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EASTWOOD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

— :: —



Annual Report

Of the

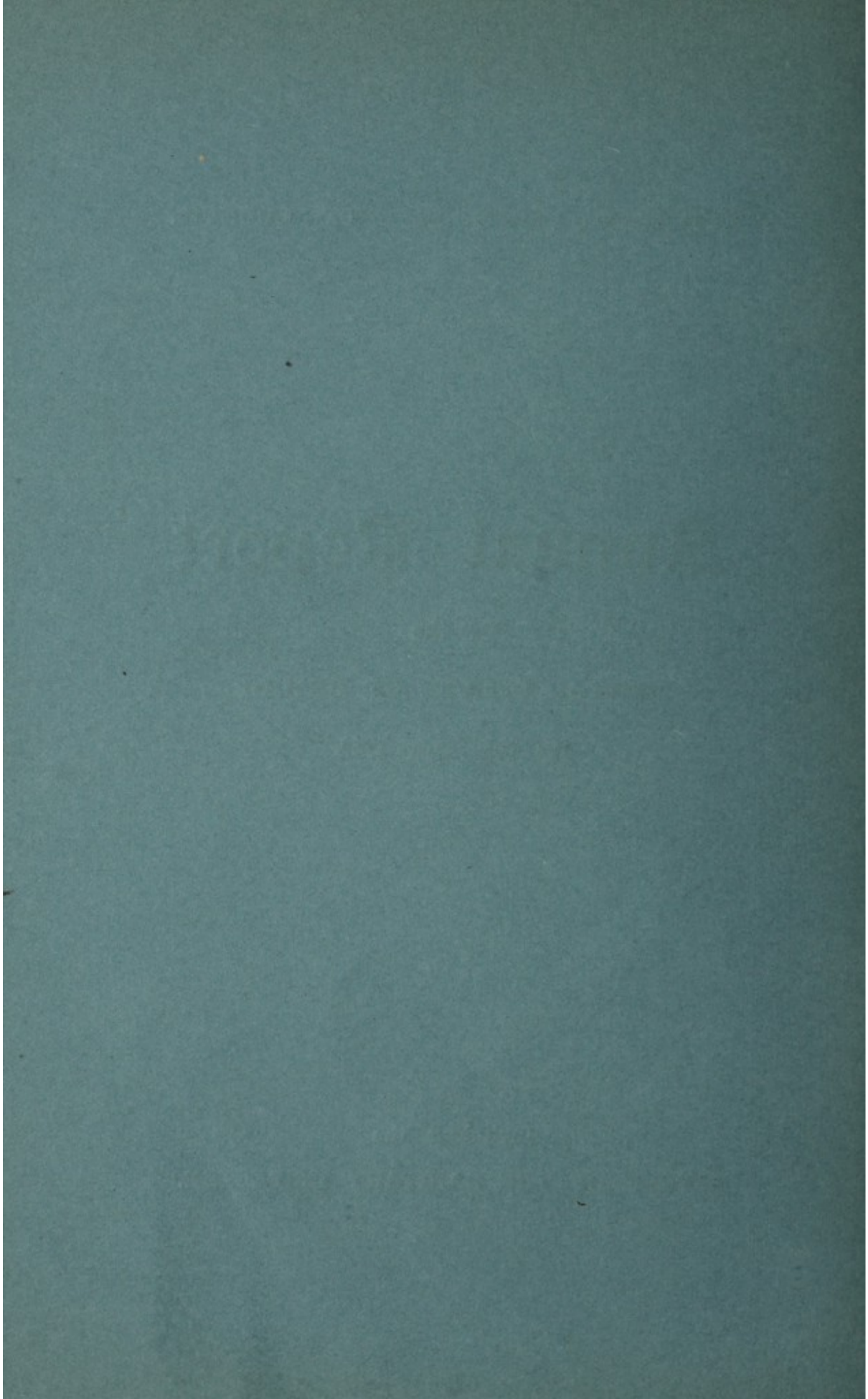
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year 1949.

— :: —

Including the

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.



EASTWOOD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

— :: —

Annual Report

Of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year 1949.

