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BOROUGH OF LOUGHBOROUGH.

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE WORK OF THE
HEALTH DEPARTMENT
FOR THE
YEAR
1953

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

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HEALTH COMMITTEE.

(May 1953)

Chairman:	Alderman A.Perkins
Vice-Chairman:	Councillor R.Duxbury.
Alderman D.Smalley	Councillor G.Moss
Councillor L.W.Hull	Councillor A.B.Shorney
Councillor C.Liddle	Councillor Mrs.E.Price
Councillor R.A.Muddimer	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 and Other Foods.
K.W.Brewin	Chief Clerk
Mrs.J.Ward	Senior Clerk
Miss T.S.Godfrey	Clerk

EMPLOYED BY LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Nurse K.F.Boon	S.R.N.,S.C.M.,Health Visitor's Cert. Certificate of T.A.
Nurse J.Daniels	S.R.N.,S.C.M.,Health Visitor's Cert.
Nurse E.M.Foxley	" " " " "
Nurse E.M.Pearce	" " " " "
Nurse W.Hunt	S.C.M., Municipal Midwife
Nurse H.Gessner	S.C.M., Municipal Midwife
Nurse M.Yarnell (Resigned November)	S.R.N.,S.C.M.,Municipal Midwife

ANNUAL REPORT - 1953.

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

Your Worship, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit herewith my 17th Annual Report on the Health of your Borough.

As in previous years, the Report includes information on the services now administered by the County Council under Part III of the National Health Services Act 1946.

Details will be found in the body of the Report and in the Statistical Tables of the various activities of the 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 36.69 compared with 26.8 for England & Wales. The actual number of deaths was 20, and of these 13 were under the age of one month. Examination of the causes of death shews that 13 were due to factors operating before birth. In eleven cases death was due to prematurity, which is now the commonest single cause of infant mortality in the first month of life. The increase is of course a relative one, due to the reduction of mortality from other causes. The causes of prematurity are varied, and in about half the cases a reason cannot be given. Much research is being devoted to the problem, which, in these days of low birth rates, is a particularly important one.

Notwithstanding this number of deaths due to prematurity, approximately two out of three premature infants born in the district were surviving at the end of the first month.

There was a sharp epidemic of measles in the early part of the year, the peak being at the end of January and beginning of February. By the middle of March the number of cases subsided rapidly and only scattered cases occurred thereafter.

Whooping Cough notifications were higher than in the previous year, but the incidence of this disease at no time suggested an epidemic. The cases were scattered throughout the year. This has become a feature of the disease in Loughborough during the past five years, and though proof is lacking, it may well be associated with the now general prophylactic use of whooping cough vaccine.

Scarlet Fever notifications were also higher than in the previous year, but the cases were sporadic and mostly of an extremely mild type. Scarlet fever, however, is only one manifestation of the activities of the causative organism, the ubiquitous Haemolytic Streptococcus, which is also responsible for many cases of "ordinary" tonsillitis and septic conditions. It is frequently found that sore throats have occurred in one or more members of a household in which a case of scarlet fever has been diagnosed. The practical aspect of this is to treat all sore throats as potential spreaders of disease by isolation and medical supervision. Hospital isolation of Scarlet Fever nowadays is only recommended for the treatment of the more serious cases, or when reasonable home isolation is impossible. The length of the isolation period is dependent on the progress of the individual case, and in some cases may not be needed for more than a few days.

No case of Diphtheria occurred during the year, once more demonstrating the value of immunisation.

There were three cases of Poliomyelitis, all of the paralytic type. There was no traceable connection between them. Two patients made a good recovery, but one death (the first in Loughborough) occurred. Emphasis has once more been given, if such were needed, to the advice about washing the hands after the use of the toilet. Recent investigations have shewn that the virus of poliomyelitis may be excreted from the bowel in contacts and cases for several weeks both before and after the occurrence of a case, and that the disease can be spread in the same way as other bowel diseases, as well as by droplet infection.

