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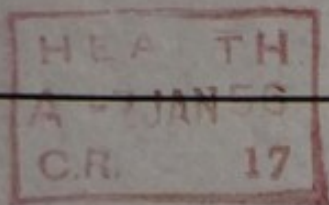
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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF BASFORD

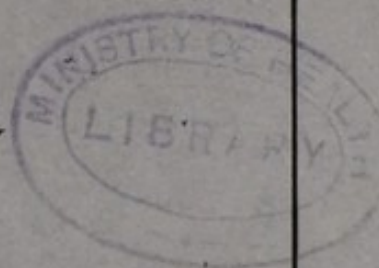
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

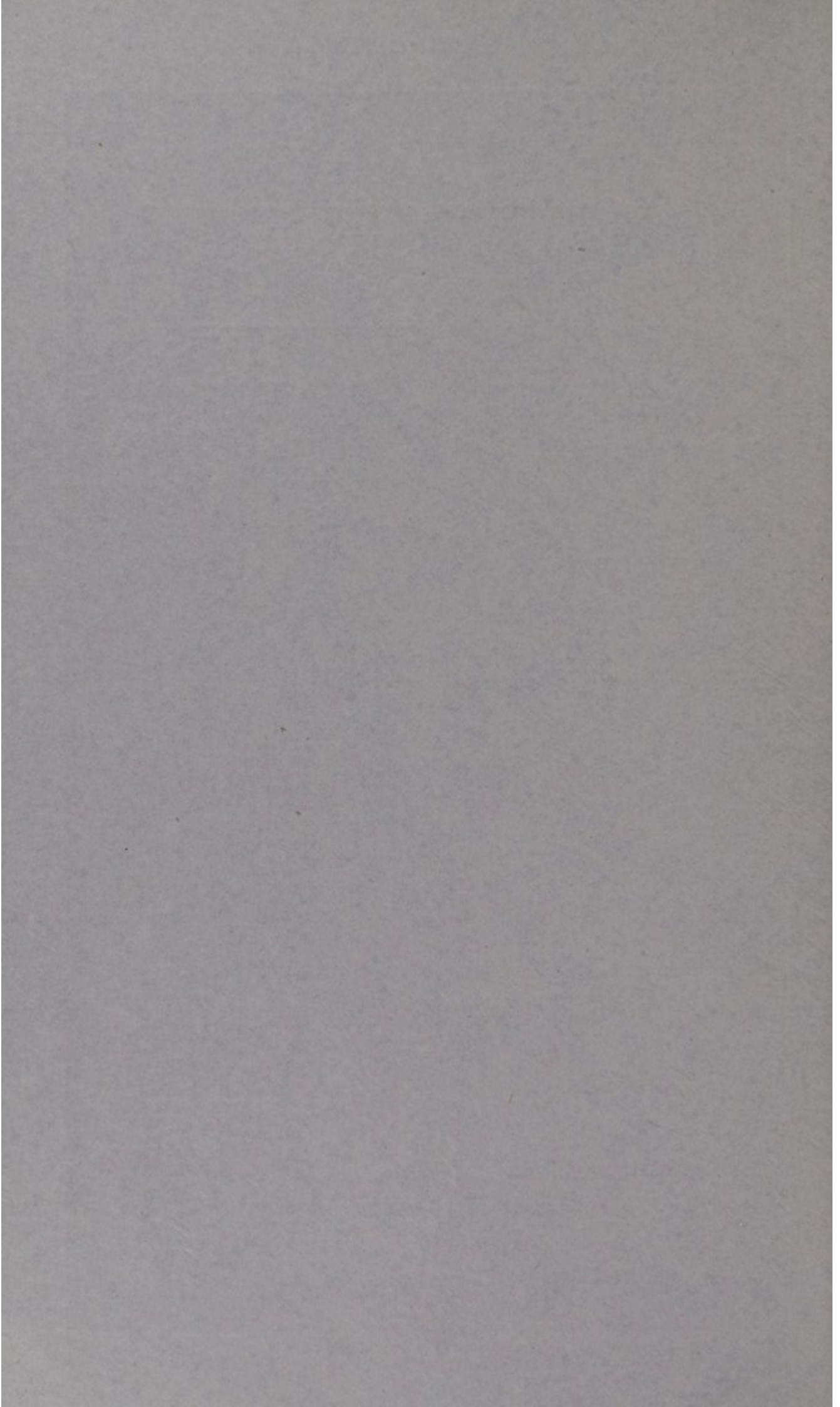
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF SANITARY
INSPECTOR



FOR THE YEAR
1954



RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF BASFORD

ANNUAL REPORT
FOR
1954

WILLIAM R. PERRY

M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

V. V. YATES

C.R.San.I., F.S.I.A., A.M.I.P.C.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR



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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BASFORD

YEAR 1954-1955

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

<i>Parishes</i>		<i>Councillors</i>	<i>Year first elected</i>
Annesley and Felley	.. ..	Mr. K. W. Elkington	1953
Awsorth	.. ..	Mr. C. Barlow	1950
Barton	.. ..	*Rev. H. T. Pritchard	1952
Bestwood Park	.. ..	*Mrs. M. K. Mayes	1947
Bradmore	.. ..	*Mr. F. W. Carnell	1947
Brinsley	.. ..	*Mr. J. T. Walters	1922
Bunny	.. ..	*Mr. H. A. Ives	1942
Burton Joyce	.. ..	Mr. S. M. J. Poole	1953
Calverton	.. ..	Mr. R. H. Bardill	1953
Cossall	.. ..	Mr. W. L. Bostock	1951
Costock	.. ..	Mr. T. H. Chadfield	1928
East Leake	.. ..	Mr. E. F. H. Brown (deceased 9/1/55)	1952
Gotham	.. ..	*Mr. C. A. Booth	1948
Greasley	.. ..	*Mr. H. Walker	1953
		Mr. G. Spencer	1950
Kimberley	.. ..	*Mr. A. Taylor	1949
		*Mrs. J. Hill	1946
Kingston-upon-Soar	.. ..	Mr. R. H. Woodfield	1940
Lambley	.. ..	Mrs. M. O. Turnbull	1954
Lynby	.. ..	Rev. L. I. Butler	1949
Newstead	.. ..	*Mr. T. L. Turton	1947
Normanton-upon-Soar	.. ..	*Mr. W. Evans	1934
Nuthall	.. ..	*Mr. E. V. Lane, J.P.	1936
Papplewick	.. ..	*Mr. G. H. Noble	1951
Ratcliffe-upon-Soar	.. ..	Mr. E. Beeby	1934
Rempstone	.. ..	*Mr. G. Gibson	1934
Ruddington	.. ..	Mr. G. H. Wright	1946
		*Dr. A. H. MacLaren	1952
		Mrs. H. Flintoff	1940
Selston	.. ..	Mr. A. Naylor	1949
		*Mr. F. Barker	1936
		Mr. A. E. Kirk	1951
Stanford-upon-Soar	.. ..	*Mr. J. H. Redfern	1944
Stoke Bardolph	.. ..	*Mr. A. R. Stone	1941
Strelley	.. ..	Mr. W. Moore	1920
Sutton Bonington	.. ..	Mr. A. E. M. Shepherd, J.P.	1934
Thrumpton	.. ..	*Mr. A. Small	1946
Trowell	.. ..	Mr. A. H. Haynes	1952
West Leake	.. ..	Mr. R. T. Payne	1949
Willoughby-on-the-Wolds	.. ..	Mr. T. Evans	1951
Woodborough	.. ..	Mr. A. E. Foster, J.P.	1933
Wysall and Thorpe-in-the-Glebe	.. ..	*Mr. E. M. Trafford	1949

**Members of the Health Committee:*

Chairman of the Health Committee .. **Mr. C. A. Booth**
Vice Chairman **Mr. F. W. Carnell**

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BASFORD

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, F.S.I.A., A.M.I.P.C. (a), (d).
District Sanitary Inspectors, Cleansing Superintendents and Petroleum Inspectors :		
No. 1 District	..	A. C. E. PALMER, M.S.I.A., (b) (c), (g).
No. 2 District	..	R. POTTS, M.S.I.A. (b), (c).
No. 3 District	..	H. H. JOHNSON, M.S.I.A., (b), (c), (e), (f).
Senior Health Clerk	.. ..	ROY J. SHARP., A.C.C.S., (h).
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.
- (h) Final Certificate of the Corporation of Secretaries in Local Government and Public Administration.

ANNUAL REPORT

To the Rural District Council of Basford

*Health Department,
Rock House,
Stockhill Lane,
Basford,
Nottingham.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Sixth Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of your District for the year 1954.

It is an ordinary Report written in conformity with the suggestions contained in the Ministry of Health Circular 28/54.

The vital statistics contained in the report are satisfactory and compare favourably with those for England and Wales.

It is significant to note that 34% of the total deaths were due to Heart Diseases generally and 17% due to Cancer.

The Birth Rate at 15.90 per thousand population is higher than the national average.

Notifications of Infectious Diseases numbered 525, being about half the total received for the year 1953. Whilst Measles and Whooping Cough again predominate, a sharp increase in Dysentery cases was recorded. There was, however, a welcome reduction in the number of new cases of Tuberculosis.

At the present time, Whooping Cough is undoubtedly the most serious of the common childhood diseases, not only because of the duration of the disease and the severity of the cough, but also because of the risk of complications which sometimes follow.

It is, therefore, particularly distressing to receive complaints that some children who are still suffering from the disease are allowed by their parents to play outside with others, and so increase the risk of the infection spreading within the community. Such action by parents is, of course, in defiance of the Public Health Law, and where such cases can be proved the Council will be advised, in the common interests, to take Court proceedings against the parents concerned.

The decontrol and derationing of carcase meat in June, 1954, though in itself a logical and inevitable step, brought with it the necessity of permitting the slaughter of animals to begin again in the small private slaughterhouses of individual butchers. With the progress in standards of hygiene since these slaughterhouses were last in use in 1939, it was not unexpected that the Council should refuse nine applications from butchers.

The premises which were licensed were repaired and improved by the butchers to a reasonable standard, but the situation and space available in the majority makes them inherently unsuitable for hygienic slaughtering and efficient meat inspection by the inspectors. The construction of small regional abattoirs as outlined in the Government's proposals should, therefore, be completed without delay.

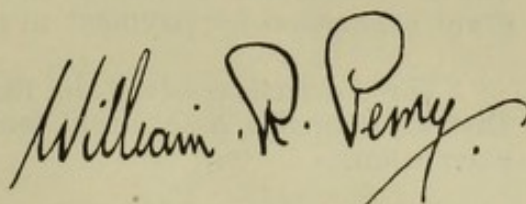
In the Housing Section of this report, extracts are quoted from the Nottinghamshire County Report on the 1951 Census, published by the Registrar-General in 1954. No single statistical measure is available to assess the adequacy of housing accommodation available in a district, but a general picture can be obtained by considering together various statistics and rates. The Census Report indicates that the Basford population enjoyed a much better standard of accommodation in 1951 than was available at the previous Census in 1931 and that it compares most favourably with the accommodation available within the County as a whole. This is a notable achievement, when it is recalled that there was an absence of house building during the war years and a high marriage rate in the immediate post-war period.

During the year, the Council was involved in Court proceedings on four occasions arising out of decisions made by its Health Committee. In all these cases, the Magistrates upheld the decisions of the Council. It is important to record this because it indicates that the Council has interpreted and administered the laws and regulations of Parliament in a fair and proper manner.

It is again my pleasure to acknowledge the help which I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and to thank the Clerk and the other Officers of the Council for the assistance and advice which they have so readily given me at all times.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,



Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting this report for inclusion in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1954.

Much of the work summarised in the report has been carried out by the District Sanitary Inspectors and other members of the Health Department.

Public cleansing, which involves the collection, removal and disposal of house and trade refuse and cesspool contents, takes up a good amount of the department's time, with an expenditure of approximately £28,000 per annum.

Every endeavour has been made during the year to remove the contents of moveable receptacles—i.e. dustbins and wet pails, numbering over 16,000—at least weekly, but this has not always been possible at holiday periods and through absenteeism and sickness among the workmen.

One of the most urgent problems facing many local Authorities today is the recruitment and retention of adequate and suitable labour to carry out the Cleansing Service, particularly in the industrial parts where more attractive rates of wages are obtained in comparison with Local Authority standards.

During the year, your Council decided to purchase a large capacity rear-loading, diesel-engined refuse collecting vehicle. It is considered that, with the increased distances refuse has to be transported in some parts of the area, this vehicle will have several advantages.

Application was made at the end of 1953 to the Minister of Transport for exemption from the annual levy under the Transport Act, 1953, for the Council's refuse collection vehicles.

The Minister replied that these are classified as goods vehicles and are, therefore, subject to the levy, and that he had no power to grant exemption for payment in individual cases.