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REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Annual Report

1917

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1917

BY THE DIRECTOR

WALTER DILL

WASHINGTON, D. C. : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1918

Urban District Council of Eastwood

————— :: —————
YEAR 1949.
————— :: —————

Chairman: MR. T. J. LEWIS.

Vice-Chairman: MR. H. KNAPP.

MR. L. H. ATTEWELL.

MR. C. LIMB.

MR. R. BROWN.

MR. P. PINNINGTON.

MR. T. J. CAMPBELL.

DR. W. C. T. ROBEY.

MR. J. T. GASCOYNE.

MRS. M. SEVERN.

MR. W. GRAINGER.

MR. R. SWINSON.

MR. G. HAND.

MR. E. WILSON.

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

HIGHWAY, SANITARY AND GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE.

Chairman: MR. C. LIMB.

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

Members: The Whole Council.

SUB-COMMITTEE.

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

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Medical Officers of Health:

W. R. PERRY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
(Appointed 1st January, 1950).

K. N. LAVELLE, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
(1st January, 1949, to 30th June, 1949).

A. B. CLARK, M.B., B.S. (London), M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(Acting Medical Officer of Health from 1st July, 1949, to
31st December, 1949).

Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector:

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

Clerks:

MISS E. R. CARY.
R. A. BROWN.

ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF EASTWOOD.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of your District during the year 1949.

It is an Ordinary Report written in conformity with the suggestions contained in the Ministry of Health Circular 2/50, dated 25th January, 1950.

A study of the vital statistics of your District indicate that the health of the community has been maintained at a satisfactory level.

Though the incidence of Infectious Disease was not heavy, it is disturbing to note that 80 per cent. of the Measles notifications and 60 per cent. of the Whooping Cough notifications referred to children under the age of five years. The risk of complications following these diseases is greater in the first five years of life than at any other time. There would seem to be little doubt that the inadequacy of housing accommodation, with the consequent overcrowding, is contributing to this high incidence amongst the younger members of the family.

It will be noted with satisfaction that for the third year in succession no cases of Diphtheria were notified in the District. There is no evidence to counter the claim that this absence of diphtheria is directly attributable to Diphtheria Immunisation.

No notifications of Food Poisoning were received during the year. It must not be thought, however, that there is no need for an improvement in Food Hygiene. It is well recognised that many cases of diarrhoea and vomiting are never seen by a General Practitioner, for there may be only loss of work for one or two days. In this period of economic difficulty the community cannot afford any loss of work or efficiency due to a preventable cause. Illness due to the consumption of unclean food can be prevented, but it calls for constant care and attention by all food handlers to the necessity of strict personal cleanliness. Your Health Department is carrying out important tasks in improving the hygiene of food premises and in the instruction of food handlers, but it is to be hoped that the public themselves will support this work by demanding from their food shops absolute hygiene and cleanliness.

I wish to express my appreciation of the help given to me by Mr. P. G. Rolling, Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, and the staff in the Health Department.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

W. R. PERRY,

Medical Officer of Health.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EASTWOOD
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

In conjunction with the Medical Officer of Health I have the honour to present my Report for the year 1949.

It is considered desirable to comment on two subjects contained in the Report, viz., Housing and Smoke Abatement.

Having regard to the progress and further development of the Church View Housing Estate, it is satisfactory to note that steps are being taken for the acquisition of further land for housing purposes. It is, however, becoming increasingly difficult to obtain suitable building land within the district, and this problem will require consideration in the future. The development of new houses will determine the programme for the clearance of defective and unfit dwellings. It is hoped that the time is not too far distant when the work of slum clearance can be recommenced.

With a view to minimising the emission of smoke it is important that solid fuel appliances should be of modern design, and the houses now being erected on the Church View Estate are provided with approved types of grates. In the interests of smoke abatement it is desirable that the use of grates designed to burn smokeless fuels should be encouraged. Smokeless fuels should also be made readily available in quantities acceptable to householders.

