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CARLTON URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1950.

REPORT

of the

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

Appended.





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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE
LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health: H. D. B. NORTH, M.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
A.R.C.S., A.R.I.C.

Senior Sanitary Inspector: E. A. WRAGG, A.R. San.I., M.S.I.A. (a)(b)

Additional Sanitary Inspectors: D. G. HATTER, M.R. San.I., M.S.I.A. (a)(b)
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Clerk Typist: Mrs. R. J. MILES (Resigned 16th November, 1950)
G. W. SMITH (c) (Transferred from Housing
Department - commenced duty 4th June, 1951)

- (a) Sanitary Inspectors Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board.
- (b) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and other Foods.
- (c) Certificate in General Hygiene of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.

CARLTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1950.

Public Health Department,
Burton Road,
CARLTON.

JULY, 1951.

TO: The Chairman and Members of the
CARLTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for the year 1950 upon the health and health services within the Carlton Urban District.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION: 34,330.

BIRTHS:

	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
<u>LIVE</u>	508	287	221
Legitimate	488	276	212
Illegitimate	20	11	9
<u>STILL</u>	7	4	3
Legitimate	7	4	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-

MATERNAL DEATHS: 1

BIRTH RATE: Live: 14.50 per 1,000 population.

Still: 0.20 " " "

DEATH RATE: 11.64 per 1,000 population (377 deaths).

INFANTILE DEATH RATE: 37 per 1,000 live births.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES.

	CARLTON	England and Wales.	148 * Smaller Towns.
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 pop.	14.50	15.8	16.7
Still Birth Rate " " "	0.20	0.37	0.38
Death Rate " " "	11.6	11.6	11.6
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1,000 related live births)	37.4	29.8	29.4
Diarrhoea and enteritis under 2 years per 1,000 live births	2.0	1.9	1.6
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia per 1,000 total births (live and still)	3.88	5.81	4.33

From the Table set out above it will be seen that the Vital Statistics vary little from those for the Country as a whole and for the 148 Smaller Towns. In small populations a few cases more or less affect the rate concerned very appreciably and hence too much significance should not be attached to any individual rate. However, it may reasonably be said that the figures viewed as a whole give a good picture of Carlton's health during the year 1950.

BIRTHS.

There has been a further decline in the Birth Rate which is 14.50 per 1,000 population and which is less than that either for England and Wales or the 148 Smaller Towns. This decline is not only a local trend, but is one affecting the country as a whole and has continued since 1947. That year produced the highest rate for some time. The numbers of births annually since 1947 are given below:-

1947	...	...	...	748
1948	...	...	...	640
1949	...	...	...	587
1950	...	...	...	508

Live births exceed the deaths by 131 as compared with 206 in 1949.

Seven stillbirths were recorded in 1950 (the same as last year) which give a rate of 0.2 per 1,000 population. This rate, as was the case in 1949, is approximately half that for the country as a whole and for the 148 Smaller Towns, (0.37 and 0.38 respectively). There were no illegitimate stillbirths.

* Towns with estimated resident Population at 1931 census of 25,000 to 50,000.

DEATHS.

The Death Rate of 11.6 per 1,000 population is the same as that for England and Wales and the 148 Smaller Towns. The causes of death are shown in the Table set out below:-

Causes of Death.

CLASSIFIED CAUSE OF DEATH.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	5	5	10
Syphilitic disease	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm - Stomach	1	6	7
- Lung, bronchus	10	2	12
- Breast	-	8	8
- Uterus	-	4	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	16	22	38
Leukaemia, aleukemia	-	2	2
Diabetes	-	3	3
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	18	31	49
Coronary disease, angina,	26	15	41
Hypertension with heart disease	9	5	14
Other heart disease	33	35	71
Other circulatory disease	8	4	12
Influenza	2	1	3
Pneumonia	4	4	8
Bronchitis	12	9	21
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	2	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	-	5
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	4	2	6
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	3	3
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	1	1
Congenital malformations	4	2	6
Other defined and ill defined diseases	14	19	33
Motor vehicle accidents	1	2	3
All other accidents	5	5	10
Suicide	2	1	3
TOTALS :	184	193	377

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

As compared with 1949 the Infantile Mortality Rate is slightly reduced (41.0 and 37.4 per 1,000 live births respectively). However, the rate is appreciably higher than that for the Country as a whole - 29.8 per 1,000 live births and for the 148 Smaller Towns which is 29.4 per 1,000 live births.

The causes of Infantile deaths (i.e. deaths of children under 1 year of age) are detailed on Page 5.

Causes of Infantile Deaths.

DEATHS under 1 month of age		DEATHS between 1 month of age and 1 year of age.	
CAUSE.	No.	CAUSE.	No.
Congenital malformations, birth injuries etc.,	10	Bronchitis	2
Prematurity	2	Gastro-enteritis	2
Pneumonia	1	Pneumonia	1
Inattention at birth	1		
	14		5
19			

Of the 19 deaths of infants under 1 year of age 2 were illegitimate. No less than 14 of the deaths occurred within 1 month of birth and may be regarded as unavoidable in the majority of cases. Ten of the deaths occurred in Hospital and of these 8 were under 1 month of age.

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER TWO YEARS
FROM DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS.

During 1950 one death only occurred from diarrhoea and enteritis in infants under two years of age. In 1948 and 1949, 2 and 3 deaths occurred respectively from diarrhoea and enteritis in infants of the same age group. The death rate per 1,000 live births from this cause is 2.0.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA.

Two cases of Puerperal Fever or Pyrexia have been notified during the year, one of which was admitted to Hospital. The rate for this condition of 3.88 per 1,000 total births (live and still) is less than the respective rates for England and Wales and the 148 Smaller Towns, which are 5.81 and 4.33 per 1,000 total births.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

As in 1949 one maternal death occurred. The cause was a cerebral vascular condition subsequent to a Caesarian section, but there were also secondary causes involved. This death may be regarded as unavoidable.

DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) NOTIFIED IN 1950.

DISEASE.	AGE GROUPS.														TOTAL	DEATHS		REMOVED TO HOSPITAL		
	0-1		1-2		3-4		5-9		10-14		15-24		25 and over			M	F	M	F	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F						
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Encephalitis, acute post-infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	
Measles	5	1	15	9	21	13	37	32	-	3	-	-	1	78	58	-	-	-	1	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Poliomyelitis, Acute paralytic	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1*	1	2	1*	-	1	2	
Pneumonia	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	5	-	4	4	2	-	
Retrorenal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Scarlet Fever	1	-	5	1	12	14	25	21	-	3	-	1	1	46	40	-	-	-	2	
Whooping Cough	3	9	12	17	19	15	23	20	1	1	-	1	-	58	63	-	-	2	1	
TOTALS IN AGE GROUPS.	10	10	34	28	52	42	86	74	5	7	-	3	7	194	165	5	4	8	7	
	20		62		94		160		12		3		8		359		9		15	

* This case died, but the death has been allocated by the Registrar General to the usual area of residence.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Details are given in the Table below of the rates per 1,000 of the civilian population of the corrected notifications of infectious diseases for the Carlton Urban District and - for the purposes of comparison - the rates for England and Wales and the 148 Smaller Towns.