A commencement was made towards the end of the year on the task of abolishing some of the unfit housing in Loughborough. Twentyfour houses were represented as unfit for habitation, and the Housing Committee agreed to rehouse the occupants when the time for demolition arrived. This is only a small beginning to what it is hoped will be the early and total clearance of all unfit properties in the Borough. In this connection the final form of the Housing Repairs and Rents Bill is awaited with interest.

In addition to the properties above-mentioned, steps have been taken as opportunity arose to obtain voluntary closure of a number of individual unfit houses.

During the year notification was received that it was proposed to make an Order, for the area which includes Loughborough, prohibiting the sale of all milk which does not conform to the Special Designations, i.e. Tuberculin Tested and Heat Treated. The bulk of the milk sold in Loughborough is already in one or other of these grades, and this Order will eliminate the ungraded (and undesirable) remainder.

I referred last year to the urgent need for the reconstruction of the Sewage Disposal Plant. It is pleasing to report that Ministerial consent has been received and the work is going ahead.

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 - 1953

Area	9211 acres
Resident Population (estimated)	35740
Population according to Census of 1951	34731
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books	10834
Rateable Value (December 1953)	£232607
Sum represented by 1d. Rate	£969

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Live Births: Legitimate	524	272	252
Illegitimate	21	12	9
Still Births:	19	10	9
Deaths:	383	219	164
	<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Rate per 1000</u>	
		<u>Total Births.</u>	
Deaths from Puerperal Causes:			
Puerperal Sepsis	1	1.77	
Other Puerperal Causes	-	-	
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year:			
All Infants per 1000 live births			36.69
Legitimate Infants per 1000			36.26
legitimate live births			
Illegitimate Infants per 1000			47.62
illegitimate live births			
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)			75
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 272 Female 252	Male 12 Female 9
Still Births	Male 10 Female 8	Male - Female 1
% Still Births of total	3.19	4.54

Live Birth Rate per 1000 of estimated population	15.25
Still Birth Rate per 1000 of estimated population	0.53

INFANT MORTALITY.

The number of deaths of infants under the age of one year was 20 - 11 males and 9 females. This is 4 more than the previous year and 5 more than the average for the past 5 years, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 36.69. The rate for England and Wales was 26.8.

Infant Mortality for past 5 years.

1949	28.5
1950	26.5
1951	18.5
1952	30.1
1953	36.9

Infant Deaths - 1953.

Congenital Defects	2
Prematurity	11
Pneumonia	3
Haemorrhagic Disease	1
Other	3
	<u>20</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 20 infant deaths, 13 were under the age of 1 month, giving a rate of 23.86. Prematurity and congenital causes accounted for 11 of the neo-natal deaths.

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE.

	<u>1952.</u>	<u>1953.</u>
Number of births notified	713	708
Number of births to Loughborough residents	550	564
<u>Work of Municipal Midwives.</u>		
Number of cases delivered - Midwifery	85	120
Maternity	88	68
	<u>173</u>	<u>188</u>

In addition 24 cases were taken over on early discharge from maternity hospitals and 3 cases were attended for a miscarriage.

Number of visits	- Ante-natal	1898	1567
	Puerperium	3278	3525
	Post-natal	11	-
		<u>5187</u>	<u>5092</u>

Three sets of apparatus are kept for the administration of gas and air analgesia in childbirth.

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 conduct the delivery) to examine their patients.

<u>Ante-Natal Clinic (Cont.)</u>	<u>1952.</u>	<u>1953.</u>
Number of women attending for the first time	85	99
Total attendances	332	353
Post-natal examinations	1	1
Cases referred to Dental Clinic	2	1

53% of cases attended by the Municipal Midwives were supervised at the ante-natal clinic.

CHILD WELFARE.

The Borough has three Welfare Centres. The largest at Lemyngton Street serves the main area of the town, the one at Shelthorpe serves in particular the Shelthorpe Estate, though there is no restriction on attendance at either centre, and a mother is free to choose which she prefers. 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 Lemyngton Street on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons, and at Shelthorpe on Monday and Wednesday afternoons.

