

[Report 1951] / Medical Officer of Health, Basford (Union) R.D.C.

Contributors

Basford (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1951

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/zucmyjjq>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

LIBRARY

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF BASFORD

ANNUAL
REPORT

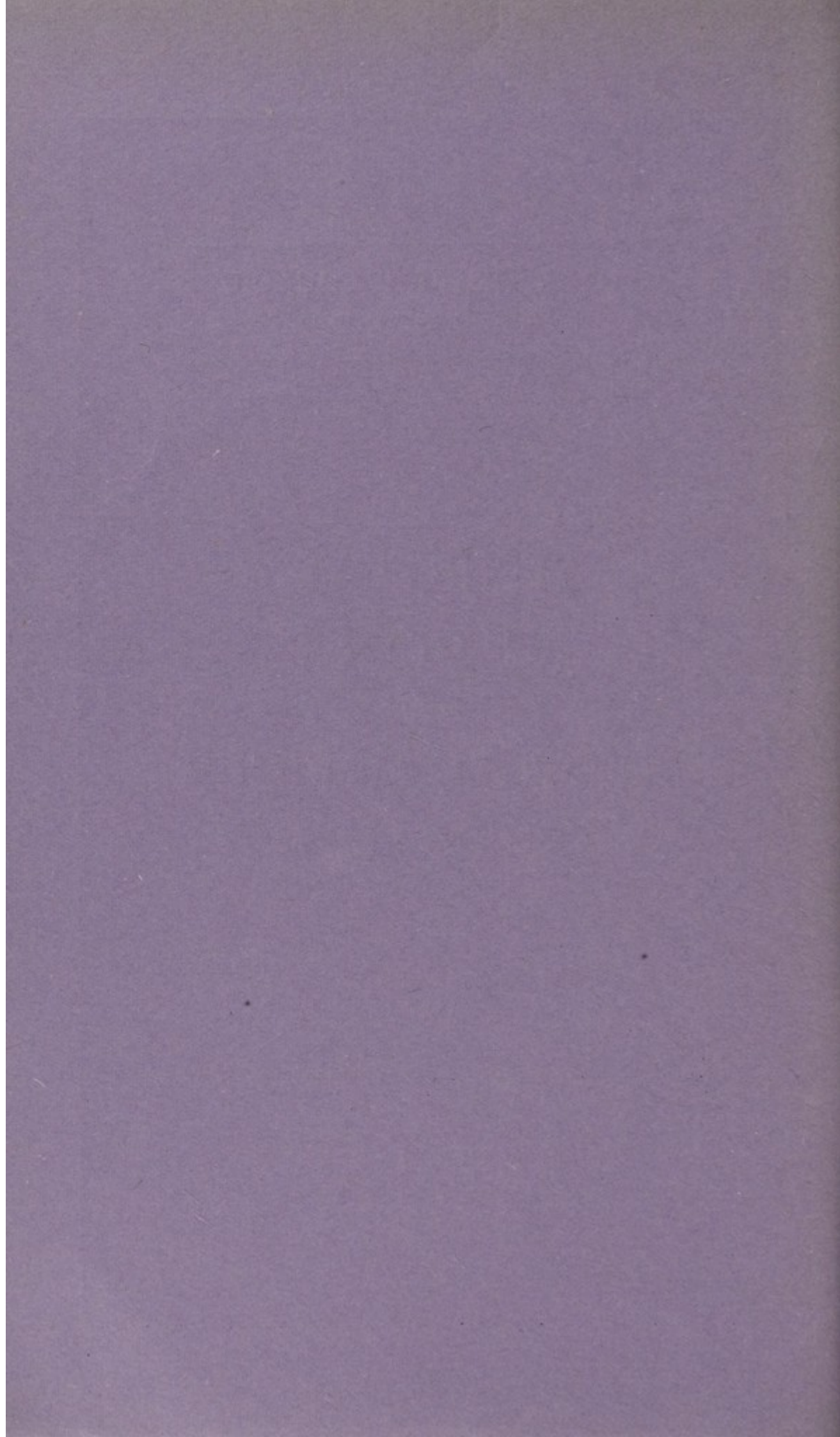
OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1951





RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF BASFORD

ANNUAL REPORT
FOR
1951

WILLIAM R. PERRY
M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

EDWARD D. WHITE, EDITOR
OF THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

1891

WILLIAM R. HARRIS

NEW YORK

PUBLISHED BY THE

INDEX

Ambulance Services	15
Births	9-12
Blindness	18
Canal Boats	36
Cesspools	28, 55
Clean Food Campaign	45-46
Condemned Foodstuffs	43
Councillors	4
Deaths	9-12, 48-51
Diphtheria	22
Disinfestation	40
Dysentery	23
Dustbins	26
Erysipelas	23
Factories Acts	36-38
Food Inspection	42-46
Food Poisoning	25, 46
Health Visitors	13
Home Help Service	16
Home Nursing	14
Hospital Service	13
Housing	39-41
Ice Cream	42
Income	28
Infant Mortality	10-11
Infectious Diseases	22-25, 52-54
Laboratory Facilities	13
Maternity and Child Welfare	13-14, 16, 20-21
Measles	23
Midwifery	13
Milk and Dairies	44
National Assistance Act	17-18
National Health Service Act	13-16
Ophthalmia Neonatorium	23
Paratyphoid Fever	23
Petroleum	36
Pneumonia	23
Polio-Myelitis, Acute	23
Population	9
Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care	15
Puerperal Pyrexia	23
Rateable Value	9
Refuse Collection and Disposal	26-28
Rivers	29
Rodent Control	29-30
Salvage	27
Sanitary Inspections	26-28, 33-35
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	28-29
Scarlet Fever	23
Shops Acts	35
Slaughter of Animals	45-46
Smallpox	23
Smoke Abatement	35
Social Conditions	9
Staff	5
Statistical Tables	47-55
Statistics—Vital	9-12
Swimming Pools	35
Tents, Vans and Sheds	35
Trade Refuse	28
Tuberculosis	15, 24
Vaccination and Immunisation	14
Water	31-33
Welfare Foods Service	19
Whooping Cough	25

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BASFORD

YEAR 1951-1952

Chairman **A. E. FOSTER, Esq., J.P.**
Vice-Chairman **E. V. LANE, Esq., J.P.**

<i>Parishes</i>	<i>Councillors</i>	
Annesley and Felley	Mr. K. Varnam	(6)
Awsorth	Mr. C. Barlow	(2)
Barton	Mr. H. Plowright	(16)
Bestwood Park	Mrs. M. K. Mayes	(5)
Bradmore	*Mr. F. W. Carnell	(5)
Brinsley	*Mr. J. T. Walters	(30)
Bunny	*Mr. H. A. Ives	(9)
Burton Joyce	Mr. J. C. Woodsend	(16)
Calverton	*Mr. C. E. Collyer, J.P.	(38)
Clifton	*Mr. F. Beeby	(25)
Cossall	*Mr. W. L. Bostock	(1)
Costock	Mr. T. H. Chadfield	(24)
East Leake	Mr. S. A. Crosland	(7)
Gotham	*Mr. C. A. Booth	(4)
Greasley	*Mr. W. Lowe	(5)
Kimberley	Mr. G. Spencer	(2)
Kingston-upon-Soar	*Mr. A. Taylor	(3)
Lambley	Mrs. J. Hill	(6)
Lynby	Mr. R. H. Woodfield	(11)
Newstead	*Rev. H. W. Pearson	(36)
Normanton-upon-Soar	*Rev. L. I. Butler	(1)
Nuthall	*Mr. T. L. Turton	(5)
Papplewick	Mr. W. Evans	(18)
Ratcliffe-upon-Soar	*Mr. E. V. Lane, J.P.	(15)
Rempstone	*Mr. G. H. Noble	(1)
Ruddington	Mr. E. Beeby	(18)
Selston	*Mr. G. Gibson	(18)
Stanford-upon-Soar	Mr. G. H. Wright	(6)
Stoke Bardolph	*Mrs. K. M. Foley	(3)
Strelley	*Mrs. H. Flintoff	(11)
Sutton Bonington	Mr. A. Naylor	(3)
Thrumpton	Mr. F. Barker	(15)
Trowell	*Mr. A. E. Kirk	(1)
West Leake	*Mr. J. H. Redfern	(7)
Willoughby-on-the-Wolds	Mr. A. R. Stone	(10)
Woodborough	Mr. W. Moore	(33)
Wysall and Thorpe-in-the-Glebe	Mr. A. E. M. Shepherd, J.P.	(18)
	*Mr. A. Small	(6)
	Mr. J. Marlow	(3)
	*Mr. R. T. Payne	(3)
	*Mr. T. Evans	(1)
	*Mr. A. E. Foster, J.P.	(18)
	*Mr. E. M. Trafford	(3)

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

**Members of the Health and General Purposes Committee:*

Chairman of the H. and G.P. Committee: **Mr. J. T. Walters**

Vice-Chairman **Mrs. H. Flintoff**

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health	..	WILLIAM R. PERRY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Chief Sanitary Inspector, Cleansing Superintendent and Petroleum Inspector	.. ..	V. V. YATES, (a), (d).
District Sanitary Inspectors and Cleansing Superintendents	..	No. 1 District—A. C. E. PALMER, (b), (c), (g). No. 2 District—H. H. JOHNSON, (b), (c), (e), (f). No. 3 District—P. KIRKHAM, (b), (c).
Senior Health Clerk	.. ..	ROY J. SHARP.
Shorthand Typist	.. ..	Mrs. J. D. WITHERS.
Rodent Officer	.. ..	J. L. SPRAY.

- (a) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors.
- (b) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.
- (c) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Meat Inspectors.
- (d) Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing.
- (e) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Food Hygiene.
- (f) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for General Hygiene and Sanitation.
- (g) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.

ANNUAL REPORT

To the Rural District Council of Basford

Public Health Department,

Rock House,

Stockhill Lane,

Basford,

Nottingham.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Third Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of your District for the year 1951.

This Festival of Britain Year brought great honour to the Parish of Trowell, for it was chosen by the authorities to represent the Festival Village of Britain. Considering their limited resources, the inhabitants responded magnificently by staging a series of entertainments throughout the summer.

Much argument and discussion took place in the local and national press in an attempt to determine the reasons why Trowell had been chosen. Most decidedly it was not selected because of its pure and invigorating air. When the wind is in a certain quarter, dense clouds of gritty, sulphurous smoke from the chimneys of the nearby ironworks envelop the village and make it repugnant to all who believe that clean and wholesome air is one of the essential environmental factors which every inhabitant of this country should enjoy.

A study of the statistics contained in this Report indicates that the general health of the people of this Rural District compares favourably with that in the country as a whole. Apart from a widespread outbreak of Measles in the early part of the year, the most significant feature of the Infectious Disease notifications was the continued absence of Smallpox and Diphtheria.

The value of immunisation for the prevention of Diphtheria is widely accepted and the majority of parents willingly submit their children for this treatment. With regard to vaccination against Smallpox, the position is much more confused in the minds of parents. The most common excuse given for refusing vaccination is that it results in a very sore arm which does not seem to be justified in view of the remoteness of actual cases of Smallpox. Both the points in this argument are wrong. Many people, no doubt, recall the time when they were prostrate in bed with four vaccination blisters on their arm and they resolve that it is unfair to submit children to such treatment. They do not realise that, because of improvements in materials and technique used today, vaccination of infants is a simple

procedure resulting in a single blister accompanied by practically no constitutional disturbance whatsoever. Babies are less upset by vaccination than they are by so called teething. Nor do the majority of people realise that Smallpox is now less remote than it was in the years before the war. Whereas previously, the long sea voyage from the Smallpox areas of the Middle and Far East gave ample time for an infected person to develop the disease before disembarking in this country, now the same journey can be done by air in a fraction of the time. Thus, a person already incubating Smallpox can board an aeroplane in the Far East and land in this country before the actual onset of the disease. For this reason, therefore, we should consider that Smallpox is now a greater risk than it was before.

It should also be noted that primary vaccination in infancy is free from serious complications, whereas primary vaccination in later life does carry with it a certain risk. And most important of all, there is no divergence of medical opinion that vaccination affords the individual a high measure of security against Smallpox.

The foregoing factors surely lead one to state that all infants should be vaccinated before they reach the age of one year, because, at that age, the procedure is simple and free from risk. Re-vaccination may then be performed as required, either because of military service, foreign travel or in the face of a Smallpox outbreak, with the knowledge that a high level of resistance will result with no risk of complications.

During the year, increasing calls were made on your Medical Officer to visit old persons for the purpose of removing them to hospital. Where the patients are suffering from chronic illness, are bedfast and are in need of constant nursing attention, an intolerable burden is often carried by relatives or neighbours. In such cases, admission to hospital is clearly the correct procedure. Unfortunately, the demand for beds in chronic wards is greater than the supply and there is, in consequence, a formidable waiting list.

