

[Report 1937] / Medical Officer of Health, Eastwood U.D.C.

Contributors

Eastwood (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1937

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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF EASTWOOD,
NOTTM.



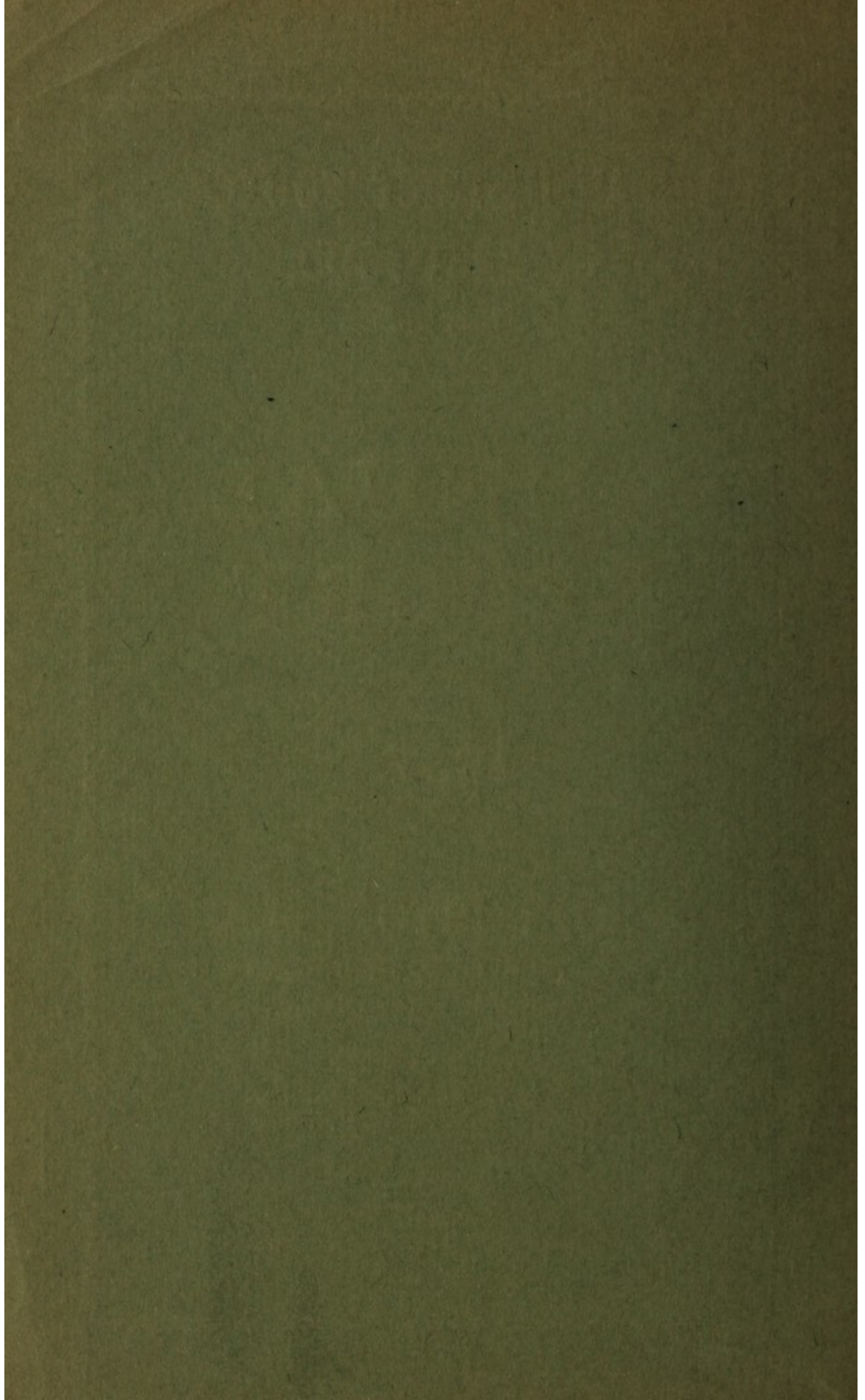
ANNUAL
REPORT

FOR
1937.

W. H. TURTON, M.B.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
(Retired 31st December, 1937).

Report compiled by
J. S. DRUMMOND, M.B., D.P.H.,
From the Records of Dr. W. H. Turton.

Eastwood:
G. C. Brittain & Sons Ltd., "Advertiser" Office.
1938.



URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF EASTWOOD.

YEAR 1937.

Chairman: MR. C. BARRETT.

Vice-Chairman: MR. W. DARRINGTON.

