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**Contributors**

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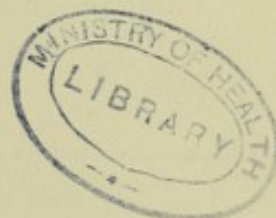
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CARLTON URBAN DISTRICT  
COUNCIL.

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ANNUAL REPORT  
of the  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR 1954.



REPORT  
of the  
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR  
Appended.



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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE

LOCAL AUTHORITY.

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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.

Chief 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)  
D. A. HASNIP, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. (a)(b)(c)  
(Resigned as from 31st March, 1955)

Clerk Typist: Miss B. M. NOON

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- (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) Advanced Diploma in General Hygiene of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PH.D. THESIS

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CARLTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1954.

Public Health Department,  
Burton Road,  
CARLTON.

May, 1955.

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

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I have much pleasure in presenting to you my eighth Annual Report upon the health of and the health services operating within the Carlton Urban District for the year 1954.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION: 35,400 (estimated mid-year)

BIRTHS:

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
<u>LIVE</u>	519	253	266
Legitimate	491	235	256
Illegitimate	28	18	10
<u>STILL</u>	6	3	3
Legitimate	6	3	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-

MATERNAL DEATHS: 1 - (Maternal death rate 1.90 per 1,000 total births)

BIRTH RATE: Live: 14.37 per 1,000 population

Still: 0.17 per 1,000 population

DEATH RATE: 10.18 per 1,000 population (340 deaths)

INFANTILE DEATH RATE: 19.27 per 1,000 live births.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES.

	CARLTON	England and Wales	160 * Smaller Towns.
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 pop.	14.37	15.2	15.5
Still Birth Rate " " "	0.17	0.37	0.35
Death Rate " " "	10.18	11.3	11.3
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1,000 related live births)	19.27	25.2	23.8
Diarrhoea and enteritis under 2 years per 1,000 live births	1.93	0.8	1.09
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia per 1,000 total births (live and still)	1.90	17.73	∅

The Vital Statistics for the Urban District follow the usual pattern and compare very favourably with the rates for England and Wales and the 160 Smaller Towns.

The only rate which compares unfavourably with that for England and Wales is that for Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years. The apparently high rate is, however, no cause for concern as one such death when considered against a relatively small number of births produces a wide variation in the rate.

BIRTHS.

There has been a slight increase in the birth rate for the first time for several years. The increase for 1954 is 0.64 per 1,000 population. The birth rates for England and Wales and the 160 Smaller towns have both shown a slight decrease and are respectively 15.2 and 15.5 per 1,000 population.

The excess of live births (519) over deaths (340) is 179 as compared with 135 in 1953.

There were 6 still births during the year as compared with 13 in 1953 and the rate per 1,000 population approximates only half those for England and Wales and the 160 Smaller Towns. The rate is 0.17 per 1,000 population and for 1953 was 0.36.

\* Towns with an estimated resident population at the 1951 census of 25,000 to 50,000

∅ Information not available.



## DEATHS.

The Death Rate is 10.18 per 1,000 population, which is slightly less than that for 1953, when the rate of 10.79 was recorded. The rates for England and Wales and the 160 Smaller Towns are 11.3 per 1,000 population.

### Causes of Death.

CLASSIFIED CAUSE OF DEATH.	Male	Female	TOTAL.
Tuberculosis - respiratory	4	2	6
Tuberculosis - other forms	1	1	2
Syphilitic disease	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasms - stomach	4	5	9
- lung, bronchus	10	1	11
- breast	-	8	8
- uterus	-	3	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	16	13	29
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-	1
Diabetes	1	1	2
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	17	37	54
Coronary disease, angina,	33	10	43
Hypertension with heart disease	7	6	13
Other heart disease	22	30	52
Other circulatory disease	6	6	12
Influenza	1	-	1
Pneumonia	4	7	11
Bronchitis	14	7	21
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	2	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	2	5
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	4	-	4
Pregnancy, childbirth, etc.,	-	1	1
Congenital malformations	2	1	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	15	26
Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	2
All other accidents	3	6	9
Suicide	3	2	5
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
TOTALS	171	169	340

### INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

The Infantile Mortality Rate of 19.27 per 1,000 related live births is appreciably reduced as compared with the previous year, when a rate of 32.52 was recorded. There has also been a slight reduction in the rates for England and Wales and the 160 Smaller Towns and these are respectively 25.2 and 23.8 per 1,000 live births.

The causes of Infantile deaths (i.e. the deaths of children under one year of age) are listed on the next page



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.
Atelectasis	1	Broncho-pneumonia	1
Birth injuries	3	Circulatory failure following meningitis	1
Prematurity	2	Toxaemia (associated with acute gastro-enteritis)	1
Toxaemia	1		
	7		3
TOTALS:			10

Seven of the 10 infantile deaths occurred in Hospital. One infantile death occurred within twentyfour hours of birth and six within a week. I repeat last year's comment that it is extremely unlikely that more could have been done to preserve the lives of these infants. The remaining three deaths occurred severally at 5 months, 6 months and 9 months.

There were no infantile deaths in illegitimate children.

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER TWO YEARS  
FROM DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS.

One child of nine months of age died from toxaemia associated with acute gastro-enteritis. This death occurred in the Isolation Hospital.

It is worthy of note that few deaths only are now attributable to gastro-enteritis, which is a very different state of affairs to that pertaining before the 1914-1918 War.

Most of such deaths occur - as a rule - during the first few weeks of life and more often than not are due to bad conditions of hygiene in the home.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

One maternal death occurred in Hospital. Death was due to an infective condition following delivery and the illness was complicated by secondary causes. It would appear that this death could not have been prevented.

DISEASES ( OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS ) NOTIFIED IN 1954 .

DISEASE	AGE GROUPS														TOTALS		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	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Dysentery	-	1	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	3	2	4	-	-	-	-	1	-
Measles	2	1	12	7	14	5	42	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	50	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia, Acute	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	3	1	7	7	14	15	3	2	-	-	1	-	28	25	-	-	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	-	1	3	6	5	4	7	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	15	22	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL IN AGE GROUPS	2	4	23	14	29	16	64	64	3	3	-	1	6	5	126	108	-	-	-	1	2
	6		37		45		128		6		1	11		234							3



## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The table below gives the rates per 1,000 of the population (civilian) of the corrected notifications of infectious diseases for the Carlton Urban District and - for the purpose of comparison - the corresponding rates for England and Wales.

