

[Report 1952] / Medical Officer of Health, Hucknall U.D.C.

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Hucknall (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1952

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HUCKNALL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

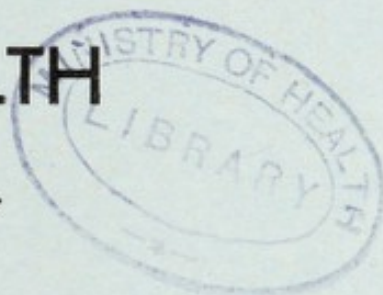
for the Year

1952

together with the Report
of the

SANITARY INSPECTOR

In accordance with instructions from the
Ministry of Health.





HUCKNALL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

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In accordance with instructions from the
Ministry of Health.

HEALTH AND SALVAGE COMMITTEE

Chairman :	W. MEE.
Members :	B. MEE (Vice-Chairman)
	W. H. ABBOTT
	S. S. GREENHALGH
	W. KNOWLES
	E. C. MORLEY
	MRS. P. R. WATSON
	G. E. GOODALL
	J. FLETCHER.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health :	M. J. COLLINS, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
------------------------------------	---------------------------------------

**Senior Sanitary Inspector,
Cleansing Superintendent,
Salvage Inspector and
Petroleum Inspector :**

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

Additional Sanitary Inspector : G. BROGAN (b) (c)

Clerk : MISS J. TOMLINSON
(Resigned September, 1952)

MISS A. TASKER
Commenced Sept., 1952)

Health Visitors :
(Full-time employees of
Notts. C.C.)

NURSE G. E. JOHNSTON

NURSE D. LINSKY

School Nurse : NURSE B. PEARSON.

- (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.
- (e) Certificate of the Institute of Public Cleansing.



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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS
OF THE
HUCKNALL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report on the health of the town for the year 1952.

In the statistical tables provided the figures compare favourably with those for the country as a whole. The birth rate is higher and the general death rate lower than the national rates. The tables are self-explanatory and call for no comment.

The County Medical Officer, Dr. C. W. W. Jeremiah, has kindly supplied an account of the services provided by the Nottinghamshire County Council within the Urban District.

My thanks are due to my Chairman and Members of the Committee and to the staffs of the Health and other Departments during the year.

Yours faithfully,

M. J. COLLINS.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	4,029
Population, 1951 (Census)	...	...	...	23,213
Population, 1952 (Estimated mid-year, Registrar General)	...	...	...	23,420
Number of inhabited houses :—				
Dwelling houses	...	...	...	6,553
Houses and shops	...	...	...	217
Public houses and beer-offs	...	...	...	44
				6,814
Rateable Value	...	...	...	£107,203
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	£414 7s. 9d.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

		Total	M.	F.
Live Births : Legitimate	...	367	176	191
Illegitimate	...	16	8	8
Birth Rate per 1,000 resident population = 16.35.				
Stillbirths : Legitimate	...	4	1	3
Illegitimate	...	0	0	0
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births = 10.34.				
Deaths (Civilian only)	...	229	115	114
Death Rate per 1,000 resident population = 9.78.				

MATERNAL MORTALITY

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

		Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births.
No. 29. Puerperal sepsis	...	Nil	Nil
No. 30. Other puerperal causes	...	Nil	Nil

INFANTILE MORTALITY

		Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births.
Total under 1 year of age :		13	33.5
Legitimate	...	12	31.0
Illegitimate	...	1	2.6

BIRTHS

The number of live births was 383, a decrease of 19 compared with last year's figure.

			Births.	Male.	Female.
1950	...	...	369	180	189
1951	...	...	402	211	191
1952	...	...	383	184	199

Birth Rate, 1950 : 16.02 per 1,000 population.

Birth Rate, 1951 : 17.26 per 1,000 population.

Birth Rate, 1952 : 16.35 per 1,000 population.

Birth Rate for England and Wales, 1952: 15.3 per 1,000 population.