It will be seen that the rates for Carlton compare very favourably with those for England and Wales and the 148 Smaller Towns. The only disease which, in Carlton, has produced a higher rate is Scarlet Fever which is approximately 50% higher than the comparable rates. In the case of measles the local rate of incidence is but half those for the Country as a whole and the 148 Smaller Towns. This disease is dealt with in detail in the Report under a separate heading.

DISEASE.	CARLTON U.D.	England and Wales.	148 Smaller Towns
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00
Para-typhoid Fever	0.00	0.01	0.01
Meningococcal infection	0.00	0.03	0.02
Scarlet Fever	2.51	1.50	1.61
Whooping Cough	3.52	3.60	3.15
Diphtheria	0.00	0.04	0.02
Erysipelas	0.03	0.17	0.16
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	3.96	8.39	8.36
Pneumonia	0.15	0.70	0.61
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)			
Paralytic	0.09	0.13	0.11
Non-paralytic	0.00	0.05	0.06
Food Poisoning	0.06	0.17	0.14

DIPHTHERIA.

In my Annual Report for 1949 I was happy to be able to make the comment that "the year can be regarded as a milestone along the road in the prevention of infectious disease, as this is the first year in which it has been possible to state that no cases of diphtheria have occurred."

The circumstances which enabled me to make that remark have been reproduced during the year 1950. Two cases (a male of 3 years and a female of 10 years) were originally notified, but the diagnosis was not confirmed in either instance.

Whilst I may be charged with labouring the case for immunisation against diphtheria, I cannot end my remarks on this disease without saying that its complete reduction, which is a matter for considerable gratification, has resulted only from the protection of a large proportion of the child population. The aim should be 100% protection, not only locally, but nationally and when this state of affairs is achieved this killing disease will, for all practical purposes, then be a thing of the past.

MEASLES.

No cases of this disease occurred during the first two months of the year and very few cases were notified up to and including June. Early Summer (July and August) produced a mild epidemic when between 60 and 70 cases were notified. This epidemic subsided rapidly, two cases only occurring during the two following months.

The usual Winter increase in the notifications commenced in November and up to the end of the year a further 53 cases had been notified. By Christmas the disease had again reached the stage when the numbers of cases reported constituted a mild epidemic, which, with increasing intensity, continued in to 1951.

As mentioned in my general remarks under the heading "Notifiable Diseases" the rate of incidence of measles per 1,000 population for 1950, for the Carlton Urban District is less than half the comparable rates for England and Wales and the 148 Smaller Towns. This is due to the fact that the disease assumed major epidemic proportions in this district some weeks later (during the early part of 1951) than in the adjoining districts or in the Country as a whole. It will be seen that this circumstance will adversely affect the rate of incidence of the disease for 1951 when compared with similar rates for England and Wales and the 148 Smaller Towns.

SCARLET FEVER.

There were 86 cases of this disease notified during the year, which were more than double the number occurring in 1949 and which totalled 41.

The cases were spread fairly evenly over every month of the year and of the four cases admitted to Hospital two were on account of home conditions, one was transferred from the Nottingham Children's Hospital to an Isolation Hospital and the other case was admitted for medical reasons.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

Three cases of the paralytic type of infantile paralysis occurred during the year. Two of the cases were sporadic and the patients were children who made good recoveries. The third case was that of an adult male. The man came in to the district on a short visit and was ill on arrival in the area. He came from a locality in which the disease was present in epidemic form and of a very severe type. This man was admitted to Isolation Hospital, where he died shortly after admission.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

As compared with 1949, when only 37 cases of Whooping Cough were notified, 1950 produced a mild epidemic with 121 cases. Over two-thirds of the cases occurred during the period May to September, the remaining ones being spread evenly over the rest of the year.

WHOOPIING COUGH (Continued)

The protection of the child population against Whooping Cough has not yet been adopted nationally, though a number of local authorities are protecting the children in their respective areas with appropriate immunising material.

Some doctors are using a combined diphtheria/pertussis immunising material and hence a small proportion of children in the area is protected against Whooping Cough, but in order to reduce the incidence of the disease it is necessary that a high proportion of the child population be immunised.

OTHER SPECIAL DISEASES.

INFLUENZA.

As in the two previous years there was no marked incidence of this disease, though cases began to occur towards the end of the year. They continued to make their appearance in 1951 when the disease assumed epidemic proportions. Three deaths occurred from influenza.

CANCER.

The average number of deaths from Cancer per annum for the 10 years 1940 - 1949 was 52. In 1948 53 deaths occurred, in 1949 56 and there has been a steep rise during 1950, during which year the deaths from Cancer total 69.

FOOD POISONING.

Two cases of food poisoning were notified during the year, but in both instances the notifications were not received until over one week after the onset of illness and, as may be expected, with such a time lag inquiries revealed no useful information as to the source of infection.

Neither case was the subject of bacteriological investigation and the notifications were made on clinical diagnoses only.

An outbreak of food poisoning occurred during the early part of September and though no persons resident within the area were affected it was evident that the origin of the outbreak was within the Carlton Urban District.

A detailed report was submitted to your Health and Sanitary Committee upon this outbreak and the investigations made. A further report was forwarded to the Ministry of Health, whose medical staff agreed with the conclusions reached as to the source of infection.

FOOD POISONING (Continued)

The following facts are included in this report for the purpose of record:-

- (i) The first intimation of the outbreak, as so often happens, was not received until three days after consumption of the meal. Such intimation was purely "hearsay".
- (ii) It was not possible to procure specimens of the foods consumed. Of the 44 persons at risk, 33 or 75% were affected in varying degrees from mild to severe. Three only of the persons affected were the subject of notification under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Salmonella Typhi-Murium was isolated in each of these three cases.
- (iii) Information obtained from inquiry forms circulated to all persons attending the function excluded all but one article of food - namely trifle - as the source of infection. It was not possible to incriminate any particular ingredient of the trifle

TUBERCULOSIS.

From the year 1946 - when the highest number of notifications (48) of the War years occurred - there had been up to and including 1949 a steady decline in the number of new cases added to the Register. Unfortunately, there has been a steep rise in the incidence of new cases which total 46 (41 pulmonary and 5 non-pulmonary) during the year under review.