The Council resolved to make representations to the Rural District Council's Association for action to be taken to obtain this exemption.

The Transport Levy became payable on 1st January, 1954, and has meant an additional cost of £120 3s. 0d. a year to the Council.

On 2nd July, 1954, private slaughtering of animals for food started again and meat inspection reverted from the Ministry of Food to the control of your Council. Difficulties at first arose, but it was found after a little while, that the accommodation provided amply met the needs of the district.

During the year a firm in your District introduced for the first time in England, on a commercial scale, bread made with natural flour free from Agene and other bleaching and improving agents. This is considered to be an important development towards the ideal of producing foods free from chemical and other preservatives.

Two long standing nuisances were permanently abated in 1954. One was the disused burning and cricket-infested Pit Hill at Kimberley. This has been levelled and houses are now being erected on the site. The other was the smoke and grit nuisance from the Pinxton Coke Ovens. The ovens and works have been demolished.

I wish to express my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their active interest and support at all times and to all other Officials of the Council for their help and co-operation.

I have the honour to remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

V. V. YATES,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

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, with the exception of the parish of Clifton-cum-Glapton, which was transferred on 1st April, 1952, from the Rural District of Basford to the City of Nottingham, under the Nottingham City and County Boundaries Act, 1951.

Area	..	..	..	..	69,823 acres
Population (Census, 1951) (including Parish of Clifton)	..	..	..	..	50,302
Population (Estimated by Registrar-General, 30th June, 1954)	..	..	..	..	51,920
Number of Inhabited Houses (approximately)	..	..	..	..	16,650
Rateable Value (1st January, 1954)	..	..	..	..	£269,221
(31st December, 1954)	..	..	..	..	£280,866
Product of Penny Rate (31st March, 1954)	..	..	..	..	£1,031 7s. 6d.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1954

Births

<i>Live Births</i>		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	..	398	389	787
Illegitimate	..	16	14	30
		<u>414</u>	<u>403</u>	<u>817</u>

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 population .. 15.74

<i>Still Births</i>		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	..	13	9	22
Illegitimate	..	2	—	2
		<u>15</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>24</u>

Still-birth Rate per 1,000 population .. 0.46

Still-birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 28.54

Deaths

<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
263	241	504

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population .. 9.71

Natural increase of population (excess of births over deaths) .. 313

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 :—

Birth Comparability Factor—1.01 ; Adjusted Birth Rate —15.90

Death Comparability Factor—1.08 ; Adjusted Death Rate —10.49

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	8	1	—	15
5-52	2	2	—	—	4
Totals	8	10	1	—	19

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

Legitimate only	..	..	..	22·87
Illegitimate only	..	..	..	33·33
General	..	..	..	23·25
The corresponding general rate for England and Wales is				23·8

Two deaths occurred from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age), representing 2·45 per 1,000 live births.

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>
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
1952	0·38	0·35	23·69
1953	0·43	0·35	27·60
1954	0·46	0·37	28·54

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN SELECTED CAUSES

	<i>Number of Deaths</i>			<i>Annual Death Rate per 1,000 population</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Heart Diseases ..	87	85	172	341.27
Cancer	49	38	87	172.62
Nervous Disorders ..	26	32	58	115.08
Bronchitis	20	10	30	59.52
Violence	18	11	29	57.54
Pnuemonia	9	11	20	0.39
Tuberculosis	4	5	9	0.18
Infectious Diseases.	2	1	3	5.95
Influenza	—	1	1	0.02

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>
1940	15.24	14.6	12.04	14.3	50.43	55.
1941	16.53	14.2	11.73	12.9	50.13	59.
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.
<i>5-year Average</i>	18.16	15.74	11.49	12.5	48.66	51.6
1945	20.15	16.1	11.15	11.4	30.44	46.
1946	20.45	19.1	10.63	11.5	36.04	43.
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.
<i>5-year Average</i>	18.91	18.06	10.62	11.48	31.60	39.2
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
1952	16.09	15.3	10.15	11.3	21.71	27.6
1953	15.60	15.5	10.40	11.4	24.52	26.8
1954	15.90	15.2	10.49	11.3	23.28	25.2
<i>5-year Average</i>	16.17	15.47	10.63	13.0	24.38	27.8

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. (Telephone No. Nottingham 77884).

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. (Telephone No. Nottingham 41304)

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 19 and 20.

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

No. of Midwives practising and residing in the Basford Rural District during 1954	.. .. .	18
No. practising in but residing outside the Basford Rural District	.. .. .	11
No. holding certificate of proficiency in administration of Gas and Air Analgesia	.. .. .	27
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.

It is very important that an expectant mother should book her midwife (and her doctor if she so desires) very early in her pregnancy. Names and addresses of midwives can be obtained from this Council's Health Department.

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. Six of these are resident within the area. The services of a health Visitor may be secured by calling at the nearest Child Welfare Centre.

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

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

The service is free and a District Nurse will always do her best to answer an emergency call without waiting for formalities to be completed. In non-emergency cases, the Nurse will attend at the request of the private doctor.

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 District 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. Ten per cent. of treatments were carried out by general practitioners.

Details of prophylactic treatment carried out during 1954 are as follows :—

Vaccination

		<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	..	381	48	12	7	14	462
Re-vaccination	..	—	—	1	5	26	32

Of these totals, 200 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.

Immunisation

<i>Age at time of treatment</i>	<i>Number of Children who received</i>	
	<i>full course of 2 or 3 injections</i>	<i>re-inforcing or "Booster" injection</i>
Under 1 year	378	—
1 year ..	265	—
2 years ..	88	—
3 years ..	36	1
4 years ..	32	91
5-9 years ..	127	470
10-14 years ..	16	12
TOTALS ..	942	574

Total number of children treated by Private Practitioners
(all ages) included in above figures 393
Total attendances at Child Welfare Clinics for Immunisation .. 2,446

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION								
No. of Children who had completed a full-course of Immunisation at any time up to 31-12-54								
Age at 31-12-54 <i>i.e.</i> , Born in Year	Under 1 year 1954	Age 1 1953	Age 2 1952	Age 3 1951	Age 4 1950	Age 5-9 1945-49	Ages 10-14 1940-44	Total under 15 years of age
Number Immunised	92	552	613	696	724	3,729	3,388	9,794

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.

These arrangements now include a scheme for the provision of domiciliary occupational therapy for patients unable to follow their normal employment.

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.

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis is also available through the Chest Physician, employed jointly by the County Council and Regional Hospital Board.

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) Convalescence (not involving active medical treatment)—on the recommendation of a general practitioner and subject to contribution by applicants towards the cost involved according to their financial circumstances.
- (d) Infectious Diseases—routine visits by Health Visitors to advise and assist in the prevention of spread of infection.
- (e) Venereal Diseases—follow-up work by Almoners.
- (f) 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 the need arises in a household, 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. 9d. per hour, but where the applicant is unable to afford this amount, the County Council's Scale of Assistance is applied.

The sub-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, 61, Burton Road, Carlton Telephone Carlton 24-7151	Burton Joyce Calverton Lambley Stoke Bardolph Woodborough
Beeston and Stapleford	Home Help Service, Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Dovecote Lane, Beeston Telephone Beeston 25-6603	Strelley Trowell
Eastwood and Hucknall	Home Help Service, 66 High Street Hucknall—Telephone Hucknall 93	Awsworth Bestwood Park Brinsley Cossall Greasley Kimberley Lynby Nuthall Papplewick

<i>Urban District</i>	<i>Sub-Office Address</i>	<i>Parishes covered</i>
Kirkby-in-Ashfield and Sutton-in-Ashfield	Home Help Service, 4, Outram Street, 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	All Parishes South of River Trent

WELFARE FOODS SERVICE

With the closing of Food Offices, the responsibility for distributing the National Welfare Foods (National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Vitamin A and D tablets and Orange Juice) was transferred to Local Health Authorities on the 28th June, 1954, and the arrangements now form a part of the County Council's duty to provide service for the care of expectant and nursing mothers and young children under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act 1946. The local offices of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance deal with all matters relating to the issue of the necessary documents of entitlement.

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 and D. Vitamin Tablets free of charge : Orange Juice 5d. a bottle).

There are 128 Centres established throughout the County area, of which number 22 are located in the Basford Rural District. Further details of these Centres are given in the following table :—

Welfare Foods Distribution Centres

(In addition to the Voluntary Distribution Centres indicated, it should be noted that voluntary workers also assist at some of the County Council Distribution Centres.)

<i>Address of Distribution Centre.</i>	<i>County Council (C.C.) or Voluntary (Vol.)</i>	<i>Days on which open.</i>	<i>Times during which open.</i>
NORTH OF TRENT			
Methodist Chapel, Awworth.	.. C.C.	.. Alternate Wednesdays.	.. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Methodist Chapel, Beauvale.	.. C.C.	.. Friday	.. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Sports Pavilion, Bestwood.	.. C.C.	.. Alternate Mondays.	.. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Post Office, Brinsley (Old)	.. Vol.	.. Daily except Wednesday p.m.	.. Business hours.
Methodist Chapel, Burton Joyce.	.. C.C.	.. Alternate Mondays.	.. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

<i>Address of Distribution Centre</i>	<i>County Council or Voluntary</i>	<i>Days on which open</i>	<i>Times during which open</i>
The Institute, Calverton.	.. C.C.	.. Alternate Wednesdays.	.. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Parish Hall, Kimberley.	.. C.C.	.. Monday and Thursday.	.. 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon
Old Church Schoolroom, Lambley.	.. Vol.	.. Alternate Thursdays.	.. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Old Institute, Newstead.	.. C.C.	.. Tuesday	.. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Church Hall, Nuthall.	.. C.C.	.. Alternate Wednesdays.	.. 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon
The Institute, Papplewick.	.. Vol.	.. Alternate Wednesdays.	.. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Congregational Chapel, Selston.	.. C.C.	.. Alternate Thursdays.	.. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Parish Hall, Trowell.	.. Vol.	.. Alternate Thursdays.	.. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
The Institute, Underwood.	.. C.C.	.. Alternate Wednesdays.	.. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Miners' Welfare Institute, Westwood.	.. C.C.	.. Alternate Thursdays.	.. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Parochial Hall, Woodborough.	.. C.C.	.. Alternate Wednesdays.	.. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

SOUTH OF TRENT

The Almshouses, Bunny.	.. Vol.	.. Alternate Mondays.	.. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Church Schoolroom, East Leake.	.. C.C.	.. Alternate Thursdays.	.. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Village Hall, Gotham.	.. C.C.	.. Alternate Tuesdays.	.. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Village Hall, Ruddington.	.. C.C.	.. Alternate Mondays.	.. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Village Hall, Sutton Bonington.	.. C.C.	.. Alternate Fridays.	.. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Village Hall, Willoughby-on-the-Wolds.	.. C.C.	.. Alternate Mondays.	.. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1951

Part VII—Establishments for Massage or Special Treatment

Part VII of this Act came into force on 5th February, 1952, in the Basford Rural District and the powers and duties applicable to this section have been delegated to the Rural District Council of Basford.

At the end of the year, there was one licensed establishment in the District for massage or special treatment, at 197 Nottingham Road, Nuthall.

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

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Welfare Districts covering the area of the Basford Rural District

Parishes
Annesley
Bestwood
Brinsley
Felley
Greasley
Lynby
Newstead
Papplewick
Selston

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).

Awsorth
Cossall
Kimberley
Nuthall
Strelley
Trowell

Mr. H. Britton

Office Address: 29a, Imperial Road, Beeston (Telephone No. Nottingham 25-4014; *Home Address:* 84, Park Road, Chilwell (Telephone No. Nottingham 25-5352).

Burton Joyce
Calverton
Lambley
Stoke Bardolph
Woodborough

Mr. R. R. Wilcockson

Office Address: Methodist Church, Gedling Road, Carlton (Telephone No. Nottingham 24-8392); *Home Address:* 6, Park Road, Hucknall (Telephone No. Hucknall 173).

All Parishes South of the
River Trent

Mr. G. S. Exley

Office Address: The Hall, West Bridgford, Nottingham (Telephone No. Nottingham 89651); *Home Address:* 154, Melton Road, West Bridgford (Telephone No. Nottingham 23-2099).

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.

For this purpose, the Nottinghamshire County Council maintains three residential establishments, which have been modernised and re-equipped, and has provided ten new houses, all of which are now open and occupied to capacity. Details of the accommodation are as follows :—

Residential Establishments:

1. "Stanhope House," Nottingham Road, Bingham—32 men and 32 women.
2. "Hillcrest", Leverton Road, Retford—56 men and 56 women.
3. "Greet House," Upton Road, Southwell—32 men and 48 women.

Homes:

1. "The Old Hall", Balderton—18 men and women.
2. "Parkside", Worksop—27 men and women.
3. "Clayworth Hall", near Retford—18 men and women.
4. "Oaklands", Retford—18 men and women.