I wish to express my appreciation of your continued support and interest, and my thanks to Dr. Perry, Dr. Lavelle and Dr. Clark for their help and co-operation, also to my colleagues for their assistance.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

P. G. ROLLING,

Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area	1,172 acres
Population: Estimated by Registrar-General (mid-year, 1949)	9,900
Number of Inhabited Houses (April 1st, 1949)	2,591
Rateable Value (1st January, 1949)	£40,899
(31st December, 1949)	£43,337
Product of Penny Rate (1st January, 1949)	£159
(31st December, 1949)	£170

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	193	84	109
Illegitimate	13	6	7
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	206	90	116
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Birth Rate (per 1,000 of the population): 20.81.

Still Births.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	3	2	1
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
	3	2	1
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>

Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 total (live and still) Births). 14.35.

DEATHS.

Total.	Male.	Female.
100	49	51

Death Rate (per 1,000 of the population): 10.1.

Natural increase of population (excess births over deaths): 106.

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	5	1
Illegitimate	—	1
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
Total	5	2
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>

Death rate of Infants under one year of age:

All Infants (per 1,000 live births)	33.98
Legitimate Infants (per 1,000 legitimate live births)	31.09
Illegitimate Infants (per 1,000 illegitimate live births)	76.92

The Death Rate of all Infants (per 1,000 live births) for England and Wales is 32.

Deaths from certain selected causes:—

Cancer (all ages)	11
Measles (all ages)	—
Whooping Cough (all ages)	—
Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	—

ALL CAUSES OF DEATH, 1949.

	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	—	2
7.—Other Forms of Tuberculosis	1	1
8.—Syphilitic Diseases	1	—
9.—Influenza	6	4
10.—Measles	—	—
11.—Acute Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis	—	—
12.—Acute Inf. Encephalitis	—	—
13.—Cancer	4	7
14.—Diabetes	—	—
15.—Intracranial Vascular Lesions	5	10
16.—Heart Disease	11	12
17.—Other Circulatory Disease	—	2
18.—Bronchitis	3	2
19.—Pneumonia	2	—
20.—Other Respiratory Diseases	—	1
21.—Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	1	—
22.—Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	—	—
23.—Appendicitis	1	—
24.—Other Digestive Diseases	2	2
25.—Nephritis	1	1
26.—Puerperal Sepsis	—	—
27.—Other Maternal Cases	—	—
28.—Premature Birth	3	1
29.—Congenital Malformation, etc.	1	1
30.—Suicide	—	—
31.—Road Traffic Accidents	1	—
32.—Other Violent Causes	3	—
33.—All Other Causes	3	5
Total	49	51

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.
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
1947	21.73	10.97	9.61
1948	21.13	11.75	39.02
1949	20.81	10.1	33.98

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Comparative figures for England and Wales read as follows:—

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
1947	20.5	12.0	41
1948	17.9	10.8	34
1949	16.7	11.7	32

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 1949. { 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.	Tuberculosis.	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Pneumonia.	Influenza.	Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under Two years).	Total Deaths under One year.	
England and Wales ...	16.7	0.39	11.7	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.51	0.15	3.0	32	
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	18.7	0.47	12.5	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.56	0.15	3.8	37	
148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census, 1931) ...	18.0	0.40	11.6	0.00	—	0.42	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.49	0.14	2.4	30	
London Administrative County	18.5	0.37	12.2	0.00	—	0.52	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.59	0.11	1.7	29	
Eastwood	20.81	0.30	10.1	—	—	0.40	—	—	—	0.20	1.01	—	33.98	

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.

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, samples and specimens are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Nottingham.

Ambulance Facilities.

The Ambulance Service is administered by the Nottinghamshire County Council, and the vehicle previously owned by this Council continues to be stationed at the Council Offices, where it is readily available for the use of the inhabitants of the Eastwood District. This Service is also available for the conveyance of infectious cases to hospital.

The ambulance is summoned by telephoning to the County Ambulance Control, Telephone Nottm. 88771, and in the event of the Eastwood ambulance not being available, a vehicle is despatched from the nearest County Station.

Nursing in the Home.

Three Queen's Nurses reside in the area for the purpose of treating non-infectious cases. Their nursing area includes the adjoining parish of Greasley in the Rural District of Basford.