DISEASE	CARLTON U.D	England and Wales
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.00	0.01
Meningococcal infection	0.03	0.03
Scarlet Fever	1.50	0.96
Whooping Cough	1.05	2.39
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00
Erysipelas	0.00	0.12
Smallpox	0.00	0.00
Measles	3.39	3.32
Pneumonia	0.11	0.60
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Poliocencephalitis)		
Paralytic	0.00	0.03
Non-paralytic	0.00	0.01
Food Poisoning	0.23	0.20
Puerperal Pyrexia *	1.90	17.73
Dysentery	0.28	0.70

\* Rate expressed per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

When the rates are considered as a whole, those for Carlton compare most favourably with those for the country. There will be comments on the incidence of particular infectious and other diseases under appropriate headings later in the report.

### DIPHTHERIA.

No cases of diphtheria were notified during the year and it is worthy of comment that since I became Medical Officer of Health in 1948 no confirmed case of the disease has occurred within the District. The absence of the disease is, without doubt, directly due to the immunisation of the child population. Such protection has been maintained at a high level throughout the country, but there is a general feeling in the medical profession that the proportion of the child population under the age of one year is still unsatisfactory. Every effort is being made to increase the numbers of children in that age group to be so protected.

The trend in the public mind is to secure the immunisation of children against whooping cough rather than against diphtheria and I am of the opinion that the time has come when serious consideration should be given to the adoption on a national scale of combined protection being afforded.

#### MEASLES.

The first two quarters of the year were almost free from measles, four cases only occurring. Ten cases were notified during the third quarter and these were heralds of an epidemic which continued through the fourth quarter of the year (106 cases occurred) well into 1955.

The total number of cases for the year was 120 and the rate of incidence for Carlton approximated that for the Country as a whole. Both rates were appreciably lower than in 1953 when they were 9.93 and 12.32 for Carlton and England and Wales respectively. High rates can be anticipated for 1955 as the epidemic assumed major proportions.

Measles is a disease which, with present knowledge, is impossible to control as it is infectious during the incubation period - and owing to the high infectivity of the virus, when the outward signs become manifest contacts have already been infected.

#### SCARLET FEVER.

The number of cases totalled 53 - the highest for several years - as compared with 28 in 1953. The rate for Carlton is 1.50 per 1,000 of the population and 0.96 for England and Wales.

Whilst the disease has, for an appreciable number of years, been mild in character and without complications this fortunate circumstance may not continue. Years ago the organism causing Scarlet Fever was most virulent and could at any time revert to that character.

#### ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

No cases of this disease were notified.

#### WHOOPIING COUGH.

The rate of notification per 1,000 of the population for Carlton of 1.05 compares most favourably with a rate of 2.39 for the country as a whole. There were 37 cases notified during the year as against 102 in 1953.

Whilst the protection of the child population against this disease has not yet been adopted by the County Council a number of the local medical practitioners are using a combined diphtheria/pertussis prophylactic material.

#### PUERPERAL FEVER.

As in 1953, one case of this disease occurred during the year under report. The rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) is 1.90 as compared with 17.73 for England and Wales.

For a number of years the rate of incidence of Puerperal Fever has been exceptionally low in Carlton. There is no reason to believe that fewer cases are notified than actually occur and this very low rate is a matter for gratification.



#### OPHTHALMIA NEDNATORUM.

There were no cases of this disease notified during the year.

#### INFLUENZA.

One death only from this disease is recorded, but the prevalence of influenza did not assume a serious character.

#### CANCER.

There were 60 deaths recorded due to malignant neoplasms during the year as compared with 73 in 1953.

The attention of the medical profession is still being directed to the problem of cancer as a whole, but more especially to cancer of the lung. The deaths from this cause have risen steeply over recent years and - unfortunately - the trend is continuing.

As has been mentioned in a previous report the habit of smoking - especially of cigarettes - is suspect, but the deaths from this cause are appreciably higher in men than in women and it is evident that other factors not yet appreciated must be involved.

#### FOOD POISONING.

Eight cases of food poisoning were notified in 1954 as compared with 2 in 1953. In no case was the cause identified, nor were specimens of suspected foods available for bacteriological examination and in each case diagnosis was made on clinical grounds alone.

The increase in the numbers of cases of food poisoning in the country is causing concern and is without doubt occasioned by the modern tendency for workers to take meals away from home, i.e. in canteens or in cafes. While existing legislation plays a part in connection with the subject of food hygiene, the only real answer to the problem is the education of the food handler. There are inevitably menial tasks in canteens and kitchens and as a result of the present shortage of labour the less intelligent type of employee has, of necessity, to be engaged on such duties.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of new cases notified during the year totalled 29 as compared with 35 notified in 1953. The cases on the Register as at 31st December, 1954 were 243.

In the tables set out on the next page are given details of the age groups and localisation of the disease in both new cases and deaths.

TUBERCULOSIS - NEW CASES.						
AGE GROUP	Respiratory		Meninges and C.N.S.		Other.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 yrs	-	-	-	1	-	-
5 - 14 yrs	2	2	-	1	1	-
15 - 24 yrs	5	3	-	-	-	-
25 - 44 yrs	3	2	-	-	-	1
45 - 64 yrs	5	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	2	1	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	17	8	-	2	1	1
	25		2		2	

TUBERCULOSIS - DEATHS						
AGE GROUP	Respiratory		Meninges and C.N.S.		Other	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 yrs	-	-	-	1	-	-
5 - 14 yrs	-	-	1	-	-	-
15 - 24 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 44 yrs	2	1	-	-	-	-
45 - 64 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	2	1	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	4	2	1	1	-	-
	6		2		-	



GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

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LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The laboratory facilities available to the Authority remain as hitherto namely:-

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, Esq., B.Sc., F.R.I.C) 1 Regent Street, Nottingham.	Milk examinations (phosphatase, methylene blue tests etc.,) Food examinations (bacteriological and chemical) Water Analyses (bacteriological and chemical)

The facilities afforded by the Public Health Laboratory are available free of cost to Local Authorities and are used wherever possible.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The Nottinghamshire County Council as the Local Health Authority provide an Ambulance Service within the area. There is an Ambulance Depot located in Elm Avenue, Carlton and a service is afforded throughout the twentyfour hours of the day.

If an Ambulance is required request should be made to the County Ambulance Control - Tel: Nottingham 88771 OR IN EMERGENCY "999" should be dialled and the operator asked for County Ambulance Control.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

Home nursing is provided by the Carlton and District Nursing Association, which operates on an agency basis on behalf of the Nottinghamshire County Council. The Association is administered by a Voluntary Committee and the Staff is supervised by the Superintendents of the Notts. Nursing Federation.

