instances unspecific in their requirements, have proved by this very quality in construction to be, in their practical application, an instrument capable of probing deep in the search for conditions and practices not conducive to a high standard of food hygiene.

The following list indicates the wide nature of the various improvements effected :-

Restaurants, Cafes, Retail Food Shops and Factory Canteens

Hot water systems installed	33
Towels provided	1
Additional sinks provided or renewed	14
Dining rooms redecorated	13
Kitchens redecorated	21
Food shops redecorated	3
Kitchens reorganised	5
Food preparing tables recovered	4
Waterclosets and compartments repaired	5
Wall plaster repaired	3
New draining boards fixed	1
"Wash your hands" notices displayed or renewed	13
Drains repaired or reconstructed	4
Natural lighting improved	1
Premises adapted for retail food sales	2
Floors repaired	3
Glass protective covers provided	2
Crockery withdrawn from use	11
Roofs repaired	1
Food storage facilities improved	1

(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 151.

In addition to these examinations, requiring 168 visits, 100 inspections of Meat Stalls and 198 visits to Butchers shops were carried out.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total weight inlbs.
Number killed (if known)	-	-	-	-	151	
Number inspected	-	-	-	-	151	
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned					NIL	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned					2	22
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis					1.3%	
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned					NIL	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned					6	161
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis					3.9%	

(d) Knacker's Yard.

The Licensed Knacker's Yard continued during the year and conditions were found to be satisfactory. 21 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. 19 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.

21 persons were granted Licences to station Caravans on approved sites. 168 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.

(d) Pet Animals Act, 1951.

At the meeting of the Health Committee in September it was recommended that the Council resolve that the functions under the Pet Animals Act, 1951 be delegated to the Health Committee and that the Medical Officer of Health, the Chief Sanitary Inspector and the Assistant Inspectors, be authorised officers in accordance with Section 4 of the Act. This Act regulates the sale of and conditions under which pet animals are kept for sale and comes into operation on the 1st. April, of next year.

(e) The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

At the meeting of the Health Committee on 9th. November your Chief Sanitary Inspector and Assistant Inspectors were appointed authorised officers under the above Act, which came into operation on the 1st. November.

Five premises were registered under the Act, being premises where filling materials, to which the Act applies, are used in any form of upholstery including the stuffing or lining of bedding, toys, etc. Premises where remaking or reconditioning of any article is carried on per se are not included.

Two samples of coir fibre and unused jute wadding were submitted for examination and were reported upon as coming within the Regulations.

HOUSING

Good progress has been made in the repair of dwelling-houses 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 two instances to carry out works in default of the Owner although 10 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).....	624
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	5168
(2)	(a)	Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 & 1932	10
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	63
(3)		Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	10
(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	614

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	408
--	--	-----

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	10
	(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	
	(a) by Owners	-
	(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	6
	(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
	(a) by Owners	6
	(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners	-
(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.

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.

132 Block Surveys involving 1039 individual properties including 127 investigations of rats and mice infestations on complaint and necessitating 2620 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	1914
" " poison baits laid	882
" " " taken	614
" " D.A.K. Boards laid (small type)	77
" " holes gassed	72
" " bodies recovered: RATS	155
MICE	111
Estimated number killed RATS	1482
MICE	510

Premises Treated.

Dwellinghouses	32
Kitchens, Canteens, Bakeries	11
Factories and Business Premises	34
Shops	22
Cafés and Restaurants	7
Allotments	7
Piggeries and Stables	8
Corporation properties	20

(c) Sewer Treatments.

In February and August the 7th and 8th maintenance treatments of the Public Sewers against rats infestation were carried out. The combined treatments involved the prebaiting of 314 manholes including those at Hathern not previously attempted. Of the 61 treated at Hathern, 26 showed partial or complete prebait "takes" on both days and subsequent poison baiting resulted in an estimated kill of 100 rats.

SHOPS ACTS.

There were no contraventions discovered during the 123 visits of inspection made during the year.

FACTORIES.

There are 230 premises on the Register and during the year 209 inspections made in accordance with the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937, and as indicated below 12 contraventions were remedied.

Outworkers Rooms were inspected involving 50 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	184	-	NIL
Factories without mechanical power	25	-	NIL
Other premises under the act (including works of building & engineering constructions but not including outworkers premises)	NIL	-	NIL
TOTAL	209	-	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	2	NIL
Inadequate ventilation	2	2	2	NIL
Sanitary conveniences:-				
(a) insufficient	3	3	3	NIL
(b) unsuitable or defective	2	3	2	NIL
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	NIL
Other offences.	1	2	1	NIL
TOTAL	10	12	10	NIL

3. Outwork.

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	107	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS.

