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**RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF BASFORD.**

ANNUAL REPORT

for
1936.

J. S. DRUMMOND,

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

NOTTINGHAM:
HERBERT JONES & SON, PRINTERS, WARREN GATE
1937



RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BASFORD.

YEAR 1936.

Chairman ... J. M. TOWSON, Esq. J.P.

Vice-Chairman ... C. E. COLLYER, Esq., J.P.

<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Councillors.</i>	<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Councillors.</i>
Annesley & Felley	Mr. T. Maddock (11)	Nuthall -	Mr. E. V. Lane (—)
Awsorth -	Mr. J. H. Hunt (32)	Papplewick -	Mr. G. T. Simpson (5)
Barton -	Mr. H. Plowright (1)	Ratcliffe-upon-Soar	Mr. E. Beeby (3)
Bestwood Park -	Mr. J. W. Taylor (1)	Rempstone -	Mr. G. Gibson (3)
Bradmore -	Mr. I. Voce (6)	Ruddington -	Mr. T. H. Stevenson (2)
Brinsley -	Mr. J. T. Walters (15)	„ -	Mr. A. Hunt (—)
Bunny -	Mr. G. E. Cripwell (1)	Selston -	Mr. J. H. Hankin (18)
Burton Joyce	Mr. J. C. Woodsend (1)		Mr. F. Pendleton (2)
Calverton -	Mr. C. E. Collyer (23)	„ -	Mr. F. Barker (—)
Clifton -	Mr. F. Beeby (10)	„ -	Mr. W. L. Mills (—)
Cossall -	Mr. R. W. Wilson (—)	Stanford-upon-Soar	Mr. W. Shuttlewood (9)
Costock -	Mr. T. H. Chadfield (9)	Stoke Bardolph -	Mr. E. J. Cope (18)
East Leake -	Mr. H. C. C. Carlton (3)	Strelley -	Mr. W. Moore (18)
Gotham -	Mr. H. Tomlinson (21)	Sutton Bonington	Mr. A. E. M. Shepherd (3)
Greasley -	Mr. H. Lindley (6)		Mr. W. Elliott (27)
	Mr. W. F. Barber (4)	Trowell -	Mr. J. M. Towson (33)
Kimberley -	Mr. W. Lilley (16)	West Leake -	Mr. O. Kirk (24)
„ -	Mr. C. A. Pugh (—)	Willoughby-on-the-Wolds	Mr. J. G. Baldock (25)
Kingston-upon-Soar		Woodborough -	Mr. A. E. Foster (3)
	Mr. J. N. Garratt (9)	Wysall and Thorpe-in-the-Glebe	Mr. J. H. Emmerson (28)
Lambley -	Rev. H. W. Pearson (21)		
Linby -	Mr. H. Machin (26)		
Newstead -	Mr. S. Field (6)		
Normanton-upon-Soar			
	Mr. W. Evans (3)		

The number in parenthesis after each name represents the number of years service.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

Medical Officer of Health and Medical Superintendent of the Isolation Hospital.	... W. H. PARKINSON, M.D., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.San.I., etc. (Left 13-3-36). J. S. DRUMMOND, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Commenced 1-4-36).
Medical Attendant at Isolation Hospital.	... CHAS. E. HILL, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.). Deputies: P. J. HENRY, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O. (N.U.I.). Miss K. D. MURISON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Dublin).
Matron of Isolation Hospital	... Miss M. A. TAYLOR (Retired 31-10-36). Miss C. BEARD (Commenced 1-11-1936).
Senior Sanitary Inspector, Cleansing Superintendent, Petroleum Inspector, and Canal Boats Inspector.	... V. V. YATES (a).
Sanitary Inspectors and Canal Boats Inspectors.	... R. E. T. CHINNERY (a), (b), (c), (d). B. P. GARROD (a), (b).
Chief Clerk ... ..	... JOHN DARBY.
Junior Clerk ... ..	... A. G. STAINFORTH.

(a)	Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors.
(b)	" " " " " " " " Meat "
(c)	" " " " " " " " Smoke "
(d)	" " " " " " " " Sanitary Science.



ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Rural District Council of Basford.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present to you the Annual Report on the health, sanitary circumstances, vital statistics, and the various activities of the Health Department of your District for the year 1936.

This Report is once again an Ordinary Report and is written in conformity with the suggestion contained in Circular No. 1561, issued by the Ministry of Health, dealing with Annual Reports.

I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to record my appreciation of the good work of Dr. W. H. Parkinson, your former Medical Officer of Health and my predecessor. For seventeen years Dr. Parkinson served this Council faithfully and well, and the improvements brought about in the health and sanitary circumstances of your area are in no small measure due to his skill and diligence. His long list of Annual Reports is a valuable and interesting record of the achievement of the Health Department under his careful guidance.

The resignation of Miss M. A. Taylor brought to a close her long record of 31 years of loyal and faithful service as Matron of the Council's Infectious Diseases Hospital. She was an excellent Matron and under her wise and efficient administration the work of the Hospital progressed. It was with real regret and not a little sadness that the Staff said good-bye to this charming lady whom all wished health and happiness in a well merited retirement.

It is my desire to record my thanks to all the members of my staff for their hard work, loyalty and co-operation, and to you, Gentlemen, for your ever ready assistance and your unflagging interest in the work of the Health Department.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	71,571 acres
POPULATION :—Estimated by Registrar-General (mid-year 1936)	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,980
Number of Inhabited Houses (April 1st, 1936)	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,289
Rateable Value (1st January, 1936)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£180,294
	(31st December, 1936)	...	...	...	...	...	£183,953
Product of Penny Rate (1st January, 1936)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£664
	(31st December, 1936)	...	...	...	...	...	£677

During the year the area remained as constituted on 1st April, 1935, when the Nottinghamshire County Review Order, 1934, came into force.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Births.

LIVE BIRTHS.				<i>Total.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	612	305	307
Illegitimate	...	...	...	19	8	11
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				631	313	318

STILL BIRTHS.				<i>Total.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	28	12	16
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	1	—
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				29	13	16

				<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Deaths	...	...	...	498	281	217

Natural increase of population (excess of births over deaths) : 133

Number of persons dying in, or in consequence of Childbirth : 1

From Puerperal Sepsis 1

This corresponds to the following rates per 1,000 (live and still) births :

Puerperal Sepsis 1.51

INFANT MORTALITY.

Deaths of Infants under One year of age.

				<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	16	14
Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	—
				<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	16	14
				<hr/>	<hr/>

Infant Mortality Rates (i.e. Deaths of Infants under one year per 1,000 births) :

Legitimate only	...	...	...	49.02
Illegitimate	...	...	...	Nil
General	...	...	...	47.54

The satisfactory character of these rates is obvious when compared with the corresponding one for England and Wales : 59.

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN SELECTED CAUSES.

						Deaths No.
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	0
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	0
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	0
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	3
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	1
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	10
Violence	...	...	...	...	...	27
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	29
Tuberculosis (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	9
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	69

The annual variations of the Birth and Death Rates in the District are shown in the following table :—

District are shown in the following table :—							Infant
			Birth Rate.		Death Rate.		Mort. Rate.
BASFORD	1919	...	18.89	...	11.71	...	68.2
	1920	...	23.5	...	10.9	...	77.0
	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
	1926	...	18.08	...	10.89	...	61.83
	1927	...	17.19	...	10.95	...	55.9
	1928	...	16.14	...	10.50	...	46.03
	1929	...	16.48	...	10.55	...	65.93
	1930	...	16.58	...	10.26	...	59.47
	1931	...	17.23	...	10.6	...	68.16
	1932	...	16.4	...	10.07	...	68.97
	1933	...	14.28	...	11.4	...	66.03
	1934	...	14.18	...	11.4	...	37.37
	1935	...	16.08	...	11.8	...	41.85
1936	...	15.03	...	11.9	...	47.54	

Comparative figures for England and Wales read as follows :—

England & Wales	1923	...	19.7	...	11.6	...	69
	1924	...	18.8	...	12.2	...	75
	1925	...	18.3	...	12.2	...	70
	1926	...	17.8	...	11.6	...	70
	1927	...	16.7	...	12.3	...	69
	1928	...	16.7	...	11.7	...	65
	1929	...	16.3	...	13.4	...	74
	1930	...	16.3	...	11.4	...	60
	1931	...	15.8	...	12.3	...	66
	1932	...	15.3	...	12.0	...	65
	1933	...	14.4	...	12.3	...	64
	1934	...	14.8	...	11.8	...	59
	1935	...	14.7	...	11.7	...	57
	1936	...	14.8	...	12.1	...	59

The following table compares various Rates in your area with those of England and Wales and selected groups of towns:—

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY { England and Wales, 122 County Boroughs and Great Towns, and 143 Smaller Towns.

(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.									RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.	
	Live Births.	Still-births.	All Causes.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under Two years).	Total Deaths under One year.
—													
England and Wales	14.8	0.61	12.1	0.01	—	0.07	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.14	0.52	5.9	59
122 County Boroughs and Great Town, including London ...	14.9	0.67	12.3	0.01	—	0.09	0.01	0.06	0.08	0.14	0.45	8.2	63
143 Smaller Towns (estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931) ...	15.0	0.64	11.5	0.00	—	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.15	0.39	3.4	55
London	13.6	0.53	12.5	0.01	—	0.14	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.14	0.52	14.4	66
Basford	15.03	0.69	11.8	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.23	0.64	1.57	49.02

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

A list giving their names and duties appears at the commencement of this Report.

Laboratory Facilities.

These remain unchanged. The number of types of specimens dealt with by the County Laboratories was as follows :—

	Number submitted.	Number Positive.	Number Negative.
Sputa	47 (including 13 from Basford Infectious Diseases Hospital.)	15 (including 7 from Basford Infectious Diseases Hospital.)	32 (including 6 from Basford Infectious Diseases Hospital.)
Swabs for Diphtheria ..	171 (including 135 from Basford Infectious Diseases Hospital.)	38 (including 30 from Basford Infectious Diseases Hospital.)	133 (including 105 from Basford Infectious Diseases Hospital.)
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid ..	1	—	1
Widal Specimens ...	1	—	1
Total ...	<u>220</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>167</u>

Ambulance Facilities.

An arrangement was made during 1935, with the Nottingham Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, and is now in operation.

The Scheme provides for the rapid transport to the nearest Hospital for the following classes of case :—

1. Persons seriously injured as the result of road or other accident.
2. Persons who have suddenly developed a grave illness and are urgently in need of Hospital treatment.

The Scheme is NOT intended for the conveyance of the following :

1. Cases of infectious disease, for whom the Council have made other provision.

2. Those persons who have been ill for a considerable time—unless some acute emergency supervenes.
3. Maternity Cases.
4. Accidents occurring in Collieries, except in very special circumstances.

The service will be rendered free to persons living in the Council's Area, and to victims of accidents occurring in the Area, but those in a position to do so, will be required to re-imburse the Council, wholly, or in part, at a later date.

The service is a 24 hour one, and the ambulance when required, can be summoned by applying to the undermentioned :—

A. Between 8.30 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade Headquarters,
45, Park Row, Nottingham. Telephone, Nottingham
42409.

B. Between 6.30 p.m. and 8.30 a.m.

Ambulance Officer Longstaffe,
41, Kirkewhite Street East, Nottingham.
Telephone, Nottingham 84670.

or Corporal L. Moreland,
16, Melrose Street, Sherwood, Nottingham.
Telephone, Nottingham 6219.

