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Contributors

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BEESTON AND STAPLEFORD
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Chief Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1953



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BEESTON AND STAPLEFORD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL, 1953

Chairman :

MR. F. STOWELL, 35, East Crescent, Beeston

Vice-Chairman :

MR. G. F. MATTHEWS, 157, Brookhill Street, Stapleford

MRS. E. M. BOURNE, 20, Rossell Drive, Stapleford
MRS. F. WILSON, 2, The City, Beeston
MR. R. BANKS, 195 Station Road, Beeston
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MR. E. SLAWSON, 9, Broadgate Avenue, Beeston
MR. T. L. V. WHITE, 24, Park Road, Chilwell

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :
E. BEBBINGTON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :
(a) (b) (c) (d) W. R. BROWNHILL

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :
(a) (b) D. T. JONES

Additional Sanitary Inspectors.
(a) (b) D. J. SMITH
(a) (b) (f) N. J. ADAMS

Rodent Officer :
H. LITTLEWOOD

Health Department Clerk-Typist :
(e) E. WINDASS

Pupil-Assistants in Health Department :
J. GRIMDITCH, (In H.M.F)
K. TURNER
R. H. TREECE

-
- (a) Sanitary Inspector's Certificate, Joint Examination Board.
 - (b) Meat Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
 - (c) Smoke Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
 - (d) Sanitary Science (Buildings and Public Works) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
 - (e) Diploma in Public Administration.
 - (f) Royal Sanitary Institute Hygiene and Sanitation Certificate.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE BEESTON AND STAPLEFORD
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is again my pleasure to present to you my Annual Report on the health of the district, which in general remains good.

During the year 1953 there were 892 cases of Infectious Disease notified, some 456 less than in the previous year. 466 were measles, and of these, 419 were notified during the first four months of the year, and represented the closing chapters of the epidemic which commenced in March, 1952.

172 cases of Whooping Cough were notified during the year, and fortunately there were no deaths. This number was almost half that recorded in 1952, and was the lowest since 1949. There is, however, no need for complacency, as it becomes obvious that the spread frequently is due to an inadequate isolation of patients, not only in the initial stages of the disease, but even after a definite diagnosis has been established.

To assist an early diagnosis, cough plate examination, and subsequently the more reliable method of pernasal swabbing has been carried out with the co-operation of the Public Health Laboratory Service in all cases in which General Practitioners notified their doubts regarding diagnosis.

The cases occurred in well defined groups, which were especially centred in those areas where there are communal back yards and the terrace type of house.

The problem is one of health education, and although instruction visits are made to the home, these matters should form the basis of a course to be included in the curriculum of the senior schools within the area.

There were six confirmed cases of Poliomyelitis during the year, one of which was non-paralytic. A full report is given in the appropriate section.

The care of our aged population continues to give us concern, and to date there is still no suitable Home for them within the area. It was, unfortunately, necessary to take action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, during the year in three cases in which the individuals were not willing to be moved to suitable accommodation. Further reference is made in the body of the report.

SECTION "A"

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area of District in Acres	6,488
Population (Registrar General's estimate— mid 1953) :—	
Home population (all ages) including members of the armed forces stationed in the area ..	50,630
Number of Inhabited Houses (according to Rate books) ..	15,181
Rateable Value	£319,912
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£1,250

VITAL STATISTICS

The following are extracts from the Vital Statistics for the year relating to Net Births and Deaths after correction for inward and outward transfers.

		Males	Females	Total
Live Births	Legitimate ..	356	318	674
	Illegitimate ..	15	19	34
	Total	371	337	708
Stillbirths	Legitimate ..	10	6	16
	Illegitimate ..	2	—	2
	Total	12	6	18
Deaths (at all ages)		234	211	445
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	Legitimate ..	13	5	18
	Illegitimate ..	1	—	1
	Total	14	5	19

LIVE BIRTH RATE per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 13.97

STILLBIRTH RATE per 1,000 total (live and stillbirths) .. 24.80

DEATH RATE per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 8.78

The following tables compare the Birth, Death, Infant Mortality and the Maternal Mortality Rates over the past five years.

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
BIRTH RATE per 1,000 of the population per annum ..	17.31	16.41	15.01	14.61	13.97
DEATH RATE per 1,000 of the population per annum ..	9.07	10.35	10.1	8.28	8.78
INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE— (deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births)	44.4	24.05	17.68	18.99	26.8

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Numbers of Deaths Registered		Rate per 1,000 Total Births (live and still)				
From Sepsis 1953	From Other Causes—1953	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Nil	Nil	1.17	1.23	Nil.	Nil	Nil

The Birth Rate continues to fall, while the Death Rate, though higher than last year is well below the average for the past five years. Of the 445 deaths occurring within the district, 55.7% occurred in people over the age of 70, and 77.08% occurred among individuals who had passed their 60th birthday.

It is pleasing to note that the Infantile Mortality Rate remains at a low level, being below the average of the district for the past five years, and well below the average figure for the Urban Districts in the County of Nottinghamshire.