The type of case which presents the most difficulty is where the aged person lives alone and, though not bedfast, is infirm and mainly dependent upon others, but is unwilling to leave his home to enter a hospital. Considerable pressure is often brought to bear on your Medical Officer by relatives and other interested persons in an attempt to force his removal from home, either because they consider the burden of looking after the elderly relative is too great, or because they wish to obtain occupation of the house. Almost without exception, such elderly persons have a great determination to cling to their restricted life around their own fireside, which, for them, harbours the memories of a lifetime, rather than be submitted to the unnatural routine of a hospital.

It should be more widely known that today, outside the Lunacy Acts, an aged person can only be compulsorily removed from his home under certain very definite and restricted circumstances. In brief, the aged person must be infirm or suffering from chronic illness, must be living in insanitary conditions, be unable to devote to himself necessary care and attention and not be receiving such care from other persons before a Local Authority, through its Medical Officer of

Health, can apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for the compulsory removal of that person.

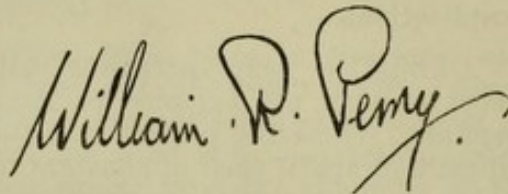
Apart from the fact that elderly persons do not wish to leave their homes to enter a hospital, it must be appreciated that, as the proportion of elderly persons in our population continues to increase at an alarming rate, it would be economically impossible for the nation to care for the majority of its aged persons in the more expensive hospital or institution. Therefore, because they wish it, and because it is financially cheaper to care for them in their own homes, every assistance should be given to aged persons and their relatives to make it possible for them to spend the remainder of their days by their own fireside.

I wish to record my appreciation of the help and advice which I have received from the Clerk to the Council and my indebtedness to the other Chief Officers for their friendly co-operation.

I pay tribute to the Officers and Staff of the Public Health Department who have worked loyally and efficiently throughout the year.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "William R. Perry". The signature is fluid and elegant, with a large initial 'W' and a long, sweeping underline.

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

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

Area	.. .. .	71,571 acres
Population (Census, 1951)	.. .. .	50,302
Population (Estimated by Registrar-General, 30th June, 1951)	.. .. .	50,530
Number of Inhabited Houses (approximately)	..	15,055
Rateable Value (1st January, 1951)	.. ..	£243,078
(31st December, 1951)	.. ..	£252,232
Product of Penny Rate (31st March, 1951)	..	£930 12s. 5d.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS for 1951

Births

<i>Live Births</i>		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	..	389	384	773
Illegitimate	..	15	19	34
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		404	403	807
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 population .. 15.97

<i>Still Births</i>		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	..	13	9	22
Illegitimate	..	—	—	—
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		13	9	22
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 population .. 0.44

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births) 26.54

Deaths

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
	309	276	585
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	..	..	11.58
Natural increase of population (excess of births over deaths)	..	..	222

By applying the Area Comparability Factor, as supplied by the Registrar-General, to the Crude Birth and Death Rates, the following Adjusted Rates are obtained :—

Adjusted Birth Rate	..	16.29
Adjusted Death Rate	..	11.93

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants under One year of age

<i>Age in Weeks</i>	<i>Legitimate</i>		<i>Illegitimate</i>		<i>Totals</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
0-4	6	4	1	1	12
5-52	4	1	0	0	5

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

Legitimate only	..	..	..	19.40
Illegitimate only	..	..	..	58.82
General	..	..	..	21.07
The corresponding general rate for England and Wales is				
	..	..	..	29.60

STILL BIRTH RATE

The annual variations of the Still-Birth Rates in the District are shown in the following table :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 population</i>		<i>Rate per 1,000 Total births (Live and Still)</i>
	<i>Basford</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>	<i>Basford</i>
1942	0.49	0.54	25.35
1943	0.59	0.51	29.82
1944	0.66	0.50	30.56
1945	0.57	0.46	27.41
1946	0.80	0.53	37.81
1947	0.59	0.50	27.78
1948	0.50	0.42	29.52
1949	0.51	0.39	29.52
1950	0.34	0.37	20.07
1951	0.44	0.36	26.54

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN SELECTED CAUSES

			<i>Number of Deaths</i>		
			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Heart Diseases ..	..	..	66	79	145
Nervous Disorders ..	..	..	35	47	82
Cancer ..	..	..	32	31	63
Bronchitis ..	..	..	20	10	30
Violence ..	..	..	17	11	28
Influenza ..	..	..	18	8	26
Pneumonia ..	..	..	17	5	22
Tuberculosis ..	..	..	4	6	10
Infectious diseases ..	..	..	3	—	3

Table showing the annual variations of the Birth and Death Rates for the Basford District and the comparative rates for England and Wales :—

<i>Year</i>	Birth Rate		Death Rate		Infant. Mort. Rate	
	<i>Basford</i>	<i>E. and W.</i>	<i>Basford</i>	<i>E. and W.</i>	<i>Basford</i>	<i>E. and W.</i>
1937	16·35	14·9	10·50	12·4	57·47	58·
1938	16·00	15·1	10·79	11·6	36·43	53·
1939	17·15	15·0	11·69	12·1	56·50	50·
1940	15·24	14·6	12·04	14·3	50·43	55·
1941	16·53	14·2	11·73	12·9	50·13	59·
<i>5-year Average</i>	16·25	14·76	11·35	12·66	50·19	55·0
1942	18·84	15·8	10·66	11·6	50·69	49·
1943	19·21	16·5	11·36	12·1	49·64	49·
1944	20·99	17·6	11·68	11·6	42·39	46·
1945	20·15	16·1	11·15	11·4	30·44	46·
1946	20·45	19·1	10·63	11·5	36·04	43·
<i>5-year Average</i>	19·93	17·02	11·10	11·64	41·84	46·6
1947	20·54	20·5	11·11	12·0	29·63	41·
1948	16·53	17·9	9·37	10·8	31·68	34·
1949	16·88	16·7	10·82	11·7	29·20	32·
1950	17·00	15·8	10·16	17·6	31·33	29·8
1951	16·29	15·5	11·93	13·4	21·07	29·6
<i>5-year Average</i>	17·45	17·28	10·74	13·10	28·58	33·28

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—126 County Boroughs and Great
in the year 1951 { Towns and 148 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	Diphtheria	Influenza	Pneumonia	Acute Polio-mye- litis & Polio-ence- phalitis	Small-pox	Tuberculosis	Typhoid and Paratyphoid and Fevers	Whooping Cough	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under Two years)	Total Deaths (under One year)
England and Wales	15.5	0.36	12.5	0.00	0.38	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.01	1.4	29.6
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	17.3	0.45	13.4	0.00	0.36	0.65	0.01	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.01	1.6	33.9
148 Smaller Towns (estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931)	16.7	0.38	12.5	0.00	0.38	0.63	0.01	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.01	1.0	27.6
London Administrative County	17.8	0.37	13.1	0.00	0.23	0.61	0.00	—	0.38	—	0.01	0.7	26.4
Basford	16.29	0.44	11.93	—	0.51	0.44	—	—	0.20	—	0.04	0.04	21.07

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

A list giving their names and duties appears on page five of this report.

HOSPITAL SERVICE

Application for admission to general hospitals is made direct to the hospital through a doctor or other responsible person. Cases of tuberculosis requiring admission to sanatoria are referred to the Chest Physician, Nottingham and District Chest Centre, Gregory Boulevard, Nottingham.

Cases of infectious disease requiring admission to an isolation hospital are first referred to the District Medical Officer of Health for decision regarding the necessity for admission to hospital. All admissions and discharges of infectious disease cases are notified to the District Medical Officer.

Maternity cases requiring hospital confinement are normally referred to the hospital by the doctor at the Ante-Natal Clinic or by a general practitioner.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, samples and specimens for analysis are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, 63 Goldsmith Street, Nottingham.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN (*National Health Service Act, 1946—Section 22*)

Details of the Ante-Natal Clinics and Child Welfare Centres run by the Nottinghamshire County Council in the Basford Rural District are given on pages 20 and 21.

MIDWIFERY (*National Health Service Act, 1946—Section 23*)

No. of Midwives practising and residing in the Basford Rural District during 1951	.. .. .	16
No. practising in but residing outside the Basford Rural District	.. .. .	11
No. holding certificate of proficiency in administration of Gas and Air Analgesia	.. .. .	25
No. completed training in administration of Gas and Air Analgesia, but not yet passed examination	.. .. .	2

Gas and Air Analgesia during child-birth is available to all persons residing in the Rural District of Basford.

HEALTH VISITING (*National Health Service Act, 1946—Section 24*)

There are twelve Health Visitors employed on Maternity and Child Welfare work by the Nottinghamshire County Council in the Rural District of Basford. Seven of these are resident within the area.

HOME NURSING (*National Health Service Act, 1946—Section 25*)

There are twenty nurses on the Home Nursing Service who work in the Rural District of Basford. Of these, thirteen reside within the area.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION (*National Health Service Act, 1946—Section 26*)

Vaccination against smallpox and immunisation against diphtheria are available to all children in the district and can be carried out at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres or by general practitioners. Visits to schools are made periodically by the Medical Officer of Health for the purpose of giving re-inforcing or "Booster" injections or for carrying out primary treatment. All the administrative work and 80 per cent of the treatments were performed by the Basford Council staff, acting as agents for the County Council. 10 per cent of treatments were carried out by general practitioners.

Details of prophylactic treatment carried out during 1951 are as follows :—

<i>Vaccination.</i>	<i>Age under 1 year</i>	<i>Age 1 year</i>	<i>Ages 2-4 years</i>	<i>Ages 5-15 years</i>	<i>Ages over 15 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary treatment ..	305	60	7	290	26	688
Re-vaccination ..	—	—	—	7	23	30

Of these totals, 182 persons were vaccinated or re-vaccinated by private practitioners. The remainder was treated at school or welfare clinics, the arrangements for which and practically all the treatments being made and carried out by the District Council's staff as agents for the County Council.

<i>Immunisation.</i>	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>Ages 2-4</i>	<i>Ages 5-15</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of children who completed the full course of 2 or 3 injections .	573	166	262	1,001
Number who received a re-inforcing or "Booster" injection ..	—	32	1,472	1,504
Total number of attendances for treatment	1,172	355	2,005	3,532
Total number of children treated by Private Practitioners (all ages) included in above figures .. .. .	..	..	..	275

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION									
No. of Children who had completed a full-course of Immunisation at any time up to 31.12.51									
Age at 31.12.51 <i>i.e.</i> , Born in Year	Under 1 year 1951	Age 1 1950	Age 2 1949	Age 3 1948	Age 4 1947	Ages 5-9 1942-46	Ages 10-14 1937-41	Total under 15 years of age	Percent. of Child Populat. Under 15 years Immun- ised
Number Immunised	73	557	611	666	686	3,381	2,622	8,596	
Estimated Child Pop. 1951	Children under 5 years					Children 5-14 yrs.			
	4,333					7,409		11,742	71.50%

AMBULANCE SERVICES (*National Health Service Act, 1946—Section 27*)

The Nottinghamshire County Council are responsible for the Ambulance Services for the whole administrative County area. The service is free and all urgent calls for accident, sudden illness or maternity are answered without question. Non-urgent calls, such as for routine hospital attendance, are only accepted if supported by a recommendation from the District Medical Officer of Health, hospital doctor, private practitioner, nurse, midwife, dentist or other responsible person.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE (*National Health Service Act, 1946—Section 28*)

Facilities provided by the Nottinghamshire County Council, as the Local Health Authority under Part III of the Act, for the prevention of illness, care and after-care are summarised below.

Tuberculosis

By arrangement with the County Council, the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis carry out valuable social work, designed not only to facilitate the patient's recovery by solving the special problems of the tuberculous household, but also to influence the domestic and working environment so as to minimise the chances of relapse and to protect family contacts.

The County Council organise domiciliary visits by trained Health Visitors, provide for the loan of shelters to appropriate cases and arrange rehabilitation at the Sherwood Village Settlement.

Other Types of Illness

- (a) Almoner Service to help and advise on all social problems (including general care and after-care), convalescence and admission to hospital of chronic sick and senile patients.
- (b) Loan of nursing equipment and appliances to patients being nursed at home.
- (c) Infectious Diseases—routine visits by Health Visitors to advise and assist in the prevention of spread of infection.
- (d) Venereal Diseases—follow-up work by Almoners.
- (e) Health Education, including courses of instruction, special lectures to established organisations (including the use of films and film-strips) and the issue of pamphlets, brochures and posters.

HOME HELP SERVICE (*National Health Service Act, 1946—
Section 29*)

Home Helps are provided by the County Council and are available throughout the area where service is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or a child not over compulsory school age.

