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Contributors

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BEESTON AND STAPLEFORD
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1937.



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BEESTON AND STAPLEFORD
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1937.

BEESTON AND STAPLEFORD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Members of Council (1937).

Chairman :

Mr. W. V. POTTS, J.P., The Limes, Chilwell.

Vice-Chairman :

Mr. J. TAYLOR, The Fields Farm, New Stapleford.

Mrs. E. LITTLEWOOD, M.B.E., 3, Middle Street, Beeston.

Rev. FATHER HAYS, Styring Street, Beeston.

Mr. D. L. BOOTH, 17, Lilac Grove, Beeston.

Mr. A. GIBSON, 24, Cromwell Road, Beeston.

Mr. J. HEARD, 66, Imperial Road, Beeston.

Mr. W. IRELAND, 8, Abbey Drive, Beeston.

Mr. E. JACKLIN, Allandale, Stapleford Lane, Toton.

Mr. H. J. JARVIS, 48, Fellows Road, Beeston.

Mr. V. H. OADE, 42, High Road, Beeston.

Mr. W. PEATFIELD, Retford House, 46, Derby Road, Stapleford.

Mr. A. REDWOOD, 28, Enfield Street, Beeston.

Mr. J. REVILL, Hill Top Farm, Toton Lane, Stapleford.

Mr. A. H. SHAPEERO, Elmwood, 17, Elm Avenue, Beeston.

Mr. H. E. STEVENSON, 47, Warren Avenue, Stapleford.

Mr. H. A. WARDLE, Tudor House, College Road, Chilwell.

Mr. J. T. WELCH, 119, Pasture Road, Stapleford.

Mr. FITZHERBERT WRIGHT, Bramcote Hills, Bramcote.

Co-opted Members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

Mrs. J. BLOUNT, 1, Clifton Street, Beeston.

Mrs. A. PACK, 15, Edward Street, Stapleford.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health :

C. H. WARNER, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H., F.I.C.,
Norwell House, Southwell.

Medical Officer to Infant Welfare and Maternity Clinics :

HELEN P. DENT, M.B., B.S.,
3a, West Street, Leicester (Resigned, March, 1937).
EVA MCKINNA, M.B., B.S.,
18, Bridgford Road, West Bridgford (Appointed, March, 1937).

Aural Surgeon :

H. BELL TAWSE, M.B., F.R.C.S.,
16, Regent Street, Nottingham.

Consultants available under Ante-Natal and Maternity Scheme :

W. F. NEIL, M.B., B.Sc., F.R.C.S., 9, The Ropewalk, Nottingham.
H. J. MALKIN, M.D., F.R.C.S., 26, The Ropewalk, Nottingham.

Surveyor :

* G. C. HARDY, P.A.S.I., Nottingham Road, Stapleford.

Sanitary Inspector :

* (f) (e) (d) A. E. THOMPSON, 16, Larch Crescent, Beeston.

Assistant Surveyor and Clerk of Works :

† J. S. LATTIN, Elm Avenue, Beeston.

Health Visitor in charge of Beeston Centre :

(a) A. ROSE, Elm Avenue, Beeston.

Health Visitor in charge of Stapleford Centre :

(c) (b) (a) J. M. HALL, Meadow Cottage, Attenborough.

Health Visitors :

(c) (b) (a) E. JEFFRIES.

(c) (b) (a) E. RICHARD.

Housing Inspector :

S. A. KAY.

Assistant in Health Department :

D. J. SMITH.

* Member of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

† Member of the Institute of Municipal and County Engineers.

(a) Hospital Trained Nurse.

(b) Certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

(c) New Health Visitors' Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

(d) Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate, Joint Examination Board.

(e) Meat Inspectors' Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.

(f) Sanitary Science (Buildings and Public Works) Certificate,
Royal Sanitary Institute.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

TO THE

Beeston and Stapleford Urban District Council

FOR THE YEAR 1937.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MRS. LITTLEWOOD AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Report on the health of the District for the year 1937.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of District in Acres.....	6,482
Population (Registrar-General's estimate for the middle of 1937).....	37,420
Number of Inhabited Houses (according to the Rate Books, end of 1937)	11,937
Rateable Value	£207,793
Sum represented by a penny rate	£765

VITAL STATISTICS.

The following are extracts from the Vital Statistics of the year relating to net births and deaths after correction for inward and outward transfers.

Further particulars are given in the Appendix, pages 28 to 30.

	Total.	Males.	Females
Live Births { Legitimate } Illegitimate	686 24	360 17	326 7
	Stillbirths { Legitimate } Illegitimate	21 2	12 0	9 2
Deaths (at all ages) ...		419	214	205

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population...	19'0
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	31'4
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population...	11'2

Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Puerperal Sepsis.....	0	0
Other Puerperal Causes.....	0	0

DEATHS OF INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age.

All Infants per 1,000 live births	49'3
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.....	51'0
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births.....	0

Deaths from certain selected Diseases.

Deaths from Measles (all ages).....	4
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	4
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age).....	4

The **Birth Rate** is the highest that has been recorded for the Combined District and is a rate that during the last ten years has only twice been exceeded in Beeston (1931 and 1932) and once in Stapleford (1930).

The **Death Rate** is the same as last year and slightly higher than the year before (10.5); it is also slightly higher than the average for the years 1928 to 1934, inclusive, for both Beeston and Stapleford.

The **Infantile Mortality Rate** of 49.3 shows a satisfactory reduction as compared with last year (52.9) but is higher than the year before (45.9). The rate is lower than the average of the period 1928 to 1934, inclusive, with regard to both Beeston and Stapleford.