MR. J. BIRKIN, J.P.	MR. A. LEIVERS.
MR. N. J. R. BUTLER.	MR. C. LIMB.
MRS. E. M. BUTLER.	MR. A. LINWOOD.
MR. W. GRAINGER.	MR. P. PINNINGTON.
MR. G. HAND.	DR. W. C. T. ROBEY.
MR. W. E. HOPKIN, J.P., C.C.	MR. T. WILSON.
	MR. E. WILSON.

Public Health Officers:

Medical Officer of Health ...	W. H. TURTON, M.B. (part-time).
Poor Law Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator ...	DR. A. C. GLADSTONE.
Chief Sanitary Inspector ...	A. G. WHEELER, F.I.S.E., M.I.Mun.C.E., F.S.A., M.S.I.A.
Additional Sanitary Inspector	P. G. ROLLING, M.S.I.A., Cert. S.I.B.

THE BARN BRIDGE BOUDOIR
OF EASTWOOD.

YEAR 1887.

THE
BARN BRIDGE BOUDOIR

OF EASTWOOD.
BY
THE BOUDOIRERS.

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OF EASTWOOD.
BY
THE BOUDOIRERS.

ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF EASTWOOD.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

The Report I have the honour to present to you refers to the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the Eastwood Urban District for the year 1937.

The Report is an Ordinary Report and is written in conformity with the suggestions contained in Circular No. 1650, issued by the Ministry of Health, dealing with Annual Reports.

Owing to the serious illness of Dr. W. H. Turton I had the honour of acting as your Deputy Medical Officer of Health during the first three months of 1937. After his recovery and return to duty Dr. Turton intimated his desire to retire, and it was with regret that his resignation was accepted. For ten years he had guided the work of this Health Department and had been your faithful servant.

My acknowledgments and gratitude are due to Mr. A. G. Wheeler, Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, and to Mr. P. G. Rolling, Additional Sanitary Inspector, for all their help and assistance during the compiling of this Report.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area	1,172 acres
POPULATION: Estimated by Registrar-General (mid-year, 1937)	9,040
Number of Inhabited Houses (April 1st, 1937)	2,508
Rateable Value (1st January, 1937)	£34,788
(31st December, 1937)	£35,435
Product of Penny Rate (1st January, 1937)	£125
(31st December, 1937)	£128

The chief industry is Coal Mining. There are no large factories in the District, though factories are within easy reach and employ a large number of persons from this area.

The Langley Mill and Aldercar Co-operative Society have an up-to-date Dairy Plant with modern means of pasteurisation.

Unemployment figures are comparatively low and remain fairly constant. They do not appear to have exercised any significant influence on the health or physique of children or adults.

During the year the area remained as constituted on the 1st April, 1935, when the Nottinghamshire County Review Order, 1934, came into force.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Births.

LIVE BIRTHS.				<i>Total.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Legitimate	...	...		146	76	70
Illegitimate	...	...		1	—	1
				147	76	71
STILL BIRTHS.				<i>Total.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Legitimate	...	...		7	6	1
Illegitimate	...	...		—	—	—
				7	6	1
				<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Deaths	...	...	...	109	63	46
Natural increase of population (excess of births over deaths)						38
Number of persons dying in, or in consequence of childbirth						0
From Puerperal Sepsis						0
This corresponds to the following rates per 1,000 (live and still)						
births:						0
Puerperal Sepsis						0

INFANT MORTALITY.

Deaths of Infants under One year of age.

				<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Legitimate	...	...		8	3
Illegitimate	...	...		—	—
				8	3
				8	3

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

Legitimate only	...	...	...	...	75.34
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	Nil
General	...	...	...	...	74.83

The corresponding rate for England and Wales is 58.

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	17
" " Measles (all ages)	0
" " Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	0
" " Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	2

ALL CAUSES OF DEATHS, 1937.

	Deaths No.	
	M.	F.
1.—Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	0	0
2.—Measles	0	0
3.—Scarlet Fever	0	0
4.—Whooping cough	0	0
5.—Diphtheria	2	1
6.—Influenza	5	3
7.—Encephalitis lethargica	1	0
8.—Cerebro-spinal fever	0	0
9.—Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	2	3
10.—Other tuberculosis	1	0
11.—Syphilis	0	0
12.—General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis ...	0	0
13.—Cancer	10	7
14.—Diabetes	1	2
15.—Cerebral Haemorrhage, &c.	4	5
16.—Heart disease	10	15
17.—Aneurysm	0	0
18.—Other circulatory diseases	2	0
19.—Bronchitis	1	1
20.—Pneumonia (all forms)	4	0
21.—Other respiratory diseases	0	1
22.—Peptic ulcer	1	0
23.—Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	1	1
24.—Appendicitis	1	0
25.—Cirrhosis of liver	0	1
26.—Other liver diseases	0	0
27.—Other digestive diseases	0	0
28.—Acute and chronic nephritis	2	1
29.—Puerperal sepsis	0	0
30.—Other puerperal diseases	0	0
31.—Congenital debility, premature birth, etc. ...	5	2
32.—Senility	3	2
33.—Suicide	3	0
34.—Other violence	1	0
35.—Other defined diseases	2	0
36.—Causes, ill-defined or unknown	1	1
	—	—
All Causes	63	46
	—	—