In maternity cases, a Home Help attends daily for two weeks from the birth of the baby, excluding Saturday afternoon and Sunday, and her duties include the ordinary domestic work such as cleaning cooking, washing, care of children, mending and shopping.

In general, cases of sickness, or when assisting in the households of old or infirm people, Home Helps undertake such of the above duties as may be necessary. Part-time help can be arranged.

The charge for the service is 2s. 6d. per hour, but where the applicant is unable to afford this amount, the County Council's Scale of Assistance is applied.

The office addresses, together with the districts covered, are shown below :—

<i>Urban District</i>	<i>Sub-Office Address</i>	<i>Parishes covered</i>
Arnold and Carlton ..	Home Help Service, Park House, Carlton — Telephone Carlton 57151	Burton Joyce Calverton Lambley Stoke Bardolph Woodborough
Beeston and Stapleford	Home Help Service, Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Dovecote Lane, Beeston Telephone Beeston 56603	Awsworth Cossall Strelley Trowell
Eastwood and Hucknall	Home Help Service, 66 High Street, Hucknall — Telephone Hucknall 93	Bestwood Park Brinsley Greasley Kimberley Lynby Nuthall Papplewick
Kirkby-in-Ashfield and Sutton-in-Ashfield	Home Help Service, Portland Square, Sutton-in-Ashfield— Telephone Sutton-in-Ashfield 316	Annesley Felley Newstead Selston
West Bridgford ..	Home Help Service, County Hall, Trent Bridge, Notting- ham—Telephone Nottingham 88621 and 88631	Villages South of the Trent

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Welfare Districts covering the area of the Basford Rural District

Parishes.

Annesley
Bestwood
Brinsley
Felley
Greasley
Lynby
Newstead
Papplewick
Selston

Awsorth
Cossall
Kimberley
Nuthall
Strelley
Trowell.

Burton Joyce
Calverton
Lambley
Stoke Bardolph
Woodborough

All Parishes South of the
River Trent

District Welfare Officer.

Mr. G. H. Long

Office Addresses: 66-68 High Street, Hucknall (Telephone No. Hucknall 93); 12, Derby Road, Eastwood (Telephone No. Langley Mill 258); *Home Address:* 35, Grosvenor Road, Eastwood (Telephone No. Langley Mill 442).

Mr. H. Britton

Office Address: 29a, Imperial Road, Beeston (Telephone No. Beeston 54014); *Home Address:* 84, Park Road, Chilwell (Telephone No. Beeston 55352).

Mr. R. R. Wilcockson

Office Address: Methodist Church, Gedling Road, Carlton (Telephone Carlton 58392); *Home Address:* 6, Park Road, Hucknall (Telephone No. Hucknall 173).

Mr. G. S. Exley

Office Address: The Hall, West Bridgford, Nottingham (Telephone No. Nottingham 89651); *Home Address:* "Bonear", Ridgeway, Gotham (Telephone No. Gotham 216).

Homes for the Aged

The National Assistance Act, 1948, placed a duty and responsibility on County and County Borough Councils to provide residential accommodation for persons who, by reason of old age, infirmity or other circumstances are in need of care and attention which is not otherwise available to them.

In order to carry out this responsibility, the Nottinghamshire County Council have provided six large houses and three more are in the course of provision as follows:—

Already provided:

1. "The Old Hall", Balderton, to accommodate 18 residents of both sexes.
2. "Parkside," Worksop, to accommodate 27 residents of both sexes.
3. "Clayworth Hall", Retford, to accommodate 18 residents of both sexes.
4. "Oaklands", Retford, to accommodate 18 residents of both sexes.
5. "Mount Vernon", Retford, to accommodate 21 female residents.
6. "The Old Vicarge", Southwell, to accommodate 19 residents of both sexes.

In course of provision:

Houses at Gedling, Mansfield and Ruddington.

The homes are provided for elderly persons of both sexes, including married couples, who on account of advancing years or infirmity, are no longer able to fend for themselves, such as coping with the present-day rigours of shopping, cooking and other domestic duties and have no-one able and willing to look after and care for them. The Homes are not intended for sick persons who need constant medical attention or nursing care, but residents suffering from minor ailments are looked after as in ordinary households.

A maximum charge of £5 5s. 0d. per week is made at present, but residents who cannot afford to pay this amount are required to pay only what they can afford. For example, a resident whose only income is 26/- a week pension or allowance is required to pay 21/- a week for his "keep" and retains 5/- for personal spending.

Removal to Suitable Premises of Persons in Need of Care and Attention (Section 47)

No legal action was taken under this section of the National Assistance Act, 1948. Voluntary admissions to hospital were arranged for aged persons who were chronic sick or in need of care and attention where it was considered they could be better looked after away from home.

Burial or Cremation of the Dead (Section 50)

The Council made arrangements for the burial of an elderly woman from Kimberley under this Section of the Act.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

The Council has authorised the Medical Officer of Health to make applications under this Act to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction or to a single Justice of the Peace for an order for the urgent removal of certain persons from the premises in which they are residing to a hospital or other place, instead of such application being made by the Council.

One case was removed to hospital on such an Order.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, Section 66 and PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, Section 176

Prevention of Blindness

No action was taken during the year under the above sections.

WELFARE (FOODS) SERVICE VITAMIN STATISTICS

(Supplied by the courtesy of the Minister of Food)

The gradual decline since the war years in the uptake of welfare foods, particularly orange juice, cod liver oil and A. and D. Vitamin tablets is rather disconcerting.

In the Basford Rural District, welfare foods are distributed from 21 centres (10 of which are maternity and child welfare clinics) in addition to the local Food Offices.

During the 52 weeks ended 24th November, 1951, the percentage take-up of welfare foods in the Basford District was as follows :—

Orange Juice:

Average weekly No. of bottles taken up	..	..	373
Percentages of Potential	..	..	15.7%

Cod Liver Oil:

Average weekly No. of bottles taken up	..	..	114
Percentage of Potential	..	..	16.275%

A. and D. Vitamin Tablets:

Average weekly No. of packets taken up	..	..	27
Percentage of Potential	..	..	21.8%

Although the uptake of these welfare foods is generally low throughout the country, the acceptance rates for the Basford Rural District compare unfavourably with other Rural Districts in the Ministry of Food North Midland Region. The vitamins contained in these foods are essential to the health of the expectant mother and young child and it is therefore most important to ensure that full publicity is given to the fact that these foods are available (Cod Liver Oil and A. & D. Vitamin Tablets free of charge; Orange Juice 5d. a bottle) and that there are sufficient and conveniently situated distribution centres in the District.

Ante-Natal Clinics in the Basford Rural District

Times of Sessions—Morning 9.30-12 noon ; Afternoon 2-4.30 p.m.

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Sessions</i>	<i>Day and Time</i>
Awsorth ..	Methodist Church School	Fortnightly	Thursday .. a.m.
Beauvale ..	Methodist Church ..	Fortnightly	Tuesday .. a.m.
*Bestwood Park ..	Sports Pavilion ..	Monthly	Monday .. p.m.
*Burton Joyce ..	Methodist Church Schoolroom	Monthly	Thursday .. p.m.
*Calverton ..	The Institute ..	Monthly	Wednesday .. p.m.
East Leake ..	Church Schoolroom ..	Fortnightly	Wednesday .. a.m.
*Gotham ..	Village Hall ..	Monthly	Tuesday .. p.m.
Kimberley ..	Parish Hall ..	Weekly	Thursday .. a.m.
Newstead ..	Old Institute, Old Village	Fortnightly	Monday .. a.m.
*Papplewick ..	Papplewick and Lynby Institute	Monthly	Wednesday .. p.m.
Ruddington ..	Village Hall ..	Fortnightly	Wednesday .. a.m.
Selston ..	Congregational Chapel ..	Fortnightly	Saturday .. a.m.
*Sutton Bongton ..	Village Hall ..	Monthly	Friday .. p.m.
*Trowell ..	Parish Hall ..	Monthly	Thursday .. p.m.
Underwood ..	Bagthorpe and Underwood Institute	Monthly	Friday .. p.m.
Westwood ..	Miners' Welfare Institute	Fortnightly	Wednesday .. p.m.
*Willoughby-on-the-Wolds ..	Village Hall ..	Monthly	Monday .. p.m.
*Woodborough ..	Parochial Hall ..	Monthly	Wednesday .. p.m.

* Ante-Natal cases are seen at these Centres at the Medical Officer's session of the Child Welfare Clinic.

Child Welfare Centres in the Basford Rural District

Times of Sessions—Morning 9.30-12 noon ; Afternoon 2-4.30 p.m.

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Session</i>	<i>Day and Time</i>	<i>Medical Officer in attendance</i>
Awsworth ..	Methodist Church School	Fortnightly	Wednesday p.m.	Alternate Sessions
Beauvale ..	Methodist Church	Weekly	Friday .. p.m.	Alternate Sessions
Bestwood Park	Sports Pavilion	Fortnightly	Monday .. p.m.	Alternate Sessions
Bunny ..	The Almshouses	Fortnightly	Monday .. p.m.	Alternate Sessions
Burton Joyce	Methodist Church Schoolroom	Fortnightly	Thursday p.m.	Alternate Sessions
Calverton ..	The Institute	Fortnightly	Wednesday p.m.	Alternate Sessions
East Leake ..	Church Schoolroom	Fortnightly	Thursday p.m.	Alternate Sessions
Gotham ..	Village Hall	Fortnightly	Tuesday .. p.m.	Alternate Sessions
Kimberley ..	Parish Hall	Weekly	Monday .. a.m.	Alternate Sessions
Lambley ..	Old Church Schoolroom	Fortnightly	Thursday p.m.	Alternate Sessions
Newstead ..	Old Institute, Old Village	Weekly	Tuesday .. p.m.	Alternate Sessions
Nuthall ..	Church Hall	Fortnightly	Wednesday a.m.	Alternate Sessions
Papplewick ..	Papplewick and Lynby Institute	Fortnightly	Wednesday p.m.	Alternate Sessions
Ruddington	Village Hall	Fortnightly	Monday .. p.m.	Alternate Sessions
Selston ..	Congregational Chapel	Fortnightly	Thursday p.m.	Every Session
Sutton Bonington	Village Hall	Fortnightly	Friday .. p.m.	Every Session
Trowell ..	Parish Hall	Fortnightly	Thursday p.m.	Alternate Sessions
Underwood ..	Bagthorpe and Underwood Institute	Fortnightly	Wednesday p.m.	Every Session
Westwood ..	Miners' Welfare Institute	Fortnightly	Thursday p.m.	Alternate Sessions
Willoughby-on-the-Wolds	Village Hall	Fortnightly	Monday .. p.m.	Alternate Sessions
Woodborough	Parochial Hall	Fortnightly	Wednesday p.m.	Alternate Sessions

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

GENERAL

The total number of Infectious and Notifiable Diseases notified during the year was 1,575, as compared with 578, 867, 976, 848 and 330 in the five years immediately preceding.

These cases are classified according to age groups in Table No. 5 on page 52 and parochially in Table No. 6 on page 53.

Of the total, 1,440 cases were notified during the first six months of the year when a widespread outbreak of measles and whooping cough occurred.

The number of notifications of each disease was as follows :—

Measles	..	..	..	1,119
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	230
Pneumonia	..	..	..	73
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	53
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	47
Dysentery	..	..	..	32
Erysipelas	..	..	..	12
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	..	..	..	1

47 premises were disinfected and disinfectants supplied to householders following cases of Infectious Disease. In co-operation with the School Medical Service of the Nottinghamshire County Council, contacts of school age were rigidly excluded.

DIPHTHERIA

For the third year in succession, no case of Diphtheria was confirmed in the district. One suspected case proved to be glandular fever.

The number of confirmed cases and deaths from the disease in the area during the past fifteen years are as follows :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>		<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>		<i>Deaths</i>
1937	..	36	.. 2	1944	..	8	.. 1
1938	..	101	.. 6	1945	..	13	.. 1
1939	..	130	.. 8	1946	..	8	.. —
1940	..	28	.. 2	1947	..	7	.. —
1941	..	50	.. 3	1948	..	1	.. 1
1942	..	19	.. 1	1949	..	—	.. —
1943	..	29	.. —	1950	..	—	.. —
				1951	..	—	.. —

This remarkable decline in the incidence of diphtheria must be attributed to Immunisation.

DYSENTERY

A total of 32 cases were notified during the year compared with 13 in 1950. 22 of these occurred in the villages south of the Trent, following the 13 notified in December, 1950.

Nine cases of Sonne Dysentery were also notified in the parish of Selston during the Spring, but the original source could not be traced. An isolated case occurred in July at Trowell.

ERYSIPELAS

Twelve cases were notified in 1951, as compared with four in 1950, and one of these was removed to hospital.