All these rates for 1937 compare very favourably with those for England and Wales as a whole, as shown below:—

	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality Rate.
Beeston and Stapleford	19'0	11'2	49'3
England and Wales	14'9	12'4	58

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT

CHIEF INDUSTRIES OF THE AREA

These have shown but little change; a list is again given for purposes of reference:—

Manufacture of Drugs and Chemicals; Telephones, Boilers and Radiators, Light Metal Sundries; Hosiery, Lace, Corsets; Mercerising and Dyeing; Embroidery; Creosoting Railway Sleepers; Railway Work and Road Transport; Upholstery; Pencil Manufacture; Brickmaking; Joinery and Horticultural Building Manufacture; Dairying and Agriculture. Iron Works and a Colliery, both situated just outside the boundary, also provide employment for a number of the inhabitants of the District. At Chilwell, the Ordnance Depôt has been rapidly developed for Army mechanization purposes.

THE EXTENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

Below are tables compiled from data kindly supplied by the local Labour Exchange showing the variations in unemployment during recent years.

Number on Unemployment Register (Beeston, Chilwell, Toton and part of Bramcote).

Date	Men.	Women.	Total.
April 5th, 1926 	211	53	264
March 28th, 1927 	216	45	261
March 26th, 1928 	114	16	130
March 25th, 1929 	264	33	297
March 24th, 1930 	379	102	481
March 31st, 1931 	341	93	434
March 21st, 1932 	727	50	777
March 7th, 1933 	986	130	1116
March 26th, 1934 	715	25	740
March 25th, 1935 	533	41	574
March 30th, 1936 	368	45	413
March 31st, 1937 	367	36	403
March 31st, 1938 	550	171	721

Number on Unemployment Register
(Stapleford, Sandiacre, Risley and part of Bramcote).

Date	Men.	Women.	Total.
March 19th, 1934	411	57	468
March 25th, 1935	323	70	393
March 23rd, 1936	250	68	318
April 5th, 1937	248	71	319
March 28th, 1938	284	135	419

Approximately two-thirds of those on the Register referred to immediately above live in the Beeston & Stapleford Urban District.

It will be seen that the numbers of unemployed markedly declined from 1933 to the 1936-7 period, despite a rapid increase in the population, but the figures this year show a pronounced rise. The difference is due, however, to an increase in the workers temporarily on short time rather than to an increase in the totally unemployed. There is still practically no juvenile unemployment.

During the past year home nursing was supplied by the Council for a case of Scarlet Fever which would normally have been treated in hospital but for which no such accommodation was available.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The facilities available remain as stated in previous reports, and are summarised below:—

Specimens from cases or suspected cases of Diphtheria, Tuberculosis, Enteric Fever (blood and faeces), Cerebro-spinal Fever, Venereal Disease, Pneumonia, Dysentery and Complications of Pregnancy and the Puerperium may be sent for examination at the Nottingham City Laboratory free of charge to the patient, the cost being borne by the County Council or, in Pneumonia and in Pregnancy and Puerperal cases, by the Beeston and Stapleford Council.

The examination available in the case of Pneumonia includes the determination of the type of organism present.

During 1937, 331 specimens were examined for Diphtheria, 38 for Tuberculosis and 2 for Enteric.

A small stock of swabs, tubes, etc., for these purposes is maintained at the Town Hall, Beeston, and the Sub-Office, Stapleford.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

For Non-Infectious, Accident and Maternity Cases

The Council own two ambulances which, stationed at Beeston, adequately serve the whole District.

During the year 2,015 cases were removed, including 160 accidents, the total mileage covered being 26,972.

Necessitous cases are dealt with free of charge.

For Infectious Cases

Removals are effected by ambulances provided by the Fever Hospitals, as formerly.

NURSING IN THE HOME

(a) General

The Area is served by the following District Nursing Associations:—

The Beeston Church Nursing Association (Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Wright, 11 Bramcote Road, Beeston.)

Nurse Ridley, 21 Church Street, Beeston.

The Chilwell, Attenborough and Toton District Nursing Association (Hon. Sec.: Mrs. L. W. A. White, The Twitchell, Chilwell).

Nurse Creese, 2 Holmfield Grove, Chilwell.

The Bramcote Nursing Association (Part-time Nurse; Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Peel, The Vicarage, Bramcote).

Nurse Mew, Cliff Hill Avenue, Stapleford.

The Nurses supplied by the Beeston and Chilwell Associations practise midwifery as well as general nursing.

Four of the Midwives appointed under the new County Council Scheme (practising midwifery only) have been allotted to Beeston and one to Stapleford. In each place there is also one midwife doing private domiciliary practice.

As I have urged on other occasions, the formation of a District Nursing Association at Stapleford, particularly for the provision of general nursing in the home, would be a great boon to the sick poor of that portion of the Area.

(b) Infectious Diseases

The Urban District Council undertakes to engage a Nurse or Nurses to carry out the home nursing of Measles and Whooping Cough during severe epidemics, but this was not found necessary during 1937. I still maintain that in many cases, with simple precautions, these diseases could be very suitably attended by the District Nurses.

The Council provides nursing facilities for necessitous cases of Pneumonia which are not suitable for transport to hospital.

