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Contributors

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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF BASFORD.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR 1925.

— BY —

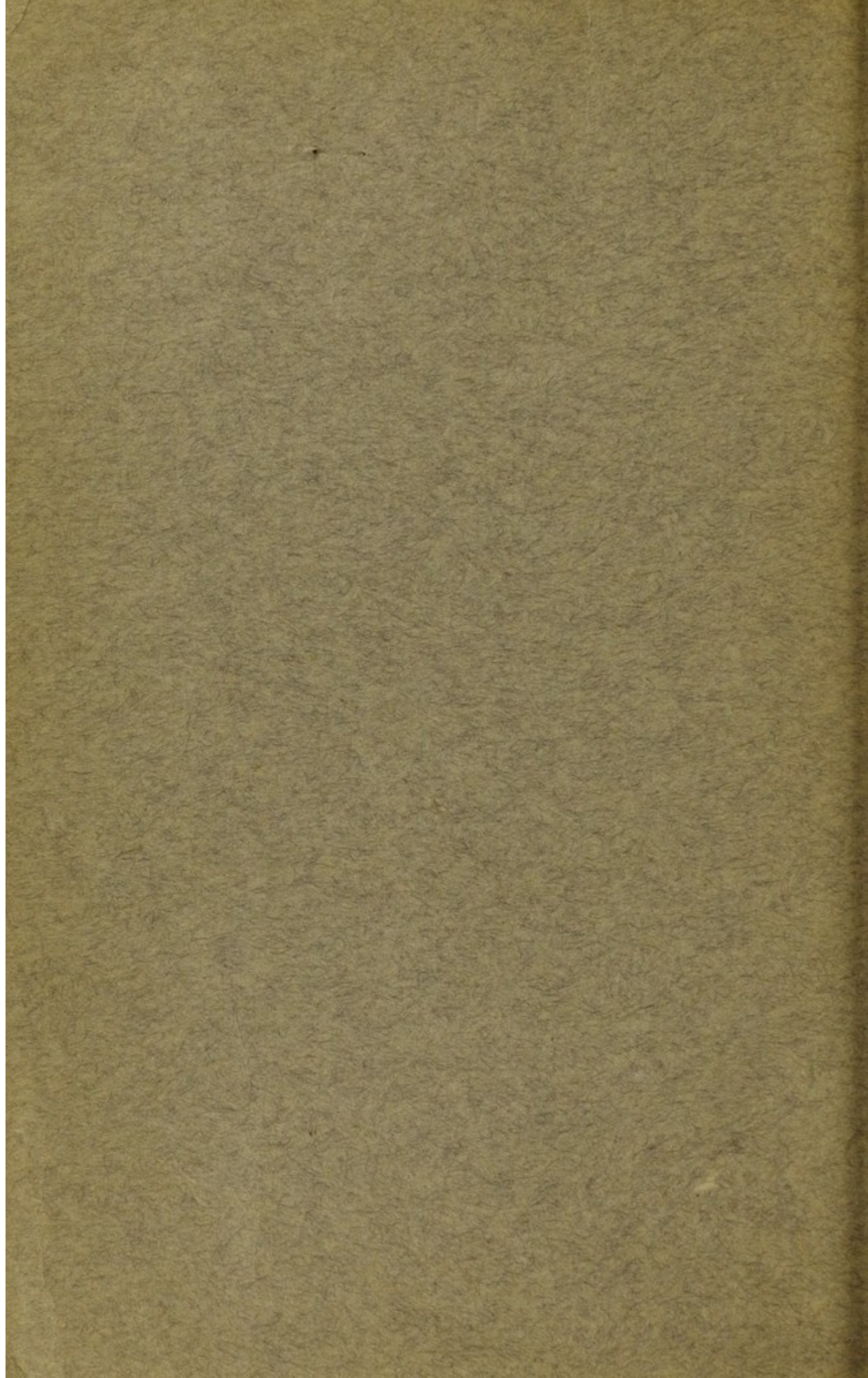
W. H. PARKINSON, M.D., D.P.H.

ETC.,

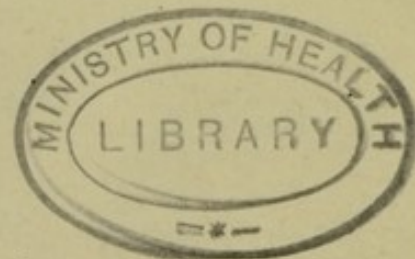
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

NOTTINGHAM :

Herbert Jones, Printer, Pearson's Buildings, Angel Row.



RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF BASFORD.



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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BASFORD.

Chairman - Wm. B. HANSON, Esq., J.P
(Appointed 1912)

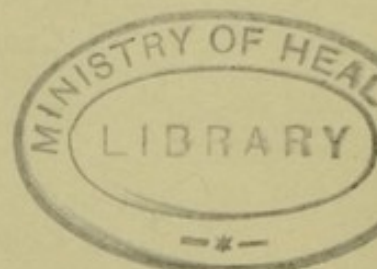
Vice-Chairman - - - J. G. SHORT.
(Appointed 1925)

Parishes.	District Councillors.	Parishes.	District Councillors.
Annesley & Felley	*Mr. E. Greenhalgh (1)	*Greasley ...	Mr. W. Birkin (15)
Awsworth ...	Mr. J. H. Hunt (21)	Kimberley ...	Mr. W. Lilley (5)
Barton ...	Rev. H. A. Meaden (5)	Lambley ...	Rev. H. W. Pearson (10)
Bestwood Park	Mr. R. H. F. Hepplewhite (6)	Lynby ...	Mr. H. Machin (15)
Bilborough ...	Mr. W. Moore (7)	Newstead ...	Mr. J. B. Smith (39)
Bradmore ...	Mr. J. Attewell (5)	Nuthall ...	Mr. W. B. Hanson (29)
Brinsley ...	Mr. J. T. Walters (4)	Papplewick ...	Mr. A. F. Houfton (4)
Bunny ...	Mr. C. F. Hutchinson (6)	Ruddington ...	Mr. E. Scarrott (13)
Burton Joyce ...	Mr. J. G. Short (15)	Selston ...	Mr. V. Coleman (5)
Calverton ...	Mr. C. E. Collyer (12)	„	Mr. J. H. Hankin (7)
Clifton ...	Mr. W. Rigley (11)	*Shipley ...	Mr. P. Walker (34)
Codnor Park ...	Mr. F. I. Smedley (11)	Stoke Bardolph	Mr. E. J. Cope (7)
Colwick ...	Mr. W. Breward (6)	Strelley ...	Mr. J. V. Edge (1)
Cossall ...	Lieut.-Col. A. Hewlett (18)	Thrumpton ...	Mr. W. Elliott (16)
Gamston ...	Mr. W. E. Middleton (2)	Trowell ...	Mr. J. M. Towson (22)
Gedling ...	Mr. H. Taylor (31)	Wilford (South) ...	Mr. E. Cope (1)
Gotham ...	Mr. H. Tomlinson (10)	Wollaton ...	Mr. A. Hodgkinson (7)
		Woodborough ...	Mr. H. Bish (15)

* Obit.

The numbers in parenthesis after each name represent the number of years' service.

ANNUAL REPORT.



TO THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BASFORD.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

The passage of another year imposes upon me, as your Medical Officer of Health the statutory obligation of preparing for your consideration my Annual Report upon the Health, Sanitary Condition and Vital Statistics of your District. This duty I have now fulfilled and accordingly, I now have the pleasure to present the Report which relates to the calendar year 1925—the eighth of my series.

With the object of securing some uniformity in the arrangement of annual reports from various districts, the Ministry of Health have for a number of years issued a circular to Medical Officers of Health to guide them in their preparation. That recently issued (No. 648) bears the date 10th December, 1925, and provides that this present report shall be a "Survey Report"; that is to say, that it shall contain fuller information than the preceding "Ordinary Reports," and shall outline the measure of progress that has been made within the area during the preceding five years as regards matters affecting Public Health, in addition to the information which forms part of the ordinary reports.

An attempt to carry out this instruction has therefore been made, and, as usual, Vital Statistics have been given separately for the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire parishes in order to fulfil the requirements of the respective County Councils.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area: 65,437 acres. (Notts. 61,868, Derbys. 3,569.)

Population.

Census 1911—Notts.	...	...	...	...	...	41,969
Derbys.	...	...	...	...	...	1,450
Total	...	...	...	...	...	43,419
Census, 1921—Notts.	...	...	...	...	...	43,361
* Derbys.	...	...	...	...	...	1,481
Total	...	...	...	...	...	44,842
Estimated by Registrar-General for 1925—Notts.	...	...	...	...	...	44,700
Derbys.	...	...	...	...	...	1,618
						46,318

Number of persons per house, 4.48.

Number of persons per acre: 0.7.

		1921	1925
Number of Inhabited Houses—Notts.	...	9,634	10,473
Derbys.	...	304	376
		9,938	10,849

Number of families or separate occupiers, 1921—Notts. ... 9,826
Derbys.

Rateable Value—Notts.	...	...	...	...	...	£289,718
Derbys.	...	...	...	...	...	£25,567
Total	...	...	...	...	...	£315,285

Product of Penny Rate (March, 1926)—Notts.	...	...	...	...	...	£1,012
Derbys.	...	...	...	...	...	£103
Total	...	...	...	...	...	£1,115

Physical Features and General Character of the Area.

The greater part of the surface of the District is occupied by the new red sandstone formation or Trias, the two divisions of which—the Keuper and the Bunter—form broad bands several

miles wide. Along the western border of the Bunter beds, the Permian rocks occupy a narrow area. These in turn, are followed by a patch of coal measures, the latter being an easterly extension of the Derbyshire coalfield.

There are also the drift deposits and alluvium of the river valleys, where the surface is flat. The rest of the District is gently undulating, the highest point being not more than 500 feet above sea level. It is watered by many small brooks, some of which receive sewage from the smaller hamlets near which they flow, but there is no longer any gross pollution of the streams of the District from this particular cause.

Although on the whole this District is essentially rural in character, the density of population being less than 1 person per acre, in certain parts, conditions approach very closely to those of an urban community. South Wilford, Gedling, Burton Joyce, and to a lesser degree, Lynby, are developing as residential areas, whilst the following parishes have been increasing rapidly on account of the needs of housing employees of various industrial concerns which have either started new factories or increased the scope and size of existing ones:—Codnor Park, Colwick, Greasley, Kimberley, Newstead and Ruddington. In Ruddington the development is due in part to this cause, and also to its rise in favour as a residential suburb of Nottingham. The most densely populated parishes are Awsworth and Kimberley, with 6.2 and 4.4 persons per acre, as compared with 0.7 for Basford as a whole and 1.2 for the whole County. This is due in each case, partly to the fact that the "town" itself is densely populated but also that the latter occupies an abnormally large proportion of the whole area of the parish, which in each case is quite small.

Social Conditions, Occupation of Inhabitants, etc.

A reference to the Registrar-General Census return for 1921 shows that of the total population, 14,703 males and 4,260 females were engaged in some form of occupation, and that 1,668 males and 12,441 females over 11 years were unoccupied.

Of this total of 18,963 employed persons, no less than 13,752—representing 72 per cent.—are engaged in seven principal groups of occupations as follows:—

Mining	...	...	...	...	6,687
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	1,980
Textile workers	...	...	...	...	1,429
Personal Service	...	...	...	...	1,191
Commercial and Financial	...	...	...	...	906
Metal Workers	...	...	...	...	884
Transport	...	...	...	...	675

As regards the chief parishes concerned in these occupations:

Coal Mining is carried on at Annesley, Awsworth, Bestwood Park, Brinsley, Codnor Park, Gedling, Greasley, Kimberley, Lynby, Newstead, Nuthall, Papplewick, Selston, Trowell, and Wollaton.

Gypsum Quarrying and Plaster Making at Barton, Gotham and Thrumpton.

Hosiery is made in Calverton, Colwick, Cossall, Kimberley and Ruddington.

Iron Works at Bestwood Park, Codnor Park, and Awsworth.

In addition to the above, Colwick is now an important centre for the manufacture of machinery, concrete, furniture, sugar, lace and coal products. In Greasley there are brickyards, wire works and a leather works. Selston has a Tar Distillery, a brickyard and pipe works, and at South Wilford there is a brickyard. Lace is also made in Cossall.

In the remaining parishes, which are for the most part in the south and east of the District, agriculture is the principle occupation, but framework knitting and glove making is also carried on in Gotham. None of the above occupations appear to act prejudicially upon the health of the inhabitants. The quarrying of gypsum might be expected to predispose to tuberculosis, but an examination of the record fails to show any special prevalence of this disease in Gotham, Thrumpton or Barton, which are among the healthiest parishes of the District. The explanation of this unexpected immunity is probably to be found in the fact that those engaged work in the open air for the most part and not underground.

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

Births		Total	Male	Female	Birth Rate
Legitimate	...	854	407	447	18.44
Illegitimate	...	32	19	13	.69
All	...	886	426	460	19.13

DEATHS.

Total, 555: Males, 289, Females, 266. Death Rate (Corrected), 11.98. Excess of Births over Deaths, 331.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth:

From Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	0
From other causes	...	...	...	2

Two cases of Puerperal Sepsis were notified during the year, but both recovered.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year: 68 legitimate, 5 illegitimate. Total, 73.

Infant Mortality Rate (Deaths of infants under 1 year) per 1,000 Births: Legitimate only, 73.75; Illegitimate only, 156.25. Total, 76.75.

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN SELECTED CAUSES.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	7	...	0.15
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)			3	...	0.065
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years)...			3	...	0.065
„ „ Epidemic Diseases	...		15	...	0.32
„ „ Tuberculosis of Lung	...		24	...	0.52
„ „ Tuberculosis (all forms)	...		30	...	0.65
„ „ Cancer (including Sarcoma)			51	...	1.10

Useful information is supplied by a comparison made between the rates of birth, death and infant mortality in the Basford District and those applicable to the whole of England and Wales generally. These are set out below:—

BASFORD	1918	...	19.68	...	17.94	...	103.41
	1919	...	18.89	...	11.71	...	68.2
	1920	...	23.5	...	10.9	...	77
	1921	...	22.6	...	10.87	...	85.86
	1922	...	19.7	...	10.7	...	70.9
	1923	...	18.53	...	10.58	...	76.38
	1924	...	18.45	...	11.03	...	78.81
	1925	...	19.13	...	11.98	...	76.75
England & Wales	1922	...	20.6	...	12.9	...	77
	1923	...	19.7	...	11.6	...	69
	1924	...	18.8	...	12.2	...	75
	1925	...	18.3	...	12.2	...	75

Since 1920, when the Birth Rate was 23.5 in your District, there has been a progressive fall, year by year, until 1925, when an increase from 18.45 to 19.13 has to be recorded. This fact, welcome in itself, becomes still more so having regard to the fact that no such arrest has occurred in England and Wales generally, where the fall during the past two years has continued, with the result that the Rate for Basford in 1925 was 0.83 above the average of the country generally.

At the same time, however, there has been a serious increase in the Death Rate, which has risen during the year from 11.03 to 11.98.

This serves to discount effectively the beneficial effect of the increased Birth Rate, so effectively indeed, that there is no arrest in the falling rate of "natural increase" or excess of births over deaths. During the past year, this amounts to 331 only.

The serious effects of this "slowing up" during recent years of increase of population is well shewn in the following table:—

		Births		Deaths		Natural Increase
1918	...	880	...	716	...	164
1919	...	909	...	504	...	405
1920	...	1074	...	497	...	577
1921	...	1025	...	493	...	532
1922	...	902	...	488	...	414
1923	...	851	...	486	...	365
1924	...	850	...	508	...	342
1925	...	886	...	555	...	331

The year 1918 was entirely exceptional on account of the heavy mortality from the serious epidemic of influenza which ravaged the whole of Europe, and as far as Basford was concerned, sent the Death Rate up to 18 per thousand, and is the chief cause of the Natural Increase figure for that year being so low (164). From 1920, however, it will be noted that the fall has been continuous, and already the Natural Increase is only about 60 per cent. of what it was five years ago.

From 1919 until 1923 there was a continuous fall in the Death Rate, which showed a very slight increase in 1924, when it rose from 10.58 to 11.03. This increase has continued during 1925, when it rose to 11.98. It is now only very slightly lower than that for England and Wales, whereas during the previous five years the difference was a material one.

