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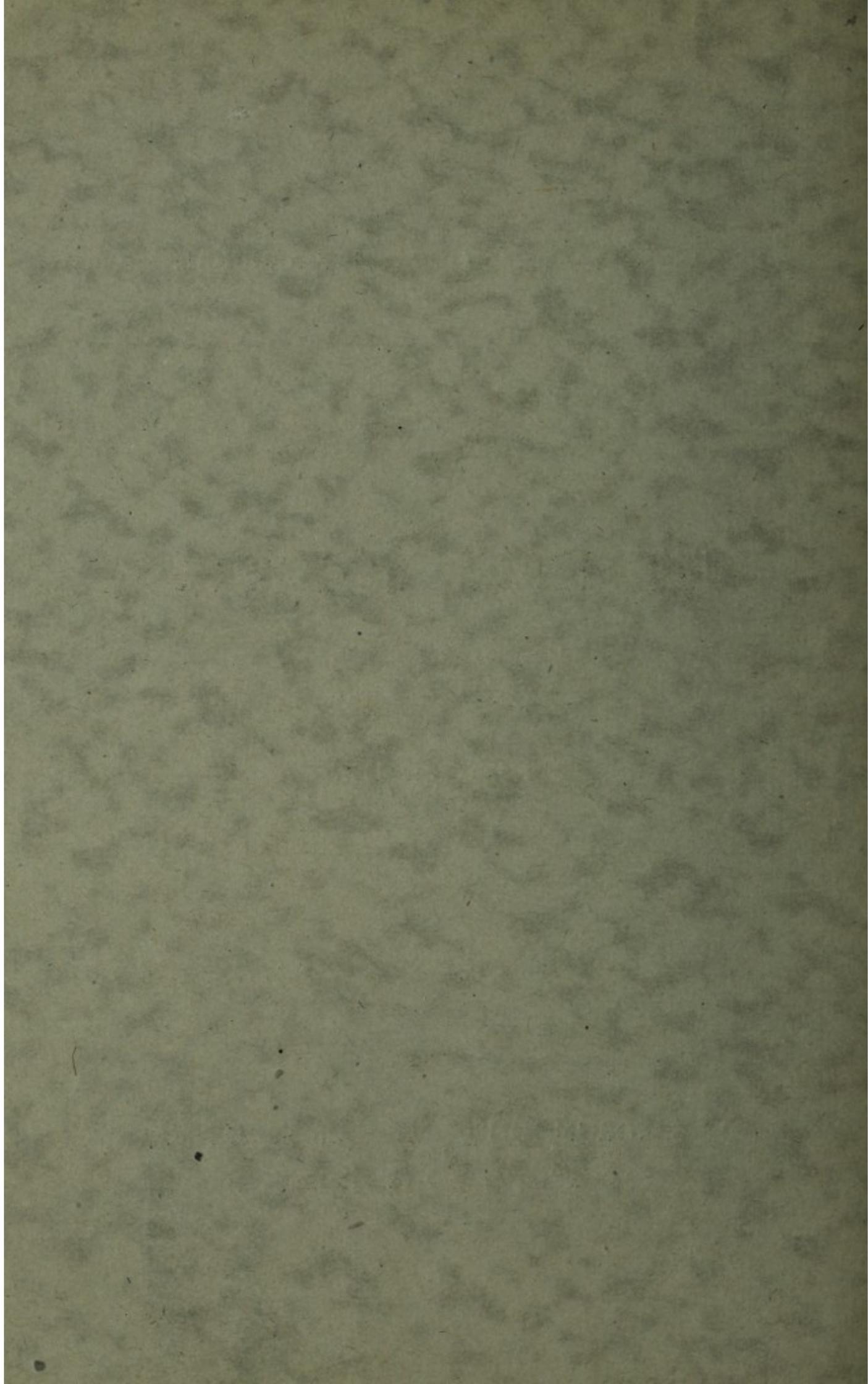
# Annual Report

On the work of the  
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

For the Year 1947.

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J. S. DRUMMOND, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
Medical Officer of Health.



**EASTWOOD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.**

YEAR 1947.