INFANT MORTALITY

The death rate per 1,000 registered live births this year was 33.9. The figure for 1951 was 32.3.

The Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age) was 26.13. The figure for 1951 was 12.43.

Of the total thirteen deaths before one year of age, eight took place under one week, all these being due to prematurity.

DEATHS

The total number of deaths recorded was 229 : Males 115, Females 114. This is a decrease of 14 as compared with last year, and gives a rate of 9.78 per 1,000 population. Rate for 1951 was 10.45 per 1,000 population.

The main causes of death were : Diseases of the Circulatory System 45, Heart Disease 43, Cancer 35, Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions 19, Bronchitis 17, Accident 12, Pneumonia 11.

- (a) Inquests were held on 15 cases.
- (b) The Coroner issued a certificate after a post-mortem examination in 34 cases.

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. 2 Borehole,
3rd March, 1953.

This water contains per million parts :—

Total Solids dried at 180°C.	170.00
Suspended Matter	absent
Chlorides as chlorine	21.30
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	4.25
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	absent
Free Ammonia	0.024
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.020
Temporary Hardness	50.00
Permanent Hardness	74.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. @ 80°F. from N/80 KMnO ₄	0.00
pH value	7.70
Appearance	clear and bright
Odour	none
Taste and Colour	normal
Heavy metals	absent
Free Chlorine	absent

The following is a bacteriological analysis of Treated Water taken from a tap at No. 2 Colliery Canteen, Hucknall, December, 1952.

Free Chlorine (part per million)	0.75
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C. in 72 hrs.	0
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 24 hrs.	0
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	0
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 both samples were of satisfactory quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes.

WATER SUPPLIES

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

No. of samples submitted for Bacterial examination		No. found to be satisfactory	No. found to be unsatisfactory
Treated Water from Mains	25	24	1
Raw Water from No. 1 Borehole	17	16	1
Raw Water from No. 2 Borehole	16	15	1
Treated Water from New Reservoir	1	1	Nil
No. of samples submitted for Chemical Analysis.		No. found to be satisfactory	No. found to be unsatisfactory
Raw Water from No. 2 Borehole	2	1	1
Raw Water from No. 1 Borehole	1	1	Nil

I am indebted to Mr. H. M. Aitchison, your former 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 housing estates at Ruffs Farm and a main laid in Whyburn Lane to Silo Farm. The supply of water to the town was well maintained throughout the year, and from the analyses from the Public Analyst it would appear that its quality was uniformly very good indeed. The new reservoirs are now providing an ample storage and the High Level Tank is giving an increased pressure to the area in the vicinity of Common Lane, which had previously only very poor pressures at certain times of the day.

2. Drainage and Sewerage.

New sewers were laid for the Ruffs Farm Housing Estates and an extension of the sewer carried out for the new houses in Whyburn Lane. The Sewage Works functioned satisfactorily throughout the year, and from the analyses received from the Public Analyst it would appear that the effluents were in most cases suitable for discharge into inland

waters, or very nearly so. In view of the fact that the whole of the town's sewage will very shortly be taken into the Nottingham Corporation's sewers, it will now not be necessary to consider the enlargement of the Southern Outfall Works, which in my opinion are now becoming overloaded, and the alterations to the old works, which were required to render them more efficient.

3. Swimming Baths.

The Public Baths were well patronised again throughout the year, and from the analyses received from the Public Analyst, the quality of the water in the swimming pool was generally satisfactory. An alteration was made to the discharge outlet from the wash-out of the filter and this has proved very 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 :—

Two hundred and forty-two samples of articles in common use were obtained for examination and analysis, of which twenty-six were submitted to the Public Analyst and two hundred and sixteen tested by the Inspectors. Two hundred and thirty-one samples proved genuine. Ten samples of milk were found to be deficient due to natural causes. One sample of Buttermint Cushions contained only 2.05% Butter Fat and the matter was referred to the appropriate local authority for investigation on the manufacturers' premises.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949-50.

