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Urban District of Eastwood



Annual Report

Of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year 1950.

— o —

Including the

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.



Urban District of Eastwood



Annual Report

Of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

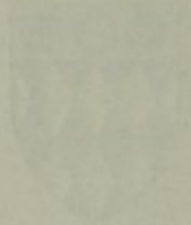
for the Year 1950.

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Including the

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

London District of Sanitation



Annual Report

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER FOR HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1891

London :

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR

Urban District Council of Eastwood

YEAR 1950.

Chairman: MR. H. KNAPP.

Vice-Chairman: MR. E. WILSON.

MR. L. H. ATTEWELL.

MR. T. J. LEWIS, C.C.

MR. R. BROWN.

MR. C. LIMB.

MR. T. J. CAMPBELL.

MR. P. PINNINGTON.

MR. J. T. GASCOYNE.

DR. W. C. T. ROBEY.

MR. W. GRAINGER.

MRS. M. SEVERN.

MR. G. HAND.

MR. R. SWINSON.

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

HIGHWAY, SANITARY AND GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE.

Chairman: MR. C. LIMB.

Vice-Chairman: MRS. M. SEVERN.

Members: The Whole Council.

SUB-COMMITTEE.

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

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health:

WILLIAM R. PERRY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

(Appointed 1st January, 1950).

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. (H.M. Force's 13-3-1950).

D. O. ROBINSON (Appointed 6-2-1950).

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 for the year 1950.

The Report reveals that the health and well-being of the community has been maintained, and in some respects improved, whilst at the same time it indicates that much remains to be done, especially in the sphere of housing conditions.

The various Mortality Rates for the District compare favourably with the corresponding rates for England and Wales, and in particular the steady downward trend of the Infant Mortality Rate is most gratifying, for it is the number of deaths of infants under one year of age which provides the most important single guide to the general well-being of a community.

Though the total of Infectious Diseases notified was not large, there was a marked increase in the number of cases of Whooping Cough as compared with recent years. It was again demonstrated that this is one of the most serious diseases of childhood, and that the principles of early medical advice and strict isolation are all important.

Considerable publicity has been given to the existence of a Whooping Cough Vaccine and much has been claimed for it in the prevention of the disease. This is to be regretted, for at the present time there is no conclusive evidence that it is of any real value. Controlled experiments are being carried out in various parts of the country, and it is to be hoped that as a result a vaccine will be developed in the future which will compare in efficiency with Diphtheria Immunisation.

The continued absence of Diphtheria—the last confirmed case in Eastwood was during 1946—is a remarkable tribute to the value of Diphtheria Immunisation. It is proper, however, that a note of warning should be sounded in this matter. From experience in other countries it is known that if a high level of immunisation is not maintained in the child population, diphtheria in its full severity will again make its appearance. Therefore, despite the fact that there are no cases, parents must realise that it is still their duty to have their children immunised.

I gratefully acknowledge the help and support which has been given to me by Mr. P. G. Rolling, Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, and the staff in the Health Department.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM 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 1950.

The difficulty of satisfying the demand for increased housing accommodation has not yet been overcome, but the Council have pressed forward with the provision of as many new houses as it has been possible to construct. Sixty-six houses were completed and occupied during the year as compared with fifty-four during the previous year. The total number of post-war houses built by the Local Authority is 288.

It is particularly unfortunate that mining operations have extended under the new Church View Housing Estate, and towards the end of the year the effects of subsidence were noticed in the new houses.

The completion during the year of six War Memorial Cottages has made a very attractive development in Mansfield Road, and the War Memorial Committee and the Council are to be congratulated on the permanent and useful nature of this Memorial. All these houses are occupied by families who have a claim to priority by reason of loss sustained during the two World Wars.

By the continued increase in new houses a gradual improvement in the housing standard is achieved and at the same time the poorer type of dwelling suffers by comparison. It is observed that a number of tenants are taking the opportunity of purchasing the houses in which they live and subsequently carry out improvements, but care should be exercised to ensure that the property has a reasonable life and future to justify the expense to be incurred.

The problem of satisfactorily maintaining the older houses is influenced by the very high cost of labour and materials. The provisions of the Housing Act, 1949, regarding grant-aid do not, of course, apply to the older types of houses.

A difficulty exists in the re-housing of the occupiers of low-rented slum houses owing to the very considerably increased

rent they are required to pay in newly-erected Council houses. Wherever possible, every effort is made to re-house such families in pre-war Council houses, but there is a very considerable demand for such accommodation.

