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Contributors

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HUCKNALL
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1950

TOGETHER WITH THE REPORT
OF THE
SANITARY INSPECTOR

In accordance with instructions from the
Ministry of Health



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HEALTH AND SALVAGE COMMITTEE

Chairman :	W. MEE.
Members :	W. H. ABBOTT G. BERRY W. S. BODILL S. S. GREENHALGH J. R. JONES B. MEE E. C. MORLEY MRS. P. R. WATSON F. S. WOOLLEY.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health :	L. F. McWILLIAMS, M.C., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. Resigned 6th September, 1950. M. J. COLLINS, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. Commenced 3rd October, 1950.
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Senior Sanitary Inspector,
Cleansing Superintendent,
Salvage Officer and
Petroleum Inspector :

E. H. ADAMS (a) (c) (e)

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors :

L. BARBER (b) (c)
P. S. FORBES (b) (c) (d)
Commenced 14th March, 1950.

Clerk :

MISS J. TOMLINSON.

Health Visitors :

(Full-time employees of
Notts. C.C.)

NURSE B. WILKINSON (Snr.)
NURSE E. CONCANNON
Resigned December, 1950.

- (a) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute qualifying as Sanitary Inspector.
- (b) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board qualifying as Sanitary Inspector.
- (c) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.
- (d) Diploma (with Honours) of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene in General Hygiene and Sanitation.
- (e) Certificate of the Institute of Public Cleansing.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HUCKNALL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MR. CHAIRMAN, MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting the annual report on the health of the Urban District of Hucknall.

For the greater part of the year under review, Dr. L. F. McWilliams was your Medical Officer of Health and therefore most of the material in this report concerns work done during his term of office. I would like to take this opportunity to pay a tribute to his labours.

It will be seen that Environmental Hygiene, Sanitation and Housing occupy a large bulk of the material in the report and that is because, as a Local Authority, we have been concerned primarily with such services since July, 1948.

The County Medical Officer has kindly supplied a short account of the services provided under the National Health Service Act, 1946, by the Nottinghamshire County Council within the Urban District.

Housing continues to be our greatest problem. One regrets to notice that the number of dwellings and the number of families concerned in overcrowding have increased considerably since the preceding year. Until overcrowding is relieved, the prevalent infectious diseases will continue to find fertile soil.

It is pleasing to draw your attention to a fall in the incidence and the death rate of Tuberculosis as compared with the previous year. The Nottingham Mass Radiography Unit carried out a survey in the area during October and November and an account of this is included in the report.

In conclusion, I wish to record my appreciation of the services rendered by the Health Department, the ready co-operation of the staffs of other departments, and the interest and help of my Chairman and Members of Committee.

Yours faithfully,

M. J. COLLINS.

31st July, 1951.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	4,030
Population, 1949	...	...	...	...	23,070
Population, 1950	...	...	...	...	23,030
Number of inhabited houses :—					
Dwelling houses	...	...	...	...	6,345
Houses and Shops	...	...	...	...	223
Public Houses and Beer-offs	...	...	...	...	44
					6,612
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£102,256
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	£394

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

			Total.	M.	F.
Live Births : Legitimate	...	...	352	175	177
Illegitimate	...	...	17	5	12

Birth Rate per 1000 resident population = 16.02.

Stillbirths : Legitimate	...	...	7	4	3
Illegitimate	...	...	0	0	0

Rate per 1000 (live and still) births = 18.61.

Deaths (Civilian only)	...	...	191	100	91
------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Death Rate per 1000 resident population = 8.29.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

(Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar General's Short List.)

			Deaths.	Rate per 1000 (live and still) births.
No. 29 Puerperal sepsis	...	...	Nil	Nil
No. 30 Other puerperal causes	...	...	Nil	Nil

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

			Deaths.	Rate per 1000 (live and still) births.
Total under 1 year of age :			14	37.23
Legitimate	...	...	14	37.23
Illegitimate	...	...	0	0.00

BIRTHS.

The number of live births was 369, a decrease of 50 compared with last year's figure.

			Births.	Male.	Female.
1948	...	...	420	240	180
1949	...	...	419	230	189
1950	...	...	369	180	189

Birth Rate, 1948 : 18.57 per 1000 population.

Birth Rate, 1949 : 18.22 per 1000 population.

Birth Rate, 1950 : 16.02 per 1000 population.

This fall in the local birth rate is in keeping with the general fall throughout England and Wales.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The death rate per 1000 registered live births this year was 37.94. The figure for 1949 was 40.57.

The Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age) was 24.39.

Neo-natal deaths are usually due to pre-natal circumstances which are largely uninfluenced by treatment.

Of the total fourteen deaths before one year of age, five took place under one week and two others at a later stage were due to developmental abnormalities, i.e. Spinal Bifida and Rupture of Meningocele.

There were two full-time health visitors operating in the area during the year and two from adjoining regions giving part-time service.

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths recorded was 191 : Males 100, Females 91. This is a decrease of 22 as compared with last year, and gives a rate of 8.29 per 1000 population. Rate for 1949 was 9.26 per 1000 population.

The main causes of death were : Heart Disease 42, Cancer 45, Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions 31, Bronchitis 14, Other Diseases of Circulatory System 10, Accident 6, Tuberculosis 4, Pneumonia 3, Toxaemia 4.