MEASLES

During the year, 1,119 cases of this disease were notified, of which 1,091 occurred between January and June, compared with a total of 184 cases for the whole of the preceding year. The disease was generally of a mild nature and only one death resulted. Three cases were removed to hospital.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

No babies were notified as suffering from this disease.

PARATYPHOID FEVER

One contact of this disease was kept under observation but no developments occurred.

PNEUMONIA

73 cases were notified as compared with 32, 37, 29, 21 and 16 in the preceding five years. 22 deaths were due to this cause, the corresponding figures for the five years preceding being 17, 22, 12, 17 and 13. Two cases were removed to hospital.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)

There were no confirmed cases of either paralytic or non-paralytic poliomyelitis in the District during the year, although one child who lived in the District was notified as an acute paralytic case while temporarily residing in another Authority's area.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

In 1951, three cases of this disease, all domiciliary confinements, were notified.

SCARLET FEVER

53 cases were notified as compared with 63, 114, 181, 42 and 76 in the five years immediately preceding. The disease was mild in type and no deaths resulted. 19 cases were removed to hospital.

SMALLPOX

For the 21st year in succession, no cases of smallpox have occurred in the District. The number of persons vaccinated against this disease during 1951 was 688 as compared with 517 in 1950, 220 in 1949 and 161 in 1948.

TUBERCULOSIS

47 cases of all forms of this disease were added to the District Register during the year, as compared with 43, 54, 27, 36 and 37 during the preceding five years.

The following Table shows the age and sex distribution of the notified cases (including both new cases and cases moved into the district from elsewhere) and deaths from tuberculosis during 1951.

TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS DURING 1951

Age Groups	New Cases and Inward Transfers added to Register				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-4 years	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14 years	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15-24 "	5	6	—	1	1	—	—	—
25-34 "	6	6	—	—	—	1	—	—
35-44 "	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	—
44-54 "	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-64 "	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over	3	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Totals	22	23	1	1	4	6	—	—

Two of the above deaths had not previously been notified.

23 cases were removed from the District Register in 1951 as follows :—

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Recoveries	4	1
Deaths	10	—
Removals from District	6	—
Not confirmed as T.B.	2	—
Totals	22	1

There were 284 names of persons residing in the District on the Register of Cases on 31st December, 1951, as follows :—

Pulmonary Cases	Non-Pulmonary Cases
117 males	31 males
106 females	30 females

No action was taken during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade not under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which provides for the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

WHOOPIING COUGH

230 cases of whooping cough were notified during the year as compared with 205, 55, 223, 88 and 58 in the preceding five years. Two cases were removed to hospital, one of which died. One other case also proved fatal.

FOOD POISONING

Five cases of food poisoning were notified in 1951, details of which are as follows :—

<i>Date</i>	<i>Parish</i>	<i>Persons affected</i>	<i>Suspected food</i>	<i>Bacteriological analysis</i>
15.2.51	Selston	1 female	unknown	Salmonella Newport
8.4.51	Selston	1 female	unknown	Salmonella typhi-murium
29.4.51	Bestwood	1 male	unknown	Salmonella Newport
31.8.51	Selston	1 female	unknown	Salmonella typhi-murium
8.10.51	East Leake	1 male	unknown	Salmonella typhi-murium

The case of Salmonella Newport on 15th February and that of Salmonella typhi-murium on 8th October were removed to hospital.

INTESTINAL WORM INFECTION

A widespread infection of worms among the majority of occupants of a row of seventeen houses was discovered. The tenants were told by the Public Health Department how to eradicate the infection and of the necessary measures to prevent recurrence.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

A.—PUBLIC CLEANSING

ARRANGEMENTS FOR STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD REFUSE

No of houses provided with moveable receptacles (dustbins) ..	13,001
No of houses provided with moveable receptacles (wet pails) ..	1,611
No. of houses provided with fixed receptacles (dry ashpits and privy middens)	502

During 1951, the closet accommodation at 21 houses was converted from privy middens or pail closets to water-closets and dustbins.

DUSTBINS

The Council's policy of supplying dustbins at a nominal rate to property owners was discontinued in March, 1951, when it was decided that bins should only be supplied in default. Council house tenants, however, could continue to buy them from the Council and 13 bins were supplied during the year.

Up to March, 1951, 133 bins had been sold to private owners.

189 Preliminary Notices and 27 Statutory Notices under the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 75, were served on owners to provide dustbins. 192 Preliminary Notices and 47 Statutory Notices were complied with during the year and the Council supplied 6 bins in default.

REFUSE COLLECTION

This work is carried out by the Council's own staff in all parishes in the District using eleven low-loading refuse collection vehicles. The latest additions to the Council's fleet of refuse vehicles are fitted with a special cab for the loaders.

One 30-cwt lorry is used for carting water three times weekly to the parish of Willoughby-on-the-Wolds.

The Council has depots at Jacksdale, Kimberley and Ruddington.

A weekly collection of refuse is carried out in all the Council's area except during holiday periods and times of sickness among the workmen. Dustbin trucks are supplied to each vehicle in the colliery districts, but the workmen still prefer to shoulder the bins in the residential and agricultural areas.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

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

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Situation of Tip</i>	
Annesley ..	Annesley Park	} Loaned free of charge to the Council.
Greasley ..	Beauvale, Newthorpe	
East Leake ..	Rempstone Road, East Leake	
Cossall ..	Adjoining Sewage Works	} The property of the Council.
Selston ..	Main Road, Jacksdale	
Kimberley ..	The Green, Kimberley	
Bestwood ..	Moor Lane, Bestwood	} Rented by the Council.
Burton Joyce ..	Crifftin Road, Burton Joyce	
Woodborough ..	Bank Hill, Woodborough	

Throughout the District, about two acres of derelict land were reclaimed and put to good use.

SALVAGE

By the beginning of 1951, the demands of the paper mills had so rapidly outstripped supply that the ample stocks of the year previous had almost vanished. To provide an additional incentive, the Waste Paper Recovery Association Ltd. launched a £20,000 National Contest in which all urbanised areas were invited to compete. The Council entered this Contest and, although they did not secure a prize, they collected and sold 254½ tons of waste paper, an amount only exceeded during the peak year of 1942. Collection averaged 0·42 tons per 1,000 population per month throughout the year. As an incentive, the Council's workmen received a bonus of 25 per cent of salvage receipts.

The amount of money received from salvage sales was the highest ever recorded since the Council commenced salvage operations in 1940. The price per ton received for mixed waste paper rose from £7 10s. 0d. in January, 1951, to £16 5s. 0d. at the end of the year. Mixed rags also increased in price per ton during the same period from £18 10s. 0d. to £45 0s. 0d. All other salvaged material prices showed a similar increase during the year.

The following materials were salvaged and sold to merchants in 1951 :—

<i>Material</i>	<i>tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Waste paper ..	254	9	3	—	3,562	18	11
Ferrous metals ..	12	3	1	—	51	14	7
Non-ferrous metals ..	1	1	2	21	117	14	3
Textiles ..	20	4	1	19	545	1	10
Miscellaneous Scrap ..	—	5	—	2	2	17	10
	288	4	—	14	£4,280	7	5

Amount of Waste Paper salvaged and sold since 1940:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Tons</i>
1940 ..	123	1946 ..	111½
1941 ..	213½	1947 ..	105
1942 ..	299	1948 ..	130
1943 ..	216	1949 ..	91
1944 ..	200	1950 ..	62
1945 ..	132	1951 ..	254½

Total weight—1,937½ tons.

Collections and Sales of all Salvaged materials since 1940:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Weight</i>			<i>Income</i>		
		<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1940 ..	427	—	—	—	1,139	16	3
1941 ..	521	19	3	—	1,654	0	10
1942 ..	761	8	2	—	3,316	18	3
1943 ..	450	19	2	—	2,236	16	1
1944 ..	306	7	3	—	1,723	18	2
1945 ..	205	7	3	—	1,058	0	1
1946 ..	142	13	3	—	862	17	5
1947 ..	120	3	—	—	741	7	11
1948 ..	136	6	—	25	941	17	4
1949 ..	99	10	3	3	640	5	5
1950 ..	67	11	—	7	466	18	8
1951 ..	288	4	—	14	4,280	7	5
	3,527	12	—	21	£19,063	3	10

TRADE REFUSE

104 loads of trade refuse were removed from business premises during the year and income received from 1st January to 31st December, 1951, amounted to £105 11 0d.

SUMMARY OF INCOME—1st April, 1951, to 31st March, 1952

	£	s.	d.
Cleansing Contracts, etc. ..	661	8	1
Emptying Cesspools ..	1,319	10	0
Dustbin Sales (Profit) ..	8	11	0
Licence Fees ..	82	5	0
Rodent Control ..	338	11	3
Salvaged Materials ..	4,902	16	7
Trade Refuse ..	92	15	0
Water (Income for supplying)	47	8	8
Total ..	£7,453	5	7

B.—SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

No new sewerage or sewage disposal works were undertaken in 1951.

CESSPOOLS

The Council remove up to two loads of sewage free of charge per year from private cesspools in the District and subsequent loads on request at the rate of £1 0 0d. per excess load or part load. Two cesspool-emptying vehicles of maximum capacity of 750 gallons are used on this service.

There are approximately 1,450 private houses in the district supplied with cesspools, 50 council houses with cesspool drainage and 156 council houses drained to small sewage works and emptied by the Council's vehicles.

The following are details of the cesspool emptying scheme for the year 1951 :—

	No. of Free Loads Removed	No. of Chargeable Loads Removed
Council houses ..	347	519
Private houses, etc. ..	1,735	279
Other L.A.'s houses, etc. ..	—	174
Sewers, manholes, etc ..	—	244
Totals ..	2,082	1,216

RESULTS OF THE ANALYSES OF SAMPLES OF FINAL EFFLUENTS
TAKEN FROM THE SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS OF THE BASFORD
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL DURING THE YEAR 1951.

(Supplied by courtesy of the County Medical Officer of Health)

Date 1951	Sewage Disposal Works	(Results in parts per 100,000)		County Council Classification
		Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours	Nitrates	
Jan. 15	Brinsley Gin. . . .	1.04	2.00	Fair
Jan. 1	East Leake	1.72	2.00	Unsatisfactory
Jan. 1	Gotham	0.68	2.00	Good
Jan. 1	Ruddington	0.70	2.00	Good
Jan. 15	Selston—Bagthorpe . .	0.54	2.00	Good
Jan. 15	Selston—Beaufit Lane	0.86	2.00	Good
Jan. 15	Selston—Underwood . .	0.84	2.00	Good
Jan. 1	Sutton Bonington . .	1.98	1.00	Unsatisfactory

SUMMARY :—

6 Satisfactory Effluents—(5 good; 1 Fair)

2 Unsatisfactory Effluents.

No further samples were taken by the County Medical Officer as the responsibility for this work was transferred on 1st April, 1951, to the Trent River Board (Pollution and Fisheries Inspectorate). The River Board took no samples in 1951, but it is hoped that the routine periodic sampling of effluents will be undertaken by them as soon as possible.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The Nottinghamshire County Council carried out the duties under the Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Acts up to 31st March, 1951, and, for this purpose, retained the services of a special Rivers Inspector.

From the 1st April, 1951, the Trent River Board assumed statutory responsibility within its area for the prevention of river pollution and other functions conferred upon it by the River Boards Act, 1948.

C.—RODENT CONTROL

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

It is the duty of the Council to keep the District free from rats and mice and this is carried out by making such inspections as may be necessary, by the destruction of rodents on land and premises which are owned or occupied by the Council and by enforcing the duties of owners and occupiers of other land and premises.

The occupier of land or premises must give notice *in writing* to the Council when he becomes aware that rats and mice are present "in substantial numbers," but this provision does not apply to the owners or occupiers of food premises nor to agricultural land, as they are required to report direct to the Ministry.

A summary of the work performed during 1951 by the Rodent Officer is given on the following page :—

	<i>Private Dwellings</i>	<i>Business Premises</i>	<i>Local Authority Premises</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of complaints ..	284	11	86	381
No. of surveys ..	284	11	91	386
No. of visits ..	1,385	48	463	1,896
No. of plain baits ..	6,234	352	7,792	14,378
No. of poison baits ..	1,990	238	1,973	4,201
No. of dead rats found	415	23	633	1,071
No. of estimated kill ..	1,256	65	1,814	3,135
No. of re-inspections ..	47	5	59	111

All the sewers in the District were tested and received two maintenance treatments in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

33 treatments were carried out on refuse tips and 32 at sewage works. Infestations were kept down to the minimum.

41 private dwellings, 2 business premises and 2 schools were treated for mice infestations.

Since the appointment of the Rodent Officer in 1946, 5,445 dead rats have been found and the estimated kill numbered 19,997 to the end of 1951.