The annual variations of the Birth and Death Rates in the District are shown in the following table:

			Birth Rate.		Death Rate.		Infant Mort. Rate.
EASTWOOD	1924	...	21.6	...	10.4	...	112.0
	1925	...	18.1	...	12.8	...	73.8
	1926	...	21.6	...	12.5	...	109.1
	1927	...	17.9	...	9.57	...	30.3
	1928	...	20.0	...	10.4	...	36.6
	1929	...	19.2	...	11.4	...	38.4
	1930	...	19.0	...	11.3	...	57.7
	1931	...	18.3	...	13.8	...	60.6
	1932	...	19.8	...	10.3	...	72.0
	1933	...	16.2	...	12.1	...	77.3
	1934	...	20.2	...	10.7	...	78.2
	1935	...	15.4	...	8.4	...	62.0
	1936	...	15.6	...	11.2	...	42.2
	1937	...	16.2	...	12.05	...	74.8

Comparative figures for England and Wales read as follows:

England & Wales	1924	...	18.8	...	12.2	...	75
	1925	...	18.3	...	12.2	...	70
	1926	...	17.8	...	11.6	...	70
	1927	...	16.7	...	12.3	...	69
	1928	...	16.7	...	11.7	...	65
	1929	...	16.3	...	13.4	...	74
	1930	...	16.3	...	11.4	...	60
	1931	...	15.8	...	12.3	...	66
	1932	...	15.3	...	12.0	...	65
	1933	...	14.4	...	12.3	...	64
	1934	...	14.8	...	11.8	...	59
	1935	...	14.7	...	11.7	...	57
	1936	...	14.8	...	12.1	...	59
	1937	...	14.9	...	12.4	...	58

The following table compares various Rates in your area with those of England and Wales and selected groups of towns:—

Birth-rates, Death-rates and Analysis of Mortality } { England and Wales, 125 County Boroughs and
in the year 1937. } { Great Towns, and 148 Smaller Towns.

(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.	
	Live Births.	Still Births.	All Causes.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under Two years).	Total Deaths under One year.	
	England and Wales ...	14.9	0.60	12.4	0.00	—	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.07	0.45	0.54	5.8	58
125 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	14.9	0.67	12.5	0.01	—	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.39	0.45	7.9	62	
148 Smaller Towns (estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census, 1931)	15.3	0.64	11.9	0.00	—	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.42	0.42	3.2	55	
London	13.3	0.54	12.3	0.00	—	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.38	0.51	12.0	60	
Eastwood	16.2	0.77	12.05	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.88	0.12	13.6	74.8	

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

A list giving their names appears at the commencement of this Report.

Laboratory Facilities.

Investigations with regard to the examination of swabs and other matters connected with the diagnosis of disease are undertaken at the Laboratories of the Nottingham County Council.

Ambulance Facilities.

The Local Authority possesses no public Ambulance, but Messrs. Neville are paid £50 annually to have an ambulance and driver available for all non-infectious cases requiring assistance. For infectious cases the institutions to which the cases are removed have to be depended on for the transport of the cases. In case of road accidents the City of Nottingham promptly responds to any call. The collieries in the neighbourhood have ambulances at their works for dealing with their own cases. The nearest Red Cross Ambulance Station is at Ilkeston (four miles away). Eastwood has an Ambulance Division with Classes of Instruction. Also at the Eastwood L. and N.E. Railway Station a class for the instruction of railwaymen is regularly held.

Nursing in the Home.

An Association supported by private effort and not subsidised by any Authority provides three Queen's Nurses for treating non-infectious cases in the homes of the people.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.

The following services are under the control of the Nottinghamshire County Council and are held at the Clinic, Council School, Devonshire Drive, Eastwood:

Child Welfare Centre: Weekly; Thursday, 9.30 to 12 noon.

Ante-Natal Clinic: Fortnightly; Tuesday, 9.30 to 12 noon.

Post-Natal Clinic: Monthly; Wednesday, 9.30 to 12 noon.