The Secretary of the Association is Mrs. H. V. Clough "The Firs", Tennyson Avenue, Gedling.

The list on the page next following is provided for the purpose of reference and shows the names and addresses etc., of the Nursing Staff.

Name and Address of Nurse.	Telephone No.
Nurse. O. A. Haynes, 66 Highfield Drive, Carlton	CARLTON 24-7352
Nurse G. M. Horney, 6 Maynell Grove, Sherwood Rise, Nottingham	NOTTM. 61332
Nurse G. J. Shaw, 3 Gill Street, Nottingham	NOTTM. 48188
Nurse B. Barnett, 113 Chandos Street, Netherfield	CARLTON 24-7354
Nurse E. O'Dell, 40 Honiton Road, Broxtowe Lane Estate, Nottingham	NOTTM. 79612
Nurse H. Wilcox, 166 Valley Road, Carlton	NOTTM. 46214

#### MEDICAL LOAN DEPOT.

The British Red Cross Society continues to operate a Medical Loan Depot from Highclere House (the building formerly accommodating the Health Department). The Service provided is a valuable one, which is much appreciated by those persons unfortunate enough to have to make use of it, and makes available on hire for a small charge articles of medical equipment e.g. bed rests, bed pens, invalid chairs, etc.,

The days and times at which the Depot is open are:-

TUESDAY: 2.30 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.

FRIDAY: 7.0 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.

#### COUNTY MIDWIVES.

The list below shows the names, addresses and telephone numbers of the County Midwives practising in the area and is provided for the purpose of reference:-

Name and Address of Midwife.	Telephone No.
Nurse I. Timmis, 3 Crescent Avenue, off Westdale Crescent, Carlton	CARLTON 24-8942
Nurse E. M. Gunn, 185 Oakdale Road, Carlton	CARLTON 24-8379
Nurse J. Mitchell, 111 Valley Road, Carlton	CARLTON 24-8748
Nurse. J. Storey AND Nurse E. M. Swingler, 112 Southdale Road, Carlton.	CARLTON 24-7502



DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

Your Medical Officer of Health continues to carry out duties in connection with immunisation and vaccination under the agreement between your Council and the Nottinghamshire County Council as the Local Health Authority. The arrangements operate most satisfactorily and sessions - at which both immunisation and vaccination are carried out - are held as indicated below:-

Park House Clinic, Burton Road, Carlton	Last Thursday in month (Mornings)
Parkdale Road Clinic, Carlton	Third Thursday in month (Mornings)
Child Welfare Centre, 1a Plains Road, Mapperley	Vaccination and immunisation carried out after normal Welfare Sessions.

Protective measures are also available to the public through the National Health Scheme. These facilities are also free of cost and are afforded by the usual Medical Attendant.

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION.

The table set out hereunder gives details of the Immunisation state of school and pre-school children resident within the area who, at any time up to 31st December, 1954, had completed a full course of immunisation.

Age at 31.12.54 i.e. Born in year	Under 1 1954	1 - 4 1953-50	5 - 9 1949-45	10 - 14 1944-40	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
A. 1950 - 1954	58	1563	988	16	2625
B. 1949 or earlier	-	-	1369	1867	3236

VACCINATION.

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

Age at date of vaccination	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	TOTAL
NUMBER VACCINATED	227	4	10	7	20	268
NUMBER RE-VACCINATED	-	-	1	3	11	14

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.  
SCHOOL CLINIC.

For the purpose of information and record, the location and times of the various Clinics and Centres are set out below:-

(1) PARK HOUSE, BURTON ROAD, CARLTON. (Telephone No. Carlton 24-8540)

(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 (Doctor's Session)
	" ...	2.0 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.
	Friday ...	2.0 p.m. - 4.30 p.m. (Doctor's Session alternate weeks).
(c) <u>Ante-Natal Clinic</u>	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.

<u>Child Welfare Centre</u>	Wednesday...	2.0 p.m. - 4.30 p.m. (Doctor's Session alternate weeks)
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(3) ST. JAMES' CHURCH HALL, MARSHALL HILL DRIVE, MAPPERLEY.

(a) <u>Child Welfare Centre</u>	Tuesday ...	9.30 a.m. - 12 noon AND 2.0 p.m. - 4.30 p.m. (Doctor's Session alternate weeks in afternoon)
(b) <u>Ante-Natal Clinic</u>	Saturday ...	9.30 a.m. - 12 noon (Alternate weeks)

(Post-Natal cases are seen at the Ante-Natal Clinics).

(4) 1A PLAINS ROAD, MAPPERLEY.

This Child Welfare Centre - though in the area of the Arnold U.D.C - is available to and is much used by residents of the Mapperley area of the Carlton Urban District. Sessions are held weekly on Fridays from 2.0 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. and a Doctor is in attendance at all sessions except that held on the last Friday of the month.



### DAY NURSERY.

There are places for 26 children in the Day Nursery operated by the County Council at Conway Road, Carlton. At the time of writing the Annual Report for 1953 there was a small waiting list and this is now somewhat larger.

### HOME HELP SERVICE.

The existence of the Home Help Service is now quite widely known. It fulfills a great need in providing assistance in the home - in suitable cases - and thereby prevents not only inconvenience, but often hardship.

The Service is operated by the County Council and is controlled by a full-time Sub-Organiser who is based at Park House, Carlton, (Telephone 24-7131) and who is responsible for the Urban Districts of Arnold and Carlton.

At the present time there are some 87 whole time and part-time helps employed and each week approximately 190 cases are dealt with in the area covered. The current charge is 2/9d. per hour i.e. £5.15.6d. for a week of 42 hours and a part or even the whole of the cost can be remitted according to the financial circumstances of the applicant.

The following are the types of cases dealt with:-

- (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

It should be mentioned that nursing is not a duty of the Home Help and it is not intended that such care should be provided by the Service.

### CARE OF THE CHRONIC SICK AND AGED.

There were two additional Homes for old people opened during the year, namely South Muskham Prebend and South Manor, Ruddington. These Homes provide accommodation for 28 and 36 old people respectively, and, as will be appreciated, the problem of the care of old people has been somewhat eased.

The position with regard to the care of old people with early mental symptoms has improved considerably. Cases of this type can now be seen by a Specialist from the Mapperley Hospital if the Medical Superintendent is approached for such assistance. If the case is regarded as suitable for Institutional care, arrangements are made by the consultant for the patient to be admitted to either the Lilac or Maple Ward of the Sherwood Hospital, Nottingham.