5. "Mount Vernon", Retford—21 women.
6. "The Old Vicarage", Southwell—19 men and women.
7. "Gedling Manor", Carlton—32 men and women.
8. "Beech Hill", Mansfield—19 men and women.
9. "South Manor", Ruddington—36 men and women.
10. "South Muskham Prebend", Southwell—28 men and women.

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 look after themselves in their own homes and have no-one able and willing to look after and care for them. They 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 a retirement pension, an old-age pension or a National Assistance Board Allowance, keeps 6/6d. per week for personal spending. This sum will be increased to 7/6d. per week from 25th April, 1955.

Welfare Services for the Physically Handicapped

The National Assistance Act empowers the County Council to provide certain welfare services for the deaf and dumb, the hard of hearing and other persons substantially and permanently handicapped by disease, injury or deformity. An advisory service has already been established which aims at ascertaining the needs of the handicapped and ensuring that such needs are met as far as is practicable by existing statutory and voluntary provision. An Occupational Service, intended primarily to provide handicapped persons with minor industrial outwork in their own homes or at local centres, is being established. Advice on fixtures and appliances is also available.

Handicapped persons are advised to apply to any of the District Welfare Officers or to the County Welfare Officer at the County Hall, Trent Bridge, Nottingham.

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 are arranged for aged persons who are chronic sick or in need of care and attention where it is considered they can be better looked after away from home.

It was not necessary to arrange any such voluntary admissions during 1954.

Burial or Cremation of the Dead (Section 50)

The Council did not make any arrangements during the year for the burial of persons 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.

No applications for Court Orders under this section were made in 1954.

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.

CHILDREN ACT, 1948

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1933

Children's Visiting Officers covering the area of the Basford Rural District Council.

<i>Visiting Officers and Address.</i>	<i>Parishes.</i>
Miss F. E. Ney and Mr. B. R. Smith 1, Short Hill, Nottingham. Tel. No. : Nottm. 47539.	.. Bestwood Park, Burton Joyce, Calverton, Lambley, Stoke Bardolph, Woodborough.
Miss A. O. Lewis and Mr. B. R. Smith 1, Short Hill, Nottingham. Tel. No. : Nottm. 47539.	.. Barton, Bradmore, Bunny, Costock, East Leake, Gotham, Kingston-on-Soar, Normanton-on-Soar, Rempstone, Ruddington, Stanford-on-Soar, Sutton Bonington, Thorpe-in-the-Glebe, Thrumpton, West Leake, Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, Wysall.
Miss B. Reid, Miss L. I. S. Fraser and Mr. J. R. Barker, 1, Short Hill, Nottingham. Tel. No. Nottm. 47539.	.. Annesley, Awsworth, Brinsley, Cossall, Felley, Greasley, Kimberley, Lynby, Newstead, Nuthall, Papplewick, Strelley, Trowell.
Miss M. A. Askey, St. Peter's Chambers, Church Lane, Mansfield. Tel. No. : Mansfield 2927.	.. Selston.

The Children's Department of the Nottinghamshire County Council is charged with the responsibility of investigating complaints about the welfare of children and taking those into its care who are not properly looked after. Proceedings may be taken and the children committed to the care of the Council through the Juvenile Courts. The Department also receives applications from parents and others who have the care of children and may take these children into its care. Children's Homes are maintained in most parts of the County and, in addition, there is a children's nursery, two hostels for young working people, two approved schools and a remand home for boys. Apart from taking a child into its care, the Department may secure that proper provision is made through one of the other Welfare Services or take action to bring about the rehabilitation of problem families or supervise the welfare of children in their own homes in certain circumstances.

As many as possible of the children in the care of the Council are placed in foster homes and the Visiting Officers are always glad to hear of members of the general public who are prepared to help in this way and to give further information about the Council's scheme.

During 1954, special efforts were made to cater for children who need to be cared for temporarily in circumstances such as the admission of the mother to hospital for operation or confinement. In this connection, an endeavour has been made to build up a panel of foster parents who would be prepared to take into their homes a small family of two or three children at short notice. Adequate boarding allowances are paid to these foster parents who take children on a temporary basis and help is given by the loan of beds, cots and prams where necessary.

Child Life Protection

Part VII of the Public Health Act, 1936, as extended by Part V of the Children Act, 1948, requires that every person who is not a relative and who undertakes to keep for payment a child below the upper limit of the compulsory school age, either apart from its parents or having no parent, must give seven days' prior notice to the Children's Officer, Shire Hall, Nottingham, of the intended reception of the child.

Adoption

Section 2 of the Adoption Act, 1950, requires that, before any application for an Adoption Order in respect of a child is presented to the court, the Children's Officer must have received three months' prior notice from the applicants of their intention to apply for the Order.

Third Party Placements

When any person, other than a parent or guardian, makes arrangements for a child below the upper limit of the compulsory school age to be placed in the care and possession of another person who is not a relative of the child, then that person is required to give the Children's Officer at least seven days' prior notice of the intended placement. This provision is made to safeguard children who are not placed for reward or adoption and some person other than the parent or guardian participates in the arrangements.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

GENERAL

The total number of Infectious and Notifiable Diseases notified during the year was 525, as compared with 1,075, 801, 1,575, 578 and 867 in the five years immediately preceding.

These cases are classified according to age groups in Table No. 5 on page 68 and parochially in Table No. 6 on page 69.

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

Measles	213
Whooping Cough	132
Scarlet Fever	72
Tuberculosis (New Cases)	40
Pneumonia	17
Erysipelas	9
Dysentery	28
Food Poisoning	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	4
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3
Meningococcal Infection	3

34 cases were admitted to hospital as follows :—Scarlet Fever 12, Measles 3, Dysentery 4, Poliomyelitis 4 (2 suspects), Pneumonia 2, Whooping Cough 4, Diphtheria suspects 2, Meningococcal Infection 2, Puerperal Pyrexia 1.

178 visits were made by the sanitary inspectors following cases of infectious disease and 64 premises were disinfected. Disinfectants were supplied to the householders. In co-operation with the schools medical service of the Nottinghamshire County Council, contacts of school age were rigidly excluded.

DIPHTHERIA

No case of diphtheria was notified in 1954 but two suspected cases, females aged 58 and 6 years respectively were admitted to hospital but, subsequently, the diagnosis was not confirmed.

Underwood C. of E. School.—Following the occurrence of several cases of sore throats among pupils, the County Health Inspector and the District Sanitary Inspector visited the school. Samples of ice cream and milk and swabs from some of the children's throats were submitted for bacterial examination but these were found to be negative to Vincents organisms and diphtheria. The outbreak subsided and no conclusions were reached as to a possible cause.

DYSENTERY

Twenty-eight cases were notified during the year as compared with 9 in 1953, none in 1952, 32 in 1951 and 13 in 1950. *Shigella* *Sonnei* organisms were isolated in each case but the source of infection could not be traced.

A boy aged 13 years, whose home is at Westwood, was admitted to Heathfield Hospital where he was diagnosed as suffering from Amoebic Dysentery. As this patient was admitted from Hopwell Hall Special School, in the Shardlow Rural District, where he is a boarder, he cannot be included as a Basford notification. Visits were, however, paid to his home and faeces specimens were taken from the other seven members of his family. No amoeba or cysts were found in any of them nor salmonellæ or shigellæ isolated except in one sister, aged 10 years, where shigella sonnei was isolated.

Two female nurses, both aged 20 years, were confirmed as cases of Sonne Dysentery. They were employed by the City Health Department at the Heathcoat Street Nursery, Nottingham, where a number of the children were also affected.

ERYSIPELAS

Nine cases were notified in 1954, one less than in 1953.

MEASLES

During the year, 213 cases of this disease were notified as compared with a total of 640 cases for the preceding year. The disease was generally of a mild nature and no deaths resulted. Three cases were removed to hospital. During the first nine months of the year, there were only fourteen cases notified, and the outbreaks which started in October carried on into the first four months of 1955.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

Three babies were notified as suffering from this disease.

PARATYPHOID, ENTERIC AND TYPHOID FEVERS

No cases were notified in 1954, but a married woman, aged 60 years, was admitted to hospital from Trowell as a suspected case of Typhoid Fever. The patient's family was visited and they were requested to take preliminary precautions. The case was subsequently not confirmed and was finally diagnosed as acute gastroenteritis.

PNEUMONIA

Seventeen cases were notified as compared with 32, 32, 73, 32 and 37 in the preceding five years. 20 deaths were due to this cause, the corresponding figures for the same years being 14, 20, 22, 17 and 22.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION

Three cases of this disease were notified in 1954, including a male child aged 2 years admitted to the Heathfield Hospital who died later the same day.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)

There were two confirmed cases of paralytic poliomyelitis in the district during the year, both of whom were removed to hospital. Two other suspected cases were removed to hospital but were subsequently proved not to be poliomyelitis. Details are as follows :—

- (1) A 15 year old boy from Kingtson-on-Soar attended camp with the Loughborough Grammar School Cadets at Leconsfield R.A.F. Station, near Hull, where he was taken ill. He was admitted to the Heathfield Hospital, Nottingham, and was subsequently confirmed as suffering from acute paralytic poliomyelitis. The Medical Officer of Health for Loughborough Corporation was informed and contacts of the Grammar School were kept under observation.
- (2) A boy, aged 5 years, from East Leake was admitted to the Heathfield Hospital, on 23rd July, 1954, as a case of Stomatitis. On the 17th August, 1954, he was rediagnosed as suffering from Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) and Stomatitis. The illness was, however, only mild and the patient was transferred two days' later to the City Hospital.
- (3) A male child aged 11 years was admitted to the Heathfield Hospital as a suspected case, but it was subsequently found to be a case of rheumatism.
- (4) A girl, aged 14 years, was admitted to the Isolation Hospital from Kimberley as a suspect. The disease was subsequently diagnosed as being osteomyelitis left ilium and the child was transferred to the City Hospital.

Visits were paid to the homes of the patients and all local medical practitioners were informed. The Joint Secretary of the Medical Research Council Committee on Inoculation Procedures and Neurological Lesions was also notified.

Contacts of poliomyelitis were visited in their homes and given advice but no developments occurred.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

In 1954, four cases of this disease, all domiciliary confinements, were notified.

SCARLET FEVER

Seventy-two cases were notified as compared with 92, 59, 53, 63 and 114 in the five years immediately preceding. The disease was mild in type except in one case, a 3 year old male child from Cossall, who was admitted to hospital and died a week later. Twelve other cases were removed to hospital.

SMALLPOX

For the twenty-fourth year in succession, no cases of smallpox occurred in the District. The number of persons vaccinated or revaccinated against this disease during 1954 was 494. A number of suspected cases or contacts were, however, notified as follows:—

- (1) On the 25th October, 1954, the Medical Officer of Health was informed by a Loughborough General Practitioner that there was a patient at Stanford Hall Co-operative College whom he considered was probably suffering from Smallpox. The patient was a West African student and, after careful examination, the Medical Officer of Health made a diagnosis of Chicken Pox and arranged for admission to the Markfield Hospital, Leicestershire.
- (2) Information was received that an Indian student at the University of Nottingham School of Agriculture, Sutton Bonington, had been in contact with a suspected case of Smallpox in Glasgow. Preventive action was commenced but was cancelled the following day when the Glasgow case was diagnosed as Infective Dermatitis.

An announcement was made on the B.B.C. and in the Press that a passenger travelling in a Spanish airliner from Barcelona to London was believed to have developed smallpox since disembarking in the United Kingdom. Because of the Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1952, the whereabouts of fellow passengers of the aircraft were unknown, but as a result of the broadcast appeal, two passengers were traced to Selston (one, however, was a resident of Kirkby-in-Ashfield Urban District) and both were immediately vaccinated. The Selston resident had *not* been vaccinated in infancy, nor had any members of his family.

The suspected smallpox case was subsequently found to be negative but the contacts were kept under observation.

The resident of Selston suffered a severe reaction from the vaccination because he had *not been primary vaccinated in infancy*. It is emphasised that there is little reaction or pain when a baby is treated, nor when he is subsequently revaccinated at a later age and parents are, therefore, strongly urged to have their children protected before they reach the age of 12 months. There is always a possible danger today of smallpox being brought into the country through air travel and more and more people find they have to be vaccinated or revaccinated when they have to go abroad or are called up for National Service.

TUBERCULOSIS

Fifty-seven cases of all forms of this disease were added to the District Register during the year, as compared with 56, 49, 47, 43 and 54 during the preceding five years. 40 of these notifications were new cases.

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 1954.

TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS DURING 1954.