Attendances at Welfare Centres.

Children under 1 year of age attending for first time	411
Attendances of children:	
(a) under 1 year of age	7761
(b) over 1 year but under 2 years	2971
(c) over 2 years but under 5 years	3414
Total attendances	<u>14146</u>

First attendances under 1 year represent 75.4% of the corrected number of live births.

Dental Treatment of Mothers & Children.

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

From the ante-natal clinic, patients are referred for dental treatment to the School Clinic, unless they wish to make arrangements with a private dentist.

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	312
Needing treatment	1	215
Treated	1	215
Made dentally fit	1	215
(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:		
Extractions	2	267
Anaesthetics - local	1	93
general	-	16
Fillings	8	75
Scalings or gum treatment	-	2
Silver nitrate	-	261
Dressings	-	106
Dentures provided - complete	-	-
part	-	-
Regulation plate provided	-	1

<u>Attendances at Minor Ailments Clinic, etc.</u>	<u>1952.</u>	<u>1953</u>
Number of children referred to Clinic	17	17
Total Attendances	106	107
Children referred to Eye Clinic	25	36
Children for whom spectacles were prescribed	18	18

Home Visits by Health Visitors.

First visits to children under 1 year	656
Subsequent visits to children under 1 year	4999
" " " " aged 1 year	3181
" " " " aged 2 to 4 years	5223
Visits re still births	5
" re illegitimate children	122
" re premature infants	227
First visits to ante-natal cases	276
Subsequent visits to ante-natal cases	400
Visits to post-natal cases	28
" re admissions to maternity hospitals	169
" re admission to chronic sick hospitals	80
" re immunisation against diphtheria	254
" re vaccination against smallpox	18
" to tuberculous patients	380
Miscellaneous visits	76
Total visits	<u>16094</u>

Day Nursery.

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.

Illegitimate Children.

Information on illegitimate births is exchanged with other welfare authorities, and cases requiring assistance, e.g. in connection with adoptions, are referred to the Leicester Diocesan Moral Welfare Association.

Premature Infants.

A record is kept 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>1952.</u>	<u>1953.</u>
Number of notifications	31	31
Number surviving at end of one month	26	21

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 necessary.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

(See also Table at end of Report)

Diphtheria. No cases.

Cerebro-spinal Fever. Only one case of this disease occurred.

Scarlet Fever. 33 cases of this disease were notified. In one case the diagnosis was not confirmed. 11 cases were removed to isolation hospital. There were no deaths and the disease was of a mild type.

Poliomyelitis. 3 cases of paralytic poliomyelitis were notified during the year. There was one death.

Whooping Cough. 63 notifications were received.

Measles. 522 notifications were received.

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

Diphtheria Immunisation. 1952. 1953.

Number of children immunised:-

0 - 5 years	428	369
5 - 15 years	5	8
	<u>433</u>	<u>377</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 411 children were so treated during the year.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

DRAINAGE AND SANITATION

During the year under review 12 pail closets and 2 privies were converted to the water carriage system at Hathern, leaving 97 pail closets and 15 privies in use. Of these 4 privies and 24 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, 1953.

(1) Privy Middens 15. (2) Pail closets 97. (3) Water
Closets 14,735.

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.

30 routine samples of water for bacteriological examination were taken during the year. 26 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 0.51 miles of new mains on the Ashby Road Housing Estate were laid. A scheme is in preparation for an additional service reservoir at Nanpantan Waterworks.

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Persons</u>
Total number in Borough	10,834	35,740
Number supplied from Main :-		
(1) Direct	10,746	35,453
(2) To outside standpipes	42	137
Number supplied from wells	46	150
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	10,834	35,740
	<hr/>	<hr/>

(b) Well Supplies

4 wells have been closed and 4 houses provided with a piped mains supply in substitution. 2 samples of well water were submitted for Bacteriological examination and were reported upon as satisfactory. The number of houses relying on well supplies is 46.