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

No. of samples taken :—		Result :	
		Complied.	Failed to comply.
Tuberculin Tested	...	—	—
Accredited	...	—	—
Pasteurised, Heat Treated, etc.	55	53	2
	55	53	2

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 ...		2						
5—10 ...		2	1					
10—15 ...								
15—20 ...		2						
20—25 ...		5						
25—35 ...		2						
35—45 ...	2					1		
45—55 ...					1			
55—65 ...	2				1			
65 upwards					1			
TOTALS	4	13	1	—	3	1	—	—

* 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 1,000 population = 0.17.

Death Rate per 1,000 population, England and Wales = 0.24.

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: 5. Females: 8.

Number of cases on Register at 31st December, 1952 :

			Total.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Males	...	...	108	80	28
Females	...	...	81	67	14
			—	—	—
	TOTAL	...	189	147	42
			—	—	—
Figures for 1951 :			178	138	40

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) ... 864
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 1763
2. (a) Number of dwelling-houses included under sub-head (1) above, which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1936 ... Nil
3. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... Nil
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 ... 477

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 ... 268

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

- (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of Housing Act, 1936 :—
 - (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... 84

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—			
(a) By Owners	...	...	57*
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	...	Nil
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied			
	...	...	125
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—			
(a) By Owners	...	...	109*
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	...	32*
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made			
	...	...	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders			
	...	...	Nil
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—			
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made			
	...	...	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 1951 and complied with in 1952.

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

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year			
	...	...	138
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein			
	...	...	235
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein			
	...	...	1033
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year			
	...	...	45

(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	20
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	...	102
(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	...	...	...	Nil
(e) Any other particulars with respect of 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	...	...	...	71
(b) By private enterprise	...	...	...	11
Number of applications for houses at the end of the year	...	...	...	1070
Number of applications for bungalows at the end of the year	...	...	...	172

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The total number of notifications of infectious disease was 230, a decrease of 494 compared with 1951.

Of the more prevalent infectious diseases :—

Measles showed a total of 60 compared with 528 for 1951				
Whooping Cough	"	"	65	" " 105 " "
Scarlet Fever	"	"	16	" " 13 " "
Pneumonia	"	"	65	" " 57 " "

Measles showed a very considerable decrease compared with the previous year.

Whooping Cough. Notifications dropped considerably compared with the number for the preceding year.

Gastro Enteritis. Seven cases were notified during the year.

Erysipelas. Thirteen cases were notified during the year.

Pneumonia. There were eleven deaths out of sixty-five notifications compared with fifteen out of fifty-seven for the previous year.

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

Bronchitis. There were seventeen deaths certified during the year.

Poliomyelitis. There was one mild paralytic cases notified during the year.

Meningococcal Infection. No cases occurred during the year.

Food Poisoning. No cases were notified during the year.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid. No cases were notified during the year.

Diphtheria. This is the eighth successive year that no notification of Diphtheria has been received in the district. During the year under review, 257 pre-school children and 91 school children received the full immunising course. In addition, 401 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 & Wales	HUCKNALL
Typhoid Fever	...	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	...	0.00	0.00
Meningococcal Infection	...	0.03	0.00
Scarlet Fever	...	1.53	0.68
Whooping Cough	...	2.61	2.86
Diphtheria	...	0.01	0.00
Erysipelas	...	0.14	0.55
Smallpox	...	0.00	0.00
Measles	...	8.86	2.56
Pneumonia	...	0.72	2.86
Acute Poliomyelitis, including Polioencephalitis—			
Paralytic	...	0.06	0.04
Non-paralytic	...	0.03	0.00
Food Poisoning	...	0.13	0.00

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 in- cluded in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Auth- ority	2	54	61	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	3	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		55	62	—	—

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

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

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 fail- ure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel making etc. ...	13	49	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Textile Weaving ...	43	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
TOTAL ...		49	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

TABLE I. Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1952 and previous years.