It will no doubt be observed with interest that the income derived from salvage during the year is £1,055, and although it is not possible to say what costs have been incurred in collection owing to the fact that salvage collection is carried out along with the house and trade refuse, it is confidently expected that the contribution to the rate fund will be equivalent to a 2d. rate. There is every indication that during 1951 the income from salvage will be more than double that for 1950, and apart from the urgent need for salvage as a vital raw material, it is hoped that the above-mentioned financial aspect of salvage will be appreciated and justify an all-out effort on the part of every householder to make every item of scrap available for collection.

I wish to express my appreciation of your continued support and interest, and my thanks to Dr. Perry for his 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, 1950)	9,980
Number of Inhabited Houses (April 1st, 1950)	2,647
Rateable Value (1st January, 1950)	£43,337
(31st December, 1950)	£43,981
Product of Penny Rate (1st January, 1950)	£170
(31st December, 1950)	£175

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	173	101	72
Illegitimate	8	4	4
	181	105	76
	181	105	76

Birth Rate (per 1,000 of the population): 18.14.

Still Births.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	—	—	—
Illegitimate	1	—	1
	1	—	1
	1	—	1

Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 total (live and still) Births): 5.5.

DEATHS.

Total.	Male.	Female.
102	52	50

Death Rate (per 1,000 of the population): 10.22.

Natural increase of population (excess births over deaths): 79.

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	3	2
Illegitimate	—	—
	3	2
Total	3	2

Death rate of Infants under one year of age:

All Infants (per 1,000 live births)	27.62
Legitimate Infants (per 1,000 legitimate live births)	28.9
Illegitimate Infants (per 1,000 illegitimate live births)	—

The Death Rate of all Infants (per 1,000 live births) for England and Wales is 29.8.

Deaths from certain selected causes:—

Cancer (all ages)	13
Measles (all ages)	—
Whooping Cough (all ages)	1
Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	1

ALL CAUSES OF DEATH, 1950.

	Number of Deaths.	
	M.	F.
1.—Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	—
2.—Tuberculosis, other	—	—
3.—Syphilitic Disease	—	—
4.—Diphtheria	—	—
5.—Whooping Cough	—	1
6.—Meningococcal Infections	—	—
7.—Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
8.—Measles	—	—
9.—Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	—
10.—Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	1	1
11.—Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	—	1
12.—Malignant Neoplasm, breast	—	—
13.—Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	—	—
14.—Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	3	7
15.—Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—
16.—Diabetes	—	—
17.—Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	5	10
18.—Coronary Disease, angina	5	4
19.—Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	1
20.—Other Heart Disease	6	13
21.—Other Circulatory Disease	2	—
22.—Influenza	3	—
23.—Pneumonia	2	1
24.—Bronchitis	7	6
25.—Other Disease of Respiratory System	1	—
26.—Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	—
27.—Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa	—	1
28.—Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	—
29.—Hyperplasia of Prostate	—	—
30.—Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	1
31.—Congenital Malformations	—	1
32.—Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	6	2
33.—Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	—
34.—All other Accidents	2	—
35.—Suicide	—	—
36.—Homicide and Operations of War	—	—
Total	52	50

The above Table is compiled from statistics supplied by the Registrar-General, and it should be noted that the total of deaths from Tuberculosis does not correspond with the total obtained by this Department from the weekly Death Returns, which is quoted in the Table on Page 30.

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.
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
1950	18.14	10.22	27.62

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Comparative figures for England and Wales read as follows:—

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
1950	15.8	11.6	29.8

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 1950. { 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 ...	15.8	0.37	11.6	0.00	—	0.36	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.46	0.10	1.9	29.8	
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	17.6	0.45	12.3	0.00	—	0.42	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.49	0.09	2.2	33.8	
148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census, 1931) ...	16.7	0.38	11.6	0.00	—	0.33	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.45	0.10	1.6	29.4	
London Administrative County	17.8	0.36	11.8	0.00	—	0.39	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.48	0.07	1.0	26.3	
Eastwood	18.14	0.10	10.22	—	—	0.50	—	0.10	—	0.30	0.30	5.52	27.62	

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, 63, Goldsmith Street, 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.

Mortuary Accommodation.

Further improvements have been carried out to the mortuary accommodation by the provision of a white enamelled fireclay ware mortuary table, tiled floor and electric heating. The conditions for carrying out post mortem examinations are now very satisfactory. During the year the Mortuary was used on sixteen occasions.