Number of cases removed ..	38
Road accidents	16
Cases of sudden illness ...	22

Nursing in the Home.

There are no changes to report since last year.

Hospitals.

The facilities in the District remain the same as last year. Arrangements are in force for the reception of cases of small pox in the Small Pox Hospital of the Nottingham Corporation, whilst cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis occurring in your area are treated at the Lodge Moor Infectious Hospital, Sheffield.

Facilities are offered at your own Infectious Hospital for the isolation and treatment of all cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria and enteric fever occurring in the District, and agreements exist with most of the surrounding Districts for the reception of cases of the same diseases, when accommodation is available.

Two hundred and seventy-six cases were admitted into your Infectious Hospital during 1936, as compared with 253 last year, and 220, 232, 178, 273 and 285 in the preceding five years. These were made up as follows :—

	From Basford District.	From Outside Districts.	Totals.
Scarlet Fever ...	83	94	177
Diphtheria ...	28	70	98
Enteric Fever ...	—	1	1
	<u>111</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>276</u>

It will be noted that once again, the number of cases admitted into hospital from outside areas exceeds those from your own district. This fact emphasises the great service being rendered by your hospital to your neighbours and the desirability of the existing arrangements not being disturbed.

The various parishes from which the Basford cases came are set out in Tables 5 and 6.

The distribution of the outside cases was as follows :—

	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Enteric Fever.	Total.
Arnold	2	3	—	5
Beeston	32	14	—	46
Bingham	5	2	—	7
Carlton	26	11	—	37
Eastwood	2	18	—	20
Hucknall	9	6	1	16
Stapleford	4	2	—	6
West Bridgford	7	5	—	12
Sutton	5	8	—	13
Basford Institution ...	2	1	—	3
	<u>94</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>165</u>

The monthly admissions are indicated in the following table :—

		BASFORD		OUTSIDE			TOTAL			ALL CASES
		Scarlet Fever	Diphth- eria	Scarlet Fever	Diphth- eria	Tonsil- itis	Scarlet Fever	Diphth- eria	Tonsil- itis	
January	...	13	1	8	1	...	21	2	...	23
February	...	5	2	11	1	...	16	3	...	19
March	...	6	3	10	4	...	16	7	...	23
April	...	4	3	5	3	...	9	6	...	15
May	...	6	...	10	...	...	16	...	...	16
June	...	10	1	7	10	1	17	11	1	29
July	...	2	1	3	9	...	5	10	...	15
August	...	...	3	8	8	...	8	11	...	19
September	...	10	4	7	11	...	17	15	...	32
October	...	10	6	10	4	...	20	10	...	30
November	...	8	2	10	9	...	18	11	...	29
December	...	9	2	5	10	...	14	12	...	26
		83	28	94	70	1	177	98	1	276

Seven cases of Diphtheria died in hospital during the year :—

Deaths in Sanatorium.

Date.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Parish.	Disease.	Time in Hospital.
23-3-36	F.W.	M.	5	Carlton	Diphtheria	3 days
13-6-36	J.W.	F.	3	Hucknall	do.	4½ hrs.
21-6-36	P.C.	F.	4	W. Bridgford	do.	9 days
19-7-36	J.B.	M.	9	Beeston	do.	2 "
26-7-36	O.M.R.	F.	10	do.	do.	6 "
14-8-36	J.I.	F.	4	do.	do.	10 "
19-9-36	M.L.	F.	6	Eastwood	do.	5 "

Legislation in Force : Changes or additions.

During the past year the following Acts, Orders, etc., were passed, and affect your staff :—

Employment of Women and Young Persons Act, 1936 (to be read with the Factories and Workshops Act) ;
 Petroleum (Transfer of Licences) Act, 1936 ;
 Shops Act, 1936 ;
 Public Health Act, 1936 ;
 Housing Act, 1936 ;
 Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act, 1936 ;
 Milk and Dairies (Special Designations Order), 1936 ;
 Milk and Dairies, Memorandum 197, Foods ;
 Milk and Dairies, Circular 1533 ;
 Housing Act, Circular 1539.
 Byelaws respecting New Streets and Buildings.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.

The whole of the District Council's area, as constituted at 31st March, 1935, was included within the water limits of the Nottingham Corporation, and prior to that date the Corporation had provided piped supplies to the principal portions of every parish within your district.

All the houses on Lowdham Lane in the Parish of Woodborough obtained their water supply from shallow wells which were found on examination to be polluted. On application the Corporation of the City of Nottingham extended their water main along this Lane at a cost of £529 15s. 2d. which was apportioned between the various authorities and parties interested. All these houses have been connected to this extension and the old wells filled in.

Of the twelve parishes comprising the former Leake Rural District added to your Council's area, only the Parish of Stanford-on-Soar had a piped water supply. Agreement had been entered into in 1935, with the Loughborough Corporation for supplying water to the Parishes of East Leake, Normanton-on-Soar, and Sutton Bonington. During the year under review the work of extending that Corporation's water main was commenced and the extension had been completed in the Parish of Normanton-on-Soar. The good progress made indicates that the work of extension will be completed early in 1937, in the other two parishes.

It is hoped that in the near future arrangements may be made for the provision of piped water supplies for each of the remaining parishes.

Throughout the year 37 samples of well water and one sample of main water were submitted for chemical and bacteriological analyses. In nine instances the samples were found to be pure. In the remaining 29 samples the results were unsatisfactory, showing varying degrees of pollution, and in these instances appropriate action was taken to obtain a safe supply of water for drinking purposes.

Sewerage.

No major schemes of sewer extension were carried out in the District during 1936, but the following short lengths were laid in the undermentioned parish :—

Selston. A sewer extension has been carried out on Wagstaff Lane, Jacksdale, to meet development : This was carried out under agreement between this Council and Mr. H. Bakewell.

Sewer extensions were also carried out at Underwood Hill and Alfreton Road, Selston : A proportion of the cost was borne by the land owners.

Public Conveniences have been erected at Jacksdale, Selston and Underwood.

Rivers and Streams.

The Nottinghamshire County Council carry out the duties under the Rivers, Prevention of Pollution Acts, and for this purpose retains the services of a special Rivers Inspector.

Supplied by the courtesy of the County Medical Officer of Health.

RESULTS OF THE ANALYSES OF SAMPLES OF FINAL EFFLUENTS TAKEN FROM THE SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS OF THE BASFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL DURING THE YEAR 1936.

Date.	Sewage Disposal Works.				Oxygen absorbed in four hours.	Nitrates.	County Council Classification.	
					Results in parts per 100,000.			
1936.								
Feb. 18	...	Annesley	...	...	1.38	1.00	...	Fair
April 30	...	do.	...	...	3.54	1.00	...	Bad
July 20	...	do.	...	...	1.14	2.00	...	Fair
Nov. 19	...	do.	...	...	1.02	2.00	...	"
June 11	...	Awsworth	...	...	2.84	Trace	...	Bad
Feb. 20	...	Brinsley Gin	...	...	1.30	1.00	...	Fair
June 11	...	do.	...	...	2.24	1.00	...	Bad
Sept. 15	...	do.	...	...	1.00	1.00	...	Good
Dec. 7	...	do.	...	...	1.06	1.00	...	Fair
Feb. 20	...	Cossall	...	...	5.680	0.50	...	Bad
July 27	...	do.	...	...	2.20	1.00	...	"
Dec. 17	...	do.	...	...	1.64	Trace	...	Unsatisfactory
Feb. 20	...	Kimberley	...	...	1.66	1.00	...	"
June 11	...	do.	...	...	1.24	2.00	...	Fair
July 27	...	do.	...	...	0.94	2.00	...	Good
Dec. 17	...	do.	...	...	1.00	2.00	...	"
Feb. 18	...	Newstead	...	...	1.26	1.00	...	Fair
April 30	...	do.	...	...	2.22	2.00	...	Bad
July 20	...	do.	...	...	0.90	2.00	...	Good
Nov. 19	...	do.	...	...	0.78	2.00	...	"
Feb. 20	...	Newthorpe (Joint Works)	...	...	5.04	Trace	...	Bad
June 11	...	do.	...	...	11.20	"	...	"
Dec. 17	...	do.	...	...	8.16	"	...	"
Jan. 16	...	Ruddington	...	...	0.84	1.00	...	Good
June 10	...	do.	...	...	1.76	1.80	...	Unsatisfactory
July 23	...	do.	...	...	0.96	2.00	...	Good
Nov. 9	...	do.	...	...	0.74	2.00	...	"
Feb. 20	...	Selston—Bagthorpe	...	...	0.40	0.50	...	"
June 11	...	do.	...	...	4.56	1.00	...	Bad
Sept. 15	...	do.	...	...	0.70	1.00	...	Good
Dec. 7	...	do.	...	...	0.46	1.00	...	"
Feb. 20	...	Selston—Beaufit Lane	...	...	0.66	0.50	...	"
June 11	...	do.	...	...	6.00	1.00	...	Bad
Sept. 15	...	do.	...	...	2.40	1.00	...	"
Dec. 7	...	do.	...	...	0.88	2.00	...	Good
Feb. 20	...	Selston—Jubilee	...	...	0.58	1.00	...	"
June 11	...	do.	...	...	1.44	2.00	...	Fair
Sept. 15	...	do.	...	...	0.34	2.00	...	Good
Dec. 7	...	do.	...	...	0.40	2.00	...	"
June 11	...	Selston—Plain Spot	...	...	1.92	1.00	...	Unsatisfactory
Sept. 15	...	do.	...	...	1.80	2.00	...	"
Feb. 20	...	Selston—Toad Hole	...	...	0.42	0.50	...	Good
June 11	...	do.	...	...	2.28	1.00	...	Bad

Date.		Sewage Disposal Works.		Oxygen absorbed in four hours.		Nitrates.		County Council Classification.	
				Results in parts per 100,000.					
Sept.	15	...	Selston—Toad Hole	...	0.78	...	1.00	...	Good
Dec.	7	...	do. ...	...	0.40	...	1.50	...	„
Feb.	20	...	Selston—Underwood	...	0.86	...	1.00	...	„
June	11	...	do. ...	...	3.20	...	1.00	...	Bad
Sept.	15	...	do. ...	...	0.80	...	1.00	...	Good
Dec.	7	...	do. ...	...	0.54	...	2.00	...	„
Feb.	13	...	Sutton Bonington	...	0.90	...	1.00	...	„
May	25	...	do. ...	...	1.28	...	2.00	...	Fair
July	13	...	do. ...	...	0.96	...	2.00	...	Good
Nov.	9	...	do. ...	...	0.56	...	2.00	...	„

SUMMARY :—Good Effluents ...				25
Fair Effluents ...				9
Unsatisfactory Effluents				5
Bad Effluents ...				14
				—
				53
				—

Public Cleansing.

It is an advantage to carry on the work of Public Cleansing with as few controlled tips as possible, and therefore, with this in view, the Rural District Council of Basford made application under the Public Health Act, 1875, and the Local Government Act, 1933, to the Minister of Health for consent to appropriate an area of land in the Parish of East Leake for the purposes of refuse disposal. Following the public inquiry, at which no objections were made, the Minister gave his consent. This has enabled the Cleansing department to centralise the disposal of the refuse from the nineteen parishes south of the river Trent. At all the tips the system of control has been admirably maintained throughout the year and no complaints have been received with regard to the tipping of refuse.