Statistics for the year ended 31st December, 1951

		<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>Dwelling Houses</i>	<i>Agricul- ture</i>	<i>All other (including Business & Industrial)</i>	<i>Total</i>
I.	Total number of properties in Local Authority's District	38	14,777	812	1,211	15,838
II.	Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1951 as a result (a) of notification or (b) otherwise	(a) —	284	1	4	289
		(b) 38	3,523	16	1,068	4,645
III.	Number of properties } Major (under II) found to } infested by rats } Minor	—	—	—	—	—
		36	199	2	7	244
IV.	Number of properties (under II) found to be seriously infested by mice	—	41	—	3	44
V.	Number of infested properties (under III and IV) treated by the Local Authority	36	240	1	10	287
VI.	Number of notices served under Section 4 :— (1) Treatment	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
VII.	(2) Structural Works (i.e. Proofing)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
VIII.	Total ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
IX.	Number of cases in which default action was taken by Local Authority following issue of notice under Section 4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
X.	Legal Proceedings	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
XI.	Number of "block" control schemes carried out	31				

D.—WATER

During the year, 42 samples of water from domestic supplies were submitted for analysis, the results of which are as follows :—

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Date Taken</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Chemical Analysis</i>	<i>Bacteriological Analysis</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
ANNESLEY "Bleak Hall"	22. 1.51	Well	—	Unsatisfactory	Owner requested connect to main supply.
BRINSLEY Wharf Row	21. 8.51	Mains	—	Satisfactory	—
BUNNY Village	29. 1.51	Mains	—	Satisfactory	—
EAST LEAKE 1 Village	2. 1.51	Mains	—	Satisfactory	—
2 Village	2. 1.51	Mains	—	Satisfactory	—
GOTHAM 1 Cuckoo Bush Farm (house) ..	23. 7.51	Well	—	Unsatisfactory	Owner requested to connect to main supply
2 Cuckoo Bush Farm (field)	23. 7.51	Well	—	Unsatisfactory	
GREASLEY Moorgreen	16. 4.51	Mains	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	—
KIMBERLEY 1 High Street	1. 5.51	Well	—	Unsatisfactory	Owner requested to connect to main supply
2 High Street	25. 6.51	Well	—	Unsatisfactory	
NEWSTEAD 1 Abbey	8. 1.51	Bore	—	Satisfactory	—
2 Abbey	8. 1.51	Bore	—	Satisfactory	—
3 Abbey	19. 3.51	Bore	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	—
4 Colliery Village ..	19. 3.51	Bore	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	—
5 Abbey	16. 4.51	Bore	—	Satisfactory	—
6 Vernon Avenue ..	28. 5.51	Bore	—	Satisfactory	—
7 Colliery Village ..	28. 5.51	Bore	—	Satisfactory	—
8 Abbey	25. 6.51	Bore	—	Satisfactory	—
9 Abbey	30. 7.51	Bore	—	Satisfactory	—
10 Colliery Village ..	30. 7.51	Bore	—	Satisfactory	—
11 Kighill	27. 8.51	Bore	—	Satisfactory	—
12 Colliery Village ..	15.10.51	Bore	—	Satisfactory	—
13 Abbey	15.10.51	Bore	—	Satisfactory	—
14 Abbey	16.11.51	Bore	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	—
15 Colliery Village ..	16.11.51	Bore	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	—
RATCLIFFE 1 Village	2. 4.51	Bore	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	—
2 Redhill Farm	7. 5.51	Well	—	Satisfactory	—
3 Lock House	7. 5.51	Well	—	Unsatisfactory	Further sample to be taken
4 Lock House	20. 6.51	Well	—	Unsatisfactory	Further sample to be taken
5 Redhill Farm	16. 7.51	Well	—	Satisfactory	—
6 Lock House	16.10.51	Well	—	Satisfactory	—

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Date Taken</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Chemical Analysis</i>	<i>Bacteriological Analysis</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
RUDDINGTON					
1 "The Larches", Flawforth Lane ..	2.10.51	Pump	—	Unsatisfactory	Owner requested to provide alternative supply
2 Taylor's Farm, Flawforth Lane ..	2.10.51	Pump	—	Unsatisfactory	Owner requested to provide alternative supply
STOKE BARDOLPH					
1 New Bore ..	11.12.51	Bore	—	Unsatisfactory	Bore to be continued to greater depth
2 New Bore ..	11.12.51	Bore	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
WILLOUGHBY "Six Hills Hotel" ..	16. 7.51	Mains	—	Satisfactory	—
WYSALL					
1 Council's Water Cart en route to Willoughby ..	16. 7.51	Mains	—	Satisfactory	— Users requested to find alternative supply Owner requested to provide alternative supply Owner requested to find alternative supply —
2 Village Pump No. 1 ..	17.10.51	Pump	—	Unsatisfactory	
3 Village Pump No. 2 ..	31.10.51	Pump	—	Unsatisfactory	
4 "The Laurels" ..	31.10.51	Pump	—	Unsatisfactory	
5 Thorpe Lodge Farm ..	31.10.51	Well	—	Unsatisfactory	
6 Council's Water Cart en route to Willoughby ..	31.10.51	Mains	—	Satisfactory	

Only one parish, Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, out of the 39 in the District has no main water supply and is dependent entirely upon shallow wells.

At Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, the water supply is most inadequate. A stand-pipe in the neighbouring parish of Wysall is used to facilitate the delivery of water by the Council's vehicles to Willoughby. Three deliveries are made each week and, during 1951, a total of 137,000 gallons of water were carted to the parish at an estimated cost of £156 per annum. In addition, water was carted to various places in Thorpe-in-the-Glebe and Wysall as required.

The upland waters of the Derwent supply are liable to be plumbosolvent in action, but this tendency is corrected before delivery to the consumers.

There are 322 houses in the Rural District without a piped water supply.

In the parishes with a piped water supply, the Nottingham Corporation supplies 31 parishes, Loughborough Corporation supplies 6 parishes and the remaining parish is supplied partly by this Council and partly by private water suppliers. There are approximately 14,730 houses provided with piped water and, except for 122 houses fitted with stand-pipes, all have water supplied by a tap over a sink.

The following table shows the number of houses throughout the District without piped water but which are supplied with stand-pipes :—

<i>Parish</i>	<i>No. of stand-pipes</i>	<i>No. of houses</i>
Awsorth ..	1	1
Bestwood ..	1	1
Brinsley ..	1	1
Burton Joyce ..	2	4
Calverton ..	2	4
East Leake ..	1	2
Gotham ..	1	7
Normanton ..	1	6
Nuthall ..	1	4
Ruddington ..	5	11
Selston ..	20	37
Sutton Bonington ..	5	15
Trowell ..	4	24
Woodborough ..	3	5
	<hr/> 48	<hr/> 122
	<hr/>	<hr/>

E.—SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following work has been carried out during the year by the Council's Sanitary Inspectors :—

Statutory Notices served under Public Health Act, 1936	159
Statutory Notices complied with	63
Statutory Notices served under Housing Act, 1936 ..	21
Statutory Notices complied with	13
Preliminary Notices served	755
Preliminary Notices complied with	614
Number of Council Houses inspected	2,052
Other houses inspected for defects	1,471
Total number of inspections and re-inspections made for housing defects (excluding Council houses) ..	4,559
Number of complaints received and investigated ..	538
Personal interviews with owners and agents ..	453
Number of inspections made in connection with Public Cleansing	2,435
No. of samples of water taken for analysis	42

Details of the Preliminary Notices served are as follows :—

	<i>Notices Served</i>	<i>Complied With</i>
Clear choked drains	121	126
Reconstruct or repair drains	53	38
Repair or cleanse cesspools	11	9
Connect drains to sewer	18	22
Connect to public water supply	20	2
Provide internal water supplies	26	56
Provide proper sinks and wastepipes	15	23
Repair or renew sinks and wastepipes	19	8
Provide additional closet accommodation	4	3
Convert privies or pails to waterclosets	22	21
Convert privies to pails	6	8
Repair or renew waterclosets and flushing cisterns	95	91
Repair Sanitary pans	8	3
Renew dustbins	189	192
Provide dustbins in lieu of ashpits	4	1
Repair roofs and remedy dampness	218	123
Provide or repair eaves gutters and fall pipes	124	58
Repair or renew external walls	34	28
Repair or renew chimney stacks or provide pots	60	20
Provide or repair yard paving	36	11
Provide or repair coal stores	22	7
Repair or renew outbuildings	35	13
Repair or renew house windows and doors	129	65
Repair or renew house floors	53	37
Repair or renew internal walls and ceilings	62	50
Repair staircases, provide handrails, etc.	41	9
Provide or repair cooking ranges	105	54
Provide or repair firegrates	34	24
Provide or repair washing coppers	46	17
Provide adequate light and ventilation to house	—	1
Provide adequate light and ventilation to food store	1	—
Cleanse dirty and verminous premises	4	1
Remove offensive accumulations	1	1
Prevent nuisance from improperly kept animals	5	5
Cleanse foul dykes	4	5
Abate smoke nuisances	6	5
Miscellaneous	27	21

Details of the Statutory Notices served are as follows :—

	<i>No. of Notices</i>
Housing Act, 1936, Section 9—In respect of general dis- repair and sanitary defects	21
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39—Requiring execution of works of drainage, etc. in existing buildings	28
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 44—Requiring the provision of closets	25
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 45—Requiring defective closets to be put into repair	4
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 75—Requiring the provision of a covered dustbin for house refuse	69
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93—Requiring the abate- ment of a nuisance	7
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 138 and the Water Act, 1945, Section 30—Requiring the provision of a water supply in pipes	26

SHOPS ACT, 1934

Under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, relating to ventilation and temperature of shops and to sanitary conveniences, the following inspections were made :—

No. of Inspections	75
No. of Unsatisfactory conditions found ..	1

Informal action was taken to remedy this condition.

SMOKE ABATEMENT**Public Health Act, 1936, Section 101**

The following observations were made on factory chimneys during the year for excessive smoke :—

<i>No. of Works on which observations were made</i>	<i>No. of observations</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
10	20	9	11

SWIMMING POOLS

In the Basford Rural District, there are two open-air swimming pools.

Beggar Lea Swimming Pool, Greasley

No reconstruction work has been done at this pool and, in accordance with the undertaking given by the proprietors, the Eastwood Lads' Club, it was not used during the year.

A meeting of representatives of the Basford and Eastwood District Councils, the Eastwood Lads' Club and the Eastwood Local Youth Committee was held at the end of November, 1951, and a resolution was passed recognising the need for restoring the pool. It was stated that an application for assistance towards the cost of reconstruction had been made by the proprietors to the County Education Committee.

A further conference was to be convened at which representatives of the County Education Committee would attend.

Calverton Lido, Woodborough

The water of this pool is supplied from a spring and is treated with a chlorine preparation. The pool is emptied and cleaned weekly. Samples of water taken during the summer were found to be suitable for bathing purposes.

TENTS, VANS, AND SHEDS

Number of sites used for camping purposes during 1951	4
Number of camping sites licensed by Local Authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936 ..	1
Estimated maximum number of campers resident at one time during the summer season, 1951	200
No. of visits to Caravans and Camping Sites ..	10
No. of Informal Notices served requesting removal of vans	3
No. of Informal Notices complied with	3

CANAL BOATS

Canals and waterways in the Council's area are situated in the Parishes of Awsworth, Barton-in-Fabis, Brinsley, Burton Joyce, Clifton, Cossall, Greasley, Normanton-on-Soar, Stoke Bardolph, Sutton Bonington and Trowell.

Visits have been made to the canals, towpaths, locks and river banks and one boat was inspected during its brief halt in Stoke Bardolph lock. Conditions in the living quarters were satisfactory.

PETROLEUM

Petroleum Acts, 1871 to 1936

Number of licences issued to store Petroleum during 1951	110
Number of licences issued to store Carbide of Calcium during 1951	6
Number of licences issued to store Cellulose during 1951	3
Total Storage capacity for Petroleum Spirit ..	103,575 gallons
Total storage capacity for Carbide of Calcium ..	10,360 lbs
Total storage capacity for Cellulose	365 gallons
Total fees collected (year ended 31.3.51)	£72 5s. 0d.

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

33 inspections of licensed premises have been made during the year and, with one exception, all were found to be kept in accordance with the conditions of the licence. A verbal Notice was given to the owner of the unsatisfactory installation who subsequently remedied the faults.

16 new installations were erected during the year.

FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948

Inspections have been carried out during the year at the following factories and workplaces :—

	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory Premises</i>	<i>Notices Served</i>
Factories with power ..	117	17	17
Factories without power ..	17	—	—
Other premises (in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities)	13	1	1
Workplaces	58	2	2
Outworkers' premises ..	78	—	—

Two Certificates of Adequate Means of Escape in Case of Fire were issued during the year by the Council to Factories in the District.