Age Groups	New Cases				Cases transferred into District				Cases removed from Register through Death			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-4 years ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14 „ ..	2	5	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24 „ ..	3	7	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-34 „ ..	2	2	—	1	3	5	—	—	—	1	—	—
35-44 „ ..	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
45-54 „ ..	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
55-64 „ ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 years and over ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	19	16	4	1	4	13	—	—	3	2	—	—

All the above deaths had been previously notified and included in the District Register of Cases. They differ, however, from the figures given by the Registrar-General, which are as follows :—

Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis : 4 males, 3 females.

Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis : 2 females.

25 cases were removed from the District Register in 1954 as follows :—

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Recoveries	10	5
Deaths	5	—
Removals from District	17	1
Not confirmed as T.B. ..	2	1
Totals ..	34	7

There were 352 names of persons residing in the District on the Register of Cases on 31st December, 1954, as follows :—

Pulmonary Cases	Non-Pulmonary Cases
155 males	33 males
139 females	25 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 nor under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which provides for the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

WHOOPING COUGH

One hundred and thirty-two cases of whooping cough were notified during the year as compared with 235, 221, 230, 205 and 55 in the preceding five years. Four cases were removed to hospital, but there were no deaths.

FOOD POISONING

Two cases of food poisoning were notified in 1954 as follows :—

- (1) The patient was a man, aged 59 years, from Jacksdale. The suspected foodstuff was trifle containing tinned cream consumed two days after it was originally made.

A culture of salmonella typhi-murium was isolated from the patient's fæces. No other members of the family suffered any ill effects.

- (2) A girl, aged 6 years, from Underwood, was confirmed as suffering from food poisoning of the salmonella typhi-murium type. The agent could not be traced.

PUBLIC HEALTH (Aircraft) (Amendment) Regulations, 1954

These came into force on 12th June, 1954, and extend to the armed forces of all countries to which the Visiting Forces Act, 1952, applies the exemption from the Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1952, already accorded to Her Majesty's armed forces.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

A.—PUBLIC CLEANSING

ARRANGEMENTS FOR STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD REFUSE

No. of houses provided with moveable receptacles (dustbins) . .	14,624
No. of houses provided with moveable receptacles (wet pails) . .	1,569
No. of houses provided with fixed receptacles (dry ashpits and privy middens)	485

During 1954, the closet accommodation at 27 houses was converted from privy middens or pail closets to water-closets and dustbins and six houses from privy middens to pail closets.

DUSTBINS

The Council sell dustbins to private householders and council house tenants and by the end of the year, 585 bins had been sold.

241 Preliminary Notices and 53 Statutory Notices under the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 75, were served on owners to provide dustbins. 272 Preliminary Notices and 37 Statutory Notices were complied with during the year and the Council supplied 37 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 and parts of Ruddington.

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.

The estimated cost of refuse collection and cesspool emptying during the financial year 1st April, 1954 to 31st March, 1955, was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Wages, Superannuation and Insurance	25,077	0	0
Oil and Petrol	2,766	0	0
Vehicle Maintenance and Repairs . .	2,983	0	0
Disposal	85	0	0
Depots	58	0	0
Licences, Levy and Insurance	790	0	0
	<u>£31,759</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Income received during the same period :—

	£	s.	d.
Cleansing contracts,	367	14	0
Cesspool emptying charges	1,342	19	0
Dustbin sales profit	230	0	0
Salvaged materials sales	1,228	10	4
Trade refuse charges	86	2	6
	<hr/> £3,255 5 10 <hr/>		

The above figures are provisional as they have been extracted before the final closing of the accounts for the year.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

During the year, refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping on the undermentioned tips :—

Loaned free of charge to the Council.

Annesley Park.

Gunthorpe Gravel Pits.

Ollerton Road Gravel Pit, Arnold.

Castle Hill, East Leake.

Loughborough Road, Bunny—(Completed).

Beauvale. Newthorpe.

Owned by the Council.

Adjoining sewage works, Cossall.

Rempstone Road, East Leake.

The Green, Kimberley.

Main Road, Jacksdale.

Cordy Lane, Underwood.

Rented by the Council.

Salmon Lane, Annesley.

Moor Lane, Bestwood.

Criffin Road, Burton Joyce—(Completed).

Disused Brickyard, Cossall.

Bank Hill, Woodborough.

Throughout the District, about two acres of derelict land were reclaimed and put to good use. The Council has a Ferguson tractor which is used solely on the tips to keep them level and soiled over.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 76, Sub-section 3(b)

The Council instituted proceedings against a person found sorting over and disturbing material deposited on one of the Council's Tips, contrary to the provisions of the above Act. He was found guilty and fined £2 0s. 0d. with £2 2s. 0d. advocate's fees.

SALVAGE

The following materials were salvaged and sold to merchants in 1954 :—

<i>Materials</i>	<i>tons.</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Waste Paper	78	14	1	—	528	9	10
Bagging and Sacking ..	—	—	3	18		9	1
Rags	9	6	—	12	232	12	7
Aluminium	—	4	3	23	19	16	5
Brass	—	5	—	23	25	6	11
Copper	—	2	1	12	15	6	4
Iron, Cast	—	16	—	—	4	0	0
Iron, Mixed Scrap ..	6	4	—	—	29	0	10
Lead	—	3	3	3	13	14	10
Miscellaneous	2	10	—	—	10	0	0
Zinc	—	1	—	12	1	12	3
	98	8	2	19	£880	9	1

The Council discontinued salvaging waste paper in 1952 when it was found impossible to dispose of stocks then on hand. During 1954, the market for this commodity reopened and the Council, therefore, recommenced to salvage and sell. A hut was erected on the refuse tip at The Green, Kimberley for the baling and temporary storage of salvage materials.

TRADE REFUSE

13,509 bins and 81 loads of trade refuse were removed from business premises during the year and income received from 1st January to 31st December, 1954 amounted to £439-11s. 9d.

WORKMEN

Considerable difficulty was experienced throughout the year in finding suitable labour to man the refuse teams. When the 44-hour week was introduced in 1948, three additional men had to be employed to make up for the loss of total working hours.

Absenteeism continued to be very high, amounting to a total of 2,226 days throughout the year (1,574 of these being covered with a medical certificate). This is equivalent to seven full-time workmen throughout the year. In 1953, 1,242 days were lost, equivalent to four men.

The Department employs 58 men on public cleansing—14 drivers and 44 loaders—and over a three week period, each man works a 44-hour week. This enables him to have two Saturdays off in three, but, at the same time, there is always a team on call at each of the Depots on Saturdays to deal with any emergencies that may arise such as tip fires, flooding, overflowing sewers, mechanical breakdowns, etc., and also to carry out various non-routine duties like tip levelling, overhaul of equipment and vehicle cleaning.

B.—SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

During the twelve months since the completion of Phase I of the new sewer for the parish of Calverton, owners of only 16 out of a possible 165 properties have availed themselves of the improved amenities. The owners of five private houses with cesspools out of a possible 25 have connected to the new sewer. In addition, the small sewage plant serving the 24 Council houses has been dismantled and the drains joined to the main scheme.

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 0s. 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 1,433 private houses and 52 council houses in the district with cesspool drainage and 130 council houses drained to small sewage works and emptied by the Council's vehicles. (See Table No. 8 on page 71). 40 new houses were erected in 1954 with cesspools.

A number of requests were received during the year for the use of the cesspool-emptying vehicles to empty cesspools at properties situated in other local authorities' areas. These were met as far as possible.

The following are details of the cesspool emptying scheme for the year 1954 :—

		<i>No. of Free Loads Removed</i>	<i>No. of Chargeable Loads Removed</i>
Council houses .. ..	..	301	358
Private houses, etc. ..	..	1,192	296
Other L.A.'s houses, etc. ..	..	—	340
Sewers, manholes, etc. ..	..	—	236
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ..	..	1,493	1,230
		<hr/>	<hr/>

CLOSET CONVERSIONS—Public Health Act, 1936, Section 47

The Council has resolved that each application for financial assistance in aid of closet conversions should be considered on its merits and, in those cases deemed appropriate for grant aid, a contribution up to 50 per cent. of the approved cost of such conversions should be made, subject to a maximum grant of £10 per conversion.

As a result of this resolution, grants were made in 1954 towards 20 such conversions.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1951—Sections 102 and 103

The Council resolved in October, 1952, to adopt Section 102 of this Act, which gives summary power to remedy stopped up drains, etc., and Section 103, which gives power to repair drains and private sewers. Both these sections deal with nuisances or defects which could be classified as being prejudicial to health and effect a material reduction of time in the procedure for remedying defective drains, etc. They came into force on 1st February, 1953, and in March, 1954, the Council carried out the work of clearing two blocked drains in default of the owners in accordance with the terms of the Act. Four other notices served were complied with by the occupiers within the statutory 48 hours.

FINAL EFFLUENTS

RESULTS OF THE ANALYSES OF SAMPLES OF FINAL EFFLUENTS TAKEN FROM THE SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS OF THE BASFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL DURING THE YEAR 1954.

(Supplied by courtesy of the Trent River Board)

Date 1954	Sewage Disposal Works	Results in parts per million				Classification
		Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours. N/80 KMnO ₄	Biological Oxygen Demand 5 days 18·3°C.	Nitrogen as Nitrates	Suspend- ed Solids	
Aug. 11	Awsorth	10·00	16·00	34·00	16·00	Good
Aug. 11	Brinsley Gin	13·40	19·00	28·00	16·00	Good
Oct. 5	Calverton	21·20	36·00	42·00	24·00	Doubtful
April 14	East Leake	15·20	20·00	0·40	35·00	Good
May 27	Gotham	3·30	7·00	13·50	trace	Good
Aug. 11	Kimberley	10·80	18·00	14·00	20·00	Good
May 13	Newstead	15·00	20·00	19·00	28·00	Good
Aug. 11	Newthorpe (Joint)	23·60	42·00	4·50	26·00	Unsatisfactory
May 27	Ruddington	12·80	18·00	21·00	11·00	Good
Aug. 11	Selston—Bagthorpe	13·70	20·00	30·00	28·00	Good
Aug. 11	Selston—Jubilee	7·30	14·00	60·00	8·00	Good
April 14	Sutton Bonington	19·60	28·00	14·00	49·00	Doubtful

SUMMARY :—

	No.
Good Effluents	9
Doubtful	2
Unsatisfactory Effluent	1
Total	12

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The Trent River Board is statutorily responsible within its area for the prevention of river pollution and other functions conferred upon it by the River Boards Act, 1948, and, for this purpose, retains the services of special Rivers Inspectors.

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 of agricultural land, as they are required to report direct to the Ministry.

A summary of the work performed during 1954 by the Rodent Officer is given below :—

		<i>Private Dwellings</i>	<i>Business Premises</i>	<i>Local Authority Premises</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of complaints	..	409	17	87	513
No. of surveys	..	409	19	89	517
No. of visits	..	2,059	58	452	2,569
No. of plain baits	..	11,475	424	6,620	18,519
No. of poison baits	..	3,057	289	1,643	4,989
No. of dead rats found	..	662	21	471	1,154
No. of estimated kill	..	1,984	83	1,413	3,480
No. of re-inspections	..	82	19	47	148

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.

The chief cause of infestation in sewers on new housing estates on agricultural land is the practice of providing roads, sewers and drains before the houses were erected and then leaving open the ends of drain pipes, thus allowing easy access for rats.

The Council now inserts in its housing contracts a clause to the effect that the open ends of drains be temporarily sealed until house connections are made and the Clerk of Works on housing estates is co-operating in this direction.

28 treatments were carried out on refuse tips and 66 at sewage works. Infestations were kept down to the minimum.

15 private dwellings, 6 business premises and 4 schools were treated for mice infestations.

Since the appointment of the Rodent Officer in 1946, 9,486 dead rats have been found and the estimated kill numbered 32,082 to the end of 1954.