It is a compliment to the system of refuse collection and disposal carried out in this large rural district that several deputations and a number of letters of inquiry were received from other rural authorities who were commencing scavenging schemes, or who were meeting with difficulty in the extension of existing schemes. In all cases this Authority was able to give valuable and helpful advice and information.

The Annual Report of your Cleansing Superintendent is reproduced below.

ANNUAL CLEANSING REPORT, 1936.

23rd January, 1937.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
HEALTH AND SANITARY COMMITTEE.

Gentlemen,

I beg to present to you my Sixteenth Annual Report upon House Refuse Removal and Disposal for the year ended 31st December, 1936.

The Basford Rural District comprises 39 Parishes with approximately, 12,000 houses and 45,000 population.

During the year the Cleansing Service was re-organised in consequence of the extension of direct labour scavenging by motor transport in parishes before scavenged by contract labour, and further by putting into operation partial schemes where none previously existed.

The changes effected were as follows :—Burton Joyce, Cossall, East Leake, from contract to direct labour ; Bestwood Park from the Bestwood Colliery Co., to direct labour ; Papplewick and Linby, from fortnightly to weekly collection. Trowell from monthly to fortnightly collection ; Barton, Clifton, Stanford-on-Soar, Willoughby-on-the-Wolds and Wysall, the institution of partial schemes to meet the requirements of these parishes.

The Council's area is divided into three areas for scavenging purposes, complete details of the position at 31st December, 1936, are given in the following tables :—

SCHEME 1. CLEANSING STATISTICS.

Lorries.	Refuse Collection.		Area in Acres.	No. of dwellings.	Estimated Present Popula- tion.	Product of Penny Rate.	No. of Depots.	No. of controlled Tips.	Notes.
No. Joint Owners.	Other Parish Users.	Weekly Fortnly & Oftener. or Mthly.							
3. { Annesley Grinsley Greasley Newstead Selston	—	W. ...	3,110	250	1,142	1/	—	1 Free	Services rendered by Joint Owners are charged <i>pro rata</i> to Daily Cost Account.
	—	W. ...	958	490	1,954	16	—	1 Free	
	—	W. ...	5,198	793	3,060	55	1	1 Owned	
	—	W. ...	3,696	509	2,113	25	—	—	
	—	W. ...	3,318	2,365	9,432	95	1	2 Owned	
	Bestwood	W. ...	2,628	229	1,015	28	—	1 Rented	
	Calverton	—	3,424	351	1,186	13	—	—	
	Cossall ...	W. ...	987	305	1,261	20	—	—	
	Lambley	... M.	2,174	237	895	10	—	1 Owned	
	Linby ...	W. ...	963	59	203	6	—	—	
	Papplewick	W. ...	1,766	130	314	20	—	—	
	Woodborough	—	1,945	200	670	6	—	—	
			30,167	5,918	23,245	£311	2	6	
Summary :—									
	Full schemes of Collection		22,624	5,130	20,494	282	2	6	
	Partial Schemes do.		7,543	788	2,751	29	—	—	

SCHEME 2.															
1. { Kimberley															
	W.	...	838	...	1,328	...	5,100	...	58	...	1	...	1 Owned
	W.	...	1,349	...	462	...	1,388	...	40	...	—	...	—
Awsorth	W.	...	367	...	392	...	1,685	...	12	...	—	...	—
Trowell	F.	...	1,621	...	206	...	627	...	10	...	—	...	—
					4,175	...	2,388	...	8,800	...	120	...	1	...	1
Summary :															
			Full Schemes of Collection		2,554	...	2,182	...	8,173	...	110	...	1	...	1
			Partial Schemes		1,621	...	206	...	627	...	10	...	—	...	—
			do.												

CLEANSING STATISTICS (Continued).

SCHEME 3.

Lorries. No. Joint Owners.	Other Parish Users.	Refuse Collection.		Area in Acres.	No. of dwellings.	Estimated Present Popula- tion.	Product of Penny Rate.	No. of Depots.	No. of controlled Tips.	Notes.
		Weekly	Fortn'ly & Oftener.							
1. Ruddington	...	W.	...	2,990	1,085	3,658	61	...	1 (Rented)	
Barton	1,565	77	260	2	10s.	...	
Burton Joyce	...	W.	...	1,388	480	1,564	45	...	...	1 Rented
Bradmore	1,254	70	195	2	...	...
Bunny	2,137	79	291	5	...	...
Clifton	2,040	81	311	4	...	...
Costock	1,688	121	455	5	...	...
East Leake	2,531	342	1,312	18	...	...	1 Owned
Normanton	1,449	72	277	7	...	...
Ratcliffe	1,135	32	129	4	...	...
Rempstone	1,579	73	258	3	...	...
Stanford	1,515	42	185	5	...	...
Sutton Bonington	2,183	306	1,175	23	...	...
West Leake	1,608	33	132	3	...	...
Willoughby	2,103	115	388	4	...	...
Wysall	1,553	54	196	2	...	...
				28,718	3,062	10,784	193	10s.	1 ... 2	
Summary :—										
Full Scheme of Collection				4,378	1,565	5,222	106		1	2
Partial Scheme do.				24,340	1,497	5,562	87	10s.	—	—

Services rendered
by Ruddington
are charged *pro*
rata to Daily
Cost Rate.

SUMMARY OF DISTRICT.										
Lorries.		No. of Parishes.		Area in Acres.	No. of Dwellings.	Estimated Present Population.	Product of Penny Rate.	No. of Depots.	No. of controlled Tips.	Notes.
No. Joint Owners.	Other Parish Users.	Full Scheme.	Partial Scheme.							
3	...	9	3	30,167	...	5,918	...	...	...	...
1	...	3	1	4,175	...	2,388	...	...	...	...
1	...	2	14	28,718	...	3,062	...	...	...	...
		32		63,060	...	11,368	...	42,829	...	624 10
	Private Owner Scheme	1		1,258	...	56	...	231	...	13 0
	Contract Labour	1		2,563	...	371	...	1,393	...	17 0
	No services as yet	5		4,690	...	153	...	570	...	11 10
		39		71,571	...	11,948	...	45,023	...	666 0
								4	9	

In addition to the above, one Parish has a Contract Labour Scheme especially for the removal of Wet Pail Closets, etc.

Direct Labour :—Total premises visited 394,946. Cost per house per visit 2d. Lorry miles in year 27,329.

The total inclusive cost of Scavenging in the whole of the Basford area for the financial year ended March 31st, 1936, was £3,838 11s. 5d. as compared with £4,225 18s. 9d. for the previous year, a saving of £387 7s. 4d.

Collection (Depots and Motor Vehicles).

Depots are situated at Selston, Greasley, Nuthall, and Ruddington, the one at Selston together with a house occupied by the foreman, stands on 36 acres of land all owned by the Council, the remaining depots are rented.

The five motor refuse collection vehicles in use comprise four "Bedford" and one "Morris" two-ton short wheel-base chassis, on which are mounted low-loading dust-proof bodies built to my specification and considered most suitable for the district and type of refuse to be removed.

All the lorries, most of which have now been in service over four years, worked satisfactorily throughout the year.

Arrangements for Storage of Household Refuse.

Number of houses supplied with moveable receptacles (Dustbins)	9,406
Number of houses supplied with fixed receptacles (dry) privy middens and closet pails	2,564

During 1936, the closet accommodation at 256 houses was converted from privy middens or pail closets to waterclosets and dustbins, and where sewers are available very few houses now remain unconverted, and those are being dealt with.

The Parish of Sutton Bonington, although sewered, was without a public water supply until the end of the year, and it is now anticipated that the houses in this Parish will, before very long, be on the water carriage system and provided with moveable receptacles.

These conversions, in addition to the advantages from a view of public health, considerably reduce the Scavenging costs.

Disposal.

Refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping on the undermentioned tips :—

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Situation of Tip.</i>	
Annesley ...	Byron Road, Annesley	} Loaned free of charge to the Council.
Brinsley ...	Cordy Lane, Brinsley	
Selston ...	Sandhole, Underwood	
Selston ...	Holly Farm, Selston	} The property of the Council.
" ...	Main Road, Jacksdale	
Greasley ...	Rear of Hill Top Farm, Hill Top	
East Leake ...	Rempstone Road, East Leake	
Cossall ...	Adjoining sewage works, Ilkeston Junction	
Kimberley ...	The Green	} Rented by the Council.
Bestwood ...	Moor Lane	
Burton Joyce ...	Chestnut Avenue	

During the year the tip on Recreation Road, Annesley, was filled up to the desired level, seeded down and bordered with trees and shrubs to the complete satisfaction of the owners, The New Hucknall Colliery Co., They therefore placed a further six acres of land at the Council's disposal, commenting at the time "We are glad to have been some little service to the Council, with whom our relations have always been of the happiest."

A new tip was also commenced on Moor Lane, Bestwood, for the disposal of refuse in the Parish of Bestwood Park.

Scavenging Powder.

The quantity of scavenging powder manufactured during the year amounted to six tons and this is done at the Kimberley and Selston Depots.

This effects a saving when compared with the price paid for commercially produced disinfectant powders.

Trade Refuse.

At premises where trade refuse is collected an annual charge of 10/- is made and this brings in a small revenue.

The Rural District, owing to the progressive policy of the Council, is now in a position that with the exception of about 153 houses they have a complete system of scavenging, the cost of which does not exceed 2d. per house per visit for removal and disposal.

Considering the acreage that has to be covered in the course of this work, and that in the Parishes North of the Trent there are 16 collieries, where the burden in refuse collection is very heavy, because of the coal allowance system, the position is very satisfactory.

During the year the wages of all the workmen were increased, but, owing to the saving effected through the extension of Direct Labour, and its adoption in place of Contract Labour, it is not anticipated that the costs will be any more, and that it has been possible to keep within the estimates for the year.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to 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 also to Mr. Anderton for help in the financial side of this department.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

V. V. YATES.

Cleansing Superintendent.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The Sanitary Officers Order, 1935, requires the Sanitary Inspectors, as soon as practicable after the 31st December in each year to furnish the Medical Officer of Health with reports upon their work during the year. These are reproduced herewith.

Sanitary Inspectors : Messrs. Yates, Chinnery and Garrod.