Name of District : HUCKNALL URBAN.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transfer- able Deaths of Non- Residents registered in the District.	Transfer- 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.		At all ages.	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number	Rate
1948	22,620	298	420	18.57	146	6.5	4	55	21	50	201	8.89
1949	23,070	286	419	18.22	142	6.17	5	71	17	40.57	213	9.26
1950	23,030	235	369	16.02	127	5.51	4	68	14	37.23	191	8.29
1951	23,290	289	402	17.26	155	6.65	1	88	13	31.68	244	10.45
1952	23,420	196	383	16.35	146	6.23	2	85	13	33.5	229	9.78

TABLE II.—INFANT MORTALITY.

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS

under one year of age.

Cause 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.
T.B. Meningitis	...							1			1
Prematurity	...	7				7					7
Broncho Pneumonia	...	1				1					1
Acute Primary Pneumonia									1		1
Asphyxia	...							1			1
Congenital Defects	...		1			1	1				2

TABLE III. Birth Rates, Civilian Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality.
Provisional figures based on weekly or quarterly returns in the year 1952.

1952	Rate per 1,000 total population		Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.									Rate per 1,000 Births	
	Live Births.	Still Births.	All causes.	Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Tuberculosis.	Influenza.	Smallpox.	Acute Poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis.	Pneumonia.	Diarrhoea or Enteritis under 2 years.	All causes under 1 year.
England and Wales.	15.3	0.35	11.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.47	1.1	27.6
160 County Borough and Great Towns, including London.	16.9	0.43	12.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.52	1.3	31.2
160 Smaller Towns with populations of 25,000 to 50,000.	15.5	0.36	11.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.5	25.8
HUCKNALL ...	16.35	0.17	9.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.47	0.0	33.9

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		2	1				4		1	2	1	5	16
Whooping Cough	5	1	12	7	4	3	7	3	5	6	7	5	65
Measles		1	4	1	7	10	3	6	7	7	4	10	60
Erysipelas		1	1	2	1	1		1		3	2	1	13
Pneumonia	5	14	16	5	3	4	3	1	1	4		9	65
Poliomyelitis— Paralytic											1		1
Gastro Enteritis	2	1								2	1	1	7
Meningococcal Infection													
Ophthalmia Neonatorum									1				1
Food Poisoning													
Dysentery								1					1
Puerperal Pyrexia										1			1
TOTALS	12	20	34	15	15	18	17	12	15	25	16	31	230

TABLE V. Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1952.
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					
Scarlet Fever ...	16	—	2	3	8	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	8	7	7	—
Whooping Cough ...	65	11	16	23	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	16	39	—	—
Measles ...	60	8	16	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	23	29	1	—
Erysipelas ...	13	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	7	1	5	4	4	—	—
Pneumonia ...	65	1	3	2	5	4	4	5	11	17	13	21	30	14	3	11
Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Gastro Enteritis ...	7	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	7	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
TOTALS ...	230	27	37	48	46	6	6	7	15	24	14	47	87	96	19	11

TABLE VI. Ages at which Death occurred.

1952. Age Group.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTALS
Under 1 year	1	1		3			2	2	1	2		1	13
1—2			1										1
2—5								1					1
5—15					1						1		2
15—25	1		1			1			1		2		6
25—45				1			1	2		3		2	9
45—65	6	6	5	8	4	5	7	4	4	6	7	3	65
65—75	4	6	3	7	7	4	5	3	7	4	5	2	57
75 and over	4	13	3	7	6	7	8	4		6	6	11	75
TOTALS	16	26	13	26	18	17	23	16	13	21	21	19	229

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, Monday, 2.0—4.30 p.m. Medical Officer in attendance.

Weekly, Thursday, 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, Fridays, 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—

Monday to Friday inclusive, 9.30 a.m.—12 noon, 2.0 p.m.—4.30 p.m.

Speech Therapy Sessions—

Two sessions per week, Thursday morning & afternoon

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.:

Miss L. Plumb,
c/o Mrs. Ulyatt,
148, Portland Road,
Hucknall.