There is also an efficient Home Help Service, which is administered by the County Authority.

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.

Venereal Diseases Treatment Centres are at Mansfield and Nottingham.

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 available under the provisions of the National Health Service Act. The Nottingham General Hospital and Nottingham Hospital for Women have facilities for admitting complicated maternity cases, and also cases of Puerperal Sepsis.

The Sheffield Regional Hospital Board controls the Infectious Diseases Hospitals which serve this area. During the year eighteen cases of infectious disease were admitted to hospital: Sixteen to the Nottingham City Isolation Hospital, one to the Mansfield Fever Hospital, and one to the Derby Isolation Hospital.

The Lodge Moor Isolation Hospital, Sheffield, has been designated by the Board to serve this area for the reception of cases of smallpox.

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.

These Services have continued to be administered by the Nottinghamshire County Council in an efficient manner.

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. Minor 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 plumbosolvent action.

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

Drainage and Sewerage.

The whole of the district except for three small areas is provided with sewers.

Certain lengths of the main sewer are affected by colliery subsidence, and these necessitate frequent attention and cleaning. Preliminary steps have been taken with a view to re-laying certain lengths of sewer where there is little likelihood of future subsidence.

Some extensions have been carried out in connection with the Council's development of the Church View Housing Estate.

As a result of further negotiations, the Ministry of Health did eventually agree to the reconstruction of the Sewage Works and approved a starting date towards the end of 1950. The joint Councils of Basford and Eastwood gave further consideration to the additional requirements of the Ministry in connection with the reconstruction. These works are situate at Newthorpe in the Basford Rural District.

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.

Household Refuse.—A regular weekly collection of all house refuse and trade refuse has been maintained throughout the year, all of which work is carried out by the Local Authority.

With a view to securing an improvement for the refuse collectors, the Council ordered a new type refuse collecting vehicle with a cab giving sufficient seating accommodation for the loaders in addition to the driver. The capacity of the vehicle was also increased from 7 to 10 cubic yards, thus reducing the number of journeys to the disposal tip.

The procedure for securing the replacement of worn out dustbins does involve a considerable amount of time where owners do not immediately respond to the request contained in informal or preliminary notices. As a dustbin is an integral part of the public cleansing service, it is particularly important that there should be as little delay as possible in the renewal of defective bins. The Council supplied dustbins where there had been failure 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)	...	...	...	...	...	2602
No. of houses supplied with fixed receptacles (dry ashpits, privy middens, and closet pails)	...	...	...	...	...	33

Street Cleansing.—The cleansing of streets was materially improved by the acquisition in February, 1949, of a Lewin Sweeper-Collector. Not only has this machine effected a considerable saving in manpower, but the streets are much more efficiently swept. The sweeping of County Roads is carried out by the Council, for which the County Council reimburse us to the extent of 50 per cent. of the costs incurred.

Refuse Disposal.—With the extension of the Council's Church View Housing Estate and the close proximity of the new houses with the refuse disposal tip at Nottingham Road, it was decided to transfer the tipping of house refuse to the tip at New Eastwood. This latter tip was vacated at the commencement of the war in order to reduce the length of haul.

The levelling and consolidation of the tip is carried out by means of a Calf-dozer, which continued to give good service during the year.

Salvage.

During the year we saw a drastic change in salvage requirements. Up to May there was an ever increasing demand for salvage, but during this month there was a complete reversal of the position, and for the next succeeding three months we were unable to dispose of any of our waste paper. The Director of Salvage and Recovery referring to the difficulty stated: "The circumstances which have brought about this position include an increase in the supply of new paper, which has increased the salvage potential; the abnormally mild winter; and a smaller increase than was anticipated in the demand for finished boards and packing materials made from repulped waste paper which may prove to be temporary only. It has, therefore, been decided to remove the compulsory salvage obligations, except in the case of kitchen waste, and formal cancellations of the existing Directions will be issued in due course." Notwithstanding this setback, the Council wisely decided to continue their salvage collection, and in September an outlet for the accumulations of waste paper was found, although the value received was less than half of the price previously obtained for this class of waste.