The following Table compares the Birth, Death and Infantile Mortality Rates for the district with those of England and Wales as a whole, and with the average of the Urban Districts of Nottinghamshire :—

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate
Beeston and Stapleford	13.97	8.78	26.8	Nil
England and Wales	15.5	11.4	26.8	.76
Urban Districts of Nottinghamshire	16.0	10.0	30.1	.90

PRIMARY CAUSES OF DEATH CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR

Prematurity	4
Congenital Defects	7
(Atelectasis 4, Congenital heart 1, Exomphalos 1, Hydrocephalus with spina bifida and meningocele 1)	
Broncho-pneumonia	3
Bronchitis (also prematurity)	1
Infective hepatitis	1
Birth Injuries	2
Haemorrhagic disease of newly born	1

13 of the deaths occurred in the neonatal period (during the first month of life).

It will be observed that 68% of the deaths occurred in children who were born prematurely or who suffered from a congenital defect.

Four children died of respiratory infection, and of these, one was premature and died within the first two days of life.

The remaining three infants died of broncho pneumonia, two suddenly, and one after a short illness. In no case was the nature or severity of the illness realised.

In every case, the household was satisfactory, there were other children in the family, and the mother was not employed outside of the home.

Age	Sex	Weight	Height	Temp.	Pulse	Respiration	BP	Remarks
10	M	10.5	35	37.5	110	20	100/60	Normal
10	F	10.0	34	37.5	100	20	100/60	Normal
10	M	10.0	34	37.5	100	20	100/60	Normal
10	F	10.0	34	37.5	100	20	100/60	Normal

PRIMARY CAUSES OF DEATH
CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR

Age	Sex	Weight	Height	Temp.	Pulse	Respiration	BP	Remarks
10	M	10.5	35	37.5	110	20	100/60	Normal
10	F	10.0	34	37.5	100	20	100/60	Normal
10	M	10.0	34	37.5	100	20	100/60	Normal
10	F	10.0	34	37.5	100	20	100/60	Normal

SECTION " B "
GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE
AREA

(a) Provided by the County Council

Details of these services are provided for information by courtesy of the County Council.

Ambulance Facilities. The Nottinghamshire County Council have a comprehensive co-ordinated Ambulance Service covering the whole of the administrative County Area.

The ambulance requirements of the Beeston and Stapleford Urban District are in the main covered by the vehicles and personnel of the Beeston Ambulance Depot. The vehicle establishment of this Depot is four ambulances and one sitting case car.

The following will compare the demand during 1951, 1952 and 1953.

Calls	1953	1952	1951
Accident and Emergency	928	905	956
Other	7016	6582	6065
Patients Carried			
Accident	183	219	283
Emergency	766	715	700
Treatment	8005	7968	6819
Infectious	204	132	79
Maternity	210	214	208
Other	65	44	182
Total Mileage involved	75761	74719	75612

Not all the patients resided in the area of the Beeston and Stapleford Urban District Council.

Methods by which the Public may obtain an Ambulance :—

- (a) **IN EMERGENCY.** Dial " O " (or 999 where the appropriate facility has been provided—the disc on the instrument will indicate this) and ask for " Ambulance." The telephone number, as indicated on the instrument, and the caller's

name and address should be given when requested. The Exchange will connect the caller with the main station concerned. The nature of the emergency and the address (or exact location in the case of an accident) to which the ambulance should be sent, should be clearly stated.

All urgent calls for accidents, sudden illness or maternity will be answered without question, and the Main Station will provide an ambulance either directly or through a Sub-Station.

- (b) **NON-URGENT CALLS.** These should be made to the County Ambulance Control, by dialling or asking for Nottingham 88771. Such calls, including routine hospital attendances, etc., will only be accepted when supported by a recommendation as to need from a Doctor, Nurse, Midwife, Dentist, or other responsible person. The following information should be given by a person making a call :—

His or her name and address,

Name and address of patient,

Patient to be conveyed from.....

to..... (Place or address in each case)

Time and date of ambulance required,

Type of case or nature of illness.

In these cases as much notice as possible should be given.

THE USE OF MESSENGERS.

Instead of telephoning, messengers may be sent direct to any station, sub-station or depot, but in emergency the method described above is preferable. It is to be emphasised that the dial " O " or " 999 " method should never be used except in circumstances of urgency. The service is free and no payment should be proffered to drivers or attendants.

It cannot be emphasised too strongly that the Ambulance Service is provided only for those patients who really require

it. Before recommending a patient for ambulance transport otherwise than in emergency, doctors, midwives, nurses, dentists and others should therefore be satisfied that the patient could not, owing to illness or disability, reasonably be expected to travel by public transport. The ambulance service may be abused at the expense of a patient where need is desperate—and at the cost of his life.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal sessions are held at the Beeston and Stapleford Centres as follows:—

DOVECOTE LANE, BEESTON	..	Every Monday and Wednesday afternoon, 1.30 to 4.30 p.m.
Pinfold Lane, Stapleford	..	On alternate Thursday afternoons, 1.30 to 4.30 p.m.

The Doctor is in attendance at each session.

CHILD WELFARE SESSIONS:

Dovecote Lane, Beeston

Tuesdays 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	}	Medical Officer attends the Centre on Tuesdays & Fridays .
Thursdays ..		
Fridays ..		

Pinfold Lane, Stapleford

Mondays 1.30 to 4.30 p.m.	}	Medical Officer attends on Wednesdays each week, and on alternate Mondays.
Wednesdays ..		