Hucknall 32.

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

Hucknall 301.

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

Hucknall 388.

District Nurse-Midwives :

Nurse J. Gibson and Nurse M. Sutton,
Nurses' Home,
Beardall Street,
Hucknall.

Hucknall 48.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

Two District Nurses (S. Hyams and M. Carter, Nurses' Home, Beardall Street, Hucknall) are now employed whole-time in general nursing, and in addition the part-time services of Nurses Gibson and Sutton are available for this service.

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 BIRTHS

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

Home Helps are available 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 this service is 2/9d. per hour (increased in February, 1953, from 2/6d. per hour), but where the recipient is unable to afford this standard charge, the County Council's Scale of Assistance is applied.

At the end of the year there was an establishment of thirty Home Helps on the joint district of Hucknall and Eastwood, fifteen of whom are available in Hucknall Urban District.

Cases in need of help should be reported to the Sub-Office at 66, High Street, Hucknall (Telephone Hucknall 93). It is particularly important that expectant mothers wishing to book a Home Help for their confinements should do so at an early date in order that adequate arrangements may be made.

COUNTY AMBULANCE SERVICE

Statistics

		1952.	1951.
Calls dealt with	...	5,986	4,805
Patients carried	...	7,948	6,067
Mileage involved	...	78,220	66,528

Categories of the 7,948 patients were as follows :—

Accident	...	166
Emergency	...	71
Treatment	...	7,400
Infections	...	41
Maternity	...	244
Other	...	26
		7,948

The increase in cases and mileage over last year is due partly to County Ambulances now returning many discharge cases from Hospitals situated in Nottingham to their home addresses in Hucknall and the surrounding area. This type of case was previously returned home by the Nottingham City Ambulance Service.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
SANITARY INSPECTOR AND CLEANING
SUPERINTENDENT
FOR THE YEAR 1952

Health Department,
Council Offices,
Watnall Road,
HUCKNALL.
September, 1953.

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

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have great pleasure in presenting this, my twenty-fourth annual report. I fear that it will be very late in the year before it is published; this is largely due to the fact that we have for some considerable time been without a Medical Officer of Health.

Complaints concerning colliery subsidence in various parts of the town have entailed many visits and inspections. Fortunately, few houses have been so seriously affected as to require demolition. A lot of the older houses in the town are, however, getting into very poor conditions, and it is gratifying that this year the Council are doing so much to alleviate the condition of those who are forced to live in them.

The problem of burning spoil banks has been a matter of much concern to your Council for many years, and we were led to expect that with the introduction of new machinery and washing plant great improvements would be effected. To alleviate conditions until the new machinery was in motion, spraying was resorted to and the burning banks kept under as much control as possible. When the new aerial roadways came into operation it did seem that with the better picking of coal from the spoil and the admixture of the slurry from the washing plant, no further trouble would occur. Unfortunately, however, two banks each at different collieries fired during the year, and it became necessary to seek the advice of H.M. Alkali Inspector.

Following talks with officials of the N.C.B., bull-dozers were set to work on the banks and gradually the situation has improved and at the time of writing this report the nuisance has virtually disappeared. The system of bull-dozing spoil banks and consolidating them by sheer weight appears to be extremely efficient and will prevent any further fires.

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 it has been found that, generally speaking, conditions have been well maintained.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

Before the war there were eleven licensed slaughter-houses in the district, most of them being in a congested area, and these could not be regarded as in all respects satisfactory. Since the outbreak of war there has been no regular slaughter of animals in the district apart from the occasional slaughter of cottagers' pigs. This year the number of licences issued was six.

It is all to the good that those in the more congested areas should fall into disuse and, if at any time slaughtering should be allowed again in the area, that it should be done in newer and better equipped places.

The inspection of premises where food is prepared or sold is a very important part of a Sanitary Inspector's duty, and now that food byelaws are in force it is very necessary that regular visits should be paid to all foodhandlers' premises to ensure that they are observed.