Tuberculosis Dispensaries are at Mansfield and Nottingham, and are controlled by the Nottinghamshire County Council.

Hospitals.

There are no General Hospitals in this area.

Institutions at Nottingham, Ilkeston and Heanor are available and are taken advantage of by the inhabitants. The services available in the City of Nottingham (eight miles distant) are of an up-to-date and efficient character.

There are no maternity homes in this area. At Heanor and Ilkeston there are hospitals and maternity homes. In cases of Puerperal complications a consultant service is provided by the Nottinghamshire County Council. The Nottingham General Hospital

has facilities for admitting complicated maternity cases, and also cases of Puerperal Sepsis. The Nottingham Hospital for Women intends shortly to extend its accommodation in order to deal with these cases.

There is no Hospital for Infectious Diseases in this District. When possible cases of Infectious Disease are admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital of the Basford Rural District Council. During the Autumn and Winter of the year this accommodation is inadequate and arrangements have to be made to send cases to other institutions. Fortunately the Belper Joint Hospital Committee has been able to give valuable assistance and cases have been admitted to their hospital. No case requiring removal was left at home. The completion of the Infectious Diseases hospital scheme for the County will supply a much needed service in this district. At any time the absence of adequate Infectious Diseases Hospital accommodation is a serious matter, but in times of sporadic outbreak the lack of this provision may precipitate a serious epidemic.

When able the expenses of hospital treatment of infectious cases are wholly, or partly, borne by the patient.

Health Visitors.

These are supplied by the County Council, and work in connection with the schools. Cases requiring Orthopædic and special treatment are arranged for, and undertaken by the County Council.

No Health Visitors or Special Nurses are employed or subsidised by the Local Authority.

Midwifery and Maternity Services.

In pursuance of the Midwives' Act, 1936, the Nottinghamshire County Council has made the following provisions in this District:

District Nurse—Midwife.	Address.	'Phone:
C. C. WRIGHT	47, Ratcliffe Street, Eastwood	Langley Mill 371

County Midwife.		
H. RUSSELL	9, Church Walk, Eastwood	Langley Mill 372

In emergency, the following Midwives are available:—

Parish.	District Nurse—Midwife.	Address.	'Phone:
BRINSLEY	E. RIPLEY	21, Broad Lane, Brinsley	Langley Mill 380
GREASLEY	E. A. B. DAVIS	314, Nottm. Road,	Langley Mill 333
(Except Giltbrook and Watnall)	I. F. PASSMORE	Eastwood	

Applications for booking the services of Midwives, either as Midwives or Maternity Nurses, should be made direct to the Midwife selected.

The fees for a County Midwife's or District Nurse-Midwife's services under these arrangements are:—

As a MIDWIFE, £1 10s. As a MATERNITY NURSE, £1.

Reduced fees will be charged in cases of proved necessity.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.

The whole of the District has a piped water supply, which throughout the year was of good quality and sufficient in volume and pressure. The water is derived from the Papplewick Reservoirs and the Derwent Valley Water Scheme and is under the control and supervision of the Water Engineer of the Nottingham County Borough Council.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The whole of the District except for three small areas is provided with sewers. No sewer extensions were required during the year.

The Sewage Works are in the Newthorpe part of the District and a scheme for the extension and re-construction of these works is in course of preparation.

Rivers and Streams.

The Nethergreen brook and River Erewash are the streams running through and on the boundary of the District. No action to check pollution was necessary.

Closet Accommodation.

Number of conversions to water closets.

1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
60	14	12	3	2

Number of closets on conservancy system remaining on 31st December, 1937 ...	Pail.	Others.
...	22	57
Number of Slop closets remaining on 31st December, 1937 ...		39
Number of Water closets on 31st December, 1937 ...		2,254

The closets to seventeen houses demolished during the year were seven pails and ten privy closets. Demolition Orders have been made on a number of houses having pail and privy closet accommodation.

Public Cleansing.

The whole of the house refuse collection is carried out by the Local Authority, all dustbins being emptied once weekly, and in some cases twice weekly.

Three motor refuse collection vehicles are in use, each being provided with sliding dust covers. One new 30 cwt. lorry was purchased during the year to replace one of the older vehicles. The work of collection is facilitated by the use of trollies with pneumatic tyred wheels, which are used for conveying the dustbins to and from the collection vehicle.

The disposal of refuse is effected by tipping on the Bradford System. The tip is situated at New Eastwood, where one man is permanently employed. The tenancy of the Langley Mill tip was terminated during the year, there being no further accommodation for tipping on this site.