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# Annual Report

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Public Health Department

for the year 1911

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Medical Officer of Health

# Urban District Council of Eastwood

— o —  
**YEAR 1947.**  
— o —

Chairman: MR. P. PINNINGTON.

Vice-Chairman: MR. C. LIMB.

MR. L. H. ATTEWELL.

MR. F. W. HARRIS.

MR. C. BARRETT.

MR. H. KNAPP.

MR. R. BROWN.

MR. T. J. LEWIS.

MR. J. T. GASCOYNE.

DR. W. C. T. ROBEY.

MR. W. GRAINGER.

MRS. M. SEVERN.

MR. G. HAND.

MR. E. WILSON.

MR. W. E. HOPKIN, J.P., C.C.

## **HIGHWAYS, SANITARY, AND GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE.**

Chairman: MR. C. LIMB.

Vice-Chairman: MR. J. T. GASCOYNE.

Members: The Whole Council.

### **SUB-COMMITTEE.**

Messrs. C. Barrettt, T. J. Lewis, and Chairman and  
Vice-Chairman of Committee.

Urban District Council of Eastwood

YEAR 1912

**PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.**

Medical Officer of Health:

J. S. DRUMMOND, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector:

P. G. ROLLING, M.S.I.A., Cert. S.I.B.,  
Assoc.R.San.I.

Clerks:

D. A. SHEWARD and MISS E. R. CARY.

# ANNUAL REPORT

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TO THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF EASTWOOD.

Mr. Chairman, Madam, and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report for 1947. The year under review saw the coal-mining community settling down to the serious business of winning the peace by making its not inconsiderable contribution to the National effort to stabilise the National Economy. Just as good health in an individual makes achievement easier, so does this much desired quality in a community make it possible to conserve its stamina for any prolonged effort necessary to achieve a given objective. Consequently a perusal of the Report will reveal that the health of the district was maintained in a satisfactory plane and assisted in the making of the contribution. No major epidemics were noted in the community, and even the major and unprecedented epidemic of Infantile Paralysis (Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis) which visited the country was not experienced in this district. The cases of this disease which did occur were mild in character and no more numerous than had been experienced previously in some normal years. While touching on the subject of Infectious Diseases I must comment on the continued reduction of Diphtheria, due entirely to the active measures taken since 1941 to immunise and protect the susceptible age groups in the population. This work must continue unabated, and no parents should now deny their child or children the benefit of the proven protection of Immunisation. This is work which is paying the handsomest dividends.

The "Housing Problem" is the major factor still threatening the health and efficiency of the community. There are still too many families living in too many dilapidated and worn-out houses. There are still too many families living with "in-laws" or in lodgings and hoping and hoping for a house of their own. The production of new houses does not yet catch up with the ever increasing demand. But the house building programme, after initial unavoidable set-backs, is now getting under way and may confidently be expected to reduce the arrears in the near

future. In a year or two the housing gap will be closing and the Council will be in a position to re-commence its schemes, held in abeyance by the War and by circumstances arising therefrom, for the demolition of unfit houses, the clearance of the slums and the improvement of areas of unsatisfactory housing. There are certain empty ruinous houses which were condemned in 1938 and from which the tenants have left or been rehoused, and these houses are fast becoming a danger to children playing in and around them. These houses should now be demolished in accordance with the terms of the Clearance Orders which are operative. It is an abnegation of statutory action to attempt to perpetuate these housing abominations at the risk of health, life and limb.

In conclusion I extend my grateful thanks to the Council for its continued interest and encouragement in measures to better the Public Health. I thank most warmly Mr. P. G. Rolling, Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, for all his enthusiasm and for the excellence of his department, without which it would have been impossible to maintain satisfactory the work of the Health Department. And to my colleagues in the associated departments and to the members of the staff I tender my sincerest thanks.

I am,

Yours obediently,

J. S. DRUMMOND,

Medical Officer of Health.

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area	1,172 acres
Population: Estimated by Registrar-General (mid-year, 1947)	9,570
Number of Inhabited Houses (April 1st, 1947)	2,497
Rateable Value (1st January, 1947)	£39,403
(31st December, 1947)	£40,378
Product of Penny Rate (1st January, 1947)	£152
(31st December, 1947)	£158

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

### EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

#### BIRTHS.

Live Births.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	199	111	88
Illegitimate	9	6	3
	208	117	91
	208	117	91

Birth Rate (per 1,000 of the population): 21.73.