It is of little use for us to insist on the sale of food free from disease and in all respects fit for consumption if it is to be allowed to become contaminated because of unsatisfactory storage and handling.

During the year a prosecution under Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, was successfully undertaken.

The tables overleaf give particulars of registration, sampling and of the food condemned.

Sections 9 to 12. Sale of Unsound Food, etc.

Condemned Food : 9 tins of luncheon meat
208 tins of fruit
1 tin of pork liver
2 tins of jam
1 jar of mincemeat
14 tins of peas
5 bags of flour
1 tin of tomato paste
2 boxes of cheese
2 tins of crab
10 tins of milk
38 tins of tomatoes
18 tins of meat
3 tins of salmon
5 tins of oranges
1 jar of pineapples
27 lbs. 14 ozs. of boiled ham
17 tins of boiled ham
11 tins of jellied veal
139 lbs. of mutton
1 tin of beetroot
1 tin of bananas
1 bottle of plums
7 lbs. of cheese
2 tins of tomato soup
3 bottles of lemon squash
1 tin of herrings
3 tins of beans
4 jars of pickled walnuts
1 jar of chicken spread
12 lbs. 14½ ozs. of pork
1 lb. of macaroni
1 tin of sheeps' tongues
1 lb. of margarine
3 ozs. of lard
4 tins of shrimps
4 tins of rock lobster
24 tins of carrots
16 dozen faggots
40¾ lbs. of bacon

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, offered or exposed for sale or deposited for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale, is 197, made up as follows: Food Shops (including off-licences) 177, Clubs 7, Public Houses 13. All have been inspected during the year and the necessary action taken to ensure compliance with the Regula-

tions relating to food and food premises. All canteens have received periodic inspections.

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	...	6
For the sale or manufacture of ice-cream	...	5
For the manufacture of sausages or potted meat, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale		1

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		58
The total number of premises registered for the manufacture of sausages, potted meat, etc.	...	11

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949

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.

(a)	Total number of dairies registered with the Council		5
	Number of dealers' licences issued authorising the use of the special designation, "Sterilised" in relation to milk		27
	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	...	2

(b)

No. of samples submitted for Bacterial examination.		No. found to be satisfactory.	No. found to be unsatisfactory.
Pasteurised Milk	5	4	1
Ungraded Milk	4	3	1
T.T. Milk	1	1	—
Milk Containers	6	6	—

ICE CREAM

During the year, five 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.

No. of samples submitted for Bacterial examination.	Grades 1 and 2 (Satisfactory)	Grades 3 and 4) (Unsatisfactory)
36	27	9

One sample of ice-cream powder submitted for analysis proved to be satisfactory.

WATER SUPPLIES, INCLUDING SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

During the year, regular sampling of the public supply of water has been maintained, 60 samples having been submitted 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, 14 samples (10 from Baths and four from Lido) being taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for analysis.

VERMINOUS PREMISES

During the year, 21 houses or parts of houses were sprayed with a proprietary brand of insecticide for bugs 12, cockroaches 2, ants 6 and wood lice 1. There is still an increasing demand for the supply of powder to combat the ravages of coaches, ants, etc.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Nine houses were disinfected with formalin gas, and a quantity of bedding was destroyed.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT

During the year under review, only 28 complaints of rats and 5 of mice were received. They were as follows:— Private houses 29, business premises 1, others 3. In each case effective steps were taken to eradicate the pests.

During the year the sewers were pre-bated and baited. The Sewage Farm and refuse tip were pre-baited and baited until no further takes occurred. At the end of the year the areas were almost free from rats.

During the year bait was laid as follows :— 5½ sts. of rusks with 3 lbs. zinc phosphide and 3 sts. red squill biscuits.

SANITARY SUPERVISION OF MUSIC HALLS, 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 out-workers.

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.

Supervision has been maintained over all the works canteens supplying full meals, and occasional visits to those supplying tea and snacks.