All the men employed in the Cleansing Service have been provided with waterproof clothing for use during bad weather.

A leaflet containing points in the use and care of the dustbin was issued by the Health Department and distributed to all householders in the District.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

1.—Total number of complaints received or registered during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
2.—Total number of inspections made during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,932
3.—Total number of nuisances and defects dealt with during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	947
4.—Total number of notices served during the year:								
(a) Informal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
(b) Statutory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
5.—Total number of notices complied with during the year:								
(a) Informal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
(b) Statutory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
6.—Total number of re-inspections or re-visits included in (2) above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	935*

PETROLEUM INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1937.

January, 1938.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
SANITARY COMMITTEE,

Madam and Gentlemen,

Petroleum Acts, 1871 to 1928.

I beg to submit my Annual Report under the above Acts:

Number of licences issued to store Petroleum during 1937	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Number of licences issued to store Carbide of Calcium during 1937	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Total storage capacity for Petroleum Spirit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,200 galls.
Total storage capacity for Carbide of Calcium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Total fees collected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£7 5 0

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

Inspections of all licensed premises have been made from time to time, and all were found to be kept in accordance with the conditions of the licence.

I am, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. G. WHEELER,
Petroleum Inspector.

Canal Boats Act.

There are very few canal boats now using the Cromford Canal and no occasion arose when action was necessary.

Shops.

No. of complaints received	...	...	...	2
No. of inspections made	...	...	...	81
No. of unsatisfactory conditions found:				
(a) Insufficient sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	2
(b) Inadequate heating arrangements	...	...	...	—
(c) Defective or insufficient ventilation	...	...	...	—
(d) Other	...	...	...	—
No. of unsatisfactory conditions remedied:				
(a) Insufficient sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	1
(b) Inadequate heating arrangements	...	...	...	—
(c) Defective or insufficient ventilation	...	...	...	—
(d) Other	...	...	...	—

Smoke Abatement.

It has not been found necessary to take any statutory action during the year for the abatement of smoke nuisances.

Observations have been taken and as a result of informal action there has been a considerable lessening of the amount of smoke emitted, and in one case the firm concerned is contemplating the re-arrangement of the whole of the boiler plant, which, if carried out, will be a considerable improvement.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are no public or privately owned swimming baths or pools within the Area.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

- 1.—No. of houses infested:

(a) Council houses	...	...	...	—
(b) Other houses	...	...	...	2

No. of houses disinfected:

(a) Council houses	...	...	...	—
(b) Other houses	...	...	...	2
- 2.—The methods employed for freeing infested houses from bed bugs are to remove woodwork, skirtings, window linings, architecture, etc., and then thoroughly spray floors, walls, and ceilings with a reliable insecticide. This spraying is repeated in ten to 14 days, after which the woodwork is replaced and all defects to the wall plaster made good, the tenant being instructed to cleanse with disinfectant.
- 3.—No action has been necessary to disinfect the belongings of tenants removed to Council houses.
- 4.—The work of disinfestation has been carried out by contractors for the owners under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector.
- 5.—Tenants are advised as to the course to adopt to prevent re-infestation after cleansing.

Schools.

There are three schools within the area, each of which have the Nottingham Corporation water supply, all the sanitary conveniences being on the water carriage system.

The head teachers are immediately notified of all cases of infectious disease or contacts who have been exposed to infection occurring to children who attend the school and their exclusion is thus assured for the requisite period. As a precautionary measure the classrooms at one school were disinfected on one occasion during the year.

HOUSING.

This has again been a busy department during the year. The provisions of the Act relating to Overcrowding came into effect, the appointed day for this District having been fixed for the 1st January, 1937, required that every rent book or similar document used in relation to a working-class dwelling must, under penalty, contain a prescribed summary of certain provisions of the Act and a statement of the maximum number of persons who may occupy the dwelling without causing it to be overcrowded. Although the attention of the owners and agents of property had been called to these provisions by advertisement and posters, etc., it was found on inspection of rent books and from subsequent enquiries that a number of owners were ignorant of the requirements of the Act and in order to assist them the following circular was printed and issued to all ratepayers by including them with the rate demand notes:

EASTWOOD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

The attention of Owners and Agents of property is called to the following sections of the Housing Act, 1936, viz.:

Section 4.—In the case of any house which is occupied, or is of a type suitable for occupation, by persons of the working-classes, the name and address of the medical officer of health for the district and of the landlord or other person who is directly responsible for keeping the house in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation shall be inscribed in the rent book, or, where a rent book is not used, shall be delivered in writing to the tenant at the commencement of the tenancy and before any rent is demanded or collected; and, where there has been any failure to comply with the provisions of this section in respect of any house, any person who while the default continues demands or collects any rent in respect of the house as aforesaid shall on summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings.