1.—Inspections made for purposes of Provisions as to Health

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written notices</i>	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	10	17	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	126	117	17	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	5	13	1	—
Totals	141	147	18	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number of Cases</i>				<i>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</i>
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred To H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>By H.M. Inspector</i>	
Want of Cleanliness	1	—	—	1	—
Overcrowding ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :					
(a) Insufficient	2	—	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	11	8	1	6	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	3	1	—	1	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to home-work)	2	—	1	—	—
Total ..	19	9	2	9	—

PERSONS EMPLOYED ON OUTWORK

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel; Making, etc.	193	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	20	—	—	—	—	—
Hair Nets	10	—	—	—	—	—
Xmas Decorations, etc.	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	224	—	—	—	—	—

HOUSING

In the sphere of Housing, there are two aspects to consider. On the one hand, there is the encouraging rate at which new houses are being built in the District, so that, by the end of 1951, there was a total of 2,054 Council Houses in occupation.

The number of applications for Council houses outstanding at the end of 1951 was 1,030, but this number includes only the applications received from persons living in lodgings in the Rural District of Basford. It does not include the applications received from persons who are householders in the Rural District, or who are householders or lodgers outside the Rural District.

On the other hand, there has been a failure to halt the ordinary dilapidations among the older type of tenanted houses. This steady deterioration in the housing environment of a large number of our people is most disturbing and must still be attributed to the disproportion between the fixed rent yield and the inflated cost of building repairs.

Nor has the machinery of the 1949 Housing Act fulfilled its early promise of being an opportunity to recondition and modernise selected properties. In your District during the year, only 4 houses were modernised by means of a grant under this Act. This picture of rapid new housebuilding on one side, as opposed to a steady indifference to the fate of tenants in the older type of house seems to be unfair as well as uneconomic.

The problem is urgent in your District, for it should be remembered that the Rural Housing Survey, which was completed by the Public Health Department Staff in 1948, revealed that, out of a total of 14,450 houses, 1,500 were due for demolition and 3,900 were in urgent need of major repairs and reconstructions. Little of this work has been done. The landlord with limited resources finds that the present fixed rent yield is not sufficient to make the expenditure of sums of money on major repairs and reconstructions an economic proposition at today's high prices.

This situation must not be allowed to continue indefinitely, and, as stated in my last Annual Report, it requires immediate consideration at national level.

Number of plans for new houses submitted during the year .. 67

Number of houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b) .. 287

(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—

(1) By the Local Authority 162

(2) By other Local Authorities 92

(3) By other bodies or persons Nil

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) excluding Council Houses	1,471
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	4,559
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-heading (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1936	Nil
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	2
(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	681

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 its officers	474
---	-----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :**A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—**

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	20
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice :—	
(a) By owners	13
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	71
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	63
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	12

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	5
(3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Clearance Orders	7

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

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

4.—Housing Act, 1936.—Part IV.—Overcrowding :

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	38
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	55
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	296
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	21
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	21
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	138
(d) Number of cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority has taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil

All cases of alleged overcrowding, brought to the notice of the Department, are investigated and where overcrowding of a house is confirmed, a report of the circumstances is sent to the Council's Housing Officer. Many cases investigated are not overcrowded as defined in Part IV of the Housing Act, 1936, but are, nevertheless, socially overcrowded.

Disinfestation of Verminous Premises

The control and eradication of vermin and other pests is actively undertaken in this District.

The following are particulars of the number of houses infested and disinfested during 1951 :—

	<i>No. of Houses disinfested for:</i>		<i>No. of Visits</i>
	<i>Bugs</i>	<i>Other Pests</i>	
Private Houses ..	6	29	59
Council Houses ..	5	25	43
Business Premises	—	3	7
Totals ..	11	57	109

In addition, fifteen wasps' nests were destroyed.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF MEAT AND FOOD

FOOD PREMISES

The following inspections have been made of food premises during the year :—

	<i>No. of Inspections</i>	<i>No. of Unsatisfactory Premises</i>
Bakehouses	60	4
Butchers' Shops, etc. .. .	150	2
Cafes and Catering Establishments .. .	81	1
Fried Fish Shops .. .	36	1
Ice Cream Premises .. .	203	1
Other Food Premises .. .	197	7
Totals ..	<u>727</u>	<u>16</u>

Ice Cream Samples

<i>No. of Samples taken</i>	<i>Provisional Grade</i> <i>I. II. III. IV.</i>
43	16 15 9 3

The recommended standard is that, over a six-monthly period, 50 per cent. of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade I, 80 per cent into Grades I or II, not more than 20 per cent into Grade III and none into Grade IV.

Four samples of ice cream, taken by the Weights and Measures Department of the Nottinghamshire County Council, were found to be satisfactory, having a fat content of 11·49%—10·05%—15·83%—and 11·06% and a total solids content of 38·96%—34·53%—36·53% and 37·96% respectively.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938 (Section 14)

The number of premises registered under the above Act for the manufacture and/or sale of foodstuffs is as follows :—

Preparation and sale of fried fish and chips	24
Manufacture of Heat-treated Ice Cream	5
Manufacture of Complete Cold-mix Ice Cream	3
Sale of Ice Cream	159
Manufacture of Potato Crisps	3
Manufacture of Sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	12

GAME ACT, 1831, AND GAME LICENCES ACT, 1860

One licence to deal in Game was issued to a person residing in the District during the year.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Self-Supplies Scheme for Pigs

The carcasses of three pigs were inspected, two of them after emergency slaughter, and all were passed fit for human consumption.

Condemned Foodstuffs

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

<i>Foodstuff</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>No. of Tins, etc.</i>	<i>Weight —lbs.</i>
Apricots .. ..	.. Blown	1 tin	$\frac{3}{4}$
Bacon .. ..	.. Decomposed	—	20 $\frac{1}{4}$
Beans, Baked (Canned)	.. Blown	2 tins	2
Beef .. ..	.. Abscessed	—	15 $\frac{1}{4}$
Beef Loaf (Canned) ..	.. Blown and Decomposed ..	1 tin	$\frac{3}{4}$
Beetroot (Canned) ..	.. Blown	5 tins	6
Bilberries (Canned) ..	.. Blown	3 tins	3
Bread .. ..	.. Broken Glass	700 loaves	1,232
Cabbage, Red (Pickled)	.. Decomposed	1 jar	2
Cheese (Processed) ..	.. Decomposed	112 boxes	45
Cherries (Canned) ..	.. Blown and Decomposed ..	50 tins	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Christmas Pudding (Canned)	.. Decomposed	10 tins	10
Dates .. ..	.. Weevil infested	2 boxes	70
Fish Cakes .. ..	.. Decomposed	14	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ham (Canned) .. ..	.. Blown and Decomposed ..	40 tins	658
Ham Loaf (Canned) ..	.. Decomposed	1 tin	$\frac{3}{4}$
Lobster (Canned) ..	.. Decomposed	3 tins	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Luncheon Meat (Canned)	.. Blown and Decomposed ..	8 tins	11
Milk, Condensed (Canned)	.. Blown	4 tins	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Milk, Evaporated (Canned)	.. Blown	19 tins	19
Mince-meat (Canned) ..	.. Decomposed	1 tin	1
Oats, Porridge .. ..	.. Decomposed	1 packet	1
Onions, Pickled .. ..	.. Decomposed	2 jars	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Oranges (Canned) ..	.. Blown	1 tin	2
Pears (Canned) .. ..	.. Decomposed	6 tins	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Peas (Canned) .. ..	.. Blown and Decomposed ..	5 tins	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pickles (Mixed) .. ..	.. Decomposed	6 jars	6
Plums (Canned) .. ..	.. Blown	30 tins	37 $\frac{1}{4}$
Potatoes (Canned) ..	.. Blown	5 tins	9
Sardines (Canned) ..	.. Decomposed and Leaking ..	4 tins	1
Sausage (Canned) ..	.. Decomposed	2 tins	2
Semolina .. ..	.. Decomposed	6 packets	3
Suet .. ..	.. Decomposed	—	23
Tomatoes (Canned) ..	.. Blown and Decomposed ..	50 tins	74 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total Weight			2,300 lbs.
			<i>equals 1 ton, 2 qrs. 4 lbs.</i>

Tins of imported Italian Cherries were examined by the Public Analyst but no evidence of excessive metallic contamination were found.

MILK AND DAIRIES

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 and 1950

The responsibility for the inspection of farms, dairies and cattle in the district now rests with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Council's sanitary inspectors are only responsible for the inspection of distributors' premises and dairies (other than dairy farms).

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.

During the year, 45 visits were made to dairies and distributors' premises in the District by the Council's sanitary inspectors and notices were served on the owners of two of them for unsatisfactory conditions.

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 and 1950 Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949 and 1950

The following particulars relate to the area covered by the Rural District :—

Number of Dairy Farms and Producers	..	368
Number of Milk Distributors	.. ..	120
Number of Dealers	.. .. .	41

Numbers of Licences issued by the Basford Rural District Council during 1951, authorising the use of special designations :—

	<i>Supplementary Licences</i>	<i>Dealers' Licences</i>
"Pasteurised"	17	39
"Sterilised"	5	22
"Tuberculin Tested" ..	12	26

Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950

This Act empowers the Minister of Food, under Section 23, to make Orders specifying areas within which milk, sold by retail, must conform with requirements of the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 and 1950, or the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 and 1950.

The Minister of Food has declared his intention, subject to consideration of such representation as may be made, of laying before Parliament Draft Orders to come into force on a date to be appointed specifying Nottingham and District as an area to be the subject of control in regard to sales of milk. This area will include all the parishes north of the River Trent within the Rural District of Basford.

From the appointed day, all milk sold by retail within this area must be specially designated milk; that is, "sterilised", "pasteurised", "tuberculin tested" or, until the 30th September, 1954, "accredited" milk from a single herd.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS

Slaughterhouses

There is one licensed Knackers Yard in the District, but no Public Slaughterhouse.

During the year, 150 visits were paid by the Sanitary Inspectors to Meat Allocation Centres and Butchers' Shops in the District. Notices were served in respect of two premises for unsatisfactory conditions.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933

69 persons were licensed as slaughterers under the provisions of the Act.

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN

Routine inspections were carried out by the Inspectors to all food premises in the District to ensure that the highest standards of cleanliness were maintained. (Details on page 42).

As a result of these visits, a number of stores installed geysers or other types of water heaters over a washbasin to ensure constant hot water at all times for the use of the staff. Shopkeepers were also persuaded to keep separate from each other such items as provisions, vegetables and other perishable goods.

Notices were served on the owners of food premises as follows :—

	<i>Bakeries</i>	<i>Butchers' Shops</i>	<i>Canteens and Cafes</i>	<i>Fried Fish Shops</i>	<i>Other Food Premises</i>
To clean and redecorate or limewash premises	3	1	—	1	2
To provide hot and cold washing facilities ..	1	1	1	—	4
To provide separate sanitary accommodation	—	—	—	—	1
To remove accumulations of rubbish ..	1	—	—	—	—
To remedy defective W.C.'s	—	—	1	—	—
To cleanse utensils ..	1	—	—	—	—
To abate a nuisance ..	—	—	—	—	1

Investigations were made and the manufacturers contacted regarding the complaint of a one-inch pin found in a packet of potato crisps.

The finding of a nail by a Clifton housewife in a bun, purchased in the City of Nottingham, led to proceedings being taken by the City Health Department against the firm of bakers. The latter was fined £5 0s. 0d. with £3 2s. 0d. costs.

Slaughtering on Unlicensed Premises

As a result of illegally slaughtering a pig and four sheep, a Selston butcher was prosecuted by the Ministry of Food and fined £100 with £5 5s. 0d. costs.

A joint prosecution by the Basford Rural District Council and the Ministry of Food under Sections 13 and 57 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, resulted in a Brinsley resident being fined £10 for the illegal slaughter of one beast and one pig on unlicensed premises. Three City butchers were also fined a total of £130 plus costs for receiving this meat on their premises.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924

A butcher was warned regarding the conveyance of a live dog in a meat delivery van containing meat.

Food and Drugs Act, 1936, Section 15—BYELAWS

Byelaws made under the above Act for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food and the sale of food in the open air were adopted by the Council, confirmed by the Ministry of Food and came into force on 2nd October, 1950.

Food Poisoning

Fourteen cases of Food Poisoning were notified in 1951, particulars of which are given on page 25 of this report.

Clean Food Exhibitions

At the suggestion of the District Council, the Nottinghamshire County Council, the authority responsible for Health Education, staged a series of Clean Food Exhibitions during 1951 in a number of parishes in the Rural District of Basford, as follows :—

Date	Parish	Attendances		
		Adults	School-children	Total
3rd May	.. Selston	.. 16	12	28
17th May	.. East Leake	.. 70	8	78
5th June	.. Annesley	.. 3	75	78
8th and 9th June	.. Kimberley	.. 36	250	286
26th and 27th June	Ruddington	.. 58	222	280
		<hr/> 183	<hr/> 567	<hr/> 750

The hours of opening at each place were 10.30 a.m. to 9.0 p.m.