- (a) Inquests were held on 8 cases : Accidental Fall from Trailer 1, Pit Accident 1, Accidental Fall in House 3, Suicide 1, Overdose of Drug—Self Administered 1, Anaesthetic Poisoning 1.
- (b) The Coroner issued a certificate after a post-mortem examination in 10 cases : Heart Disease 6, Pneumonia 1, Meningitis 1, Congenital Hydrocephalus 1, Toxaemia from Broncho Pneumonia 1.

Of the total deaths from all causes, seventy were between 70 and 80 years of age, twenty-five were between 80 and 90 years of age and three were over 90 years. This gives a percentage of 51.3 who passed the age of 70. (The figure for 1949 was 48.4).

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The following analysis of a sample of the Town's Water has been received from Mr. W. W. Taylor, Public Analyst for the City of Nottingham.

Mark : Raw Water taken from No. 1 Borehole.

This water contains per million parts :—

Total Solids dried at 180°C.	170.00
Suspended Matter	absent
Chlorides as chlorine	17.80
Oxidised Nitrogen at nitrate	2.00
Oxidised Nitrogen at nitrite	absent
Free Ammonia	0.004
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.024
Temporary Hardness	55.00
Permanent Hardness	60.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. @ 80°F.	
from N/80 KMnO ₄	0.12
pH value	8.10
Appearance	clear and bright
Odour	none
Taste and colour	normal
Heavy metals	absent
Free Chlorine	absent

No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C. in 72 hrs.	21
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 24 hrs.	2
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	2
Coli-aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	0
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C. in 48 hrs.	0
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)	Absent in 100 mls.

At the time of sampling this water was of satisfactory bacterial and chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The particulars given below have been asked for by the Ministry of Health. They are given in tabular form and need no further comment.

No. of samples submitted for Bacterial examination.	No. found to be satisfactory.	No. found to be unsatisfactory.
Treated Water from Mains ... 30	30	—
Raw Water from No. 1 Borehole 6	6	—
Raw Water from No. 2 Borehole 16	16	—
*Raw Water from Well ... —	—	—
Shallow Well Water ... 1	1	—
No. of samples submitted for Chemical Analysis.	No. found to be satisfactory.	No. found to be unsatisfactory.
Raw Water from No. 1 Borehole 1	1	—

*Water is usually pumped electrically from the Boreholes. Only on rare occasions is any pumped from the wells.

I am indebted to Mr. H. M. Aitchison, your Surveyor and Engineer, for the following statement on Public Health Works under his supervision :—

1. Water Supply.

New mains have been laid on the new estates at Sandy Lane

and Wighay. Diversions to the 8" and 10" pumping mains, due to the new Calverton Colliery Branch Line are being carried out. The supply of water to the Town was well maintained throughout the year, and from the satisfactory reports from the Public Analyst, it would appear that its quality was very good indeed. I should mention that in connection with colliery subsidence in different parts of the town, a very close watch is being kept on the mains, because damage is almost inevitable in some form or other.

2. Drainage and Sewerage.

New sewers have been constructed for the housing estates at Sandy Lane and Wighay. The Sewage Works functioned satisfactorily throughout the year, and from the reports of the Public Analyst and the County Medical Officer of Health, it would appear that the effluents from the two works were generally satisfactory. In connection with colliery subsidence in different parts of the town, a very close watch is being kept on the sewers, because damage is almost inevitable in some form or other.

3. Swimming Baths.

The Public Swimming Baths were well patronized throughout the year, and from reports received, the quality of the water was generally satisfactory, except for a short period when the chlorinating plant was out of order. This was put right, and as far as I am aware, the dosage is now satisfactory.

ACTION TAKEN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

These Regulations are under the administration of the Notts. County Council.

Mr. T. L. E. Gregory, Chief Inspector, has furnished the following particulars :—

One hundred and sixty-seven samples of articles in common use were obtained for examination and analysis, of which twenty-eight were submitted to the Public Analyst, and one hundred and thirty-nine tested by Inspector. One hundred and fifty-four samples proved genuine, and of the thirteen which were adulterated or sub-standard, all were of milk (five deficient in milk fat, eight with added water). The appropriate action was taken in each case.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949.

Samples of Milk taken by County Sampling Officer and submitted to prescribed Tests.

No. of samples taken :—	Result :	
	Complied.	Failed to comply.
Pasteurised, Heat-Treated, etc. Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised & Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949	44	3

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY.

The Nottingham Mass Radiography Unit carried out a three-week survey in the district during the year (two weeks at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic and one week at Rolls Royce). The Medical Director reports :—

“As will be seen from the figures, the response this year was only about two-thirds of that obtained last year. It will be seen, however, that this is due to the poor response on the part of the women, the figures for the men actually being a little higher when compared with last year.

“The incidence of active pulmonary tuberculosis cases was a little higher this year as compared with last, but was still within normal limits. The incidence this year was .23% and last year .18%. Our usual findings are in the region of .2%. The incidence of observation pulmonary tuberculosis cases was a little lower this year as compared with last year, i.e., .4% as compared with .49%. Our usual findings are in the region of .8%.”

SUMMARY.

(Figures for 1949 in brackets.)