General... Houses...	Public Health Acts	561
	Housing Acts	63
	Infectious Diseases	42
	Complaints investigated	508
	Drainage inspections and tests	712
	Tents, vans and sheds	168
	Stables and Piggeries	32
	Rats and Mice Infestation	156
	Factories with power	109
	Factories without power	100
	Outworkers' rooms	50
	Bakehouses	111
	Shops Acts	123
	Knacker's Yard	21
	Vacant land and dumps	12
	Interviews with Owners	1709
	Miscellaneous visits	802
	Verminous premises	37
	Smoke observations	46
	Offensive Trades	19
	Revisits to property under notice	3427
	Visits to work in progress	1117
	Cesspools inspected	13
	Visits to controlled tips and Cleansing	407
	Surveys and inspections of dustbins	639
Meat & Foods. Slaughterhouses		168
	Butchers shops	198
	Fishmongers and Poulterers and other Food shops	230
	Fried Fish shops	101
	Dairies and milk shops	73
	Ice Cream premises	265
	Restaurant and dining rooms	254
	Other food premises	385
	Public markets and food stalls, mobile stalls	368
	Milk Samples (Bacteriological)	70
	Milk Samples (Biological)	23
	Ice Cream samples taken	43
	Food Enforcement	59
	Water samples (Bacteriological)	3

TOTAL VISITS AND INSPECTIONS :- 13,224

NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLETED.

	Outstanding 1.1.51	Served 1951	Completed 1951	Outstanding 31.12.51
<u>Public Health Acts.</u>				
Informal	142	420	480	82
Formal	12	4	16	-
<u>Housing Acts.</u>				
Informal	7	10	9	8
Formal	1	10	2	9
<u>Factories Act.</u>				
Informal	1	5	6	-
<u>Shops Acts.</u>				
Informal	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
<u>Food and Drugs Act.</u>				
Informal	4	16	20	NIL

NUISANCES ABATED AND DEFECTS REMEDIED

<u>Houses</u>	Chimneys and stacks repaired	27
	Coppers provided or repaired	1
	Ceiling plaster repaired	23
	Dampness abated	17
	Doors repaired or renewed	9
	Eavesguttering repaired or renewed	38
	Fireplaces repaired or renewed	18
	Floors repaired or renewed	14
	Roofs repaired	92
	Rainwater pipes repaired	22
	Sinks repaired or renewed	13
	Sashcords provided	8
	Stairtreads repaired	8
	Walls (external) repointed	26
	Wall plaster repaired	39
	Windows repaired or renewed	11
	Water supplies provided	12
	Yards and passages paved	18
	Wells closed	1
	Damp course inserted in house wall	1
	Food stores provided	3
	Waste pipes repaired or renewed	4
<u>Drainage</u> ...	Drains cleared of obstructions	159
	Drains repaired or reconstructed	49
	Inspection chambers provided	5
	Drains reconstructed and connected to Public Sewer	16
<u>Waterclosets etc.</u>		
	New water-closets provided	11
	Watercloset compartments repaired	12
	Watercloset compartments cleansed	1
	Watercloset pedestals provided	6
	Watercloset cisterns provided or repaired	16
	Pail closets abolished and converted to waterclosets	9
	Privies abolished and converted to waterclosets	2

<u>General</u> ... Verminous premises disinfested	2
Beds destroyed	24
Rooms disinfested after infectious diseases	70

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, 1952 :-

Dustbins	11, 923
Ashpits and privy middens	19
Pail closets	110
Cesspools	8

(a) Municipal Bin Provision Scheme.

In July of last year 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, defective dustbins found as a result of periodical surveys and inspections, are certified by your Inspectors to require replacement 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.

The Health Committee were informed early in the year, that as galvanising of dustbins had been prohibited protem, owing to scarcity of spelter, it would be necessary to accept future deliveries of a rust-proofed aluminium painted type. This was very much to be regretted so shortly after the Council had undertaken the provision of dustbins at the cost of the General Rate Fund as the life of this makeshift dustbin cannot possibly approach that of the B.S.S. galvanised dustbin and will be uneconomical and a wastage of steel.

(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.

At your meeting in December, 1949, I reported at some length on the existing organisation for the collection of house and trade refuse and Salvage in the Borough. I pointed out that the collection frequency at that time was 14-15 plus days and that I anticipated this to further deteriorate during the Winter months.

Upon consideration of this Report the Establishment in respect of loaders was increased by three, plus one driver and an additional waggon purchased and put into operation on a fourth collection round in the financial year 1950/51. I also indicated that these increases should only be regarded as an interim measure in order to arrest to some extent the lengthening of the collection frequency.

During the financial year 1951/52, I have submitted no recommendations for additional labour or transport. It has been found during this year that only on two or three occasions did the collection frequency reach 16-17 days on two Rounds, and was maintained on the average at 10-12 days. This appreciable shortening of the frequency has been due to the increased Establishment; a gradual substitution of a better type of loader and a very noticeable drop in the Sickness rate.

In order to bring the collection frequency nearer to the essential 7 days collection and to cope with future demands on the Service, I have to ask your consideration to recommending the Council to approve the following:-

- (a) An increase of the Establishment in respect of loaders by three plus one driver as from 1st November, 1952 (Estimates - 5 months).
- (b) The purchase of an additional waggon for delivery on 1st November, 1952 (Provision made in Renewals Fund).

These recommendations were approved by the Council and provision made for the expenditure to be incurred in the Annual Estimates - 1952/53.