The adult attendance at these exhibitions was very disappointing and this was partly due to inadequate and ineffective publicity. However, a large number of senior school children visited the exhibitions and saw for themselves the dangers of uncleanness, especially of food, and in many respects, this teaching is of much greater value than when applied to the adult.

More than 25,000 copies of 40 different leaflets were distributed at the Exhibition and at the schools.

A talk was given during the year to a Ladies' Club in Brinsley by one of the Sanitary Inspectors on "Public Hygiene".

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table No. 1

Causes of Death, 1951

All Causes ..			309 Males ; 276 Females 585 Total		
			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ..	..	..	4	6	10
2. Tuberculosis, other ..	..	..	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic diseases ..	..	..	—	1	1
4. Diphtheria ..	..	..	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ..	..	..	2	—	2
6. Meningococcal infections ..	..	..	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis ..	..	..	—	—	—
8. Measles ..	..	..	1	—	1
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	..	..	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	..	..	2	3	5
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ..	..	..	9	1	10
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	..	..	—	8	8
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	..	..	—	4	4
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	..	..	21	19	40
15. Leukaemia, aleukamia ..	..	..	1	—	1
16. Diabetes ..	..	..	1	2	3
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	..	..	35	47	82
18. Coronary disease, angina ..	..	..	39	25	64
19. Hypertension with heart disease ..	..	..	4	7	11
20. Other heart diseases ..	..	..	62	72	134
21. Other circulatory diseases ..	..	..	13	5	18
22. Influenza ..	..	..	18	8	26
23. Pneumonia ..	..	..	17	5	22
24. Bronchitis ..	..	..	20	10	30
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ..	..	..	2	1	3
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	..	..	8	—	8
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	..	..	1	1	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ..	..	..	3	5	8
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ..	..	..	7	—	7
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	..	..	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations ..	..	..	2	2	4
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	..	..	20	33	53
33. Motor vehicle accidents ..	..	..	6	5	11
34. All other accidents ..	..	..	6	4	10
35. Suicide ..	..	..	5	2	7
36. Homicide and operations of war ..	..	..	—	—	—
			309	276	585

Table No. 2

Ages at which Death occurred, 1951

Age at time of death	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals
Under 1 year ..	2	2	5	1	—	2	1	2	1	—	1	—	17
1 and under 2 ..	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
2 and under 5 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
5 and under 15 ..	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	6
15 and under 25 ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
25 and under 45 ..	3	3	1	2	2	3	3	2	4	7	1	5	36
45 and under 65 ..	12	21	8	9	7	7	5	6	9	8	11	13	116
65 and under 75 ..	23	25	17	13	12	14	10	6	12	19	10	11	172
75 and under 80 ..	7	10	14	7	12	6	5	6	8	11	11	9	106
80 and under 90 ..	18	15	14	12	5	7	11	5	5	4	7	10	113
90 and under 100..	2	—	2	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	9
Totals ..	71	77	63	47	40	40	35	29	39	50	42	52	585

Table No. 3

Deaths 1951, Parochially Distributed

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Estimated Population</i>	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals
Annesley	880	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	7
Awsworth	1,430	2	3	1	2	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	14
Barton	195	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bestwood Park ..	870	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	5
Bradmore	215	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Brinsley	2,040	2	2	6	2	1	6	2	1	1	3	2	2	30
Bunny	600	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	6
Burton Joyce ..	2,040	5	9	3	—	—	3	—	2	—	4	1	5	32
Calverton	1,400	2	3	3	7	1	2	1	—	1	2	—	3	25
Clifton	447	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Cossall	1,280	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	3	1	1	17
Costock	435	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	5
East Leake	2,020	3	1	4	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	2	2	17
Felley	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gotham	1,430	2	4	—	3	—	3	—	2	4	3	1	2	24
Greasley	3,900	7	7	10	7	3	1	2	1	3	2	5	3	51
Kimberley	4,730	9	9	7	3	6	3	3	5	6	8	1	5	65
Kingston-upon-Soar ..	235	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lambley	990	—	1	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	12
Lynby	210	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	5
Newstead	2,390	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	20
Normanton-upon-Soar ..	335	3	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	9
Nuthall	2,045	4	—	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	19
Papplewick	645	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Ratcliffe-upon-Soar ..	95	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rempstone	250	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Ruddington	4,740	9	9	4	1	9	3	4	4	7	2	7	6	65
Selston	9,780	15	7	8	9	3	7	8	5	8	9	13	7	99
Stanford-upon-Soar ..	270	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Stoke Bardolph ..	210	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Strelley	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Sutton Bonington ..	1,260	—	3	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	1	9
Thorpe-in-the-Glebe ..	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thrumpton	130	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Trowell	1,470	—	2	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	10
West Leake	115	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Willoughby-on-the-Wolds	330	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	6
Woodborough	740	—	2	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Wysall	210	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Totals	50,530	71	77	63	47	40	40	35	29	39	50	42	52	585

Table No. 4

Causes of Death during the Last Ten Years

		1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	17	22	20	8	14	18	9	12	14	10
2 Tuberculosis, other	..	3	4	2	4	5	7	4	—	1	—
3 Syphilitic diseases	..	1	3	—	2	3	4	3	2	1	1
4 Diphtheria	..	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
5 Whooping Cough	..	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	2
6 Meningococcal infections	..	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
7 Acute poliomyelitis	..	3	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	—
8 Measles	..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases		—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach	}	66	47	64	76	13	15	9	18	19	5
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus										9	10
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast						9	3	5	13	4	8
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus										2	4
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms						56	57	61	67	50	40
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..									4	1
16 Diabetes	..	2	3	6	5	4	4	—	3	2	3
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system		54	61	63	68	58	65	54	72	59	82
18 Coronary disease, angina	}	105	171	149	139	113	135	141	141	43	64
19 Hypertension with heart disease										15	11
20 Other heart diseases										99	134
21 Other circulatory diseases	..	8	9	14	9	14	14	10	20	23	18
22 Influenza	..	6	15	8	4	14	9	8	17	9	26
23 Pneumonia	..	17	25	13	13	21	17	12	22	17	22
24 Bronchitis	..	24	31	23	25	25	39	19	23	32	30
25 Other diseases of respiratory system		6	5	7	10	12	3	8	6	4	3
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	8	2	4	3	4	6	5	5	6	8
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	11	12	10	14	5	12	15	11	1	2
28 Nephritis and nephrosis	..	13	12	10	3	6	5	9	14	4	8
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	..									3	7
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	}	28	27	31	19	10	9	7	9	1	—
31 Congenital malformations						14	14	9	8	8	4
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases		79	66	61	64	67	51	37	39	55	53
33 Motor vehicle accidents	}	23	30	23	18	5	6	5	7	5	11
34 All other accidents						13	8	10	12	9	10
35 Suicide	..	3	4	1	6	3	6	4	6	3	7
36 Homicide and operations of war	..									—	—
Total Deaths	..	479	500	512	491	489	511	447	527	506	585

The total number of deaths for the year is the highest recorded for the Basford Rural District since 1918.

TABLE No. 6

Infectious Disease Cases, 1951

Parochially Distributed

<i>Parish</i>	Cerebro- Spinal Fever	Dysentery	Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	Measles	Pneumonia	Puerperal Pyrexia	Scarlet Fever	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Whooping Cough	Totals
Annesley ..	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	42
Awsorth ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	6	9
Barton ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Bestwood Park ..	—	—	—	1	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	12
Bradmore ..	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	4	11
Brinsley ..	—	—	1	—	93	7	1	4	3	—	4	113
Bunny ..	—	3	—	—	17	4	—	—	—	—	6	30
Burton Joyce ..	—	—	—	—	55	4	—	—	1	—	14	74
Calverton ..	—	—	—	—	68	1	—	—	4	—	10	83
Clifton ..	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Cossall ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Costock ..	—	6	—	—	5	7	—	—	1	—	5	24
East Leake ..	—	11	1	1	56	20	—	3	3	—	49	144
Felley ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gotham ..	—	—	—	—	15	5	—	3	1	—	9	33
Greasley ..	—	—	2	—	102	2	—	14	5	1	23	149
Kimberley ..	—	—	—	—	101	1	—	9	2	1	24	138
Kingston-upon-Soar ..	—	—	—	—	11	1	—	—	—	—	2	14
Lambley ..	—	—	—	—	19	1	1	1	1	—	5	28
Lynby ..	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Newstead ..	—	—	2	—	49	1	—	1	—	—	2	55
Normanton-upon-Soar ..	—	—	1	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Nuthall ..	—	—	1	—	19	—	—	1	—	—	—	21
Papplewick ..	—	—	—	—	16	—	1	—	—	—	2	19
Ratcliffe-upon-Soar ..	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	1	6
Rempstone ..	—	—	—	—	14	5	—	—	—	—	3	22
Ruddington ..	—	—	—	—	85	—	—	3	9	—	5	102
Selston ..	1	9	3	3	195	5	—	4	9	—	27	256
Stanford-upon-Soar ..	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	1	—	—	1	16
Stoke Bardolph ..	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	13
Strelley ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sutton Bonington ..	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	1	1	—	3	14
Thorpe-in-the-Glebe ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Thrumpton ..	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	5
Trowell ..	—	1	—	—	9	1	—	3	1	—	2	17
West Leake ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Willoughby-on-the- Wolds ..	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	7
Woodborough ..	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	21	67
Wysall ..	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	5
Totals ..	1	32	12	5	1,119	73	3	53	45	2	230	1,575

Table No. 7

**Prevalence of Infectious Diseases during the
last ten years (*Confirmed Cases*)**

<i>Disease</i>	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Cerebro-spinal fever or meningitis ..	3	3	2	—	1	6	3	1	—	1
Diphtheria ..	19	29	8	13	8	7	1	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	13	32
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Enteric Fever ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	8	12	11	15	12	5	8	11	4	12
Food Poisoning ..	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	1	14	5
Measles ..	347	557	90	669	117	610	496	579	184	1,119
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	4	1	5	—	2	3	—	1	2	—
Polio Encephalitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	2	2	1	7	2	12	6	—
Pneumonia ..	48	47	32	18	16	21	29	37	32	73
Puerperal Pyrexia or Fever ..	3	4	6	1	2	—	2	—	1	3
Scarlet Fever ..	55	90	215	162	76	42	181	114	63	53
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis ..	39	35	26	30	37	36	27	54	52	47
Whooping Cough	42	86	110	106	58	88	223	55	205	230
Totals ..	570	865	509	1,019	330	846	972	865	578	1,575

Table No. 8

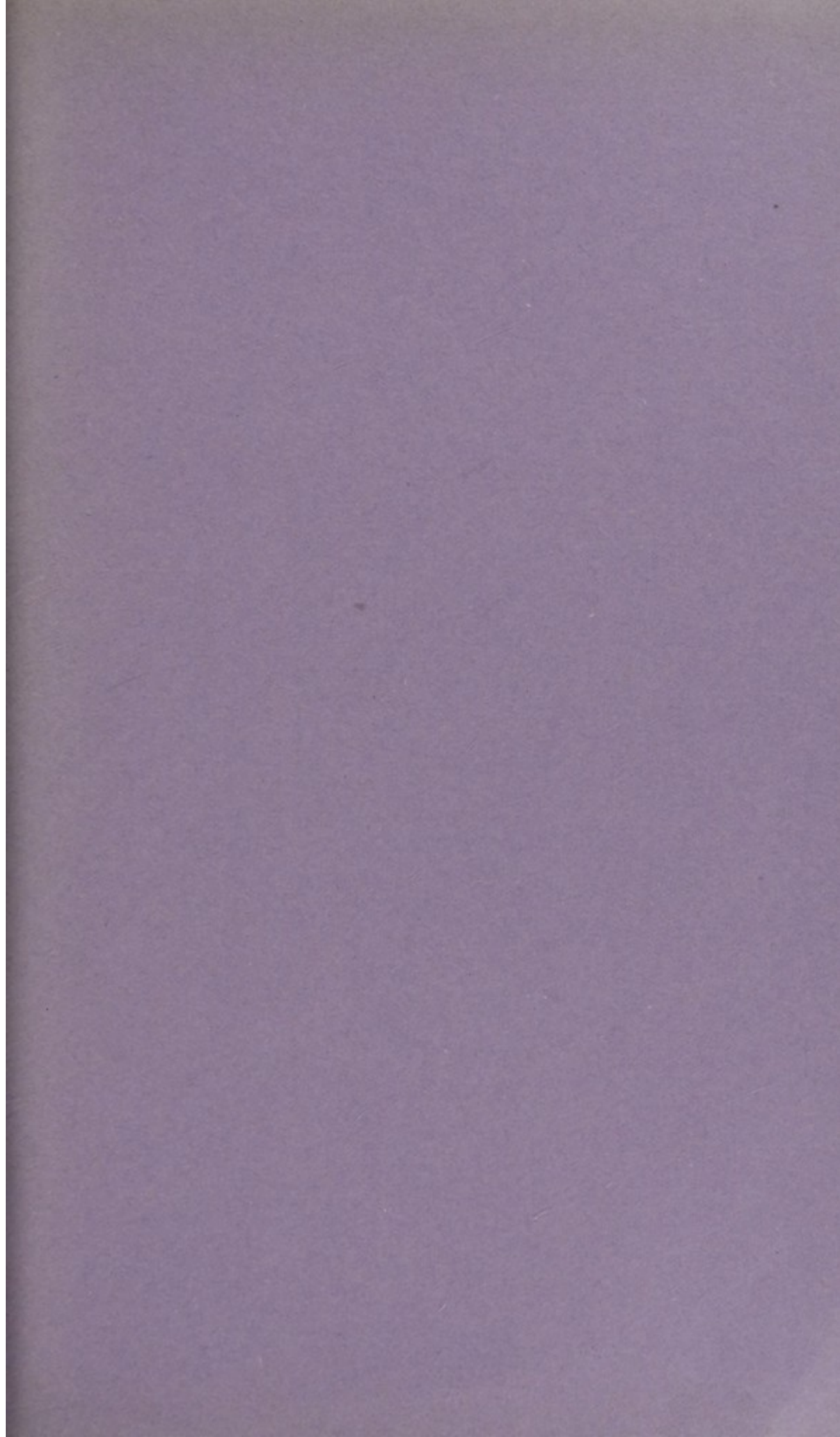
Statistics relating to Cesspools in the District