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 21 private houses and 3 Council houses, 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

<u>Number of</u>	<u>(a)Houses</u>	<u>(b)Visits</u>	<u>(c)Treatments</u>
Council Houses	3	9	9
Private Houses	21	63	63

29 lots of bedding were destroyed and 80 rooms were disinfected after the occurrence of infectious disease.

MILK

REGISTRATION AND LICENSING

DAIRIES (other than Dairy Farms) & DISTRIBUTORS		DEALERS LICENCES				
	REGIST-RATIONS	TUBER-CULIN TESTED	PAST-EURISED	STERIL-ISED	ACCRED-ITED	SUPPLE-MENTARY
No. on REGISTER at 31.12.52	23	13	18	6	2	3
No. on REGISTER at 31.12.53	18	24	27	9	5	3

MILK SAMPLING

74 Samples of milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory and the results of the examinations show that a high degree of bacterial cleanliness is maintained.

Classification		No: of Samples	Satis- factory	Not satis- factory	Samples taken by County Council Inspectors	
					Satis	Not Satis.
Designation	Tuberculin Tested.	35	30	5	-	1
	Accredited	1	1	-	-	-
	Pasteurised	30	30	-	81	2
Ordinary		3	3	-	2	-
Sterilised		5	5	-	-	-

COMPARISON

<u>YEAR</u>	No: of samples taken	Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory	% Satis- factory
1953	74	69	5	93.2
1952	80	75	5	93.7
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

BIOLOGICAL MILK SAMPLING

32 samples of bulk milk from local milk producers were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination as to the presence of Myco.Tuberculosis and Brucella Abortus.

Milk supplies revealing evidence of these organisms are capable of causing human infection with Tuberculosis and Undulant or Glandular Fever respectively. Only one sample revealed evidence of infection with Myco.Bacterium Tuberculosis and the offending cow was slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order, 1938. Four samples however, revealed infection with Brucella Abortus but fortunately, in each case, the milk affected was being consigned to dairies for pasteurisation treatment, therefore it was not necessary to serve "stoppage notices" as provided for by Statute. Adverse reports on "follow-up" individual cow samples are transmitted to the Milk Producer who is advised to seek Veterinary assistance as the loss of animals and their offspring is a serious matter in farming husbandry.

There exists a close liaison and co-operation between the Director of the Public Health Laboratory, the County and District Health Departments and the farmers, directed towards maintaining a clean bill of milk and animal health in Loughborough and 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
128

(b) Results of Ice-cream testing

					Manufactured in <u>Loughborough</u>	Manufactured outside <u>Loughborough</u>
No: of samples reaching Grade 1					3	16
" " " " " 2					2	2
" " " " " 3					-	1
" " " " " 4					-	-
					<u>5</u>	<u>19</u>

207 visits to manufacturing premises and inspections of mobile ice cream vans were made to ensure that precautions against contamination were observed, the efficient

sanitising of scoops and servers and the provision of soap and clean towels for hand washing.

Compositional Analysis

16 samples of ice-cream submitted for analysis were reported as Genuine. The fat contents ranged between 6.5% and 14.5%. The Food Standards (Ice Cream) (Amendment) Order, 1952, stipulates (inter alia) a minimum of 5% fat. (Figures supplied by the Chief Inspector (Public Control Department) County of Leicester).

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, and which is disposed of by burial on Controlled Refuse Tip :-

<u>COMMODITY</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	
	lbs.	ozs.
Meat	954	4
Tinned Meat	2850	2
Fish	210	3
Tinned Fish	438	1
Fruit	55	14
Tinned Fruit	2314	1
Bottled Fruit	70	
Vegetables	87	13
Tinned vegetables	1851	7
Jam	4	9
Marmalade	12	
Mincemeat	51	14
Cheese	154	1
Soup	79	8
Spaghetti	22	
Oats	43	
Roast Nut Butter	6	14
Semolina	37	12
Suet		8
Meat Paste	2	
Pickles	1	
Cake	31	4
Ovaltine	4	
Stuffing	33	4
Macaroni	43	
Frozen Eggs	28	
Puddings	3	8
Cheese and Biscuits	5	
Pearl Barley	45	
Ground Almonds	28	
Cream	32	12
Milk	225	11
Skimmed Milk Butter	1	6
TOTAL =		9727 12