No problems arose during the year with regard to the care of the chronic sick.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, Section 47.

No cases were dealt with during the year.

The Welfare Officer for the District is:-

Mr. R. R. Wilcockson,  
Methodist Church School Room,  
Gedling Road,  
CARLTON.

Telephone: Nottingham 24-8392.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES of the AREA.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The whole of the district, with the exception of a very few houses in the rural parts of the area, is supplied with water by the Nottingham Corporation Water Department.

The water has been satisfactory both in quantity and quality. It has no plumbo-solvent action.

The houses referred to in the first paragraph as not having a Corporation mains supply obtain their water from tube wells of depths varying from 100 to 120 feet. Samples taken during the year for bacteriological examination indicate the water to be of unsatisfactory quality and the occupants of the houses concerned have been advised to boil all water for drinking purposes etc.,

At the present time it would not appear to be a practicable proposition to connect these houses to a mains supply, but housing development in the immediate vicinity is proposed and it is anticipated that such development will be effected within the next five years. It will then be possible to provide a mains supply of water to the dwellings in question.

In one other case where a supply is obtained from a shallow well it was found that the water was bacteriologically unsatisfactory. The question of treatment etc., was discussed with the owner/occupier and a Berkefeld filter is now in use with satisfactory results.

For a number of years past reference has been made in the Medical Officer of Health's Annual Report to the private water supply in the ownership of the Railway Executive at Colwick. During the year occasional unsatisfactory bacteriological reports have been obtained from this source. Since the fall in the water level in the well occurred a year or two ago, chlorination of the supply has been by a drip feed of Chloros, as the use of the chlorinating plant which had operated hitherto was not possible with the temporary rising mains which had to be installed. The drip feed of Chloros was to the overhead service tank and the failure of the "drip" probably accounted for the unsatisfactory samples. A mains supply for drinking purposes from the Nottingham Corporation Water Department has been provided throughout the sheds and "Yard".



The following extensions of water mains have been carried out during 1954:-

LOCATION	Diameter of Pipe			
	3 ins	4 ins	6 ins	9 ins
Phoenix Farm	211	629	198	1,067
Greenwood Road	120	41	190	-
Cromford Avenue	-	295	-	-
Fraser Road	394	216	-	-
Ivy Grove	-	166	-	-
Douglas Avenue	-	1	26	-
TOTALS: (yards lin).	725	1,348	414	1,067

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

For the purpose of record it is once again mentioned that, with the exception of two or three houses only, the water carriage system prevails throughout the district and apart from Netherfield and Colwick (which are low lying) sewage drains by gravitation to the Nottingham main carrier. In the case of the low areas the sewage is pumped to the main carrier for which purpose three pumping stations are maintained. These are severally at the Council Depot, Station Road, Colwick Vale and Stoke Lane, Gedling.

The following are the extensions of sewers carried in the district during the year

Foul Sewer.

Chatsworth Avenue  
Housing Site                      147 yds lin. 6" sewer

Surface Water Sewer

Chatsworth Avenue  
Housing Site                      183 yds lin. 6" sewer.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The information set out below with respect to the public cleansing service within the district together with the details with respect to Drainage and Sewerage have been kindly provided by your Council's Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. E. C. Kirk, F.R.I.C.S., A.M.I.C.E., M.I.Mun.E.,

The weekly collection of refuse has been maintained during the year.

The Council operates 4 x 7 cu.yd and 2 x 10 cu.yd (1 diesel) refuse collection vehicles. It is hoped to compare the relative running costs of the diesel and petrol engined vehicles during the forthcoming year.

All refuse is disposed of by means of controlled tipping at Lambley Lane, Gedling.

Continued efforts are being made to have waste paper segregated from household refuse at the source. In this respect the collectors are being urged to make full use of the trailers provided.

During the period under review, the following has been salvaged:-

		<u>RECEIPTS.</u>
Mixed Paper	215 tons 3 cwts	£1,514 : 15 : 5d.
Rags, Woollens, Non-ferrous metals, cast and light irons.	41 tons 15 cwts	310 : 1 : 9d.
	256 tons 18 cwts	£1,824 : 17 : 2d.

It is proposed to extend the culvert on the refuse disposal tip at Lambley Lane by the construction of 125 yds.lin of 36" drain sewer, 39 yds. lin of 15" drain sewer and 50 yds.lin of 9" drain sewer.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

Below and on subsequent pages are set out extracts from the Report of the Public Analyst for the year ending 31st December, 1954. Details are also provided as to the number of samples of milk taken by the County Sampling Officers and submitted to prescribed tests.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949-53

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Samples of Milk taken by County Sampling Officers and submitted to prescribed tests.

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GRADE	No. of samples taken	Complied	Failed to comply
Pasteurised etc.,	350	348	2

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the war. It is followed by a detailed account of the military operations and the results of the campaigns. The author then discusses the political and economic conditions of the country and the state of the public mind. The report concludes with a summary of the achievements of the government and a forecast for the future.

The second part of the report contains a list of the names of the officers and soldiers who were killed in action during the war. It also includes a list of the names of the officers and soldiers who were wounded and the names of the officers and soldiers who were captured. The list is arranged in alphabetical order and includes the names of the officers and soldiers of all ranks.

The third part of the report contains a list of the names of the officers and soldiers who were promoted during the war. It also includes a list of the names of the officers and soldiers who were discharged and the names of the officers and soldiers who were retired. The list is arranged in alphabetical order and includes the names of the officers and soldiers of all ranks.

The fourth part of the report contains a list of the names of the officers and soldiers who were awarded medals and decorations during the war. It also includes a list of the names of the officers and soldiers who were awarded honors and titles. The list is arranged in alphabetical order and includes the names of the officers and soldiers of all ranks.

The fifth part of the report contains a list of the names of the officers and soldiers who were awarded pensions during the war. It also includes a list of the names of the officers and soldiers who were awarded gratuities. The list is arranged in alphabetical order and includes the names of the officers and soldiers of all ranks.



EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

Year ending 31st December, 1954.