During the past year home nursing was supplied by the Council for a case of Scarlet Fever which would normally have been treated in hospital but for which no such accommodation was available.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

The following particulars are included for purposes of reference :—

CLINIC	SITUATION.	BY WHOM PROVIDED.	HOURS.
Child Welfare & Maternity Clinic	Dovecote Lane, Beeston	The Urban District Council.	Mon., Tues. & Thurs., 2.30—5 p.m. §
do.	Pinfold Lane, Stapleford	do.	Mon., & Wed., 1.30—4.30 p.m. §
do.	Chilwell Depôt.	do. (Room & Equipment provided by Army Authorities).	First & third * § Wed. in month 10 a.m.
Ultra-violet Light Clinic	Dovecote Lane, Beeston	The Urban District Council.	Tues. & Sat. Mornings.
Aural Clinic	do.	do.	Third Friday in month : 10.30 a.m.
Rheumatism Clinic	do.	Red Cross Society & the U.D.C.	Tues. 6 to 8 } Sept. to Sat. 2.30 to 5 } April
Tuberculosis Dispensary	Ellesmere House Clarendon St., Nottingham.	County Council	see below.
Clinic for Venereal Diseases	Amberley House 2 to 4, Postern St., Nottingham.	Nottm. Corporation (cost of County patients refunded by the County Council)	see below.
Orthopædic Clinic	Park Row, Nottingham	Nottingham Cripples' Guild	New Patients : Monday, 2—4

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY—TIME TABLE.

Wednesday - 9.30 a.m. to 12.0 noon	Females and Children.
„ 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.	do. do.
Thursday - 9.30 a.m. to 12.0 noon	Adult Males.
„ 6.0 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.	Males and Females (in employment).

* Opened December, 1937.

§ The Medical Officer in charge of Clinics attends at Beeston on Tuesdays, at Stapleford on Wednesdays, and at Chilwell on the third Wednesday in the month.

VENEREAL DISEASE CLINIC—TIME TABLE					
A Medical Officer attends as under :					
MEN.		WOMEN.			
Monday	-	10—12 and 6—8	Tuesday	-	5.0—7.0 p.m.
Wednesday	-	6.0—8.0 p.m.	Wednesday	-	10.0—12.0 noon
Thursday	-	6.0—8.0 p.m.	Thursday	-	10.0—12.0 noon
Saturday	-	10.0—12.0 noon	Friday	-	6.0—8.0 p.m.

HOSPITALS

VOLUNTARY

The District remains well served by the General Hospital, the Women's Hospital and the Eye Infirmary, all in Nottingham.

FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES

It is necessary that I should emphasise the increasing inadequacy of the present system whereby patients suffering from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Enteric Fever are sent to hospitals of other Local Authorities. It is often necessary to send cases great distances and sometimes it is impossible to secure any hospital accommodation for patients who urgently need it. Other diseases for which institutional treatment is occasionally required, e.g., Cerebro-spinal Fever, Measles and Whooping Cough present even greater difficulties.

The projected Central Hospital to be erected and maintained by a Joint Committee representing those Authorities now without adequate hospital accommodation was referred to in my last report. Definite progress is being made in connection with this scheme which, when it comes to fruition, will solve the problem of providing adequate accommodation for all cases of infectious diseases that require institutional treatment.

For Small-pox the Council, jointly with three other Authorities, own and maintain the Rushcliffe Hospital at Hucknall, (about forty beds). No cases have been admitted to this institution for many years.

Cases of Tuberculosis are treated at the Ransom Sanatorium, at Rainworth, which is administered by the County Council. Eighteen cases were admitted from the Beeston and Stapleford Area during 1937.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

MEDICAL SUPERVISION OF EXPECTANT MOTHERS

Increasing advantage is being taken of the Council's Scheme, there having been 166 women ante-natally examined by their own doctors, as compared with 98 last year.

Consultants.—In one case the services of a consultant were provided for a private medical practitioner under the Council's maternity arrangements.

HOME HELPS

The Council have undertaken to provide women to assist in the households of mothers who are incapacitated by their confinements, in those rather exceptional cases where the family is necessitous and such assistance is not otherwise available.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

Maternity Hospital Accommodation

Under the arrangement made with the County Council, 25 women were admitted during 1937 to Maternity Wards of County Hospitals on account of unsatisfactory home conditions or for complications of pregnancy, labour or the puerperal period. The provision of these services is proving a great boon to the District. The total number of cases admitted to such Maternity Wards in 1936 was twelve.

In addition, the Council continues to make a special contribution to the funds of the Nottingham General Hospital in connection with the facilities that institution provides for the treatment of the complications of maternity.

The Council's ambulances are available for the conveyance of women to hospital in such cases.

Compensation of Midwives.—In four cases payments were made to midwives in compensation for their loss of fees owing to the removal of patients to hospital for delivery.

MATERNAL MORTALITY, PUERPERAL FEVER & PUERPERAL PYREXIA

It is very gratifying to be able to report that no death occurred in the District during the year attributable to any complication of pregnancy or childbirth.

Since October 1st, 1937, Puerperal Fever has ceased to be a notifiable disease, all such cases being now included under the term Puerperal Pyrexia. One case was notified as Puerperal Fever and two as Puerperal Pyrexia during 1937.

The table below shows that in these respects the District compares most favourably with England and Wales as a whole.