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. Visits were made to seven different factories during the year.

3. Smoke and Effluvia Nuisances.

Three complaints were received and investigated during the year. In each case, following interviews with the persons concerned, improvements were noted.

PETROLEUM REGULATIONS ACT, 1928 & 1936

Licences granted	...	...	...	28
Visits and inspections	...	...	...	37
Carbide and Calcium	...	...	...	Nil

PET ANIMALS ACT

The number of premises registered for the sale of pets is three, including one market stall.

The aim of the Act is to prevent unnecessary suffering to pets offered for sale. Provision must be made for their proper feeding and cleanliness and for their proper care and attention when the premises are closed and the owner is away.

In all cases adequate and proper arrangements have been made and the pets are properly cared for.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1951.

Under the above Act, 27 Hairdressers, Barbers, etc., and 2 Hawkers have been registered. In all cases the premises have been found satisfactory on visiting.

CONVERSION OF WASTE WATER CLOSETS

Number converted by voluntary means since commencing the scheme (May, 1951)	...	33
Number outstanding at the end of the year		38

COMPLAINTS

Seven hundred and fifty-seven complaints were received and investigated during the year, as follows :—

Choked and Defective Drains	...	245
Defective W.C.s	...	53
Housing Defects	...	182
Cesspools overflowing	...	13
Nuisance from keeping animals	...	2
Insect infestations	...	18
Defective dustbins	...	46
Rats and mice	...	34
Refuse accumulation	...	49
Flooding of cellars	...	15
Defective yard paving	...	1
Salvage accumulations	...	19
Dirty or verminous premises	...	18
Water (wastage or pollution)	...	8
Smoke nuisance	...	3
Miscellaneous	...	30
Defective sink waste pipes	...	16
Unsound food	...	5

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

	Informal Notices.		Statutory Notices.	
	Served	Complied with	Served	Complied with
Housing Defects.				
To repair or renew:				
External—				
Roofs	3	3	—	11
Walls	—	—	—	2
Gutters and downspouts ...	15	1	14	17
Chimney stacks	1	1	—	4
Windows	1	1	—	4
Doors	—	—	—	2
Internal—				
Floors	1	1	—	3
Fireplaces	2	2	—	9
Coppers	—	—	—	—
Stairs	—	—	—	—
Wall and ceiling plaster ...	1	1	—	2
To remedy flooding	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—				
To cleanse	—	—	—	—
To repair	35	14	21	19
Drains and Sink Wastepipes—				
To repair or renew	39	19	20	22
To cleanse	165	164	3	3
Cesspools—To cleanse	13	13	1	1
Dustbins—To provide	113	36	52	41
Paving—To repair or re-lay ...	2	1	1	—
Smoke—To abate nuisance ...	—	—	—	—
Accumulations—To remove ...	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	1	1	—	—
	392	258	112	140

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT UNDER THE HOUSING ACT, 1936

	Informal Notices.		Statutory Notices.	
	Served	Complied with	Served	Complied with
To repair roofs	34	2	29	23
„ repair chimney stacks ...	10	4	6	4
„ repair or re-point walls ...	5	—	5	3
„ repair internal walls and ceilings	25	4	21	14
„ repair windows	15	—	15	10
„ repair doors	2	—	2	1
„ repair floors	16	5	11	8
„ repair stairs	1	—	1	1
„ repair fireplaces	25	4	21	19
„ repair or renew washcoppers	6	3	3	3
„ repair or renew sinks and water supply	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	2	1	1	1
	141	23	115	87

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Collection. At the beginning of the year the work of refuse collection was carried out by means of (1) one rear loading vehicle with a totally enclosed body of a rustless material, the loading being assisted by a hydraulic ram which also packs the refuse in the body of the vehicle; (2) two covered side loading vehicles. During the year a new rear loading vehicle was purchased, and at the end of the year these two vehicles were practically carrying out all the work of refuse collection. A side loading vehicle was used for the collection of Kitchen Waste and to help when necessary with the rounds.