Articles obtained for Examination and Analysis	NATURE OF SAMPLES.				Adulterated or Sub-Standard	Result of Analysis & Examination (Adulterated and Sub-Standard Samples)	Proceedings, if any, taken in respect of Adulterated and/or Sub-Standard Samples.
	Obtained	Submitted to Public Analyst	Tested	Genuine			
Adexolin Liquid	1	1	-	1	-		
Butter	1	1	-	1	-		
Butter Fruits	1	1	-	1	-		
Cake	1	1	-	1	-		
Capsules of Halibut Liver Oil	1	1	-	1	-		
Colwick Cheese	1	1	-	1	-		
Cooking Fat	1	1	-	1	-		
Currants	1	1	-	1	-		
Dairy Cream	1	1	-	1	-		
Flour, Self-raising	1	1	-	1	-		
Glycerine and honey with Lemon	1	1	-	1	-		
Herb or Botanic Beer	1	1	-	1	-		
Ice Cream	2	2	-	2	-		
Jellied Veal	1	1	-	1	-		
Lard	2	2	-	-	2	The two samples were hydrogenated animal fat and should not have been described as lard	Dealer prosecuted. Fined £20.0.0 and ordered to pay £25.18.9d. special costs
Margarine	1	1	-	1	-		
Meat Pie	1	1	-	1	-		
Mild Beer	1	1	-	1	-		
Milk	429	-	429	365	64	The 64 sub-standard samples were found to be very slightly deficient due to natural causes.	Appropriate action has been taken in these cases.
Milk, Condensed	1	1	-	1	-		
Mince-meat	1	1	-	1	-		
Multivite	1	1	-	1	-		
Orange Squash	1	1	-	1	-		
Peas, canned	1	1	-	1	-		
Pilchards in Tomato Sauce	1	1	-	1	-		
Pineapple in syrup	1	1	-	1	-		
Plum Pudding	1	1	-	1	-		
Pork Pie	1	1	-	1	-		
Rosene	1	1	-	1	-		
Rus	2	2	-	2	-		
Sausage, Beef	1	1	-	1	-		
Sausage, Pork	2	2	-	2	-		
Savoury spread with Gorgonzola	1	1	-	1	-		
Smoked Cod	1	1	-	1	-		
Syrup of Figs	1	1	-	1	-		
Tomato Potted Beef	1	1	-	-	1	Contained 59.1% Meat. The article should have been described as Potted Beef Paste.	Manufacturers cautioned.
Tonic Yeast	1	1	-	1	-		
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>67</b>		





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) ... ..	826
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	2,297
2.	(a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under 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 ... ..	12
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	467
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 ... ..	455 *
3.	<u>Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-</u>	
1.	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:-	
	(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	90
	(b) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	
	(i) By owners ... ..	62 *
	(ii) By Local Authority in default of the Owners ... ..	14 *

\* Includes notices outstanding from 1953.

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 ... ..	64
(b)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after the service of formal notices:-	
(i)	By Owners ... ..	37 *
(ii)	By the Local Authority in default of the Owners ... ..	9 *
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 ... ..	1
(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 rooms having been rendered fit	Nil
4. <u>Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV.</u>		
<u>Abatement of Overcrowding.</u>		
(a)	(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ... ..	11
	(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ...	20
	(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ...	100
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... ..	3
(c)	(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... ..	5
	(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	35
(d)	Particulars of cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ... ..	Nil

\* Includes notices outstanding from 1953.



Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV.  
Abatement of Overcrowding (Continued)

- (e) Any other particulars in respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to comment.

The number of cases of known overcrowding changes little from year to year and it is inevitable that as current cases are dealt with new ones come to light and thus the problem is a recurrent one. Whilst the true position with regard to overcrowding can only be ascertained from a complete survey it seems possible that such a survey would not reveal any considerable number of cases of overcrowding 'within the meaning of the Act'. However, many cases which might be described as "socially overcrowded" would, I think, be disclosed.

As at 31st December, 1954, there were 1,853 applications for housing accommodation lodged with the Housing Department. This figure includes applications for persons resident outside the District, tenants of houses in the area and those for old persons bungalows.

NEW HOUSING.

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

(a) by the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	246
(b) by Private Enterprise	...	...	...	...	424 *

The number of Post War houses erected is therefore:-

(a) by the Local Authority	:	Permanent	...	...	1,126
	:	Prefabricated	...	...	100
	:	Temporary hutments	...	...	10 †
(b) by Private Enterprise	...	...	...	...	961 /
TOTAL:					<u>2,197</u>

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Number of factories on Register 1954	...	...	116
Number of Inspections	...	...	12
Number of unsatisfactory conditions found	...	...	Nil
Number of unsatisfactory conditions remedied	...	...	Nil
Number of prosecutions instituted during the year	...	...	Nil
Number of inspections of outworkers premises	...	...	2

\* Includes 296 houses erected by the Coal Industry Housing Association on the Phoenix Farm Site, Gedling.

/ Includes 5 conversions

† During the year 4 of the temporary hutments were closed and as the remainder became vacant they will not be reoccupied.

## CONCLUSION:

Once again one can assume from the details of the Report that the health of the district has remained satisfactory. Infectious diseases were almost non-existent at the beginning of the year and until the Autumn very few notifications were received. In the Autumn the expected outbreak of measles occurred, but did not reach major proportions until the beginning of 1955.

It is with much satisfaction that it can be stated that no case of diphtheria arose during the year. No case has been recorded for the past seven years and it is assumed that the immunisation state of the child population is satisfactory. Sporadic minor outbreaks do occur throughout the country and until a higher level of immunisation against the disease is attained, there is no room for complacency.

There is a certain amount of evidence that the parents are tending to neglect diphtheria immunisation in favour of protection against whooping cough as the latter disease is more evident as an infectious illness amongst the community. Whooping cough remains our most serious of the commoner infectious diseases and the adoption of a combined diphtheria/whooping cough immunising material would maintain a satisfactory level of immunity against diphtheria together with protection against whooping cough. The General Practitioners are using such a material and I understand that the Nottinghamshire County Council will probably adopt such a Scheme in the near future.

The number of cases of tuberculosis on the Register has increased and as stated in the last Annual Report, although the death rate for this disease appears to be falling, the incidence of the condition is still unsatisfactory. However, new treatments are being investigated and can be carried out in suitable home surroundings with a corresponding reduction in the cost of Sanatorium treatment.

The vital statistics for the District give rise to satisfaction and the fall in the Infant Mortality Rate is a credit to the Health Services of the District and to the Medical practitioners. It is to be hoped that this high level will be maintained, but it can only be carried out if adequate qualified staff is available.