Statutory Notices served :—

(a) Under Section 36, Public Health Act, 1875	...	256
(b) Under Section 91, Public Health Act, 1875	...	3
(c) Under Section 49, Public Health Acts Amend- ment Act, 1907	... ..	91
(d) Under Section 39, Public Health Act, Amend- ment Act, 1907	... ..	1
Total	... ..	351

Preliminary Notices served	... ..	1,306
Premises inspected and re-inspected	... ..	8,850
Complaints received and investigated	... ..	150
Personal interviews with owners and agents	... ..	615
Samples of water taken for analysis	... ..	38
Smoke observations taken	... ..	5

The following are the principal matters dealt with :—

Orders served to reconstruct, repair or cleanse drains	...	50
„ „ „ repair sinks and waste-pipes	... ..	7
„ „ „ provide or repair yard paving	... ..	186
„ „ „ repair roofs and remedy dampness	... ..	235
„ „ „ repair water closets or flushing cisterns	... ..	60
„ „ „ provide proper sinks and waste pipes	... ..	221
„ „ „ repair or provide eaves and fall pipes	... ..	132
„ „ „ provide drains	... ..	1
„ „ „ repair and cleanse cesspools	... ..	16
„ „ „ repair external walls	... ..	138
„ „ „ repair or provide washing boilers	... ..	58
„ „ „ repair house windows and doors	... ..	230
„ „ „ renew or repair fire-ranges	... ..	169
„ „ „ repair chimney stacks	... ..	22
„ „ „ repair internal walls and ceilings	... ..	180
„ „ „ convert privies or pails into water closets under Section 36, Public Health Act, 1875	... ..	372
„ „ „ renew sanitary pans	... ..	5
„ „ „ remove offensive accumulations	... ..	3
„ „ „ provide internal water supplies	... ..	114
„ „ „ repair defective house floors	... ..	173
„ „ „ remedy damp walls	... ..	74
„ „ „ repair staircases, provide handrails, etc.	... ..	47

Orders served to	provide adequate light and ventilation to					
	food store	...	...	...	...	66
"	"	"	provide dustbins in lieu of ashpits	...	...	34
"	"	"	reconstruct ashpits and privies	...	...	1
"	"	"	provide and fix chimney pots	...	...	3
"	"	"	provide sufficient closet accommodation			15
"	"	"	provide adequate light and ventilation			23
"	"	"	repair defective outbuildings	...	...	11
"	"	"	provide proper dustbins	...	...	240
"	"	"	limewash workshops	...	...	1
"	"	"	limewash cowsheds, dairies, etc.	...	...	4
"	"	"	cleanse dwelling-houses	...	...	3
"	"	"	cease infringing slaughterhouse byelaws			1
"	"	"	cleanse foul dykes	...	...	3
"	"	"	abate smoke nuisances	...	...	3
"	"	"	repair or provide proper coal store	...	...	38
"	"	"	re animals improperly kept	...	...	1
"	"	"	verminous premises	...	...	2
"	"	"	to reconstruct public house urinal	...	...	1
"	"	"	prevent flooding of cellars	...	...	10
"	"	"	miscellaneous	...	...	87

PETROLEUM INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT
for 1936.

25th January, 1937.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS
OF THE HEALTH AND SANITARY COMMITTEE.

Gentlemen,

Petroleum Acts, 1871 to 1928.

I beg to submit my Annual Report under the above Acts :—

Number of licences issued to store Petroleum during 1936	74
Number of licences issued to store Carbide of Calcium during 1936	3
Total storage capacity for Petroleum Spirit ...	55,437 galls.
Total storage capacity for Carbide of Calcium	3 cwts.
Total fees collected	£45 7s. 4d.

All new underground tanks are subjected to a pressure test of 5 lbs. per square inch before approval.

Inspections of all the licensed premises have been made from time to time, and all were found to be kept in accordance with the conditions of the licence.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

V. V. YATES,

Petroleum Inspector.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

ROCK HOUSE,

BASFORD,

11th January, 1937.

Gentlemen,

Canal Boats Act, 1884.

Since the 1st January, 1936, we have carried out the duties under the above Act for our respective districts without any increase in remuneration.

Canals and waterways in the Council's area are now situate in the Parishes of Awsworth, Barton, Brinsley, Burton Joyce, Clifton, Cossall, Greasley, Normanton-on-Soar, Thrumpton and Trowell.

Visits of inspection of the above waterways have been made throughout the year from time to time, but owing to the decline in this means of transport no occasion arose when action was necessary.

It is probable that as the result of the efforts now being made to encourage the use of the waterways for the carrying of goods, this branch of our duties will increase in the future.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

V. V. YATES,

R. E. T. CHINNERY.

B. P. GARROD,

Canal Boats Inspectors.

Smoke Abatement.

It has not been necessary to take any statutory action during the year for the abatement of smoke nuisances.

A considerable number of observations have been taken which have necessitated the serving of informal notices on firms emanating smoke in such volumes as to cause serious atmospheric pollution, these have had the desired effect.

On the whole, I am glad to report that your Council's area has not been troubled to any great extent by this form of nuisance.

HOUSING.

General Observations :

X Again, most of the Department's time has been concerned with the reconditioning of properties to bring them up to the required standard of fitness, special efforts being made to procure an internal supply of water to all houses, and this has been successful in no less than 114 instances.

X New earthenware glazed sinks were installed in all these cases, and over 221 more have replaced old insanitary stone sinks. Much of this work was done following the service of informal notices on the owners, although it was found necessary to take statutory action under the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Section 49, in 91 instances.

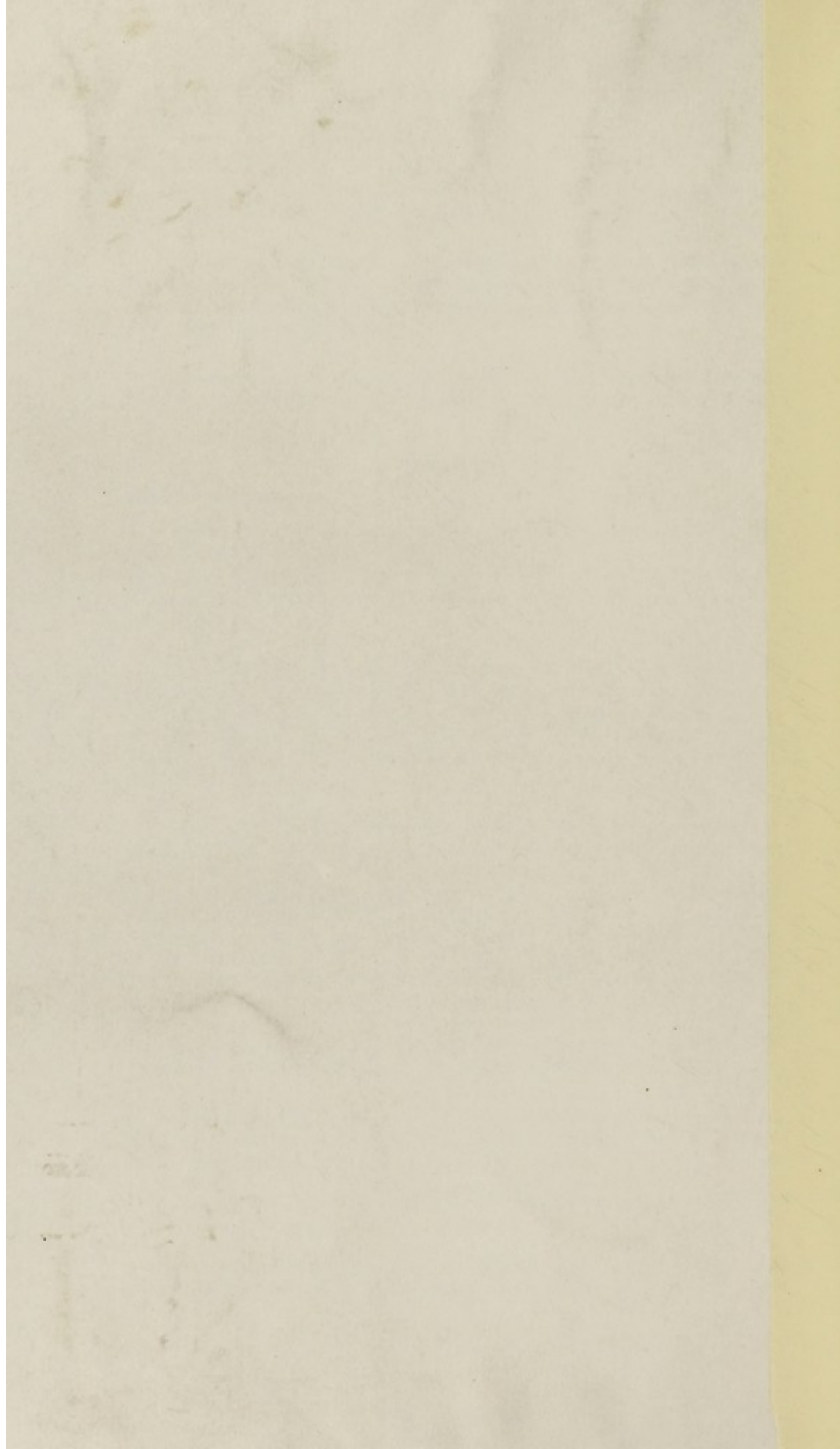
X During the year under review the Department has been active in obtaining the conversion of old insanitary privy middens and pail closets to the water carriage system, particularly in the Parishes of Awsworth, Cossall, Bestwood Park and Burton Joyce. This necessitated the service of 372 preliminary notices and 257 statutory notices under the Public Health Act, 1875, Section 36, and resulted in the conversion of 257 privy middens or pail closets. Most of the outstanding work is in hand and when completed every house in these parishes, except for a few which are inaccessible, will be provided with water closets. This good work will be further extended in other parishes when sanction has been obtained for the extensive schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal which this Council has approved.

Under the Housing Act, 1930, 149 statutory notices were served, most of which were complied with before the end of the year ; work being done in default by the Council in 25 cases.

During the year 1936, plans for 495 houses were laid before the Council for approval and a total of 363 were actually completed.

These include the 36 houses erected by the Council ; which were distributed as follows :—Main Road, Watnall, 36.





Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931.

The administration of the above Acts devolves upon the Nottinghamshire County Council, your Health Department co-operating with that Authority in endeavouring to persuade owners of all suitable properties to take advantage of the facilities which they offer. To this end, circulars are forwarded or handed to owners upon whom notices are served to carry out repairs, which set out clearly the provisions of the Acts.

It is much to be regretted that greater use is not made of them, but it would appear that the attendant restrictions as to permissible rent increases after the work is carried out, prove to be deterrents.

During the year grants for work under these Acts were paid by the County Council as follows :—

Property..				Amount of Grant.
				£
3 Cottages at Rempstone	...	...	...	260
1 " " Rempstone	...	...	...	90
1 " " East Leake	...	...	...	90
1 " " West Leake	...	...	...	90

Housing Act, 1930.

During the year under review a further survey of the housing conditions in the area was undertaken and the following report was submitted to the Council.

The Sanitary Inspectors having completed their preliminary investigations in their respective districts, this was supplemented by my survey of all the property considered to be unfit for habitation, and in consequence coming within the scope of the Housing Act. It must be borne in mind that there is a large number of houses scattered throughout the district, which are defective but not totally unfit for habitation. This class of dwelling can be dealt with under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1930, but as this work can go on concurrently with the major work of Section 1, no further discussion is required in this report.

To assess the fitness, or otherwise, of a dwelling-house it is necessary to have a pattern or standard which will serve as a measure and a guide in order to arrive at a fair and just judgment. The Council has set a high standard of housing within its administrative area and has given expression to its ideals in the building of an admirable type of Council house, architecturally pleasing, and suitably spaced on well planned and efficiently drained sites. This class of dwelling has been set up within your area as the type most suitable for housing members of the working classes, in order to secure that every family will be able to occupy a dwelling of adequate size and equipment, to enable the

occupants to play their parts as good and healthy citizens of the community to which they belong. This is the standard which has been taken and used by the Health Department when assessing the merits or demerits of a particular dwelling.

It has been found that 353 houses in 78 clearance areas fall far short of this standard, and by reason of disrepair, sanitary defects, and bad arrangement, are dangerous to health and unfit for human habitation, and cannot be made fit at reasonable expense, and therefore can only be effectively dealt with under Section 1 of this Act. There are, however, 56 houses which cannot be made into clearance areas as required under Section 1, and they can be dealt with under Section 19. This latter group will supplement the work already accomplished under Section 19.