Rodent Statistics for the year ended 31st December, 1954

		<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	41	16,650	803	1,218	18,712
II.	Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1954 as a result (a) of notification or (b) otherwise	(a) —	383	—	17	400
		(b) 41	1,240	80	2,009	3,370
III.	Number of properties (under II) found to be infested by rats } Major	—	—	—	—	—
		Minor	116	400	—	2
IV.	Number of properties (under II) found to be seriously infested by mice	—	16	—	11	27
V.	Number of infested properties (under III and IV) treated by the Local Authority	116	416	—	13	545
VI.	Number of notices served under Section 4 :— (1) Treatment (2) Structural Works (i.e. Proofing)	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—
VII.	Number of cases in which default action was taken by Local Authority following issue of notice under Section 4	—	—	—	—	—
VIII.	Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
IX.	Number of "block" control schemes carried out .. 32					

D.—WATER

During the year, 6 samples of water from domestic supplies were submitted for chemical analysis, and 58 for bacteriological analysis, the results of which are as follows:—

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Date Taken</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Chemical Result</i>	<i>Bacteriological Result</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
COSTOCK					
1. Bunny Hill (House) ..	1- 9-54	Cistern Pump over well	—	Unsatisfactory	The well was fouled with sewage from a broken drain. The drain was repaired and the well cleansed. Advised to connect to mains supply.
2. " " " ..	1- 9-54		—	"	
3. " " " ..	8- 9-54		—	Satisfactory	
4. " " " ..	15- 9-54		—	"	
5. " " " ..	22- 9-54		—	"	
6. Farm-house ..	5- 5-54	Well	—	Unsatisfactory	
GOTHAM					
1. Farm "A" ..	14- 6-54	Well	—	Unsatisfactory	Requested to connect to mains supply.
2. Farm "B" ..	14- 6-54	"	—	"	Advised to connect to mains supply.
3. Scout Camp ..	30- 6-54	"	—	"	Advised to boil water before use.
KINGSTON-ON-SOAR					
Cottage ..	7- 7-54	Well	—	Satisfactory	—
NEWSTEAD					
1. Abbey (Basford R.D. supply)	11- 1-54	Bore	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	—
2. " " " ..	9- 3-54	"	—	"	—
3. " " " ..	5- 4-54	"	—	"	—
4. " " " ..	10- 5-54	"	—	"	—
5. " " " ..	21- 6-54	"	—	"	—
6. " " " ..	20- 7-54	"	—	"	—
7. " " " ..	22- 9-54	"	—	"	—
8. " " " ..	25-10-54	"	—	"	—
9. " " " ..	25-10-54	"	Satisfactory	"	—
10. " " " ..	22-11-54	"	"	"	—
11. Vernon Avenue (Basford R.D. supply)	11- 1-54	"	—	"	—
12. " " " ..	14-12-54	"	—	"	—
13. Abbey—Farm ..	9 -3-54	"	—	Unsatisfactory	Water to be boiled. Before and after passing through softener and treatment with chlorine. (Unsatisfactory samples obtained in 1953)
14. " Poet's Corner ..	18- 1-54	"	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	
15. " " " ..	18- 1-54	"	—	"	
16. " " " ..	18- 1-54	"	—	"	
17. " " " ..	9- 3-54	"	—	"	
18. " " " ..	10- 5-54	"	—	"	—
19. " " " ..	25-10-54	"	—	"	—

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Date Taken</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Chemical Result</i>	<i>Bacteriological Result</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
NEWSTEAD (continued)					
20. Abbey—The Stables ..	23- 2-54	Bore	—	Satisfactory	—
21. " " "	5- 4-54	"	—	"	—
22. " " "	21- 6-54	"	—	"	—
23. " " "	22- 9-54	"	—	"	—
24. " " "	22-11-54	"	—	"	—
25. Colliery Village ..	23- 2-54	"	—	"	—
26. " " "	5- 4-54	"	—	"	—
27. " " "	21- 6-54	"	—	"	—
28. " " "	22- 9-54	"	—	"	—
29. " " "	25-10-54	"	—	"	—
30. " " "	25-10-54	"	Satisfactory	"	—
31. " " "	14-12-54	"	—	"	—
32. Kighill ..	23- 2-54	"	—	"	—
33. " " "	5- 4-54	"	—	"	—
34. " " "	20- 7-54	"	—	Unsatisfactory	Further sampling
35. " " "	28- 7-54	"	—	Satisfactory	—
36. " " "	28- 7-54	"	—	"	—
37. " " "	22- 9-54	"	—	"	—
38. " " "	22-11-54	"	—	Fair	—
39. " " "	14-12-54	"	—	"	—
REMPSTONE New House	15- 9-54	Well	—	Unsatisfactory	Advised to bore deeper.
SUTTON BONINGTON Cottages	15- 9-54	Well	—	Doubtful	Advised to boil before use.
WILLOUGHBY-ON-THE WOLDS					
1. Cottage	27-10-54	Pump	—	Unsatisfactory	Water delivered
2. Farm	19- 5-54	Well	—	"	" "
3. Council's Water-cart from Wysall ..	27- 1-54	Mains	—	Satisfactory	—
4. " " "	26- 2-54	"	Satisfactory	—	—
5. " " "	19- 5-54	"	—	Satisfactory	—
6. " " "	3-11-54	"	—	"	—
WYSALL					
1. Council's Stand-pipe ..	27- 1-54	Mains	—	Satisfactory	—
2. " " "	3-11-54	"	—	"	—

Only one parish, Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, out of the 38 in the District has no main water supply and is dependant 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 1954, a total of 162,200 gallons of water were carted to the parish and a small number of places in Costock, Ruddington, Thorpe-in-the-Glebe and Wysall as required.

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

There are 297 houses in the Rural District without a piped water supply.

In the parishes with a piped water supply, the Nottingham Corporation supplies 30 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 16,350 houses provided with piped water and, except for 61 houses fitted with stand-pipes, all have water supplied by a tap over a sink.

The following table shows the distribution of houses supplied with stand-pipes:—

<i>Parish</i>	<i>No. of stand-pipes</i>	<i>No. of houses</i>
Awsworth	1	1
Bestwood	1	1
Brinsley	1	1
Burton Joyce	1	2
Calverton	2	4
East Leake	1	2
Gotham	1	7
Normanton	1	6
Nuthall	1	4
Ruddington	5	9
Selston	3	5
Sutton Bonington	5	15
Woodborough	3	4
	—	—
	26	61
	—	—

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	89
Statutory Notices complied with	55
Statutory Notices served under Housing Act, 1936 ..	4
Statutory Notices complied with	3
Preliminary Notices served	890
Preliminary Notices complied with	696
Number of Council Houses inspected	331
Number of Council Houses with defects	7
Number of Verbal Notices to Council house tenants re unsatisfactory conditions	8
Other houses inspected for defects	816
Total number of inspections and re-inspections made for housing defects (excluding Council houses) ..	4,481
Number of complaints received and investigated ..	662
Personal interviews with owners and agents ..	561
Number of inspections made in connection with Public Cleansing	2,865
No. of samples of water taken for analysis	64

Details of the Preliminary Notices served are as follows :—

	<i>Notices Served</i>	<i>Complied With</i>
Clear choked drains	121	122
Reconstruct or repair drains	30	68
Repair or cleanse cesspools	9	8
Connect drains to sewer	24	16
Connect to public water supply	2	5
Provide internal water supplies	4	—
Provide proper sinks and wastepipes	4	14
Repair or renew sinks and wastepipes	18	12
Provide additional closet accommodation	—	—
Convert privies or pails to waterclosets	162	27
Convert privies to pails	—	6
Repair or renew waterclosets and flushing cisterns..	79	66
Renew Sanitary pans	14	12
Renew dustbins	261	268
Provide dustbins in lieu of ashpits	—	—
Repair roofs and remedy dampness	86	81
Provide or repair eaves gutters and fall pipes ..	55	22
Repair or renew external walls	15	29
Repair or renew chimney stacks or provide pots ..	28	50
Provide or repair yard paving	8	8
Provide or repair coal stores	1	3
Repair or renew outbuildings	25	13
Repair or renew house windows and doors	64	29
Repair or renew house floors	46	45
Repair or renew internal walls and ceilings	31	25
Repair staircase, provide handrails, etc.	6	1
Provide or repair cooking ranges	44	31
Provide or repair firegrates	22	6
Provide or repair washing coppers	15	13
Provide adequate light and ventilation to house ..	2	7
Provide adequate light and ventilation to food store	—	—
Cleanse dirty and verminous premises	3	2
Remove offensive accumulations	4	4
Prevent nuisance from improperly kept animals ..	2	4
Cleanse foul dykes	1	6
Abate smoke nuisances	1	4
Remove caravans	14	13
Miscellaneous	12	15

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	4
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39—Requiring execution of works of drainage, etc. in existing buildings ..	10
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 45—Requiring defective closets to be put into repair	13
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 75—Requiring the provision of a covered dustbin for house refuse ..	53
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93—Requiring the abate- ment of a nuisance	13
Notts. County Council Act, 1951, Section 102—Requiring stopped-up drains to be remedied	6

An appeal against a statutory notice served under Section 44 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to provide two additional water-closets was dismissed by the County Magistrates with costs. A further appeal was also dismissed with costs against the appellants.

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	..	..	..	55
No. of Unsatisfactory conditions found..				Nil

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>
6	10	6	4

The Medical Officer of Health was elected a member of the Divisional Council of the National Smoke Abatement Society for 1953/1954.

SWIMMING POOLS

In the Basford Rural District, there are three open-air swimming pools, one of which is now closed.

Beggar Lea Swimming Pool, Greasley

This pool was closed in 1949 as a result of representations by the Medical Officer of Health. During the year, complaints were received regarding an accumulation of rubbish, mud and stagnant water lying at the deep end of the pool. This constituted a nuisance and was liable to be prejudicial to health, as well as a potential danger to children who had unhindered access to the site through the broken entrance gates.

The National Coal Board, the owners of the site, were approached and as a result, the pool was filled in.

Stanford Hall Swimming Pool, Stanford-on-Soar

This swimming pool is an open-air one, approximately 114 feet long by 60 feet wide, and is situated in the grounds of the Stanford Hall Co-operative College. It is mainly for private use but the Nottinghamshire County Council Education Committee also use it and a limited number of the general public.

Its capacity is 196,000 gallons and the water is taken from the mains supply. It is treated by modern pressure filters and break-point chlorination. Turnover by the filtration plant takes eight hours. In addition, there is a separate filtration system for dealing with leaves, scum, etc., and this copes with 6,000 gallons a day, which is fed back into the tank.

Two samples of water were taken during the summer and the results of these were very satisfactory.

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. Four samples of water were taken during the summer and three of these showed that the water was suitable for bathing purposes.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

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, 1954	480
Number of visits to Caravans and Camping Sites ..	51
Number of Informal Notices served requesting removal of vans	14
Number of Informal Notices complied with	13

PETROLEUM**Petroleum Acts, 1871 to 1936**

Number of licences issued to store Petroleum during 1954	128
Number of licences issued to store Carbide of Calcium during 1954	7
Number of licences issued to store Cellulose during 1954	4
Total Storage capacity for Petroleum Spirit and Mixtures	116,150 gallons
Total Storage capacity for Carbide of Calcium ..	19,472 lbs.
Total storage capacity for Cellulose	460 gallons
Total fees collected (year ended 31-3-54) . . .	£79 0s. 0d.

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

11 licensed premises, 11 new petroleum installations and 1 new carbide of calcium store were inspected during the year and all were found to be satisfactory and complied with the regulations.

CANAL BOATS

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

Visits have been made to the canals, towpaths, locks and river banks.

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	..	73	5	5
Factories without power	..	16	—	—
Other premises (in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities)	.. ..	—	—	—
Workplaces	.. ..	30	—	—
Outworkers' premises	..	21	—	—

Three 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 without Power in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	9	16	—	—
(ii) Factories with Power not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	137	73	5	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	29	—	—	—
Totals	175	89	5	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of Cases				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (Section 1)	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (Section 2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (Section 3) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (Section 4) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (Section 6) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences : (Section 7)					
(a) Insufficient ..	1	2	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	4	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to home-work)	1	1	—	—	—
Total ..	6	8 *	—	3	—

* 2 defects found in 1953 but remedied in 1954.

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.	103	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	26	—	—	—	—	—
Hair Nets	5	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	134	—	—	—	—	—

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AMENDMENT ACT, 1907—Section 86

No. of persons registered as Old Metal and Marine Store
Dealers at end of 1954 4

DEFENCE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1939, No. 55.**The Kitchen Waste (Licensing of Private Collectors) Order**

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries granted licences in 1954 to four persons resident in the Basford Rural District, authorising them to collect and receive kitchen waste (as defined in Article 2 of the Order).

HOUSING

A report has been submitted to the Health Committee concerning the housing accommodation of the District as revealed by the Nottinghamshire County Report on the 1951 Census, which was published by the Registrar-General in 1954, and the following extracts from this report are of particular interest :—

<i>Percentage Increase 1931 to 1951</i>			
	<i>Dwellings</i>	<i>Households</i>	<i>Total Population</i>
BASFORD	43·8	42·5	21·8

During the intercensus period, the total population of the Basford District (as constituted on those dates) increased by 21·8%, whereas the number of households increased by 42·5%. Therefore, the size of households must have decreased thus :—

Average number of persons per household 1931 = 3·92

Average number of persons per household 1951 = 3·31

The increase in the number of *Dwellings* more than kept pace with the increase of *Households*.

	<i>Basford</i>	<i>County Average</i>
Average number of persons per room 1931 =	0·81	0·79
Average number of persons per room 1951 =	0·70	0·72

A comparison of the number of persons per room at the last two Census dates shows that, for the first time, at the 1951 Census the Basford figure was better than the County average.

The percentage of the Basford population in 1951 living at a density of more than 1½ persons per room was 6·3% (3,109 persons). Only West Bridgford, Carlton, Beeston and Arnold had a lower percentage—the County average being 8·1%.