A study of the Report submitted by the Chief Sanitary Inspector shows the vast amount of work dealing with housing conditions and the level of this work can only be maintained with adequate Staff. At the time of writing this Report one Sanitary Inspector has left the service of the Council and it would appear that before very long, unless replacements are available, the Chief Sanitary Inspector will be the sole member of the Sanitary Inspectorate. This latter situation will be a serious one, as the agreed establishment provides for three Additional Sanitary Inspectors. With the increasing amount of work in respect of the new Rent Act, the slum clearance scheme, meat inspection, etc., it will be impossible for the Department to carry on efficiently and only the bare essentials can be catered for. Under the circumstances the Department cannot be held responsible.

One of the most valuable weapons in our armamentarium against ill health is health education and one of the best educators in this respect is the Sanitary Inspector. He visits the homes and workplaces



of the people, the food preparation places, shops, stores etc., and there must be an adequate number of Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors if progress is to be made. At the time of writing the Department is barely able to cope with essential commitments

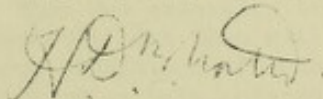
The question of smoke abatement, slum clearance, improvement of old property are great problems that are time consuming and will have to be tackled. This work can only be done by an adequate Staff of qualified Sanitary Inspectors.

There is, in my opinion, a very serious shortage of Sanitary Inspectors throughout the country. The course of training is long and arduous and there are very few candidates entering for this work, some of the duties of which are unattractive and may be very unpleasant. There would not appear to be any immediate solution to the problem, for indeed improved financial prospects (which would, I think, result in new trainees coming forward) can only have any effect in the rather distant future.

I desire to express my thanks to the Chairman to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Sanitary Committee for the interest and support that I have had during the year under review. I would also like to include the Officers and Staff of the Departments of the Council for their assistance and to express my sincere gratitude to the Staff of the Health Department for all their help and assistance during 1954.

I am, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,



Medical Officer of Health.

1870

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

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Madam Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my ninth Annual Report as Chief Sanitary Inspector upon the work carried out within the District during the year 1954.

Whilst Staffing difficulties were encountered more or less throughout the year, much has been achieved. The Department was without clerical assistance for some two months at the beginning of 1954 and a very considerable amount of additional work on meat inspection duties (often outside normal duty hours) was thrown upon the Department on the decontrol of meat and livestock on the 2nd July, 1954.

The Council appreciated the existence of the problem and resolved in September 1954 to appoint a further Additional Sanitary Inspector. This appointment has been advertised on three occasions since that time, but two applications only were received. In the first instance the applicant declined the appointment and in the second the application was withdrawn.

It should be mentioned - though not concerned with the year 1954 - that the position regarding Staff has become progressively worse. Mr. D. Hasnip resigned on the 1st April, 1955 to take up an appointment with the Estates Department of the Nottingham Corporation and it is now learned that Mr. D. G. Hatter - who has been an invaluable member of the Staff since 1946 - proposes to resign and such resignation is to take effect as from October this year.

There is at the present time a shortage of Sanitary Inspectors and this would appear to be more serious than has generally been realised. The number of persons qualifying is appreciably less than will satisfy the demand and it is evident that the salaries and conditions afforded in industry attract many of those men who might otherwise have entered the Local Government Service.

There has always been an endeavour to maintain a proper balance in the attention paid to the varied and numerous duties of the Department, but housing and meat inspection now occupy the largest proportion of the time of the Inspectorial Staff.

In the second paragraph above it is mentioned that "much has been achieved", but it must now be placed on record that many of the important functions of the Department have received but scant attention - far from that which they merit - and this is a matter of grave concern both to your Medical Officer of Health and me.

The Housing Rent and Repairs Act came into operation during the year and whilst numerous queries were dealt with few applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received and it would seem that generally, so far, only a limited number of landlords have made use of the provisions of the Act relating to increases of rent.

#### COMPLAINTS

The number of complaints (written and verbal) received during the year totalled 1,359 and all were investigated with a minimum of delay and dealt with as circumstances indicated.



## INSPECTIONS AND VISITS.

The table below gives details of the inspections and visits made during the year which totalled 7,480.

The information given on Pages 27 and 28 relating to Notices served etc., is in extension of the details supplied to the Medical Officer of Health and included in his Report.

### SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS

Housing (Primary inspections) ... ..	826
(Secondary inspections) ... ..	1,453
Overcrowding ... ..	21
Temporary dwellings ... ..	18
Verminous premises ... ..	29
Stables and pig stys ... ..	80
Animals and Poultry ... ..	7
Smoke Abatement ... ..	66
Drainage ... ..	611
Infectious diseases ... ..	109
Refuse accumulations ... ..	4
Dustbins ... ..	527

#### MILK AND DAIRIES.

Inspections of dairies and purveyors' premises ...	6
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#### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

Inspections of Meat Shops ... ..	22
"    "    Other Food Shops and Food Vehicles ... ..	49
"    "    Food Manufacturing Premises ... ..	16
"    "    Bakehouses ... ..	15
"    "    Ice-cream premises ... ..	4
Inspection of Meat and other Foods ... ..	1,712

<u>SAMPLING.</u> Milk ... ..	4
Ice Cream ... ..	4
Water ... ..	26

<u>STORAGE OF PETROLEUM</u> ... ..	62
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<u>NOTTS. COUNTY COUNCIL ACT</u> Music and Dancing Licences	52
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<u>RODENT CONTROL</u> ... ..	556
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<u>RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTIONS</u> ... ..	95
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<u>SHOPS ACT</u> (Routine and secondary inspections) ...	11
--	----

<u>FACTORIES ACT</u> Factories with mechanical power ...	10
"    without mechanical power	1
Outworkers premises ... ..	2

<u>OLD METAL DEALERS ORDER</u> ... ..	1
---------------------------------------	---

<u>OTHER VISITS AND INSPECTIONS</u> ... ..	1,081
--	-------

TOTAL: 7,480

The recorded numbers of inspections shown against certain headings above e.g. "inspections of dairies and purveyors' premises" - "routine and secondary inspections under Shops Act" are small, but it is pointed out that such premises have been visited in connection with other duties and though multi-purpose inspections have been carried they have been recorded under one heading only



DETAILS OF NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH.