Mortuary facilities have been made available to serve the adjoining Parishes of Brinsley, Greasley, Awsworth, Kimberley and Nuthall, and the Rural District Council of Basford have entered into an agreement to be responsible for the payment of fees in respect of persons brought from their district. These fees at the present time are 10/- for the use of the Mortuary with an additional charge of 10/- where a post mortem is held.

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 twenty-four cases of infectious disease were admitted to hospital: Twenty-one to the Nottingham City Isolation Hospital, two to the Draycott Isolation 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.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

The District Welfare Officer for the Eastwood District is Mr. G. H. Long—office addresses: 12, Derby Road, Eastwood (Telephone No. Langley Mill 258), and 66-68, High Street, Hucknall (Telephone No. Hucknall 93). Home address: 35, Grosvenor Road, Eastwood (Telephone No. Langley Mill 442).

Homes for the Aged.

The National Assistance Act, 1948, placed a duty and responsibility on County and Borough Councils to provide residen-

tial accommodation for persons who, by reason of old age, infirmity or other circumstances, are in need of care and attention which is not otherwise available to them.

In order to carry out this responsibility, the Nottinghamshire County Council have provided five large houses and four more are in the course of provision as follows:—

Already provided:

1. "The Old Hall," Balderton, to accommodate 26 residents of both sexes.

2. "Parkside," Worksop, to accommodate 26 residents of both sexes.

3. "Clayworth Hall," Retford, to accommodate 18 residents of both sexes.

4. "Oaklands," Retford, to accommodate 18 residents of both sexes.

5. "Mount Vernon," Retford, to accommodate 19 female residents.

In course of provision:

Houses at Gedling, Mansfield, Ruddington and Southwell.

The homes are provided for elderly persons of both sexes, including married couples, who, on account of advancing years or infirmity, are no longer able to fend for themselves, such as coping with the present-day rigours of shopping, cooking and other domestic duties and have no one able and willing to look after and care for them. The Homes are not intended for sick persons who need constant medical attention or nursing care, but residents suffering from minor ailments are looked after as in ordinary households.

A maximum charge of £4 18s. 0d. per week is made at present, but residents who cannot afford to pay this amount are required to pay only what they can afford. For example, a resident whose only income is 26/- a week pension or allowance is required to pay 21/- a week for his "keep" and retains 5/- for personal spending.

REMOVAL TO SUITABLE PREMISES OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION (Section 47).

No removals were required under the provisions of the above Section during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925 (Section 66) AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 (Section 176).

Prevention of Blindness.

No action was taken during the year under the above Sections.

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 along the new roads included in Scheme II. of the Council's Church View Housing Estate were completed during the year.

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.

A contract for the re-laying of the main sewers at Nethergreen and from Derby Road to Bailey Grove, amounting to £5,630, was let to Messrs. H. Sewell. A further section at Lower Beauvale affected by colliery subsidence was not included in the scheme owing to the possibility of further damage. In view of the new colliery workings in the Newthorpe Common area it is anticipated that some damage will occur here.

The new Sewage Disposal Works at Newthorpe have been taken a stage further during the year by the acceptance of a tender from Messrs. Martin Cowley, Ltd., of £43,545 for the new construction. These Works are under the control of the joint Councils of Basford and Eastwood.

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.—The usual weekly collection of refuse was maintained throughout the year.

The Council purchased one new vehicle during the period, this being a Bedford motor with ten cubic yards body and loader's cab. This vehicle was brought into use at the beginning of the year.

No alteration in the methods of collection took place, and the procedure for securing the replacement of defective bins was not changed. The Council again supplied dustbins upon charge where there had been failure to comply with notices served under Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936. It is a matter for regret that dustbins had to be included in the list of articles which are not permitted to be galvanised. Our experience during the war of bins which were not galvanised was that they had a very short life and were, therefore, most uneconomic.

Arrangements for Storage of Household Refuse:	
No. of houses supplied with moveable receptacles (dustbins)	2672
No. of houses supplied with fixed receptacles (dry ashpits, privy middens, and closet pails)	32

Street Cleansing.—The whole of the street cleansing throughout the district, including the County roads, was carried out by the Lewin Sweeper-Collector, the total mileage of streets swept being approximately 580. The saving in manpower on this particular type of work again emphasises the importance of becoming as fully mechanised as possible.