Ordnance Depot, Chilwell

Alternate Wednesdays 10 a.m. to 12 noon	}	Medical Officer attends every session.
--	---	--

27, Wentworth Road, Chilwell

Wednesdays 9.30 to 12.0	}	Medical Officer attends alternate sessions.
Wednesdays 1.30 to 4.30		

Health Visitors are in attendance at each Ante-Natal and Child Welfare session.

IMMUNISATION CLINICS

Immunisation Clinics are held twice monthly, one being held at the Beeston Centre on the first Tuesday morning of the month and one at the Stapleford Centre on the first Friday afternoon of the month. Vaccination Clinics are arranged as necessary.

SCHOOL CLINICS

Dovecote Lane, Beeston

Mondays 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon	}	Medical Officer attends on both days
Thursdays „ „		

Pinfold Lane, Stapleford,

Tuesdays 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon	}	Medical Officer attends on Tuesdays.
Fridays do.		

DENTAL CLINICS

Dovecote Lane, Beeston

Daily 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon and 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Pinfold Lane, Stapleford,

Thursdays	}	9.30 a.m. to 12 noon
		2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT CLINICS

Dovecote Lane, Beeston :—

Tuesdays, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon	}	From first Tuesday in October to end of April.
Fridays, do.		

Pinfold Lane, Stapleford :—

Tuesdays, 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	}	From first Tuesday in October to end of April.
Fridays, do.		

SPEECH THERAPY CLINICS

1. Monday afternoon, Tuesday morning and Wednesday all day in Beeston.
2. Monday and Thursday all day in Stapleford.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY CLINICS

Alternate Wednesday mornings, 10.0 to 12.0 noon—Beeston.

Alternate Friday afternoons, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.—Stapleford.

HOME HELP SERVICE

The expansion of this service continues, and at the time of writing, eight full-time and eighteen part-time Home Helps are employed by the Nottinghamshire County Council in this district.

Home Helps are available for households where domestic help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or a child not over compulsory school age. The charge for their services is now 2/9 per hour, but the County Council's Scale of Assistance is applied in cases where the householder is unable to afford the standard charge.

A Sub-Organiser and a Case-Worker are employed in this district and have office accommodation at Dovecote Lane Clinic, Beeston. The telephone number is Beeston 56603.

The following is a full report of the work done within the district during the year :—

Cases where service continued from 1952 ..	72
New cases served in 1953	153
Maternity cases	43
Illness	47
Aged and chronic illness	125
T.B.	9
Large families	1
Full Cost	92
Assessed	33
Free cases	100

DAY NURSERIES

There are now two fifty-place non-residential Day Nurseries within the district, one at Stapleford and one at Beeston.

The demand for married female labour in the district is still falling, and consequently the waiting lists of both Nurseries are greatly reduced. Priority is given to those cases where the mother is of necessity the bread winner.

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS

The provision of draught-proof cots with hot-water bottles, blankets, etc., and an ambulance is made for all premature infants requiring transportation to hospital. They are accompanied by a Midwife or Health Visitor.

Similarly equipped cots are provided for such infants nursed at home.

The services of a Consultant Paediatrician are available when required.

(b) Provided by Other Bodies**RHEUMATISM CLINIC**

A Rheumatism Clinic held in the Chilwell Memorial Hall is run by the British Red Cross Detachment, two sessions being held weekly, on Wednesday afternoon and evening and Saturday afternoon during the months October to May.

Patients are treated on production of a Doctor's certificate ; three masseurs (two from the General Hospital and one from the Red Cross Detachment) being engaged.

NURSING IN THE HOME

1. **Infectious Diseases.** All cases of Infectious Disease which cannot effectively be isolated at home and nursed by members of the household are removed to Isolation Hospitals. No assistance is available from any other source for nursing infectious disease cases at home.

2. **General.** There are eight district nurses operating in the district, four appointed by the Beeston Nursing Association, two by the Chilwell, Attenborough and Toton Nursing Association, and two by the Stapleford Nursing Association. These Associations function on behalf of the Local Health Authority.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Specimens from cases or suspected cases of Diphtheria, Tuberculosis, Enteric Fever, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Pneumonia, Dysentery, Food Poisoning and complications of Pregnancy and the Puerperium are sent for examination at the Public Health Laboratory, 63, Goldsmith Street, Nottingham. There is no charge for this service. A small stock of tubes, swabs, etc., for these purposes is kept at the Health Department, Beeston.

SCABIES AND PEDICULOSIS

The Scabies Clinic at Bramcote continues to function. On receipt of a request from the Local Medical Practitioners, Factory Medical Officers, School Medical Officers or any other source, arrangements are made for those concerned to attend at the Special Scabies Clinic at Bramcote Park for treatment.

The patients are given a hot bath and are treated twice, usually on successive days, with Benzyl Benzoate.

A Benzyl Benzoate product with a vanishing cream base has been used successfully on very small children for whom the normal 25% Benzoate emulsion proves too irritating.

Lethane Oil is still supplied free to cases of Pediculosis.

HEALTH EDUCATION

In Beeston and Chilwell, Mothers' Clubs continue to prosper.

The membership of the Beeston Club has now reached its century. The Club is run under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Cockin, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

The members meet each fortnight, usually on Monday or Wednesday, for educational and social meetings.