Section 62.—(1) As from the expiration of six months from the appointed day (1st July, 1936), every rent book or similar document used in relation to a dwelling house by or on behalf of the landlord thereof shall contain a summary in the prescribed form of the provisions of sections fifty-eight, fifty-nine, and sixty-one of this Act and a statement of the permitted number of persons in relation to the house, and if any such book or document not containing such summary and statement as aforesaid is used by or on behalf of the landlord he shall be liable on summary conviction

to a fine not exceeding ten pounds. An occupier of a dwelling house who is required by an officer of the local authority duly authorised in that behalf to produce for inspection by the authority any rent book or similar document which is being used in relation to the house and is in the custody of the occupier or under his control shall, on being so required as aforesaid or within seven days hereafter, produce any such book or document to the officer or at the offices of the authority, and if he fails so to do he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two pounds.

Information as to the permitted number of persons in relation to any house may be obtained on application to the

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
PUBLIC OFFICES,
CHURCH STREET,
EASTWOOD, NOTTS.

October, 1937.

The total number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year was forty-six, leaving thirty-two cases still to be provided with other accommodation. Where possible the existing Council houses have been let to the tenants of overcrowded houses as and when they have become vacant, though, owing to the size of these houses and the re-housing standard laid down in the Act, those families consisting of a large number of persons cannot be re-housed in these houses and other accommodation will have to be made for them.

On the 14th June, 1937, Clearance Orders were made in respect of forty-four houses included in six Clearance Areas represented to the Council in December, 1936. These Orders were submitted to the Minister of Health for confirmation. Objections were received from the owners and the Minister caused a public inquiry to be held, which took place on the 15th September, 1937, and the objections were considered. All the Orders were subsequently confirmed by the Minister.

Thirty-five Demolition Orders were made in respect of individual unfit houses and five undertakings not to re-let for human habitation were received from the owners concerned and accepted by the Council.

The re-housing of persons living in condemned dwellings has been somewhat delayed owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining suitable sites for new houses. During the year twenty-six houses were erected on the Newthorpe Common Road and provided accommodation for twenty-two families occupying condemned houses and four families living in overcrowded conditions. Five families of the twenty-two above were also overcrowded.

At the time of writing a site has been obtained at Mill Road and tenders accepted for the erection of thirty-two houses, including bungalows.

Negotiations are also proceeding for the acquisition of approximately thirty acres of land, which will satisfy our need for housing requirements for some years.

The Council owns 263 houses, including 16 bungalows for aged persons, the inclusive rents varying from 4s. 4d. to 9s. 6d.

Detailed inspections and repairs to working-class dwellings have been carried out with the result that the conditions under which the tenants are living has been considerably improved. Very few houses remain in the District which do not possess a separate internal water supply, separate washing and sanitary accommodation.

Caravans and similar structures have been regularly inspected and Demolition Orders were made under the Housing Act on fifteen permanent Vans and one Undertaking not to use for habitation was accepted by the Council. During the year twelve vans in all were vacated, removed or demolished. The new legislation introduced in the Public Health Act, 1936, which came into force on the 1st October, 1937, gives control over moveable dwellings and, it is hoped, will enable us to deal with Caravans which are not subject to action under the Housing Act.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

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)	143
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	948
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	71
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	103
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	—
(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	78

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal Notices:

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	66
---	----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year:

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	8

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners	15
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	—
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	35
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	17
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—
4.—Housing Act, 1936, Part IV.—Overcrowding:	
(a) (i.) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	32
(ii.) Number of families dwelling therein	32
(iii.) Number of persons dwelling therein	215
(b) Number of new cases of Overcrowding reported during the year	1
(c) (i.) Number of cases of Overcrowding relieved during the year	46
(ii.) Number of persons concerned in such cases	271
(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	—
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	—
Overcrowding in houses owned by Local Authority (included in Section 4 above).	
(a) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	14

(b) Number of families dwelling therein	14
(c) Number of persons dwelling therein	110
(d) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	—
(e) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	2
(f) Number of persons concerned in such cases	9

No. of New Houses Erected During the Year.

(a) By the Local Authority	26
(b) By private enterprise	38

Of these the numbers provided for:

(1) Persons displaced	22
(2) Relief of overcrowding	4

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

Number of registered (a) retailers and (b) producers on 1st January, 1937: (a) 16, (b) 4.

Number added to Register during year: (a) nil, (b) nil.

Number removed from Register during year (with reasons):

(a) 1.—Removed from District.