Refuse Disposal.—Throughout the year we continued to use the tip at New Eastwood for the disposal of all refuse. The filling-in of the clay quarry hole is proceeding satisfactorily and this work will enable the land to be re-used for agricultural purposes on completion.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Calf-dozer is in its fourth year, this machine continued to give good service and produced very satisfactory results in the levelling and consolidation of the tip.

Continual trouble, however, was experienced due to the firing of the tip face, which, it was suspected, was caused by children playing in the vicinity. On two occasions it was necessary to enlist the assistance of the Fire Service to combat the outbreaks.

Salvage.

Our salvage operations continued satisfactorily throughout the year, and the upward trend in prices did justify the Council's decision to continue this service. Both in the case of kitchen waste and waste paper the amounts collected during the year are records, and the income derived therefrom is of considerable assistance to the rates.

The disposal of salvage was effected through various merchants in an endeavour to obtain the best possible prices, and ultimately a contract for three years was entered into with Messrs. John Rostron and Sons, Ltd.

The arrangements for the collection of salvage continued as in previous years, such materials 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. All kitchen waste is taken to the Nottingham Corporation for processing.

The Council continued their Bonus Scheme to the men engaged on salvage collection, and during the year a total of £170 was paid. Bonus is assessed on all waste paper collected in excess of six tons per month.

The total cost of Refuse Collection, Disposal and Salvage for the financial year ending 31st March, 1951, was £3,920, as compared with £4,069, £2,277, £2,935, £2,106 and £1,942 for the five years immediately preceding.

SUMMARY OF SALVAGE COLLECTED.
Years 1946 to 1950.

Year.	Bones.	Bottles and Jars.	Ferrous Metals.	Non- Ferrous Metals.	Kitchen Waste.	Textiles.	Waste Paper.	Income.
	T. C. Q.	Dozens.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	£ s. d.
1946	2 6 0	—	2 18 0	0 9 1½	48 12 1½	4 6 3½	66 12 3½	532 12 2
1947	2 5 0½	—	4 8 3	0 9 1¾	46 10 0¾	5 4 0¾	74 10 0¾	615 10 6
1948	2 9 0½	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 3½	66 1 2	4 13 0	96 6 0	732 17 8
1950	1 17 3	—	3 18 1	—	74 4 0	3 8 3	128 9 1½	1055 7 11

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are no public or privately owned swimming baths or pools within the area, though these facilities are available in the adjoining Urban District of Heanor.

The baths known as Beggarlee Pool in the adjoining Parish of Greasley, which previously served a considerable portion of the Eastwood District, were closed by reason of the unsuitability of the water supply and the absence of any provision for its purification.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Satisfactory treatment for the eradication of bed bugs was carried out at one house owned by the Council by the use of Zaldecide and D.D.T.

Rodent Control.—Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

This Act, which superseded the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, came into force on the 1st April, 1950.

The customary six-monthly treatment of the sewers for the purpose of rat destruction was carried out as in previous years. It is considered that this regular treatment is proving successful in reducing the rat population. The poisons employed were Arsenic and Zinc Phosphide, with pre-baits of bread mash and sausage rusk.

Inspections of domestic and industrial premises, together with the refuse tips used by the Council, have been carried out and the necessary disinfection measures were undertaken at seven establishments.

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 72. These were of the permanent type and 66 were built by the Local Authority. A further 62 houses were under construction at the end of the year. Licences were issued to private enterprise for the erection of six houses, all of which were commenced and two completed before the end of the year. Four building contractors were engaged on the construction of houses on the Council's Church View Estate.

In accordance with the provisions of the Housing Act, 1949, two applications were received for grant-aid in connection with proposed improvements, but neither were proceeded with.

Two individual Demolition Orders were made under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936. The owner's request for the retention of these houses for other than housing purposes was not granted by the Council. One family was removed before the end of the year and re-housed.

The total number of persons re-housed in new houses provided by the Local Authority was 241.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

1.—Total number of complaints received or registered during the period	79
2.—Total number of inspections made during the period	1189
3.—Total number of nuisances and defects dealt with during the year	231
4.—Total number of notices served during the period:—	
(a) Informal	148
(b) Statutory	28
5.—Total number of notices complied with during the period:—	
(a) Informal	125
(b) Statutory	14

Petroleum (Regulation) Acts, 1928 and 1936.