The Educational meetings continue to be well attended, the following being among the subjects discussed:—

Safety in the Home.

Ask the Children.

Value of Vegetable Juices.

Relaxation.

Digestion and Indigestion.

and the programme was a wide and varied one.

The social activities of the Club were wide spread and enterprising and contributions were made to the Netherlands and East Coast Flood Funds, £38 was collected for Queen Alexandra's Rose Day, the proceeds of which were for the Cripple's Guild, and the Club also kindly manned the Safety in the Home Exhibitions which took place during the year.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1953

The following are the results of medical examinations of Council employees in connection with the Council's Superannuation and Sick Pay Schemes.

Number of Superannuation examinations	..	18
Number of examinations for Sick Pay Scheme	..	44
Number Accepted	.. .. .	40
Number Rejected	.. .. .	2
Number accepted conditionally	.. .. .	2

There were also 5 examinations made of workmen who had been absent for periods of over one month.

SECTION " C "

Prevalence of, and Control Over, Infectious and other Diseases

On receipt of notification of an Infectious Disease the following procedure is put into practice :—

In cases of Scarlet Fever, Poliomyelitis, Cerebro-Spinal Fever or Diphtheria, etc., the home of the patient is visited by one of the Sanitary Inspectors, who reports regarding the home conditions, contacts, and the advisability of removal to hospital. Swabs are taken where necessary and sent to the Public Health Laboratory for investigation for bacteria, and the Health Department arrange the removal to hospital of all cases requiring hospital treatment or isolation. The Health Visitor and/or School Nurse is also notified of all appropriate cases, and it is her duty to visit and educate the parents regarding contact periods, isolation periods, and to follow up school and pre-school contacts who are susceptible.

Disinfection of premises and library books is carried out by the staff of the Health Department as and when necessary. Head teachers of the schools in the district are notified of all cases of infection occurring amongst their children. They, too, are required to notify the Health Department of any cases of infection occurring in their schools as soon as they become aware of such.

In cases of Measles and Whooping Cough the Sanitary Inspector does not visit, but an informative letter is sent to the parents instructing them in the duties of isolation and quarantine, and pointing out the penalties for neglect.

The Health Visitor and/or School Nurse visit cases of Whooping Cough, to ensure that adequate isolation is maintained.

Wherever possible in cases of suspected food poisoning all utensils and all food still remaining from meals taken during the 24 hours preceding the onset of symptoms are submitted for examination.

In the event of an epidemic of food poisoning, dysentery, etc., the co-operation of the Public Health Laboratory staff is requested.

Cases of, and Deaths from, Notifiable Diseases during the past five years.

Disease	Total Confirmed Cases Notified				Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths				
	1953					1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
	1949	1950	1951	1952		1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Scarlet Fever	107 ^x	98	67	78	114	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia and Post Abortive Sepsis	9	5	2	2	3	0	1	0	0	0
Pneumonia	29	39	43	21	27	23	20	16	10	13
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	60 ^x	49	46	47	61	22*	20	14	8	11
Tuberculosis—Other Forms	9 [†]	8 [†]	10 [†]	7 [†]	12 [†]	3	5	1	2	2
Erysipelas	8	8	5	2	8	0	0	0	0	0
Meningococcal Infection	1 [†]	9	8	11	9	0	0	0	0	0
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	4	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
Non-Paralytic	18	2	2	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Measles	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	703	158	938	829	466	0	0	2	0	0
Dysentery	36	247	188	327	172	1	2	1	0	0
Acute Encephalitis infective	0	3	41	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
Food Poisoning	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	3	19	16	15	11	0	0	0	0	0

† Inward transfers—no actual notification received. x Includes non-civilians.
* Includes two cases discovered after death.

SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH

	Male		Female	
Tuberculosis respiratory ..	9		2	
Tuberculosis, other ..	1		1	
Meningococcal infections ..	1		—	
Malignant neoplasm—				
stomach	3	Cancer 39	6	Cancer 36
lung, bronchus	14		1	
breast	—		10	
uterus	—		3	
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	22		16	
Diabetes	—		2	
Vascular lesions of nervous system	26	Diseases of the cardio- vascular system 116	37	Diseases of the cardio- vascular system 104
Coronary disease, angina ..	39		10	
Hypertension with heart disease	10		6	
Other heart disease	30		39	
Other circulatory disease ..	11		12	
Influenza	3		10	
Pneumonia	5		8	
Bronchitis	15		7	
Other diseases of the respiratory system	6		1	
Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	1		4	
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	3		3	
Motor vehicle accidents ..	3		2	
All other accidents	2		3	
Suicide	4		2	
Other causes of death ..	26		26	
Total deaths in the area ..	234		211	

DIPHTHERIA

No case of Diphtheria occurred within the district during the year.

At the 31st December, 1953, 9,289 children under 15 years of age were protected against diphtheria by immunisation. This figure represents 83% of the total number of the children in that age group.

While this figure is maintained an epidemic is a very remote possibility, but our experience in previous years and the knowledge that there were 267 cases confirmed in England and Wales during the year emphasises the fact that a real danger remains to the non-immunised child, who is still vulnerable to this deadly infection.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

This function is carried out by the District Medical Officer of Health, acting, with the consent of the Urban District Council, as an Agent of the County Council.