This increased rate was attributable to the fact that the number of deaths was 47 in excess of the previous year. The following are the individual causes showing marked increases over 1924:—

Measles	...	...	Increase of 6 deaths
Tuberculosis	...	...	„ 6 „
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	...	...	7 „
Heart Disease	...	...	18 „
Pneumonia	...	...	11 „
Suicide	...	...	3 „
Violence	...	...	5 „

Suicide, as a cause of death, cannot be attributed to faulty health administration, with the possible exception that miserable housing conditions may possibly in certain cases contribute to the abnormal mental condition which precedes it.

Deaths from violence are inseparable from such hazardous occupations as coal mining, whilst the ever-increasing use of mechanically propelled road vehicles brings added risks to road users, pedestrians and occupants alike.

Heart Disease was responsible for 65 deaths in 1925, against 47 in 1924 and 45 in 1923.

Under this group are included a number of distinct conditions, but in many cases heart failure is the immediate cause of death in senile decay. The reason for this sudden increase is somewhat obscure, but may not be entirely unconnected with the trying conditions which prevailed at the beginning and end of the year. These by producing conditions of "cold" or bronchitis in the aged would impose a small additional strain upon an already enfeebled heart which was more than it could withstand.

Cerebral hæmorrhage accounted for 35 deaths. This condition, popularly known as a "stroke," is due to rupture of an artery in the brain, and again is usually met with in advanced life. A senile change in the walls of these arteries produces a weakening and loss of elasticity, as a result of which, under conditions of increased blood pressure the vessel tends to rupture rather than stretch. The same degenerative change produces a narrowing of the passage in the vessels with loss of capacity. As a compensatory measure an increased blood pressure is called for in order that the important centres in the brain shall not be starved of blood. This increased blood pressure materially increases the danger of arterial rupture. When this stage is reached it only requires some slight exertion such as hurrying for a train or walking rapidly up hill to produce temporarily the pressure of blood in excess of what the arteries will stand.

These conditions are outside the scope of preventive medicine, except in those cases in which syphilitic disease has predisposed, as occurs in certain instances.

Pneumonia deaths showed an increase from 40 in 1923 and 48 in 1924, to 59 in 1925. It is thus becoming a very important cause of death.

Although not definitely proved to be highly infectious, it may be slightly so. Like infectious diseases, it is microbic in origin. Certain forms have been notifiable since March 1st, 1919. In taking this step it was clearly not the intention of the then Local Government Board that pneumonia should be ignored, but rather that notification should be followed by some form of hospital treatment.

Few diseases are more serious than pneumonia. It appears to have a predilection for adults in the prime of life, and its course is usually tragically rapid. No serum has yet been discovered which can be relied upon as a specific cure in every case, although several are at present upon their trial. In pneumonia (and enteric fever as well) everything depends upon skilled nursing, which usually cannot easily be provided in the patient's home, and only in hospital can the patient be given the best possible chance of recovery.

Up to the present, we have not taken any step in the direction of offering hospital treatment for these cases, because hitherto they have not obtruded themselves upon my notice as being an exceptionally important cause of death; but any repetition of the high mortality rate for 1925 would prompt me to advise you to give the matter your serious consideration.

Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System accounted for 24 deaths, and that affecting other organs for 6, making a total of 30. The corresponding figures for the years 1918 to 1924 (inclusive) are:—50, 37, 39, 33, 33, 36, and 26. From this it will be seen that the tendency is definitely to fall.

In the past two years I have repeatedly referred at length to Cancer. This disease accounted for 51 deaths during the year—precisely the same number as in 1924.

During the past few months discoveries of the greatest importance in relation to malignant diseases have been made by two British investigators: they claim to have established definitely that these diseases are in every case partly microbic, and partly due to

another condition. Either of these acting alone is incapable of producing the disease, which only develops when both are present simultaneously. The work upon which these deductions are based was exceptionally brilliant and painstaking, and whether correct or not in every detail, forms a most important contribution to the subject. Their discoveries and claims are at present being subjected to prolonged and most rigorous scrutiny, and it will not be possible for some time either to accept or reject **them**.

One thing, however, is certain: they do not claim to have discovered a cure for cancer, but merely to have shown the cause.

One has only to reflect that the cause of tuberculosis has been known for many years and that even yet, no specific cure is available, to realise that discovery of the cause and the discovery of the cure are by no means synonymous.

I do not desire by these remarks to detract in the slightest from the immense importance of these discoveries, which may very well be the scientific basis upon which a cure will be built. I merely wish to sound a note of warning against undue and premature optimism and to re-affirm the truth that the patient's only hope of permanent cure at present is *early* recourse to surgery.

In common with other parts of England and Wales, cases of Small Pox have occurred in Basford during the past five years. With few exceptions they were characterised by extreme mildness, and in this respect resembled those prevalent in other areas. This fact did not prevent us from taking every possible precaution: practically every case was removed to hospital, and every effort made to secure general vaccination and re-vaccination of all persons. The success attendant upon this step was distinctly disappointing, many persons refusing this safeguard even when the disease was in their midst. Greater success attended our efforts at vaccination of the immediate contacts, the majority of whom consented either willingly or with some reluctance.

In the case of the early part of the outbreak, all direct contacts were quarantined for a period of 18 days after last exposure to infection, and compensation paid to such person for loss of wages sus-

tained. Thereafter, this precaution was discontinued, as it was considered by the Ministry of Health to be unnecessary, and at their suggestion, contacts who were apparently well were allowed to continue their usual employment after successful vaccination and after disinfection of the house and removal of the patient to hospital.

My opinion remains now what it was then: that strict quarantine of contacts in addition to the other measures taken for control of the outbreak would have had the effect of cutting it short at the commencement; and although somewhat expensive, would have proved economical from a financial standpoint in addition to preventing a large amount of unnecessary inconvenience to many other households subsequently affected.

The extent and distribution of the cases were as follows:—

1921.—1 case at Shipley.

1922.—25 cases: Greasley 20, Shipley 2, Awsworth, Cossall and Selston, 1 each.

1923.—59 cases: Selston 31, Brinsley 14, Greasley 11, Annesley, Bilborough, and Wilford, 1 each.

1924.—43 cases: Selston 19, Annesley 10, Newstead 9, Ruddington 2, Awsworth, Bestwood Park and Brinsley 1 each.

1925.—1 case at Bestwood Park.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Notts. Portion of District.

Population, 44,700.

Births.

A total of 855 was registered; of these 825 were legitimate and 30 illegitimate. This corresponds to a Legitimate Birth Rate of 18.46, an Illegitimate Rate of 0.67, and a General Birth Rate of 19.13. Sixty-three of the legitimate ones, and 4 of the illegitimates failed to survive their first year, corresponding to Infant Mortality Rates of 76.36 and 133.33 respectively, and 78.36 for the General Rate.

Deaths.

477 were registered, to which must be added 79 transferred from outside districts of persons usually resident in your area, who died away from their homes, making 556. Seventeen of these persons properly belonged to other areas, and consequently are deducted from the above, giving a "corrected" figure of 539. The Crude or Uncorrected Death Rate and the Corrected Death Rate, based upon these totals, are 10.72 and 12.06 respectively.

Derbyshire Portion of the District.

Population 1,618.

Births.

Thirty-one births, of which 29 were legitimate and 2 illegitimate, were registered, giving a general birth rate of 19.16. That for legitimates only is 17.92, and for illegitimates only 1.24.

The General Infant Mortality Rate, based upon these figures, is 32.25. That for legitimates only, nil, and for illegitimates only 500.00.

Deaths.

The uncorrected number was 31. By applying the same methods of correction as used above, the "Corrected" number of 16 is arrived at. The corresponding "Crude" and "Corrected" Death Rates are respectively 19.16 and 9.89.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY OR COUNTY COUNCIL.

Tuberculosis.

Each County Council undertakes the treatment of cases of this disease from its own portion of your District. For this purpose they maintain their own Sanatoria.

Fever.

Cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria and enteric fever are treated at the Rural District Council's own Isolation Hospital, which is known at the "Basford Sanatorium," and situated in Hucknall Road, Basford, Nottingham.

The Sanatorium.

After a Local Government Board Inquiry, which was held in 1894, plans for a Hospital were passed and a loan of £11,000 was sanctioned. This was further supplemented later by further loans of £1,200 and £625.

Its total cost was £13,055, and it was completed and opened for the reception of patients in October, 1896.

The site, originally $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent, has recently been extended by about two acres, owing to the acquisition of an orchard which lies to its South-west, and is bounded by the Nottingham to Derby branch of the London and North Eastern Railway on the South-west, and the Nottingham to Sheffield main line of the same Company on the West. Another branch of the same Company also bounds it on the North-east, so that the hospital is virtually surrounded by railways, the advantage of which is to limit the near approach of building operations. Some building has taken place on the South-west since the erection of the hospital, but the other three sides are still free. The buildings consist of Administrative Block, Laundry Block, Scarlet Fever Block, and "Isolation" Block.

The Administrative Block contains Matron's sitting room, Nurses' combined sitting and dining room, kitchen, larder, bathroom, lavatories, out-offices and eight bedrooms.

The Laundry Block contains destructor, boiler and engine, three laundry rooms, ambulance shed, two disinfecting chambers provided with a Washington-Lyon's Disinfector and mortuary.

The Scarlet Fever Block contains male and female wards, with kitchen, bathroom and the necessary lavatories. Each ward was designed for six beds, under which conditions it gives a cubic capacity of 2,160 feet per person.

The Isolation Block is divided into two parts by a central wall, each being the counterpart of the other, and each contains a three-bed ward and two single wards. The cubic capacity of the first named under these conditions is 2,866 feet, and in each of the last two, 2,808 feet.

In addition, there is now a "Corridor" Ward, which has been constructed at small cost by the conversion of a rarely used and redundant covered way from the administrative block of the Isolation Block.

This corridor was already covered and walled in on one side; all that was needed, therefore, was to enclose the two ends and open side with windows making due provision for ventilation. Gas lighting was already in position, and suitable arrangements for heating by gas were added.

The result is a most useful ward capable of accommodating two or three patients, which is especially valuable for observation of cases about which the diagnosis remains obscure.

There are four concrete platforms for canvas tents situated close to the different wards. In the past these have been used with advantage, but the tents are now worn out and there is no immediate necessity for renewing them. In case of emergency this could be done at short notice.

Water and gas are obtained from the mains of the Nottingham Corporation, and the drainage enters the City sewers. This drainage was relayed in 1910 in iron pipes, ventilated by five steel shafts, and provided with a flushing chamber at the upper end which is used periodically.

This hospital was designed for 22 beds only, but having regard to the preponderance of young children amongst the patients, I am of the opinion that it can safely be used for considerably more, the exact number depending naturally upon the age, sexes and number of diseases being treated at any one time.

Free treatment is provided for all cases of the above diseases which occur within the Council's area, and similar facilities are extended, under agreement, to the following neighbouring Authorities:—The Borough of Ilkeston, the Urban Districts of Arnold, Beeston, Carlton, Eastwood, Heanor, Hucknall, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, and West Bridgford; the Rural District of Bingham and the Basford Union for cases occurring in their Poor Law Institution.

Preference is naturally given to cases from your own area, and a certain number of beds is always kept in reserve for this purpose. These outside Authorities do not pay a retaining fee for beds, but a fixed sum per day per patient for treatment, and cases are only admitted when there is accommodation available. Only rarely has it been necessary to refuse outside cases, but this happened twice during 1925: the first time when the floors of the two scarlet fever wards were being laid with "Dolomont" flooring, and again before Christmas owing to the occasion of an epidemic of scarlet fever in your own Area.

For some time past I have been drawing attention to the extremely unsatisfactory condition of the ward floors, which, owing to splintering, have gradually become impossible to clean effectively and a source of danger to the feet of patients and the hands of the ward maids.

As a result, your Council agreed to remedy this, and after considering the relative claims of various types of flooring, ultimately decided upon "Dolomont" patent flooring, as mentioned above. These two floors have now been in constant use for some months, and so far are proving satisfactory. Those in the Isolation Block have not yet been touched, and as their conditions is little better than that of the Scarlet Fever Block before remaking, I strongly advise that they be taken in hand in the near future.

The Motor Ambulance, which was bought in 1923 to supersede the old horse ambulance, continues to work satisfactorily, and is of inestimable value. The arrangement with the Contractor continues to work smoothly and cases are collected without any undue delay.

In my Annual Report for 1924, I made reference to a contemplated improvement which has been badly needed for many years, viz., the provision of additional bedroom accommodation for Nursing and Domestic Staff and a Discharge Block.

Your Committee appeared to view the suggestion with favour, and I hoped that by now these additions would be well on their way towards completion. This matter has been repeatedly discussed at their meetings during the past year, but unfortunately repeated delays have occurred owing to opinion amongst members being somewhat sharply divided, with the result that even now, no definite decision has been reached on the matter. I would take this further opportunity of emphasising the necessity for these additions and of urging you to consider the subject further at an early date.

The resident staff consists of a matron, 2 sisters, 1 staff nurse and five assistant nurses, together with 1 laundress, 1 cook, 1 housemaid and 1 ward maid—13 in all. The Medical Attendant is not a resident, but lives in the vicinity, and is in telephonic communication with the hospital. He or his officially appointed deputy attends daily as a routine procedure, and can be summoned at short notice in case of emergency.

This arrangement continues to work extremely well. In Dr. Hill and his deputy, the Council possess two most able and willing officials who have always given prompt attention to the needs of your hospital, however pressed they may have been with other patients. I am pleased to have this repeated opportunity of giving my views on this subject, and of thus expressing my appreciation of their loyal and willing assistance.

During the year 111 cases were admitted, as follows:—

			from		from
			Basford District.		other Districts.
Scarlet Fever	...	...	51	...	22
Diphtheria	...	...	14	...	18
Enteric Fever	...	...	5	...	1
			—		—
			70		41

The figures 111 and 51 in the above Table include 4 cases of scarlet fever from your District which were treated at the Nottingham City Isolation Hospital, and also 4 cases amongst your nursing staff who contracted the disease in the pursuit of their duties.

Four cases died in hospital during the year, two of scarlet fever, one of diphtheria, and one of enteric fever:—

K. F., Scarlet Fever (19/1/25), Nurse, Basford Sanatorium	3 days in hospital
A. S., Scarlet Fever (16/2/25), Bingham	10 „ „
G. S., Enteric Fever (24/8/25), Kimberley	8 „ „
F. B., Diphtheria (8/11/25), Beeston	9 hrs. „

Small Pox.

The Council do not possess a hospital for the isolation and treatment of cases of small pox. Agreements have, however, been entered into with the Nottingham Corporation and the Borough of Ilkeston for the reception of cases in their respective hospitals. Extensive use of this arrangement was made in past years, when the disease was prevalent in the District, and as they remain in force, they will be available for any future cases.

Other Hospitals.

The Basford District and, indeed, the Counties of Notts. and Derbyshire as a whole, are exceptionally well equipped. This will be evident from a perusal of the following list, which gives particulars of the hospitals for general and special diseases available in or near your area:—

*Mansfield and District Hospital	104 beds
*Nottingham & Midland Eye Infirmary	35 „
Nottingham Children's Hospital	39 „
Nottingham General Dispensary	
Nottingham General Hospital	317 „
*Nottingham Hospital for Women	30 „
Samaritan Hospital for Women (Nottm)....	14 „
*Royal Midland Institute for the Blind (Nottingham)	

Notts County Mental Hospital (Radcliffe-on-Trent)	600	„
*Nottm. City Mental Hospital, Mapperley ...	800	„
*Hospital for Mental Diseases, "The Coppice," Nottingham (private patients only)	104	„
Basford Poor Law Institution	200	„
Derbyshire Hospital for Sick Children, Derby	44	„
*Derbyshire Hospital for Women, Derby ...	26	„
*Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, Derby ...	320	„
*Ilkeston Cottage Hospital	30	„

* Paying patients received.

As far as I know, there are no Institutions in your area for promoting the welfare of unmarried mothers, illegitimate children or homeless children, other than that provided under the Poor Law.

The work of Infant Welfare, now transferred from the District Council to that of the two Counties, includes domiciliary visits of all now-born children and expectant mothers, and no differentiation is made by their Health Visitors between the married and unmarried; legitimate and illegitimate—all alike receive the same care and attention, both at home and at the Welfare Centres. Of these, there are now two in your area at Kimberley and Selston respectively, and a third is contemplated at Gotham.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) for infectious cases.