During 1949 33 new cases occurred (30 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary).

The reason for this sudden upward trend is obscure and is not accounted for by mass radiography or any improvement in methods of diagnosis and, so far as I am aware, there is no local circumstance which is likely to influence the incidence of the disease to any appreciable degree one way or the other.

The main factors affecting the incidence of tuberculosis are housing and nutrition and whilst these factors are no worse in Carlton than elsewhere, there is no doubt that the housing situation nationally, far from being solved, is worse even than at the end of the War in some respects. This matter will be discussed at length under the subject of "Housing".

In connection with the prevention of tuberculosis, it is worthy of mention that your Council's Housing Committee endeavours as far as possible, where such a course is warranted, to give some measure of priority to applications made from houses where tuberculosis exists. Nevertheless, it is not practicable to give every such case favourable consideration and I feel it would be of inestimable value if the Ministry of Local Government and Planning could allocate a small extra percentage of "houses" to each district for the specific purpose of dealing with applications of the type under discussion.

With regard to nutrition, records show that there is always a rise in the incidence of tuberculosis as the standard of nutrition decreases. The present diet, in my opinion, provides too little variety and what is of far

TUBERCULOSIS (Continued)

greater importance is deficient in first class protein.

The Tables below give details of the age groups and localisation of the disease in both new cases and deaths.

AGE GROUP.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Resp.		Non-resp		Resp.		Non-resp.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15 "	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25 "	5	9	1	1	-	1	-	-
25 - 35 "	6	7	2	1	2	1	-	-
35 - 45 "	6	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
45 - 55 "	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
55 - 60 " and over.	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-
TOTALS:	20	21	3	2	5	5	-	-
	46				10			

Localisation of Disease in New Cases.

	Male	Female
Respiratory	20	21
Other Forms	3	2
TOTALS:	23	23
	46	

Number on the Register 1st January, 1950	...	...	192
Number added or restored to the Register	...	...	46
Number removed from the Register	...	...	21
Number on the Register 1st January, 1951	...	...	217

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

LABORATORY SERVICES.

The services of the following laboratories are available to the Council, the facilities afforded being the same as during previous years. Examinations made by the Public Health Laboratory Service are carried out free of cost:-

LABORATORY.	EXAMINATIONS CARRIED OUT.
Public Health Laboratory, Goldsmith Street, NOTTINGHAM.	Milk examinations (phosphatase, methylene blue tests, etc.,) Bacteriological examinations of food. Pathological examinations (swabs, sputa, etc.,)
City Analyst's Laboratory, (W.W. Taylor, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.) 1 Regent Street, NOTTINGHAM.	Milk examinations (phosphatase, methylene blue tests, etc.,) Food examinations (bacteriological and chemical) Water Analyses.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The Local Health Authority maintain an Ambulance Depot within the Carlton area, where two Ambulances and a sifter-car are available for service throughout the twentyfour hours within the District and elsewhere.

I would mention here for record purposes that all requests for the use of an ambulance should be made to the County Ambulance Control - Tel: NOTTINGHAM 88771 or in the case of emergency "999" may be dialled and the operator asked for the County Ambulance Control.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

Home Nursing in the area is carried out by the Carlton and District Nursing Association. The arrangement which has operated since the Association was taken over by the Local Health Authority on the 1st July, 1948 continues, namely - that the Association is administered by the former Voluntary Committee, whilst Officials of the County Council supervise the Nursing Staff.

Four nurses (including one male nurse who deals with all chronic male cases) are employed and it is found that the District is adequately catered for by this personnel.

For the purposes of reference a list is given below of the names, addresses and telephone numbers of the Nurses.

Name and Address of Nurse	Telephone No.
Nurse Haynes, 16 Highfield Drive, CARLTON	CARLTON 57352.
Nurse G. J. Shaw, 37 Fernleigh Avenue, MAPPERLEY.	NOTTM. 63469.
Nurse G. M. Horney, 6 Maynell Grove, Sherwood Rise, NOTTINGHAM.	NOTTM. 61332.
Nurse J. H. Bragg, (MALE NURSE) 105 Valley Road, CARLTON.	CARLTON 57367.

The Secretary of the Association is:-

Mrs. H. V. Clough,
"The Firs",
Temyson Avenue,
GEDLING.

COUNTY MIDWIVES.

Below is set out - also for the purposes of reference - the names, addresses and telephone numbers of the County Midwives practising in the Area:-

Name and Address of Midwife	Telephone No.
Nurse I. Timmis, 3 Crescent Avenue, GEDLING	CARLTON 58942.
Nurse E. M. Gunn, 185 Oakdale Road, CARLTON	CARLTON 58379.
Nurse J. Mitchell, 45 Whittingham Road, MAPPERLEY.	NOTTM. 61443
Nurse J. Storey AND Nurse M. E. Swingler, 112 Southdale Road, CARLTON	CARLTON 57502.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

The facilities for vaccination and immunisation have continued to operate satisfactorily. The duties are carried out by your Medical Officer of Health under agreement with and on behalf of the County Council as the Local Health Authority.

During the greater part of the year two Vaccination Sessions and two Immunisation Sessions per month were held, but as the number of attendances diminished these were reduced to a single combined Session held on the last Friday morning in each month at Park House, Clinic, Carlton.

At a Clinic at 1A Plains Road, Mapperley (within the Arnold Urban District area) special sessions for vaccination and immunisation have been discontinued. The work is now carried out at the Child Welfare Centre Session held at the Clinic on Friday afternoons (except the last Friday in the month).

The protective measures of vaccination and immunisation are also available to members of the public through the Health Service and may be carried out free of cost by the usual Medical Attendant.

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION.

The table given below sets out details of the percentages of pre-school and school children resident within the District, who, at any time up to the 31st December, 1950, had completed a full course of immunisation.

AGE GROUP.	Under 5	5 - 14	TOTAL.
Percentage of estimated mid-year child population	56.7	78.7	68.4

VACCINATION.

The numbers of successful vaccinations carried out during the year are as follow:-

Age at 31st December, 1950.	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over.	TOTAL.
i.e. born in Years	1950	1946 - 1949	1936 - 1945	Before 1936	
NUMBER VACCINATED	155	16	12	13	196
NUMBER RE-VACCINATED	-	1	3	29	33
TOTALS.	155	17	15	42	229

VACCINATION (Continued)

Once again the district was fortunate in having no cases or contacts of smallpox. The danger which is ever present is the mild or "missed" case and this danger is amply illustrated by the circumstances of the Brighton outbreak which occurred at the end of 1950.