Number of persons primarily vaccinated during 1953:—

(i) Under Public Health Department arrangements	..	179
(ii) By Private Practitioners	.. .. .	180

Number of persons re-vaccinated during 1953 :—

(i) Under Public Health Department arrangements	..	4
(ii) By Private Practitioners	.. .. .	75

Number of children at 31.12.53 who had completed a course of Immunisation at any time before that date, (i.e. at any time since January, 1939) :—

Age at 31.12.53 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1953	1-4 1952-1949	5-9 1948-1944	10-14 1943-1939	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injec- tions (whether primary or booster)					
A 1949-1953	64	2246	4352	1319	7981
B 1948 or earlier			604	1542	2146

Total number of such children immunised	10,127
Estimated number of children of 0-15 years in the district	12,195
Estimated percentage immunised	83%
Percentage immunised in the whole county	81%

POLIOMYELITIS

During the year 15 notifications of Poliomyelitis were received, six of which were subsequently confirmed.

Five cases were paralytic and one non-paralytic.

Of the paralytic cases two were adult males, who are still severely incapacitated, while three young children are making a good recovery.

Apart from two infants, who became infected in the same household, there was no apparent connection between the cases.

The first confirmed case occurred on the 20th July, and the last notification was received on the 16th October, 1953.

DYSENTERY

10 confirmed cases of Dysentery occurred during the year. Six cases were associated, and the primary cause of the spread was neglect of basic hygienic principles.

It is becoming more and more apparent that dysentery can be passed from hand to hand, and this is so especially amongst children, as has been amply demonstrated recently in one of the Day Nurseries.

Need of personal cleanliness cannot be too strongly emphasised, and should be observed not only by food handlers but by the public at large ; the washing of hands after toilet by adults and children alike ; the boiling of infant's diapers in a special container (in the outbreak in question the kitchen sink was used) ; the cleansing of the lavatory seat, which young children hold on to for support, to mention but three.

FOOD POISONING

During the year there were 11 (corrected) notifications of Food Poisoning.

In eight cases the organism responsible was isolated, but in the other three cases the cause remained unknown. The majority of such cases occurred in the first and fourth quarters of the year.

Four cases occurring in the last quarter were due to Salmonella Typhi-murium. In one case the organism was isolated from sausage obtained from a local butcher. Specimens obtained from the staff revealed a carrier, who was immediately excluded from work and given treatment.

The sausages were produced at an address in the City of Nottingham, and these premises were inspected by the Officers of the City Health Department, at our request.

The premises and all utensils were found to be in a satisfactory condition, and specimens taken from ~~several~~ members of the staff were negative. No other case of illness occurred, and there were no cases in the City.

Our thanks are due to the Nottingham Health Department for their ready co-operation.

THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

It was decided, after visiting, that five aged persons were in need of care and attention.

Of these, one volunteered to go into a County Home, being subject to 'blackouts' and having been burnt by falling in the fire, but died on the day prior to admission.

Another aged person, suffering from mental and physical degeneration, and incontinent, died before admission to hospital could be effected.

In three cases, action under Section 47 had to be taken :—

- (a) An aged man, who had had an accident and was suffering from malnutrition and living in insanitary conditions, was admitted to Part III. accommodation, but was able to return home after a three weeks stay.
- (b) An aged lady suffering from cancer of the breast, and living in unhygienic conditions, died shortly after admission to hospital.
- (c) An aged man, bedridden and incontinent, whose wife was no longer physically capable of caring for him, was removed to hospital, where he died shortly after admission.

Many other cases were visited and where possible relatives were persuaded to help with the household management and personal hygiene of the old person, and where conditions made it possible, the Home Help Service and the W.V.S. 'Meals on Wheels' Service have been utilised.

The increased longevity of man has introduced a new social problem. Having added "years to life" it becomes more and more apparent that there is a need to add "life to years," as more and more of the aged become solely reliant on the good services of their neighbours, their relatives and on the available social services.

A new type of social problem is becoming increasingly common where degeneration of the mind precedes that of the body.

**BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS CARRIED OUT IN
1953 ON SPECIMENS FROM BEESTON
AND STAPLEFORD U.D.**

I. Clinical Specimens (from General Practitioners and M.O.H.).

Nose and Throat swabs ..	239	127 positive haem. streps. 1, Positive Vincent's Organisms. 1 positive H. pertussis
Sputa	32	5 Positive T.B.
Faeces	158	24 Positive Sh. sonnei 5 Positive Salm. typhi 17 Positive Salm. typhi- murium
Urines	22	
Miscellaneous	20	
	Total ..	471
		471

II. 62 samples of milk, two of water, 57 of Ice Cream, 12 of food were examined, as also were 18 rats and mice, the details being set forth later in this report.

TUBERCULOSIS
New Cases and Mortality during 1953.

Age Period (Years)	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
1—	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
5—	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
	2*							
10—	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1*						
15—	5	7	0				0	
	1*		0	0	0	0	0	0
20—	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	1
	0	1*						
25—	6	4	0	1	0	1	0	0
	1*	2*						
35—	2	5	1	0	2	0	0	0
	2*							
45—	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1*	1*						
55—	4	1	0	0	4	1	1	0
65—	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Totals	35	26	5	3	9	2	1	1
	7*	5*						

* Inward Transfers—no actual notification received.