Still Births.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	10	4	6
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	10	4	6
	10	4	6

Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 total (live and still) births): 45.87.

#### DEATHS.

Total.	Male.	Female.
105	53	52

Death Rate (per 1,000 of the population): 10.97.

Natural increase of population (excess births over deaths): 103.

#### Deaths from Puerperal Causes:—

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

#### Infant Mortality:—

Deaths of Infants under one year of age:

	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	1	1
Illegitimate	—	—
	1	1
	1	1

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age.

All Infants (per 1,000 live births)	9.61
Legitimate Infants (per 1,000 legitimate live births)	10.05
Illegitimate Infants (per 1,000 illegitimate live births)	—

The death Rate of all Infants (per 1,000 live births) for England and Wales is 41.

Deaths from certain selected causes:—

Cancer (all ages) ... ..	25
Measles (all ages) ... ..	—
Whooping Cough (all ages) ... ..	—
Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age) ... ..	—

### ALL CAUSES OF DEATH, 1947.

	Number of Deaths.	
	M.	F.
1.—Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever ... ..	—	—
2.—Cerebro-Spinal Fever ... ..	—	—
3.—Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	—
4.—Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—
5.—Diphtheria ... ..	—	—
6.—Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ... ..	1	1
7.—Other Forms of Tuberculosis ... ..	1	1
8.—Syphilitic Diseases ... ..	—	—
9.—Influenza ... ..	2	3
10.—Measles ... ..	—	—
11.—Acute Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis ... ..	—	—
12.—Acute Inf. Encephalitis ... ..	—	—
13.—Cancer ... ..	11	14
14.—Diabetes ... ..	1	—
15.—Intracranial Vascular Lesions ... ..	6	4
16.—Heart Disease ... ..	13	11
17.—Other Circulatory Disease ... ..	2	1
18.—Bronchitis ... ..	4	—
19.—Pneumonia ... ..	—	3
20.—Other Respiratory Diseases ... ..	1	1
21.—Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ... ..	—	—
22.—Diarrhœa (under 2 years) ... ..	—	—
23.—Appendicitis ... ..	—	—
24.—Other Digestive Diseases ... ..	1	2
25.—Nephritis ... ..	2	—
26.—Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	—	—
27.—Other Maternal Causes ... ..	—	—
28.—Premature Birth ... ..	1	—
29.—Congenital Malformation, etc. ... ..	—	2
30.—Suicide ... ..	—	—
31.—Road Traffic Accidents ... ..	—	—
32.—Other Violent Causes ... ..	—	1
33.—All Other Causes ... ..	7	8
Total ... ..	53	52
	==	==

## EASTWOOD.

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

Year.	Birth Rate. Per 1,000 of the Population.	Death Rate. Per 1,000 of the Population.	Infant Mort. Rate Per 1,000 Live Births.
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
1938	15.5	9.89	78.57
1939	17.04	11.09	39.47
1940	15.86	12.74	45.55
1941	16.74	8.91	71.94
1942	16.16	9.78	29.85
1943	18.03	14.66	33.33
1944	20.78	10.91	33.14
1945	18.87	10.21	58.82
1946	18.48	10.68	63.58
<b>1947</b>	<b>21.73</b>	<b>10.97</b>	<b>9.61</b>

## ENGLAND AND WALES.

Comparative figures for England and Wales read as follows:—

1934	14.9	11.8	59
1935	14.7	11.7	57
1936	14.8	12.1	59
1937	14.9	12.4	58
1938	15.1	11.6	53
1939	15.0	12.1	50
1940	14.6	14.3	55
1941	14.2	12.9	59
1942	15.8	11.6	49
1943	16.5	12.1	49
1944	17.6	11.6	46
1945	16.1	11.4	46
1946	19.1	11.5	43
<b>1947</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>41</b>

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, London, 126 County  
in the year 1947. } { Boroughs & Great Towns, & 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.	Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under Two years).	Total Deaths under One year.
England and Wales ...	20.5	0.50	12.0	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.09	5.8	41
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	23.3	0.62	13.0	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.09	8.0	47
148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census, 1931) ...	22.2	0.54	11.9	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.08	3.7	36
London Administrative County .....	22.7	0.49	12.8	0.00	—	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.08	4.8	37
Eastwood .....	21.73	1.04	10.97	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.52	—	9.61

## **GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.**

### **Public Health Officers.**

A list of Public Health Officers appears at the commencement of this Report.