The percentage of the Basford population in 1951 living at a density of more than 2 persons per room was 1·3% (656 persons). Only West Bridgford, Carlton, Beeston, Arnold and Eastwood had a lower percentage—the County average being 1·9%.

0·47% of the Basford population is accommodated in "one room dwellings"—the comparable figure for Bingham R.D.C. is 1·1%, Southwell R.D.C. 0·64%, the County average being 0·97%.

In all households with less than 6 persons per household there is an average of at least one room per person. In other words 91·6% of the Basford private households have at least one room per person. The comparable figure for Bingham R.D.C. is 93·3% and Southwell R.D.C. 90·5%.

There are no dwellings of only 1 or 2 rooms shared by households.

The percentage of occupied dwellings with 1 or 2 rooms only = 1·95% and of the Rural Districts only Worksop shows a lower percentage the County average being 2·12%.

The percentage of private households occupying 1 or 2 rooms only is 3·6%, which is the lowest figure in the County—the County average being 7·2%.

Since the Census in 1951 the number of Council Houses erected to 31·3·55 is 1,094, whereas in the same period it is estimated that the total Basford population will not rise by more than 2,000 persons. Therefore, in all probability the Housing Accommodation in 1954 will be more favourable than that which is revealed by the Census of 1951.

By the end of 1954, there was a total of 3,007 Council houses in occupation.

The number of applications for Council houses outstanding at the end of 1954 was 528, 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.

Housing Statistics for 1954

Number of plans for new houses submitted during the year ..	673
<hr/>	
Number of houses erected during the year :—	
(a) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—	
(1) By the Local Authority	232
(2) By other Local Authorities	—
(3) By other bodies or persons	—
(b) Privately built	264
<hr/>	
Total number of houses erected ..	496

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954

Part II.—Repairs Increase in respect of Controlled Dwelling-Houses and the Amendments of the Rents Acts, etc.

This Act came into operation on 30th August, 1954. The main task of Local Authorities under Part II of the Act is to deal with applications from tenants for certificates of disrepair where the landlord has claimed a repairs increase in rent and the tenant feels that the house is not in sufficiently good condition to justify it.

On receiving an official notice from the landlord of an increase in rent in respect of repairs, the tenant can apply to the local authority for a Certificate of Disrepair. If the Local Authority are satisfied that the condition of the dwelling-house does not justify a rent increase, it can issue a Certificate and during the period during which it is in force, no sum is recoverable by way of repairs increase in respect of the dwelling-house.

When the landlord has executed to the satisfaction of the local authority such work as requires to be done in order that the dwelling-house shall fulfil the conditions justifying an increase of rent, the local authority shall, on the application of the landlord, revoke the Certificate.

During the last four months of 1954 when the Act was in force, the following applications were dealt with :—

No. of applications for Certificate of Disrepair received ..	11
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ granted ..	7
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ refused ..	4
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ Revocation of Certificates received	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	816
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	4,481
(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	17
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	626

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	615
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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	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice :—	
(a) By owners	3
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	1

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	89
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	55
(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	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	6
(3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Clearance Orders	1

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

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

E.—Proceedings under Sections 10 and 11 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953:—

Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	16
--	----

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

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	18
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	23
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	135
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	2
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	19
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	151
(d) Number of cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority had taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	—

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, although they are "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 disinfested during 1954 :—

	<i>No. of Houses disinfested for:</i>		<i>No. of Visits</i>
	<i>Bugs</i>	<i>Other Pests</i>	
Private Houses ..	1	39	50
Council Houses ..	—	26	33
Business Premises	—	2	3
Totals ..	1	67	86

In addition 49 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 Premises in District</i>	<i>No. of Inspections</i>	<i>No. of Unsatisfactory Premises</i>
Bakehouses	21	54	5
Butchers' Shops, etc.	43	291	1
Cafes and Catering Establishments	181	79	—
Fried Fish Shops	26	35	2
Ice Cream Premises	208	166	1
Knacker's Yard	1	10	—
Slaughterhouses	21	1,087	24
Other Food Premises	186	194	2

The 181 cafes and catering establishments include 18 cafes, 59 canteens, 6 schools kitchens and 98 public houses.

Ice Cream Samples

<i>No. of Samples taken</i>	<i>Provisional Grade</i>			
	<i>I.</i>	<i>II.</i>	<i>III.</i>	<i>IV.</i>
34	20	8	3	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.

The unsatisfactory samples were investigated and the contributory causes of their low grading were believed to have been one or more of the following : (a) contaminated ingredients, (b) Insufficient care in sterilising equipment and containers. Notices were served on the owners to remedy these faults.

Three samples of ice cream, taken by the Weights and Measures Department of the Nottinghamshire County Council, were found to be satisfactory, as follows :—

	<i>Total Solids</i>	<i>Fat Content</i>	<i>Milk Solids Content Exceeding</i>	<i>Added Sugar Content Exceeding</i>	<i>Preserv- atives</i>
<i>Statutory Minimum</i>	21%	4%	7½%	10%	—
Sample No. 1 ..	39·11%	12·05%	7½% +	10% +	Nil
" No. 2 ..	37·82%	10·93%	7½% +	10% +	Nil
" No. 3 ..	35·53%	9·79%	7½% +	10% +	Nil

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	26
Manufacture of Heat-treated Ice Cream	6
Manufacture of Complete Cold-mix Ice Cream	3
Sale of Ice Cream	206
Manufacture of Potato Crisps	3
Manufacture of Sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	13

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

Condemned Foodstuffs (Other than Fresh Meat)

During the year 1954, the following foodstuffs were condemned and surrendered as being unfit for human consumption :—

<i>Foodstuff</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>No. of tins, etc.</i>	<i>Approx. weight lbs.</i>
Apples (Canned) ..	Rusty and Leaking ..	2	2
Apricots, Pulp (Canned) ..	Blown and Punctured ..	2	20
Apricots, Whole (Canned) ..	Blown ..	1	2
Bacon, Smoked ..	Decomposed ..	—	17
Bacon, Unsmoked ..	Decomposed and Maggot infested ..	—	57
Beans, Baked (Canned) ..	Blown, rusty and leaking ..	5	5
Beef, Corned (Canned) ..	Burst and decomposed ..	10	64½
Beef Loaf, Minced (Canned) ..	Decomposed ..	4	28
Bilberries (Canned) ..	Burst and leaking ..	1	1
Cream (Canned) ..	Tainted ..	4	1½
Crawfish (Canned) ..	Blown ..	1	½
Damsons (Canned) ..	Blown ..	40	40
Dates ..	Maggot infested ..	48	48
Flour, Plain ..	Mice contaminated ..	—	36
Fruit Salad (Canned) ..	Burst ..	1	1
Gelatine ..	Deterioration through dampness ..	—	9
Ham (Canned) ..	Blown and decomposed ..	6	104
Macaroni ..	Mite infested ..	—	3
Margarine ..	Mice Contaminated ..	—	20½
Meat, Luncheon (Canned) ..	Blown ..	24	10½
Milk, Dried ..	Deterioration through faulty packing ..	1	21
Milk, Evaporated (Canned) ..	Sour, blown and leaking ..	7	7
Oranges (Canned) ..	Leaking ..	2	1½
Peaches (Canned) ..	Blown ..	1	1
Peas (Canned) ..	Leaking ..	2	2
Plums (Canned) ..	Blown ..	341	366½
Pork, Luncheon Meat (Canned) ..	Decomposed ..	4	4
Prunes (Canned) ..	Blown ..	1	¾
Raisins, Dried ..	Fermenting ..	—	5¾
Rice ..	Weevil infested ..	—	14
Sausages, Pork (Canned) ..	Blown ..	3	3
Shrimps (Canned) ..	Blown ..	1	¼
Swedes, Dried ..	Mildewed ..	—	3½
Tomato Juice (Canned) ..	Defective tin ..	1	1¼
Tomatoes (Canned) ..	Blown ..	24	63½
Tongue (Canned) ..	Blown ..	1	¾
Veal, Jellied (Canned) ..	Blown ..	2	12
Vegetables, Mixed (Canned) ..	Burst ..	1	2½

Total weight condemned .. 980 lbs. = 8¾ cwts.

Food which has been condemned as being unfit for human consumption is disposed of by burying on the Council's refuse tips.

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT INSPECTION

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924-1952

The Ministry of Food ceased to be responsible for the slaughter of animals on 29th June, 1954 and private slaughtering recommenced for the first time since 1940 on 2nd July, 1954. From the latter date, the slaughter of animals for sale for human consumption became subject to the requirements of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924-1952, and any local Acts or Byelaws.

In 1939, there were 46 slaughterhouses licensed in the Rural District of Basford, but most of these had deteriorated through being out of use during the war years. In March, 1954, they were all inspected by the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspectors and it was recommended that 19 should be relicensed for a period of twelve months after structural alterations or repairs had been carried out. It was further recommended that a licence be granted for alternative premises to one of the pre-war ones and also to new premises to be built by the University of Nottingham for experimental purposes, subject to the approval of the Minister. This was eventually given, although that for the altered premises was subject to limitation. Neither premises had been completed to the satisfaction of the Health Department by the end of 1954 and no licence was, therefore, issued in respect of them.

Nine applications for the re-licensing of pre-war premises were refused by the Council and two of the applicants appealed to the Magistrates' Court at the Shire Hall against the decision. Both appeals were dismissed.

During the first six months to the 31st December, 1954, the Council's Sanitary Inspectors have endeavoured to maintain a 100 per cent. inspection of all slaughterings, although on a few occasions this has not been possible. This has involved visiting the slaughterhouses in the early mornings and in the evenings outside the normal office hours and also on Saturdays and Sundays.

Details of these inspections are as follows :—

Weight of Meat Condemned

<i>Reason for Condemnation</i>	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total Weight lbs.</i>
Tuberculosis : Weight in lbs. . .	2,716	5,629	150	—	454	8,949
Diseases other than Tuberculosis : Weight in lbs. . .	543	1,020	2	413	436	2,414
Total Weight in lbs. . .	3,259	6,649	152	413	890	11,363

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Number killed ..	692	661	279	3,679	852	6,163
Number Inspected ..	687	650	274	3,531	848	5,990
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis.</i> Whole carcases condemned ..	—	—	—	5	1	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	35	77	1	38	10	161
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than Tuberculosis ..	5.1%	11.8%	0.4%	1.2%	1.3%	2.8%
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i> Whole carcases condemned ..	1	1	1	—	—	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	76	168	—	—	25	269
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ..	11.1%	26.1%	0.4%	—	2.9%	4.5%

There is one licensed Knacker's Yard in the District which was visited ten times during the year and, on each occasion, was found to be in a satisfactory condition.

The inspectors' paid 1,087 visits to slaughterhouses and 291 to butchers' shops, vans, etc. 25 notices were served to remedy unsatisfactory conditions.

Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933-1954

Seventy-five persons were licensed as slaughterers under the provisions of the Acts in 1954.

Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act, 1954

This Act came into force on 1st October, 1954. Its main provisions are as follows :—

Section 1.—All licences granted for the use of premises for the slaughter of horses will now be invalid unless they expressly authorise the use of the premises for that purpose. It will, therefore, be necessary for the knacker's yard licence issued by your Council for premises in the district to be amended accordingly.

This section also provides that a licence shall not be granted in respect of a slaughterhouse or knacker's yard unless the local authority is satisfied that any statutory requirements with respect to the construction, layout and equipment of premises are complied with or will be complied with.

Separate licences may be granted for lairages, stables, etc., situated outside the curtilage of the slaughter premises, which are used for the confinement of animals awaiting slaughter.

Section 2.—The Minister of Food is given powers to make regulations for securing the humane conditions and practices in connection with the slaughter of animals at slaughterhouses and knackers' yards, in particular as to the construction, layout and equipment of such premises, and the conditions to be observed in the treatment and slaughter of animals.

Section 3.—This section amends the provision of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, regarding the licensing of slaughtermen by local authorities. After 1st October, 1954, licences granted by local authorities are valid for one year only instead of a maximum of 3 years, and each licence must in future specify the kinds of animals which may be slaughtered by the holders of licences and the types of instruments which may be used.

Licences may be refused, suspended or revoked if the holder fails to observe conditions attached to it or is convicted for an offence under the enactments relating to the prevention of cruelty to animals.

Section 4.—This extends to *all animals* throughout England and Wales the provisions of subsection (1) of Section 1 of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, which provides that certain animals shall be instantaneously slaughtered or shall be instantaneously rendered insensible to pain by stunning. This section now includes the animals which were the subject of the Council's resolution passed at their meeting on 31st August, 1954.

Sections 5 and 6.—These deal with penalties for certain offences and extends the power of entry into slaughterhouses and knackers' yards.