(b) Byelaws and Food Premises

The problems associated with the production, handling and distribution of clean safe food have continued to receive the attention of your officers. It would be desirable for all proposed alterations to premises used in connection with the preparation and sale of food to be brought to the notice of your Inspectors before the alterations are carried out. This would enable them to give advice on lay-out etc., and in relation to food byelaws, thus avoiding irritating omissions in construction and the alteration of plans when the work is already completed or in an advanced stage. That this knowledge has to be gained in the course of routine work and conversations on the district is, in the opinion of the Department, a point in favour of a wider application of the registration provisions provided for in Section 14 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938.

Health Education plays a vitally important part in the long-term policy of the Department and food handlers are made aware of the dangers which exist and the various ways in which these dangers can be avoided. A large measure of success in this field of education adopted by your Officers is the re-telling of reported cases of Food Poisoning. The interest of the listener has been gained by presenting the facts in the manner of a detective yarn showing the investigation and detection of the source of infection or contamination of a particular food.

The following classified food trades are under close surveillance by your Sanitary Staff, and the inspections of them are shown under Visits and Inspections :-

Cafes and Restaurant Kitchens	32
Factory Canteens	23
Grocers shops	170
Butchers shops and making up rooms	49
Sweets and confectionery shops	79
Fried fish shops	15
Fishmongers	7
Greengrocery shops	87
Bakehouses	10
Manufacturers of Ice cream	3

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

Food kitchens redecorated	8
Butchers shops redecorated and tiled	2
Fried fish shop redecorated	1
Food factory redecorated	1
Fish display cabinet provided	1
Sanitary accommodation provided	1
Crisp factory lay-out reorganised	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 73.

In addition to these examinations, 45 inspections of Meat Stalls and 376 visits to Butchers shops were carried out.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

Number of pigs killed	73
Number inspected	73
Number condemned	Nil.

(d) Knacker's Yard

The Licenced Knacker's Yard continued during the year and conditions were found to be satisfactory. 14 visits were made.

REGULATED PREMISES

(a) Offensive Trades

There are two premises on the register comprising two rag and bone dealers. 26 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.

29 persons were granted Licences to station Caravans on approved sites. 191 visits 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.

5 applications have been received during the year for Licences to keep a Pet Shop at specified premises, under the above Act which regulates the sale of, and conditions under which, Pet Animals are kept for sale. Annual Licences were granted in each case and 4 inspections have been made during the year to the licensed premises, where no infringements were found.

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

There are five premises registered under the Act, being premises where filling materials to which the Act applies are used in any form of upholstering, 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.

2 samples (1 coir fibre and 1 rag flock) were submitted for examination and were reported upon as coming within the prescribed regulations. 15 inspections of premises were made.

HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

(a) 442 Informal or Intimation Notices were served during the year in respect of items of disrepair to property and are indicated under that part of the Report headed "Nuisances Abated and Defects Remedied". As a result of follow-up procedure involving interviews with Owners, Agents and Builders the requirements of these Notices were complied with within the time limits given although 8 Statutory Notices were served under the Housing Act, 1936, and 7 Abatement Notices under the Public Health Act, 1936.

(b) Statistics

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (Under Public Health or Housing Acts) .658

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 1745

(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 & 1932 .32

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .64

(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .32

(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. 650

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 ..479

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 ..16

(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-

(a) by Owners ..7

(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners ..9

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :-

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ..7

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

(a) by Owners ..5

(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners ..2

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

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

(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 1

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

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

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

137 Block Surveys involving 1018 individual properties including 115 investigations of rats and mice infestations on complaint and necessitating 1502 visits and re-inspections were made by the Assistant Rodent Officer and 305 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	575
" " poison baits laid	1302
" " " taken	840
" " bodies recovered: RATS	60
" " " MICE	10
Estimated number killed: RATS	1290
" " " MICE	1230
Number of holes gassed	160

Premises Treated

Dwellinghouses	17
Kitchens, Canteens & Bakeries	17
Factories and Business Premises	33
Shops	5
Cafes and Restaurants	1
Allotments	7
Piggeries and Stables	9
Corporation Properties	13

(c) Sewer Treatments

In January and July the 11th and 12th maintenance treatments of the Public Sewers against rat infestation were carried out. The combined treatments involved the prebaiting of 110 manholes.