### **Laboratory Facilities.**

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

### **Ambulance Facilities.**

The Ambulance continued to give satisfactory service throughout the year. The number of calls made by persons resident within the district was 384, compared with 240 for the previous year, and the number of calls from non-residents was 141, compared with 639. The total number of cases removed was 525, compared with 879 for the previous year. No alterations were made to the charges as set out in my previous Report.

One privately owned Ambulance is stationed within the area, being available for both residents and non-residents.

Cases of infectious disease are conveyed by the Ambulance belonging to the Hospital or Institution to which cases are removed, with the exception of cases taken in by Mansfield, when the Ambulance from Debdale Hall Isolation Hospital is used.

### **Nursing in the Home.**

In the event of an outbreak of Influenza or other epidemic disease, arrangements in accordance with Circulars 195/45 and 196/45 are in force, particularly with regard to the provision of hot meals and shopping.

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.

School Clinic.—Twice Weekly; Tuesday, 2.0 to 4.0 p.m.; Friday, 9.30 to 12 noon.

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

Venereal Diseases Treatment Centres are at Mansfield and Nottingham. The Centre at Mansfield is under the control of the Nottinghamshire County Council. The Centre at Nottingham, although under the control of the Nottingham City Council, also admits County cases. Special venereal disease posters have continued to be exhibited throughout the district, and supplies have been accepted by the larger industrial undertakings.

## **Hospitals.**

There are no General Hospitals in this area.

Institutions at Nottingham, Mansfield, 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 and Nottingham Hospital for Women have facilities for admitting complicated maternity cases, and also cases of Puerperal Sepsis.

This Council is a member of the South Nottinghamshire Joint Hospital Board, which controls Isolation Hospitals at Deb-dale Hall and Southwell, with capacities of 32 and 11 beds respectively.

The Infectious Diseases Hospitals in the neighbouring areas also admit cases from this area when accommodation at the Joint Board's Hospitals is not available. During the year six cases of infectious disease were admitted to hospital: Four Basford Sanatorium and two Derby Isolation Hospital.

The Council paid the following precept to the Board during the year: £98 14s. 2d., as compared with £209 12s. 9d. for the previous year.

The Council are a constituent authority of the Nottinghamshire Smallpox Area No. 2 Joint Hospital Committee, which is the responsible authority for the upkeep of a Smallpox Isolation Hospital at Kirkby-in-Ashfield. Again, as in 1946, no precept was called for during the year, our last payment being £57 11s. 6d. for the year 1945.

## **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 Midwifery Services.**

Apart from changes in the Nursing Staff, the details are as contained in my previous reports.

## **SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.**

### **Water.**

The whole of the district has a piped water supply provided by the City of Nottingham Water Corporation, and throughout the year this was of a good quality and sufficient in volume and pressure. Extensions to the water mains were carried out on the Council's Church View Housing Estate to provide water for the new houses in course of erection.

No samples were taken for bacteriological examination or chemical analysis, and the waters are not liable to have a plumbo-solvent action.

Nearly one hundred per cent. of the dwelling-houses are supplied direct from the public water mains, and only five houses are supplied by means of standpipes.

#### **Drainage and Sewerage.**

The whole of the district except for three small areas is provided with sewers, and no extensions to the sewers were carried out during the year. Certain lengths of the main sewer are affected by colliery subsidence, but frequent attention and cleaning has enabled these to function fairly satisfactorily during the year.

The Sewage Works are in the adjoining Rural District of Basford, and serve Eastwood and part of the Basford Rural District. A reconstruction scheme submitted to the Minister by the two Councils was the subject of a Public Enquiry held on the 4th December, 1947. The original proposals for the reconstruction of the Works were postponed as a result of the outbreak of the war.