The following table will compare the deaths from Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the past five years :—

	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
Pulmonary	11	8	14	20	22
Non-Pulmonary ..	2	2	1	5	3

In conclusion I wish to express my appreciation of the continued support and encouragement of the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, the valuable co-operation and assistance of my colleagues in other departments, of Dr. Jeremiah, the County Medical Officer of Health, and of Dr. Ludlam, Director of the Public Health Laboratory.

I am indebted to Mr. W. R. Brownhill, Chief Sanitary Inspector, for his help and willing co-operation during the year, and to all the members of the Health Department for their loyal support.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

E. BEBBINGTON.

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR 1953.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE BEESTON AND STAPLEFORD
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in presenting to you my twelfth Annual Report as your Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SECTION " D " SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER

With the exception of a few isolated properties, the whole of the district obtains its water from the Nottingham Corporation. The supply has been satisfactory in quality and quantity, has no plumbo-solvent action and no complaints have been received.

Four samples of well water were taken during 1953, the results being set out below.

No. of the Sample	Source of Supply	Examined by	Result
1	Well	Public Health Laboratory	Satisfactory
2	„	Public Analyst	„
3	„	Public Health Laboratory	Unsatisfactory
4	„	Public Analyst	Excessively hard and unsuitable for human consumption

Samples 3 and 4 refer to the same supply, which serves an isolated property well away from public water mains. The occupier was advised regarding sterilisation of the water before use.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE

Refuse Collection. The collection of house and trade refuse has continued to function efficiently during the year, and a weekly collection has been maintained. This is due in no small measure to the dustbin incentive bonus scheme, which has been in operation in the district since 1951.

Our up-to-date fleet of vehicles has been further improved during the year by the purchase of a new Diesel engined S. & D. fore and aft tipping rear loading vehicle to replace our one remaining side loader on regular collection. It is anticipated that the more economical running of the diesel engined vehicle as compared with the petrol engined ones will cover the higher initial cost of the vehicle within two years.

The fleet now comprises :—

Refuse Removal

- 1 S. & D. fore and aft tipping rear loading diesel engined vehicle.
- 3 S. & D. fore and aft tipping rear loading petrol engined vehicles.
- 1 S. & D. rear loading moving floor petrol engined vehicle.
- 1 Guy side loading vehicle (spare vehicle).

Refuse Disposal

- 1 Guy tipping vehicle for removal of screened dust, etc.

Salvage

- 1 Guy tipping lorry.
- 2 Brush Electric Vehicles for Waste Food Collection.
- 1 Morrison Electric Vehicle for Waste Food collection.

Refuse Disposal. Refuse is disposed of by separation and incineration. The destructor is at the time of writing being improved by the provision of dust control plant and improved messing and cleansing facilities for the workmen.

Salvage of Waste Materials. A vigorous policy of salvage collection has been continued during the year.

The weight of various materials salvaged reached a new high total of 1,915 tons, an increase of some 244 tons on last year.

The sale of these materials realised £11,073, an increase of £902 on the previous year. The profit on salvage during the year, after allowing £1,753 for a new paper baling press and a new shed, amounted to £4,031.

The following table taken from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government published costing return, shows the costs of the refuse collection and disposal services in this district as compared with the average for other Local Authorities of a comparable size for the year ended 31.3.53.

	Cost per ton	Cost per 1,000 pop.	Cost per 1,000 houses or premises
	s. d.	£	£
Average for the Country Local Authorities 50-100,000 pop.	45 3	514	1663
Beeston and Stapleford U.D.	28 3	331	1099

Particulars of Materials Salvaged during the year ended 31st March, 1954 :—

DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT SOLD				VALUE		
	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	614	12	1	0	4715	11	7
Textiles	27	13	2	3	526	15	1
Raw Kitchen Waste ..	562	9	2	0	2386	19	5
Baled Tins	543	8	0	0	2532	10	1
Scrap Iron	162	18	0	0	735	2	9
Non-Ferrous Metals ..	2	8	2	27	173	8	11
Miscellaneous	1	5	0	0	2	10	0
	1914	15	0	2	£11072	17	10
Steam					90	0	0
	1914	15	0	2	£11162	17	10

SALVAGE OF WASTE MATERIALS

Table showing amounts and values of materials salvaged during the past seven years :—

Year Ended	Waste Paper		Textiles		Kitchen Waste		Ferrous Metals		Non-Ferrous Metals		Miscellaneous		Total	
	tons Weight	£ Value	tons Weight	£ Value	tons Weight	£ Value	tons Weight	£ Value	tons Weight	£ Value	tons Weight	£ Value	tons Weight	£ Value
31.3.54	615	4716	28	527	562	2387	706	3268	2	173	1	3	1915	11073
31.3.53	623	5515	22	393	482	1695	542	2452	1	114	1	2	1671	10171
31.3.52	555	9205	21	490	449	1326	505	1768			1	10	1531	12799
31.3.51	559	4155	11	147	416	1146	568	1382			1	6	1555	6837
31.3.50	533	3060	11	111	385	978	625	1275			3	6	1556	5484
31.3.49	428	2830	18	209	230	345	558	883			3	21	1237	4288
31.3.48	237	1548	7	78	195	293	487	788			7	91	933	2798

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 AND 1948

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health made by the Sanitary Inspectors :—

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	16	6	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) above in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	195	53	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworker's premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total ..	211	59	Nil	Nil

Cases in which defects were found :—

Particulars	Number of Cases in which Defects were			No. of Cases in which Prosecutions were Instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Cleanliness (S .1)	—	—	—	—
Ventilation (S 4)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
Insufficient	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable	3	3	2	—
Other Offences :				
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Total	3	3	2	—

Outwork. 165 Outworkers were notified in the August lists as required by Sec. 110 (i) (c) (3).