SHOPS ACTS

There was one contravention discovered during the 126 visits of inspection made during the year.

FACTORIES

There are 214 premises on the Register and during the year 125 inspections made in accordance with the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937, and as indicated below, 7 contraventions were remedied.

Outworkers rooms were inspected involving 9 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 the 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..	113	7	NIL
Factories without mechanical power..	12	NIL	NIL
Other premises under the Act (including works of building & engineering constructions but not including outworkers premises) ..	NIL	NIL	NIL
TOTAL	125	7	NIL

2. Defects Found

PARTICULARS (1)	NUMBER OF DEFECTS			
	FOUND (2)	REMEDIED (3)	REFERRED TO H.M. INSPECTOR (4)	PROSE- CUTIONS (5)
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	NIL
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	NIL
Sanitary Conveniences:-				
(a) insufficient	-	-	-	NIL
(b) unsuitable or defective	7	7	-	NIL
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	NIL
Other offences	-	-	-	NIL
TOTAL	7	7	-	NIL

3. Outwork

Nature of work (1)	Outworkers in August list (2)	Defaults in sending list (3)	Instances of work in un-wholesome premises (4)	Notices served (5)	Prosecutions (6)
Making wearing apparel	64	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

<u>General</u>	Houses - Public Health Acts	576
	Housing Acts	82
	Infectious Diseases	31
	Complaints investigated	536
	Drainage inspections and tests	934
	Tents, vans and sheds	191
	Stables and Piggeries	6
	Rats and mice infestation	305
	Factories with power	113
	Factories without power	12
	Outworkers rooms	9
	Bakehouses	63
	Shops Acts	126
	Knackers Yard	14
	Interviews with owners	1695
	Verminous premises	46
	Smoke observations	86
	Offensive trades	26
	Revisits to work on property under notice	3180
	Visits to work in progress	1784
	Visits to controlled tips and cleansing	470
	Surveys and inspections of dustbins	806
	Miscellaneous visits	614
<u>Meat & Foods</u>	Slaughterhouses	262
	Butchers shops	220
	Fishmongers and Poulterers and other Food shops	251
	Fried Fish shops	125
	Dairies and Milk Shops	97
	Ice cream premises	215
	Restaurant and dining rooms	269
	Other food premises	336
	Public markets and food stalls, mobile stalls	421
	Milk Samples (Bacteriological)	79
	Milk Samples (Biological)	32
	Ice Cream samples taken	18
	Water Samples (Bacteriological)	6

Total visits and inspections 14036

NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLETED

	Outstanding 1.1.53	Served 1953	Completed 1953	Outstanding 31.12.53
<u>Public Health Acts</u>				
Informal	14	442	428	28
Formal	NIL	7	7	NIL
<u>Housing Acts</u>				
Informal	9	2	11	NIL
Formal	7	8	15	NIL
<u>Factories Act</u>				
Informal	NIL	7	6	1
<u>Shops Acts</u>				
Informal	NIL	1	NIL	1
<u>Food and Drugs Act</u>				
Informal	NIL	3	1	2
<u>Prevention of Damage by Pests Act.</u>				
Formal	NIL	-	-	NIL