#### **Rivers and Streams.**

The Nethergreen Brook, Beauvale Brook, and River Erewash are the streams running through and on the boundary of the district. The Nottinghamshire County Council carry out the duties under the Rivers, Prevention of Pollution, Act.

#### **Public Cleansing.**

The whole of the house refuse collection is carried out by the Local Authority. No alterations were made in the method employed, the whole of the district's house refuse being collected by one Bedford motor refuse vehicle. Rubber-tyred wheeled trolleys are used for conveying the full bins to the collection vehicle.

A new Bedford motor refuse collection vehicle was purchased during the year.

There was some improvement in the position with regard to the supply of replacement dustbins as compared with the previous year, although in a few cases it was necessary for the Council to supply bins where there had been failures to comply with notices served under Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

#### **Arrangements for Storage of Household Refuse.**

No. of houses supplied with moveable receptacles (dustbins) .....	2445
No. of houses supplied with fixed receptacles (dry ashpits, privy middens, and closet pails) ...	33

#### **Disposal.**

Two tips are rented—one at New Easwood and another at Nottingham Road, Hill Top. The latter is used for the reception of the bulk of the refuse; owing to its central situation it is

possible to economise in the consumption of petrol and rubber tyres.

In August, 1947, the Council took delivery of an Aveling-Barford Calf-dozer, which is used on the tip for the purpose of levelling the refuse. The use of this machine has considerably improved the disposal arrangements.

### Salvage.

One whole-time man is employed at the Salvage Depot to deal with all salvaged materials. All householders' salvage is collected along with the house refuse, separate collections being made from business premises.

Efforts to stimulate the interest of householders in the need for saving salvageable materials were made throughout the year, and it is again satisfactory to be able to report a further increase in the amount of waste paper collected.

No alterations were made in the arrangements for the collection of kitchen waste. This is collected twice weekly from communal bins placed in the streets, and from the restaurants, and the raw waste is delivered to the Nottingham Corporation for processing.

The total cost of Refuse Collection and Disposal and Salvage for the financial year ending 31st March, 1948, was £2,934 19s. 6d., as compared with £2,106 4s. 3d., £1,942 7s. 10d., £1,633 0s. 7d., £1,493 7s. 9½d., and £1,401 1s. 8d. for the five years immediately preceding.

### Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

1.—Total number of complaints received or registered during the period	93
2.—Total number of inspections made during the period	1120
3.—Total number of nuisances and defects dealt with during the year	313
4.—Total number of notices served during the period:—	
(a) Informal	110
(b) Statutory	38
5.—Total number of notices complied with during the period:—	
(a) Informal	91
(b) Statutory	32

### Petroleum Acts, 1871 to 1928.

Number of Licences issued to store Petroleum	14
Number of Licences issued to store Carbide of Calcium	Nil.
Total storage capacity for Petroleum Spirit (Gallons)	21,100
Total Fees collected	£9/15/-

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

All licensed premises have been inspected and found to be kept in accordance with the conditions of the licences issued.

**SUMMARY OF SALVAGE COLLECTED.**  
Years 1943 to 1947.

Year.	Bones.	Bottles and Jars.	Crushed Tins.	Ferrous Metals.	Non-Ferrous Metals.	Kitchen Waste.	Rubber.	Textiles.	Waste Paper.	Income.
	T. C. Q.	Dozens.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	£ s. d.
1943	2 19 0½	—	24 5 0	15 0 1	0 16 2¼	58 6 3¼	1 6 2	9 3 0¾	61 8 3¾	595 18 7
1944	3 16 0	7157-12	2 17 0	8 16 1	0 6 0½	57 3 3	0 0 0	6 14 1¼	76 6 0¼	647 6 3
1945	3 0 0	267	0 0 0	5 8 2	0 6 1½	57 6 2¼	0 0 0	2 16 0¾	56 1 1½	479 2 2
1946	2 6 0	—	0 0 0	2 18 0	0 9 1¼	48 12 1¼	0 0 0	4 6 3¾	66 12 3½	532 12 2
1947	2 5 0¼	—	0 0 0	4 8 3	0 9 1¾	46 10 0¾	0 0 0	5 4 0¾	74 10 0¼	615 10 6

### **Canal Boats Act.**

Although visits have been made to the Canal at Langley Mill, few canal boats have been found, and no occasion arose when action was necessary.