Receipts for the collection of Trade Refuse from shop and trade premises amounted to £177. 10s. 9d. for the year ending 31st March, 1952 as compared with £248.16s.0d 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	1473
Controlled Tipping - Allsopps Tip	4586
Cesspool contents	78
Nightsoil	364
Privy contents	<u>16</u>
TOTAL	= 6517

(d) Sale of Salvable Materials.

In the early part of the year, the waste paper market was in a very inflationary condition and collections of waste paper were quite inadequate to meet consumption. As a result, Thames Board Mills, Ltd., agreed to pay whatever prices were justified by circumstances and events. So that on and after the 1st June when prices were already high, an increase of 50% was notified, which was reduced towards the close of the year by 15%. Despite the fluctuations in the market prices, the income derived from all forms of Salvage was £2730, or the product

of a 3.1d. rate in excess of the Estimated Income for the year.

The inception of a Waste Paper Salvage Incentive Bonus Scheme, applicable to all employees in the Department, based on a payment of £5 per ton for each ton over 25 tons despatched from the Depot per calendar month, from the 1st April, contributed in a large measure to the excellent year's working.

Employees Messroom - Limehurst Depot.

The provision by the Committee of an electric geyser for supplying a constant supply of hot water for the use of the employees of the Cleansing Department has been greatly appreciated by the men.

Steel Sectional Hut - Railway Terrace Tip.

The siting of this steel hut has proved of great value for the temporary storage of reclaimed materials from the Controlled Refuse Tip and does afford temporary shelter for the Tipmen during times of very wet weather.

Quantities and Values of Salvage to 31st March, 1952.

Tons.	cwts:	grs:		£	S	D
280	15	2	Waste Paper	4947	2	2
133	5	2	Kitchenwaste	338	8	-
4	17	3	Rags	196	12	6
	12	-	Bagging	12	6	6
25	5	1	Scrap Iron	118	16	5
	17	-	Aluminium	67	15	-
4	7	-	Tins	6	10	6
	6	-	Old Tyres	1	10	-
7	8	1	Miscellaneous	41	19	10
457	14	1	TOTAL	=	£5731	- 11

Birth Rates, Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal
Mortality and Case Rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the
Year 1951. Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns.

	Lough- borough	England and Wales.	126 C.B's and Great Towns, in- cluding London.	148 smaller towns. (Resi- dent Popu- lation 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931-Census)	London Admin. County
Rates per 1,000 Home Population.					
Births:					
Live Births	15.3	15.5	17.3	16.7	17.8
Still Births	0.28	0.36	0.45	0.38	0.37
Deaths:					
All causes	11.08	12.5	13.4	12.5	13.1
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.48	0.31	0.37	0.31	0.38
Influenza	0.40	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.23
Small Pox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis (inc. Polioencephalitis)	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Pneumonia	0.31	0.61	0.65	0.63	0.61
Notifications (Corrected)					
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Paratyphoid Fever	0.28	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01
Meningococcal Infection	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03
Scarlet Fever	1.20	1.11	1.20	1.20	1.10
Whooping Cough	2.97	3.87	3.62	4.00	3.11
Diphtheria	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01
Erysipelas	0.06	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.15
Small Pox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	20.65	14.07	13.93	14.82	14.64
Pneumonia	0.76	0.99	1.04	0.96	0.72
Acute Poliomyelitis (inc. Polioencephalitis)					
Paralytic	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Non-Paralytic	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02
Food Poisoning	0.00	0.13	0.15	0.08	0.23
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.					
Deaths:					
All causes under 1 year of age	18.5	29.6	33.9	27.6	26.4
Enteritis & Diarrhoea under two years of age	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.7
Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.					
Notifications:					
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	1.81	10.66	13.77	8.08	14.90

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES & MORTALITY - 1951.

Age per- iods	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-								
1-					1			
5-								
15-	1	3		1		1		
25-	4	1		1		1		1
35-	2				2	1		
45-	2		2		5	1		
55-		1			3			
Over 65	1				1			
Totals	10	5	2	2	12	4		1

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES - 1951.

Analysis of notified cases and deaths according to age groups.

		0 -	1 -	3 -	5 -	10 -	15 -	25 -	45 -	65 -	Totals.
Diphtheria	Cases										-
	Deaths										-
Scarlet Fever	Cases	-	3	9	27	1	3				43
	Deaths										-
Pneumonia	Cases	3	3	1	2			2	9	7	27
	Deaths		1						6	10	17
Puerperal Pyrexia	Cases							1			1
	Deaths										-
Cerebro-spinal Fever	Cases						1				1
	Deaths										-
Paratyphoid	Cases	1	1		3	1	1	3			10
	Deaths										-
Whooping Cough	Cases	5	31	35	32	2		1			105
	Deaths		1								1
Measles	Cases	21	202	266	223	9	4	4			729
	Deaths										-
Poliomyelitis	Cases				1		1				2
	Deaths										-
Polio-encephalitis	Cases										-
	Deaths										-
Dysentery	Cases										-
	Deaths										-
Erysipelas	Cases							2			2
	Deaths										-