	Rate per 1000 Total Births. (Live and Still).	
	Beeston and Stapleford.	England and Wales.
Maternal Mortality :—		
Puerperal Sepsis	0	0.94
Others	0	2.17
Total	0	3.11
Notifications :—		
Puerperal Fever	} 4.09	13.93
Puerperal Pyrexia		

HEALTH VISITING

The following table shows the number of visits paid during the year. :—

	From Beeston Centre	From Staple- ford Centre	Total Visit
Infants under 1 year visited for the first time	538	242	780
Re-visits to infants	1903	1184	3087
Children of 1 to 5 years visited for the first time	172	37	209
Re-visits to older children	3866	2713	6579
Expectant and nursing mothers visited for the first time	83	76	159
Re-visits to expectant and nursing mothers	149	178	327
Total visits	6711	4430	11141

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

Dr. Eva McKinna has been appointed Medical Officer in charge of Clinics in place of Dr. Helen Dent, resigned.

A new Centre was opened at the Chilwell Ordnance Depot on 1st December, 1937. The premises were provided and equipped by the Army Authorities and are staffed by the health visitors from the Beeston Centre. Sessions are held on the first and third Wednesday mornings in the month, Dr. McKinna attending on the third Wednesday. Through the courtesy of the commanding Officer, mothers from the surrounding area, as well as those from the married quarters in the Depot, are able to attend.

ATTENDANCES AT CENTRES, 1937.				Total Attend- ances 1937
	Beeston Centre.	Stapleford Centre	Total.	
Children under 1 year of age ...	6235	2239	8474	6576
Children between 1 & 5 years of age	9185	1821	11006	9131
Mothers (Expectant & Nursing) ...	97	103	200	142
Total Attendances ...	15517	4163	19680	15849

Twenty-three infants attended at the Chilwell Centre in December, 1937.

It will be seen there was a further marked increase in the number of total attendances. At the time of writing, building operations are in progress which will result in a very considerable enlargement of the Beeston Centre, this having been rendered necessary on account of the great numbers attending.

AURAL CLINIC

261 attendances were made by 123 children, of whom 55 were operated upon for tonsils and/or adenoids.

ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT TREATMENT

853 exposures in all were given to 47 children with excellent results.

VOLUNTARY HELPERS

I must again express my great appreciation of the services rendered by the Committee of Voluntary Workers who, under Mrs. Littlewood's chairmanship, do so much for the comfort of the mothers and children attending at the Beeston Centre. Other groups of ladies work wholeheartedly with Mrs. Hall at Stapleford, and with Mrs. Williams at Chilwell, earning the sincere gratitude of all visiting those Clinics.

FREE MILK FOR MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

In accordance with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Nutrition appointed by the Ministry of Health, it has been decided (July 1, 1937) to allow a somewhat larger supply of milk than hitherto, as follows:—

Free milk to be supplied to children up to three years of age, the amount being one to two pints per day, and a supply to be similarly made to children up to five years of age when recommended by the Medical Officer in charge of Clinics.

The amount of milk supplied to expectant and nursing mothers to be two pints per day.

The supplies authorised during the year are shown below :

	From the Beeston Centre.	From the Stapleford Centre.	Totals.
Liquid Milk ...	9,965 pints to 96 families	4,677 pints to 30 families	14,642 pints to 126 families
Dried Milk ...	604 lbs. to 39 do.	243 lbs. to 63 do.	847 lbs. to 63 families.

Fifty-seven of the recipients were expectant and nursing mothers, and the remainder infants and young children.

Last year, in all, 11,279 pints of liquid milk were supplied to 82 families and 364lbs. of dried milk to 28 families. It will be seen that there has been a considerable increase in the amount supplied.

In addition, very large amounts of dried milk and other preparations, e.g., malt and cod liver oil, are supplied at a fraction over cost price to those attending at the Centres.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT

Provision was made for out-patient treatment at the Clinic of the Cripples' Guild, in Nottingham, of 32 young children, who made 157 attendances; splints, X-ray examinations, etc., were provided when necessary.

A portion of the cost of maintenance and treatment of one patient at the Harlow Wood Orthopædic Hospital was also borne by the Council.

DENTAL TREATMENT

Dental treatment was provided for 21 expectant mothers and 80 young children during the year.

OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT

Out-patient treatment at the Nottingham Eye Infirmary was provided for 14 young children and in-patient treatment for three.

DEATHS OF INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

The causes of death of infants under one year of age were registered as under :—

Congenital debility, premature birth, malformation, etc.	21
Bronchitis	2
Whooping Cough	2
Gastro-enteritis	6
Heart Failure	1
Convulsions	1
Broncho-pneumonia	2

35

Children of one and under two years of age died from the following :—

Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Broncho-pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis (Abdominal Glands)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Polycystic Renal Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
										6

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION

(Sections 206 to 230 of the Public Health Act, 1936)

The number of persons who were registered as receiving children for reward at the beginning of the year was seven and the number of children eight. At the end of the year there were six children boarded out in the same number of houses.

These children were visited by Nurse Rose and Nurse Hall in the capacity of Child Life Protection Visitors and their condition was found to be satisfactory throughout the year.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER

The developed portions of the Area are supplied with water of excellent quality from the Nottingham Corporation mains.

The quantity is sufficient for domestic and industrial purposes but the pressure and supply are still inadequate for fire fighting; this is not a matter within the control of the Local Authority.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Sewage Disposal. The sewage of the District, as stated in previous Reports, is treated at three main outfalls, and the present position with regard to these is summarised below :—

(1) **Beeston** (Sewage from Beeston, with parts of Bramcote and Nottingham). Residential and industrial developments have overloaded the disposal works, causing unsatisfactory effluents, but consent to a scheme of development has been given by the Minister of Health, and arrangements for the work to be put in hand were made towards the end of the year. These extensions comprise additional settling tanks, humus tanks, a lime mixing tank, filter beds, etc., together with new facilities for dealing with trade waste.