They were employed as follows :—

Wearing Apparel, making, ornamenting, finishing, etc.	..	117
Hair Nets .. .. .	..	3
Lace, lace curtains and nets .. .. .	..	33
Linen, making up, ornamenting, finishing .. .. .	..	12
		<hr/>
		165
		<hr/>

Of the 165 Outworkers notified, 153 resided within the Urban District and 12 outside, these latter being re-notified to the Local Authorities concerned.

DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE

The Rodent Officer has dealt most effectively with all complaints received during the year, as well as carrying out survey work in the district. As before, all treatments of domestic premises were carried out free of charge, those in business premises being charged for, in accordance with the policy of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

All the district sewers were again test baited and treated where necessary. 18 of the rats and mice trapped or poisoned by the Rodent Officer were sent to the Public Health Laboratory for examination for Salmonella, etc. All the results were negative.

The following is a summary of the work done in the area during 1953 :—

No. of Complaints received ..	257
No. of Premises treated :—	
Private Dwellings	401
Business Premises	8
Council Property	13
	<hr/>
	422
	<hr/>
No. of Visits	2221

CLOSET CONVERSIONS

Extensions of the sewers at Beeston, Bramcote and Stapleford during the year have enabled us to secure conversion of nine more of our few remaining pail closets. Two other houses previously served by cesspools have been connected to the sewer.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Three Factories are registered by the Council under the above Act, and regular inspections are carried out. 19 samples of filling materials for furniture and bedding were taken and submitted to the prescribed analyst during 1953. 17 samples complied with the Act but two, one informal and a legal follow-up sample of the same material failed to do so.

Warnings were issued to the local firm involved, and also the manufacturers, who proved to be responsible.

PETROLEUM AND CARBIDE OF CALCIUM

The Council have recently adopted conditions governing the storage of petroleum based on the recommendations of the Committee of Inquiry set up by the Home Office to investigate the Bristol Garage Fire.

A survey of the petroleum installations in the district has been made to ensure that all comply with the revised conditions.

61 storage installations are now licenced in the district, with a total storage capacity of 121,580 gallons.

Four Premises are licenced to store carbide of calcium, up to a total of 4,352 lbs.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

Summary of Inspections

Housing Act Inspections and Reinspections	1606
Public Health Inspections and Reinspections	898
Overcrowding or rehousing	13
Stables and Pig Styes	22
Animals and Fowls	28
Smoke Abatement	126
Refuse Accumulations	25
Dustbins	797
Vermin	87
Outworkers	64
Factories	59
Schools	22
Shops Act	324
Infectious Diseases	241
Storage of Petroleum and Carbide	114
Re. Moveable Dwellings	82
Number of Interviews	404
Miscellaneous	290
Places of Entertainment	54
Refuse Collection and Salvage	432
Number of Visits made for the purpose of Inspecting and testing	
Drainage to New Buildings	421
Number of Visits made re Existing Drainage	642
Number of Blocked Drains Cleared by Council Workmen ..	500
Number of Rooms Disinfected in Connection with Infectious	
Diseases	182
Number of premises disinfested	16
Food Poisoning	38
Rag Flock Act	15
Housing Records made	5
Hairdressers and Barbers	41
River Pollution	23
	<hr/>
Total ..	7571
	<hr/>

SECTION "E"—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)	935
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose ..	2504
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations ..	27
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	27
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	15
(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	505

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	526
---	-----

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	64

(2) Numbers of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) by owners	67
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ..	1
(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	31
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) by Owners	16
(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	14
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	2
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	nil

4. Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding :—

Without carrying out a survey it is not possible to give figures indicating at all accurately the degree of overcrowding in the district.

SLUM CLEARANCE

On the 29th December, 1953, the Council passed a Resolution declaring an area in Stapleford comprising 11 houses to be a Clearance Area.

This is the first area in the district to be declared a Clearance Area since the war.

Objections to the Clearance Order were received, and a Public Enquiry was held on the 4th May, 1954. The Order was confirmed without modification by the Minister.

17 persons will need to be rehoused by the Council.

NEW HOUSES BUILT

Number of New Houses erected during the year :—

By the Local Authority—Permanent	127
Pre-fabricated	nil
By private enterprise	98
	225
	225

This brings the number of post-war houses built to the end of 1953 to 2012.

By the Local Authority—Permanent	1333
Pre-fabricated	100
By private enterprise	579
(Including five rebuilt war-damaged houses)	
	2012
	2012

SECTION " F "

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The following information indicates that this most important branch of public health work received its full share of attention from your Sanitary Inspectors during 1953.