I must bring to your notice that some of the houses to be dealt with under Section 1 and Section 19 are occupied by the owners, and this class, the owner-occupier, presents certain difficulties. Much of the property is very bad, and is a menace to the health of the occupants, but some of the tenants are working people, some old-age pensioners, and one or two are infirm, but all are tenants in definitely unhealthy houses, and therefore I firmly advise that appropriate action be taken.

The large number of houses set out in the Summary Table is, I think, too great to be made the subject of one Inquiry. A large amount of detailed evidence must be prepared for the public inquiry which will be held by the Inspector of the Ministry of Health, and so much time will be required in its preparation that the other work of the Department would be seriously interfered with, and also, many maps and copies of maps must be made by the Surveyor's Department, which would, I am afraid, seriously hinder and delay the much needed schemes of drainage and sewerage at present occupying their attention. Further, sites for housing schemes must be obtained, and plans prepared so that at the public inquiry the Inspector will be informed of our proposals and provisions for the rehousing of the dispossessed tenants.

I think that such a large inquiry is to be guarded against, being more than could comfortably be accomplished. Patience will surmount the difficulties and bring about the desired reforms, when haste and a "vaulting ambition which o'erleaps itself" would result in disaster and downfall. Therefore, I advise that the number be split into four groups in the following order. *First*, the most pressing and urgent housing reforms are necessary in East Leake and the surrounding district, where much deplorably unfit property exists, and I advise that an immediate start be made here. *Second*, that the housing problems in Kimberley, Awsworth, and Nuthall, should be the subject of the next inquiry. *Third*, that the remainder of the work in the parishes south of the Trent, should be then tackled. *Fourth*, the outstanding work in Selston, Annesley, etc., should be the subject of the last inquiry. In this way demolition and re-housing will be proceeding simultaneously, and the whole of the work will be accomplished as expeditiously as possible.

SUMMARY.

Parish.	Number of houses proposed to be dealt with :	
	under Section 1.	under Section 19.
Annesley	—	1
Awsworth	7	5
Barton	13	5
Bradmore	9	—
Brinsley	11	2
Bunny	8	2
Burton Joyce	—	4
Clifton	20	—
Cossall	—	1
Costock	13	2
East Leake	62	3
Gotham	8	1
Greasley	21	3
Kimberley	35	3
Lambley	2	—
Normanton-on-Soar	12	—
Nuthall	9	—
Rempstone	3	5
Ruddington	30	—
Selston	41	7
Stanford-on-Soar	—	1
Sutton Bonington	32	3
Thorpe-in-the-Glebe	—	1
Trowell	2	1
West Leake	—	1
Willoughby-on-the-Wolds	4	3
Wysall	11	2
	<u>353</u>	<u>56</u>

Housing Acts, 1925-35.

The moral and physical damage and deterioration resulting from individuals living and sleeping in overcrowded conditions has for a long time retarded health and sanitary progress in this country. Housing inspections and slum clearance work revealed overcrowding in working-class houses to be of such a degree that adequate provision for the improvement of housing conditions could not be made unless this terrible evil was eradicated. In August, 1935, when His Late Majesty King George V. gave the royal assent to the Housing Act, 1935, this country had for the first time in its history a standard by which overcrowding could be measured, and an Act which made contravention of those standards a statutory offence.

I will set out for your guidance certain relevant parts of Part I of the Act which deals with overcrowding, and I would first draw your attention to the definition of over-crowding given in Section 2 of the Act :—

Section 2.—(1) “A dwelling-house shall be deemed for the purposes of this Act to be overcrowded at any time when the number of persons sleeping in the house either—

- (a) is such that any two of those persons, being persons ten years old or more of opposite sexes and not being persons living together as husband and wife, must sleep in the same room ; or
- (b) is, in relation to the number and floor area of the rooms of which the house consists, in excess of the permitted number of persons as defined in the First Schedule of this Act.

(2) “In determining for the purposes of this section the number of persons sleeping in a house, no account shall be taken of a child under one year old, and a child who has attained one year and is under ten years old shall be reckoned as one half of a unit.”

It is apparent that two standards by which a house can be assessed for overcrowding purposes are set down in this section, and for your future guidance as Councillors I shall reprint part of the First Schedule of the Act showing the size of house with permitted number of individuals.

A room is any room normally used for living or sleeping purposes and excludes wash-houses, out-houses, sculleries, bathrooms, etc.

TABLE I.

Where a house consists of :—			The permitted number is :—
(a)	One room	... ..	2
(b)	Two rooms	... ..	3
(c)	Three rooms	... ..	5
(d)	Four rooms	... ..	7½
(e)	Five rooms or more	... ..	10 with an additional 2 in respect of each room in excess of five.

TABLE II.

Where the floor area of a room is :—				The permitted number is :—
(a)	110 sq. ft. or more	... ..	...	2
(b)	90 sq. ft. or more, but less than 110 sq. ft.	...	...	1½
(c)	70 sq. ft. or more, but less than 90 sq. ft.	...	...	1
(d)	50 sq. ft. or more, but less than 70 sq. ft.	...	...	½
(e)	Under 50 sq. ft.	... ..	...	Nil.

The extent of overcrowding in a district before the Act came into force was unknown and Section I of the Act imposed upon local authorities the duty to inspect the houses of their districts in order to ascertain the extent of overcrowding and to report the results of the inspection to the Minister of Health. The inspection and survey required by the Act has been undertaken in your District and before I give the results I shall set out the cost of this work.

	£	s.	d.
Total amount of Salaries and Expenses ...	555	6	0
Stationery, etc.	34	7	3
Cabinet	14	5	9
	<hr/>		
	£603	19	0
	<hr/>		

The results of the survey are given in summary form for the whole district and for the Council Houses, together with the percentage of overcrowded houses in each section, and in detail setting out the figures according to the parishes.

Whole District (including Council Houses) :

Estimated number of houses in district	11,948
Total number of working-class houses	8,656
Total number of overcrowded working-class houses	236
Percentage	2.72%

Council Houses :

Total number of Council Houses	396
Total number of overcrowded Council Houses ...	65
Percentage	16.41%

Slum Clearance Proposals :

Number of houses to be dealt with under Section 1 and 19	371
Number of houses to be dealt with under Section 1 and 19 overcrowded	12
Percentage	3.23%

PARISHES.

Parish.				Overcrowded.		Uncrowded.		Vacant.	
Annesley	...	...	...	5	...	193	...	2	
Awsorth	...	...	...	15	...	313	...	-	
Barton	...	...	...	1	...	45	...	1	
Bestwood Park	...	...	...	-	...	146	...	-	
Bradmore	...	...	...	1	...	42	...	1	
Brinsley	...	...	...	16	...	372	...	4	
Bunny	...	...	...	2	...	36	...	1	
Burton Joyce	...	...	...	3	...	124	...	-	
Calverton	...	...	...	4	...	123	...	-	
Clifton	...	...	...	-	...	57	...	1	
Cossall	...	...	...	9	...	187	...	-	
Costock	...	...	...	1	...	82	...	2	
East Leake	...	...	...	6	...	228	...	3	
Felley	...	...	...	-	...	-	...	-
Gotham	...	...	...	7	...	306	...	2	
Greasley	...	...	...	30	...	472	...	1	
Kimberley	...	...	...	42	...	1,005	...	1	
Kingston-on-Soar	...	...	...	2	...	38	...	1	
Lambley	...	...	...	4	...	136	...	-	
Linby	...	...	...	1	...	22	...	-	
Newstead	...	...	...	1	...	353	...	8	
Normanton-on-Soar	...	...	...	1	...	54	...	2	
Nuthall	...	...	...	3	...	138	...	2	
Papplewick	...	...	...	-	...	21	...	-	
Ratcliffe-upon-Soar	...	...	...	-	...	19	...	1	
Rempstone	...	...	...	2	...	41	...	3	
Ruddington	...	...	...	28	...	755	...	14	
Selston	...	...	...	40	...	2,047	...	21	
Stanford-on-Soar	...	...	...	1	...	31	...	1	
Stoke Bardolph	...	...	...	-	...	48	...	-	
Strelley	...	...	...	-	...	13	...	-	
Sutton Bonington	...	...	...	4	...	214	...	2	
Thorpe-in-the-Glebe	...	...	...	-	...	1	...	-	
Thrumpton	...	...	...	-	...	28	...	-	
Trowell	...	...	...	1	...	66	...	-	
West Leake	...	...	...	-	...	21	...	1	
Willoughby-on-the-Wolds	...	...	...	1	...	70	...	3	
Woodborough	...	...	...	4	...	122	...	-	
Wysall	...	...	...	1	...	41	...	-	
				236		8,010		79	
Totals carried forward :—				236	...	8,010	...	79	
Number overcrowded				...	...	236			
						8,246			
Council houses				...	...	331			
Vacant houses				...	...	79			
						8,656			

COUNCIL HOUSES.

Parish.				Uncrowded.	Overcrowded.	Total.
Annesley	...	...	...	12	...	12
Awsorth	...	...	...	12	...	18
Brinsley	...	...	...	33	...	36
Burton Joyce	...	...	...	6	...	6
Calverton	...	...	...	11	...	12
Cossall	...	...	...	14	...	18
Costock	...	...	...	15	...	16
Greasley	...	...	...	20	...	22
East Leake	...	...	...	35	...	36
Kimberley	...	...	...	23	26	49
Lambley	...	...	...	3	...	6
Normanton	...	...	...	11	...	12
Rempstone	...	...	...	5	...	6
Ruddington	...	...	...	16	...	20
Sutton Bonington	...	...	...	14	...	14
Willoughby-on-the-Wolds	...	...	...	7	...	8
Selston	...	...	...	94	...	105
				331	65	396

The survey reveals that there is 2.72 per cent. overcrowding throughout the district, and in Council Houses the resulting percentage is 16.41 per cent.

The survey has revealed that 205 families are on the border line of overcrowding. Provision has been made for reviewing these families from time to time.

The figures given under slum clearance proposals are not required by the Ministry, but have been compiled for your interest and information.

Under Sections 3, 4, 6, 8 and 68, there is an "Appointed Day" to be fixed by the Minister of Health after which overcrowding will be an offence against the Housing Act, 1935. After consultation with the Association of Local Authorities the Minister has fixed the 1st January, 1937, for the "appointed day" "in the case of local authorities whose survey under Section I of the Act discloses a total number of overcrowded families which is either under a hundred or is less than two per cent. of the total number of working class houses in the district." The Minister will be prepared to defer the "appointed day" in a district where the figures fall outside these limits, or where overcrowding is of some magnitude and is acute. Accordingly application for postponement was made to the Minister, who was pleased to order that the "appointed day" would be 1st July, 1937.

Before passing to a consideration of the problem of abatement and the difficulties which will be encountered, and with which it is beset, let me bring to your notice a growing feeling among social workers and local authorities. At the conference of the Housing and Town Planning Association held in Nottingham on the 28th May, 1936, the majority of the delegates attending subscribed to the views that the present standard for overcrowding in the Housing Act, 1935, is too low, and that living rooms, etc., should not rank as bedrooms for purposes of assessing overcrowding. I will not discuss here the pros and cons of this view, but suffice it to say that with the standard now in force the general extent of overcrowding in this area is 2.72 per cent. and it is 16.41 per cent. in houses administered by the Council. It may be that at some future date the standard will be revised and raised but not in the near future. This standard has been fixed after much debating at every stage of the passage of the Act through Parliament. Further, to alter the standard at this stage would so interfere with the working of the Act, making "confusion worse confounded," modifying the costly and valuable work done by local authorities, and obliterating all hope of future progress.