		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
		Outstanding as at 1.1.54.	Served	TOTAL	Complied with	Outstanding as at 1.1.55.
<u>HOUSING ACT, 1936, Section 9 and PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.</u>						
		76	501	575	416	159
	(a) <u>INFORMAL NOTICES.</u>					
TO:	Repair roofs ... ..	36	193	229	107	122
	Repair or renew eaves gutters or downspouts ... ..	19	106	125	70	55
	Repair or renew defective windows ... ..	10	97	107	54	53
	Repair or renew defective floors ... ..	18	52	70	51	19
	Repair or renew defective fireplaces ... ..	7	47	54	30	24
	Repair or renew defective washing coppers ... ..	1	10	11	8	3
	Repair or renew defective sinks and sink wastes ... ..	2	26	28	22	6
	Repair or renew defective walls and ceilings ... ..	25	130	155	93	62
	Other defects ... ..	18	92	110	77	33
TO:	Cleanse ... ..	-	4	4	4	-
	Repair or renew ... ..	6	132	138	105	23
TO:	Cleanse ... ..	2	19	21	19	2
	Repair or renew ... ..	12	52	64	53	11
TO:	Repair or repave ... ..	1	25	26	14	12
TO:	Cleanse premises ... ..	1	10	11	11	-
TO:	Remove ... ..	-	1	1	1	-
	Sanitary accommodation unsuitable, insufficient or defective	2	-	2	2	-
	Improperly kept ... ..	-	1	1	1	-
WATER SUPPLY.	Repair or renew ... ..	1	16	17	12	5

(b) FORMAL NOTICES.

	(a) Outstanding as at 1.1.54.	(b) Served 1954	(c) TOTAL (a) and (b)	(d) Complied with	(e) Work executed by Council in default.	(f) Outstanding as at 1.1.55.
<u>NOTICES under PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.</u>						
Section 93	-	7	7	5	-	2
(i) Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	1	31	32	17	8	7
Section 39	-	23	23	15	1	7
Drainage	-	3	3	-	-	3
45 Sanitary Conveniences						
56 PAVING						
<u>NOTICES under HOUSING ACT, 1936.</u>						
Section 9.	27	90	117	62	24	31

Informations laid ... Nil  
 Work done after informations laid ... Nil  
 Work done after Justices' Order ... Nil



#### PROVISION OF DUSTBINS.

The municipal dustbin scheme, the cost of which is borne from the General Rate Fund, has continued to operate most satisfactorily. During the financial year 1954/55 the cost thereof amounted to the equivalent of a 2.43d rate as compared with 1.73d in 1953/54 and 1.88d for 1952/53.

In 1954 the number of bins supplied totalled 1,902 as compared with 1300 during the previous year. The increase in cost of the Scheme is accounted for by the fact that no less than 670 new houses were completed during the year to which dustbins were supplied

#### INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

As indicated at the beginning of this Report, the decontrol of meat and livestock took place on the 2nd July, 1954 and with the commencement of slaughtering in local slaughterhouses the duty of meat inspection on such premises again became the responsibility of your Council's Sanitary Inspectors.

The Minister of Food in Circular MF.10/54 drew attention to the urgent need for all local authorities having slaughterhouses in their districts "to make adequate arrangements to ensure that after decontrol, all meat intended for sale for human consumption will be inspected in accordance with the recommendations contained in Memo 3/Meat."

During the period of control one hundred per cent inspection of meat was attained and it is evident that in the interests of the public health a lesser standard could not be accepted on the change-over becoming operative. I am pleased to be able to report that up to the time of writing this Report all local killed meat has been inspected and as will be appreciated a considerable amount of additional work has devolved upon the inspectorial Staff.

Whilst meat inspection duties have been shared by all the Sanitary Inspectors, I feel that, at this juncture, I must place on record my thanks to the two Additional Sanitary Inspectors without whose help the task of securing inspection of all meat could not have been accomplished. Much of this work has, of necessity, to be done outside normal Office hours and it has been most conscientiously carried out, frequently at considerable personal inconvenience.

Details are set out in the succeeding pages of the numbers of animals slaughtered within the district between the 2nd July and 31st December 1954 together with information as to the amounts of meat condemned on account of (a) tuberculosis and (b) other conditions.



PARTICULARS OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND  
CARCASSES INSPECTED etc.

(Period 2nd July 1954 - 31st December, 1954).  
-----

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1,187	444	2,006	5,548	3,080
Number inspected	1,187	444	2,006	5,548	3,080
<u>All diseases except tuberculosis</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	3	3	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	128 *	120 e	16	124	73
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	10.78	27.03	0.95	2.29	2.44
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	3	4	-	-	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	104	147	-	-	106
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	9.01	36.26	-	-	3.51

\* Includes 5 cases of C. Bovis (4 bullocks and 1 heifer)

e Includes 1 case of C. Bovis

Each carcass was dealt with in accordance with the recommendations in Memo. 3/Meat by being placed in cold storage for an appropriate period at the requisite temperature.

WEIGHTS OF MEAT CONDEMNED.

REASON FOR CONDEMNATION	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Total Weight in lbs.
TUBERCULOSIS - Weight in lbs.	4,869	8,866	-	-	1,436	15,171
DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS - Weight in lbs.	1,819	1,401	244	554	424	4,442
TOTAL WEIGHTS IN LBS.	6,688	10,267	244	554	1,860	19,613

FOODS (OTHER THAN MEAT) INSPECTED AND  
FOUND TO BE UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

---

Bacon and Ham	...	...	...	...	...	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs	
Cereals and cereal products	...	...	...	...	...	26	"	
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	21	"	
Christmas Puddings	...	...	...	...	...	288	"	
Cream (bottled)	...	...	...	...	...	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	
Fruit, dried	...	...	...	...	...	25	"	
Meat products	...	...	...	...	...	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	
Peanut butter	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	"	
Preserves	...	...	...	...	...	7	"	
Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	...	12	"	
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	
Fish (tinned)	...	...	...	...	...	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	
Fruit (tinned)	...	...	...	...	...	220 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	
Meat and Meat products (tinned)	...	...	...	...	...	235 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	
Milk (tinned)	...	...	...	...	...	83	"	
Soup (tinned)	...	...	...	...	...	1	"	
Syrup (tinned)	...	...	...	...	...	2	"	
Tomatoes (tinned)	...	...	...	...	...	340 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	54	"	
<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black;"/>							1,450	lbs
<hr style="border-top: 3px double black;"/>								

The total weights of Meat and other Foods condemned during the year are therefore :-

Meat	...	...	...	...	1400	stones	13	lbs.
Other Foods	...	...	...	...	106	"	8	lbs.
TOTAL:					<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black;"/>			
					1504 stones 7 lbs.			
					<hr style="border-top: 3px double black;"/>			

The foods above-mentioned were in every case surrendered by the Owners. All condemned meat is stained and is collected daily by a Nottingham firm for processing and manufacture into feeding stuffs, fertilisers etc., The "other foods" are disposed of by the Local Authority.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are 8 licensed slaughterhouses within the District. In four instances the premises are used for slaughtering on one or two days only each week the remainder being used to a greater extent.

