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CARLTON URBAN DISTRICT
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Annual Report

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
FOR THE YEAR 1909,
TOGETHER WITH
REPORTS OF SURVEYOR AND
INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES



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Carlton Urban District Council.



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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL, OF CARLTON.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my 28th Annual Report, dealing with the year 1909, together with Reports of the Surveyor and Inspector of Nuisances.

The usual tables of vital statistics are also appended, and I am pleased to think that their perusal will afford satisfaction.

The death-rates (both general and of infants under 1 year) show a diminution, whilst the birth-rate, I believe, compares favourably with the rates of other similar districts.

In going through the returns of registered deaths, one is struck by the remarkable fluctuations exhibited throughout the year, which can be only compared to those of the weather. In one fortnight's record there may appear but one or two deaths, and in the very next seven or eight. There is no doubt that the weather fluctuations have a most potent influence on the death-rates, demonstrating both the certainty of death and the uncertainty of life.

I am not exaggerating, I think, in saying that these Annual Reports of the Surveyor, Inspector of Nuisances, and, perhaps, myself, reveal the multitudinous duties of the Council and its officers, and the large amount of useful work accomplished.

Amongst important duties of a Sanitary Authority are the securing and preserving the healthiest conditions with regard to construction of houses, open spaces in populous districts, street-making and improvements, sewerage, disposal of refuse and sewage, removal of nuisances, water and milk supply. Other matters requiring attention are the lighting of streets, prevention and extinguishing of fires, garden allotments, and Free Library.

The Housing and Town Planning Act has not come into force one moment too soon, as is evidenced by the unsightly and crowded erections in so many towns and densely populated districts. It is to be hoped that it may result in effectually checking the undesirable crowding together of dwellings, an insistence on the provision of ample curtilage, and also that slums will speedily give place to healthy areas. Plenty of air-space and light around dwellings are necessary for the health of the inhabitants; a sufficient regard has not been paid to these matters in the past.

The adoption, though gradual, of the clean-water carriage instead of the pail system will undoubtedly be of great benefit. The proximity to dwellings of filthy accumulations, for however short a period, cannot be otherwise than unhealthy, and especially so in hot weather, which increases the odour and causes flies—which pass to and fro from filth to food—to become prolific. The Council, for some time, has set its face against middens, which have greatly diminished; and I would venture to say that a similar crusade against the pail-system, with its many objectionable features, in favour of the water-closet, would be beneficial. It is asserted on the highest authority that

there has been a great improvement in the health of the population of towns where the water-carriage system has been adopted, the deaths from diarrhœa immensely reduced, and consequently a reduction of the death-rate effected. It is, perhaps, worth considering whether some contribution towards the cost of conversion might not be made by sanitary authorities in certain cases.

The elementary schools have been disinfected and cleansed during the holidays. It is desirable that thorough ventilation, both during school hours and holidays, should be carried out.

Last year I had something to say respecting back-to-back houses, pointing out that although undesirable, yet, as far as Carlton was concerned, the state of things was not so bad as might be imagined, as there was plenty of air-space all round the back-to-back houses in this district, and there was no overcrowding.

In one part of the district, on some allotments, small houses or bungalows have been erected and used as dwellings for some considerable time. With regard to these, I can only say that—provided they are not overcrowded and that sanitary conveniences are adequate—they are not to my mind unhealthy, but rather the reverse. But again, as this particular locality is rapidly becoming largely residential, and houses of a superior class are being erected, such bungalows may be regarded as detrimental. I should say that much depends on the character and conduct of the occupier. One of these dwellings was regarded as quite too barbaric, and was condemned; some of the walls were, I believe, composed of parts of wooden cases and tin boxes.

POPULATION.

Mr. Wm. Peck, Rate Collector, has been good enough to furnish me with the following list of occupied houses at Midsummer, 1909, viz. : Carlton Ward, 1491 ; Netherfield Ward, 1458 ; and Porchester Ward, 468. Applying the average per house given at the last census (4·5 to Carlton and Porchester, and 4·8 to Netherfield), the population for each ward was : for Carlton, 6,709, showing an increase of 198 over that of 1908 ; for Netherfield, 6,998, with an increase of 96 ; and for Porchester, 2,106, with an increase of 216. The estimated total population for the whole district was 15,813, with an increase of 510.