Before discussing the abatement of overcrowding I am desirous of setting out certain regulations which must be complied with when proposals and provisions for abatement are formulated.

- (1) The overcrowding will be abated by rehousing the overcrowded families, and in order that the accommodation provided will be adequate the re-housing must be carried out in accordance with the standard of occupation laid down in Section 37 of the Housing Act, 1930. This section provides that a Local Authority "shall treat a house containing two bedrooms as providing accommodation for four persons, a house containing three bedrooms as providing accommodation for five persons, and a house containing four bedrooms as providing accommodation for seven persons." This standard is a "Bedroom standard" and therefore, is higher than the "ALL-in standard" of the Act of 1935. It follows that strict adherence to Section 37 on re-housing overcrowded families will leave a sufficient margin so that the occupier and his family can live in it without causing it to be overcrowded, either immediately or in the near future.

- (2) "Suitable alternative accommodation" will be offered to the overcrowded family, and this has been defined in Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1935, which states :—

"Suitable alternative accommodation" means, in relation to the occupier of a dwelling-house, a dwelling-house as to which the following conditions are satisfied, that is to say :—

- (a) "the house must be a house in which the occupier and his family can live without causing it to be overcrowded ;

OVERCROWDING SURVEY—REPORT.

Number of "Persons" in Family.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES, CONTAINING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE FIRST COLUMN, OCCUPYING DWELLINGS WITH THE PERMITTED NUMBER SHOWN AT THE HEAD OF EACH COLUMN BELOW																												TOTALS		
	½	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12	12½	13	13½	14	Over- crowded	Uncrowded	TOTAL
1	1	3	13	4	31	23	6	69	18	29	2	113	2	8	28	85	10	16	29	12	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	506	...
1½	4	5	...	3	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	1	1	21	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	...
2	...	1	...	1	45	41	8	68	43	83	17	385	29	63	175	486	90	51	109	54	6	21	8	...	...	4	...	2	1	1892	...
2½	19	28	5	80	23	66	14	176	8	13	87	240	37	36	22	4	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	863	...
3	1	2	1	11	2	119	25	79	23	321	30	54	127	541	65	58	111	56	5	22	5	1	...	5	...	3	4	1693	...
3½	1	1	8	5	26	7	27	7	101	4	16	38	181	23	19	25	14	1	7	3	...	...	1	...	...	10	505	...
4	1	...	...	10	2	37	25	66	20	155	13	29	84	392	43	56	94	40	7	23	7	1	...	4	...	2	13	1098	...
4½	4	...	2	1	21	4	56	8	9	24	119	12	10	31	11	1	3	2	...	...	2	...	3	6	317	...
5	1	...	1	4	45	13	92	10	19	45	256	33	35	50	25	1	20	3	...	...	1	...	...	6	648	...
5½	2	...	1	1	8	5	29	5	4	12	72	9	7	12	10	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	12	171	...
6	3	...	1	1	25	3	24	4	14	22	112	13	14	26	18	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	257	...
6½	1	...	...	1	...	12	...	7	3	7	16	41	5	5	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	84	...
7	1	...	...	...	1	17	3	8	5	3	13	39	9	6	16	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	35	95	...
7½	6	1	3	4	2	4	32	2	1	11	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	16	55	...	
8	1	5	1	6	5	2	6	11	1	4	8	5	1	5	1	...	...	1	...	2	26	39	...	
8½	1	...	1	4	1	3	1	3	3	4	8	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	21	...	
9	1	...	...	2	3	1	8	1	3	...	3	4	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	19	12	...	
9½	1	...	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	
10	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	
10½	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	
11	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
11½	
12	
13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
TOTALS Overcrow'd	1	1	2	3	4	28	2	6	9	75	9	28	23	9	22	3	4	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	...	Grand Total	
Uncrowded	...	3	13	5	99	141	26	502	142	416	105	1488	116	239	675	2608	356	342	566	267	32	123	33	5	...	23	...	16	...	8341	8577



- (b) the local authority must certify the house to be suitable to the needs of the occupier and his family as respects security of tenure and proximity to place of work and otherwise and to be suitable in relation to his means ; and
- (c) if the house belongs to the local authority, they must certify it to be suitable to the needs of the occupier and his family as respects extent of accommodation having regard to the standard specified in paragraph (ii) of section thirty-seven of the Act of 1930."

This is a composite definition which should be read as a whole, but each paragraph requires comment because of its bearing on the problem of abatement.

PARAGRAPH (a) :—A broad view should be taken here and the house provided should be sufficiently large not to be overcrowded by the occupier and his family through the passage of time, and/or the natural increase of family, but as the size of house to be offered for re-housing will be in accordance with Section 37 of the Act of 1930, and does not take into account the living rooms, it follows that when the house is assessed for overcrowding under the Act of 1935, the margin of safety will be at least two units, the equivalent of four children attaining the ages of one or ten years. This is the other reason referred to why the present standard will not be altered for at least five years.

PARAGRAPH (b) :—This paragraph makes it the duty of the local Authority to ensure that the accommodation offered is suitable in regard to three important provisions, viz., security of tenure, proximity to work, and economic rent. Providing the rent is paid regularly and the rules and regulations governing the lease are conformed to by the tenant, then he and his family will have security of tenure. The second provision—proximity to work increases the problem of abatement in a scattered rural area. Owing to its restrictive effect it precludes the Council from building on one site and re-housing the overcrowded there. It makes it essential that a number of sites be obtained in order to comply with this clause in each parish. Therefore provisions for abatement must be in accordance with the needs of the parish and within, or in close proximity to the boundaries of the parish in so far as this is practicable. It does not necessarily follow that each parish must have its own site. Where two or even three parishes join there may be a large desirable building site ample for the needs of the parishes, which site should be acquired and so reduce the number of sites necessary.

Larger houses will be necessary for the abatement of overcrowding, and these, in accordance with Section 12, must be at an economic rent. On 1st October, 1937, the Minister of Health will revise the existing scale of subsidies for new houses, and in view of the diversion of monies from the social services into other channels, these subsidies will in all probability be reduced.

Therefore it is incumbent upon us to give immediate effect to the programme for building the large houses necessary for abatement. Here let me suggest that the housing improvement programme and the overcrowding abatement programme be combined and sites large enough to meet their combined needs be obtained, and the building of houses necessary for overcrowding be commenced with as little delay as possible.

PARAGRAPH (c) :—This paragraph is related to our own domestic problem of overcrowding in Council houses, and it once more stresses the importance of Section 37 of the Housing Act, 1930.

The problem of abatement of overcrowding in a widely scattered rural district does not lend itself to easy solution as in a circumscribed urban district or county borough. I propose to consider the provisions for abatement first in relation to the overcrowded Council houses, and then for all other houses throughout the district.

Council Houses.

The question has been asked "Can we abate overcrowding in Council houses by moving tenants from smaller to larger houses, and *vice versa*?" "Have we this power?" The Council, as landlords and house-owners, have the same powers as the private owners with regard to bad tenants and can make orders to quit and so protect their own interests. The Council houses are de-controlled, but the tenants who are not overcrowded are good tenants who have made these houses their homes, furnished and decorated according to their needs and adorned with gardens in which they take a pride, and there would be no justice in asking them to quit to make room for another family. Furthermore, we must offer the dispossessed tenant suitable alternative accommodation, and in many parishes there are no vacant houses.

To abate overcrowding by moving overcrowded families from smaller Council houses to larger Council houses requires the existence of Council houses which meet all the requirements of suitable alternative accommodation under the Acts. That such a course is impracticable I will endeavour to prove by the following analysis :—

The equivalent number of persons under Section 37 of the Housing Act, 1930, in all Council houses is as follows :—

Equivalent 5	...	Number of Houses	...	390
Equivalent 7	...	" " "	...	6

There are 65 overcrowded council houses, all of which fall in the category with the equivalent No. 5, and only six large houses of which four are at East Leake and two at Willoughby. None of the large houses at East Leake or Willoughby are suitable for re-allocation to tenants in Council houses.

Parish.	Council Houses.		Total.	Equivalent	No. of families over-crowded.	Remarks.	No. of new houses	
	Un-crowd-ed.	Over-crowd-ed.		No. of Persons in House 1935 Act.				
Awsorth	...	12	6	18	5½ 6 6½ 7	1 2 2 1	No house big enough for re-allocation—Sec. 37 of the Housing Act, 1930.	5
Annesley	...	No overcrowding.						
Brinsley	...	33	3	36	7 8½ 9	1 1 1	do.	3
Burton Joyce	...	No overcrowding.						
Calverton	...	11	1	12	5½	1	do.	1
Cossall	...	14	4	18	6 6½ 7	3 1 1	do.	5
Costock	...	15	1	16	6	1	do.	1
Greasley	...	20	2	22	7	2	do.	2
East Leake	...	35	1	36	6	7	do.	1
Kimberley	...	24	25	49	6 6½ 7 7½	4 12 2 7	do. do.	25
Lambley	...	3	3	6	5 6½	1 2	do.	3
Normanton	...	11	1	12	6	1	do.	1
Rempstone	...	5	1	6	5½	1	do.	1
Ruddington	...	16	4	20	5½ 6	2 2	do.	4
Sutton Bonington	...	No overcrowding.						
Willoughby	...	7	1	8	7	1	do.	1
Selston	...	94	11	105	5½ 6 6½ 7	1 7 2 1	do.	11

Therefore it will be seen that to put our own house in order we shall require 64 new houses. The houses vacated by overcrowded families can be utilised for the abatement of overcrowding among smaller families, and for housing improvement purposes.

Non-Council Houses.

The survey revealed overcrowding to be caused by sub-letting in one case and by lodgers in 22 cases. These 23 overcrowded houses are equivalent to 9.74 per cent. of the total. These numbers are small and it appears that the main cause is to be found in the small size of the rooms in many of the country cottages. There has always been

a tendency in building working-class dwellings in rural districts, and even in other districts, to keep the buildings small. This is seen externally in the cheese-paring methods of building adopted to cut down costs and it is seen in the small windows, the lack of external height, lack of depth, the steep pitch of the roofs because the walls are not high enough to give height to the upper floor rooms. Internally the ceilings are low, the design is poor, and in many of the upper rooms it is only possible to stand upright comfortably when under the roof ridge. All this has a bearing on overcrowding because in these dainty cottages must live the large families of the country worker who is more prolific than his town dwelling brother. The lack of ceiling height makes a definite contribution to the problem of overcrowding because all the floor area where the ceiling height is less than five feet is disregarded when assessing the size of the rooms for purposes of overcrowding, and a room must have at least fifty square feet before it can accommodate half-a-unit, or a child between the age of one and ten years.

Proposals for Abatement.

Throughout the district there are at all times a certain number of vacant houses. When the survey was made 79 houses were vacant, and in order to have some idea of this state of affairs these houses were surveyed again and 77 houses were vacant. Some of the occupied houses had become vacant and some of the vacant houses were occupied so that there is a floating number of vacant houses somewhere between 70 and 80 throughout the district.

When considering proposals for abatement these vacant houses should be considered. All of them will not be suitable for allocation because some will be too small, others will have prohibitive rents, or the owner may exercise his right of selection and refuse the tenant recommended. Only half of the smaller number, i.e., 35, may be found suitable for re-allocation.