The Council maintains a Motor Ambulance at their "Sanatorium" for the collection of all cases of infectious disease admitted into hospital, both from your own area and from outside Districts.

This superseded the out-of-date horse-drawn ambulance, which had been used until the end of 1923, and is proving far superior in every respect.

(b) For non-infectious cases.

The Council does not provide an ambulance for these cases; indeed, in such a scattered area, such a step would not be feasible. But the needs of the public, in cases of emergency, are well catered for by the Police and Hospital ambulances, whilst the collieries and larger works maintain their own for use in case of accidents. These also are frequently available for cases of urgent illness occurring amongst persons living in the immediate neighbourhood.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Although no work of this kind is undertaken by the Basford District, extensive facilities provided by the County Councils exist for the residents of your area, amongst which are the following:—Infant Welfare is carried out by means a domiciliary visits and two Centres at Kimberley and Selston; School Clinics, including eye work, dental treatment and operative treatment is available for all children attending the elementary schools of the district. Tuberculosis Dispensaries exist at Mansfield and Nottingham for the diagnosis of cases of this disease, by the Tuberculosis Officer, and selected ones receive treatment either at the Ransom Sanatorium, Mansfield, or at Gringley-on-the-Hill. Facilities for the free treatment of Venereal Diseases is provided by the two County Councils.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

Medical Officer of Health and Medical Superintendent of the Isolation Hospital ...	W. H. Parkinson, M.D., D.P.H., &c.
Medical Attendant of Isolation Hospital	Chas. E. Hill, M.B. Deputy: Dr. E. Clarke.
Matron	Miss M. A. Taylor.

[Sanitary Inspectors No. 1 District: V. V. Yates,
C.R.S.I.

No. 2 District: J. C. Palmer,
C.R.S.I., Royal Sanitary Institute for Meat Inspection
(Resigned 25th November).

No. 1 District, for which Mr. Yates was responsible, consisted of eight parishes, viz., Annesley, Brinsley, Codnor Park, Felley, Greasley, Newstead, Selston and Shipley. The remaining 27 were allocated to Mr. Palmer. This division, apparently very unequal, was actually a very fair one. No. 1 District contained some of the important centres of population, and included all the parishes in which scavenging by direct labour is being carried out.

Exchequer grant is made towards the salary of the Medical Officer of Health, also towards that of Mr. Yates and Mr. Palmer as regards their duties as sanitary inspectors. They also act as inspectors under the Petroleum Acts in their several parishes, and for this service are paid a separate salary, towards which no grant is made. Prior to Mr. Yates' appointment as Sanitary Inspector in November, 1924, he had for some years served the Council as Superintendent of Scavenging; but upon his joining my staff the latter duty was merged into my Department and thereafter each Inspector became responsible for the scavenging of his own District, under my supervision.

For the fourth consecutive year, I have had to report changes of Staff in my Department, and at the time of writing (April, 1926), one inspector has only served in this capacity for 17 months, and the other for two, and both, therefore, can be described as "new." The disastrous effect of such constant changes in personnel is both disastrous and discouraging; disastrous because no inspector can be really useful until after the lapse of some months which are essential for him to become familiar with the geography of his District and with the routine work of the Department; discouraging because the personal care and instruction requisite to render a new inspector familiar with such routine proves to be labour in vain and has to be repeated with his successor. In face of such adverse conditions efficiency in any department is quite unattainable.

After experiences of this kind, one is naturally reluctant to assume the role of a prophet; but this much can be safely said that the prospects of a permanent and contented staff were never greater than at the present moment. This is due in part to the Council's wisdom in selecting the right type of inspector, and partly to their equally wise decision to offer a substantial increase in salary. Given anything approaching permanency in this matter, an increase in the volume of useful work accomplished will speedily become evident.

Repeatedly, during recent years, I have urged upon you the wisdom of appointing a permanent whole time clerk to the Health Department: the desirability of this step was never greater than at present. Under existing conditions much valuable time of both inspectors and myself is dissipated in mere clerical work which could even better be carried out by a clerk at half the salary. Such an appointment would result in an increase of work achieved out of proportion to the additional expense entailed, and would, without doubt, be a most wise step. J

Professional Nursing in the Home.

So far, no work of this description, either for general or infectious diseases, has been undertaken by the Local Authority, except temporarily as an emergency measure during the influenza epidemic of 1918.

In most parishes of the Council's area there is a District Nurse, trained in Midwifery, who undertakes the combined functions of General Nurse and Midwife. Most of the are employed by the Notts. Nursing Federation, but in some parishes, e.g., Kimberley, there are private Nursing Associations employing their own staff of Nurses.

Midwives.

The Basford Rural District Council does not employ or subsidise any midwives. The number of these who have notified their intention to practise is 33, as follows:—

Annesley	...	...	...	...	...	2
Brinsley	...	...	...	...	...	3
Burton Joyce	...	...	...	...	...	1
Calverton	...	...	...	...	...	1
Clifton	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cossall	...	...	...	...	...	5
Gedling	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gotham	...	...	...	...	...	1
Greasley	...	...	...	...	...	3
Kimberley	...	...	...	...	...	2
Selston	...	...	...	...	...	8
Shipley	...	...	...	...	...	3
Woodborough	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wollaton	...	...	...	...	...	1

Whilst some of these midwives actually reside in the parishes named, others only practise there, and live in neighbouring towns, e.g., Ilkeston, East Leake and Annesley Woodhouse.

Chemical Work.

Routine examinations of water from wells, public supplies and sewage effluents are carried out by your Medical Officer, 27 such tests having been made during the year.

Special cases are referred to the Nottingham City Analyst for examination and report. These would include samples already suspected by preliminary tests, about which confirmation is desired or where there is a possibility of legal proceedings following; also the testing of a sample of water suggested for a public supply of a whole village. One such sample from a well at Gotham, which was proposed to supply this parish was submitted for analysis during the year. As reported on a later page, this was found to be unsatisfactory and as a result the project was abandoned.

Similarly, chemical analyses of the water from the Council's three water undertakings (Calverton, Gotham and Selston) have been carried out during the period under review. (See under "Water.")

Legislation in Force.

Adoptive Acts.

The following Acts and Orders are in force in the district:—

THE WHOLE DISTRICT—

Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890.

Sec. 171, Public Health Act, 1875, incorporating the provisions of Secs. 30 and 31 of the Town Police Clauses Act, 1847. } Chimney Firing.

Secs. 169 & 170, Public Health Act, 1875, incorporating the provisions of the Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, with respect to Slaughter-houses.

Secs. 29, 30 and 31, Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (Slaughter-houses).

Sec. 47, Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (Throwing Cinders into Streams).

Sec. 49, Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 as to expenditure being "Special Expenses."

The following Sections of Parts II. and III. of the Public Health Amendment Act, 1907:—

Secs. 15 to 18 (inclusive), 20, 22, 24, 25, 27 to 29 (inclusive), 31 to 38 (inclusive), 43 to 46 (inclusive), and 49.

NOTE.—These sections relate solely to streets and buildings and sanitary provisions, and the following Schedule applies to the sections therein mentioned:

Parts and Sections. 1	Additions to Sections. 2
Part II.—Section 25 ...	"The power of making or enforcing byelaws "under section one hundred and fifty-seven of "the Public Health Act, 1875, as extended by "section twenty-three of the Public Health "Acts Amendment Act, 1890 with respect to "the paving of yards and open spaces in con- "nection with dwelling houses other than yards "and open spaces common to two or more "dwelling-houses shall cease to be exercise- "able."
Section 27	"(7) Nothing in this section shall apply to any "temporary building erected or to be set up for "use by the Territorial Force."

Parts and Sections. 1	Additions to Sections. 2
Part III.—Section 35 ...	<p>"This section, so far as it relates to the deposit of material shall have effect subject to the first proviso to section ninety-one of The Public Health Act, 1875."</p> <p>"Byelaws made in pursuance of section sixteen of the Local Government Act, 1888, for the prevention and suppression of nuisances shall not, in relation to subject-matter of this section, be of any force or effect in any contributory place within the district."</p>
Section 38	<p>"Nothing in this section shall prejudicially affect any power or right exercisable by or attaching to an owner or occupier of premises by virtue of section twenty-two of the Public Health Act, 1875, or of section eighteen of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890."</p>

Parish.	Date.	Order.	Purpose.
Codnor Park and Shipley	Dec. 12, 1894	Order for temporary administration of Rural District	Administration of two Derby parishes.
Annesley ...	April 14, 1926	Sec. 45, Public Health Act, 1875, Provision of receptacles for deposits of refuse. Expenses of removal of house refuse, and the cleansing of earth-closets, privies, and ashpits. Scavenging to be Special Expenses.	
Awworth ...	Oct. 30, 1919	Sec. 45. Public Health Act, 1875, Expenses of cleansing earth closets, privies, ashpits, and cesspools to be special expenses	Provision of receptacles for deposit of refuse. Scavenging
	April 7, 1920	Sec. 160, Public Health Act, 1875, as incorporate the provisions of The Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, with respect to naming the streets and numbering the houses.	
	Dec. 11, 1922	Sec. 21, Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. Secs. 39-42 (inc.) do., do. ...	Street Naming Provision and conversion of closet accommodation.
Bestwood Park	July 25, 1895	Sec. 161, Public Health Act, 1875	Lighting
	Dec. 11, 1922	Secs. 39-42 (inc.), Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.	Provision and conversion of closet accommodation.
Brinsley ...	April 24, 1901	Expenses of cleansing earth closets, privies, ashpit and cesspools to be special expenses	Scavenging

Parish.	Date.	Order.	Purpose.
Burton Joyce	May 15, 1890	Sec. 161, Public Health Act, 1875 (1st paragraph)	Lighting
	July 25, 1895	Expenses of cleansing earth closets, privies, ashpits, and cesspools to be special expenses	Scavenging
	Dec. 11, 1922	Secs. 39-42 (inc.), Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.	Provision and conversion of closet accommodation
Colwick	Sept. 15, 1890	Expenses incurred in cleansing earth closets, privies, ashpits and cesspools to be special expenses.	Scavenging
	Nov. 6, 1890	Sec. 161, Public Health Act, 1875	Lighting
	Dec. 11, 1922	Sec. 39-42 (inc.), Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.	Provision and conversion of closet accommodation
Cossall	Feb. 13, 1892	Sec. 161, Public Health Act, 1875	Lighting
	Oct. 25, 1897	Expenses of cleansing earth closets, privies, ashpits and cesspools to be special expenses	Scavenging
	April 7, 1920	Sec. 160, Public Health Act, 1875 as incorporate the provisions of the Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, with respect to naming the streets and numbering the houses.	
	Dec. 11, 1922	Sec. 21, Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. Secs. 39-42 (inc.), Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.	Street Naming Provision and conversion of closet accommodation.
Gedling	May 24, 1899	Expenses of cleansing earth closets, privies, ashpits and cesspools to be special expenses	Scavenging
	Dec. 11, 1922	Secs. 39-42 (inc.), Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.	Provision and conversion of closet accommodation
Greasley	Feb. 5, 1878	Sec. 161, Public Health Act, 1875	Lighting
	Nov. 6, 1890	Sec. 161, Public Health Act, 1875	Lighting
	Anril 25, 1911	Expenses incurred in cleansing earth closets, privies, ashpits and cesspools to be special expenses.	Scavenging
	Oct. 30, 1919	Sec. 42, Public Health Act, 1875	Watering of streets
	Jan. 15, 1920	Sec. 45, Public Health Act, 1875	Provision of receptacles for deposit of refuse
	Oct. 20, 1891	Sec. 160, Public Health Act, 1875 as incorporate the provisions of the Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, with respect to naming the streets and numbering the houses.	
	Dec. 11, 1922	Sec. 21, Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.	Street Naming
	Aug. 10, 1918	Secs. 39-42 (inc.), Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.	Provision and conversion of closet accommodation
Kimberley		Sec. 45, Public Health Act, 1875	Provision of receptacles for deposit of refuse
	Aug. 10, 1918	Expenses of removal of house refuse to be special expenses.	Scavenging

Parish	Date	Order	Purpose
Kimberley	May 21, 1885	Sec. 171, Public Health Act, 1875	Fires
	Jan. 25, 1902	Sec. 42, Public Health Act, 1875	Watering of streets
	Dec. 7, 1911	Sec. 160, Public Health Act, 1875 (which incorporate provisions of Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, with respect to naming the streets and numbering the houses)	
	Dec. 11, 1922	Sec. 21, Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 Secs. 39-42 (inc.), Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907	Street Naming Provision and conversion of closet accommodation
	April 8, 1925	Private Street Works Act, 1892	Making up of North St., and West Street
Lynby	Jan. 6, 1893	Sec. 161, Public Health Act, 1875	Lighting
Newstead	Dec. 11, 1922	Secs. 39-42 (inc.), Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907	Provision and conversion of closet accommodation
	Feb. 23, 1926	Sec. 45, Public Health Act, 1875, Provision of receptacles for deposits of refuse. Expenses of removal of house refuse, and the cleansing of earth-closets, privies, and ashpits. Scavenging to be Special Expenses.	
Ruddington	Feb. 5, 1878	Sec. 161, Public Health Act, 1875	Lighting
	July 30, 1892	Expenses incurred in cleansing earth closets, privies, ashpits and cesspools to be special expenses.	
	Aug. 3, 1914	Sec. 160, Public Health Act, 1875 as incorporate the provisions of the Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, with respect to naming the streets and numbering the houses.	Scavenging
	Dec. 11, 1922	Sec. 21, Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. Secs. 39-42 (inc.), Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.	Street Naming Provision and conversion of closet accommodation.
Selston	Dec. 14, 1898	Sec. 49, Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1890. Expenses incurred in the collection of water rents to be charged as special expenses	
	Oct. 30, 1919	Sec. 45, Public Health Act, 1875 Expenses of cleansing earth closets, privies, ashpits, and cesspools to be special expenses	Provision of receptacles for deposit of rubbish. Scavenging
	Dec. 11, 1922	Sec. 19, Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1907. Secs. 39-42 (inc.), Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907	Repairs to Private Streets Provision and conversion of closet accommodation.
StokeBardolph	Dec. 11, 1922	Secs. 39-42 (inc.), Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1907	Provision and conversion of closet accommodation
South Wilford	Oct. 30, 1919	Sec. 45, Public Health Act, 1875 Expenses of cleansing earth closets, privies, ashpits and cesspools to be special expenses	Provision of receptacles for deposit of rubbish Scavenging
Wollaton	Feb. 23, 1926	Sec. 45, Public Health Act, 1875, Provision of receptacles for deposits of refuse. Expenses of removal of house refuse, and the cleaning of earth-closets, privies, and ashpits. Scavenging to be Special Expenses.	

Byelaws.

The Council have in operation byelaws relating to the following matters:—New Streets, New Buildings and Slaughterhouses. The last-named were revised in 1923 in conformity with new models issued by the Ministry of Health.

Those referring to New Streets and Buildings have been undergoing revision throughout the year, and considerable delay has occurred in getting them approved. Agreement has now been reached, but they did not come into operation during 1925.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.

Of the 35 parishes comprising the Basford Rural District, 26 are supplied with a constant supply of unquestionable purity; and of these, no less than 19 obtain a supply from the Nottingham Corporation. In 14 cases this is distributed through Corporation meters, and in 5 instances the Basford Council buy the water in bulk at the Corporation Boundaries and themselves distribute it.

Five parishes are dependent entirely upon wells, and in 4 there is a supply partly well and partly from water mains.

These 9 parishes are absolutely rural in type, and the aggregate population is only 2,839, or 6.3 per cent. of the whole population of your area.

Unless this fact is properly appreciated, the statement that this District is almost entirely supplied with a constant piped supply might be questioned; but the truth of this is amply proved by the fact that whilst only 74 per cent. of the parishes are thus favoured, these comprise all the populous parts of the area and together contain 93.7 per cent. of the whole population. 60.5 per cent. derives its supply from the Nottingham Corporation, and 33.2 per cent. from other constant sources of repute.

Even in the residual 9 parishes which comprise the remaining 6.3 per cent., only five, viz., Barton, Clifton, Gamston, Lambley and Woodborough, are entirely without a piped supply, and together contain a population of 2,136 persons, or 4.7 per cent.

The other four parishes (Bilborough, Felley, Thrumpton, and Trowell) with a population of 703, representing 1.6 per cent., are supplied in part, by main; thus, Bilborough has a few houses connected to the Nottingham Corporation mains; Felley from the Selston supply; Trowell from Ilkeston, whilst at Thrumpton there is a supply of filtered Trent water from a plant privately owned.