According to these figures, the largest increase occurred in the Porchester Ward, where beyond the natural increase of births over deaths, a goodly number of new residents must have arrived. Ten years ago (that is, in 1899) the estimated population was 9,750 for the whole district, since which the number has increased by 6,063. In 1882, when a Local Board was first formed for this district, the estimated population was only 5,755—and according to the census of 1881, the population was 4,625—so that a rapid increase was taking place at that period.

BIRTHS.

There were 457 births registered during the year, distributed as follows : 192 in Carlton, 231 in Netherfield, and 34 in Porchester Ward. Of these, 443 were legitimate and 14 illegitimate births. In Carlton there were 11 illegitimate births, and in Netherfield, 3. Of the total number of births, there were 219 males and 238 females. In Carlton there were 2 more males than females ; in Netherfield, 17 more females than males ; and in Porchester,

4 more females than males. The birth-rate for the whole district was 28·90 ; the birth-rate in 1908 having been 29·46 ; in 1907, 25·90 ; and the average for the 10 years, 1899 to 1908, 29·34. The birth-rate for Carlton Ward was 28·61 ; for Netherfield Ward, 34·43 ; and Porchester Ward, 16·14. In 1908, Carlton had the highest birth-rate, viz. : 30·71 ; Netherfield came next with 29·55 ; and Porchester, 24·86. So that the birth-rates of Carlton and Porchester have decreased, whilst the rate for Netherfield has increased in the year 1909.

With regard to illegitimate births, Carlton has by far the unenviably highest rate, as in previous years.

The birth-rates for England and Wales in 1909 were 25·6 ; for 76 great towns, 25·7 ; for 143 smaller towns, 24·8 ; and England and Wales, less the 219 towns, 25·6.

DEATHS.

139 deaths were registered in the district, with a death-rate of 8·79 ; the average number of deaths for the years 1899 to 1908 having been 140, and the average death-rate 11·33.

There were 15 deaths of residents registered in public institutions and elsewhere beyond the District, making a total of 154 deaths at all ages belonging to the District, and a death-rate of 9·73. The average number of net deaths at all ages belonging to the District for the years 1904 to 1908 was 163, and the death-rate 11·39. The death-rate for 1909 was the lowest on record, that is from and including the year 1882. The numbers of deaths and death-rates were : for Carlton, 67 and 9·98 ; for Netherfield, 68 and 9·71 ; and for Porchester, 19 and 9·02.

These figures are rather striking as compared with those relating to former years. In 1909 the death-rates of the three Wards were practically the same, whereas in previous years the rate for Carlton has been generally much higher than the rates for Netherfield and Porchester. In 1908 the rates were: for Carlton, 15·81; Netherfield, 9·41; and Porchester, 8·98.

The increases of causes of deaths belonging to the District were: Measles, 1; Scarlet fever, 1; Diarrhœa, 1; Tuberculous diseases, other than Phthisis, 2; Cancer, 1; Alcoholism, 1; Heart Diseases, 2; Accidents, 1; Debility, 4; and all other causes, 6; and the decreases were Whooping Cough, 1; Enteric Fever, 3; Influenza, 7; Enteritis, 3; Phthisis, 1; Bronchitis, 11; Pneumonia, 4; Pleurisy, 1; other diseases of respiratory organs, 2; Premature Birth, 3; and Convulsions, 5.

There were 41 deaths under 1 year of age; 15 at 1 year and under 5 years; 5 at 5 and under 15; 5 at 15 and under 25; 50 at 25 and under 65; and 38 at 65 and upwards. Of 8 deaths registered as due to Senility, 4 belonged to Carlton, 3 to Netherfield, and 1 to Porchester.

As seen from the figures given, the highest number of deaths occurred between 25 and 65 years of age, such lives having been lost at a most useful period of their existence. Some of these deaths were possibly preventable, and a gradual diminution of such deaths may be attained with an increased knowledge and appreciation of sanitation and a more general adoption of its principles.

The death-rates in 1909 were: for England and Wales, 14·5; for 76 great towns, 14·7; for 143 smaller towns, 13·9; and England and Wales, less the 219 towns, 14·5.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 41 deaths of children under 1 year of age registered during 1909, the rate per 1,000 births having been 90, the lowest recorded for any one of the years 1899 to 1909; the average for the previous 10 years (that is, 1899 to 1908) was 131, and during these years the previous lowest rate was 95 in 1907.