THE SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS (PREVENTION OF CRUELTY) REGULATIONS, 1954

These regulations came into force on 1st October, 1954, and the effect of them is to leave the existing law relating to the prevention of cruelty and suffering of animals in slaughterhouses and knackers' yards virtually unchanged, but specifies the increased penalties for offences under the Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act, 1954, namely a fine not exceeding £50 or up to 3 months imprisonment or both.

The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) (No. 2) Regulations, 1954

These Regulations came into force on 1st December, 1954, revoking the interim Regulations which operated from 1st October, 1954, and govern the construction, layout and equipment of lairages and slaughterhalls, conditions to be observed in lairages and general conditions to be observed in slaughterhouses and knackers' yards, including additional provisions for horses.

These Regulations are designed to secure humane conditions and practices in connection with the slaughter of animals at slaughterhouses and knackers' yards.

Slaughter of Animals (Pigs) Act, 1953

This Act came into force on 1st July, 1954, and requires that pigs over the age of 12 weeks which are slaughtered elsewhere than in a slaughterhouse or knacker's yard shall be instantaneously slaughtered or be stunned and thereby rendered insensible to pain until dead ; and that the slaughter or stunning shall be effected by means of a mechanically-operated instrument in proper repair.

The provisions do not apply to pigs which are slaughtered at laboratories or research stations for diagnostic or research purposes.

MILK AND DAIRIES

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949—1953

The responsibility for the inspection of farms, dairies and cattle in the district 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. Details of these are as follows :—

		<i>No. of Samples Taken</i>	<i>Complied with Regulations</i>	<i>Failed to Comply</i>
Tuberculin Tested	..	—	—	—
Accredited	.. ..	—	—	—
Pasteurised, Heat-Treated				
etc.	.. ..	70	70	—

During the year, 50 visits were made to dairies and distributors' premises in the area by the District Council's sanitary inspectors and one notice served regarding 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 ..	317
Number of Milk Distributors	66
Number of Dealers	67

Numbers of Licences issued by the Basford Rural District Council during 1954, authorising the use of special designations :—

	<i>Principal Dealers' Licences</i>	<i>Supplementary Dealers' Licences</i>
"Pasteurised"	29	27
"Sterilised"	22	22
"Tuberculin Tested"	31	27

Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1952
Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1952

This Order, made under Section 23 of the above Act, came into operation on 1st November, 1952. It specified all the parishes in the Basford Rural District north of the River Trent as coming within the Specified Area No. 5. All milk now sold by retail within this Area No. 5 must be specially designated milk—i.e. "Pasteurised", "Sterilised" or "Tuberculin Tested".

Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950—
Section 8

During the year, a number of samples of milk from milking herds in the district, taken by the officers of the Nottinghamshire County Council and submitted to biological examination, were reported to be positive to Tuberculosis. Details of these are as follows :—

No. of milking herds from which samples positive to T.B. were taken	26
No. of control samples taken	43
No. of control samples found to be positive to T.B.	5
No. of cows represented by the control samples	353
No. of cattle slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938 ..	8
No. of cattle slaughtered other than under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938	1

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 and 1950
The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk)
Regulations, 1949 to 1953

Under these regulations, producers' licences to use the special designation "Accredited" expired on 30th September, 1954 and since 1st October, 1954, the use of the special designation "Accredited" is not permitted. Dairymen retailing "Accredited" milk in specified areas had instead to sell or supply, pasteurised, sterilised or tuberculin tested milk. No licences to retail "Accredited" milk in the Basford Rural District have been issued by the Basford R.D.C.

From 1st October, 1954, every container, whether churn, can or bottle, in which pasteurised milk is transported or exposed or offered for sale is required to be fitted with a cap or cover overlapping the top of the container, or closed and fastened in some other suitable manner approved by the licensing authority.

Pasteurisers are now required to put the milk into the containers in which it is to be delivered to the customer (whether householder, caterer or other consumer) at the premises at which the milk is pasteurised and as soon as possible after pasteurisation. Accordingly, the sale of pasteurised milk by can and dipper is illegal and retailers who now buy pasteurised milk in bulk containers and bottle it for delivery to their customers have to purchase from their suppliers pre-packed pasteurised milk in bottles, cans or churns sealed by the pasteuriser and containing the quantity of pasteurised milk required by their customers.

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN

Routine inspections were carried out by the Inspectors of all food premises in the District to ensure that the highest standards of cleanliness were maintained. (Details on page 52).

As a result of these visits, a number of premises 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>Ice Cream Vendors</i>	<i>Other Food Premises</i>
To clean and redecorate or limewash premises ..	3	1	—	1	1	—
To cleanse utensils ..	—	—	—	—	1	—
To abate a nuisance ..	—	—	—	—	—	1
To carry out structural alterations and repairs	—	—	—	1	—	—
To comply with Regulations	2	—	—	—	—	2

A complaint was received from a resident in Ruddington regarding a dead wasp which was found in a loaf of bread purchased from a shop in the parish. The manager of the firm was interviewed and warned of the serious light in which the Council regarded such complaints. A letter was sent to the firm re-iterating this and informing them that any similar complaint would probably lead to legal action being taken.

In February, 1954 a woman in Birmingham purchased a tin of Irish cream and found it bitter to taste. The City of Birmingham Public Health Department sent a similar tin for laboratory examination and this was found to contain an organism identified as *Salmonella typhi*. The B.B.C. and national press immediately warned the public not to consume the specified brand of cream.

The Nottingham County Medical Officer informed the Health Department that two firms in the Basford District had received consignments of this product. These were visited by the Medical Officer of Health and the sanitary inspectors. One of these, a Selston shop, had received 48 tins and had sold several of them. Three customers complained to the shopkeeper that the cream tasted bitter, and in consequence, the latter returned the remainder of the consignment to the wholesalers.

Four tins of the cream were found in a Kimberley shop and these were voluntarily surrendered to the sanitary inspector. One of these tins was sent to the Nottingham Public Health Laboratory for examination and it was reported that the contents were practically sterile but had a very scant growth of sporing bacillus.

A housewife in Calverton who had bought some tins of the cream just before Christmas in Oldham market, Lancashire, on hearing the B.B.C. warning, took them to the Arnold Public Health Department, who sent one for analysis. The result was similar to that of the Kimberley sample.

As a precaution, all food shops in the Basford district were visited by the Inspectors but no further tins of the brand were found.

A report from the Ministry of Health stated that they had not discovered any cases of typhoid or other definite illness associated with this cream, nor had any other tins other than that examined in Birmingham been found to contain *Salmonella typhi* organisms.

The importing agents recalled all distributed stocks through the wholesalers involved.

Two further complaints regarding foreign bodies in foodstuffs—one in a sweet and one in a loaf of bread—were investigated and the manufacturers warned.

Food and Drugs Act, 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 have been in force in the Rural District of Basford since 2nd October, 1950. A copy of these has been delivered to all premises in the district.

Food Analysis

Particulars are given overleaf of samples obtained by Officers of the Weights and Measures and Food and Drugs Department of the Nottinghamshire County Council and examined and/or analysed under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, in the Rural District of Basford during the year ended 31st December, 1954.

<i>Articles obtained for Examination and Analysis</i>	<i>Number of Samples</i>				
	<i>Obtained</i>	<i>Submitted to Public Analyst</i>	<i>Tested by Inspector</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Adulterated or Sub-standard</i>
Apricots in syrup ..	1	1	—	1	—
Blackcurrants in syrup	1	1	—	1	—
Butter	1	1	—	1	—
(a) Butterscotch ..	1	1	—	—	1
Coffee	1	1	—	1	—
Coffee Sugar ..	1	1	—	1	—
Cooking Fat ..	2	2	—	2	—
Cream	1	1	—	1	—
Custard Powder ..	1	1	—	1	—
Demerara Sugar ..	1	1	—	1	—
Egg Yellow Food Colouring ..	1	1	—	1	—
Ice Cream	4	4	—	4	—
Jam, Strawberry	1	1	—	1	—
Kidney Soup ..	1	1	—	1	—
(b) Lemonade ..	1	1	—	—	1
Lemon Flavour Pie Filling	1	1	—	1	—
Liquid Paraffin ..	1	1	—	1	—
Luncheon Meat ..	1	1	—	1	—
Meat Pie	1	1	—	1	—
(c) Milk	188	—	188	174	14
Milk, Condensed ..	1	1	—	1	—
Milk Powder ..	2	2	—	2	—
Onions, Pickled ..	1	1	—	1	—
Pear Drops ..	1	1	—	1	—
Pepper, White ..	1	1	—	1	—
Potted Salmon ..	1	1	—	1	—
Sage and Onion Stuffing ..	1	1	—	1	—
Sauce	1	1	—	1	—
Sausage, Beef ..	1	1	—	1	—
Sausage, Pork ..	1	1	—	1	—
Sausage Rolls ..	1	1	—	1	—
Stewed Steak ..	1	1	—	1	—
Sultanas	2	2	—	2	—
Syrup of Figs ..	1	1	—	1	—
Vinegar, malt ..	2	2	—	2	—
Whisky	3	3	—	3	—
Totals ..	232	44	188	216	16
<p>(a) The sample of butterscotch was found to be 86·7% deficient in butter fat. The Manufacturers were prosecuted, fined £10 0s. 0d. and ordered to pay £9 7s. 0d. costs.</p> <p>(b) The lemonade sample was found to contain 15 parts per million of cresols. The Manufacturers were cautioned.</p> <p>(c) The 14 sub-standard samples of milk were found to be very slightly deficient due to natural causes. Appropriate action was taken in these cases.</p>					

Date	Description	Particulars	Debit	Credit	Balance
1890	Jan 1	To Balance			100.00
1891	Jan 1	To Balance			100.00
1892	Jan 1	To Balance			100.00
1893	Jan 1	To Balance			100.00
1894	Jan 1	To Balance			100.00
1895	Jan 1	To Balance			100.00
1896	Jan 1	To Balance			100.00
1897	Jan 1	To Balance			100.00
1898	Jan 1	To Balance			100.00
1899	Jan 1	To Balance			100.00
1900	Jan 1	To Balance			100.00
1901	Jan 1	To Balance			100.00
1902	Jan 1	To Balance			100.00
1903	Jan 1	To Balance			100.00
1904	Jan 1	To Balance			100.00
1905	Jan 1	To Balance			100.00
1906	Jan 1	To Balance			100.00
1907	Jan 1	To Balance			100.00
1908	Jan 1	To Balance			100.00
1909	Jan 1	To Balance			100.00

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table No. 1

Causes of Death, 1954

			Male	Female	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	.. ..	4	3	7
2.	Tuberculosis, other	.. ..	—	2	2
3.	Syphilitic diseases	.. ..	—	2	2
4.	Diphtheria	.. ..	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	.. ..	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	.. ..	1	—	1
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	.. ..	—	—	—
8.	Measles	.. ..	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	.. ..	1	1	2
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	.. ..	8	2	10
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	.. ..	15	2	17
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	.. ..	—	7	7
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	.. ..	—	5	5
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms		26	22	48
15.	Leukæmia, aleukæmia	.. ..	2	1	3
16.	Diabetes	.. ..	1	3	4
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	.. ..	26	32	58
18.	Coronary disease, angina	.. ..	44	20	64
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	.. ..	9	6	15
20.	Other heart diseases	.. ..	34	59	93
21.	Other circulatory diseases	.. ..	10	7	17
22.	Influenza	.. ..	—	1	1
23.	Pneumonia	.. ..	9	11	20
24.	Bronchitis	.. ..	20	10	30
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	.. ..	3	1	4
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	.. ..	1	1	2
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	.. ..	2	—	2
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	.. ..	2	2	4
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	.. ..	1	—	1
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	.. ..	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	.. ..	1	4	5
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	.. ..	25	26	51
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	.. ..	6	5	11
34.	All other accidents	.. ..	7	4	11
35.	Suicide	.. ..	4	2	6
36.	Homicide and operations of war	.. ..	1	—	1
All Causes—Totals			263	241	504

Table No. 2**Ages at which Death occurred, 1954**

Age at time of death	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals
Under 1 year ..	2	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	2	1	3	—	19
1 and under 2 ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
2 and under 5 ..	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
5 and under 15 ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	2	6
15 and under 25 ..	1	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	7
25 and under 45 ..	3	1	—	1	3	1	2	1	1	3	5	5	26
45 and under 65 ..	19	7	9	10	9	9	9	10	9	12	10	6	119
65 and under 75 ..	17	23	7	3	8	12	9	7	9	12	6	9	122
75 and under 80 ..	5	5	10	7	8	7	4	4	5	4	6	8	73
80 and under 90 ..	10	12	12	14	5	7	10	13	6	3	6	13	111
90 and under 100 ..	2	1	2	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	1	2	14
Totals ..	60	52	42	37	39	40	41	39	36	36	37	45	504