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number X-rayed	1055 (1027)	918 (1748)	1973 (2775)
Number of clinical examinations	13 (19)	8 (36)	21 (55)
Cases of Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis		3 (5)	
Cases of Observation Pulmonary Tuberculosis		5 (14)	
		8 (19)	

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods.	*New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmon- ary.		Non-Pul- monary.		Pulmon- ary.		Non-Pul- monary.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 ...								
1—5 ...								
5—10 ...								
10—15 ...	1		1	1				
15—20 ...								
20—25 ...					1	1		
25—35 ...	3	3						
35—45 ...	6	1				1		
45—55 ...		1						
55—65 ...		1						
65 upwards ...						1		
TOTALS ...	10	6	1	1	1	3	—	—

*New Cases are to include all primary notifications and any other NEW cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year.

Death Rate per 1000 population = 0.17.

No action has been necessary under :—

- (a) Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulation, 1925. (Prohibiting persons suffering from Tuberculosis from working in Dairies.)
- (b) Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172. (Removal to Hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory Tract).

Numbers admitted to Sanatorium for treatment during the year :— Males : 4. Females : 3.

Number of cases on Register at 31st December, 1950 :—

			Total.	Pulmonary.	Non - Pulmonary.
Males	...	...	100	73	27
Females	...	...	74	62	12
	TOTAL	...	174	135	39
Figures for 1949 :			160	123	37

HOUSING.

The following are particulars presented in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Health :—

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) 1004
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 3029
2. (a) Number of dwelling-houses included under sub-head (1) above, which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1936 15
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 20
3. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 6
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 727

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	...	...	...	468
---	-----	-----	-----	-----

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			3
(2) Number of dwelling - houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—			
(a) By Owners	...	...	64*
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners			14*
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—			
(1) Number of dwelling - houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	279
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:			
(a) By Owners	...	...	257*
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners			24
(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	...		5
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	4
(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

*These figures include notices served in 1949 and complied with in 1950.

4. **Housing Act, 1936, Part IV. — Abatement of Overcrowding.**

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	116
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	...				214
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	...				748
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	...	44
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	...	16
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases					89
(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	...	...	...	...	2
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	...				—

Number of new houses completed during the year :—

(a) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	129
(b) By private enterprise	...	...	...	25

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The total number of notifications of infectious disease was 326, a decrease of 288 compared with 1949.

Of the more prevalent infectious diseases :—

Measles	showed a total of 39 compared with 517 for 1949
Whooping Cough	„ „ 201 „ „ 6 „ „
Scarlet Fever	„ „ 35 „ „ 53 „ „
Pneumonia	„ „ „ 30 „ „ 27 „ „

Measles showed a very considerable decrease compared with the preceding year. Such is the usual behaviour of this disease, i.e. an epidemic every other year.

Whooping Cough showed a great increase over the number for the previous year. This is one of the most distressing and serious of the illnesses of infancy and early childhood. Recent experiments,

however, have proved that a high degree of immunity can be produced against it, and it is a reasonable assumption that a nation-wide campaign comparable to that against Diphtheria will be undertaken in the near future.

Scarlet Fever still retains its present-day mild character.

Pneumonia. There were three deaths out of thirty notifications compared with three out of twenty-seven for the previous year.

Influenza. There were no deaths from influenza certified during the year.

Poliomyelitis. There were five cases during the year, of which three were non-paralytic.

Meningococcal Infection. Two cases occurred during the year of which one was fatal.

Food Poisoning. One case was notified during the year. The causal organism was not isolated, nor was it discovered what food was responsible. The case recovered.

Scabies and Pediculosis. Scabies continued to decline.

Pediculosis Capitis. As was reported last year, there is still a "hard core" of uncleanness difficult to eradicate. Dirt and infestation seem to be family failings. Workers with many years' experience of the district can trace a history of dirt and vermin in present-day school children back to their parents during their school days.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever have not been reported during the year.

Diphtheria. For the sixth year in succession no case of Diphtheria has been notified. This is very gratifying, but it does not mean that the disease has been entirely eradicated from the community. The immunisation state of the children in the Urban District compares unfavourably with that of the county as a whole (60.7% as against 76.0%). I wish to emphasize that the more children who are immune to the disease the higher is the carrier rate, and therefore the risk is greater to those who are non-immune. During the year under review 329 pre-school children and 35 school children have been immunised for the first time. Thirty-five school children received "booster" injections.

Case Rates per 1,000 population of certain notifiable Infectious Diseases for England and Wales compared with similar rates for HUCKNALL.

	England and Wales.	HUCKNALL.
Typhoid Fever ...	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever ...	0.01	0.00
Meningococcal Infection ...	0.03	0.08
Scarlet Fever ...	1.50	1.51
Whooping Cough ...	3.60	8.72
Diphtheria ...	0.02	0.00
Erysipelas ...	0.17	0.43
Smallpox ...	0.00	0.00
Measles ...	8.39	1.69
Pneumonia ...	0.70	1.30
Acute Poliomyelitis, including		
Polioencephalitis—Paralytic	0.13	0.08
Non-paralytic	0.05	0.13
Food Poisoning ...	0.17	0.04

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Premises.	M/c. line No.	Number on Register	Number of		
			Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecu- ted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	1	1	1	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	2	54	133	5	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises) ...	3	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...		55	134	5	—

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	M/c. line No.	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted
		Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S1)	4	6	5	—	1	—
Sanitary Conveniences—						
(a) insufficient ...	9	2	2	—	1	—
(b) unsuitable or defective ...	10	9	9	—	4	—
(c) not separate for sexes ...	11	1	1	—	—	—
TOTAL ...		18	17	—	6	—

OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	M/c. line No.	Section 110			Section 111	
		No. of out- workers in Aug. list required by Sec. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in send- ing lists to the Council	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel Making, etc.	13	186	nil	nil	3	nil
Textile Weaving	43	49	nil	nil	nil	nil
TOTAL ...		235	nil	nil	3	nil

TABLE 1. Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1950 and previous years.