Having regard to the foregoing, it is particularly satisfactory to note that the total amount of waste paper disposed of during the year was only 18 tons less than the previous year's record figure of 114 tons, and the total income from salvage was, with the exception of the year 1948, higher than any of the previous years.

The arrangements for the collection of salvage continued as in previous years, such material being collected along with the house refuse, separate collections being made from business premises. One whole-time man is employed at the Salvage Depot to deal with all salvaged materials.

No changes were made in the arrangements for the collection of kitchen waste, which is picked up twice weekly from the communal bins placed in the streets. There was an increase in the amount of kitchen waste collected due to our taking over the collection of the waste from the Miners' Hostel. These premises are visited thrice weekly for this purpose. All kitchen waste is taken to the Nottingham Corporation for processing.

The Council continued their Bonus Scheme for the men engaged on refuse and salvage collection.

The total cost of Refuse Collection, Disposal and Salvage for the financial year ending 31st March, 1950, was £4,069, as compared with £2,277, £2,935, £2,106, £1,942 and £1,633 for the five years immediately preceding. Vehicle expenses and proportion of cost of the new vehicle, together with a reduction in salvage income, accounts principally for the increased cost of the service.

SUMMARY OF SALVAGE COLLECTED.
Years 1945 to 1949.

Year.	Bones.	Bottles and Jars.	Ferrous Metals.	Non-Ferrous Metals.	Kitchen Waste.	Textiles.	Waste Paper.	Income. £ s. d.
	T. C. Q.	Dozens.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	
1945	3 0 0	267	5 8 2	0 6 1½	57 6 2¼	2 16 0¾	56 1 1½	479 2 2
1946	2 6 0	—	2 18 0	0 9 1¼	48 12 1¼	4 6 3¾	66 12 3½	532 12 2
1947	2 5 0¼	—	4 8 3	0 9 1¾	46 10 0¾	5 4 0¾	74 10 0¼	615 10 6
1948	2 9 0¼	61½	6 18 3	0 9 3½	49 5 0	6 12 3	114 1 0	936 0 1
1949	1 11 0	—	6 12 0	0 4 3¼	66 1 2	4 13 0	96 6 0	732 17 8

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

1.—Total number of complaints received or registered during the period	95
2.—Total number of inspections made during the period	1349
3.—Total number of nuisances and defects dealt with during the year	305
4.—Total number of notices served during the period:—	
(a) Informal	201
(b) Statutory	44
5.—Total number of notices complied with during the period:—	
(a) Informal	120
(b) Statutory	46

Petroleum Acts, 1871 to 1928.

Number of Licenses issued to store Petroleum	15
Number of Licences issued to store Carbide of Calcium	Nil
Total storage capacity for Petroleum Spirit (Gallons)	24,100
Total Fees collected	£10/5/-

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.

Canal Boats Act.

No canal boats have been found on visits paid to the Erewash Canal, and no occasion arose when action was necessary.

Shops Act, 1934.

Attention was given to the sanitary accommodation, hot water supply and general repairs at one food shop following an inspection of the premises.

No complaints were received throughout the year relating to the ventilation and temperature of shops.

Camping Sites.

There were no contraventions during the year under the provisions of Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which deals with the licensing of caravans and caravan sites. No applications for licences were received during the period.

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.

No complaints were received regarding smoke nuisances, but the attention of the occupiers of one factory was drawn to the difficulties being created by the burning of waste materials from their industry.

It is hoped that the increasing use of approved firegrates will diminish the amount of domestic smoke, as it is understood that roughly one half of smoke pollution is derived from domestic grates.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are no public or privately owned swimming baths or pools within the area, though these facilities are available in two neighbouring areas.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Six cases of bug infestation were investigated, and the necessary treatment was carried out with Zaldecide and D.D.T. Two of the cases were in houses owned by the Local Authority.

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

The customary treatment of the sewers for the purpose of rat disinfection was carried out as in previous years. The poisons employed were Arsenic and Zinc Phosphide, with a pre-bait of bread mash and sausage rusk, which materials are used alternately.