Table No. 3

Deaths 1954, Parochially Distributed

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Population 1951 Census</i>	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals
Annesley	967	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	6
Awsorth	1,358	1	1	—	1	2	—	1	1	2	1	2	2	14
Barton	199	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3
Bestwood Park ..	801	4	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	10
Bradmore	226	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	6
Brinsley	1,955	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	—	1	—	1	3	18
Bunny	544	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	6
Burton Joyce ..	1,996	—	2	3	—	2	2	1	5	2	—	2	2	21
Calverton	1,304	3	—	—	3	2	—	1	—	—	1	1	4	15
Cossall	1,189	1	2	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	8
Costock	394	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
East Leake	2,117	2	3	1	1	3	3	2	—	1	3	1	3	23
Felley	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gotham	1,364	1	—	2	1	2	—	1	1	—	2	3	1	14
Greasley	4,654	5	2	4	2	6	4	5	1	1	2	3	8	43
Kimberley	4,495	4	7	10	3	3	1	2	5	5	5	4	3	52
Kingston-upon-Soar ..	256	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lambley	1,059	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	1	9
Lynby	222	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Newstead	2,586	—	5	—	1	2	2	2	2	1	—	—	1	16
Normanton-upon-Soar ..	328	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Nuthall	1,978	4	2	—	1	1	—	1	5	4	2	4	4	28
Papplewick	629	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	4
Ratcliffe-upon-Soar ..	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rempstone	264	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Ruddington	4,530	8	5	4	3	—	2	2	6	1	8	2	1	42
Selston	9,691	14	9	4	10	8	9	11	5	9	6	3	5	93
Stanford-upon-Soar ..	217	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	4
Stoke Bardolph ..	198	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Strelley	105	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sutton Bonington ..	1,117	2	4	2	1	1	2	2	—	3	—	4	—	21
Thorpe-in-the-Glebe ..	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Thrumpton	138	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trowell	1,536	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
West Leake	116	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Willoughby-on-the-Wolds	342	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	7
Woodborough	750	2	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	1	2	—	10
Wysall	189	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	7
Totals	49,995	60	52	42	37	39	40	41	39	36	36	37	45	504

Table No. 4

Causes of Death during the Last Ten Years

		1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory ..	..	8	14	18	9	12	14	10	8	7	7
2 Tuberculosis, other ..	..	4	5	7	4	—	1	—	1	1	2
3 Syphilitic diseases ..	..	2	3	4	3	2	1	1	4	3	2
4 Diphtheria ..	..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Whooping Cough ..	..	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	1	—
6 Meningococcal infections..	..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
7 Acute poliomyelitis ..	..	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
8 Measles ..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	2
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach	76	13	15	9	18	19	5	15	17	10	10
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus											
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast											
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus											
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms											
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia ..	..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	2
16 Diabetes ..	..	5	4	4	—	3	2	3	2	4	4
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system	68	58	65	54	72	59	82	66	80	58	58
18 Coronary disease, angina	139	113	135	141	141	43	64	64	64	64	64
19 Hypertension with heart disease											
20 Other heart diseases ..											
21 Other circulatory diseases	..	9	14	14	10	20	23	18	16	15	17
22 Influenza ..	..	4	14	9	8	17	9	26	5	14	1
23 Pneumonia ..	..	13	21	17	12	22	17	22	20	14	20
24 Bronchitis ..	..	25	25	39	19	23	32	30	21	24	30
25 Other diseases of respiratory system	10	12	3	8	6	4	3	4	7	4	4
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	3	4	6	5	5	6	8	4	4	2	2
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	14	5	12	15	11	1	2	2	—	2	2
28 Nephritis and nephrosis ..	3	6	5	9	14	4	8	5	5	4	4
29 Hyperplasia of prostate ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	4	5	1	1
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	19	10	9	7	9	1	—	1	—	—	—
31 Congenital malformations											
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	64	67	51	37	39	55	53	39	40	51	51
33 Motor vehicle accidents ..	18	5	6	5	7	5	11	6	3	11	11
34 All other accidents ..											
35 Suicide ..	..	6	3	6	4	6	3	7	6	5	6
36 Homicide and operations of war ..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1
Total Deaths ..	..	491	489	511	447	527	506	585	489	512	504

Table No. 5 **Infectious Diseases Notified, 1954** (*Age Groups*)

Disease	Sex—	Under 1 Year		Over 1 and under 3		Over 3 and under 5		Over 5 and under 10		Over 10 and under 15		Over 15 and under 25		Over 25 and under 45		Over 45 and under 65		Over 65		Totals
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Dysentery	..	—	—	2	2	3	2	1	4	2	1	2	6	2	—	1	—	—	—	28
Erysipelas	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	—	2	9
Food poisoning	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Measles	4	1	24	18	26	32	59	44	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	213
Meningococcal Meningitis..	..	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Pneumonia	..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	5	1	3	2	—	—	1	1	17
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Scarlet Fever	..	1	—	1	2	9	8	19	21	2	5	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	72
Tuberculosis (New Cases)	..	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	3	4	3	7	6	3	6	1	3	—	40
Whooping Cough	8	5	15	15	23	18	25	21	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	132
Totals	..	16	6	43	38	63	62	107	93	12	14	10	16	15	9	9	5	4	3	525

TABLE No. 6

Infectious Disease Cases, 1954

Parochially Distributed

<i>Parish</i>	Dysentery	Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	Measles	Meningococcal Meningitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pneumonia	Poliomyelitis (paralytic)	Puerperal Pyrexia	Scarlet Fever	Tuberculosis	Whooping Cough	Totals
Annesley ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	5
Awsorth ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	9
Barton ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bestwood Park	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	3	10
Bradmore ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Brinsley ..	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	2	1	9
Bunny ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	3
Burton Joyce	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	14	19
Calverton ..	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	12
Cossall ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	4
Costock ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3
East Leake ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	1	1	10
Felley ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gotham ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	4
Greasley ..	1	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	4	5	11	26
Kimberley ..	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	1	12	23
Kingston-upon-Soar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	3
Lambley ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Lynby ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Newstead ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	7
Normanton-upon-Soar	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Nuthall ..	5	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	13	32
Papplewick ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	5
Ratcliffe-upon-Soar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Rempstone ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ruddington ..	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	22	5	2	33
Selston ..	15	1	2	195	1	1	9	—	2	2	6	12	246
Stanford-upon-Soar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stoke Bardolph	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Strelley ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sutton Bonington	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	6
Thorpe-in-the-Glebe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thrumpton ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	23	24
Trowell ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
West Leake ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willoughby-on-the-Wolds ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Woodborough	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	10
Wysall ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Totals	28	9	2	213	3	3	17	2	4	72	40	132	525

Table No. 7

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

<i>Disease</i>	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Diphtheria ..	13	8	7	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Dysentery ..	3	—	—	—	—	13	32	—	9	28
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	15	12	5	8	11	4	12	13	10	9
Food Poisoning ..	—	—	21	—	1	14	5	1	5	2
Measles ..	669	117	610	496	579	184	1,119	418	640	213
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	1	6	3	1	—	1	—	1	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	2	3	—	1	2	—	1	2	3
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Polio Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ..	2	1	7	2	12	6	—	4	2	2
Pneumonia ..	18	16	21	29	37	32	73	32	32	17
Puerperal Pyrexia or Fever ..	1	2	—	2	—	1	3	1	3	4
Scarlet Fever ..	162	76	42	181	114	63	53	59	92	72
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis ..	30	37	36	27	54	52	47	49	44*	40*
Whooping Cough	106	58	88	223	55	205	230	221	235	132
Totals ..	1,019	330	846	972	865	578	1,575	801	1,705	525

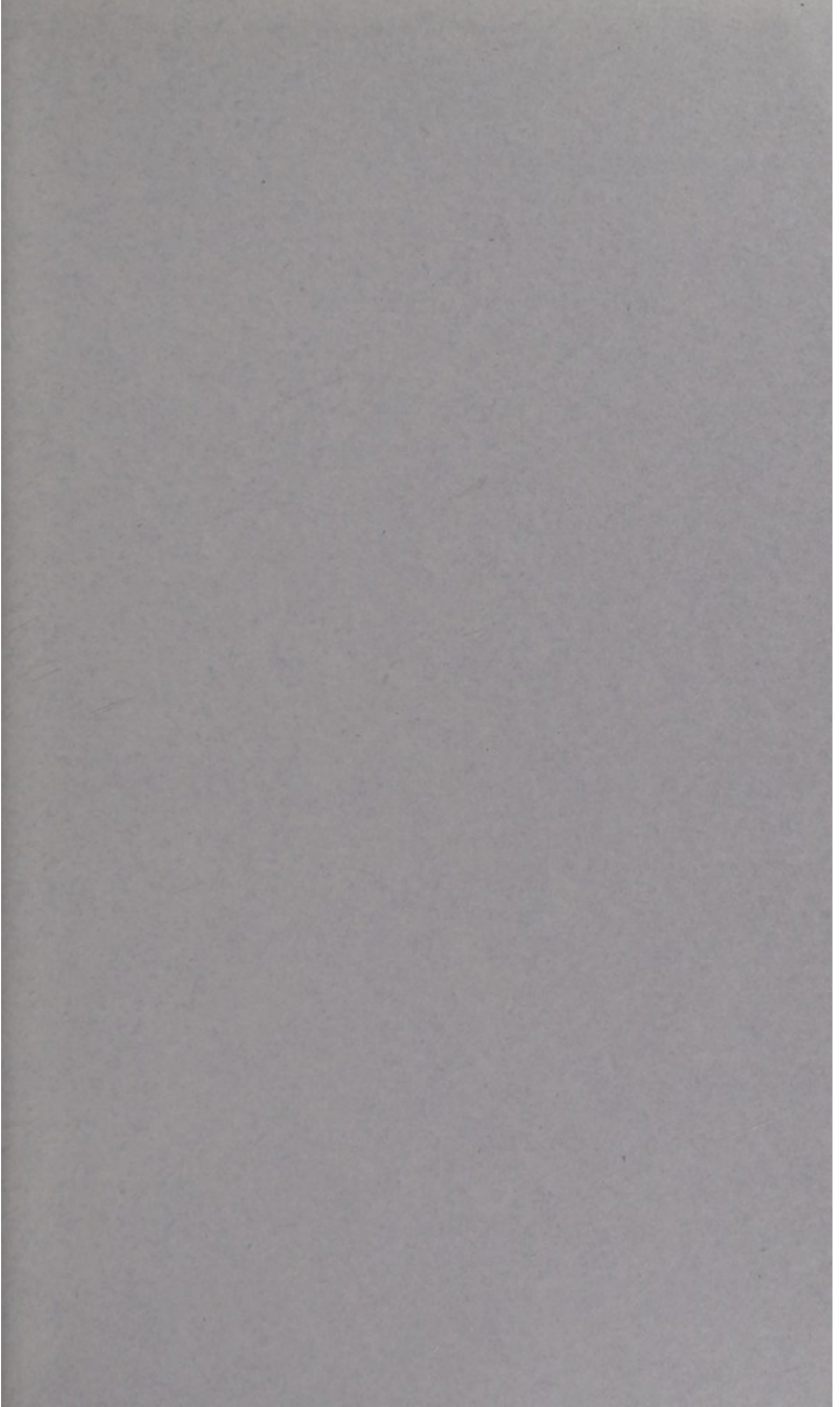
*New cases only — Inward Transfers not included.

Table No. 8

Statistics relating to Cesspools in the District

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Private Houses, etc., with Cesspools</i>	<i>Council Houses with Cesspool Drainage</i>	<i>Council Houses Drained to small Sewage Works</i>
Annesley	20	—	—
Awsorth	2	—	—
Barton	35	20	—
Bestwood Park	22	—	—
Bradmore	34	—	6
Brinsley	4	—	—
Bunny	121	—	—
Burton Joyce	12	—	—
Calverton	104	—	—
Cossall	108	—	—
Costock	32	4	—
East Leake	25	—	—
Felley	2	—	—
Gotham	38	—	—
Greasley	31	—	—
Kimberley	10	—	—
Kingston-upon-Soar	37	—	6
Lambley	84	—	52
Lynby	22	—	6
Newstead	222	—	—
Normanton-upon-Soar	21	12	10
Nuthall	26	—	—
Papplewick	144	—	—
Ratcliffe-upon-Soar	4	—	—
Rempstone	17	8	6
Ruddington	55	—	—
Selston	18	—	—
Stanford-upon-Soar	8	—	—
Stoke Bardolph	1	—	—
Strelley	10	—	—
Sutton Bonington	56	—	—
Thorpe-in-the-Glebe	3	—	—
Thrumpton	16	—	4
Trowell	33	—	—
West Leake	7	4	—
Willoughby-on-the-Wolds	6	—	—
Woodborough	29	2	40
Wysall	14	2	—
Totals	1,433	52	130

Total Number of Houses : 1,615



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