There is little doubt that such an outbreak would not have occurred had the population been 100% protected by vaccination carried out within recent years. Whilst it is not claimed that all cases are preventable it is quite certain that as a result of recent vaccination the death rate would have been reduced to nought.

Post-contact vaccination is of considerable value, but to be effective in preventing development of the disease it must be carried out within a few days of contact with infection. This method of prevention is an expensive one, particularly in the time wasted by the contacts in waiting in a queue for vaccination and the time of medical staff taken up in carrying out treatment which could have been used profitably otherwise.

Approximately one-third only of the children born during the years 1949 and 1950 were vaccinated and this proportion is far too small for safety and I cannot stress too highly to parents the value of having their children protected when the age of four months is reached. At this age there is little or no constitutional disturbance such as sometimes occurs from vaccination in later life.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE. SCHOOL CLINIC.

The location and times of the various Clinics and Centres are as set out below:-

(1) PARK HOUSE, MAIN STREET, CARLTON.

(a) <u>School Clinic.</u>	Monday	... 9.30 a.m. - 12 noon
	Tuesday	... 9.30 a.m. - 12 noon
		(Doctor's session)
	Thursday	... 9.30 a.m. - 12 noon
(b) <u>Child Welfare Centre</u>	Monday ...	... 2.0 p.m. - 4.30 p.m. (Doctor's session alternate weeks).
	Wednesday	... 9.30 a.m. - 12 noon
	"	... 2.0 p.m. - 4.30 p.m. (Doctor's session)
	Friday ...	... 2.0 p.m. - 4.30 p.m. (Doctor's session every fourth week).
(c) <u>Ante-Natal Clinic.</u>	Tuesday	... 2.0 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.
	Wednesday	... 2.0 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.
	Friday ...	... 9.30 a.m. - 12 noon.
(d) <u>Post-Natal Clinic.</u>	Monday ...	... 2.0 p.m. - 4.30 p.m. (Every fourth week).

(2) STANDHILL ROAD METHODIST CHURCH.

Child Welfare Centre Wednesday ... 2.0 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.

(3) ST. JAMES' CHURCH HALL, MARSHALL HILL DRIVE, MAPPERLEY.

(a) Child Welfare Centre. Tuesday ... 9.30 a.m. - 12 noon AND
2.0 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.

(b) Ante-Natal Clinics. Friday ... 2.0 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.
(Every fourth week)
Saturday ... 9.30 a.m. - 12 noon
(Alternate weeks).

(4) LA PLAINS ROAD, MAPPERLEY.

This Child Welfare Centre (formerly belonging to the Arnold Urban District Council) is now available to residents of the Carlton Urban District. The Sessions are held weekly on Fridays between 2.0 p.m. and 4.30 p.m.

DAY NURSERY.

The County Council continues to operate a Day Nursery at Conway Road, Carlton, where there are places for 26 children. The Nursery is intended to accommodate children of mothers who cannot - for various reasons - care for them during the day. There is a long waiting list for admission to the Nursery and it will be appreciated that to mothers who are of necessity engaged in industry the Nursery facilities are of untold value.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

This very valuable service - operated by the County Council - functions in the District under the control of a full-time Sub-Organiser. This Sub-Organiser has an Office at Park House, Carlton and is responsible for the Arnold area in addition to Carlton.

There has been no change in the working of the Scheme since last year's report was compiled except that the charge for the services of a Home Help is 2/- per hour or £4.4.0d. for a full week of 42 hours. The charge was formerly 1/10d. per hour or £3.17.0d. for a full week.

Approximately 6 full-time and 30 part-time Helps are employed and some 70 cases are dealt with each week.

For the purposes of reference I would add that the Service is intended to provide assistance in necessitous cases of the types indicated below:-

- (1) Maternity cases
- (2) Mothers of young children where some help is recommended by the Doctor
- (3) Cases of illness where no other help is available
- (4) The aged and infirm

CARE OF THE CHRONIC SICK AND AGED.

The position with regard to the care of the aged has, since the coming in to operation of the National Health Service Act, 1948, rapidly and progressively deteriorated. Formerly the Relieving Officer had been able to secure accommodation for these cases (though a bed was not always immediately available), but matters are very different today.

The Nottinghamshire County Council - functioning in its capacity as Welfare Authority - has provided in various parts of the County, residential homes for old people. The accommodation is ideal but the persons admitted to these homes must be able to wash, dress and feed themselves. The class of persons falling in to this category is not the real problem. The case which presents the major difficulty is the old person, who, whilst not ill, requires a certain amount of care and attention. In the absence of illness, such a case is not the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board nor is it eligible for the residential accommodation as certain care and attention is necessary.

The position of the aged sick also gives rise to serious problems. These cases are the responsibility of the General Practitioner service and the Regional Hospital Board, but it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain Hospital accommodation for these people, particularly in view of the increased demand for hospital beds and the tendency of hospitals to take the younger patients. The relatives of aged sick people naturally approach the Department when the General Practitioner is unable to secure accommodation and whilst it is no responsibility of the Local Authority, a certain amount of success has been achieved in this respect. It is felt that this problem will not be solved until some type of liaison Officer corresponding to the former Relieving Officer is created.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES of the AREA.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The water supply to the area (with the exception of some 46 houses which are mentioned later under this heading) is supplied by the Nottingham Corporation Water Department. Both the quantity and quality of the supply have been satisfactory.

The water has no plumbic-solvent action.

No samples have been taken from this supply as rigid control is exercised by the Water Department by the regular and frequent examination of samples.

Four houses only are supplied by a common standpipe.

WATER SUPPLIES (Continued)

Of the fortysix houses not supplied by the Nottingham Corporation Water Department, nine are in the rural portion of the district and obtain water from four tube wells of depths varying from 100 to 120 ft. The remaining 37 properties are owned by the Railway Executive and are supplied from a well and bore of 180 feet depth. This supply is chlorinated at the well head.

Water obtained from another private well and bore is used for both industrial and drinking purposes by Messrs. Trent Concrete Co, Ltd., of Colwick Estates.

Several new houses were in course of construction at the end of the year in the Greenwood Road area and water was to be obtained from a shallow well. The water was found on examination to be unfit for consumption. The Nottingham Corporation Water Department has now undertaken to extend the water main to provide a service to these houses, but in the meantime advice as to how to render the well water safe for drinking was given to the owner/occupier of the one house inhabited.

The following extensions of water mains in the district have been carried out during the year.