The general condition is set out as follows:—

	Population Served.	Percentage of Total Population.
14 Parishes supplied by Nottingham Corporation direct: Awsworth, Bestwood Park, Brinsley, Burton Joyce, Colwick, Gedling, Greasley, Kimberley, Linby, Nuthall, Papplewick, Stoke Bardolph, South Wilford, Wollaton	22724	50.7%
5 Parishes supplied from bulk supplies of Nottingham Corporation Water, purchased by Basford R.D.C.: Bradmore, Bunny, Cossall and Ruddington, Strelley	4418	9.8%
7 Parishes with other constant supplies: Annesley, Calverton, Codnor Park, Gotham, Newstead, Selston and Shipley	14861	33.2%
4 Parishes with part wells and part constant supply: Bilborough, Felley, Thrumpton and Trowell	703	1.6%
5 Parishes dependent solely upon wells: Barton, Clifton, Gamston, Lambley and Woodborough	2316	4.7%

The Basford Council own a water works in the parish of Selston from which a very pure but rather hard water is supplied to Selston and the neighbouring parish of Annesley, together with

a few houses in Felley. These parishes themselves contain 10,347 persons or 23 per cent. of the total population of the area. In Selston, the Council also act as distributors, and themselves own the water mains and ancilliary equipment; but in Annesley the water is sold in bulk by meter to the local Colliery Company, who own the mains in that parish. There is, however, a possibility that these may be taken over by the Council at an early date.

The quantity of water raised daily from the Selston well varies from 150,000 to 300,000 giving an average consumption of about 25 gallons per person per day.

The geological section of this well is as follows:—

Lower new Red Sandstone	...	...	17 feet
Permian Marls and Sandstone	...	...	41 „
Magnesian Limestone	...	...	20 „
Shales	...	...	8 feet 6 inches

The water is derived principally from the limestone, there being adits leading from the well at a depth of 76 feet from the surface. I have kept a close watch upon the quality of this water to guard against possible pollution, but have invariably failed to discover any evidence of this. In view, however, of the great importance of this well and the large number of people who depend upon it for their domestic supply, I have felt that the relatively simple tests conducted by myself, whilst sufficient to discover evidence of material pollution, were not calculated to detect the minute traces associated with the beginnings of pollution; and accordingly from time to time I have arranged for samples to be analysed by the City Analyst, whose facilities for delicate chemical investigations are greater than my own.

In pursuance of this policy, I submitted to him samples obtained from the Council's three water undertakings in May, 1923, and in view of their importance, I reproduce here his reports:—

		Tap Selston.	Standpipe Gotham.	Standpipe Calverton.
Total Solids	... ..	56.00	38.00	31.00
Chlorine	... ..	2.84	2.13	2.13
Nitric Nitrogen	... ..	0.30	traces	0.76
Free Ammonia	... ..	0.007	0.007	0.005
Albuminoid Ammonia...		0.015	0.015	0.010
Temporary Hardness		28.75	31.00	12.00
Permanent Hardness		12.75	6.50	7.00

“These waters are all of good quality and fit for drinking.”

(Signed) SAMUEL R. TROTMAN.

In view of these entirely favourable results, there has never, in recent years, been any cause for anxiety as to these waters; my subsequent personal examinations have served to confirm the opinion that the quality of each of these waters remains up to standard, but I propose, at an early date, to have a further detailed analysis in each case.

In CALVERTON, with a population of 1,040, there is a supply of tap water of satisfactory quality, which is derived from a deep well in the Bunter, privately owned, but managed by the District Council. (See under “Selston” for a recent chemical analysis.)

A few of the larger houses in this parish have a piped supply on the premises, but for the most part, the requirements are met by 16 standpipes conveniently situated in the streets.

Only 5 outlying houses are beyond reasonable reach of these standpipes, and are in consequence compelled to rely upon wells.

GOTHAM (Population 1,066) is supplied by a reservoir owned by the Council, which is fed by two springs in the neighbouring hillside. The quality of this water is good but hard, and the supply

is far from sufficient for the needs of the parish, especially in summer, when it becomes necessary to supplement it by Nottingham water conveyed to the parish by train.

On account of this acute shortage, no single house possesses a piped supply, and distribution is entirely confined to 7 stand-pipes situated in the village street. (See under "Selston" for Analyst's report of recent chemical analysis.)

This parish is the centre of an important plaster industry, and also is developing as a pleasant residential suburb of Nottingham. As a result, considerable building activity has been manifest for some years, which, however, is being impeded by the absence of a proper water supply and proper scheme for sewage disposal. The matter is one which is becoming increasingly acute, and should be faced at a very early date. With the idea of promoting this object your Surveyor and myself addressed last year (1925) two local meetings, one of the Parish Council, and the other of a representative meeting of parishioners; and at each we explained from our respective standpoint the desirability of proceeding with these two schemes.

We dealt both with water supplies and sewage disposal, since, of course, the two problems are really inseparable. The water scheme promoted was to supply Nottingham water by an extension of the existing main running from Nottingham to Bunny through Ruddington and Bradmore. The reception afforded us was in each extremely cordial, and there is no doubt whatever that the parish are completely in favour of the scheme. Nevertheless, when they were informed of its approximate cost they were compelled to turn it down. It should be explained here that the Rural District Council are fully alive to their duty to provide a wholesome and adequate water supply to all its constituent parishes, and that it possesses powers to proceed with schemes such as this, even where the parish concerned does not seek them or when they may even be actively opposed. Nevertheless, the District Council have invariably preferred—and rightly so, I think—to get the parish "with them," and have always refrained from thrusting unwanted schemes upon protesting parishes. From what has already been said, the "water" position in Basford is extremely satisfactory for

a Rural District; nevertheless, none of the progress already made has been the result of arbitrary and high-handed action of the District Council.

It was upon such a missionary enterprise as this that your Surveyor and I went to Gotham last summer, and our failure was attributable solely to the absolutely prohibitive expense of the most modest scheme that we felt justified in recommending.

The position at the moment, therefore, is that the parish are anxious for the added amenities of a proper water and sewage scheme to supersede the present unsatisfactory and unhygienic conditions, but that they are absolutely debarred from them by the ruinous expense. Not only would they be saddled by enormous rates for many years to come, which would in themselves prove an effective bar to further progress, but actually the scheme recommended would exceed in expense, the limit of their borrowing powers.

It appears to me to be absolutely wrong for such an impasse to be possible, and I feel strongly that a way out ought to be available to enable all parishes to grow upon proper lines.

Precisely the same state of affairs exists in the near-by parish of South Wilford, which is similarly precluded from proceeding with a sewage scheme that is urgently needed.

During 1925, it appeared for a time as though a partial solution to the problem of water shortage in Gotham had been found:—

Mr. Oliver W. Porritt, the owner of important plaster works situated a mile or so from the village, most kindly offered a supply of water from the well situated near his works as a supply for Gotham. In view of the urgent need for a supplementary source of supply, I immediately obtained a sample of water from this well, and had same analysed by the Public Analyst for the City of Nottingham.

Unfortunately, his report was not satisfactory, so there was no option but to refuse Mr. Porritt's offer.

In the early months of the present year he re-opened the subject, and renewed his offer, explaining that in the meantime he had laid down a filter and that there was now a much greater chance of the water proving satisfactory. A further sample was obtained, and again proved to be unsuitable for drinking.

Apart from organic impurities, the hardness of this water (75.5 degrees of total hardness, of which 57.5 degrees is permanent) makes it almost impossible for use for domestic purposes, and owing to the large amount of permanent hardness it would not be possible to soften it. My view, therefore, is that the money that would be required to lay a new main from the well to the village could be far more usefully expended in laying a branch from the Nottingham to Bunny Main, whereby a pure and soft water would be obtained.

The parishes of Codnor Park (pop. 851), Newstead (928), and Shipley (630), all have proper piped supplies to the houses; Codnor Park and Newstead from the local Collieries, and Shipley partly from the Shipley Colliery and partly from Ilkeston Corporation and Heanor. All are of satisfactory quality.

The small parish of Gamston, whose total population was only 41, depends at present upon wells; but there is a possibility of a water main passing through en route to another district very soon; if so, the opportunity thus afforded, should be seized in order to provide the parish with a constant supply.

It will be appreciated that even in the parishes described as supplied entirely by water mains, there are invariably a few out-lying farms still dependent upon wells, on account of either want of "head," or prohibitive cost of running a main a long distance for a single house.

Table 8 gives a concise statement of the present conditions as to water in each parish of the District.

Rivers and Streams.

The two principal streams passing through or forming a boundary of your District are the River Trent and its tributary the Erewash, in addition to which are one or two smaller watercourses such as the River Leen, the Fairham Brook and several canals, which ultimately reach the Trent either directly or indirectly.

All these receive the sewage effluents, small quantities of sewage in the case of some of the smaller hamlets, and in some cases the waste products from various factories, in the neighbourhood. Conditions generally continue to improve, and with the exception of the Erewash, conditions may be described as satisfactory.

The Erewash, however, bears distinct evidence of pollution, some of which has taken place before it enters your District. After so doing, although it receives numerous sewage effluents, it suffers very little deterioration in quality throughout its course from Selston (where it enters) to Trowell (where it leaves) your area.

To this generalisation there is one exception, viz.: the Kimberley Sewage Works, which are now out of date and are turning out a polluting effluent. This matter is referred to again under a later heading.

The Ouse Dyke in the parish of Gedling, which flows directly into the River Trent, was the cause of some anxiety in 1920, owing to serious pollution by coal dust from the Washery at the Gedling Colliery. This was completely remedied by the Colliery proprietors by means of an elaborate battery of settling tanks. Once or twice since, the last occasion being during 1925, single acts of pollution have recurred from this source, due to the "human element," and have been traced to mismanagement of the plant by employees. These have been of short duration, and the Colliery Company have always been willing to remedy as far as possible the mischief by cleaning out the dyke in question.

A similar kind of trouble has recently been met with in the River Leen, as a result of which several Bleaching Works on the

river bank lower down and situated within the Nottingham City Boundary, have been seriously inconvenienced. This was traced in due course to the Bestwood Colliery. Here again, the Company are sparing no effort to prevent a repetition of the offence, and are installing special machinery to pump the offending water to a place where it can do no harm.

Another type of pollution came to my notice in the Spring of 1925 in respect of an unnamed and exceedingly small stream in the parish of Shipley. My attention was first called to the matter by a farmer residing on its banks, who had an epidemic of deaths amongst his cattle, which he attributed to the drinking of sewage polluted water. That these deaths were subsequently proved to be due, not to this cause but to "Johne's Disease" is beside the point. The complaint served to focus attention upon an undoubtedly serious source of pollution which was traced to the sewage disposal plant serving the village of Mapperley in the adjoining Rural District of Blackwell. As a result of conferences between the Acting County Medical Officer of Health for Derbyshire, the Medical Officer of Health for Blackwell, and myself, together with the Clerk and other officials of Blackwell, these works have been entirely reconstructed and now are yielding a non-polluting effluent.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The existing conditions in each parish are set out below, the figures in brackets being the Census population in 1921:—

Annesley (1,061).—Partly sewered out of current rates. No proper disposal works.

Awsorth (1,601).—Parish sewered to proper works, consisting of 4 settling tanks followed by land treatment. Effluent satisfactory.

Barton (317).—Partly sewered: sewage runs to a series of small tanks, privately owned, but managed by the Council; then passes on to land.

Bestwood Park (583).—Sewered to small pumping station; treatment by broad irrigation. Volume small and never any obvious effluent. Owned and managed by Colliery Company.

Bilborough (188).—"Village" sewered to settling tank and effluent runs over land to dyke. Managed by Council. Satisfactory.

Bradmore (201).—No proper arrangements at present.

Brinsley (1,953).—Whole parish properly sewered to outfall works. Part to the Eastwood, Greasley and Brinsley Joint Outfall Works at Newthorpe, Greasley, and part to works at Brinsley Gin. These consist of 2 septic tanks, 2 circular percolating filters with automatic sprinklers. Effluent quite satisfactory. Goes to Erewash via a dyke.

Bunny (245).—No proper arrangements.

Burton Joyce (1,010).—Whole parish properly sewered to a Pumping Station, thence to outfall sewer of Nottingham Corporation, for treatment by broad irrigation at their Stoke Works.

During the last two years, there has been a great increase of population, which I now estimate at 1,480. Building operations have been brisk, and have necessitated the laying of a new length of sewer at an approximate cost of £1,000 during the past year.

Calverton (1,040).—No proper arrangements.

Clifton (289).—No proper arrangements.

Codnor Park (851).—On account of new houses erected by the Butterley Colliery Company, the sewers of this parish have been extended to now deliver to a new works provided by the Council. This consists of 2 septic tanks, 1 percolating filter of 30ft. diameter, followed by treatment on land. Effluent very good and goes to Erewash. Present population (estimated), 1,035.

Colwick (1,423).—The greater portion properly sewered to Pumping Station and thence to Nottingham Corporation Works.

The new Bakerfields Estate is not yet sewered, and cesspools are in use. Present population, 1,656.

Cossall (929).—Ilkeston Junction portion of parish sewered to proper works, consisting of percolating filters and secondary filters. Effluent, which is good, flows to Erewash. Outlying portions of parish have no proper arrangements.

Gamston (41).—No proper arrangements.

Gedling (1,869).—Almost entirely sewered. The majority falls by gravitation via Carlton to the Corporation Outfall Sewer. Portion reaches the same destination by a pumping station, and a small district recently developed on the Main Road has cesspools at present.

Gotham (1,066).—No proper arrangements. All the new houses have cesspools.

Greasley (6,279).—The whole parish is sewered and delivers to the Eastwood, Greasley and Brinsley Joint Works at Newthorpe.

Kimberley (5,158).—Properly sewered to its own Works. These consist of a series of septic tanks, contact beds with secondary filtration. Works out of date and effluent unsatisfactory. (See below).

Lambley (807).—No proper arrangements.

Lynby (275).—No proper arrangements for old village, but new houses, of which there are approximately 30, all have cesspools.

Newstead (928).—Rapid developments here have increased the population to approximately 1,500, and has necessitated the construction of entirely new sewage works, and a new system of sewers. The works consist of 2 detritus tanks, 2 storm tanks, 2 Dortmund tanks, 3 percolating filters and sludge beds. The approximate cost of these is £7,500, raised upon loan after a local Enquiry on Jan. 14, 1925. The works are not yet in use, but are expected to be completed in about two months. Meanwhile, temporary provision has been made to deal with the sewage on the old works.

Nuthall (682).—The "Cinderhill" district is connected to the Nottingham Corporation sewer. The rest of the parish is partly sewered, but there is no proper system of disposal.

Papplewick (333).—Partly sewered, but no proper system of disposal.

Ruddington (2,877).—Whole parish properly sewered to Pumping Station, thence to outfall works situated at "The Leys." Treatment by settling tanks and broad irrigation. Effluent fairly satisfactory and delivers into Fairham Brook.

Selston (9,285).—Whole parish properly sewered (see below).

Shipley (630).—Partly sewered to small works owned by the Council consisting of 2 tanks, 1 primary and 1 secondary percolating filters. Effluent, which is quite satisfactory reaches neighbouring brook.

Thrumpton (138).—Partly sewered to small outfall works consisting of 1 tank and 1 revolving filter. These are privately owned. Effluent fair, but small in amount, and flows direct into Trent.

Trowell (360).—No proper arrangements.

Wilford (742).—No proper arrangements at present, but see later. New houses all use cesspools.

Wollaton (551).—No proper arrangements.

Woodborough (682).—No proper arrangements.

The Sewage Works at KIMBERLEY are certainly the most unsatisfactory of those owned or managed by the District Council. They are now delivering a polluting effluent.

With long use the filter beds have gradually disintegrated, and are now little more than mud. Their value as a filtering medium is practically nil, the sewage failing entirely to run through the beds but merely passing over them and leaving them as impure as it arrived.

The County Medical Officer of Health and I have had repeated consultations upon this matter, and have urged you to carry out such alterations as may be necessary to abate this nuisance. It appears, however, that a very real difficulty exists in relation to this matter: your Engineer advises the construction of entirely new works upon a neighbouring site which, like all other land in the neighbourhood, is liable to colliery subsidence. The Council very naturally and quite properly hesitate to expend a large sum of money upon new works until they have received assurance either that colliery subsidence is at an end, or until they have obtained such agreement with the colliery concerned as shall guarantee compensation in the event of any damage occurring from this cause.