Name of District: HUCKNALL URBAN.

Year.	Population to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Trans- fer- able Deaths of Non- Residents registered in the District.	Trans- fer- able Deaths of Resi- dents not registered in the District.	Net Deaths belonging to the District.					
		Uncor- rected Number	Net		Number			Rate		Under 1 Year of age.	Rate per 1000 Net Births	At all Ages.	
			Number	Rate.									
1946	22050	349	482	22.5	165	7.7	3	65	12	24	227	10.5	
1947	22500	392	528	23.5	167	7.4	7	85	22	41	245	10.8	
1948	22620	298	420	18.57	146	6.5	4	55	21	50	201	8.89	
1949	23070	286	419	18.22	142	6.17	5	71	17	40.57	213	9.26	
1950	23030	235	369	16.02	127	5.51	4	68	14	37.23	191	8.29	

TABLE II.—INFANT MORTALITY.

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS

under one year of age.

Causes of Death.		Under 1 week.	1—2 weeks.	2—3 weeks.	3—4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 1 year.	Total under 1 yr.
Prematurity	...		1			1					1
Spina Bifida	...			1		1					1
Broncho-Pneumonia	...		1			1			1		2
Meningitis	...								1		1
Atelectasis	...	1				1					1
Acute Pneumonia	...			1		1	1				2
Infantile Convulsions	...	1				1					1
Congenital Hydrocephalus		1				1					1
Intercranial Haemorrhage		1				1					1
Acute Encephalitis	...								1		1
Rupture of Meningocele	...							1			1
Nuclear Jaundice	...	1				1					1

TABLE III. Birth Rates, Civilian Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality.

Provisional figures based on weekly or quarterly returns in the year 1950.

	Rate per 1000 total population		Annual Death Rate per 1000 Population.										Rate per 1000 Births.	
	Live Births.	Still Births.	All causes.	Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Tuberculosis.	Influenza.	Smallpox.	Acute Poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis.	Pneumonia.	Measles.	Diarrhoea or Enteritis under 2 years.	All causes under 1 year.
1950.														
England and Wales.	15.8	0.37	11.6	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.36	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.46	0.00	1.9	29.8
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.	17.6	0.45	12.3	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.42	0.09	0.00	0.02	0.49	0.00	2.2	33.8
148 Smaller Towns with populations of 25,000 to 50,000.	16.7	0.38	11.6	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.33	0.10	0.00	0.02	0.45	0.00	1.6	29.4
HUCKNALL ...	16.02	0.30	8.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	37.94

TABLE IV. Showing Monthly Notifications of Infectious Diseases.

Civilian Cases only.

Disease	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTALS
Scarlet Fever	4	4	2	3	4		4	4	3	3	3	1	35
Whooping Cough	17	3	8	10	35	39	41	22	9		8	9	201
Measles					2		1	4	2	7	3	20	39
Erysipelas	1			2			2		3	1		1	10
Pneumonia	5	5	4	3		1	1		1		2	8	30
Puerperal Pyrexia				1						1			2
Poliomyelitis—													
Paralytic						1			1				2
Non-Paralytic						1			1	1			3
Meningococcal Infection						1						1	2
Dysentery								1					1
Food Poisoning										1			1
TOTALS	27	12	14	19	41	43	49	31	20	14	16	40	326

TABLE V. Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1950.
Hucknall Urban District Council.

Notifiable Disease.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.											Total cases notified in each Locality.	Total cases removed to Hospital	Total Deaths	
	At Ages—Years.														
	At all Ages.	Under 1	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards				
Dysentery	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Scarlet Fever	35	—	2	6	13	6	7	1	—	—	—	12	9	12	—
Whooping Cough	201	15	57	72	56	—	1	—	—	—	—	90	54	1	—
Measles	39	2	10	17	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	13	—	—
Erysipelas	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	1	4	2	—	—
Pneumonia	30	—	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	7	11	14	6	3	—
Polio- myelitis	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—
Non-paralytic	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Paralytic	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
Meningococcal Infection	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Food Poisoning	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
TOTALS	326	21	71	96	82	7	9	5	10	13	12	140	99	87	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VI. Ages at which Death occurred.

1950. Age Group.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTALS
Under 1 year		3		1	1	3	3	1	1			1	14
1—2													
2—5													
5—15													
15—25										1		1	2
25—45	1			1		1	1	1	1	1	1		8
45—65	2	7	2	2	5	4	5	3	3	2	1	7	43
65—75	5	8	9	5	10	6	10	3	6	5	3	9	79
75 and over	3	3	6	3	3	2	2	3	5	5	4	6	45
TOTALS	11	21	17	12	19	16	21	11	16	14	9	24	191

A P P E N D I X

HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Details of these services are provided for information by courtesy of the County Council.

WATNALL ROAD CENTRE.

The Clinic at Watnall Road is utilised for the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, School Clinic, Dental Clinic, Speech Training, Vaccination and Immunisation, Audiometry, Classes for Ineducable Pupils, Eye Testing, occasional sessions are held by the Mass Radiography Unit and the Blood Transfusion Service.