There are 171 non-Council houses overcrowded, and when the re-housing takes place it may be possible to re-allocate the larger houses vacated to the smaller overcrowded families. In this way about half the number, i.e., 85 will be absorbed. The number of new houses required is arrived at by summing these figures (35 plus 85 = 120) and subtracting from the total non-Council houses overcrowded. This leaves 51 houses to be built. To this must be added the number of Council houses to be built, viz. : 64, which then gives a total of 115 houses required. To leave a margin and to meet unforeseen contingencies I would suggest that this number be raised to 120.

The foregoing report on overcrowding was accepted and the Council resolved to build 120 houses for the abatement of overcrowding.

A further survey of the cases of over-crowding was undertaken and it revealed that in the space of six months 20 cases of overcrowding had been abated voluntarily. Early in 1937, further Council houses will be ready for occupation and almost all the overcrowding in the Parish of Brinsley will be abated.

SCHEDULE OF HOUSES PROPOSED TO BE ERECTED IN THE RE-HOUSING OF PERSONS
LIVING IN UNFIT OR OVERCROWDED HOUSES.

PARISH.	SLUM CLEARANCE.					NEW HOUSES.				Total New Houses required.
	Demolition Orders Operative.	Clearance Areas.		New Houses required.	New Houses.					
		Occupied Houses.	Vacant or doubtful.		(Type)					
					2B.	3B.	4B.	5B.		
Annesley	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	5	
Awsworth	5	7	—	12	7	4	4	2	18	
Barton ...	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bestwood Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bradmore	—	8	1	8	6	2	—	—	8	
Brinsley	—	13	—	13	—	13	—	4	17	
Bunny	—	8	2	8	4	4	2	—	10	
Burton Joyce	3	—	1	3	—	3	—	—	5	
Calverton	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Clifton	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cossall	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	4	
Costock	1	13	—	14	4	10	—	—	14	
East Leake	1	57	5	58	27	25	3	—	61	
Felley ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gotham	1	8	—	9	3	4	5	2	16	
Greasley	3	21	—	24	4	15	10	6	40	
Kimberley	18	33	2	51	10	38	7	18	76	
Kingston-upon-Soar	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Lambley	2	2	—	4	1	2	2	—	6	
Lynby	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Newstead	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Normanton-upon-Soar	—	10	2	10	4	5	1	—	11	
Nuthall	—	8	1	8	5	3	1	—	9	
Papplewick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS (carried forward)	35	188	52	223	75	129	46	33	302	

SCHEDULE OF HOUSES PROPOSED TO BE ERECTED IN THE RE-HOUSING OF PERSONS
LIVING IN UNFIT OR OVERCROWDED HOUSES.

PARISH.	SLUM CLEARANCE.						OVER-CROWDING.		Total New Houses required.		
	Demolition Orders Operative.	Clearance Areas.		New Houses required.	NEW HOUSES.		NEW HOUSES.				
		Occupied Houses.	Vacant or doubtful.		2B.	(Type)					
						3B. 4B. 5B.					
TOTALS (brought forward) ...	35	188	52	223	75	129	14	5	46	33	302
Ratcliffe-upon-Soar ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rempstone ...	2	2	1	4	—	4	—	—	1	—	5
Ruddington ...	4	28	2	32	16	14	2	—	14	2	48
Selston ...	7	40	3	47	12	31	2	2	14	6	67
Stanford-upon-Soar ...	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Stoke Bardolph ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strelley ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sutton Bonington ...	1	28	4	29	11	16	2	—	2	—	31
Thorpe-in-the-Glebe ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thrumpton ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trowell ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Leake ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willoughby-on-the-Wolds ...	1	3	1	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Woodborough ...	3	—	—	3	—	2	1	—	2	—	5
Wysall ...	—	9	2	9	4	4	—	1	—	—	9
TOTALS.. ...	54	298	69	352	118	205	21	8	79	41	472

A.—STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	363
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—	
(1) By the Local Authority	36
(2) By other Local Authorities	—
By other bodies or persons	327

1.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :

(1) (a) Total Number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,376
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2,245
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-heading (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	519
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	879
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	3
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1,373

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal Notice :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	506
--	-----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

A.—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	149
(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners	104
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ...	25

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	351
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a)	By owners	324
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ...	1

C.—Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	10
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	35

D.—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

Bed-bugs :

The control and eradication of bed-bugs is actively undertaken in this district. The methods adopted are as follows :—

(1) COUNCIL AND PRIVATE HOUSES.

- A. Before disinfestation commences the tenant is instructed to strip the wall-paper and to scrub the woodwork, floors, etc., thoroughly with a hot solution of soft soap, water and paraffin oil or disinfectant.
- B. The mouldings are removed, the skirting boards, window-frames and architraves, etc., are eased.
- C. The walls, floors and woodwork, are heavily sprayed with a good reliable insecticide which is injected under pressure into all cracks, crevices and crannies.
- D. The woodwork is replaced and the tenant is instructed to scrub again with the hot soap and paraffin solution.
- E. The bedding, etc., is disinfected in a high-pressure steam disinfector.
- F. The spraying, etc., is repeated in 10 to 14 days.

Although complete eradication cannot be guaranteed, the method outlined is proving effective in practice. In heavily infested properties the spraying method may be supplemented by fumigation.

(2) SLUM CLEARANCE :

The disinfestation of the household effects of tenants re-housed under slum clearance schemes is carried out under contract with the Associated Fumigators Ltd. The method used is fumigation in a sealed container with hydro-cyanic acid gas. The bedding which might hold the gas in dangerous concentration is not subjected to fumigation but is disinfested in a high-pressure steam disinfector.

During the year 30 tenants were removed from slum properties and on subsequent inspection the disinfestation carried out proved to be complete.

SECTION E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.**Milk Supply.**

Systematic inspections of farms, dairies and of cattle were carried out during the year, and various notices served as set out below in order to secure the remedy of various kinds of defects thus discovered :

Notices served under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

	Number.	Complied with
To provide light and ventilation	10	10
„ re-pave yards	8	8
„ provide proper drainage	7	6
„ limewash premises	4	4
„ re-construct cowsheds	4	4
„ remove accumulations of manure	5	5
„ repair or re-construct cowshed floor	23	27
„ provide proper dairy	12	10
„ provide or improve water supply	3	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	76	77
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The duty of taking samples of milk for the purposes of determining the bacterial purity and the presence of tubercle bacilli is performed by the County Council.

There are 483 cowkeepers and purveyors of milk on the Registers ; these are classified as follows :—

Cowkeepers and Milk Purveyors	434
Milk Purveyors only	49

Licences to sell the purer grades of milk to which the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, refers, were issued as follows :—

Licences to sell "Certified Milk"	1
Licences to sell "Pasteurised Milk"	15
	<hr/>
	16
	<hr/>

Accredited Milk Producers.

At the end of the year there were 50 accredited milk producers in your area out of a total of 181 for the County.

It has not been found necessary to revoke or refuse any registrations under the Dairies Orders during the year.

Slaughterhouses.

The number of private slaughterhouses in your district is now 52. At these slaughtering occurred on 2,470 occasions and 2,541 visits were paid to them during the year by your Inspectors.

There are no knackery yards or public slaughterhouses in the District.

During the year applications for three new slaughterhouses were received, all of which were refused.

Other Foods.

All premises where food is stored for sale or prepared are regularly visited by members of your Staff. They are being conducted in a proper manner and no infringements of Regulations were discovered.

There are no underground bakehouses in the District.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

This Act, which provides for the humane slaughtering or stunning of animals by mechanical or electrical means, applies to all animals except sheep, which your Council have so far, decided to exclude.

Seventy-four persons were licensed as slaughterers under the provisions of the Act.

During the year, the following foods were surrendered as being unfit for human consumption :—

MEAT.

Carcases of Beef	...	...	Tuberculosis	...	...	3,646 lbs.
Loin and Chine of Beef	...	...	"	...	...	190 "
Part of shoulder of Beef	...	...	Bruised	...	...	6 "
Cows udder and intestines	...	...	Injuries	...	...	25 "
Various fats and offals	...	...	Tuberculosis	...	...	160 "
Beasts' head and tongue	...	...	"	...	...	20 "
" Livers	...	...	"	...	...	109 "
" "	...	...	Distomatosis	...	...	99 "
" "	...	...	Cirrhosis	...	...	16 "
" "	...	...	Abscesses	...	...	43 "
" Lungs	...	...	Tuberculosis	...	...	262 "
" "	...	...	Pleurisy	...	...	19 "
Pigs' Heads	...	...	Tuberculosis	...	...	586 "
" Lungs	...	...	"	...	...	76 "
" Livers	...	...	"	...	...	37 "
" Mesenteric fats and offals	...	...	"	...	...	437 "
" Carcase	...	...	"	...	...	114 "
" Bellies	...	...	Urticaria	...	...	19 "
Sheeps' Livers	...	...	Distomatosis	...	...	18 "
" Lungs	...	...	Strongylides	...	...	6 "
Calfs liver and lungs	...	...	Capillary Angioma	...	...	4 "
						<hr/> 5,892 "

Or 2 tons, 12 cwt., 2 qrs., 12 lbs.

SECTION F.—PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

General.

The total number of cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year was 243—as compared with 284 in 1935—and 248, 292, 253 and 453 in the four years immediately preceding.

These cases are classified parochially in Table 5 and according to age groups in Table 3.

The total number of each disease notified was as follows :—

Scarlet Fever	113
Pneumonia	38
Tuberculosis	37
Erysipelas	18
Diphtheria	32
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1
Enteric Fever	2
Puerperal Fever	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	2
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	1
	<hr/>
	246
	<hr/>

Scarlet Fever.

The cases of this disease were again of mild type and no deaths were attributable to this cause.

The number of cases occurring in each parish and the number removed to hospital is as follows :—

Annesley	4 cases	2 removals
Awsworth	6 „	5 „
Bestwood Park	6 „	2 „
Brinsley	4 „	1 removal
Burton Joyce	2 „	2 removals
Costock	5 „	5 „
Gotham	1 case	1 removal
Greasley	8 cases	2 removals
Kimberley	5 „	4 „
Lambley	1 case	1 removal
Linby	4 cases	1 „
Newstead	9 „	9 removals
Normanton	7 „	7 „
Nuthall	3 „	3 „
Papplewick	2 „	0 „
Ruddington	3 „	2 „
Selston	34 „	29 „
Sutton Bonington	4 „	4 „
Trowell	1 case	0 „
West Leake	2 cases	2 „
Willoughby	2 „	1 removal
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	113 cases	83 removals
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Serum treatment continues to be used in selected cases at the Sanatorium but no requests have been received for supplies from doctors for use at home.

Diphtheria.

The District has again been remarkably free from this disease 31 cases being notified during the year, as compared with 28, 15, 24, 35 and 72 in the preceding five years.

There were 20 admissions of cases of this disease into the Sanatorium from your District during the year as follows :—

Awsorth	...	...	1 case	0 removals
Bestwood Park	...	...	1 „	1 removal
Cossall	...	...	1 „	1 „
Gotham	...	...	1 „	1 „
Greasley	...	...	15 cases	9 removals
K8imberley	...	...	1 case	1 removal
Ruddington	...	...	2 cases	1 removals
Nuthall	...	...	1 case	0 „
Selston	...	...	6 cases	4 removals
Woodborough	...	...	1 case	1 removal
Wysall	...	...	1 „	1 „
			—	—
			32 cases.	20 removals.
			==	==

Antitoxin is supplied free to all medical practitioners in your Area for home treatment of cases actually occurring within your District. The County Council scheme for the examination of throat swabs from cases of suspected diphtheria was freely used, 36 specimens being received from private practitioners and 135 from your Isolation Hospital during the year.