Very protracted negotiations have been carried out with this object and are still in progress. I am convinced, however, that the Council are not only willing, but anxious to remedy this unsatisfactory state of affairs, and that they will do so immediately the requisite assurances have been obtained. Every effort should be made to hasten this end, as existing conditions are highly unsatisfactory.

Reference was made to the condition of the parish of GOTHAM, which is at present without any proper system of sewage disposal, when the matter of water supplies was being discussed on another page, to which I refer you. I there outlined the combined efforts made by your Surveyor and myself to secure a satisfactory water and sewage disposal scheme for this parish.

SOUTH WILFORD, although provided with an adequate supply of water from the Nottingham Corporation mains, is still without any scheme of sewage disposal. The desirability for such provision appears specially urgent in Wilford for the following reasons:—The parish adjoins the city boundary, being divided from it only by the River Trent. For this reason it is developing into an important residential suburb containing a large number of good-class residences. These at present are compelled to rely for their sewage disposal upon cesspools, which at the best are unsatisfactory and entirely unsuitable for good class property. As a result, these householders have on a number of occasions expressed dissatisfaction at existing conditions and urged the provision of a public scheme of sewage disposal.

Your surveyor and I met the Parish Council during the year with the object of pressing forward such a scheme, and our efforts met with such a measure of success that the Parish Council declared themselves in favour of this improvement by a substantial majority.

The difficulty here, as in other cases, is the enormous expense. In order to make a definite start and to ascertain exactly what this cost would be a firm of municipal engineers was instructed to formulate a scheme for dealing with that part of the parish which constitutes the village proper. Their Report has just been received (March, 1926), but so far has not received the consideration of your Council. From this, however, it would appear that by means of a loan of approximately £16,000, which is the limit of the Parish's borrowing powers, it would be possible to sewer the present "village," and the Wilford Lane District. This would include the most thickly populated areas of the parish, but would still leave a considerable area unconnected. I have no doubt that the Council will give this important matter their most careful consideration in the immediate future and that if at all possible, they will put in hand this or some other scheme to mitigate the present unsatisfactory conditions.

Selston Sewerage.

This parish has been completely sewered since 1906. Owing to its large area (3,318 acres) and the fact that it is very hilly, it was essential to divide the scheme into eight sections:—

No. 1: Jacksdale, Pye Hill, Westwood and New Westwood. Sewage pumped to Bagthorpe Works by pumping station situated at Jacksdale.

No. 2: Underwood Area. To separate works in Underwood.

No. 3: Bagthorpe, New Bagthorpe, Selston Common, Frieze-land. Sewage flows to Bagthorpe Works by gravitation.

No. 4: Handstopping, Alma, Inkerman, Woodnook, Upper Mexborough and Portland Row. By gravitation to Bagthorpe.

No. 5: Beaufit Lane and Pinxton (L.M.S. Railway Station District). To local Disposal Works.

No. 6: Toadhole, Dove Green, Selston, Selston Green and "Bull and Butcher" area. To local Disposal Works at Toadhole.

No. 7: Plain Spot, near Brinsley Boundary. To local Works.

No. 8: Jubilee area. To local Works.

Of these, the principal is that at Bagthorpe.

This consists of 2 Detritus Tanks, 3 Sedimentation Tanks (primary), 8 Percolating filters—4 primary and 4 secondary, each of 50 ft. diameter, fitted with automatic gear—and necessary accommodation for reception of sludge. The effluent, which is always of good quality, discharges into the Bagthorpe Brook. Four of the filters have recently been filled with fresh media.

The Underwood Works consist of 2 septic tanks, 2 primary and 2 secondary circular filters of 30ft. diameter with automatic gear. The effluent is non-polluting and flows into the Brinsley Brook.

The other works are designed on similar lines to that at Underwood, and each discharges its effluent into small brooks and work quite satisfactorily.

Closet Accommodation.

Table 7 sets out in detail the present situation in the District as regards the closet accommodation in each parish, giving the number of each type of closet in use.

From this it will be seen that approximately a quarter of the houses have water closets, a quarter pail closets, and the remaining half have privies and ashpits.

In the absence of a general scheme of conversion at the Council's expense under the powers conferred by Section 39 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, progress in the direction of the abolition of various forms of conservancy types of closets has necessarily been slow. This is due in part to the high cost of conversions since the war, and also because many of these pail closets are in good condition and I have hesitated to describe them as nuisances. Even so, progress in this direction, if slow, has been definite: 257 closets have been converted since 1921, as follows:—

1921	...	...	...	...	34 conversions
1922	...	...	...	...	40 „
1923	...	...	...	...	44 „
1924	...	...	...	...	45 „
1925	...	...	...	...	94 „

The Council have long been alive to the desirability of a general sweeping away of the various forms of conservancy closet and their substitution by water closets, and are also aware of the powers they possess by the adoption of the above-named section of the 1907 Amendment Act. The chief fact which has, until recently, caused them to stay their hands as been the prohibitive cost of such work.

Already a start has been made in this matter, and in two parishes, viz., Colwick and Gedling, conversion schemes are already being carried out. With these object a Ministry of Health Enquiry was held on July 25th for the purpose of securing sanction to borrow £2,500 for conversions at Colwick. This was duly granted and work commenced. Approximately 200 closets in this parish will ultimately be converted, and of these 60 had been completed by the end of 1925. Work is still in progress.

In the neighbouring parish of Gedling, it was found to be unnecessary to apply for a loan; instead it was decided to carry out the work by utilising existing balances. At the end of the year no actual conversions had been carried out, although much of the preliminary work had been accomplished. This scheme will deal with approximately 170 houses, and in both parishes, practically

every closet will be dealt with, the only exceptions being outlying farms situated too far away from water mains and sewers to make conversion feasible.

It is now my settled intention of gradually urging the extreme desirability of extending this process throughout the District, parish by parish (where the existence of water supplies and sewers make it possible) and I feel that ultimately the Council will be able to see their way clear to support me in this most desirable object.

Scavenging.

There has been a continuation of the policy of scavenging by direct labour during the year. This work had been administered by a separate department, of which Mr. Yates was Superintendent, for some years until 1924. At that time the Health Department was reorganised entirely, the policy of having two sanitary inspectors instead of one was reverted to, and simultaneously scavenging work was merged into the ordinary routine duties of my Department. Mr. Yates was appointed Sanitary Inspector for one portion of the District, and Mr. Palmer for the other, and each was held responsible under my supervision for the scavenging of his own area. This arrangement continued after the departure of Mr. Palmer in November, and his successor, Mr. Adams, is similarly responsible for his own part of the District. The Report reproduced below, although written by Mr. Yates in Mr. Palmer's absence, includes the work done by the latter until his departure:—

Public Offices,
Basford, Nottingham.
March, 1926.

Gentlemen,

I beg to present to you the Annual Report upon house refuse removal, etc., carried out by myself and my colleague, Mr. Palmer, for the year ending December 31st, 1925.

The Basford Rural District Council comprises 35 parishes, with an area of 65,437 acres and a population of 46,318.

The Council carry out scavenging in 11 parishes with a population of approximately 33,000.

The parishes of Selston, Brinsley and Greasley (excepting Watnall) with an estimated population of 17,500, are being scavenged by direct labour. These districts, which cover a large area, are worked from three depots, with 17 men, 5 horses, 5 dry ash carts and 5 sanitary tumbler carts. Below is a summary of work carried out by the Council's workmen for the past year:—

		No. of Ashpits emptied	No. of Dustbins emptied	No. of Wet pans emptied	No. of Loads removed
Selston	...	3639	15380	16464	5075
Greasley	...	2553	8860	4680	4174
Brinsley	...	985	3912	3276	1253
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	...	7177	28152	24420	10502

All dustbins and wet pails are emptied once a week, and ash-pits every three months, or more frequently if required. Nightsoil is being disposed of to farmers and allotment holders, the dry refuse being deposited on tips, remote from dwelling houses and conveniently situated. As these are filled up to the required level, they are covered with nine inches of soil and turfed down by the Council's workmen.

Trade refuse is removed on request and charged for at the rate of 1/6 per load.

The parishes of Awsworth, Burton Joyce, Colwick, Gedling, Kimberley, Ruddington, South Wilford and the Watnall district of Greasley, with an estimated combined population of 15,500, were being scavenged by contract at the end of the year, under nine separate contracts. The Contractors are responsible for the regular collection of all household refuse within their districts, also for its removal and disposal. Periodical inspections of the scavenging are made in all these parishes.

In connection with the removal of nightsoil, the Council provide all contractors with sufficient sanitary tumbler carts for use in each district; the number of these carts now in use by the contractors is 13.

Disinfectant powder is provided by the Council.

In the parishes of Burton Joyce, Cossall, Gedling, Kimberley and South Wilford, dry refuse tips are provided by the Council owing to the difficulty the contractors experience in disposing of this refuse. These tips are regularly visited and covered with soil and turf when filled to the required level.

In the parishes of Annesley, Bestwood Park, Codnor Park, Newstead, Shipley and Stoke Bardolph, there are systems of scavenging which are carried out by the owners themselves.

At the end of the year the question of your Council undertaking scavenging in the parishes of Annesley, Newstead and Wollaton was under consideration, and already steps are in hand to proceed with this in the combined district of Annesley and Newstead by direct labour and the work will be in operation at an early date.

The remaining parishes are of a purely local character, with small populations, and no difficulty is at present experienced in securing disposal of the refuse by digging into land.

Those parishes scavenged by direct labour are big colliery districts, and therefore the heaviest in your Council's area to scavenge. Even so, the cost per head is lower than in those parishes where the work is being carried out by contract.

The number of dustbins is gradually being increased, and in addition to those provided to new houses built during the year, 54 have been substituted for ashpits or installed where no ashes accommodation previously existed. 75 defective dustbins and wet pails have also been replaced by new ones after the attention of the owners had been called thereto.

The moveable receptacle, which is emptied weekly, in addition to being easier to handle, prevents the accumulation of refuse in the vicinity of dwellings, and is of great advantage from a sanitary point of view.

Street Watering.

This is again being done, when necessary, under my supervision.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to the Council and the Chairman and Members of the Health and Sanitary Committee for their uniform courtesy and help that they have at all times accorded me, and my sincere thanks are also due to the officials of other departments for their assistance throughout the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

V. V. YATES,

Sanitary Inspector.

A scrutiny of this report will reveal the fact that of the 35 parishes in your area 11 are scavenged by your Council and 6 are done privately by owners themselves, leaving 18 in which no organised system of any kind is in operation.

An entirely erroneous impression would be created by this statement if it were not also stated that the 17 parishes contain no less than 38,889 persons, or 84 per cent. of the total population of the district, leaving only 7,429, or 16 per cent., in the remaining 18 parishes without scavenging arrangements.

Of these 18, only two (Calverton and Gotham) have populations exceeding the 1,000 mark, and in both these I am at present considering the advisability of pressing for proper schemes. Indeed, in Gotham I have already done so, and hope that at an early date the parish will have agreed to the principle.

The policy of performing scavenging by direct labour is being amply justified by results: not only is the work more efficiently carried out, but this method is more economical. I am urging this

in every possible case, and hope that by a judicious combination of parishes it will be feasible to extend direct labour scavenging and gradually to abolish the "contract" arrangements entirely.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The work of the inspectors acting as scavenging superintendents have been referred to elsewhere in this Report; I append here their joint report upon work carried out by them during the year, as required by Article 19 (12) of the Sanitary Officers Order, 1922:

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE PARISHES.

Inspectors: Messrs. Palmer and Yates.

Area: 61,868 acres. No. of houses, 10,473. Population (1925), 44700.

Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	—
Preliminary Notices served	...	...	...	361
Premises inspected and re-inspected	...	...	...	4792
Notices complied with	...	...	...	236
Complaints received and investigated	...	...	...	294
Personal interviews with owners & agents	...	...	...	169

The following are the principal matters dealt with:—

Orders served to reconstruct drains	...	...	...	...	32
" " " repair sink and waste pipes	...	...	...	...	6
" " " repair yard drains	...	...	...	...	42
" " " repair roofs or remedy dampness	...	...	...	...	76
" " " repair eave and fall pipes	...	...	...	...	19
" " " repair water closets	...	...	...	...	30
" " " provide eave and fall pipes	...	...	...	...	6
" " " provide sinkstones	...	...	...	...	1
" " " provide drains	...	...	...	...	20
" " " repair cesspools	...	...	...	...	7
" " " repair surface of yards	...	...	...	...	16
" " " repair house windows and doors	...	...	...	...	21
" " " repair fireplaces	...	...	...	...	10
" " " repair chimney stacks	...	...	...	...	6
" " " repair house walls	...	...	...	...	9
" " " remove and cease to keep animals	...	...	...	...	2

Orders served to renew sanitary pans	...	...	...	75
" " " remove offensive accumulations	...	...	...	27
" " " repair defective house floors	...	...	...	7
" " " reconstruct ashpits and privies	...	...	...	22
" " " provide proper doors and coverings	...	...	...	7
" " " convert waste water closets to water closets	...	...	...	4
" " " cease overcrowding	...	...	...	2
" " " cleanse foul dykes	...	...	...	7
" " " provide proper water supply	...	...	...	5
" " " provide proper ashes accommodation	...	...	...	54
" " " limewash cowsheds, etc.	...	...	...	29
" " " limewash workshops	...	...	...	4
" " " limewash dwelling houses	...	...	...	5
" " " limewash slaughterhouses	...	...	...	16
" " " repair urinals	...	...	...	2

DERBYSHIRE PARISHES.

Inspector: Mr. V. Yates.

Area: 3,569 acres. No. of houses: 376. Population (1925), 1,618.

No statutory notices were served; preliminary notices were served as under:—

	Informal Notices served.		Complied with.
Limewash slaughterhouses	...	2	2
Limewash cowsheds	...	9	9
Effect repairs at Knacker's Yard	...	1	1
	—	—	—
	12		12

	No. on Register.	Inspections made.	Notices served.	Nuisances abated with or without notice.
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	21	36	9	9
Bakehouses	—	—	—	—
Slaughterhouses	2	53	2	2
Offensive trades	—	—	—	—
Common lodging houses	—	—	—	—
Knacker Yard	1	37	1	1
	—	—	—	—
	24	126	12	12

Food voluntarily surrendered: None.

Infected rooms disinfected: 8. Method used Formalin Gas.

Smoke Abatement.

Several complaints, all relating to a single factory chimney in the parish of Colwick were received during the year, as a result of which observations were kept by your inspector. From these it appears that approximately 50 per cent. of these revealed the existence of smoke in various degrees, but very few could be described as *black* smoke, the existence of which must be conclusively established before proceedings can follow. This is a point not sufficiently appreciated by complainants.

I have taken this matter up with the offending firm and have received their repeated assurances that they will take every practicable step to prevent further nuisance in this direction.

HOUSING.

1.—General Housing Conditions in the Area.

Practically every house, without exception, that can be occupied, is occupied; in addition,, many houses also are tenanted which are not in all respects fit for habitation. This is because alternative accommodaton is not yet available for existing tenants, who have consequently been allowed to remain in possession. There is still a shortage of houses, in spite of the fact that considerable building has taken place during the past five years, especially during the years 1924 and 1925.

During these years the position as regards the erection of new houses has been extremely difficult. The effects of the war were being felt quite as acutely during 1920 and 1921 as they were immediately after the cessation of hostilities. Labour was scarce, and the cost of building excessive, with the result that speculative building, prevalent before the war, did not recommence, and the construction of houses by persons for their own habitation was the luxury of the few.

During the last two years, however, there has been a distinct fall in costs which gave a marked impetus to house building which is reflected by the following figures, of plans for new houses submitted and approved by your Council:—

1921	...	...	...	...	...	106 plans
1922	...	...	...	...	...	94 „
1923	...	...	...	...	...	140 „
1924	...	...	...	...	...	330 „
1925	...	...	...	...	...	341 „

The corresponding figure for 1913 was 69. From this it is clear that the present condition is most satisfactory. Assuming that the present rate is continued, which will almost certainly be the case as long as subsidy is available, it is evident that the immediate housing needs of the district will continue to be met; and further that existing arrears will gradually be wiped off. As soon as this is an accomplished fact, it will be possible to tackle the question of existing unsatisfactory dwellings and secure their gradual abolition.