(2) **Stapleford** (Sewage from Stapleford, Sandiacre and parts of Eramcote and Trowell). The effluents during the year have been satisfactory but the farm is undoubtedly overloaded, and the proposed closet conversion scheme will prove an added burden. At the present time the Joint Committee who manage the Stapleford Sewage Farm are considering remedial measures.

(3) **Toton.** These works, controlled by the Long Eaton Urban District Council receive sewage from Chilwell, Toton and part of Bramcote by agreement.

Extension and Improvement of Sewerage. The scheme to prevent flooding by the provision of a considerable length of storm water sewer was completed during the year, and the new pumping stations in Dovecote Lane and at the sewage works were put into commission. New sewers were also laid in connection with estates being developed in different parts of the area.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

Action was taken during the year in connection with one ditch which was a source of nuisance.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

142 closets have been converted to the water carriage system during the year, which brings the total so converted since 1933 to 738, under a scheme whereby the Council made a contribution up to £3 10s. per conversion.

There remained at the end of 1937 approximately 812 pail closets, 60 waste-water closets, and one or two privy middens, apart from those at farms. The Council have prepared a scheme requiring the owners of premises where these closets exist to convert them to wash-down water closets, in cases where water supply and sewers are available. Under this scheme, to which the consent of the Minister of Health has been obtained, the Council are required to contribute one half of the estimated cost approved by them. During the coming year this work will be vigorously pursued.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The refuse collection in the whole of the area is now undertaken by the Council on a weekly service, while trade and offensive refuse is collected by arrangement as often as necessary.

When the extended Refuse Destructor Plant at Beeston is in operation, which will be in the near future, all the refuse from the District will be there disposed of by incineration. Meanwhile it has been necessary to continue tipping at Stapleford, and steps have been taken to treat the tip in order to mitigate the nuisance due to rats and crickets.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Total number of complaints received during the year	482
Total number of inspections made during the year	1605
Total number of notices served during the year—	
Informal	364
Statutory	10
Total number of nuisances and defects dealt with during the year	821

These were made up as follows :—

Choked Drains	288
Drains repaired or relaid	20
Closets renewed or repaired	28
Leaking Roofs	22
Defective Gutters and Spoutings	34
Insanitary Sinks and defective Wastepipes	13
Defective Doors, Windows, Walls and Floors	80
Broken Firegrates	13
Offensive Pig Styes and Animals	3
Insufficient or defective Dustbins	213
Cesspools and Ditches	4
Houses cleansed and decorated	6
Yard Paving renewed or repaired	51
Offensive accumulations	29
Miscellaneous	17

SHOPS ACTS, 1912 TO 1934

The following action was taken under the Shops Act, 1934 :—

Number of inspections	292
Number of unsatisfactory conditions remedied :—	
(a) Insufficient Sanitary conveniences ...	4
(b) Inadequate heating arrangements ...	5
(c) Defective or insufficient ventilation	1
(d) No accommodation for taking of meals	3

In connection with the hours of closing, a census was taken of shonkeepers within the district, and as a result of this the Council made an Order fixing the late closing day as Friday.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

Twenty observations were carried out, and in cases where the bye-law standard was exceeded, verbal or written representations were made with satisfactory results. This has not been a serious problem during the year.

BATHING FACILITIES

The open air bath at the Beeston Canal, near the River Trent, is open daily from May to September. Although the site is not the property of this Council, accommodation is provided by them for adults and children of both sexes, and a caretaker is constantly in attendance. A continuous flow from the river keeps the water renewed.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

The following action was taken during the year with respect to the eradication of bed bugs from dwellinghouses :—

	No. of houses found to be infested	No. of houses disinfested
(a) Council Houses ...	6	6
(b) Other Houses	30	30

Methods of disinfection are by spraying with insecticides and fumigation, chiefly the former, and good results have been obtained, the work being carried out by the Local Authority.

During the year certain tenants being rehoused by the Council from slum and overcrowded premises were visited and their furniture and bedding inspected. Evidence of bugs was found in several cases and before removal their furniture was treated and their bedding steam-disinfested.

RATS AND MICE

Visits were paid in 82 instances during the year in connection with the destruction of rats and mice, and advice was given and poison laid in each case. In addition, measures of ratproofing were carried out at fifteen premises.

SCHOOLS

All the public elementary schools in the district are provided with water from the main supply. It was suggested to Head Teachers again that the system of drinking from a water jet is much more satisfactory than the use of cups. A request upon these lines was made by Head Teachers to the Education Authority, and the provision of jets is likely when circumstances permit.

The sanitary conditions are, on the whole, satisfactory, and the effort made to secure the conversion of the ten remaining pail closets at one school was successful.

The action taken in preventing the spread of infectious disease in schools has been indicated in previous reports :—

On receipt of a notification that a school child is suffering from an infectious disease, the Head Teacher is informed and is on the look-out for other children with suspicious symptoms. The exclusion of children from school and the action for preventing the spread of infection is in accordance with the Memorandum issued jointly by the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education on Closure of, and Exclusion from, School, in 1927.

RECREATION GROUNDS

The subject of recreation grounds has received a considerable amount of attention from the Council during the year, and schemes for the enlargement of the Beeston Fields Ground and for the development of the land at Bramcote have been formulated, in addition to which further provision is being considered at Stapleford, Toton, Chilwell and the Rylands.

Increased facilities for the use of their Recreation Grounds for organised games by schoolchildren were provided by the Council during the year.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

The results of the inspection of Factories and Workshops are tabulated on page 31.