This decrease is highly satisfactory, and I believe, apart from weather conditions, it is due, in a great measure, to the greater care bestowed on these little ones.

These averages show, hypothetically, that in 1909 no less than 41 more children per 1,000 born were reared for over 12 months beyond the average for the previous 10 years; which means that with 457 born in 1909, there was approximately an actual saving of 19 more lives than the 10 years' average.

In Carlton there were 17 deaths under 1 year of age, with a rate of about 89 per 1,000 births; in Netherfield, 23 and 100 rate; and Porchester, 1 death and 30 rate. Of the 41 deaths, 21 were of children who did not attain the age of 1 month, and of the latter 10 were under 1 week.

The classification of these deaths under 1 year was as follows: Common Infectious Diseases, 1; Diarrhoeal Diseases, 4; Wasting Diseases, 22; Tuberculous Diseases, 4; and other causes, 10. Such causes of deaths indicate that with still greater attention to the necessary treatment of infants (preventive and otherwise) a further improvement may be effected.

The distribution of leaflets relating to feeding of infants in this District cannot have failed in having been both instructive to the parents and beneficial to their offspring, and verbal directions by qualified nurses have contributed also to good results.

There were 2 uncertified deaths of infants under 1 year, against 3 in 1908.

Of the 7 deaths due to Premature Birth, 6 occurred in Netherfield. For this large proportion I am unable to give any explanation. Factory work by married women up to a late period of pregnancy is alleged to be a cause ; but I believe a good proportion of the female operatives in local factories come from Carlton, where only 1 death was attributed to premature birth.

Of the 4 deaths from Diarrhœa (a disease which in some years is so terribly fatal), 3 were in Carlton and 1 in Netherfield. The summer of 1909 was, on the whole, like its predecessor, not favourable to the propagation of this ailment, there having been no prolonged periods of intense heat.

Five out of 6 illegitimate infants' deaths occurred in Carlton, the other was in Netherfield ; so that very nearly half the 14 illegitimate children born, died before reaching 1 year of age.

Insufficient feeding, inherited constitutional conditions, and too often a recourse to alcohol on the mother's part are some of the ante-natal causes of infantile mortality ; and lack of attention by parents working away from home, improper feeding, overcrowding, and poverty are later causes.

Neither trouble nor expense should be spared in procuring for all infants who are not fed from the breast, the purest milk supply possible ; and, to ensure this, much more attention to the matter is needed throughout the country.

The deaths under 1 year to 1,000 births were : in England and Wales, 109 ; in 76 great towns, 118 ; in 143 smaller towns, 111 ; and in England and Wales, less the 219 towns, 98.

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The deaths resulting from the principal zymotic diseases were as follows: Measles, 2; Scarlet Fever, 1; Whooping Cough, 1; Diphtheria, 3; and Diarrhœa, 4. Total, 11. The death-rate from such having been '69.

In addition to the above, Influenza, which is infectious, caused 2 deaths; and the 2 deaths under the heading of Enteritis may or may not have been zymotic in character.

The increase of zymotic or epidemic deaths in 1909 over 1908 were: Measles, 1; Scarlet Fever, 1; and Diarrhœa, 1; and the decreases: Whooping Cough, 1; and Enteric Fever, 3. The death rate from these diseases for 1909 compares favourably with the rates of previous years, and although it may be assumed that improved sanitary conditions have had an appreciable effect, yet climatic conditions, after all, have a very great influence, especially with regard to Diarrhœa, which in some years, owing to favourable conditions (such as prolonged heat), causes numerous deaths, resulting in a high zymotic death-rate.

For England and Wales the death-rate from the principal epidemic diseases was 1·12; for 76 great towns, 1·42; for 143 smaller towns, 1·08; and England and Wales, less the 219 towns, 0·80.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

The arrangement with the Basford Rural District Council, mentioned in last year's Report, for the admission of cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria into its Isolation Hospital, remains in force up to the present, and during 1909 two patients suffering from Scarlet Fever were sent there.

The Small-Pox Hospital at Hucknall Torkard, towards the maintenance of which the Carlton Council subscribes, is kept in readiness for the admission of Small-Pox cases.