2.—Overcrowding.

Where there is a house shortage a certain amount of overcrowding is inevitable. This, however, is now a diminishing quantity throughout the whole District, and for the most part is due to two families living in one house. Usually these families are related to each other, e.g., where a son or daughter marries and continues to live with one or other parent. Probably the District is better off than many others in this respect, and it will certainly improve automatically as long as the present satisfactory rate of house building continues. During 1925, seven cases of overcrowding were dealt with by your inspectors and myself, and a satisfactory result arrived at in all but two.

3.—General Fitness of Houses.

The general standard is good, and certainly improving. In the mining parishes many of the houses are owned by the Colliery Companies, who almost without exception prove excellent landlords and willing to carry out all reasonable requests for repairs. The miner, however, is not in every respect the most careful of tenant, and repair bills are consequently heavy in consequence.

The usual defects found are defective roofs and walls causing dampness, defective gutters and rain water spouting, which leads to similar results, especially in houses with insufficient damp courses. Bad floors are somewhat common, also defects in windows and doors due to shrinkage of wood which allow rain to enter. Colliery subsidence is also another factor which contributes to various faults. Closet accommodation is insufficient in many cases. Too many houses have one closet for each two houses. This may be adequate where they are water closets or where the combined occupants are few, but totally insufficient where the families are large and the closets pails.

Doubtless some defects are due to the faulty supervision exercised by owners or their agents; but these cases are decreasing. The majority are due to careless tenants, who take advantage of the restrictions that have existed as regards ejection.

Defects discovered, whether by routine inspection or individual complaint, are carefully noted and steps taken to secure their remedy, generally under the Public Health Acts. In by far the greater number of cases, informal action has the desired result.

4.—Unhealthy Areas.

None exist in your area; therefore no action has been needed.

Byelaws relating to Houses, to Houses let in Lodgings, Tents, vans, sheds, etc.

The only byelaws in force on these subjects relate to the first-named. The existing ones are strictly enforced, and in the exceptional instances where there may be some slight relaxation, the facts are invariably placed before the appropriate Committee of the Council and their express approval secured to such relaxation obtained in every case. The byelaws at present in force have been considered too severe and therefore calculated to hamper unnecessarily building operations; new ones are now about to be approved which provide for certain relaxations.

In a single group of cases, difficulties have arisen as to the occupation as human habitations of vans. These were eventually dealt with in a satisfactory manner, by informal methods, but not before the occupiers had been interviewed by the Council, who forbade them from further occupation as dwelling places. It is anticipated that the new powers conferred by Section 43 of the Public Health Act, 1925, will prove valuable, but the adoption of byelaws would be most valuable.

6.—General and Miscellaneous.

Reference has already been made to the difficulties attendant upon house building during the years 1921 and 1922. The District Council led the way in 1921 by erecting 88 Council Houses in the following parishes:—

Colwick:	Parlour Type	...	...	22 houses
	Non-parlour type	...	...	8 „
Gedling:	Parlour type	...	...	20 „
	Non-parlour type	...	...	4 „
Greasley:	Parlour type	...	...	14 „
	Non-parlour type	...	...	8 „
Brinsley:	Parlour type	...	...	8 „
	Non-parlour type	...	...	4 „

Thereafter, the subsidy of £75 per house was available, and consequently the Council resolved not to proceed with the erection of any further property but to encourage private enterprise by granting subsidy.

It will be seen that during the past two years a very considerable activity has been manifest, and that the erection of new houses, aided by subsidy, is actually far more rapid than before the war. This is due in part to normal growth of the area, and partly to the needs created by industrial developments, e.g., colliery extensions at Newstead have necessitated the building of over 200 houses and a new scheme of sewerage, whilst at Codnor Park over 50 houses and a new sewerage disposal works have been constructed in connection with the works of the Butterley Company.

On the other hand, building has been brisk in Burton Joyce, Lynby and Wilford on account of the attractiveness of these parishes as residential suburbs. In my opinion, growth of Wilford would be even more rapid if a proper disposal scheme were laid down. This aspect of the matter has already been dealt with.

A reference to Table No. 10 will disclose the fact that the majority of the parishes are participating in this revival of building activity; this is the case in nearly all where there are up-to-date supplies, scavenging arrangements and proper means of sewage disposal. The principal parishes not so participating are Awsworth, Barton, Bilborough, Bunny, Clifton, Cossall, Felley, Gamston, Lambley, Stoke, Strelley, Thrumpton, Wollaton and Woodborough. For the most part they are entirely rural in character, with agriculture as the chief occupation and their populations have been practically stationary for some years.

The same stringency which has operated so adversely upon the erection of new buildings has naturally served as a severe handicap to owners desirous of improving the condition of existing houses. Owing to the lack of building operations, overcrowding has, until recently, been prevalent, with the result that anything at all habitable was eagerly seized upon and regarded as desirable residences—a vacant house at one time became a curiosity. Many of these cottages were let before the war at almost incredibly low rentals (even as low as sixpence per week), and of course, the operation of the various Rent Restriction Acts has precluded any material increases. The result has been that even the most modest repair, has in some cases cost as much as the gross rental for a whole year or longer.

After a general survey of the District I made representations to the Housing Committee, taking each house upon its intrinsic merits, and setting up a "normal" standard of fitness as my guide.

Whilst not questioning these representations, the Committee could not possibly ignore the difficulties then existing, and very reasonably arrived at the following conclusions:—

- (1) That as regards occupied houses, whatever their condition, no Closing Order should be issued or any repairs instituted

that could not be carried out without disturbing the tenants; but that this leniency should only extend to existing tenants: if for any reason the house became vacant, the owner was to be informed that a Closing Order was being applied for, and that it must not be re-occupied in its existing condition.

- (2) That where reasonably satisfactory repairs, calculated either completely to restore the house or materially to improve it, were possible, without disturbing the tenants, these should be proceeded with.
- (3) That in the case of vacant houses (of which there were only a few), Closing Orders should be issued forthwith.

The wisdom of these resolutions were entirely unquestionable: no other course was open that did not inflict great hardship, but nevertheless, they have had the effect of limiting materially activity in Housing matters generally for the past few years.

This relative inactivity has already come to an end: I am advised that something like stability has at last been reached in the Building Trade, and that little is to be gained by further waiting in the hopes of lower prices; and as a result, I have, during the early part of 1926, recommenced inspections under the Housing Acts, and already a few houses have been represented as unfit. This policy will now be pursued without interruption until gradually the whole of the worst property still standing has been satisfactorily dealt with.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Number of new houses erected during the year:

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b)) | 341 |
| (b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts— | |
| (1) By the Local Authority | 0 |
| (2) By other bodies or persons | 305 |

1.—Unfit Dwelling Houses: Inspection.

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1979
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	809
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	4
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respect reasonably fit for human habitation	340

2.—Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	327
--	-----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers.

A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2) No. of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) by owners	—
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners...	—
(3) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners to close	—

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) No. of dwelling houses in which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	340
(2) No. of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—		
(a) by owners	... ..	327
(b) by local authority in default	... ..	—

C.—Proceeding under sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

No action has been taken under these sections during 1925.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

Supplies are good and there is no shortage; No complaints as to quality have been received during the year. The Dairies and Cowsheds vary in suitability: quite a considerable number are models of what such buildings should be, others are somewhat primitive, especially in the rural parishes, but few can be characterised as really unsatisfactory: Pressure is being brought to bear upon occupiers in these cases to carry out improvements, but in a number of cases the occupier is not the owner of the property and is accordingly somewhat reluctant to spend money on structural alterations. The fallacy that adequate ventilation, so necessary to ward off tuberculosis, restricts milk production, is one that is very deep rooted and extremely difficult to eradicate. The result is that in some cases proper means of ventilation are intentionally blocked up. One good feature of many unsatisfactory cowsheds is that they are delapidated, with the result that at any rate, ventilation is adequate.

There are 385 Cowkeepers and Milk Purveyors on the Registers, made up as under:—

Cowkeepers and Milk Purveyors	...	...	362
Milk Purveyors only	...	...	23

Notices have been served as follows:—

Notice to limewash dairies and cowsheds	29
---	----

By the end of the year, all were complied with.

1.—Action as to Tuberculous Milk and Cattle.

No reports have been received from the Public Analyst as to unsatisfactory milk during the year, and no special action called for.

(2) No licences have been applied for or granted for the sale of milk under the special designations classified in the 4th Schedule of the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

(3) It has not been found necessary to refuse or revoke licences under the Dairies Acts.

Meat Inspection.

The provisions of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, are being properly carried out, as regards arrangements for inspection of meat at the time of slaughter. The majority have elected to slaughter on fixed days each week as follows:—Of a total of 49 on the Register, 37 have notified their intention of regular weekly slaughtering, whilst the remaining 12 notify specifically on each occasion.

With improvement in staff of inspectors during the past year it has been possible to revert to the old custom of paying weekly visits to all slaughterhouses, and during the year, 2,383 such visits have been paid by the inspectors alone, in addition to those made by myself.

The condition of the slaughterhouses remains, generally speaking, satisfactory, and is improving; 16 notices were served requiring limewashing to be done where this had been neglected, and all were complied with. Practically without exception, the butchers co-operate willingly in reporting the existence of unsound or suspicious conditions in meat, and certainly endeavour to make the conditions in which food is prepared and sold as cleanly as possible. Doubtless the insurance effected by the butchers against loss by seizure of unsound meat tends to diminish any desire for concealment of unsatisfactory conditions.

The Council have not so far deemed it necessary to institute any system of Meat Marking under the Regulations. As all meat slaughtered in the District is consumed locally, this step is probably unnecessary.

During the year, the following foods were surrendered as being unfit for human consumption, and in no case was it necessary to take legal action under Section 117 of the Public Health Act, 1875:

Pork: Tuberculosis and Dropsical ...	79 lbs.
Parts of carcasses and offals: Tuberculosis	1140 „
21 Beasts' livers: Diseased (various)...	301 „
Frozen Beef: Decomposition	242 „
<hr/>	
Total	1762 „
Tinned food (various): Blown ...	53 tins

All diseased meats, etc., thus surrendered is destroyed under the personal supervision of the inspector, usually by drenching with paraffin and subsequent burying. Occasionally, where more convenient, it is disposed of at one of the Refuse tips belonging to the Council. The practice of allowing such meat to be used for food for animals is consistently discouraged.

The other provisions of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, as regards stalls, shops and vehicles, are being carried out with a fair amount of success. The provisions of the Act have all been brought to the notice of dealers by circular letter. Where contraventions have occurred, these have usually been the result of ignorance or inadvertance, and a personal intimation of such contravention has generally served to produce the desired result.

Much ambiguity appears to exist as to the precise intention of these Regulations, not only amongst dealers, but amongst your officials. This was in no wise diminished, but on the contrary, materially increased by Circular 604 issued by the Ministry and intended to clear up certain difficulties. This circular, in defining what is meant by "use of premises for slaughter," declares that this implies a "regular" user, thus excluding a single casual slaughter by a farmer, smallholder, cottager or other amateur.

This has long been a well established custom in your area, which although until recently probably illegal, I have always regarded with complacency. As the same time, it is one which readily lends itself to abuse; in some instances the slaughtering of one or two pigs reared at home is not sufficient; the discovery is made that the business is lucrative, and before long, one finds that the practice has developed into a regular business side line, and that as many as one pig per week is being slaughtered. In such instances, I have hitherto stepped in with the object of preventing such abuse, but it is no longer certain, in view of this Circular, whether such practices are legitimate or otherwise; and in my opinion the provisions of these Regulations are now so qualified that they are becoming largely ineffective.

There are no Public Slaughterhouses in the area

Two Knackers' premises are licensed in the District. Both are regularly inspected and the trade carried on in a proper manner.

The number of private slaughterhouses in use is as follows:—

In 1920	...	...	...	...	...	48
In January, 1925	...	...	...	...	...	46
In December, 1925	...	...	...	...	...	49

Other Food.

The sanitary condition of Bakehouses and other premises where food is manufactured, prepared, stored or exposed for sale, is satisfactory, and no serious defects have been discovered by the inspectors. There are no underground bakehouses in the District.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases Generally.

The total number of cases of all kinds of infectious diseases notified during 1925 was 217, as compared with 363 in 1924 and 294 in 1923.

The high number in 1923 and 1924 included 53 and 118 cases respectively, of chicken pox; whereas this disease was not notifiable in any part of 1925.

These 217 cases were made up as follows:—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	75 cases
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	21 „
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	6 „
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	2 „
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	13 „
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	9 „
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	1 „
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	2 „
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	5 „
Polio-encephalitis	.....	...	...	...	1 „
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	82 „
					<hr/>
					217 „

Scarlet Fever.

75 cases were notified, as compared with 58 in 1924 and 79 in 1923. Of these, 47, or 63 per cent., were removed to hospital. The parishes affected were 17 in number, as follows:—

Greasley	...	...	14 cases	9 removed
Burton Joyce	...	...	12 „	11 „
Wilford	...	...	11 „	8 „
Selston	...	...	8 „	2 „
Kimberley	...	...	5 „	5 „
Awsworth	...	...	4 „	3 „
Codnor Park	...	...	3 „	2 „
Colwick	...	...	3 „	2 „
Gotham	...	...	3 „	1 „
Ruddington	...	...	3 „	2 „
Gedling	...	...	2 „	0 „
Shipleigh	...	...	2 „	0 „
Annesley	...	...	1 „	0 „
Brinsley	...	...	1 „	0 „
Lambley	...	...	1 „	1 „
Stoke Bardolph	...	...	1 „	1 „
Thrumpton	...	...	1 „	0 „
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals			75 „	47 „

Of the parishes chiefly affected, considerable variation will be noticed as to the proportion sent to hospital: at Kimberley, every case was sent; at Burton Joyce, Greasley and Wilford, the majority went; whereas, at Selston, only 2 out of 8. These differences are due, for the most part to the recommendations given by the doctors in attendance.

Means are now available for combating Scarlet Fever which promise a sphere of usefulness comparable to those so successfully employed for many years in the case of Diphtheria. This consists of an anti-toxin with which the names of G. F. Dick and Gladys H. Dick, two American scientists, are intimately connected.

In America, this Scarlet Fever Antitoxin is already established as a useful agent both for the treatment of established cases of this fever; also for the temporary protection of susceptible individuals who have been exposed to the disease.

It has still another use: for the discovery of susceptibility of healthy persons, the procedure being known as the "Dick Test." In this way the physician and public health authorities are afforded a basis for intelligently determining the necessity of adopting the use of the antitoxin for conferring temporary immunity in persons who have been in contact with established cases.

Progress has hardly gone as far in Britain as that outlined above, but recent confirmatory experiments carried out in this country all serve to confirm these experiments, and the time is now rapidly approaching when this new remedy may take its proper place as a routine treatment for this disease.

So far, I have been content to watch these developments with interest, and have not personally put this antitoxin to the test in your Area. I now feel, however that before long I may be in a position to advise its use at our Sanatorium. Even now, tentative experiments would not be out of place.

The matter is one in which I am greatly interested and which I am discussing with your Medical Attendant, with a view to its ultimate adoption, as soon as we feel the course justified.

Although Scarlet Fever continued to appear in a more severe form during 1925 than in the previous few years, no deaths occurred from this cause amongst residents of your area, although two took place at the Sanatorium, one of a patient from Carlton and the other of a nurse on the hospital staff.

A discrepancy will be noted between the number of cases admitted into the Sanatorium, stated above as 47, and the number appearing on Table 3 at 51. This is due to the fact that the latter includes 4 occurring amongst the nursing staff of the Sanatorium, and includes the fatal case above referred to.

It should be observed also, that 4 of the cases described as "removed to hospital" went to the Nottingham City Isolation Hospital instead of our own Sanatorium. This was rendered necessary owing to the enforced closure of the Scarlet Fever Wards whilst the new "Dolomont" Floors were being laid down.

Diphtheria.

21 cases were notified as compared with 19 last year and 17 in 1923. Of these, 11, or 52 per cent., were removed to hospital. The actual number of patients removed to hospital during the year was 14, but the additional cases were actually notified during 1924, and removed in the early days of 1925.