Number of Licences issued to Store Petroleum	13
Number of Licences issued to store Carbide of Calcium	Nil
Total storage capacity for Petroleum Spirit (Gallons)	24,100
Total Fees collected	£9/5/-

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, 1950.

This Act came into operation on the 1st October, 1950, and consolidated previous enactments relating to shops.

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

One informal notice was served requiring the provision of additional water closet accommodation at one establishment where members of both sexes were employed.

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.

In one instance it was necessary to draw the attention of the occupiers of one factory to the emission of smoke from their chimneys, after which there was no further cause for complaint.

The problem of smoke pollution is not, however, confined to industrial smoke, and until there is an increasing quantity of smokeless fuel available which householders can be encouraged to use in preference to raw coal, there would not appear to be any hope of improvement in this direction. The increasing use of approved grates is noted with satisfaction.

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)	79
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	237
(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	2
(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	79
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	68
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	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	2
(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	Nil

(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	1
(c) (i.) Number of cases of Overcrowding relieved during the year	6
(ii.) Number of persons concerned in such cases	52
(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 1950:—

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	80
No. of demolition orders made	65
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	109
No. of houses demolished	84
No. of houses where demolition is pending	25
No. of persons displaced from unfit houses	401

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.—Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

At the end of the year there were three Distributors and three Dealers of Milk on the register, no changes having occurred since the previous Report.

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

One hundred and fifty-four samples of milk were purchased for examination and analysis. Forty-seven were submitted to the Public Analyst. One hundred and forty-seven were found to be genuine, and the remaining seven were deficient in milk fat and the sellers were cautioned.

Fifty-six samples of pasteurised milk were obtained in accordance with the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949-50. Fifty-five complied and one failed to comply with the prescribed tests.

Ice-Cream.

During the year two premises were registered for the sale of ice-cream, and at the end of the year there were twenty-two dealers and one manufacturer on the register. The registration of such premises is usually made subject to the ice-cream being pre-packed or wrapped, and a satisfactory standard is thereby maintained.

Four samples were obtained by the County Sampling Officers, one being submitted to the Public Analyst. All four were found to be genuine.

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 the same number as that for the previous year.

Meat and Food Inspection.

Particulars of Carcasses inspected and condemned:—

	Pigs.
Number killed (if known)	—
Number Inspected	318

All diseases except Tuberculosis—

Whole carcasses condemned	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	0.94

Tuberculosis only—

Whole carcasses condemned	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	8
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	2.8
Total weight of meat condemned as a result of the above-mentioned inspections (in lbs.)	337

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

	Lbs.
Bread	3218
Bakerine	140
Coconut Cake Filling	336
91 tins of Liquid Egg	1092
8 „ „ Meat (various)	18 $\frac{1}{4}$
6 „ „ Fruit (various)	27 $\frac{1}{4}$
7 „ „ Fish (various)	3
4 „ „ Vegetables (various)	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
6 „ „ Milk	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 tin of French Ham	23
1 „ „ Jam	2
	—
Total Weight (in lbs.)	4867 $\frac{3}{4}$
	=

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

1 Bicarbonate of Soda.	1 Olive Oil.
1 Custard Mix.	1 Potatoes, Salt and
1 Instant Postum.	Flavouring.
1 Lemon, Ipecacuana and	1 Rabbit, Tinned.
Squill Compound.	1 Sage and Onion Stuffing.
1 Mint.	1 Salad Cream.
1 Spice, Mixed.	1 Sweets.
	1 Sugar Wheat Puffies.

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.

General.

The total number of Infectious and Notifiable Diseases notified during the year was 158 (two of which were unconfirmed), as compared with 173, 197, 69, 129 and 265 in the five years immediately preceding.

These cases are classified in the Tables on Pages 28 and 29.

The number of notifications of each disease was as follows:—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	1*
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Poliomyelitis (Acute)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	1*
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

*—Unconfirmed.

Twenty-four premises were disinfected, and disinfectant was supplied to infected households.

Diphtheria.

For the fourth year in succession no cases of diphtheria were confirmed in the district.

The number of confirmed cases and deaths from the disease in the district during the past ten years was as follows:—

Year.	No. of Cases.	Deaths.
1941	9	1
1942	2	—
1943	3	—
1944	3	1
1945	7	—
1946	5	1
1947	—	—
1948	—	—
1949	—	—
1950	—	—

The remarkable decline in the incidence of diphtheria must be attributed to Immunisation. Details of prophylactic treatment carried out during 1950 are as follows:—

	Under 5 Years.	Ages 5-15.	Total.
Number of children who completed the full course	166	35	201
Number who received a reinforcing or "Booster" injection	3	31	34

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 fortnightly sessions are held.