The Fire Brigade Superintendent inspects the means of escape in case of fire, and this work will be considerably increased upon the coming into force of the new Factories Act.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

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) ...	426
	(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose ...	1220
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses, included under sub-head (1) above, which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	60
	(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose ...	172
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, <i>i.e.</i> , in the opinion of the Council, incapable of being rendered fit at reasonable expense ...	56
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses, exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head, found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	225
2. Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices :—		
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	569
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—		
A—Proceedings under section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—		
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	4
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
	(a) By owners ...	Nil
	(b) By local authority in default of owners ...	Nil
B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—		
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	1
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
	(a) By owners ...	1
	(b) By local authority in default of owners ...	Nil
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 ...	53
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	2
D—Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—		Nil
4. Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding :—		
(a) (i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	128
	(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ...	128
	(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ...	898
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	Nil
(c) (i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	94
	(ii) Number of persons concerned in such ...	727
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ...	Nil

NEW HOUSES BUILT.

By the Local Authority	...	...	84
By Private Enterprise	...	...	1138
Total	...	...	1222

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY

The numbers of registered retailers and of producers at the beginning of the year were :—

Retailers 27 Producers 26

During the course of the year one of each ceased to carry on business.

119 inspections of premises were carried out and 47 unsatisfactory conditions were remedied, details being given below :—

Cowsheds	
Number of inspections	69
Improved Drains, Floors, lighting and ventilation	12
New Sheds constructed	1
Cooling facilities provided	1
Cleansed and Limewashed	18
Dairies and Milkshops	
Number of inspections	50
Improved Floors, lighting and ventilation ...	1
Cleansed and Limewashed	10
New Dairies constructed	4

In one case the use of unsatisfactory premises for milk production was discontinued as the result of informal action.

Two statutory notices were served during the year on producers, and informal action taken in other cases with a view to improving the standard of the premises where milk is produced.

The number of plants licensed for pasteurisation of milk was reduced to one, the licence being withheld in the other instance until the incorporation of accurate registering and recording thermometers in the plant.

Seventeen samples of pasteurised and accredited milk were taken during the year and examined bacteriologically, two of which proved to be unsatisfactory. Representations were made to the retailer, whose premises are in another area, and the matter was remedied.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Slaughterhouses

The number of slaughterhouses in the Urban District remains at 14; all are registered.

Thirty-four inspections of slaughterhouse premises were carried out during the year and 21 unsatisfactory conditions observed and remedied.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933

Six applications were received for licences under the above Act, and in each case they were granted; 31 licences were renewed, bringing the total of licensed slaughtermen within the district to 44.

In three instances it was found that animals were being slaughtered without previously being stunned by a mechanically operated instrument, and upon notice being given the matter was remedied.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924

The number of animals slaughtered within the district during the year was:—Cattle (other than cows) 844; Cows 140; Calves 69; Sheep and lambs 3464; Pigs 2337. 715 visits were paid to slaughterhouses for the purpose of meat inspection, and the following diseased meat was surrendered as unfit for human food, and disposed of at the Council's destructor:—

	Cattle other than Cows.	Cows.	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs.
<i>Tuberculosis.</i>				
Whole Carcasses	1	7	—	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	50	34	—	78
<i>Other Diseases.</i>				
Whole Carcasses	—	1	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	46	9	6	11

Total weight of meat condemned as result of above inspections, 12,717lbs.

FOODSHOPS

Regular inspections were carried out at Shops, Stalls and on Vehicles where food is prepared and exposed for sale, 216 inspections being carried out in all, and 33 unsatisfactory conditions were found and remedied.

During the course of these inspections certain foodstuffs, as follows, were found to be unsound and were condemned:—Pork 30lbs., Bacon 145lbs., Chickens 32lbs., a total of 207lbs.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD

Such work of this kind as is necessary is carried out for the Council at the Laboratory of the Nottingham City Analyst (Mr. W. W. Taylor, B.Sc., F.I.C.). During the past year some sweets which were suspected as being the cause of illness were thus examined but were found to be harmless.

NUTRITION: DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE

In the course of the recent Health Education Campaign the importance of adequate nutrition, especially for children, was brought to the minds of the public by means of posters, folders, etc. Arrangements have been made for the Medical Officer in charge of Clinics to give short talks to those attending at the Centres, which will include the subject of nutrition.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1937.

The following table shows the number of cases notified, removals to hospital and deaths from these diseases:—

DISEASE.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths.
Small-pox	0	0	0
Diphtheria	27	25	3
Scarlet Fever	160	107	0
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	1	1	0
„ Pyrexia	2	1	0
Pneumonia	39	—	28
Other diseases generally notifiable:			
Erysipelas	12	2	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	2	0
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	1	1	0
Meningococcal Meningitis	1	0	1
Dysentery	1	1	0

AGE INCIDENCE.

Below will be found the cases analysed into age groups —

	At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 3 years.	3 and under 4 years.	4 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 and under 35 years.	35 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 years and over.
Diphtheria	27	0	0	0	0	3	10	8	1	4	1	0	0
Scarlet Fever	160	1	0	3	14	9	82	28	8	10	4	1	0
Puerperal Fever...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Pneumonia	39	4	1	1	2	4	6	4	0	6	3	5	3
Erysipelas	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	2	3	2
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Meningococcal Meningitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Dysentery	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TUBERCULOSIS.
NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1937.