In autumn a bonus scheme came into operation and this gave some incentive to the workmen and benefited the work. This is clearly shown in the cost, for despite the increases in wages and the price of petrol, there was a saving of £50 over the year.

The usual number of men employed is seven (including the driver) on each of the two large vehicles, and a driver and one or two men as required on the one small vehicle.

Disposal. There has been no change in the method of refuse disposal during the year. The controlled method of tipping is the one employed and two men are engaged on this work. From time to time earth is removed from the site by mechanised means and spread on the finished surface of the tip. Tipping is then continued on the site cleared. When completed there are no banks at the edge of the tip, as the surface is gradually sloped to ground level. By the use of this method the land is much more easy to cultivate, and if used for grazing is much less dangerous for cattle and does not harbour rats.

The costs of disposal are given and are very reasonable. The chief difficulties met with during the year have been fires caused by children trespassing, rats due to the tip being in close proximity to a river, sewage farm and piggeries, etc., and the difficulty in maintaining the approach road.

Salvage. Since the early days of the war, your Council has been most assiduous in its attention in what was regarded as a public duty, to cut out waste and save for both war and then peace. At one time a most enthusiastic Committee sat regularly to discuss ways and means of extending our efforts, and it was generally understood that the results obtained were greatly appreciated. No expense was spared to obtain suitable vehicles, depots, machinery or staff. The questions of profit or loss was felt to be of less importance than the services rendered to the State.

The imposition of a direction on your Council to collect kitchen waste was a very great hardship, but it was borne with equanimity and produced, over a number of years, a very gratifying quantity of feeding stuff which must have been of considerable help in maintaining the nation's food supply at a critical period; but, alas, that sustained effort so necessary to see the country through a war appears to have worn itself out. The last twelve months have seemed to be a period of frustration inasmuch as markets for salvage have virtually disappeared—that is, except for the kitchen waste—and the problem of carrying on this alone seemed to be impracticable. Therefore, at the year end the work had perforce to cease. It is grievous that many of the excellent schemes of salvage which were in operation throughout the country should be allowed to fall into disuse.

It is very obvious that we, as a nation, are still a long way off learning the value of this work.

The tables below show the amount of salvage collected, the amount received for it, and the very regrettable loss incurred. At the time of writing this report, the arrangements for a separate collection of salvage are being wound up. Whether or not it will be possible at any time in the future to sell anything collected in the normal routine remains to be seen. Apart from a few rags or a little metal it seems extremely doubtful.

Material.				Weight.			Amount.		
				Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	£	s.	d.
Wastepaper	...	...		53	11	2	300	9	2
Kitchen Waste	...	...		233	18	0	814	1	1
Textiles	...	...	...	2	4	3	56	9	5
TOTALS				289	14	1	£1170	19	8

Processed Kitchen Waste sold during the year —

145 tons 17 cwts. - £1,102 15s. 10d.

HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE

	Collection.	Disposal.	Total.
	£	£	£
Wages and Superannuation ...	5714	798	6512
Haulage	1182	—	1182
Lorries—Renewals A/c. ...	900	—	900
Holiday and Sick Pay	722	102	824
Protective Clothing	58	—	58
National Insurances	206	32	238
Sundry Expenses	67	147	214
River Leen Works	—	—	—
Bonus	29	—	29
	8878	1079	9957
Less income	54	33	87
	8824	1046	9870

SALVAGE

Wages and Superannuation ...	927	436	1363
Haulage	343	—	343
Lorry—Renewals A/c. ...	150	—	150
Bonus	21	—	21
Holiday and Sick Pay	95	24	119
Service Collections	86	—	86
Purchase of Processed Food ...	—	1058	1058
Sundries & National Insurances	81	92	173
Protective Clothing	—	—	—
Income Tax	—	—	—
	1703	1610	3313

Income.

Salvage Materials	=	£358
Kitchen Waste	=	£1917
		£2275
Deficiency for year		£1038

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.