	Yds.lin 3" main.	Yds.lin 4" main.	Yds.lin 6" main.
Foxhill Road ...	-	7	10
Elmhurst Avenue	34	249	-
Southcliffe Housing Site	58	11	621
Valley Road Housing Site	21	-	147
	<u>113</u>	<u>267</u>	<u>778</u>

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The district is served almost entirely by the water carriage system, the only exceptions being a number of properties in the rural part of the area.

In the low lying portions of the district (Colwick and Netherfield) it is necessary to lift sewage by pumps to the Nottingham main carrier for disposal at the Nottingham Corporation Sewage disposal works at Stoke Bardolph. The remainder of the district is drained by gravity to the carrier.

For some years the cesspools of certain properties in Arnold Lane together with the septic tank which receives the drainage from the Almshouses have been a source of nuisance. It was mentioned in last year's report that a Scheme was in course of preparation for the extension of the sewer to serve these houses. The Scheme was commenced towards the end of 1950 and ultimately 26 of the properties will be connected to the sewer, together with the Public convenience at Godling Cemetery, which also drains to a cesspool.

The culverting of the Foxhill Road dyke from Main Street to Carnarvon Grove - a length of 797 yards - for which approval was obtained from the Ministry of Health during 1949 was commenced and completed during 1950.

During 1950 the following extensions of works of sewerage were carried out:-

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE (Continued)

	Sewer. Yds.lin	Surface Water. Yds.lin
Arnold Lane, Gedling	780	-
Foxhill Road, Carlton	-	579
Valley Road, Carlton	-	495
TOTALS:	<u>780</u>	<u>1074</u>

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Prior to the War a weekly collection of refuse was made, but this period was, by force of circumstances, increased to ten days during the War. In 1949 when it was practicable to obtain replacement of obsolete and worn out vehicles and the extension of the fleet the weekly collection was re-introduced and has been maintained since.

The old tip was filled to capacity during the year and was soiled down. Preliminary work on the new tip was commenced some months before the old one was filled and the new tip was thus available for use immediately it became necessary. Tipping was started in the middle of the year and is being carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Health memorandum on the subject.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

On the next pages following are set out extracts from the Report of the Public Analyst for the year ending 31st December, 1950, together with information as to the number of samples of milk taken by County Sampling Officers and submitted to prescribed tests.

Particulars	1950	1951	1952
Salaries and Wages	100,000	110,000	120,000
Travel	5,000	6,000	7,000
Printing	3,000	4,000	5,000
Postage	2,000	3,000	4,000
Telephone	1,000	1,500	2,000
Supplies	4,000	5,000	6,000
Repairs	2,000	3,000	4,000
Interest	1,000	1,000	1,000
Depreciation	1,000	1,000	1,000
Other	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	119,000	134,500	147,000

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The following table shows the financial statement for the year ending 31st December 1950. The total income for the year was \$119,000, which was used to meet the various expenses of the department. The net result for the year was a surplus of \$11,000.

The following table shows the financial statement for the year ending 31st December 1951. The total income for the year was \$134,500, which was used to meet the various expenses of the department. The net result for the year was a surplus of \$15,500.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

The following table shows the financial statement for the year ending 31st December 1952. The total income for the year was \$147,000, which was used to meet the various expenses of the department. The net result for the year was a surplus of \$17,000.

The following table shows the financial statement for the year ending 31st December 1953. The total income for the year was \$160,000, which was used to meet the various expenses of the department. The net result for the year was a surplus of \$18,000.

The following table shows the financial statement for the year ending 31st December 1954. The total income for the year was \$175,000, which was used to meet the various expenses of the department. The net result for the year was a surplus of \$19,000.

The following table shows the financial statement for the year ending 31st December 1955. The total income for the year was \$190,000, which was used to meet the various expenses of the department. The net result for the year was a surplus of \$20,000.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

Year ending 31st December, 1950.

Articles obtained for Examination and Analysis	Obtained	NUMBER OF SAMPLES			Genuine	Adults or Sub-Standard	Result of Analysis & Examination (Adults or Sub-Standard Samples)	Proceedings if any, taken in connection of Adult or Sub-Standard samples.
		Submitted to Public Analyst	Tested by Inspector	Adults or Sub-Standard				
Apricot Jam Tarts	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Baked Beans with Tomato Sauce	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Beer, Mild	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	
Beef Suet with flour dusting	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Blanc Mange Powder	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Breakfast Spread	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Choco.	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	
Coffee and Chicory Essence	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Cooking Fat	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Creamy Cottage Cheeses	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Gravy Brown	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Gun Spirits of Turpentine	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	
Ice Cream	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Lemon Curd	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Lemon Curd Tarts	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Lemon Marmalade	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Meat and Vegetables (tinned)	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Milk	234	10	224	216	18	1) 10.7% Added water 2) Contained small amount of added water 3) ditto 4) ditto 5) ditto 6) ditto 7) Naturally deficient in milk solids. Freezing point normal. 8) 10.9% deficient in milk solids. Freezing point normal. 9) ditto 10) 28.7% Added water 11) ditto 12) 47.1% Added water 13) ditto 14) 31.2% Added water 15) ditto 16) 19.8% Added water 17) ditto 18) Informal sample contained Added water. Subsequent samples taken on Producer's premises also contained added water.	Warning issued. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. Producer Fined £35.11.0d. including costs. Servant Fined £10.0.0d. Producer Fined £50.6.0d. including costs.	
Milk, Condensed	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Nutmegs Ground	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Olive Oil	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Parsley, Rubbed	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Peas, Tinned	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	
Potted Beef	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Rum	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Sauled Cream	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Sausage	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	
Sherry	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Tejicos	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Tea	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Tomato Juice	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Tomato Sausage	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	
TOTALS	270	46	224	251	19	Label did not conform to Labelling of Food Order.		

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS)(PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949.

Samples of Milk taken by County Sampling Officers
and submitted to Prescribed Tests.

GRADE	No. of samples taken	Complied	Failed to comply
Pasteurised, Heat Treated etc.,	150	149	1

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) 955
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 2,016

2. (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1936 Nil
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... Nil

3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation Nil

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 614

HOUSING (Continued)

2. <u>Remedy of defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices.</u>		
Number of defective houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers		536 *
3. <u>Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-</u>		
1. <u>Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :-</u>		
(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...		115
(b) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :-		
(i) By Owners		107 *
(ii) By the Local Authority in default of the Owners		28 *
2. <u>Proceedings under Public Health Acts :-</u>		
(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied		132
(b) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after the service of formal notices :-		
(i) By Owners		78 *
(ii) By the Local Authority in default of the Owners		36 *
3. <u>Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936</u>		
(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made		Nil
(b) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders		Nil
4. <u>Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936</u>		
(a) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made		Nil
(b) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenements or room having been rendered fit		Nil

* Includes notices outstanding from 1949.

4. Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV.
Abatement of Overcrowding.

(a)	(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	14
	(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ...	27
	(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ...	121
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	5
(c)	(i) Number of new cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	7
	(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	71
(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
(e)	Any other particulars in respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report:-	

As will be seen from the information given above there were 14 known cases of overcrowding within the meaning of the Act existing at the end of the year. Whilst this number is not high there are many cases in which the persons living in the house reach the "permitted number" of units and, as will be appreciated, sleeping arrangements are difficult, particularly when several married couples are involved.

It is to be regretted that the housing situation is no better than that pertaining last year. Many young couples at present living in rooms and with relatives cannot look forward to becoming tenants of a house for years to come. The seriousness of the position is evident when one reflects that only those housing applications received up to and including September, 1946 have been dealt with in entirety. Applicants lodging applications between October 1946 and September 1947 (inclusive) and from October, 1947 to March 1948 (inclusive) are being allotted a house in the respective proportions of 60% and 30% of the number of Council houses erected, so that apart from the 'special hardship' cases (for which the remaining 10% of the Council houses erected are used) it will be seen that no person can hope for the tenancy of a house for some time to come if the application was lodged after the periods mentioned.

The number of "houses" allotted to the Carlton Urban District Council for 1950 was 120, of which 12 were allocated for construction by private enterprise. A larger number of applications for houses are being received each year than there are houses being built and this, surely, is a grievous state of affairs for 1951. I wonder how much of the money expended on curative treatment of illness could have been avoided had adequate houses been available.

As at 31st May, 1951, there were 1,605 applications for council houses lodged with the Authority, of which number 205 were from applicants residing outside the district, 138 were from tenants of houses in the Carlton U.D.C area and 192 were in respect of aged persons bungalows.

NEW HOUSING.

The number of new houses erected during the year were :-

(a) by the Local Authority	...	...	...	114	*
(b) by Private Enterprise	...	...	...	19	/

(* Includes 4 houses sold to the County Council of which 3 were for Police purposes and one for occupation by County Midwife).

(/ In addition 2 houses were converted by private enterprise in to 4 flats).

The number of Post-War houses erected are therefore :-

(a) by the Local Authority	:	Permanent	...	504	*
	:	Prefabricated	...	100	
	:	Temporary	hutments...	11	
(b) by Private Enterprise	:	...	...	280	/
		TOTAL	:	895	

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Number of factories on Register	1950	...*	...	124
Number of inspections	...	...	...	107
Number of unsatisfactory conditions found	...	...	...	9
Number of unsatisfactory conditions remedied	...	...	...	5
Number of prosecutions instituted during the year	...	...	...	Nil
Number of inspections of outworkers' premises	...	...	...	325

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, Section 47.

No action under the above-mentioned Section of the National Assistance Act, 1948, was necessary during the year 1950.

CONCLUSION.

The health of the district has, during the year under review, been generally satisfactory. Whilst the influenza epidemic was serious in the country as a whole, particularly in Merseyside, Carlton did not have a serious outbreak and the three deaths that occurred were in the middle aged and older patient.

Again infectious diseases were not prevalent during 1950 and the Urban District was not seriously affected by Infantile Paralysis, but the increase in new cases of tuberculosis is somewhat alarming, although the deaths from this cause is lower than the previous year.

The vaccination and immunisation state has remained satisfactory, but it is hoped to improve on the figures for 1950, the slight fall in the latter being due to the effect of the shortage of Health Visiting Staff. The absence of cases of diphtheria is a most satisfactory feature and is a striking vindication of preventive medicine.

The housing situation remains acute and repercussions come to the Department as the help of the Health Staff is regarded as an "open sesame" to a Council house. The allocation of licences remains totally inadequate and it is felt that with the present numbers granted, the houses could easily be filled with cases having a medical priority.

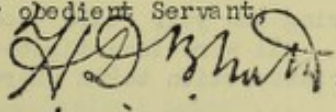
The care of the aged and chronic sick is a serious problem. The expectation of life is steadily increasing and the attempts to hospitalise the aged sick become more difficult. Whilst this is a problem of the General Practitioner Service, relatives and neighbours contact the Department for help if the General Practitioner is unable to deal satisfactorily with the case. It is hoped that eventually some type of "bed bureau" will be established to deal with the problem.

I wish to place on record my thanks to all members of the Council for their support to our endeavours during the year, particularly in their help in respect of our efforts with regard to housing.

I would also like to express my sincere thanks to all members of the Staff of the Department for their help and co-operation during the year and also to all Officers and Members of the Staff of other Departments for their assistance and advice.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,



MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

TO: The Chairman and Members of the CARLTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my fifth Annual Report as Senior Sanitary Inspector to your Council dealing with the year 1950.

No staffing difficulties were encountered during the year and whilst every duty received its appropriate share of attention, once again - as might be expected, "housing repair work" claimed a very considerable amount of time.

In my last year's report I expressed the view that it was inevitable while then existing circumstances prevailed that property was bound to deteriorate. This is proving to be the case, for few owners are able satisfactorily to maintain their properties from current rent yields.

It is essential, in my view, that owners be enabled to execute necessary repairs for there is little doubt that the continuance of existing conditions will lead to the production of many "slum" dwellings within the space of the next decade. Surely, with the present shortage of houses, it is a matter of sound economics to preserve in good condition the properties we have at present.

The year 1950 saw the making of Byelaws in connection with the "Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the open Air" and the adoption of a municipal dustbin scheme. These and all other subjects are dealt with at length in the body of the Report under individual headings.

Details of Notices served and complied with and of inspections and visits made are shewn in tabular form on Pages 27, 28 and 29 of the Report and are given in extension of the particulars supplied to the Medical Officer of Health and included in his Report.

COMPLAINTS.

During the year 1173 complaints (written and verbal) were received. All were investigated with as little delay as possible and appropriate action taken where necessary.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS.

Housing (Primary inspections)	955
(Secondary inspections)	2,061
Overcrowding	73
Temporary dwellings	35
Verminous premises	95
Stables and Pig Styes	182
Animals and Poultry	23
Smoke Abatement	94
Drainage	664
Infectious Diseases	157
Refuse Accumulations	28
Dustbins	268

MILK AND DAIRIES.