The Table on Page 27 gives details of Immunisation in relation to child population.

Vaccination.

This is also carried out on behalf of the County Council, and during the year 43 persons were vaccinated, 40 of whom were children.

Measles.

During the year 10 cases of Measles were notified, as compared with 91 in the preceding year. The disease was generally of a mild nature and no deaths occurred.

Whooping Cough.

Seventy-eight cases were notified during the year, as compared with 25 in 1949, one of which was fatal.

Scarlet Fever.

Forty-four cases were notified, as compared with 27, 10, 4, 5 and 26 in the five years immediately preceding. The disease was mild in type and no deaths occurred.

Acute Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis).

One case of this disease was notified during the year, as compared with 0, 0 and 4 for the previous three years.

Pneumonia.

There were 9 cases of Pneumonia notified during the year, and three proved fatal.

Tuberculosis.

Twelve cases of all forms of this disease were added to the District Register during the year, as compared with 18, 10, 10, 8 and 9 during the preceding five years.

The Table on Page 30 shows the age and sex distribution of the notified cases (including both new cases and cases moved into the district from elsewhere) and deaths from Tuberculosis during 1950.

Eight cases were removed from the District Register in 1950 as follows:—

			Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Recoveries	...	...	1	1
Deaths	...	...	5	—
Removals from District	...	...	1	—
			—	—
Totals	...	...	7	1
			==	==

There were 77 names of persons residing in the district on the Register of Cases on 31st December, 1950, as follows:—

Pulmonary Cases.	Non-Pulmonary Cases.
28 Males	6 Males
34 Females	9 Females

No action was taken during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, nor under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which provides for the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

Food Poisoning.

Only one notification was received during the year, and this related to an infant of six months affected with *Salmonella Typhimurium*. It was not possible to ascertain the source of infection in this case.

Food and Drugs Act, 1936, Section 15—Byelaws.

Byelaws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for securing the observance of Sanitary and Cleanly Conditions and Practices in connection with the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air, were adopted by the Council and confirmed by the Minister during the year.

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION.

Number of Children who have completed a full course of Immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1950.

Age at 31/12/50. i.e. Born in Year ..	Under 1 1950	1 1949	2 1948	3 1947	4 1946	5 to 9 1941-1945	10 to 14 1936-1940	Total under 15	
NUMBER IMMUNISED	5	117	137	143	128	535	544	1609	
Estimated Mid-year Population 1950.	—————							1416	2362

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

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1950.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases Adm'td to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Small-pox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	44	20	—
Diphtheria	1*	1	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—
Pneumonia	9	—	3
Tuberculosis	12	8	5
Erysipelas	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	1	1	—
Measles	10	—	—
Whooping Cough	78	—	1
Malaria	—	—	—
Dysentery	1	1	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1*	1	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	—

* Unconfirmed

**ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIED CASES DURING THE YEAR 1950.
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	4	5	31	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1*
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	9
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	—	—	—	1	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Whooping Cough ...	5	8	17	6	18.	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1*
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	12

* Unconfirmed.

TUBERCULOSIS.
NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS DURING 1950.

Age Periods.	New Cases and Inward Transfers Added to Register				Deaths			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	1	2	—	1	—	1	—	—
25	1	2	—	—	2	1	—	—
35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	7	4	—	1	3	2	—	—

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

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	3	—	—
(ii.) Factories not included in (i.) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	35	29	1	—
(iii.) Other Premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total	<u>40</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>1</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)	2	2	—	—	—
Total	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</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 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 wholesome lists.	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
Wearing apparel— Making, etc.	22	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	2	—	—	—	—	—
Total	<u>24</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

PART I OF THE ACT

REGULATIONS IN RELATION TO DEVICES IN PLANTS (including regulations made by the Director)

Section 10. (1) The Director may make regulations in relation to devices in plants...

REGULATIONS

Section 11. (1) The Director may make regulations in relation to the design of plants...

PLANTS IN WHICH CERTAIN WORK IS DONE

Table with 4 columns: Description of plant, No. of plants, etc. (Text is mirrored and difficult to read)

PART VII OF THE ACT

DEFINITIONS

Section 12. (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the following definitions apply...