Enteric Fever.

Two cases of this disease were notified during the year. One case was contracted at home—source of infection not discovered, The other case was contracted abroad.

Pneumonia.

Thirty-eight cases of pneumonia were notified during the year, as compared with 42, 58, 71 and 42 in the previous four years.

Eighteen deaths were due to this cause ; the corresponding figures for the preceding years, being 31, 20, 30 and 40.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.

No cases were notified during the year.

Tuberculosis.

Thirty-seven cases of all forms of this disease were notified during the year as compared with 55, 52, 110 and 59 during the previous four years.

The following table shows the age and sex distribution of the notified cases and deaths from tuberculosis during the year, in the form required by the Ministry of Health.

TUBERCULOSIS. 1935.

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—	3	3	1	3	1	1	—	—
15—	5	3	1	—	3	5	—	—
25—	2	2	1	1	1	2	—	—
35—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
45—	3	1	—	—	2	1	—	—
55—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
65 and upwards	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
TOTALS	16	11	5	5	8	15	1	—

Of the above 38 deaths, 24 had been previously notified.

No occasion arose during the year to take advantage of the powers afforded by the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, nor under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, which provides for the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

In the following pages will be found statistical tables relating to births, deaths, incidence and distribution of infectious disease, and other matter of general interest.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. DRUMMOND.

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 1.

Basford Rural District Council.

Causes of Death, 1936.

					Male.		Female.
	All Causes	...	...	...	281	...	217
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid	...	...		—	...	—
2.	Measles	...	...	...	—	...	—
3.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	—	...	—
4.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	1	...	2
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	1	...	—
6.	Influenza	...	...	...	7	...	3
7.	Encephalitis lethargica	...	...		—	...	1
8.	Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...		—	...	—
9.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system				14	...	15
10.	Other tuberculous diseases	...	...		4	...	5
11.	Syphilis	...	...	...	1	...	1
12.	General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	...	...	...	—	...	—
13.	Cancer, malignant disease	...	...		46	...	23
14.	Diabetes	...	...	...	2	...	3
15.	Cerebral hæmorrhage	...	...		18	...	16
16.	Heart disease	...	...	...	62	...	47
17.	Aneurysm	...	...	...	—	...	1
18.	Other circulatory diseases			...	16	...	13
19.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	13	...	5
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...		12	...	6
21.	Other respiratory diseases	...	...		3	...	—
22.	Peptic ulcer	...	...	...	2	...	2
23.	Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)	...			1	...	—
24.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	1	...	—
25.	Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	—	...	1
26.	Other diseases of liver &c.	...	...		—	...	2
27.	Other digestive diseases	...	...		3	...	7
28.	Acute and Chronic nephritis	...			6	...	8
29.	Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	—	...	1
30.	Other puerperal causes	...	...		—	...	—
31.	Congenital debility, premature birth malformations, &c.	...	...		9	...	7
32.	Senility	...	...	...	13	...	13
33.	Suicide	...	...	...	3	...	1
34.	Other violence	...	...	...	14	...	9
35.	Other defined diseases	...	...		26	...	22
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...			3	...	3

TABLE 2.

Causes of Death during the Last Ten Years.

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
1. Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Measles	5	1	1	1	2	—	6	1	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	—	4	3	7	3	4	2	3	—	3
5. Diphtheria	2	5	7	3	3	5	1	2	2	1
6. Influenza	33	9	39	9	19	17	27	11	8	10
7. Encephalitis Lethargica	3	2	—	1	—	1	1	2	1	1
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	1	3	5	2	1	1	—
9. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	25	28	29	19	30	28	29	17	24	29
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases	7	7	7	8	5	4	8	2	5	9
11. Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
12. General Paralysis of insane Tabes dorsalis	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	3	—
13. Cancer, malignant diseases	48	58	54	69	58	60	56	55	55	69
14. Diabetes	5	7	6	7	7	7	10	4	6	5
15. Cerebral haemorrhage	37	31	24	31	37	52	36	57	38	34
16. Heart Disease	87	68	91	96	96	103	105	102	109	109
17. Aneurysm	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	1
18. Other circulatory diseases	15	22	20	13	17	21	20	22	12	29
19. Bronchitis	41	27	28	29	44	19	28	23	23	18
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	30	35	40	24	44	40	31	20	31	18
21. Other respiratory diseases	7	5	7	3	5	7	5	3	6	3
22. Peptic ulcer	6	5	4	7	4	2	2	9	2	4
23. Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	1	1	1	—	3	3	4	—	—	1
24. Appendicitis	3	4	3	1	4	2	3	3	1	1
25. Cirrhosis of liver	1	3	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	1
26. Other diseases of liver	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	4	5	2
27. Other digestive diseases	—	—	—	—	14	17	17	13	13	10
28. Acute and Chronic nephritis	3	17	12	12	9	20	14	20	16	14
29. Puerperal sepsis	—	—	3	2	1	—	5	—	2	1
30. Other Puerperal causes	—	1	1	1	1	3	—	1	1	—
31. Congenital debility, prema- ture birth, &c.	21	16	22	28	30	41	30	17	15	16
32. Senility	—	—	—	—	43	34	44	43	29	26
33. Suicide	8	13	4	9	7	5	11	8	6	4
34. Other violence	15	29	24	16	17	22	33	19	29	23
35. Other defined causes	104	107	86	99	53	36	44	56	42	48
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	5	3	3	5	12	7	3	4	6	6
	513	509	524	508	578	570	580	524	494	488

NOTE.—In the years before 1931 the diseases classified in Groups 12, 17, 27 and 32 were included in Group 35.

TABLE 3. Infectious Diseases Notified, 1936.

	Under 1 Year.	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 35	36 to 45	46 to 65	66 and over.	TOTALS.
Scarlet Fever ...	1	3	4	5	7	52	23	6	10	1	1	...	113
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	1	3	17	6	2	3	...	...	...	32
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia ...	3	1	2	2	1	4	...	3	7	4	6	5	38
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	8	4	18
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
" Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polio-Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis :—													
(a) Pulmonary { M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	4	3	3	...	16
{ F. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	4	...	1	1	11
(b) Non-pulmonary { M. ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	5
{ F. ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	5

TABLE 4.

Prevalence of Infectious Disease during the
last ten years.

		1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Small Pox	...	8	32	34	8	1	—	—	—		—
Scarlet Fever	...	81	105	170	200	153	80	80	92	123	113
Diphtheria	...	34	54	48	51	72	35	24	15	28	32
Enteric Fever	...	1	1	3	2	1	3	2	2	1	2
Erysipelas	...	16	18	24	28	16	18	23	23	22	18
Puerperal Fever	...	—	2	1	1	3	—	2	1	2	2
Puerperal Pyrexia		7	4	12	8	7	5	5	1	3	2
Ophthalmia											
Neonatorum	...	6	1	2	3	4	6	3	4	3	1
Pneumonia	...	70	62	98	43	82	42	71	58	42	38
Tuberculosis	...	52	57	39	59	110	52	78	50	55	37
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	...	—	—	—	1	4	10	3	1	4	—
Chicken Pox	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis											
Lethargica	...	3	2	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	1
Polio-Encephalitis		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio-Myelitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	...	280	338	431	405	453	253	292	248	284	246

TABLE 5.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1936.

PARISH.	CASES NOTIFIED.										REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.				
	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever	Diph- theria,	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Tubercu- losis	Pneumonia	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Cerebro- Spinal Meningitis	Encephalitis Lethargica	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria.	Cerebro- Spinal Meningitis	Enteric Fever.
ANNESLEY ...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
AWSWORTH ...	6	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
BARTON ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BESTWOOD PARK ...	6	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	...
BRADMORE ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BRINSLEY ...	4	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
BUNNY ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BURTON JOYCE ...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
CALVERTON ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLIFTON ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COSSALL ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
COSTOCK ...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
EAST LEAKE ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FELLEY ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GOTHAM ...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
GREASLEY ...	8	...	15	...	3	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	9	...	...
KIMBERLEY ...	5	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	3	...	...	4	1	...	...

TABLE 6 SANATORIUM MONTHLY ADMISSIONS. 1936.

PARISH.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		
		S.F.	Diph.	S.F.	Diph.	S.F.	Diph.	S.F.	Diph.	S.F.	Diph.	S.F.	Diph.	S.F.	Diph.	S.F.	Diph.	S.F.	Diph.	S.F.	Diph.	S.F.	Diph.	S.F.	Diph.	
ANNESLEY	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
AWSWORTH	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
BESTWOOD PARK	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
BRINSLEY	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
BURTON JOYCE	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
COSSALL	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
COSTOCK	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
GOTHAM	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
GREASLEY	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
KIMBERLEY	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
LAMBLEY	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
LINBY	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
NEWSTEAD	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
NORMANTON	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
NUTHALL	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
RUDDINGTON	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
SELSTON	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
SUTTON BONINGTON	...	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
WEST LEAKE	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
WILLOUGHBY-ON-THE-WOLDS	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
WOODBOROUGH	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
WYSALL	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
SANATORIUM	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS FOR BASFORD		13	1	5	2	6	3	4	3	6	—	10	1	—	2	1	—	3	10	4	10	6	8	2	9	2
OUTSIDE DISTRICTS.																										
ARNOLD	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
BEESTON	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
BINGHAM	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
CARLTON	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
EASTWOOD	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
HUCKNALL	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
STAPLEFORD	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
WEST BRIDGFORD	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
SUTTON	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
BASFORD INSTITUTION	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS FOR OUTSIDE DISTRICTS		8	1	11	1	10	4	5	3	10	—	7	10	1	3	9	8	8	7	11	10	4	10	9	5	10
ALL DISTRICTS		21	2	16	3	16	7	9	6	16	—	17	11	1	5	10	8	11	17	15	20	10	18	11	14	12

TABLE 7.

THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES, INCLUDING
INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS, 1 6.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	1	Nil.	..
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	67	Nil.	...
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' pre- mises included in Part 3 of this Report)	...	...	...
Total ...	68	Nil.	...

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	1	1	...	
Want of ventilation ... ..	...	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ...	...	...	...
Other nuisances ... ..	...	...	...
Sanitary { insufficient ... ..	...	...	...
Accom- { unsuitable or defective	2	2	...	
modation { not separate for sexes	...	...	...
Total	3	3	...	

TABLE 7 (Continued).

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)	2	Contractors	Workmen.	(5)	Contractors	Workmen.
Wearing apparel—						
(1) making, &c.	3	...	6
(2) cleaning & washing
Household linen
Lace, lace curtains and						
nets
Glove Making
Paper Bag Making
Total	3	...	6

4.—REGISTERED WORKERS

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
(1)	(2)
Frame Work Knitters	6
Bakehouses	19
Blacksmiths	9
Bootmakers	17
Dressmakers	12
Wheelwrights	8
Joiners	14
Plumbers	10
Tailors	6
Motor Repairs	21
Monumental Mason	1
Total	133

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 Workshops Act (s. 5)	Notified by H.M. Inspector
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector
Other	Nil.
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101)	Nil.
Certificates granted during the year	
In use at the end of the year	

OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.

Nature of Work.	Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
Nil	Nil.	Nil	Nil



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