NUISANCES ABATED AND DEFECTS REMEDIED

<u>Houses</u>		
	Chimneys and stacks repaired	26
	Coppers provided or repaired	5
	Ceiling plaster repaired	16
	Dampness abated	5
	Doors repaired or renewed	14
	Eavesguttering repaired or renewed	48
	Fireplaces repaired or renewed	12
	Floors repaired or renewed	8
	Roofs repaired	77
	Rainwater pipes repaired	28
	Sinks provided and repaired	13
	Sashcords provided	16
	Stairs repaired	2
	External walls repointed	37
	Wall plaster repaired	30
	Windows repaired or renewed	18
	Water supplies provided	3
	Yards and passages paved	3
	Wells closed	4
	Damp course inserted in house wall	2
	Waste pipes repaired or renewed	4
	Cistern cleaned	1
	Chimney extended	1
<u>Drainage</u>		
	Drains cleared of obstructions	182
	Drains repaired or reconstructed	47
	Inspection chambers provided	2
	Drains connected to sewers	3
<u>Waterclosets etc.</u>		
	New waterclosets provided	13
	Water closet compartments repaired	27
	Watercloset pedestals provided	24
	Watercloset cisterns provided or repaired	19
	Pail closets abolished and converted to waterclosets	12
	Privies abolished and converted to waterclosets	2

<u>General</u>	Verminous premises disinfested	24
	Beds destroyed	33
	Rooms disinfested after infectious disease	23
	Offensive accumulations removed	4
	Cellars cleared after flooding	1
	Pail closets renewed	1

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, 1954:-

Dustbins	12,156
Ashpits and privy middens	15
Pail closets	97
Cesspools	8

(a) Refuse collection and disposal

The collection of House and Trade Refuse is undertaken by direct labour and mechanical transport operating on the "district relay" system in four districts. Apart from two occasions during the year due to a high incidence of sickness and the annual holidays, the frequency of refuse collection was maintained at 8-9 day intervals.

Since July, 1950, when the Municipal Bin Scheme came into operation one third of the house and trade premises in the town have been provided with new replacement dustbins.

The decision of the Council to inaugurate the scheme has obviated the necessity for protracted inspection, reinspection and service of Notices in respect of defective dustbins and thereby enabled your qualified Sanitary Inspection Staff to be engaged on Public Health work of a comparatively more important nature.

Receipts for the collection of Trade Refuse from shop and trade premises amounted to £197. 5. 6. for the year ending 31st. March, 1954, as compared with £152. 10. 0. for the year 1952/3.

The whole of the town's House and Trade Refuse continues to be disposed of by Controlled Tipping at Allsopps Lane. Levelling, trimming and consolidation of the refuse is performed by Angledozer and final soiling over by soil scarifier and scraping equipment.

Cleansing Statistics

	<u>LOADS</u>
Disposal of house and trade refuse	7466
Cesspools contents - to Public Sewers	80
Nightsoil	364
Privy contents	17
	<hr/>
TOTAL =	7927
	<hr/>

(b) Sale of Salvageable Materials

In comparison with the previous year (1952/53 - Gross Income £2878), 1953 showed considerable improvement in the income yield from the sales of all forms of Salvage. (1953/54 - Gross Income £4316. 11. 10d.) giving a nett income equivalent to the product of a rate of 2½d. in the pound. This takes into account the revived incentive bonus to your employees granted from the month of October.

Very early in the year your Committee were advised of the abandonment of the quota system of deliveries of Waste Paper to the Paper Mills and deliveries were resumed at an increased minimum rate of 50%. This resulted in the aforementioned Gross Income being considerably in excess of the Estimated Income for the year.

Towards the end of the year your Contractors agreed that the present Undertaking in respect of a minimum price per ton will continue to operate during the next financial year. This, together with the improved demand for Waste Paper Salvage, is most satisfactory.

Quantities and Values of Salvage to 31st. March, 1954.

Tons.	cwts.	qrs.		£:	S:	D:
415	19	-	Wastepaper	3200	4	5
147	3	-	Kitchenwaste	640	-	5
3	13	2	Rags	121	17	6
23	13	2	Scrap Iron	105	3	2
	17	-	Aluminium	72	5	-
	10	-	Tyres		10	-
			Miscellaneous	176	11	4
<hr/>				<hr/>		
591	16	-	TOTAL =	£4316	11	10
<hr/>				<hr/>		

Birth Rates, Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality, and
Case Rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the Year
1953. Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns.