The Nottingham General Hospital has a ward for the admission of Typhoid Fever cases.

The chief bar to a more extensive use of Isolation Hospitals is the great cost, for rather than incur expense, parents will, if possible, isolate cases at home, and Councils for the same reason refrain from bringing pressure to bear on them if avoidable. When parents can afford it, some payment towards the cost is expected and insisted upon, but otherwise the Council bears the expense.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

In 1909 the notifications of Infectious Diseases received numbered 112. In 1908 there were 121 ; in 1907 only 67 ; and in 1906, 171. 57 cases related to Carlton, 50 to Netherfield, and 5 to Porchester Ward. One case from Carlton and another from Porchester were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Small Pox.—No cases of this disease have been notified during 1909, but, quite recently, 2 cases have been heard of in the City of Nottingham.

The sudden appearance of this disease here and there, quite justifies the keeping in readiness of a Hospital for the reception of cases.

Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup.—There were 20 cases notified against 26 in 1908, 14 in 1907, and 55 in 1906. There were 17 cases in Carlton, 3 in Netherfield, and none in Porchester Ward. There were 3 deaths, 2 in Carlton and 1 in Netherfield. The case fatality (that is, percentage of deaths to cases) was 15; and the attack rate, or cases per 1,000 of the population, 1·26. The case fatality in 1908 was 11·5; and 1907, 35·7. This disease, like some other infectious diseases, has a tendency to vary in severity at different periods, but the injection of anti-toxin serum as a routine treatment has undoubtedly effected a decrease in the percentage of deaths compared with the times previous to its adoption. As a preventive in addition to serum treatment the removal of cases to a suitable Isolation Hospital is the best step to take. The serum is expensive, but, as I stated in my last Annual Report, it is supplied free in this district to poor people. Diphtheria is, I fear, often spread by the too early return of children to school after apparent recovery from an attack. To determine whether an individual can no longer infect others, “swabs” from the throat should be taken and examined by a bacteriologist. This would incur some expense, but would be well worth the outlay. Of the 20 cases, 16 were of about school age, such preponderance indicating that the disease is favoured by the collecting together of children in schools.

Scarlet Fever.—There were 69 notifications, 28 cases in Carlton, 38 in Netherfield, and 3 in Porchester Ward. There was 1 death, giving a case fatality of 1·45 per cent. The attack rate or cases per 1,000 of the population was 4·36. There were 41 children between 5 and 15 years of age, nearly two-thirds of the total attacked, implying as

with regard to Diphtheria a probably extensive dissemination of the disease in schools. As in previous years, several of the cases were discovered only when the peeling stage had arrived, and it is obvious that infection had been spread in some instances previous to discovery. One case from Carlton and another from Porchester Ward were removed to the Basford Isolation Hospital. Wherever possible the cases are isolated at home, printed instructions are given to parents or guardians and disinfection carried out either by the Council's servants or privately, if desired.

In 1908 there were 61 notifications of Scarlet Fever, 28 in 1907, and 76 in 1906.

In a populous District contiguous to a large city, Scarlet Fever is most likely to be more or less always present.

Enteric Fever.—There were 5 cases of this disease: 1 in Carlton, 2 in Netherfield, and 2 in Porchester Ward. These were scattered cases and, with one exception, no definitely traceable source. There was no fatality; the cool and wet weather in 1909 probably had an influence in preventing the spread of this disease. There were 15 cases of this disease with 3 deaths in 1908; in 1907, 6 cases and 2 deaths; and 1906, 4 cases without a fatality.

The first case was in Carlton, in January, in a yard where 2 other families had been previously affected and a midden was in use. This was abolished. The next 2 cases occurred in a house in Porchester Ward, in September and October, the notification of the first of these having been received on September 28th, and the second on October 26th. Nothing wrong with the premises was discovered, but the first patient attributed his illness to his having

emptied an offensive pail at his employer's dwelling in Nottingham. The next notification was received respecting a case in Netherfield on November 8th. Here again the house and surroundings were satisfactory. A further notification of a case in another part of Netherfield was received on December 29th, the investigation having negative results. In no case were the milk and water supplies suspected. Although the stench from sewer gratings, gulleys, middens, and pail closets do not directly cause enteric fever, yet they may effect the health to such an extent that an individual becomes much more susceptible to infection. It is now well known that persons recovered from Typhoid Fever may harbour the germs of the disease for some years afterwards.