Ante-Natal Sessions—

Weekly, Tuesday afternoons, 2.0—4.30 p.m.

Fortnightly, Friday afternoons, 2.0—4.30 p.m.

Post-Natal Sessions—

Every fourth Friday afternoon, 2.0—4.30 p.m.

The Doctor is in attendance at each of these sessions.

Child Welfare Sessions—

Weekly, Mondays 2.0—4.30 p.m. Medical Officer in attendance.

Weekly, Thursdays 2.0—4.30 p.m. Medical Officer in attendance.

Weekly, Wednesday 2.0—4.30 p.m. No Medical Officer in attendance.

Health Visitors are in attendance at each Ante-Natal, Post-Natal and Child Welfare session.

School Clinic Sessions—

Weekly, Tuesdays 9.30 a.m.—12 noon, Medical Officer in attendance.

Weekly, Friday 9.30 a.m.—12 noon. Medical Officer in attendance.

Weekly, Fridays 2.0—4.0 p.m. No Medical Officer in attendance.

Dental Clinic Sessions—

Weekly, Wednesdays 9.30 a.m.—12 noon.

Weekly, Wednesdays, 2.0—4.30 p.m.

Speech Therapy Sessions—

Three sessions per week, on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons and Thursday mornings.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

A vaccination and immunisation session is held one Friday afternoon of each month and other special sessions are arranged as necessary ; cases are also dealt with at schools.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

The services of the following County Midwives and District Nurse-Midwives are available in the Urban District :—

County Midwives :

Telephone No.:

Mrs. L. N. Walker,
"Lilac Dene,"
High Leys Road,
Hucknall.

Hucknall 300.

Miss M. Spellman,
15, Thoresby Dale,
Hucknall.

Hucknall 301.

Miss H. M. Beynon,
21, Windmill Grove,
Hucknall.

Hucknall 388.

District Nurse-Midwives :

Nurse B. M. Stubbley and Nurse D. Newton,
Nurses' Home,
Beardall Street,
Hucknall.

Hucknall 48.

HOME NURSING SERVICE.

The services of the District Nurse-Midwives referred to overleaf are also available for cases of illness requiring general nursing in the home.

MATERNITY OUTFITS.

Sterilised maternity outfits containing all dressings necessary for the conduct of a domiciliary confinement are supplied free of charge on the certification of the midwife engaged or the Health Visitor.

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

The provision of draught-proof cots with hot-water bottles, blankets, etc. and an ambulance, is made for all premature infants requiring transportation to hospital. The midwife accompanies the infant on the journey to hospital.

Similarly equipped cots are provided for such infants nursed at home.

The services of a Consultant Paediatrician are available when required.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

The branch of the County Home Help Service which was put into operation in Hucknall in September, 1949, in conjunction with the one operating at Eastwood, is now firmly established and at the end of 1950, thirty Home Helps were employed on the joint districts, of whom sixteen were available for cases arising in Hucknall.

They are now available for households where domestic help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or a child not over compulsory school age. The charge for their services is now two shillings per hour, but the County Council's Scale of Assistance is applied in cases where the householder is unable to afford the standard charge.

A Sub-Organiser and Case-worker are employed for the joint districts of Hucknall and Eastwood, and have office accommodation at 66, High Street, Hucknall. The telephone number is Hucknall 93.

COUNTY AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The work of the Ambulance Service during 1950 in the Hucknall District in common with that of the rest of the County area, shows a considerable increase as compared with the work done during the previous year ; this additional work has been carried out with no increase in vehicle strength.

The following table gives details of the work done by vehicles and personnel of the Hucknall Ambulance Depot, which in the main covers the ambulance requirements of the Hucknall Urban District :

		1950.	1949.
Calls dealt with	...	6,110	3,630
Patients carried	...	7,785	5,649
Mileage involved	...	76,819	59,541

The growing demand for ambulance transport indicates the need for all Doctors, Midwives, Nurses, Dentists and others who recommend transport, to satisfy themselves that such transport is only recommended for those patients who really need it, and who could not, owing to illness or disability, reasonably be expected to travel by public transport.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
SANITARY INSPECTOR
AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT
FOR THE YEAR 1950

Health Department,
Council Offices,
Watnall Road,
HUCKNALL.

31st July, 1951.

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

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

It gives me very great pleasure to write this, my twenty-first annual report. In so doing I would respectfully ask that the two following comments be given very thoughtful and earnest consideration.

First with regard to food inspection. The matter has been dealt with very fully in the report and details given of all the work done by the department to safeguard the health of the community, but this in itself is not enough.

It is common knowledge that food should be free from disease, handled in a cleanly manner and very great care taken if it has to be cooled and then re-heated. Whilst strict control should be exercised with regard to cleanliness during the manufacture and sale of food, the quality of the food handled is also of prime importance. There is, of course, some knowledge among the public that they must eat food rich in vitamins and calories. Three thousand or more years ago the public were made aware of the kind of food they should eat and should not eat. Very specific instructions were given about cleanliness in food handling and the avoidance of contamination. The danger of repeated hotting-up of food was well understood. In those days very great emphasis was laid on the fact that food should be of the finest quality. To-day, this all-important fact, if not entirely lost sight of, is certainly being

driven into the background. If food is bad the result of eating it will in all probability be felt at once in the form of food poisoning or within a reasonable period of time in the form of disease. But the effects of continually eating unsuitable food of an inferior quality are so insidious and accumulative that they may pass unnoticed for many years, yet nothing can lower a person's or family's vitality like eating inferior food. It is bound to cause lower vitality, a lesser resistance to illness and probably a shorter existence.