Inspections of dairies	15
" " purveyors premises (other than dairies)	2
" " vehicles	4

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Inspections of Meat Shops	96
" " other Food Shops	566
" " Food Manufacturing Premises	37
" " Bakehouses	51
" " Fish and Chip Shops	40
" " Ice Cream Premises	62
Food Inspection	118

PETROLEUM REGULATIONS ACTS AND ORDERS.... 16

RODENT DESTRUCTION 289

RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTIONS 26

SHOPS ACT - (Routine and secondary inspections) 811

<u>SAMPLING.</u> Milk	79
Ice Cream	86
Water	5
Other Foods	4

<u>FACTORIES ACT</u> Factories with mechanical power ...	84
" without mechanical power	23
Outworkers' Premises	325

OTHER VISITS AND INSPECTIONS 924

TOTAL : 8,298

It is of interest to note that the number of inspections and visits made during 1950 was the highest ever recorded during any year.

DETAILS OF NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH.

(a) INFORMAL NOTICES.

		(a) Outstanding as at 1.1.50	(b) Served	(c) TOTAL	(d) Complied with	(e) Outstanding as at 1.1.51
<u>HOUSING ACT, 1936, Section 9 and PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.</u>						
<u>SANITARY CONVENIENCES.</u>	TO: Repair roofs	179	648	827	675	154
	Repair or renew eaves gutters and downspouts	90	169	259	192	67
	Repair or renew defective windows	36	82	118	99	19
	Repair or renew defective floors	60	108	168	135	35
	Repair or renew defective fireplaces	30	65	95	74	21
	Repair or renew defective washcoopers	33	83	116	84	32
	Repair or renew defective sinks and sink wastes	12	30	42	29	13
	Repair or renew defective walls and ceilings	11	31	42	32	10
	Repair or renew defective	81	145	226	177	49
	Other defects	43	79	122	88	34
<u>DRAINS.</u>	TO: Cleanse	-	2	2	2	-
	Repair or renew	26	160	188	156	32
<u>DUSTBINS.</u>	TO: Repair or renew	8	97	105	79	26
	TO: Renew	19	95	112	110	2
<u>YARD PAVING.</u>	TO: Repair or repave	12	13	25	19	6
	TO: Cleanse premises	1	19	20	19	1
<u>VERMIN &c.</u>	Sanitary accommodation unsuitable, insufficient or defective	1	9	10	6	4
	Improperly kept	-	8	8	4	4
<u>ANIMALS.</u>	Cleansing of	-	-	-	-	-
	Cleansing of	-	-	-	-	-
<u>WATERCOURSES.</u>	Cleansing of	-	-	-	-	-
	Repair or renew	1	16	17	16	1
<u>WATER SUPPLY.</u>	Repair or renew	1	16	17	16	1

(b) FORMAL NOTICES.

	(a) Outstanding as at 1.1.50.	(b) Served 1950	(c) TOTAL (a) and (b)	(d) Complied with	(e) Work executed by Council in default.	(f) Outstanding as at 1.1.51.
NOTICES under PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.						
Section 93	2	-	2	2	-	-
(i) Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	4	41	45	26	7	12
Section 39	5	48	53	31	17	5
Drainage	2	4	6	5	-	1
Sanitary Conveniences	11	17	28	14	14	-
Paving						
Dustbins						
NOTICES under HOUSING ACT, 1936, Section 9						
	49	115	164	107	28	29

Informations Laid ... Nil.
 Work done after Information Laid ... Nil.
 Work done after Jutsices' Order ... Nil.

PROVISION OF DUSTBINS.

The number of dustbins supplied on repayment by the authority during 1950 was 245, together with 12 provided in default of the owners or agents. During the five years 1946 - 1950 (inclusive) the Council has supplied a total of 1,956 dustbins of which 126 were in default of the persons upon whom notices had been served.

During and since the War years there have been throughout the country numbers of appeals against the requirements of local authorities under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 75(i). In view of the unsatisfactory nature of the entire position the Council gave full consideration to the matter and resolved at its meeting on the 27th December, 1950 "That this Council, as respects its district, in lieu of requiring the owners or occupiers of buildings to provide and maintain dustbins for the reception of house refuse undertake itself to provide and maintain such dustbins as may be necessary under the provisions of Section 75(3) of the Public Health Act, 1936."

The Council has always provided and maintained dustbins for Council owned houses and the additional cost involved in the supply and maintenance of dustbins to private properties was estimated as the equivalent of a 1-4d. rate.

When the Scheme comes fully in to operation it will be possible to secure the renewal of each dustbin immediately it becomes necessary. Under the old system a certain amount of delay was inevitable in a proportion of the cases dealt with and it can be readily seen that a defective dustbin can be both a considerable nuisance and a potential hazard to public health. Nothing but good can result from this step forward and the benefits which can accrue to the health of the district cannot be calculated on an £.s.d. basis, but may far outweigh the cost of the Scheme.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The list set out below gives detail of the classes and quantities of foods which on examination were found to be unfit for human consumption. All such foods were either surrendered by the Owners for disposal by the Health Department or returned through normal trade channels to the Ministry of Food Salvage Department.

Fish (Tinned)	74 lbs.
Fruit and Vegetables (Tinned) ...	1,281 lbs.
Meat and Meat Products (Tinned) ...	122 lbs.
Milk (Tinned)	154 lbs.
Preserves (Tinned)	36 lbs.
Other articles (Tinned)	12 lbs.
Almonds, Ground	28 lbs.
Bacon	42 lbs.
Butter	8 lbs.
Cheese	5 lbs.
Fish	85 lbs.
Meat	297 lbs.
Other articles	12 lbs.
	<hr/>
	2,153 lbs.
	<hr/>

FOOD PREMISES etc.,

The Council during the year made Byelaws under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 15 "For securing the observance of Sanitary and Cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air." These Byelaws were confirmed by the Ministry of Food on the 22nd day of June, 1950 and came in to operation on the 24th day of July, 1950.

Your Medical Officer of Health and I were desirous of securing, if possible, the inclusion of additional provisions prohibiting (i) smoking by any person engaged in the handling, wrapping or delivery of food and (ii) the use of any food premises as a laundry receiving depot. Spokesmen of the Ministry had, however, indicated in technical journals that such provisions were considered not to be of practical application, and the Byelaws made by your Council, therefore, conform exactly to the Model Byelaws issued by the Ministry of Food. It is, I think, to be regretted that the prohibition of smoking could not be included, as it is a practice which is far too common.

During the time from the coming in to operation of the Byelaws and the end of the year all food premises were inspected and a copy of the Byelaws supplied to each occupier. It was considered desirable that an exactly similar standard should be applied to each establishment and the duty of initial inspection and that of re-visiting, where necessary, were made the responsibility of one Sanitary Inspector (Mr. D. G. Hatter). It was found that the premises with few exceptions, were maintained in a satisfactory state of cleanliness and it is pleasing to record that the Byelaws have generally been accepted by the trade as a step in the right direction in promoting the better handling of food.