Rat disinfection measures were also carried out at two domestic dwellings, one of which belonged to the Council. The Council's refuse tip was also treated.

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 56. These were of the permanent type and 54 were built by the Local Authority. A further 68 houses were under construction at the end of the year. Licences were issued to private enterprise for the erection of five houses, three of which were commenced and one completed before the end of the year. The remaining licence was subsequently withdrawn. Five building contractors were engaged on the construction of houses on the Council's Church View Housing Estate, together with one Public Works Contractor, who completed the second portion of the road and sewer development on the Estate.

It is still not possible to report any appreciable improvement in the position with regard to the speedy execution of repair work, which is limited owing to the shortage of labour and materials.

Two individual Demolition Orders were made under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936. Both the houses were subsequently demolished, the Council having re-housed one of the occupants. A further Representation under this same Section was made, but a proposal to re-condition the house was later accepted by the Council.

One Closing Order under Section 12 of the Act was made, and the occupier re-housed in a Council house.

The total number of persons re-housed in new houses provided by the Local Authority was 206.

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)	139	
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	398	
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	Nil	
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	—	
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	5	
(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	94	
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	84	
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	1	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—		
(a) By owners	1	
(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	1	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—		
(a) By owners	1	
(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	2	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	2	
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—		
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	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	... .. 2
	(c) (i.) Number of cases of Overcrowding relieved during the year	... .. 8
	(ii.) Number of persons concerned in such cases	... .. 79
	(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 —

It is still not possible to assess the real position of overcrowding throughout the district in the absence of a detailed survey. The 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 1949:—

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	... .. 78
No. of demolition orders made	... .. 63
No. of closing orders made	... .. 5
No. of undertakings accepted to make the houses fit for human habitation	... .. 4
No. of undertakings given by the owners to cease to use the premises for human habitation	... .. 10
No. of houses to be demolished	... .. 107
No. of houses demolished	... .. 84
No. of houses where demolition is pending	... .. 23
No. of persons displaced from unfit houses	... .. 398

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

This year saw the introduction of the new Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, which came into operation on the 1st October, 1949. These Regulations transferred the registration and supervision of cowsheds and dairy farms to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. At the end of the year there were three Distributors and three Dealers of Milk on the register.

Improvements were carried out at one dairy farm by the renewal of the drainage arrangements. No difficulties were encountered with regard to the production and handling of milk.

The licensing of the pasteurising establishment has been taken over by the County Authority in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations, and prior to the transfer eighteen samples of pasteurised milk were taken and forwarded to the Public Analyst. In one instance the milk failed to satisfy the methylene blue test, and in two instances the milk failed to satisfy the phosphatase test, indicating that the milk had not been sufficiently heat-treated.

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

Eighty-seven samples of milk were purchased for examination and analysis. Seventy-three were found correct and fourteen incorrect. Eight of these samples were taken from a milk producer outside the district, and as a result proceedings were taken and a penalty, including costs, of £8 2s. imposed. The remaining six samples were taken from another milk producer outside the district, and he was cautioned for adulteration of the milk.

Five samples of accredited milk were examined by the County Sampling Officers. Four complied and one failed to comply with the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936-48.

Nine samples of pasteurised milk were examined, all of which complied with the requirements of the Regulations.

One Pasteuriser's Licence was issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936-48.

Ice-Cream.

During the year eleven premises were registered for the sale of ice-cream, and one for the manufacture of ice-cream. The production of ice-cream at this establishment is conducted in a highly efficient manner with modern pasteurising equipment.

In the majority of cases the sale of ice-cream is subject to the condition that it shall be pre-packed or wrapped, and accordingly a satisfactory standard is maintained.

Slaughter-houses.

One slaughter-house is licensed annually, and under the "Self Suppliers of Pigs Scheme" two slaughter-houses were licensed.

There are no knackers' yards or public slaughter-houses in the district.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

Nine persons were licensed as slaughterers under the provisions of the Act, which is one more than the number licensed for the previous year.

Meat and Food Inspection.