AGE PERIOD.	New Cases.				Deaths. *			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0— years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1— „	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	2
5— „	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
10— „	1	5	1	0	1	1	1	0
15— „	4	1	0	1	2	1	0	0
20— „	3	7	0	0	0	1	0	0
25— „	5	3	0	0	0	2	0	1
35— „	3	4	0	0	2	1	0	0
45— „	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
55— „	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65—& upwards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	20	22	2	4	6	7	4	4

* Among the total of twenty-one Tuberculosis deaths, four were not notified as suffering from the disease during life.

COMPARISON WITH FORMER YEARS.

Beeston Urban District.

Disease.	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Small-Pox ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria ...	12	11	27	13	22	47	21	9	5	3
Scarlet Fever ...	3	11	35	50	84	55	41	65	64	61
Enteric Fever ...	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	0
Dysentery ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever & Pyrexia	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	1*
Pneumonia ...	5	4	14	13	15	11	12	13	11	10
Malaria ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas ...	2	4	4	7	6	8	3	2	3	11
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	0	3	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meningococcal Meningitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	16	15	17	11	12	16	14	13	14	18
„ Other forms	4	2	2	3	1	8	4	5	3	0

Disease.	Stapleford Rural District.							Combined District.		
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Small-Pox ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria ...	4	5	21	12	3	1	8	9	54	27
Scarlet Fever ...	17	25	26	15	11	22	25	60	97	160
Enteric Fever ...	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	3	0
Dysentery ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Puerperal Fever & Pyrexia	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3
Pneumonia ...	4	10	22	12	20	12	10	31	29	39
Malaria ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Erysipelas ...	8	10	11	15	13	6	7	2	16	12
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	3
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Meningococcal Meningitis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	8	14	8	15	8	12	22	30	40	42
„ Other forms	3	5	4	5	5	3	5	4	10	6

* The confinement took place and the illness developed outside this District in which, in fact, the patient was not normally resident.

NOTES ON INDIVIDUAL NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Diphtheria. The number of cases was about equal to the average. Nine of them may be regarded as a continuation of the epidemic that commenced at Stapleford in July of the preceding year; the remainder of the cases occurred more or less sporadically, scattered throughout Beeston and Stapleford.

In order to facilitate the prompt administration of the serum which is so essential in the treatment of this disease, the Council supply this free of charge, and in the case of children under 5 years of age have undertaken similarly to provide the material necessary for artificial immunization against Diphtheria.

It is brought home to one again and again that it cannot be too often or too emphatically urged that medical advice should be sought in any case of sore throat at the earliest possible opportunity.

Scarlet Fever. This disease has been prevalent, but fortunately it has continued to be mild in type and, although the number of cases was large, there were no deaths. As many cases as could suitably be so treated were retained at home, but hospital accommodation was nevertheless severely taxed. A nurse was supplied by the Council for one case receiving domiciliary treatment.

Serum is available free of charge for use in the diseases due to streptococcal infection when the Medical Practitioners in charge consider it necessary. This group includes Scarlet Fever, some cases of sore throat without a rash, most cases of Puerperal sepsis, and also Erysipelas.

Pneumonia. The number of cases notified is the highest yet recorded, but not the highest in proportion to the population. Some of the cases were due to Influenza which was prevalent in the early part of the year.

The Council has undertaken to provide home nursing for those severe cases of pneumonia which are in need of it, but are not suitable for removal to hospital.

Erysipelas. Obtaining hospital accommodation for severe cases of this disease presents special difficulties under present conditions, but it was found possible to arrange for institutional treatment in two instances during the year.

Dysentery. One case of Bacillary Dysentery was reported. No case of Dysentery has previously been notified from Beeston; nor from Stapleford as far as my records go. I have previously pointed out the probability, however, that cases of Diarrhœa caused by the Dysentery organisms are less infrequent than is generally supposed.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. All three cases of this Gonorrhœal affection which causes so much blindness in infants recovered completely.

NON-NOTIFIABLE ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Influenza. This disease was prevalent in the early part of the year and the number of deaths attributed to it (15) is the highest since 1919.

Measles and Whooping Cough. The Health Visitors reported 255 cases of Measles and 118 of Whooping Cough, the numbers last year having been 46 and 204 respectively. No routine method is available for dealing with those very severe cases of Measles or Whooping Cough which occasionally demand institutional treatment; it was possible, however, during the year to find accommodation in hospital for one such case of Whooping Cough.

School intimations of disease are helpful in forming an opinion as to the prevalence of non-notifiable acute infectious disorders.

OTHER DISEASES

Cancer. The number of deaths per 1000 of the population has fallen to 1.4 as compared with 1.7 in the preceding year. Of 51 deaths, males contributed 22 and females 29.

One finds that the organ most frequently affected in men was, rather unexpectedly, the pancreas, and in women, the breast.

The Council continue to subscribe to the funds of the Radium Institute connected with the Nottingham General Hospital.

Prevention of Blindness. In addition to the existing arrangement whereby infants and young children attending at the Council's Centres receive any necessary ophthalmic treatment at the Nottingham Eye Infirmary, provision has now been made for the examination by an ophthalmic surgeon of women suffering from Albuminuria of Pregnancy, when desired by the medical practitioner in charge of the case.

Rheumatism Clinic. Miss E. M. Armitage has kindly supplied me with a report on this work:—

The Beeston Branch of the Red Cross Society again had a very busy Winter, treating patients at the Infant Welfare Centre on Tuesday evenings and Saturday afternoons.

On the whole the work was very successful, as practically every patient responded to treatment; in some cases only a few attendances were needed to restore normal function. Most of the patients were rheumatic, but some were suffering from disability following accidents; the various kinds of electrical, wax and massage treatments were given according to their doctors' orders.