Visits to food premises during the year totalled 852 (including re-inspections) and details are set out in the Summary of Inspections and Visits on Page 27 of the Report.

The following Table gives particulars of notices in respect of food premises served and complied with etc., during the year:-

Type of Premises	Outstanding as at 1.1.50	Served	Total	Complied with.	Outstanding as at 1.1.51.
Meatshops	4	24	28	17	11
Bokehouses	2	5	7	6	1
Fish Shops	2	3	5	2	3
Other Food Shops	3	52	55	26	29
TOTAL	11	84	95	51	44

ICE CREAM.

Samples of ice cream are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Nottingham, for examination by the Ministry of Health's Methylene Blue Test. A total of 58 samples were taken during the year.

Of this number, 42 samples were of ice-cream as sold for consumption and the remaining 16 were taken at an intermediate stage of a manufacturing process.

The classification of the samples by the Bacteriologist are shown in the Table set out below:-

GRADE.	Samples taken at Intermediate stage of Manufacture.	Samples as sold for Consumption.	TOTAL.
I	9	23	32
II	7	15	22
III	-	4	4
IV	-	-	-
TOTAL	16	42	58

In connection with the Methylene Blue Test the Sub-Committee of the Medical Research Council states - "It is suggested that over a period of 6 months 50% of a vendor's samples should fall in to Grade I, 80% in to Grades I or II, no more than 20% in to Grade III and none in to Grade IV."

With but one exception manufacturers were able to conform to the suggested standard. In the case of the majority of the larger firms which exercise rigid bacteriological control in the manufacturing process samples were invariably reported by the Bacteriologist to fall in to Grade I.

As respects the one firm the samples from which failed to reach the provisional standard, careful investigation of the process was carried out with repeated sampling at various stages of manufacture. The difficulties have been overcome and the firm is now producing an article conforming to the requisite provisional standard.

One of the four samples placed in Grade III was manufactured outside this Area and the matter was taken up with the Chief Sanitary Inspector of the authority concerned.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

The numbers of dairies (other than dairy farms and distributors registered with the Authority as at 31st December, 1950, were :-

Dairies	...	...	...	...	16
Distributors	...	...	...	...	57

MILK AND DAIRIES (Continued).

During the year 17 inspections of dairies have been made. All the distributors premises have also been visited, but the visits are not shewn separately in the "Summary of Inspections and Visits" on Page 27 as they were made for a number of purposes (e.g. Food and Drugs Act, Shops Act, etc).

Information is given below with regard to the number of licences in operation at the end of the year and issued under the Regulations specified:-

Milk (Special Designations)(Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

(a) Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	33
(b) Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	...	17

Milk (Special Designations)(Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

(a) Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	15
(b) Accredited Milk	...	...	...	-

SAMPLES OF MILK TAKEN FOR ANALYSIS.

A total of 62 samples of milk were taken during the year, details of which are set out in the Tables below. All were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Nottingham, for examination.

The samples of pasteurised milk number only approximately one-third of those taken during the year 1949. This reduction is accounted for by the fact that the licensing and control of the three pasteurisation plants in the district became a County Council function on the 1st October, 1949, by virtue of the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations)(Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, and hence such frequent sampling as had previously been carried out was no longer considered to be necessary.

PASTEURISED MILK.

Number of samples taken.	Phosphatase Test		Methylene Blue Test.	
	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
43	42	1	40 *	1

* One additional sample was taken which failed the Methylene Blue Test, but the result was void as the atmospheric shade temperature exceeded 65°F.

TUBERCULIN TESTED "PASTEURISED" MILK.

Number of samples taken.	Phosphatase Test		Methylene Blue Test.	
	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed.
12	12	-	12	-

TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK.

Number of samples taken.	Methylene Blue Test	
	Passed	Failed
3	3	-

STERILISED MILK.

Number of samples taken.	Turbidity Test.	
	Passed	Failed.
4	4	-

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

During the year 242 complaints were received, as a result of which 202 private dwellings and 22 other premises were disinfested.

Cooperation between the householder and the Department has been extremely good and the fact that infestations are reported with a minimum of delay is no doubt accounted for by the free-treatment Scheme operated by your Council.

There have been no major infestations during the year

RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTION ACTS.

During 1950 a total of 58 cases were dealt with.

In 10 cases general information was given to the owners and/or occupiers and in the remaining 48 instances details were supplied of the rents chargeable during the 1950/51 Rating Period.

In one instance it was found that the owner was undercharging to the extent of 1/6d. weekly and in three cases overcharges had been made. The amounts recoverable by the tenants who had been overcharged totalled £4.18.5d. Appropriate adjustments were made in the three rents concerned.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

A total of 811 primary and secondary inspections of shops were made during the year.

All infringements of the law - with two exceptions only which related to sanitary accommodation - were concerned with the absence of notices which should have been displayed or been available. There is little doubt generally that shopkeepers conform to the law and the contraventions which were found were not wilful, but due to carelessness. None operated to the disadvantage of the health or working conditions of the shop assistants.

Details of the infringements are set out below

Contravention.	No. of cases.	No. remedied
Absence of notice relating to Assistants half-holiday	3	12
Absence of notice relating to closing of shop on weekly half-holiday.	27	
Absence of notice relating to Sunday trading	30	
Absence of Forms F. G. or H.	6	
Absence of Form K (Seats for female assistants)	3	
Absence of separate sanitary accommodation for the sexes	2	2

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During the year considerable attention was given to this problem and numerous observations of chimneys of industrial premises have been made.

Good relations exist between the Department and various firms concerned and informal action has resulted in the reduction of smoke emissions in several cases. In one instance - following representations from the Department - modifications were effected to the boiler plant which obviated the cause for complaint in respect of the emission of smoke. In another case action taken resulted in an Order being placed by the firm involved for the installation of a mechanical stoker. It was not practicable to secure delivery and installation thereof during 1950, but it is now in operation and observations of the chimney made during the few weeks prior to the writing of this Report (July 1951) indicate it to be a complete success. Not only have heavy smoke emissions been eliminated, but the Manager of the firm has informed me that the efficiency of the boiler plant has been considerably increased.

SMOKE ABATEMENT (Continued)

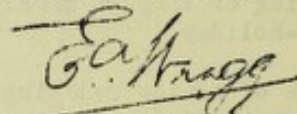
In a few other instances smoke emissions have been reduced as a result of informal discussions with the boilermen operating the plants concerned.

The smoke problem warrants and will receive continued attention, for clean air is equally important as clean food or a pure water supply.

I desire to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Sanitary Committee for their encouragement and support, to all fellow Officers of the Council for their willing co-operation and assistance and to the Staff of the Health Department for their loyalty and efficient service.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,



Senior Sanitary Inspector.