### **Shops Act, 1934.**

Notwithstanding the exceptionally cold weather conditions experienced early in the year and the consequent shortage of fuel, no complaints were received relating to ventilation and temperature of shops.

In one instance the cleansing of sanitary accommodation was carried out following an informal request.

### **Camping Sites.**

No applications for licences to use land as camping sites under the provisions of Section 269 of The Public Health Act, 1936, were received.

There are no sites licensed within the area; the only vans stationed temporarily in the district are those used in connection with the travelling Fairs.

### **Smoke Abatement.**

It was necessary to draw the attention of two industrial concerns to the emission of excessive smoke from their chimneys. Although anxious to prevent nuisances arising they contended the enforced use of inferior fuel was the sole cause of their difficulties.

### **Swimming Baths and Pools.**

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

### **Eradication of Bed Bugs.**

Three cases of bug infestation were satisfactorily treated with Zaldecide and D.D.T. Two were houses privately owned and one was a house owned by the Local Authority.

### **Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, and the Infestation Order.**

The pre-baiting and poisoning of rats was carried out at three privately owned and one Council owned premises during the period, with satisfactory results. Frequent attention has been given to the Refuse Disposal Tip, where dogs and ferrets have been used, along with poisoned baiting, to destroy the rats.

A thorough treatment of all the sewers in the area was also carried out, again with very satisfactory results. Arsenic and Zinc Phosphide have been the two principal poisons used in this work.

### **Schools.**

The arrangements for the immediate notification to the head teachers of infectious disease and contacts have been carried out as in previous years.

## Section D. HOUSING.

The number of new houses completed and occupied during the year was forty-eight. These were of the permanent type and all were built by the Local Authority. A further eighty-six houses were under construction at the end of the year. Licences were issued to private enterprise for the erection of four houses, three of which were under construction at the end of the year. The Council encouraged the "small builders'" scheme for erection of houses, and altogether six contractors were engaged on the Church View Estate.

One application for the conversion of a large house into three self-contained flats was approved, thus providing accommodation for two additional families.

There was no appreciable improvement in the position with regard to both labour and materials, with the result that delays have occurred in the carrying out of repairs.

In one instance a representation was made under the Housing Act, 1936, for action under Section 12 to close a part of a building which was not capable of repair at reasonable expense.

There were no demolitions of individual houses or of houses in Clearance Areas during the period.

The number of persons re-housed in the new houses provided by the Local Authority was 229.

### 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) ... ..	96
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	318
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... ..	1
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	4
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	1
(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 ... ..	93

#### 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 ... ..	83
--	----

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	4
(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	Nil.
(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	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil.
(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	Nil.
4.—Housing Act, 1936.—Overcrowding:—	
(a) (i.) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	—
(ii.) Number of families dwelling therein	—
(iii.) Number of persons dwelling therein	—
(b) Number of new cases of Overcrowding reported during the year	22
(c) (i.) Number of cases of Overcrowding relieved during the year	31
(ii.) Number of persons concerned in such cases	160
(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	—

Owing to the abnormal conditions that still exist as a result of the War, and the time since the overcrowding survey was carried out, the position cannot be accurately assessed. Cases contained in the records are as stated above.

### **HOUSING ACT, 1936.**

Summary of action taken with Houses not regarded as capable of repair, 1936 to 1947:—

No. of Clearance Areas represented ... ..	6
No. of houses in Clearance Areas ... ..	44
No. of Clearance Orders made and confirmed ... ..	6
No. of representations made under Section 11 ... ..	75
No. of demolition orders made ... ..	61
No. of closing orders made ... ..	2
No. of undertakings accepted to make the houses fit for human habitation ... ..	3
No. of undertakings given by the owners to cease to use the premises for human habitation ... ..	10
No. of houses to be demolished ... ..	105
No. of houses demolished ... ..	82
No. of houses where demolition is pending ... ..	23
No. of persons displaced from unfit houses ... ..	384

### **INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.**

#### **Milk Supply.**

At the end of the year there were 12 retailers and two producers of milk on the register. This is one retailer less than the previous year.

No difficulties were encountered with regard to the production and handling of milk.