If the public could once again as in the olden days be taught to put good quality above all things, our work would be much easier and the nation would gradually become healthier.

The other matter upon which I desire to comment before passing on to my report proper is the housing situation.

I know that gradually over a period of years a lot of very fine houses have been built — not only in Hucknall but throughout the country — and I do not wish to say a word either about the policy of building or letting. What I do want to draw attention to is the serious situation which is gradually arising through lack of public foresight to grasp the significance of what is happening to very many of our older houses. The traffic in old property is growing apace. Very high prices are being obtained for them. They are bought singly, repaired, redecorated and then occupied by the new owners. Not only is the life of badly congested and almost worn-out property being unduly prolonged but the problem of dealing with so many owner-occupiers when it comes to slum clearance again will be intensified.

HOUSING.

In addition to the table of work carried out under the Housing Act, supplied to your Medical Officer of Health and found in his report, more detailed particulars will be found in the report following the "Summary of Work Carried out under the Public Health Act."

SHOPS ACT.

Routine inspections have been carried out from time to time and, generally speaking, conditions have been well maintained.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938, AND MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949.

The appointment of a second additional sanitary inspector during the year made it possible to devote quite a lot of time to

the inspection of food and food premises, to taking samples for submission for bacterial examination, for bringing up to a high standard premises wherein food is handled and the subsequent registration of such premises, and finally a more frequent inspection of canteens, bakehouses, etc. Generally speaking, all food handlers have been very co-operative and I cannot overstress the value of the educational work which has been carried out during the year.

I give below particulars of the work carried out under the various sections of the Act.

Sections 9 to 12. Sale of unsound food, etc.

Condemned Food :	23 tins meat
	20 „ French brawn
	28 „ fish
	32 „ spaghetti
	10 „ soup
	12 „ peas
	12 „ fruit
	67 „ milk
	187 „ vegetables
	57 „ tomatoes
	2 „ beans
	95 „ mussels
	7 „ steamed pudding
	3 „ rhubarb
	50 „ fish paste
	1 tin marmalade
	1 „ jam
	1 „ rabbit
	46 rabbits
	6 sts. fish
	58-lbs. bacon
	11-lbs. 12-oz. smoked ham
	16-lbs. ham
	1 jar pickles
	67 bottles salad cream
	156 pkts. processed cheese
	1 carton cheese
	1 carton egg substitute

Section 13. Precautions against contamination of food.

The number of premises wherein food intended for human consumption other than milk is prepared for sale or sold or offered

or exposed for sale or deposited for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale is approximately one hundred and twenty-three. All have been inspected at least once to make sure that they comply with the nine requirements of the section and, where necessary, action has been taken to ensure that they do. All canteens and cafes have been frequently inspected.

Section 14. Registration of premises used in connection with the manufacture or sale of ice-cream or preserved food.

Total number of applications for registration	...	19
For the sale or manufacture of ice-cream	...	12
For the manufacture of sausages or potted meat, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale		7

These were all inspected and reports thereon submitted to the Health Committee, and when brought up to the standard required by Section 13 of the Act, placed on the register.

The total number of premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream	...	...	...	...	6
The total number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream	...	...	...	...	43
The total number of premises registered for the manufacture of sausages, potted meat, etc.	...	...	...	...	7

Twenty-three swabs and rinses of utensils were submitted for bacterial examination.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949.

The responsibility for enforcing the provisions of the Act relating to the production of clean milk now rests with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the County Council as a Food and Drugs Authority issue licences to farmers who produce and sell graded milk.

The distribution of milk and the licensing of dealers is still the responsibility of your Authority.

The table below shows (a) the number of dealers, etc. registered with your Authority, and (b) the results of samples of milk sent for bacterial examination, and the results of washed milk bottles also sent for bacterial examination. With regard to the last item, I would point out that the figure of seven unsatisfactory results (milk containers) were obtained in the first six months of the year, and that following the reception of unsatis-

factory reports and a little tuition among the bottle washers we are now getting uniformly satisfactory results.

(a)	Total number of dairies registered with the Council	26
	Number of dealers' licences issued authorising the use of the special designation "Sterilised" in relation to milk	22
	Number of dealers' licences issued authorising the use of the special designation "Pasteurised" in relation to milk	5
	Number of dealers' licences issued authorising the use of the special designation "Tuberculin Tested" in relation to milk	1

(b)

No. of samples submitted for Bacterial examination.	No. found to be satisfactory.	No. found to be unsatisfactory.
Pasteurised Milk	11	Nil
Ungraded Milk	2	Nil
T.T. Milk	7	Nil
Milk Containers	18	7

ICE CREAM.

During the year twelve applications for registration to sell ice-cream were received. The number of samples of ice-cream submitted for bacterial examination, together with the results, are shown below. These results show a decided improvement on those of the previous year when thirty-two samples were taken, twenty-three being satisfactory and nine unsatisfactory.