Summary of Visits to Food Premises

Bakehouses	93
Butchers' Shops	249
Ice Cream Premises	273
Other food premises	550
Food Inspections	149
Milk Sampling	46
Water Supply	2
Fried Fish Shops	161
Cafe Premises and Restaurants	102
Dairies (Retailers)	49
Dairyman's Vehicles	32
Licensed Premises and Clubs	34
Pigs Inspected	11
Ice Cream Sampling	33
Total	<u>1784</u>

A. Milk Supply

No. of retail distributors (excluding producer-retailers) with dairy premises in the district who are registered with this Local Authority	10
No. of retail distributors with dairy premises in the area of other Local Authorities who are registered to retail milk in this district.	6
No. of producer-retailers	1
No. of persons selling bottled milk only (already bottled when received)	66

Milk (Special Designations) Act 1949.

Number of licensed Pasteurisation Plants in the district ..	1
Number of Supplementary Licences issued to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	6
Number of Supplementary Licences issued to sell Pasteurised Milk	6
Number of Supplementary Licences issued to sell sterilised milk	4
Number of Dealers' Licences issued to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk.. .. .	11
Number of Dealers' Licences issued to sell Accredited Milk	2
Number of Dealers' Licences issued to sell Pasteurised Milk	19
Number of Dealers' Licences issued to sell Sterilised Milk	67

Milk Sampling

60 Samples of milk were taken during the year and submitted for examination at the Public Health Laboratory. Of these, 59 were reported as entirely satisfactory.

Results of all laboratory tests of samples, whether favourable or adverse, were communicated to the persons from whom the samples were obtained.

In the case of the unsatisfactory sample, steps were taken with the dairy concerned to try to prevent a recurrence, and subsequent samples from the same source proved to be satisfactory.

On the whole, 59 satisfactory samples out of a total of 60 can be taken as a very gratifying result.

The samples taken were as follows :

Type of Milk.	No. of Samples taken.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
T. T.	4	4	—
Pasteurised	34	34	—
T. T. Pasteurised	18	17	1 (Failed Methylene Blue Test)
Sterilised	3	3	—
Accredited	1	1	—
TOTAL	60	59	1

Food and Drugs Act, 1938

The Nottinghamshire County Council are the Authority responsible for the administration of the above Act and we are indebted to Mr. Gregory, the Chief Food and Drugs Inspector, for the following particulars of work done during 1953.

	Number of Samples	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
Samples of various food and drugs examined by the Public Analyst ..	53	53	—
Samples of Milk examined by the Inspector (Gerber Test).. ..	214	197	19*
Samples of Milk submitted to Public Analyst	2	2	—
Samples of Milk examined under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949-1950	103	100	3

*The 19 sub-standard samples were found to be very slightly deficient in milk solids due to natural causes.

Appropriate action has been taken in these cases.

B. ICE CREAM

There were at the end of 1953, 144 premises registered in the district for the sale and/or manufacture of Ice Cream. They can be classified as follows:—

No. registered to manufacture ice cream by heat treatment	1
No. registered to manufacture ice cream by the cold mix process	5
No. registered for sale only of ice cream	138

During the year 273 inspections were made of ice cream premises and 57 samples of ice cream were taken. These samples were submitted to the Methylene Blue Test at the Public Health Laboratory and below is a summary of the results obtained by the Bacteriologist.

Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
55	2	—	—

The following is an explanation of the above grades:—

Grade	Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue
1	4 hours or more
2	2½ to 4 hours
3	½ to 2 hours
4	0 hours

Owing to the numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice-cream and to the experimental error of the laboratory test itself, it is unwise to pay too much attention to the bacteriological results of any given sample. Judgment should be based rather on a series of samples. It is suggested that over a six-monthly period, 50 per cent of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade 1, 80 per cent into Grades 1 or 2, not more than 20 per cent into Grade 3, and none into Grade 4.

The above results can be regarded as very satisfactory.

CONDEMNED FOOD

Bacon	Fish Wet	Pickles
52½ lbs.	84 lbs.	2½ lbs.
Biscuits	Fish Tinned	Pork Pie
21¼ lbs.	107 lbs.	2 lbs.
Black Puddings	Fish Paste	Preserves
8	1 jar	50 lbs. approx.
Butter	Flour	Rabbit
3½ lbs.	15 lbs.	7 lbs.
Cake	Fruit	Sauce
51 lbs.	1,468½ lbs.	5 bottles
Celery	Grapefruit Juice	Salad Cream
2 lbs.	1 gallon	¼ lb.
Cereals	Irish Stew	Sausage
23 lbs.	3 lbs.	338½ lbs.
Cheese	Jellies	Sponge Mixture
76½ lbs.	29 pkts.	½ lb.
Coffee	Meat	Soup
3 bottles	1,166½ lbs.	9 lbs.
Cream Tinned	Milk Tinned	Vegetables Tinned
4 lbs.	170 lbs.	1,668¼ lbs.
Eggs	Nescafe	Vegetable Salad
42	2 lbs.	½ lb.
	Orange Squash	
	1 bottle	

I would like to conclude by expressing my appreciation to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their continued interest and support, to my Deputy Mr. Jones for his valuable assistance, to the additional Inspectors and the clerical staff of the Department for their loyalty and continued good work, and to Dr. Bebbington and my colleagues in other Departments for their help and co-operation.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. R. BROWNHILL,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.