(b) 1.—Occupier of farm removed from District.

Further use of premises for milk production considered unsuitable.

Number on Register on 31st December, 1937: (a) 15, (b) 3.

Number of inspections: (a) 7, (b) 14.

Number of defects or unsatisfactory conditions observed:

(a) 5, (b) 2.

Number of defects or unsatisfactory conditions remedied: (a) 4, (b) nil.

Licences issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, were as follows:

Pasteuriser's Licence 1

Dealer's Licence to sell Accredited Milk 1

Supplementary Licence to sell Accredited Milk 1

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

Number of Slaughter Houses on 1st January, 1937:

(a) Registered 1

(b) Licensed permanently —

(c) Licensed annually 3

Number of new premises licensed during year —

Number of licences revoked during year —

Number of registered or permanently licensed premises which fell into disuse during the year —

Number on Register on 31st December, 1937:

(a) 1

(b) —

(c) 3

Number of Inspections of Slaughter House premises :									
(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Number of defects or unsatisfactory conditions observed :									
(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of defects or unsatisfactory conditions remedied :									
(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of occasions when slaughtering took place									450
Number of visits to Slaughter Houses for meat inspection									248
Number of animals inspected ante-mortem									Not recorded

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number Killed (if known)...					
Number Inspected	89	3	4	98	728
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS.					
Whole Carcases Condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned...	10	2	—	1	78
Percentage of the Number Inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	11.23	66.66	Nil.	1.02	10.71
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.					
Whole Carcases Condemned	—	—	—	—	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned...	—	—	—	—	128
Percentage of the Number Inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	17.58

Total weight of meat condemned as a result of the above-mentioned inspections (in lbs.) 2,583

(11) Inspection of Meat on Retail Sale.

Total number of inspections of shops, stalls, vehicles or places where meat is retailed	17
Number of unsatisfactory conditions found	—
Number of unsatisfactory conditions remedied	—

Particulars of unsound meat condemned :

Description of meat, etc.	Reason for condemnation	Weight (in lbs.)
Beast's liver.	Cirrhotic.	6.

No meat marking scheme under Part III. of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, is in force.

Slaughter of Animals' Act, 1933.

This Act provides for the humane slaughtering or stunning of animals by mechanical or electrical means and applies to all animals, sheep having been included by resolution passed by the Council.

There are eight persons licensed as slaughterers under the provisions of the Act.

In two instances contraventions of the provisions relating to stunning of animals were observed and verbal warnings given to the persons concerned.

(c) Other Foods.

Number of inspections of shops, stalls, vehicles and places where food is prepared	9
Number of unsatisfactory conditions found	—
Number of unsatisfactory conditions remedied	—
Particulars of foods (other than meat) surrendered or seized during the year	—

(d) Shell-Fish (Molluscan).

No action was found necessary under the Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1934, or the Public Health (Cleansing of Shell-fish) Act, 1932. All shell-fish retailed in the District are obtained from the Nottingham Market and no information is available as to their source of supply.

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

During the year 59 cases of Infectious Disease were notified, which compares favourably with 77 cases in the preceding year. These figures do not include Tuberculosis, which is set out in a separate table.

The epidemic of Diphtheria which was present at the end of 1936 subsided early in the year under review and consequently the number of cases of Diphtheria dropped from 48 in 1936 to 19 in 1937.

Twenty-five cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, this being a slight increase over the figure for the previous year, which was 19.

The prevalence of Influenza at the beginning of the year resulted in an increase in the number of cases of pneumonia, of which 11 were notified, as compared with three cases in 1936. Of the 11 cases of pneumonia were cases of Influenzal Pneumonia.

No cases of Typhoid, Smallpox, Encephalitis Lethargica, and Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis occurred during the year.

By arrangement with a local firm of Chemists and Druggists a supply of Diphtheria Anti-toxin is available for prophylaxis and treatment of diphtheria by the medical practitioners in this District.

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

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Small-pox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	24	14	—
Diphtheria	20	14	3
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	—
Pneumonia	11	—	4
Other Diseases generally notifiable:—			
Erysipelas	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	1

ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIED CASES DURING THE YEAR 1937
ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS.

Disease.	AGE GROUPS.											
	Under 1 Year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	1	1	3	2	9	6	1	2	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	1	1	1	6	6	2	3	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (includ- ing Paratyphoid) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	5	1
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0								
1				1			1	
5	1	1						
15	1	1	1			1		
25		2						
35						2		
45	2							
55		1			2			
65 and upwards								
Totals	4	5	1	1	2	3	1	

The notification of Tuberculosis Disease has been satisfactory.