The number of attendances of patients throughout the Winter months was 1,082, and the number of treatments given was 2,405.

The work of the Clinic was demonstrated at the Annual Inspection of the Red Cross Detachment, and the inspecting officers commended the work very highly, emphasising the need of such treatment centres all over the country.

In conclusion, I must again express my appreciation of the support which the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee have afforded me in the course of my work, the continued helpful co-operation of my fellow officials and, especially, my indebtedness to Mr. A. E. Thompson, Sanitary Inspector, for his generous expenditure of time and trouble in assisting me to draw up this report.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES H. WARNER.

19th June, 1938.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF BEESTON URBAN DISTRICT.

Year	Resident Population estimated to middle of each Year*	Net Births		Net Deaths belonging to the District.			
				Under 1 Year		At all Ages	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate per 1,000 Net Births.	Number	Rate
1928	16010	294	18·4	22	74·8	154	9·6
1929	15900	256	16·1	12	46·9	166	10·4
1930	15900	299	18·8	20	66·9	182	11·4
1931	16180	333	20·6	25	75·1	182	11·2
1932	16590	322	19·4	10	31·1	147	8·9
1933	15810 § 16120	237	14·7	16	67·5	170	10·5
1934	16400	251	15·3	10	39·8	172	10·5

* As estimated by the Registrar-General.

§ For Birth and Death Rates (adjustment connected with Boundary changes).

TABLE II.
VITAL STATISTICS OF STAPLEFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

Year	Resident Population estimated to middle of each Year*	Net Births		Net Deaths belonging to the District.			
				Under 1 Year		At all Ages	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate per 1,000 Net Births	Number	Rate
1928	12270	230	18·7	11	47	115	9·9
1929	12540	231	18·4	14	60	146	11·6
1930	12540	244	19·4	14	58·3	117	9·3
1931	13046	245	18·5	17	69·3	167	12·6
1932	13170	216	16·4	20	92·5	135	10·2
1933	13400	228	16·9	11	48·2	144	10·7
1934	13800	233	16·9	12	50	147	10·6

TABLE III.
**VITAL STATISTICS OF
 BEESTON & STAPLEFORD URBAN DISTRICT.**

Year	Resident Population estimated to middle of each Year*	Net Births		Net Deaths belonging to the District.			
				Under 1 Year		At all Ages	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate per 1,000 Net Births	Number	Rate
1935	31490	501	15·9	23	45·9	332	10·5
1936	34250	584	16·0	29	52·9	383	11·2
1937	37420	710	19·0	35	49·3	419	11·2

* As estimated by the Registrar-General.

TABLE IV.
CAUSES OF DEATH *
 (At all ages).

	Beeston				Beeston & Stapleford		
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Measles ...	1	0	4	0	1	0	4
3. Scarlet Fever ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
4. Whooping Cough ...	0	1	1	1	2	1	4
5. Diphtheria ...	1	0	1	0	0	5	3
6. Influenza ...	5	1	4	3	4	4	15
7. Encephalitis Lethargica ...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	0	0	2	1	0	0	1
9. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	7	13	9	4	17	21	13
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	4	3	2	0	3	2	8
11. Syphilis ...	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
12. General Paralysis of the insane, Tabes dorsalis ...	0	1	1	1	3	0	2
13. Cancer, malignant disease ...	22	19	18	26	43	57	51
14. Diabetes ...	6	0	4	2	8	7	4
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c. ...	14	14	14	8	26	21	31
16. Heart Disease ...	21	21	22	26	81	86	91
17. Aneurysm ...	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
18. Other circulatory diseases ...	5	10	8	6	17	16	16
19. Bronchitis ...	17	5	7	12	11	15	23
20. Pneumonia (all forms) ...	19	16	14	16	18	22	28
21. Other respiratory diseases ...	1	4	1	3	2	2	2
22. Peptic Ulcer ...	0	1	1	0	1	2	3
23. Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years) ...	0	0	1	1	1	5	3
24. Appendicitis ...	1	2	3	1	1	3	7
25. Cirrhosis of Liver, &c. ...	3	0	1	1	2	1	0
26. Other diseases of liver, &c. ...	0	0	0	0	1	2	2
27. Other digestive diseases ...	3	3	2	4	9	7	12
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis ...	4	4	4	6	8	10	14
29. Puerperal Sepsis ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Other Puerperal causes ...	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
31. Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, &c. ...	14	4	7	8	19	21	22
32. Senility ...	3	5	6	6	12	14	12
33. Suicide ...	0	1	1	5	8	6	5
34. Other Violence ...	10	6	8	5	11	16	8
35. Other defined diseases ...	14	8	20	21	19	31	28
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	5	4	3	4	3	4	7
	182	147	170	172	332	383	419

* The figures for 1931 relate to civilians only while those for 1932 onwards include all deaths.

TABLE V.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.**1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES, 1937.**

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories	120	4	0
Workshops	142	2	0
Workplaces	10	0	0
Total	272	6	0

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

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of prosecutions	
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H. M. Inspector		
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>					
Want of cleanliness ...	38	35	0	0	
Want of ventilation ...	2	2	0	0	
Overcrowding	0	0	0	0	
Want of drainage of floors ...	0	0	0	0	
Other nuisances	1	1	0	0	
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient ...	2	1	0	0
	unsuitable or defective ...	8	8	0	0
	not separate for sexes ...	0	0	0	0
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>					
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (s. 101) ...	0	0	0	0	
Other Offences	1	1	0	0	
Total	52	48	0	0	

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