No. of samples submitted for Bacterial examination.	Grades 1 and 2 (Satisfactory)	Grades 3 and 4 (Unsatisfactory)
48	39	9

WATER SUPPLIES, INCLUDING SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

During the year, regular sampling of the public supply of water has been maintained, fifty-four samples having been sub-

mitted to the Public Analyst. Details of the work have been supplied to the Medical Officer of Health and will be found in his report. Visits have been made during the year to the pit-head baths, to the Public Baths and to the Lido, nineteen samples being taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for analysis.

VERMINOUS PREMISES.

During the year, fifteen houses or parts of houses were sprayed with a proprietary brand of insecticide for bed bugs. In each case a positive clearance was effected after two visits. There is still an increasing demand for the supply of powder to combat the ravages of cockroaches, ants, etc.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Twenty-seven houses were disinfected with formalin gas, and a quantity of bedding was destroyed.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT.

The Ministry of Food Rodent Officers have been extremely co-operative during the year. Mr. Gillespie came along in the autumn and assisted us to examine, pre-bait and bait the Council's sewers. Fortunately, it was only necessary to deal with about twenty-four manholes after test-baiting fifty-four — most of these in the older parts of the town — and to lay 22-lbs. of bait. Subsequent tests showed the sewers to be almost free from rats.

The Council's Sewage Works and refuse tip caused most anxiety during the winter. In November 500 baits were laid and at Christmas 1,500 baits were laid and the number of dead rats found was approximately 110.

Three factories asked for help in dealing with small infestations. Another small infestation was found in an allotment and a few odd rats were killed in the vicinity of watercourses, drains and human habitations, usually where poultry was being kept. Legislation tends to fasten the responsibility for the destruction of rats and mice on the Local Authority, with the result that tenants are more and more inclined to expect Councils to engage a Rodent Operator or Rat Catcher whose services would be free. We have managed very well in the past without incurring any such expense, but I fear that it will not be possible to do so much longer. It seems to me that the solution to the problem is co-operation between neighbouring authorities in the provision of a trained man.

SANITARY SUPERVISION OF MUSIC HALL, THEATRES, ETC.

The two local cinemas and dance halls, etc., have been visited from time to time.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The above Act requires your Medical Officer of Health to submit a report in prescribed form to the Home Office each year and members will find in his report particulars of this work. It relates to sanitary accommodation and lists of outworkers.

These, of course, are not the only duties with which a Local Authority is concerned, so I take this opportunity of mentioning the other matters which your Council have dealt with during the year.

1. Canteens.

Frequent visits have been paid to all the works canteens supplying full meals, and occasional visits to those supplying tea and snacks. In only one case was any action necessary by your Council, this being in respect of cleanliness and vermin.

2. Means of Escape in Case of Fire.

It is the duty of each Local Authority to ensure that certain factories have adequate means of escape in case of fire. The number of certificates issued during the year was five, two of which required the provision of external staircases.

3. Vermin and the Removal of Trade Waste.

Advice and help have been given in six cases.

4. Smoke and Effluvia Nuisances.

Advice and help have been given in four cases and a number of smoke observations taken.

PETROLEUM REGULATIONS ACTS, 1928 & 1936.

Licences granted	...	...	...	...	...	25
Visits and inspections	...	...	...	...	...	36
Carbide of Calcium Licences	...	...	...	...	...	—

COMPLAINTS.

Eight hundred and seventy-six complaints were received and investigated during the year, as follows :—

Choked and defective drains	...	...	...	264
Defective W.C.s	...	...	...	53
Housing Defects	...	...	...	282
Defective Washcoppers	...	...	...	3
Cesspools overflowing	...	...	...	25
Nuisance from keeping animals	...	...	...	16
Insect infestations	...	...	...	20
Defective dustbins	...	...	...	28
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	27
Refuse accumulations	...	...	...	51
Flooding of cellars	...	...	...	3
Defective yard paving	...	...	...	4
Salvage	...	...	...	6
Overcrowding	...	...	...	2
Dirty or verminous premises	...	...	...	26
Water (wastage or pollution)	...	...	...	24
Smoke nuisance	...	...	...	6
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	29
Dangerous structures	...	...	...	5
Caravans	...	...	...	1

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT UNDER THE
HOUSING ACT, 1936.

				Informal Notices.		Statutory Notices.	
				Served	Complied with	Served	Complied with
To repair roofs	...	...	...		1	3	45
„ repair chimney stacks	...	...					7
„ repair or renew eaves gutters	...						14
„ repair or renew rainwater pipes	...					1	1
„ repair or re-point walls	...	...				1	6
„ repair or renew means of sub-floor ventilation	...						1
„ repair internal walls and ceilings	...			1	2	2	34
„ repair windows	...	...	...	1	—	3	20
„ repair doors	...	...	...	1	1	1	6
„ repair floors	...	...	...	1	—	3	14
„ repair stairs	...	...	...	1	—	1	6
„ repair fireplaces	...	...	...	1	1	2	20
„ repair or renew washcoppers	...			25	29	1	2
„ repair or renew sinks and water supply	...					1	2
„ provide through ventilation	...			1	—	1	2
				32	34	20	180

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT UNDER THE
PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS
(EXCLUDING HOUSING ACTS).