Twenty-seven samples of pasteurised milk and 29 samples of raw milk were taken and forwarded to the Public Analyst. Of six samples of pasteurised milk found to be unsatisfactory on analysis two failed to satisfy the methylene blue test, two failed to satisfy the phosphatase test, one failed to satisfy the phosphatase and methylene blue tests and indicated the presence of bacillus coli, and one failed in the methylene blue test and indicated the presence of bacillus coli.

Of the samples of raw milk taken at the Dairy, seven had a resazurin disc reading of less than three. Follow up work resulted in improvements being made and defects remedied at the Dairy.

Milk sampling is also regularly carried out by the County Council, and I am indebted to Mr. Gregory, Chief Inspector, for the following information:—

Seventeen samples of milk were purchased for examination and analysis. Fifteen were found correct and two incorrect.

Two samples of accredited milk were examined by the County Bacteriologist, both of which complied with the requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936—1946.

Ninety-four informal samples of milk were tested by the "Gerber" Tester. Eighty-two were found to be correct and 12 incorrect.

Three samples of milk were analysed by the Public Analyst and the results were as follows:—

No. 1 .....	Genuine.
No. 2 .....	9% added water.
No. 3 .....	2% added water.

Proceedings were taken with regard to samples Nos. 2 and 3, and in the case of sample No. 2 the defendants were fined £2 and £4 8s. costs, whilst a caution was issued in respect of the adulteration of sample No. 3.

Licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936—1946, were issued as follows:—

Pasteuriser's licence .....	1
Supplementary Licence to sell Accredited Milk .....	1

### **Slaughter-houses.**

Having regard to the continued restriction on slaughtering, only one slaughter-house is licensed annually. There are no knackers' yards or public slaughter-houses in the district.

The one slaughter-house in use is provided with up-to-date appliances, and is used and kept in a very satisfactory condition.

### **Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.**

Ten persons were licensed as slaughterers under the provisions of the Act, which is one more than the number licensed for the previous year. In one instance a new application for a licence to slaughter animals was refused.

### **Meat and Food Inspection.**

Carcases inspected and condemned:—

Number inspected (Pigs) .....	86
Whole carcases condemned .....	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	6
Total weight of meat condemned as a result of the above-mentioned inspection .....	232lbs.

During the period the following foods were surrendered as being unfit for human consumption:—

	Lbs.
Sausages	7
Margarine	35
Beef	28
Bacon	5
Potatoes	280
1 pkt. Cake Mixture	$\frac{1}{2}$
1 Box Kippers	$2\frac{1}{4}$
1 pkt. Dried Egg	$\frac{1}{2}$
20 Bottles Pickles and Chutney	20
1 Tin of Soup	$\frac{1}{2}$
1 Tin of Cheese	$\frac{1}{2}$
1 Tin of Tomato Juice	1
2 Tins of Fruit	2
11 Tins of Fish (various)	6
12 Tins of Meat (various)	$7\frac{1}{4}$
8 Tins of Jam (various)	$11\frac{1}{2}$
28 Tins of Vegetables (various)	$30\frac{1}{2}$
35 Tins of Milk	$29\frac{1}{2}$
<hr/>	
Total Weight (in lbs.)	467
<hr/> <hr/>	

The following articles were purchased in the district by the County Inspectors for examination and analysis, and found to be genuine:—

1 Beef Tea.	1 Chutney.
1 Cocoa.	1 Dutch Drops.
1 Gravy Salt.	1 Lemonade Crystals.
1 Ointment.	1 Milk (condensed).
1 Vinegar (malt).	

Premises where food is stored or prepared for sale are visited from time to time, but no infringements of the Regulations were discovered. There are no underground bakehouses in the district.

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

The total number of cases of Infectious Diseases, other than Tuberculosis, notified during 1947 was 59, this figure including two cases not subsequently confirmed. The numbers for the previous five years were: 121, 256, 75, 110 and 204.

Four cases of Acute Poliomyelitis were notified during the period, these being the first cases notified since 1938.

The number of cases of Diphtheria notified was 2, neither of which were confirmed, and compare with 5, 7, 3, 3, and 2 for the five years immediately preceding.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified was 4, as compared with 5, 26, 46, 11 and 6 for the five years immediately preceding.