	Lough- borough	England and Wales	160 County Boroughs & Great Towns including London.	160 smaller towns. (Resi- dent popu- lation 25,000 to 50,000 at 1951 Census)	London Admin. County
Rates per 1,000 Home Population.					
<u>Births:</u>					
Live Births	15.25	15.5	17.0	15.7	17.5
Still Births	0.53	0.35	0.43	0.34	0.38
<u>Deaths:</u>					
All causes	10.71	11.4	12.2	11.3	12.5
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.14	0.20	0.24	0.19	0.24
Influenza	0.08	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.15
Small Pox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis (inc. Polioencephalitis)	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Pneumonia	0.42	0.55	0.58	0.52	0.64
<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	0.04	0.03	0.03
Scarlet Fever	0.89	1.39	1.50	1.44	1.02
Whooping Cough	1.76	3.58	3.72	3.38	3.30
Diphtheria	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Erysipelas	0.03	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.12
Small Pox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	14.61	12.36	11.27	12.32	8.09
Pneumonia	0.42	0.84	0.92	0.76	0.73
Acute Poliomyelitis (inc. Polioencephalitis)					
Paralytic	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07
Non-Paralytic	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03
Food Poisoning	0.00	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.38
Rates per 1,000 Live Births					
<u>Deaths:</u>					
All causes under 1 year of age.	36.7	26.8	30.8	24.3	24.8
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1.8	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.1
Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.					
Still Births	33.7	22.4	24.8	21.4	21.0
<u>Notifications:</u>					
Puerperal Pyrexia	0.00	18.23	24.33	12.46	28.61

Causes of Death - 1953.

<u>Classification.</u>		<u>No. of deaths.</u>
1. Respiratory Tuberculosis		5
2. Other Tuberculosis		-
3. Syphilitic Disease		1
4. Diphtheria		-
5. Whooping Cough		-
6. Meningococcal Infections		-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis		1
8. Measles		-
9. Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases		-
10. Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	11	
11. Lung & Bronchus	16	
12. Breast	3	
13. Uterus	3	
14. Other sites	41	
15. Leukaemia	<u>1</u>	75
16. Diabetes		2
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System		62
18. Coronary Disease, Angina		40
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease		7
20. Other Heart Disease		63
21. Other Circulatory Disease		22
22. Influenza		3
23. Pneumonia		15
24. Bronchitis		15
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System		2
26. Ulcer of Stomach & Duodenum		2
27. Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea		1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis		3
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate		4
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion		1
31. Congenital Malformations		4
32. Other Diseases		43
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents		3
34. All other Accidents		7
35. Suicide		2
36. Homicide & Operations of War		-
Total		<u>383</u>

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY - 1953.

Age per- iods	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-								
1-	1		1	1				
5-	2	2	1	1				
15-	4	1	2	1	1			
25-	5	1	1	-				
35-	1	2						
45-	1	1			1			
55-	2	1	1		2			
Over 65			1	1		1		
Totals	16	8	7	4	4	1	-	-

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES - 1953.

Analysis of notified cases and deaths according to age groups.

			0-	1-	3-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65-	Totals.
Diphtheria	Cases											1
	Deaths											1
Scarlet Fever	Cases		-	1	4	25	1	1	-	-	-	32
	Deaths											-
Pneumonia	Cases		1						3	5	6	15
	Deaths		1						1	3	1	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	Cases											1
	Deaths											1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	Cases							1				1
	Deaths											-
Paratyphoid	Cases											1
	Deaths											1
Whooping Cough	Cases		3	9	22	26	2		1			63
	Deaths											-
Measles	Cases		16	124	152	213	11	2	4			522
	Deaths											-
Polio-myelitis and Encephalitis	Para-lytic	Cases			1	1		1				3
		Deaths						1				1
	Non-para-lytic	Cases										1
		Deaths										1
Dysentery	Cases											1
	Deaths											1
Erysipelas	Cases								1			1
	Deaths											-