The parishes affected were:—

Greasley	...	...	5 cases	3 removed
Selston	...	...	5 "	2 "
Kimberley	...	...	4 "	4 "
Gedling	...	...	2 "	1 "
Annesley	...	...	2 "	0 "
Bestwood Park	...	...	1 "	0 "
Brinsley	...	...	1 "	0 "
Nuthall	...	...	1 "	1 "
			—	—
			Totals 21 "	11 "

Antitoxin for the early treatment of diphtheria has long been available in your area, and is extensively utilised by all practitioners.

Comparable to the "Dick Test" for Scarlet Fever outlined above, a similar test, known as the "Schick Test"—after its discoverer—has come into prominence during the past few years. Its value appears to have been now definitely established, and its principal use lies in the ability to discover amongst a healthy community those persons who would probably contract diphtheria when exposed to infection and those who would not—in other words, persons possessing a natural immunity and persons without.

The utility of such a test is evident: in the case of a serious epidemic it would only be necessary to concentrate attention upon those already proved to be susceptible. The procedure is simple and safe and consists of "vaccinating" the subject upon the arm and awaiting results: in the case of the insusceptible no reaction occurs, whereas in the susceptible a degree of redness develops for a day or two, which bears some degree of relation to the degree of susceptibility.

It should be noted, however, that unlike vaccination against small pox, this procedure affords no protection in itself. This, however, can be secured temporarily by a small dose of the same anti-toxin which is used as a curative agent in established cases.

Enteric Fever.

Your District remains relatively free from Enteric Fever, only six cases having occurred during the year, as compared with seven and two for 1924 and 1923 respectively. The distribution of these was as follows:—Selston and Ruddington, two each, and one each at Kimberley and Greasley.

All except one of the Selston cases were removed to hospital, and all but one recovered.

Anti-typhoid vaccine for the protection of contacts is available free of charge in every case, and has been freely used.

Pneumonia.

Whilst only 13 cases of this disease were notified, it was returned as the cause of 59 deaths, as compared with 23 notifications and 48 deaths last year.

Not every form of pneumonia is notifiable, but having regard to the fact that less than a quarter of those which end fatally, not to mention those that recover, were reported, it is evident that there is still in existence the same laxity in notification, which I have already referred to.

It can hardly be imagined that when the Ministry imposed the obligation of notifying Pneumonia upon medical practitioners in 1919 as they did by issuing the "Pneumonia, Malaria, Dysentery and Trench Fever Regulations" on January 7th of that year, they had in mind solely the mere compiling of statistics. Probably this was their primary object with the object of ascertaining the full prevalence of these diseases, but there is little doubt that their ultimate objective was that of reducing the serious mortality of this disease by proper treatment. Pneumonia shares with Enteric Fever the characteristic that the credit for recovery rests in a very special and unusually large measure upon the skill of the Nurse. Such a standard of nursing is usually unavailable in private houses, except where high fees can be paid, and there is no doubt that a more general removal of these cases to hospital would effect a distinct reduction of mortality from this cause. This is one of the directions in which any further extension in the scope of our work might usefully point.

Tuberculosis.

62 cases of the Pulmonary form and 20 affecting other parts of the body—a total of 82—were reported during the year, but of these only 48 were absolutely new cases, the others having been notified at some time previous. This appears to compare unfavourably with the last few years. A reference to Table 6 will reveal the fact that there has been a practically continuous rise from the 31 cases of 1918 and 1919 to the present time, when the figure is nearly three times as great.

It would be difficult to contemplate such figures without grave misgivings, if it were not possible to believe that this increase is far more apparent than real. I believe that the increase may be explained entirely by the following facts: The County Councils have appointed Tuberculosis Officers—doctors who are specialists in every sense of the word and who by their intensive training are

able to detect the disease in its early stages, when symptoms are extremely slight and likely to be overlooked by the busy practitioner. More and more patients are now being referred to these Tuberculosis Officers for an opinion, and naturally a definite diagnosis is established in many instances which otherwise would escape detection altogether, or at least would not be diagnosed until the symptoms have become much more pronounced. The effect of this must necessarily lead to an apparent increase in the number of cases reported. In this connection, too, it is significant that an increasing number of such notifications are coming from these Tuberculosis officers. Similarly, but perhaps to a less degree, an increase of deaths attributed to this cause might have been expected. Previously the real nature of a fatal malady may never have been suspected, and death attributed to some other cause, or in some instances the certifying practitioner may have intentionally suppressed the word "Tuberculosis" out of consideration for the feelings of the relatives, since a very definite stigma is attached by some people to the term.

Confirmation of these theories is found by referring to the number of deaths due to this disease: 24 were due to the pulmonary form and 6 to other forms, or 30 in all, as compared with 26 in 1924, 36 in 1923, and 33 in 1922.

The death rate from this cause alone was 0.65, and this compares favourably with the figures for recent years:—

1925	...	Death Rate from Tuberculosis	0.65
1924	...	" " "	0.56
1923	...	" " "	0.78
1922	...	" " "	0.72
1921	...	" " "	0.75
1920	...	" " "	0.85
1919	...	" " "	0.84

From which it will be seen that as a cause of death it is showing an almost uninterrupted steady decline.

19 cases, all pulmonary, were treated at the County Council Hospitals.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality, 1925.

Age Periods.	New Cases				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	...
5	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	...
10	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...
15	1	4	4	...	...	5	...	1
20	4	2	...	1	2	1	...	...
25	5	6	1	...	1	6	...	...
35	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	...	...	1	1	5	1	1	1
55	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
65 and upwards ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	14	17	11	6	10	14	4	2

Of the 30 deaths of tuberculosis which ended fatally, 27, representing 90 per cent., were notified. From this it is evident that notification is fairly satisfactory; no proceedings have been taken for wilful neglect to notify, but in some instances it has been necessary to write the doctors concerned.

I fail entirely to find any special mortality from this disease which can be attributed to particular occupations—not even amongst the plaster workers of Gotham.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Two cases of this disease of the eye in new born infants occurred during the year. All recovered without impairment of vision.

Erysipelas.

Nine cases were reported during the year. In view of the usually trivial nature of this complaint, there appears little necessity for its retention upon the list of notifiable diseases.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

Five cases of this obscure disease were reported. Its serious nature is shown by the fact that three proved fatal. There is always, in addition, a real risk of grave impairment of mental state, which is frequently permanent, in those which recover. Fortunately the disease is only moderately infectious.

Puerperal Sepsis.

Two cases were notified, but neither proved fatal.

Small Pox.

It was not until the last week in November that the only case of this disease during the year appeared. Investigations upon the now familiar lines revealed the fact that the patient worked at a Colliery near Mansfield and only returned to his home in Bestwood Park at the week-end. Small Pox was known to be rife at this Colliery village, and I secured the clearest possible history of his having worked underground in intimate connection with another case.

Isolation at the City Small Pox Hospital was carried out, and the patient made a good recovery.

I desire here to make a public reference to a courteous offer of the Nottingham City Council, through their Medical Officer of Health, in connection with this case: in view of the fact that the house of this patient was practically opposite to the Small Pox Hospital, they realised the possibility that infection might conceivably have come from their Institution; and for this reason, expressed their willingness to treat the case as their own, and remit the charges usually made. As, however, I had the most definite evidence that infection had been contracted elsewhere, I felt unable to accept this offer, which I refused with sincere thanks.

NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Whooping Cough was somewhat prevalent and caused three deaths.

Measles also caused a considerable amount of ill-health during the winter months, seven deaths being attributable to this cause.

Influenza, which was common at the close of 1924, continued into the new year, and was responsible for a total of 22 persons.

School Closures.

On the whole, the general health of the school child, as regards infectious disease, has been better than for some years past. Although numerous cases of a variety of diseases have been brought to my notice from time to time by the Head Teachers, I have never felt justified at any time during the year in recommending the Closure of any single department.

Disinfection of Premises.

All premises in which infectious disease has occurred are disinfected by formalin gas under my personal supervision. This is done immediately upon receipt of notification, in the case of those sent to hospital. Where the patient is nursed at home, disinfection is postponed until the patient is free from infection and certified as such by the doctor in attendance. In fatal cases, as soon as reasonably practicable after the interment.

Immediately upon receipt of the notification, the following leaflets are sent out to the occupier of the house in which the case has occurred:—

- 1.—Rules for the prevention of the spread of infectious disease, and in cases of tuberculosis, an additional one giving special precautions, requisite in that disease.
- 2.—Rules for the admission of patients to the Basford Sanatorium.
- 3.—An addressed post-card which is ready printed and intended for the use of the doctor in attendance on cases treated at home. The post-card is worded in the form of a certificate that the case is then free from infection. Upon its receipt the house is visited and disinfected by an officer of the Council.

During the course of the year, many requests are received for disinfection of premises after causes of minor infective diseases, and also after deaths from diseases not definitely recognised as infective. Such applications are invariably complied with.

During 1925, 132 houses were disinfected.

Tables giving details of infectious disease and resultant deaths will be found on a later page (Nos. 3, 4 and 5.)

Public Health (Small Pox) Regulations, 1917.

Although small pox has occurred each year in the Basford District since 1921, it was only during that year that it became desirable to exercise powers under the above Regulations. Although only a single case was discovered in Basford, the disease was exceedingly prevalent in the neighbouring areas, including the City of Nottingham.

On this account, and because at that time the mild nature of the present type of small pox was not expected, there was a considerable demand for protective vaccination. As a result, it was deemed desirable to take action under the above Regulations.

Subsequently, all vaccinations were carried out by the regular Public Vaccinators, who were invariably asked to perform this duty when a case was discovered.

During 1921, however, 26 primary and 91 re-vaccinations were carried out under these Orders by your Medical Officer of Health. Details of these were as follows:—

Parish.	Primary Vacs.					Re-vaccinations.	
			Successful.	Un-successful.		Successful.	Un-successful.
Lambley	17	0	...	42	3
Shipley	4	0	...	5	0
Calverton	—	—	...	1	0
Bestwood Park		...	3	0	...	17	0
Brinsley	—	—	...	1	0
Nottingham	2	0	...	18	4

The 24 "Nottingham" cases, were of members of my staff in my Office and at the Council's Sanatorium, who either themselves came into contact with infection, or with whom I came into contact after seeing cases of small pox myself.

Anthrax and rabies have been entirely absent throughout the five years under review.

Cancer is tending to increase with slight remissions. The following is the state of affairs for the past five years:—

					Death Rate
					Cancer Deaths. from Cancer only.
1921	...	...	...	59	1.27 per 1000
1922	...	...	...	48	1.05 „
1923	...	...	...	45	.98 „
1924	...	...	...	51	1.10 „
1925	...	...	...	51	1.10 „

This subject was dealt with exhaustively in my Annual Report for 1922, and has been referred to each year since.

No **parochial** facilities exist in your area for the cleansing and disinfection of verminous persons, but these are available at the Basford Union Workhouse.

As regards the disinfection of premises and fomites from infectious diseases, reliance is placed upon formalin gas, as explained elsewhere in this Report. The long distances between outlying parts of your District and existing disinfectors renders the removal of fomites for disinfection almost impossible.

Laboratory Work.

Paradoxical as it may appear, it is a fact that the private patient who is treated at home and who pays for such treatment, is placed at a very real disadvantage when compared with the in-patient of the great general hospitals, who in some cases pay nothing for services received. The latter have at their disposal not only the attention of leading physicians and surgeons, but in addition, those extremely valuable adjuncts to accurate diagnosis and scientific treatment afforded by X-Ray Departments and Pathological and Bacteriological Laboratories. The importance of these last-named cannot possibly be exaggerated, and it is satisfactory to be able to state that facilities for such laboratory work has been provided by the Notts. and Derbyshire County Councils for residents in their respective areas.

Under these schemes, which have now become well established, free examination and report is made upon various kinds of specimens, such as sputa from cases of tuberculosis, swabs in diphtheria cases, blood examinations in enteric fever and pathological reports upon various other kinds of specimens.

There has seemed in the past to be some reluctance upon the part of medical practitioners to take advantage of these facilities, but a gradual improvement has been manifesting itself in this respect for some years. During the past year a total of 110 such examinations have been made as follows:—

	Notts.	Derbys.
Tuberculosis	4	3
Diphtheria swabs	90	—
Enteric (Widal test)	4	3
Miscellaneous	—	6
	—	—
	98	12

Total 110.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

These regulations, which came into force during the year, facilitate the exclusion of tuberculous persons from carrying on work connected with milk. So far, no occasion has arisen during the year in which it has been found necessary to take advantage of its provisions.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

This section empowers local authorities to remove to hospital, and to detain there (if necessary against their will), patients suffering from Tuberculosis; and is intended to be utilised only in instances where very special risk would be incurred by leaving the patients at home.

No part of this new Act came into operation in your area during 1925, and further, it was resolved not to adopt this particular section.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The whole of this work is now transferred to the two County Councils. With reference to various infectious diseases of parturient women, infants and young children, I would refer you to the portion of this Report dealing with Infectious Diseases generally.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases.			Vision un-impaired.	Vision impaired.	Totally Blind.	Deaths.
Notified:	Treated at home.	In hospital				
2	2	—	2	—	—	—

I append herewith my usual tables and several additional ones, relating to causes of death, vital statistics, housing, etc., which have been specifically asked for by the Ministry of Health. In this connection it may appear to you that much of the information contained in this Report, being already common knowledge, might justifiably have been omitted. I would therefore remind you that these Reports are addressed to the respective County Councils and the Ministry of Health, as well as the District Council, and that a statement of local circumstances which appear superfluous to the latter are generally required by the former.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. H. PARKINSON,

April, 1926.

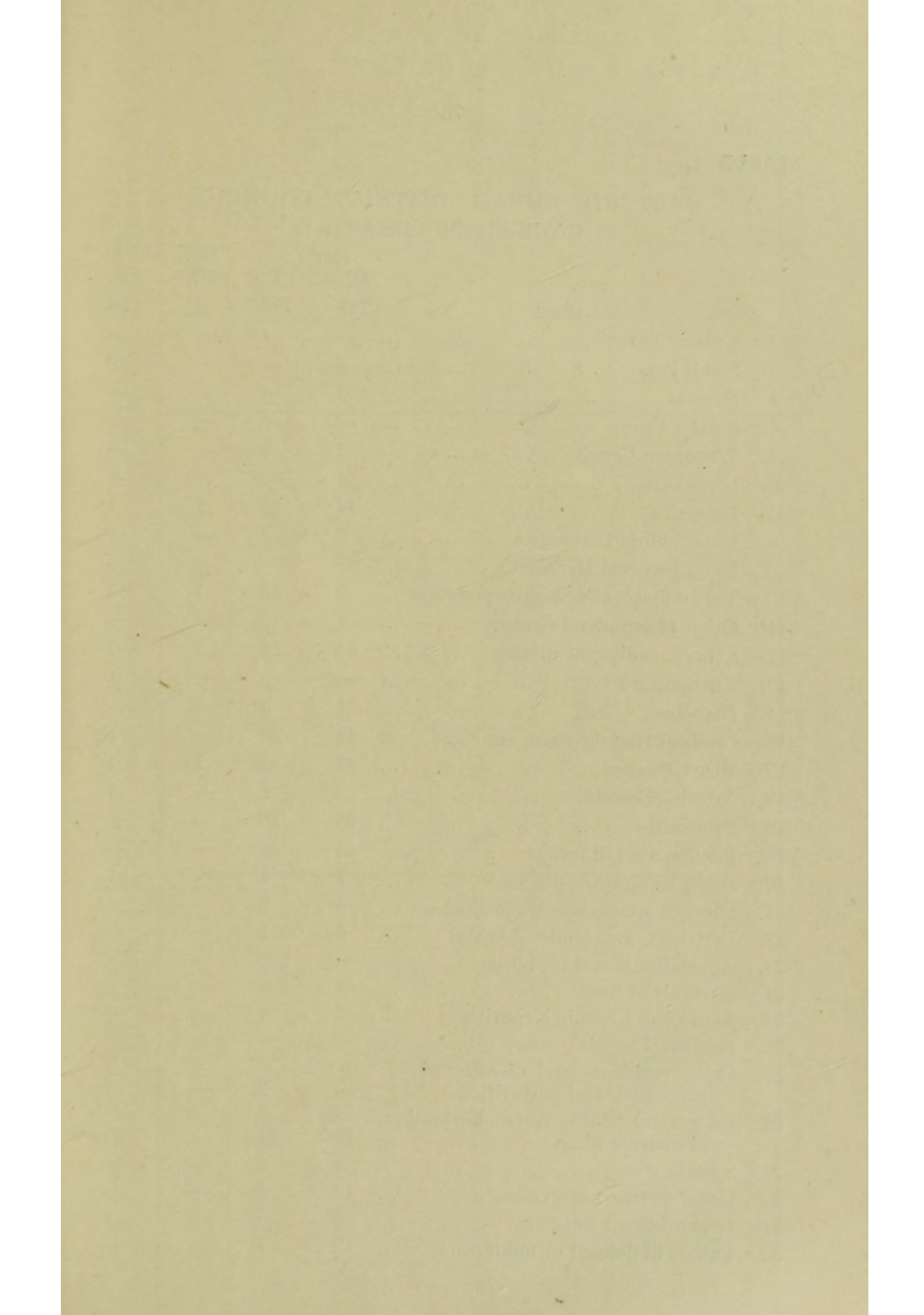


TABLE 1.

BASFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.
CAUSES OF DEATH.

					Notts.		Derbyshire.	
					M.	F.	M.	F.
All Causes					283	256	6	10
1.	Enteric Fever	...	...	...	—	1	—	—
2.	Small Pox	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
3.	Measles	...	...	...	3	4	—	—
4.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	2	1	—	—
6.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
7.	Influenza	...	...	...	14	8	1	1
8.	Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	2	1	—	—
9.	Meningococcal Meningitis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
10.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	9	12	1	2
11.	Other tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	4	2	—	—
12.	Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	23	24	3	1
13.	Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—	1
14.	Diabetes	...	...	...	1	5	—	—
15.	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	...	...	...	14	20	—	1
16.	Heart Disease	...	...	...	31	32	1	1
17.	Arterio-sclerosis	...	...	...	3	2	—	1
18.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	25	16	—	—
19.	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	33	26	—	—
20.	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	7	1	—	1
21.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	...	...	3	2	—	—
22.	Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	2	1	—	—
23.	Appendicitis and typhlitis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
24.	Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
25.	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	2	4	—	—
26.	Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
27.	Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition	...	...	...	—	2	—	—
28.	Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth	...	...	...	13	14	—	—
29.	Suicide	...	...	...	4	2	—	—
30.	Other deaths from violence	...	...	...	19	4	—	—
31.	Other defined causes	...	...	...	66	65	—	1
32.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	2	7	—	—

TABLE 2.

VITAL STATISTICS BASFORD R.D.C. Notts. and Derbys separately and District as a whole.

YEAR.	NOTTS. PARISHES.							DERBYSHIRE PARISHES.							DISTRICT AS A WHOLE.						
	Popula- tion.	Births.		Deaths.		Zymotic Death Rate.	Infant- ile Mortal- ity Rate	Popula- tion.	Births.		Deaths.		Zymotic Death Rate.	Infant- ile Mortal- ity Rate.	Popula- tion.	Births.		Deaths.		Zymotic Death Rate.	Infant- ile Mortal- ity Rate.
		No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.				No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.				No.	Rate.				
1916	{ 40648* { 44225†	990	22.3	541	13.3	0.73	94	{ 1405* { 1529†	17	11.11	12	8.54	.71	117.6	{ 42050* { 45754†	1007	22	553	13.12	.72	95.3
1917	{ 40189* { 44199†	875	19.5	451	11.2	0.22	93.7	{ 1388* { 1547†	30	19.39	25	18.01	.72	100.0	{ 41577* { 46346†	905	19.5	476	11.4	.29	96.1
1918	{ 38584* { 43230†	856	19.8	692	17.9	1.48	103.9	{ 1333* { 1494†	24	16.06	25	18.75	.75	83.3	{ 39917* { 44724†	880	19.68	717	17.94	1.45	103.41
1919	{ 42412* { 44181†	881	19.94	496	11.69	0.19	69.24	{ 1465* { 1526†	28	18.35	18	12.29	Nil	35.71	{ 43877* { 45709†	909	19.89	514	11.71	.18	68.2
1920	44101†	1043	23.65	476	10.79	0.82	78.61	1523†	31	20.35	21	13.79	Nil	32.26	45624†	1074	23.54	497	10.88	.79	77.28
1921	43840†	998	22.76	474	10.81	0.50	85.18	1504†	27	17.95	19	12.63	.66	111.11	45344†	1025	22.62	493	10.87	.51	85.86
1922	44190†	872	19.74	472	10.68	0.15	68.8	1535†	30	19.55	16	10.42	Nil.	133.33	45725†	902	19.7	488	10.67	.15	70.9
1923	44410†	823	18.53	479	10.78	0.65	77.76	1527†	28	18.34	7	4.58	Nil.	35.70	45937†	851	18.53	486	10.58	.65	76.38
1924	44500†	829	18.54	496	11.14	0.56	77.20	1556†	21	13.50	12	7.71	.64	142.8	46056†	850	18.45	508	11.03	.56	78.82
1925	44700†	855	19.13	539	12.06	0.33	78.36	1618†	31	19.16	16	9.89	Nil	32.2	46318†	886	19.13	555	11.98	.32	76.75

* Figures supplied by Registrar General for Death Rate.

† Figures supplied by Registrar General for Birth Rate.

† " " " " Birth and Death Rates.

TABLE 3.

Hospital Treatment of Infectious Diseases.

DISEASE.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.		TOTAL DEATHS.
		From Basford Area.	From Outside Districts.	
† Diphtheria	21	14	18	2
† Scarlet Fever ... ..	||75	51	22	2
† Enteric Fever	6	5	1	2
Puerperal Sepsis	2	*	*	0
Pneumonia	13	*	*	59 (all forms)
Erysipelas	9	*	*	0
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	0	*	*	0
** Smallpox	1	1	...	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	5	*	*	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	*	*	0
Polio-Encephalitis ...	1	*	*	0
†† Tuberculosis :—				
(a) Pulmonary { M.	25	10	...	10
{ F.	37	9	...	14
{ Total ...	62	19	...	24
(b) Non-Pulmonary { M.	14	...	...	4
{ F.	6	...	...	2
{ Total	20	...	...	6

† These cases treated at Council's Isolation Hospital.

** " " " " Nottingham City Smallpox Hospital.
or Ilkeston Infectious Hospital.

†† " " " " Ransom Sanatorium, Mansfield.

* No Hospital Accommodation for these cases.

|| Includes 4 cases treated at Nottingham Isolation Hospital.

TABLE 4. Infectious Diseases Notified, 1925

	Under 1 Year.	1	2	3	4	5 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 35	36 to 45	46 to 65	66 and over.	TOTALS.
Scarlet Fever ...	...	3	2	6	6	35	17	3	3	...	...	...	75
Diphtheria ...	...	1	1	3	1	8	2	2	3	...	...	...	21
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	6
Pneumonia ...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	1	4	1	13
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	2	1	9
Puerperal Sepsis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Polio-Encephalitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	5
Tuberculosis :—													
(a) Pulmonary { M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	18	1	1	...	25
{ F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	6	20	1	2	...	37
(b) Non-pulmonary { M. ...	1	1	...	1	...	2	1	4	2	...	2	...	14
{ F. ...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	6

TABLE 6.

Prevalence of Infectious Disease during
recent years.

			1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Small Pox	...	...	—	—	—	1	25	59	43	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	30	86	111	64	59	79	58	75
Diphtheria	...	...	34	42	62	27	23	17	19	21
Enteric Fever	...	...	4	2	1	4	2	2	7	6
Erysipelas	...	...	12	6	18	12	6	18	13	9
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	—	4	5	2	—	—	2	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum			2	5	3	3	—	—	6	2
Measles	...	...	736	31	No longer notifiable.					
German Measles	...	...	6	—	No longer notifiable.					
Pneumonia	...	...	—	17	34	38	25	17	23	13
Malaria	...	...	—	5	9	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	...	...	31	31	48	52	45	49	66	82
Cerebro-spinal-meningitis	...	...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	...	...	—	—	—	—	7	53	118	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	5
Polio-Encephalitis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	...	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals			855	230	292	204	192	294	363	217

TABLE 7.

Closet Accommodation of Parishes.

Name of Parish.	Water Closets.	Waste Water Closets.	Privies and Ashpits	Pails or Tubs	Dust-bins.	Dry Ashpits
ANNESLEY & FELLEY	11	...	189	23	10	5
AWSWORTH ...	14	...	306	21	17	6
BARTON-IN-FABIS ...	2	...	72	6	...	..
BESTWOOD PARK ...	24	...	..	86	4	...
BILBOROUGH ...	4	...	37	10	...	2
BRADMORE ...	6	..	39	24	...	4
BRINSLEY ...	54	...	218	82	76	15
BUNNY ...	6	...	39	20	...	...
BURTON JOYCE ...	163	...	97	91	...	136
CALVERTON ...	10	..	90	180	...	...
CLIFTON ...	18	...	50	21	...	...
CODNOR PARK ...	69	...	69	126	57	44
COLWICK ...	137	4	3	221	114	...
COSSALL ...	31	..	190	17	11	8
GAMSTON ...	...	...	...	20	..	14
GEDLING ...	324	...	34	188	351	41
GOTHAM ...	3	...	192	108	57	17
GREASLEY ...	276	8	1117	84	189	76
KIMBERLEY ...	211	...	651	257	210	103
LAMBLEY ...	2	...	79	112	...	2
LYNBY ...	51	...	23	27	43	7
NEWSTEAD ...	213	...	152	10	203	2
NUTHALL ...	25	...	124	24	9	4
PAPPLEWICK ...	31	...	53	6	...	..
RUDDINGTON ...	215	...	41	501	...	...
SELSTON ...	491	...	1232	338	312	332
SHIPLEY ...	88	...	4	60	21	2
STOKE BARDOLPH ...	13	...	32	16	...	..
STRELLEY ...	4	...	37	10	5	2
THRUMPTON ...	4	...	30	4	3	..
TROWELL ...	7	...	80	1	4	..
WILFORD ...	152	...	56	54	131	..
WOLLATON ...	44	...	86	33	2	31
WOODBOROUGH ...	...	...	78	115	...	5
TOTALS ...	2703	12	5500	2896	1829	858

TABLE 8.

Water Supplies of each Parish in the Basford Rural District

Name of Parish.	Source of Supply.	No of Houses supplied from Mains.	No. of Houses supplied from Wells.	Remarks.
Annesley ...	Selston Works ...	200	51	Pure but hard.
Awsworth ...	Nottingham Corporation ...	341	7	Excellent
Barton-in-Fabis ...	Wells ...	...	62	Liable to pollution
Bestwood ...	Nottingham Corporation ...	124	6	Excellent
Bilborough ...	Wells and Nottm. Corp. ...	4	37	Gen'ally satisfactory
Bradmore ...	Nottingham Corporation ...	64	3	Excellent
Brinsley ...	Nottingham Corporation ...	415	...	Excellent
Bunny ...	Nottingham Corporation ...	43	23	Excellent
Burton Joyce ...	Nottingham Corporation ...	309	6	Excellent
Calverton ...	Public Supply ...	297	5	Satisfactory
Clifton ...	Wells ...	...	80	Gen'ally satisfactory but liable to pollution
Colwick ...	Nottingham Corporation ...	311	3	Excellent
Cossall ...	Nottingham Corporation ...	204	2	Excellent
Felley ...	Selston Works ...	4	2	Pure, but hard
Gamston ...	Wells ...	...	13	Liable to pollution
Gedling ...	Nottingham Corporation ...	528	2	Excellent
Gotham ...	Public Supply ...	275	6	Pure, but hard— Supply fails seriously in Summer
Greasley ...	Nottingham Corporation ...	1445	20	Excellent
Kimberley...	Nottingham Corporation ...	1158	25	Excellent
Lambley ...	Wells ...	...	200	Gen'ally satisfactory
Lynby ...	Public Supply ...	90	6	Excellent, 66 houses Nottingham Corp. 24 Hucknall
Newstead ...	Colliery Co....	332	30	Pure, but hard
Nuthall ...	Nottingham Corporation ...	158	7	Excellent
Papplewick ...	Nottingham Corporation ...	69	9	Excellent
Ruddington ...	Nottingham Corporation...	653	97	Excellent
Selston ...	Selston Works ...	2007	...	Pure, but hard
Stoke ...	Nottingham Corporation ...	55	...	Excellent
Strelley ...	Nottm. Corp. and Wells ...	34	10	Excellent
Thrumpton ...	Filtered Trent Water and Wells ...	24	10	Gen'ally satisfactory Wells liable to con- tamination
Trowell ...	Ilkeston, Mains and Wells	30	43	Wells liable to con- tamination
Wilford ...	Nottingham Corporation ...	215	6	Excellent
Wollaton ...	Nottm. Corp. and Wells ...	46	76	Gen'ally satisfactory
Woodborough ...	Wells ...	...	196	Liable to pollution and unsufficient in quantity after Drought
Codnor Park ...	Ilkeston and Heanor Water Board ...	230	...	Pure, but hard
Shipley ...	Colliery Co., and Ilkeston and Heanor Mains ...	147	...	Good

TABLE 9.

HOUSING.

NEW HOUSES.			EXISTING HOUSES.		
	Plans Submitted.	Actually Erected.	Houses Inspected.	Found Defective.	Defects Remedied.
1921 ...	130	106	1053	263	227
1922 ...	93	94	478	118	164
1923 ...	194	140	479	125	113
1924 ...	308	330	791	347	239
1925 ...	341	341	1979	340	327
	—	—	—	—	—
	1066	911	3989	1193	1070

TABLE 10.**Plans Submitted for New Houses.**

				1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Total.
Codnor Park	...	...	...	2	—	27	4	20	53
Shipley	...	...	...	—	—	2	9	8	19
Annesley	...	...	...	—	—	—	3	1	4
Awsworth	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	1
Barton	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bestwood Park	...	...	...	—	2	—	—	2	4
Bilborough	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	—	1
Bradmore	...	...	...	1	—	2	—	1	4
Brinsley	...	...	...	13	—	—	3	2	18
Bunny	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	1	2
Burton Joyce	...	...	...	6	15	31	17	22	91
Calverton	...	...	...	—	2	—	3	1	6
Clifton	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	1
Colwick	...	...	...	31	4	11	23	45	114
Cossall	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	1
Felley	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—	2
Gamston	...	...	...	1	—	—	1	—	2
Gedling	...	...	...	28	17	31	41	43	160
Gotham	...	...	...	6	12	16	6	17	57
Greasley	...	...	...	29	3	12	24	15	83
Kimberley	...	...	...	—	6	9	11	6	32
Lambley	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	1
Lynby	...	...	...	3	5	8	22	2	40
Newstead	...	...	...	—	—	—	93	108	201
Nuthall	...	...	...	—	—	4	2	3	9
Papplewick	...	...	...	2	1	3	7	7	20
Ruddington	...	...	...	3	9	19	13	3	47
Selston	...	...	...	1	2	7	10	19	39
Stoke	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	1
Strelley	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	1
Thrumpton	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Trowell	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	4	4
Wilford	...	...	...	2	12	11	13	7	45
Wollaton	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	1
Woodborough	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals				130	93	194	308	341	1066

TABLE 11.**THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.****1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES, INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.**

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	14	2	...
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	38	6	...
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' pre- mises included in Part 3 of this Report)	...	...	...
Total ...	52	8	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecu- tions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—				
Want of Cleanliness	6	6	...	
Want of ventilation ... ..	...	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ...	...	...	...
Other nuisances ... ..	...	...	...
Sanitary { insufficient ... ..	...	...	...
Accom- { unsuitable or defective	1	1	...	
modation { not separate for sexes	...	...	...
Total	7	7	...	

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.					
	Lists received from Employers.					
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.		
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Lists.	Outworkers.	
(1)		Con- tract'rs (3)	Work- men. (4)		Con- tract'rs (6)	Work- men. (7)
	2			(5)		
Wearing apparel—						
(1) making, &c. ...	4	...	53	1	...	1
(2) cleaning & washing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household linen ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lace, lace curtains and nets	2	...	32	...	...	...
Glove Making ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6	...	85	1	...	1

4 —REGISTERED WORKERS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
(1)	(2)
Frame Work Knitters	16
Bakehouses	22
Blacksmiths	11
Bootmakers	13
Dressmakers	10
Wheelwrights	5
Joiners	7
Plumbers	7
Tailors	6
Motor Repairs	15
Total	112

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
(1)	(2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	Nil.
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Act, but not under the Factory and Work- shops Act (s. 5)	Notified by H.M. Inspector 3 Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector 3
Other	Nil.
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101)	Nil.
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In use at the end of the year	

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