The number of cases of Measles and Whooping Cough was 42 and 3 respectively, as compared with 108 and 1 for the previous year.

Eight premises were disinfected, and disinfectant was supplied to infected households.

### Diphtheria Prophylaxis.

The immunisation campaign has been actively carried out in the district throughout the year. There are two Child Welfare Clinics available for the children of Eastwood at Devonshire Drive and Beauvale Schools, at which monthly immunisation sessions are held. During the year 142 children completed the course of treatment, as compared with 181 and 169 for the two years immediately preceding. Twelve children received reinforcing injections on attaining school age.

### Scabies.

All cases notified to the Health Department are visited and examined by the Medical Officer of Health, and given advice on disinfection and treatment by benzyl benzoate. Contacts are ascertained, followed up, and brought under treatment. No difficulty was experienced in obtaining the co-operation of parents and patients. The following particulars relate to the year 1947:—

Notts. County Council.	Other Sources.	Total.	Contacts Examined.	Households Infected.
8	—	8	12	5

## IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION.

Number of Children who have completed a full course of Immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1947.

Age at 31/12/47 i.e. Born in Year ..	Under 1 1947	1 1946	2 1945	3 1944	4 1943	5 to 9 1938-1942	10 to 14 1933-1937	Total under 15	
<b>NUMBER IMMUNISED</b>	4	83	92	113	88	481	520	1381	
Estimated Mid-year Population 1947	813							1351	2164

## DIPHTHERIA NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS IN RELATION TO IMMUNISATION.

Age at date of Notification	Notifications			Deaths.		
	Number of Cases Notified	Number of cases included in preceding column in which the child had completed a full course of immunisation	Age at date of Death	Number of Deaths	Number of cases included in preceding column in which the child had completed a full course of immunisation	
Under 1 .....	—	—	Under 1 .....	—	—	
1 .....	—	—	1 .....	—	—	
2 .....	1*	—	2 .....	—	—	
3 .....	—	—	3 .....	—	—	
4 .....	1*	—	4 .....	—	—	
5 to 9 .....	—	—	5 to 9 .....	—	—	
10 to 14 .....	—	—	10 to 14 .....	—	—	
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>2*</b>	—	<b>Totals .....</b>	—	—	

\*—Unconfirmed.

The details of cases of Infectious Disease notified and removals to hospital are shown in the following table:—

**NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)  
DURING THE YEAR 1947.**

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Small-pox .....	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever .....	4	2	—
Diphtheria .....	2*	2	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) .....	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever .....	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	—	—	—
Pneumonia .....	—	—	3
Other Diseases generally notifiable:			
Erysipelas .....	2	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	2	1	—
Encephalitis Lethargica .....	—	—	—
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis .....	4	3	—
Measles .....	42	—	—
Whooping Cough .....	3	—	—
Malaria .....	—	—	—
Dysentery .....	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .....	—	—	—

\*—Unconfirmed.

**ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIED CASES DURING THE YEAR 1947.  
ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS.**

Disease.	AGE GROUPS.										Total.		
	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	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Diphtheria .....	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2*
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Measles .....	3	5	10	9	2	9	3	—	1	—	—	—	42
Whooping Cough ...	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Malaria .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

\*—Unconfirmed.

## 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 .....	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
25 .....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
45 .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Totals</b> .....	4	4	—	2	1	1	1	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 ACT, 1937.

### PART I. OF THE ACT.

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	Number on Register.	Inspections.	Number of Written notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
(i.) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	8	2	—
(ii.) Factories not included in (i.) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .....	24	32	5	—
(iii.) Other Premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) .....	2	4	—	—
Total .....	<u>31</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>—</u>

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred To H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector.	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) .....	4	4	—	1	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient .....	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	3	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—	—
Total .....	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>—</u>

### PART VIII. OF THE ACT.

#### OUTWORK.

(Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work.	Section 110.			Section 111.		
	No. of out-workers in August in sending list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c).	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply unwholesome lists.	No. of instances of work in premises.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
Wearing apparel— Making, etc. ....	5	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets .....	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	<u>6</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>