In two instances the numbers of animals killed have been larger than was anticipated initially. When the licences in respect of these premises became due for renewal this factor was taken into account and notices were served under the provisions of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1954, requiring the execution of certain works. In one case the work has been completed and in the other case is nearing completion.



FOOD PREMISES.

The number of visits to food premises was low as compared with previous years and totalled 103. The yearly average of visits for the five years 1949 - 1953 was 564. However, the visits for meat and food inspection purposes increased from 125 in 1953 to 1712 in the year under report, but such increase is due solely to meat inspection duties which have, after 15 years, one again devolved upon your Council's Sanitary Inspectors.

As has been mentioned previously meat inspection duties inevitably resulted in considerably less attention being given to other duties. The routine inspection of food premises - a matter which can only be regarded as one of major importance - is one duty which has suffered and I feel that the satisfactory standard of hygiene on food premises which has been maintained generally has to an appreciable extent been achieved as a result of regular visits made by the Inspectorial Staff.

Inspection is by no means the only purpose of visits to food premises and every opportunity is taken to discuss food hygiene problems with food handlers. To this extent visits are educational and the discussions without doubt serve a very useful purpose.

It is to be regretted that it has not been possible to pursue this part of the Department's duties on the same scale as in past years. The position is one which cannot be regarded with equanimity, as food poisoning outbreaks are increasing in number and education of the food handler is the only effective means of dealing with the situation.

ICE-CREAM.

The number of samples (three only) compares most unfavourably with the numbers taken in previous years. All three samples were submitted for examination to the Public Health Laboratory, Nottingham, and each sample was placed in Grade I.

The insignificant number of samples taken, though unavoidable, is a matter for real concern. Regular sampling is the only means we have of ascertaining whether the article reaches the public in a satisfactory bacteriological condition.

Much of the success which has been achieved in public health work over the years has been the result of regular routine procedures and so far as ice-cream is concerned it is bad practice to depend upon any bacteriological control the manufacturer might provide or upon the sampling which may - or may not - be carried out by other authorities.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

The number of dairies (other than dairy farms) and distributors registered with the Authority as at 31st December, 1954 were:-

DAIRIES	...	...	...	...	14
DISTRIBUTORS	...	...	...	...	57.

The number of inspections of dairies and purveyors' premises in the "summary of Inspections and Visits set out on Page 26.

It is pointed out that though this figure is small, the premises have been visited in connection with other duties (e.g. Food and Drugs Act, etc), but such visits have been recorded under one heading only. However, I would mention that the supervision of dairies and purveyors' premises has not received the attention given in the previous years

Details are set out below, for information, as 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 - 1953.

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(a) Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	...	39
(b) Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	...	...	40

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

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(a) Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	26
(b) Accredited Milk	...	...	...	...	Nil

SAMPLES OF MILK TAKEN FOR EXAMINATION.

Two samples only were taken during the year and the duty of milk sampling is again one of considerable importance which has, of necessity, received little attention.

The Weights and Measures Department of the Nottinghamshire County Council also took 350 samples of milk for examination (pasteurised and sterilised milk) and details thereof are set out in the Medical Officer of Health's Report.

The two samples of milk referred to in the first paragraph of this heading were of Tuberculin Tested Milk and both satisfied the Methylene Blue Test.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

The Authority has continued to operate a scheme under the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, Section 11 and half the cost of such scheme - subject to certain conditions being satisfied - is recoverable from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

One Rodent Operator is employed on a full time basis and the arrangements have worked most satisfactorily during the year.

The infestations dealt with totalled 173 and some 1,737 visits were made by the Rodent Operator in connection with the survey of premises.



## Rats and Mice Destruction (Continued)

A sewer survey was carried out during the year and infestations were discovered at three places only. The requisite treatments were carried out.

### INFESTATIONS DEALT WITH.

	TYPE OF PREMISES					TOTALS
	Local Authority	Dwelling houses	Agricultural	Business	Others	
RATS	9	125	6	17	2	159
MICE	1	12	-	1	-	14
TOTAL	10	137	6	18	2	173

### SHOPS ACT, 1950

Eleven visits only under the Shops Act were made. Observations were kept on shops on Sundays and after "closing hours" and in one instance a sale in contravention of the Sunday trading provisions was observed. A warning was given.

It would seem that since the War the shopkeeper has placed much value on his leisure time and very few shops remain open during the week even as long as the general closing hours permit

### SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Two premises within the area have received particular attention during the year and both firms sought the advice of the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service.

In one instance there is a twofold problem. It embraces not only the problem of smoke, but the disposal of a trade refuse of a considerable fuel value. The refuse is difficult to dispose of by any method **except** in the boiler furnaces, quite apart from economic considerations and the firm has, in recent years, spent large sums of money on this problem, but without success.

The Technical Officers of the Fuel Efficiency Service suggested alterations to one boiler which are to be carried out and if these prove effective in eliminating or reducing smoke emissions the remaining boilers will be altered accordingly.

In the second case it is understood at the time of writing that a complete new boiler installation is on order and it is expected that the new plant will be in operation within six months.

RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTION ACTS.

Thirty-five cases were dealt with during the year. In 28 instances information was given as to the correct rents chargeable and in 7 cases information of a general character was supplied.

Overcharges of rent occurred in 4 cases and the overpayments of rent recoverable by the tenants amounted to £13. 5. 5d.

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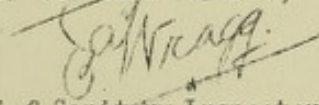
In addition to the duties already mentioned in the Report the Department is also responsible for the administration of such legislation as the Petroleum (Consolidation) Act and Orders and Regulations made thereunder and the Factories Act 1937, Sec. 34 (dealing with means of escape in case of fire) and it had been hoped during the year to carry out a complete survey of all the premises concerned. Unfortunately this proved quite impossible and the likelihood of undertaking such a survey under present circumstances is even more remote.

Whilst each and every member of the Council realises the difficulties under which the Department has worked during 1954, it is, nevertheless, a matter of personal regret that I have so often in this Report had to comment that important duties have had little attention.

I should, in conclusion, like to express my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Sanitary Committee for their support, to the Officers of the Council for the advice and assistance so willingly afforded and to the Staff of the Health Department for their loyal service.

I am, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

  
Chief Sanitary Inspector.



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