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Private Houses, etc., with Cesspools</i>	<i>Council Houses with Cesspools Drainage</i>	<i>Council Houses Drained to small Sewage Works</i>
Annesley	20	—	—
Awsworth	2	—	—
Barton	35	20	—
Bestwood Park	18	—	—
Bradmore	30	—	6
Brinsley	4	—	—
Bunny	113	—	—
Burton Joyce	10	—	—
Calverton	115	—	26
Clifton	16	—	—
Cossall	139	—	—
Costock	30	4	—
East Leake	18	—	—
Felley	3	—	—
Gotham	35	—	—
Greasley	30	—	—
Kimberley	8	—	—
Kingston-on-Soar	27	—	6
Lambley	90	—	52
Lynby	20	—	6
Newstead	211	—	—
Normanton-on-Soar	20	12	10
Nuthall	30	—	—
Papplewick	161	—	—
Ratcliffe-on-Soar	4	—	—
Rempstone	15	8	6
Ruddington	45	—	—
Selston	15	—	—
Stanford-on-Soar	8	—	—
Stoke Bardolph	1	—	—
Strelley	10	—	—
Sutton Bonington	51	—	—
Thorpe-in-the-Glebe	3	—	—
Thrumpton	16	—	4
Trowell	40	—	—
West Leake	6	4	—
Willoughby-on-the-Wolds	3	—	—
Woodborough	39	—	40
Wysall	9	2	—
Totals	1,450	50	156

Total Number of Houses : 1,656

Statistics relating to Glasgow in the District

Year	Population	Births	Deaths	Males	Females
1851	262,000	11,000	10,000	130,000	132,000
1852	265,000	11,500	10,500	132,000	133,000
1853	268,000	12,000	11,000	134,000	134,000
1854	271,000	12,500	11,500	136,000	135,000
1855	274,000	13,000	12,000	138,000	136,000
1856	277,000	13,500	12,500	140,000	137,000
1857	280,000	14,000	13,000	142,000	138,000
1858	283,000	14,500	13,500	144,000	139,000
1859	286,000	15,000	14,000	146,000	140,000
1860	289,000	15,500	14,500	148,000	141,000
1861	292,000	16,000	15,000	150,000	142,000
1862	295,000	16,500	15,500	152,000	143,000
1863	298,000	17,000	16,000	154,000	144,000
1864	301,000	17,500	16,500	156,000	145,000
1865	304,000	18,000	17,000	158,000	146,000
1866	307,000	18,500	17,500	160,000	147,000
1867	310,000	19,000	18,000	162,000	148,000
1868	313,000	19,500	18,500	164,000	149,000
1869	316,000	20,000	19,000	166,000	150,000
1870	319,000	20,500	19,500	168,000	151,000
1871	322,000	21,000	20,000	170,000	152,000
1872	325,000	21,500	20,500	172,000	153,000
1873	328,000	22,000	21,000	174,000	154,000
1874	331,000	22,500	21,500	176,000	155,000
1875	334,000	23,000	22,000	178,000	156,000
1876	337,000	23,500	22,500	180,000	157,000
1877	340,000	24,000	23,000	182,000	158,000
1878	343,000	24,500	23,500	184,000	159,000
1879	346,000	25,000	24,000	186,000	160,000
1880	349,000	25,500	24,500	188,000	161,000
1881	352,000	26,000	25,000	190,000	162,000
1882	355,000	26,500	25,500	192,000	163,000
1883	358,000	27,000	26,000	194,000	164,000
1884	361,000	27,500	26,500	196,000	165,000
1885	364,000	28,000	27,000	198,000	166,000
1886	367,000	28,500	27,500	200,000	167,000
1887	370,000	29,000	28,000	202,000	168,000
1888	373,000	29,500	28,500	204,000	169,000
1889	376,000	30,000	29,000	206,000	170,000
1890	379,000	30,500	29,500	208,000	171,000
1891	382,000	31,000	30,000	210,000	172,000
1892	385,000	31,500	30,500	212,000	173,000
1893	388,000	32,000	31,000	214,000	174,000
1894	391,000	32,500	31,500	216,000	175,000
1895	394,000	33,000	32,000	218,000	176,000
1896	397,000	33,500	32,500	220,000	177,000
1897	400,000	34,000	33,000	222,000	178,000
1898	403,000	34,500	33,500	224,000	179,000
1899	406,000	35,000	34,000	226,000	180,000
1900	409,000	35,500	34,500	228,000	181,000
1901	412,000	36,000	35,000	230,000	182,000
1902	415,000	36,500	35,500	232,000	183,000
1903	418,000	37,000	36,000	234,000	184,000
1904	421,000	37,500	36,500	236,000	185,000
1905	424,000	38,000	37,000	238,000	186,000
1906	427,000	38,500	37,500	240,000	187,000
1907	430,000	39,000	38,000	242,000	188,000
1908	433,000	39,500	38,500	244,000	189,000
1909	436,000	40,000	39,000	246,000	190,000
1910	439,000	40,500	39,500	248,000	191,000
1911	442,000	41,000	40,000	250,000	192,000
1912	445,000	41,500	40,500	252,000	193,000
1913	448,000	42,000	41,000	254,000	194,000
1914	451,000	42,500	41,500	256,000	195,000
1915	454,000	43,000	42,000	258,000	196,000
1916	457,000	43,500	42,500	260,000	197,000
1917	460,000	44,000	43,000	262,000	198,000
1918	463,000	44,500	43,500	264,000	199,000
1919	466,000	45,000	44,000	266,000	200,000
1920	469,000	45,500	44,500	268,000	201,000
1921	472,000	46,000	45,000	270,000	202,000
1922	475,000	46,500	45,500	272,000	203,000
1923	478,000	47,000	46,000	274,000	204,000
1924	481,000	47,500	46,500	276,000	205,000
1925	484,000	48,000	47,000	278,000	206,000
1926	487,000	48,500	47,500	280,000	207,000
1927	490,000	49,000	48,000	282,000	208,000
1928	493,000	49,500	48,500	284,000	209,000
1929	496,000	50,000	49,000	286,000	210,000
1930	499,000	50,500	49,500	288,000	211,000
1931	502,000	51,000	50,000	290,000	212,000
1932	505,000	51,500	50,500	292,000	213,000
1933	508,000	52,000	51,000	294,000	214,000
1934	511,000	52,500	51,500	296,000	215,000
1935	514,000	53,000	52,000	298,000	216,000
1936	517,000	53,500	52,500	300,000	217,000
1937	520,000	54,000	53,000	302,000	218,000
1938	523,000	54,500	53,500	304,000	219,000
1939	526,000	55,000	54,000	306,000	220,000
1940	529,000	55,500	54,500	308,000	221,000
1941	532,000	56,000	55,000	310,000	222,000
1942	535,000	56,500	55,500	312,000	223,000
1943	538,000	57,000	56,000	314,000	224,000
1944	541,000	57,500	56,500	316,000	225,000
1945	544,000	58,000	57,000	318,000	226,000
1946	547,000	58,500	57,500	320,000	227,000
1947	550,000	59,000	58,000	322,000	228,000
1948	553,000	59,500	58,500	324,000	229,000
1949	556,000	60,000	59,000	326,000	230,000
1950	559,000	60,500	59,500	328,000	231,000
1951	562,000	61,000	60,000	330,000	232,000
1952	565,000	61,500	60,500	332,000	233,000
1953	568,000	62,000	61,000	334,000	234,000
1954	571,000	62,500	61,500	336,000	235,000
1955	574,000	63,000	62,000	338,000	236,000
1956	577,000	63,500	62,500	340,000	237,000
1957	580,000	64,000	63,000	342,000	238,000
1958	583,000	64,500	63,500	344,000	239,000
1959	586,000	65,000	64,000	346,000	240,000
1960	589,000	65,500	64,500	348,000	241,000
1961	592,000	66,000	65,000	350,000	242,000
1962	595,000	66,500	65,500	352,000	243,000
1963	598,000	67,000	66,000	354,000	244,000
1964	601,000	67,500	66,500	356,000	245,000
1965	604,000	68,000	67,000	358,000	246,000
1966	607,000	68,500	67,500	360,000	247,000
1967	610,000	69,000	68,000	362,000	248,000
1968	613,000	69,500	68,500	364,000	249,000
1969	616,000	70,000	69,000	366,000	250,000
1970	619,000	70,500	69,500	368,000	251,000
1971	622,000	71,000	70,000	370,000	252,000
1972	625,000	71,500	70,500	372,000	253,000
1973	628,000	72,000	71,000	374,000	254,000
1974	631,000	72,500	71,500	376,000	255,000
1975	634,000	73,000	72,000	378,000	256,000
1976	637,000	73,500	72,500	380,000	257,000
1977	640,000	74,000	73,000	382,000	258,000
1978	643,000	74,500	73,500	384,000	259,000
1979	646,000	75,000	74,000	386,000	260,000
1980	649,000	75,500	74,500	388,000	261,000
1981	652,000	76,000	75,000	390,000	262,000
1982	655,000	76,500	75,500	392,000	263,000
1983	658,000	77,000	76,000	394,000	264,000
1984	661,000	77,500	76,500	396,000	265,000
1985	664,000	78,000	77,000	398,000	266,000
1986	667,000	78,500	77,500	400,000	267,000
1987	670,000	79,000	78,000	402,000	268,000
1988	673,000	79,500	78,500	404,000	269,000
1989	676,000	80,000	79,000	406,000	270,000
1990	679,000	80,500	79,500	408,000	271,000
1991	682,000	81,000	80,000	410,000	272,000
1992	685,000	81,500	80,500	412,000	273,000
1993	688,000	82,000	81,000	414,000	274,000
1994	691,000	82,500	81,500	416,000	275,000
1995	694,000	83,000	82,000	418,000	276,000
1996	697,000	83,500	82,500	420,000	277,000
1997	700,000	84,000	83,000	422,000	278,000
1998	703,000	84,500	83,500	424,000	279,000
1999	706,000	85,000	84,000	426,000	280,000
2000	709,000	85,500	84,500	428,000	281,000
2001	712,000	86,000	85,000	430,000	282,000
2002	715,000	86,500	85,500	432,000	283,000
2003	718,000	87,000	86,000	434,000	284,000
2004	721,000	87,500	86,500	436,000	285,000
2005	724,000	88,000	87,000	438,000	286,000
2006	727,000	88,500	87,500	440,000	287,000
2007	730,000	89,000	88,000	442,000	288,000
2008	733,000	89,500	88,500	444,000	289,000
2009	736,000	90,000	89,000	446,000	290,000
2010	739,000	90,500	89,500	448,000	291,000
2011	742,000	91,000	90,000	450,000	292,000
2012	745,000	91,500	90,500	452,000	293,000
2013	748,000	92,000	91,000	454,000	294,000
2014	751,000	92,500	91,500	456,000	295,000
2015	754,000	93,000	92,000	458,000	296,000
2016	757,000	93,500	92,500	460,000	297,000
2017	760,000	94,000	93,000	462,000	298,000
2018	763,000				



HERBERT JONES & SON. LTD.
PRINTERS
WARSER GATE
NOTTINGHAM