					Informal Notices.		Statutory Notices.	
					Ser-ved	Com-plied with	Ser-ved	Com-plied with
Housing Defects. To repair or renew :								
External—								
Roofs	...	...	...	...	57	9	52	34
Walls	...	...	...	...	6	3	4	2
Gutters and downspouts	...				34	9	28	19
Chimney Stacks	...	...			23	10	13	8
Windows	...	...	...		34	5	29	18
Doors	...	...	...	...	12	3	7	4
Internal—								
Floors	...	...	...		26	5	19	10
Fireplaces	...	...	...		71	14	56	38
Coppers	...	...	...		25	24	—	—
Stairs	...	...	...	...	2	—	4	2
Wall and Ceiling Plaster	...				20	6	13	9
To remedy flooding	...	...			1	—	1	1
Sanitary Conveniences—								
To cleanse	...	...	...	...	1	—	1	1
„ repair	...	...	...	...	39	19	21	17
Drains and Sink Wastepipes—								
To repair or renew	...	...	...		52	28	22	17
„ cleanse	...	...	...	...	212	211	1	1
Cesspools—To cleanse	...	...			27	27	—	—
Dustbins—To provide	...	...			187	125	85	89
Paving—To repair or re-lay	...	...			12	8	4	3
Smoke—To abate nuisance	...	...			5	2	2	2
Accumulations—To remove	...				4	4	—	—
Factories—Sanitary accommodation	...				2	2	—	—
Miscellaneous	...	...	...		4	1	3	2
					856	515	365	277

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE.

In my report for last year I devoted most space to explaining some of the difficulties facing the department in carrying out the work of collecting house refuse and salvage, and its subsequent disposal. The figures for the work of salvage were so unsatisfactory (due to the loss of markets for most material salvaged) that it was almost decided to discontinue its separate collection, and the rising cost for the collection of house refuse caused your Council much concern.

Two decisions were arrived at, one being the adoption of a limited scheme of salvaging which was even then expected to show a loss during the year of approximately £200, the scheme to be under constant review during the year. The second decision was to call for a monthly table of costs of the work of refuse collection and to alter slightly the method of collection during the summer months.

Your Chairman and I spent a lot of time in checking over the monthly table of costs and were able to effect numerous economies so that, despite a big increase in the cost of petrol and an increase in sick pay, there is a net saving over the past year of £11 on collection and disposal of refuse and a net loss of £27 on salvage.

Throughout the period under review we had a lot of valuable help from the Treasurer's Department, and I am very pleased to record my thanks to Mr. Gandy and his staff for their help at all times.

The method of collection has not altered. The town is divided into three areas, and four covered lorries are employed throughout the greater part of the year. At the heaviest time of the year each lorry has four loaders in addition to the driver, and the average collection in winter is about $9\frac{1}{2}$ days and during the summer period between 7 and 8 days.

Tipping is still carried out near the Sewage Works, two men being employed full time on the work with very occasional help by a third man.

The construction of the new railway caused us very great difficulty during the winter, but at the time of writing this report matters have improved considerably and I do not anticipate much more difficulty from this source.

HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE.

		Collection.	Disposal.	Total.
		£	£	£
Wages and Superannuation	...	5347	729	6076
Haulage		1182	—	1182
Holiday and Sick Pay	...	913	18	931
Sundry Expenses and National Insurances		285	95	380
Lorries—Renewals		524	—	524
Total Expenditure		8251	842	9093
Income		101	—	101
TOTAL NET COST	...	8150	842	8992

Salvage.

The tables given below concerning collection and disposal of salvage make very pleasant reading : not only have prices received for the various commodities increased, but the total quantity collected has increased by nearly one hundred tons (from 272 tons to 363 tons). It is true there is a slight loss on the year's working but this is much less than anticipated. At the time of writing, it seems we are assured of a steady income from the sale of salvaged materials over the next few years.

A lot of time is taken up with the collection of kitchen waste. This shows a very small return and if not actually carried out at a loss, is certainly profitless. The present method of collecting salvage is as follows :— Two men engaged at the refuse tip to sort out clean papers, rags, metals, etc., and these materials are brought to a central depot once a day. Three men, a driver and a lorry are engaged three days a week on the collection and sale of kitchen waste and the lorry driver and one man are engaged for two days a week on the collection of wastepaper from the factories and large business premises. At the time of writing this report, material changes have been made in the method of collection and the effects of this will be mentioned in next year's report.

Material.	Weight.			Amount.		
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	£	s.	d.
Wastepaper	132	11	3½	953	4	8
Kitchen Waste	219	11	2	603	16	7
Textiles	5	13	0½	106	4	2
Metals	5	12	2	34	0	1
TOTALS	363	9	0	£1697	5	6

Processed Kitchen Waste sold during the year :

141 tons 15 cwts. — £921. 7s. 6d.

Kitchen Waste collected from Camps during year :

59 tons 6 cwts.

Expenditure.	£	Income.	£
(a) Collection.		Sale of Waste Food, Salvaged Materials, etc.	2680
New Scheme	1		
Wages and Superannuation	774		
Haulage	294		
Bonus	—		
Waste Food	67		
Sundries, Sick and Holiday Pay, Protective Clothing	44		
(b) Disposal.			
Renewals	120		
Wages	417		
Rates	16		
Waste Food	872		
Sundries, Sick and Holiday Pay, Protective Clothing	104		
	<u>£2709</u>		<u>£2680</u>

In conclusion I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the Council for the interest they have shown in the work of this Department. I would also like to thank my own staff for

their loyal support at all times, and my colleagues in other Departments for their valuable co-operation.

I beg to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

E. H. ADAMS,

M.S.I.A., A.M.Inst.P.C.,

Senior Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent.