No action has been necessary under the Regulations relating to Tuberculosis employees in the milk trade. No compulsory measures to remove patients to hospital have been necessary.

Prevention of Blindness.

No action was taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, or Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces (including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	Number of		Occupiers
(1)	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecuted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	27	3	0
Workshops (including Work-Shop Laundries)	8	0	0
Workplaces (other than Out-workers' Premises)	0	0	0
Total	35	3	0

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.		No. of Offences in respect of which Prosecutions were Instituted.	
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts.				
Want of Cleanliness	—	—	—	—
Want of Ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances—				
Sanitary Accommodation				
Insufficient	1	1	—	—
Do., Unsuitable or Defective	2	—	—	—
Do., Not Separate for Sexes	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts—				
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bake-house (S. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other Offences (excluding Offences relating to Outwork and Offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers Order, 1921) ...	—	—	—	—
Total	3	1	—	—

I am,

Yours obediently,

J. S. DRUMMOND,

Medical Officer of Health.

FABRICATION, MACHINING, AND WORKPRACTICES

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Abstract: This paper discusses the importance of fabrication, machining, and workpractices in the manufacturing industry. It highlights the challenges faced by manufacturers and the need for continuous improvement in these areas.

The manufacturing industry is a cornerstone of the global economy, responsible for producing the goods and services that we use every day. However, the industry is facing significant challenges, particularly in the areas of fabrication, machining, and workpractices. These challenges include increasing competition, rising costs, and the need for more efficient and sustainable production processes.

One of the primary challenges in fabrication is the need for precision and consistency. Manufacturers must ensure that their products meet strict quality standards, which often requires the use of advanced fabrication techniques and equipment.

Machining is another critical area of focus, as it allows manufacturers to create complex, high-precision parts. However, machining is a time-consuming and costly process, and manufacturers must find ways to optimize their machining operations to reduce waste and improve efficiency.

Workpractices also play a significant role in the manufacturing process. Manufacturers must ensure that their workers are trained and equipped to perform their jobs safely and effectively. This includes implementing robust safety protocols and providing ongoing training and development opportunities.

In addition to these challenges, manufacturers are also facing increasing pressure to adopt sustainable practices. This includes reducing energy consumption, minimizing waste, and using environmentally friendly materials and processes.

Overall, the manufacturing industry is in a state of constant evolution, and manufacturers must be proactive in addressing the challenges they face. By focusing on fabrication, machining, and workpractices, manufacturers can improve their efficiency, reduce costs, and ensure that they are producing high-quality products that meet the needs of their customers.

Keywords: fabrication, machining, workpractices, manufacturing, industry, challenges, efficiency, sustainability, quality, production.

1. Introduction

The manufacturing industry is a cornerstone of the global economy, responsible for producing the goods and services that we use every day. However, the industry is facing significant challenges, particularly in the areas of fabrication, machining, and workpractices.

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Keywords: fabrication, machining, workpractices, manufacturing, industry, challenges, efficiency, sustainability, quality, production.

2. Fabrication

Fabrication is the process of creating a part or assembly from raw materials. It involves a variety of techniques, including casting, forging, and welding. Each technique has its own strengths and weaknesses, and manufacturers must choose the right technique for their application.

One of the primary challenges in fabrication is the need for precision and consistency. Manufacturers must ensure that their products meet strict quality standards, which often requires the use of advanced fabrication techniques and equipment.

Another challenge is the need for efficient and sustainable production processes. Manufacturers must find ways to reduce energy consumption, minimize waste, and use environmentally friendly materials and processes.

Overall, fabrication is a critical part of the manufacturing process, and manufacturers must be proactive in addressing the challenges they face. By focusing on precision, consistency, and sustainability, manufacturers can improve their fabrication processes and ensure that they are producing high-quality products that meet the needs of their customers.

3. Machining

Machining is the process of removing material from a workpiece to create a specific shape or size. It involves a variety of techniques, including turning, milling, and grinding. Each technique has its own strengths and weaknesses, and manufacturers must choose the right technique for their application.

One of the primary challenges in machining is the need for precision and consistency. Manufacturers must ensure that their products meet strict quality standards, which often requires the use of advanced machining techniques and equipment.

Another challenge is the need for efficient and sustainable production processes. Manufacturers must find ways to reduce energy consumption, minimize waste, and use environmentally friendly materials and processes.

Overall, machining is a critical part of the manufacturing process, and manufacturers must be proactive in addressing the challenges they face. By focusing on precision, consistency, and sustainability, manufacturers can improve their machining processes and ensure that they are producing high-quality products that meet the needs of their customers.