Particulars of Carcasses inspected and condemned: —

	Pigs.
Number killed (if known)	—
Number Inspected	735
All diseases except Tuberculosis—	
Whole carcasses condemned	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	6
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	0.95
Tuberculosis only—	
Whole carcasses condemned	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	35
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	5.3
Total weight of meat condemned as a result of the above- mentioned inspections (in lbs.)	1685

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

	Lbs.
Bakerine	336
Bacon	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Brawn	40
Butter	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cheese	65
Eggs	20
10 tins of Fruit	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
89 " " Milk	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 " " Tomatoes	8
10 " " Beans	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
9 " " Peas	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
4 " " Tomato Juice	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
2 " " Carrots	1
3 " " Meat (various)	6
4 " " Fish (various)	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
2 " " Jam	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 tin of Soup	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
1 " " Beetroot	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
1 " " Mixed Vegetables	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
1 " " Onions	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
9 jars of Mixed Pickles and Chutney	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Weight (in lbs.)	634 $\frac{1}{4}$

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

1 Butter.	1 Milk, Condensed.
1 Coffee	1 Pepper.
1 Cut Peel.	1 Salmon Paste.
1 Gelatine.	2 Sausage.
1 Ginger Wine and Special Liqueur.	

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.

Food Poisoning.

There were no outbreaks of food poisoning during the year.

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

The total number of cases of Infectious Diseases, other than Tuberculosis, notified during 1949 was 154, all of which were confirmed. The numbers for the previous five years were: 181, 59, 121, 256 and 75.

It is satisfactory to report that again there were no cases of Acute Poliomyelitis notified during the year, as compared with 0 and 4 for the previous two years.

There were no cases of Diphtheria notified, which compares with 0, 0, 5, 7 and 3 for the five years immediately preceding.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified was 27, and compares with 10, 4, 5, 26 and 46 for the five years immediately preceding.

The number of cases of Measles and Whooping Cough was 91 and 25 respectively, as compared with 154 and 15 for the previous year.

Twenty-seven 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. This work is carried out by the Local Authority on behalf of the Nottinghamshire County Council. 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 145 children completed the course of treatment, as compared with 188, 142, 181 and 169 for the four years immediately preceding. Seven children received reinforcing injections on attaining school age.

Vaccination.

This is also carried out on behalf of the County Council, and during the year 38 persons were vaccinated, 34 of whom were children.

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION.

Number of Children who have completed a full course of Immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1949.

Age at 31/12/49. i.e. Born in Year ..	Under 1 1949	1 1948	2 1947	3 1946	4 1945	5 to 9 1940-1944	10 to 14 1935-1939	Total under 15	
NUMBER IMMUNISED	7	102	131	124	107	497	529	1497	
Estimated Mid-year Population 1949.	924							1366	2290

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	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	—	—	—	2	—	—
3	—	—	—	3	—	—
4	—	—	—	4	—	—
5 to 9	—	—	—	5 to 9	—	—
10 to 14	—	—	—	10 to 14	—	—
Totals.....	—	—	—	Totals	—	—

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 1949.**

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Small-pox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	27	17	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—
Pneumonia	11	—	2
Other Diseases generally notifiable:			
Erysipelas	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	91	—	—
Whooping Cough	25	1	—
Malaria	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	2	1*	—	—	—	—	—	1
15	2	6	1	—	—	—	—	—
25	3	1	—	1	—	2	—	—
35	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	7	9	2	1	—	2	1	1

*—Unconfirmed.

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 Authority	5	2	—	—
(ii.) Factories not included in (i.) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	33	32	1	—
(iii.) Other Premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total	38	34	1	—

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)	1	1	—	1	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes...	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	1	—	1	—

PART VIII. OF THE ACT. OUTWORK.

(Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work.	Section 110.			Section 111.	
	No. of out-workers in August 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.	Prose-cutions.
Wearing apparel— Making, etc. ...	18	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	2	—	—	—	—
Total ...	20	—	—	—	—

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY JOHN BURNET

IN TWO VOLUMES

THE SECOND VOLUME

CONTAINING

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