Erysipelas.—There were 18 notifications of this disease received during the year, 11 in Carlton and 7 in Netherfield. In 1908 there were 19 cases, 18 in 1907, and 36 in 1906. Of those attacked, 8 were of persons between 25 and 65 years of age.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Measles.—This disease has been especially prevalent during February, March and April, and the last 3 months of the year, and some schools, or their infant departments, were closed for certain periods in consequence. There were 2 deaths, both in Carlton. In the earlier epidemic Carlton was mainly affected, and in the later, Netherfield and Porchester.

Considering the large number of children attacked it is satisfactory that the death-roll was so small.

Whooping Cough.—To my knowledge, there was no extensive epidemic of this disease; there was 1 fatal case, that of a child under 5 years of age.

Chicken Pox.—There have been a few cases affecting little children.

Epidemic Influenza.—Cases have been quite as, if not more plentiful than in former years, and there were 2 deaths, one of a person between 5 and 15, and another over 65 years of age. Some of the cases have been very severe and giving rise to serious complications. The English climate, or at any rate that of this district, seems to favour this disease. It is a disease which will not tolerate indifference, and very serious illnesses ensue through lack of taking proper precautions and having suitable treatment in its early stage.

Diarrhœa.—There were 4 deaths of children under 1 year of age, 3 in Carlton and 1 in Netherfield. The weather was, generally speaking, unfavourable to the affecting of numbers with this disease. Apart from weather conditions, however, a great deal can be done to ensure immunity by careful attention to the diet of children and cleanly observances.

Tuberculosis.—Under this heading Phthisis and other tubercular diseases are placed. Phthisis caused 14 deaths, 6 in Carlton, 6 in Netherfield, and 2 in Porchester. In 1908 there were 15 deaths, and in 1907, 10 deaths. Phthisis is undoubtedly a preventable and curable infectious disease; abundant evidence of this is forthcoming year by year. Sanguine expectations of amelioration and even total

extinction are almost justifiable, provided that its causes and means of prevention become thoroughly understood and realised. The ingrained conviction as to its hereditary character must give place to an acknowledgment of its acquirement by infection, aided by overcrowding, drinking, filthy habits, etc. Isolation of consumptives, good ventilation of dwellings and work-places, abstemiousness, cleanliness, and suitable clothing and feeding are some of the requirements to stem its ravages. Spitting by consumptives on the floors of houses or public buildings and in the streets, is objectionable and a source of danger to others. The Council have procured suitable bottles or pocket spittoons, for the reception of sputum, for the use of poor people whose condition has by notification under recent regulations been brought to its notice. Poverty is likely to remain, as hitherto, one of the chief obstacles to the attainment of all that is desirable in wrestling with this disease. Printed instructions are given to sufferers or others in charge of cases ; and houses ceased to be occupied, by death or removal, are disinfected. Four notices of persons suffering from Phthisis have been received under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908.

Other tuberculous diseases caused 7 deaths of children under 5 years of age, and of these 4 were under 1 year of age. All the conditions favourable to the propagation of Phthisis come into play in the production of these diseases, and emphasis may be placed on the food, especially the milk supply, securing the purity of which is indispensable, sterilisation being, of course, a great safeguard.

The death-rate of all tuberculous diseases was 1.32, which was very slightly in excess of that of 1908, viz. : 1.30.

SOME OTHER DISEASES.

Cancer.—There were 15 deaths from this disease, 5 in Carlton, 7 in Netherfield, and 3 in Porchester. Nine of the victims were between 25 and 65 years of age, and 6 over 65 years. In 1908 there were 14 deaths, and in 1907 the fatalities numbered 7.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs caused 17 deaths compared with 35 in 1908 and 21 in 1907.

Heart Diseases caused 19 deaths.

HOUSES UNFIT FOR HABITATION, AND OVER-CROWDING.

One house has been condemned as unfit for habitation and 2 cases of over-crowding have been dealt with.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES, AND SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

All are registered and have been inspected by the Inspector of Nuisances and myself. One cowshed was condemned, being quite unfit for use. These inspections, I have no doubt, have good results, but I am of opinion that a qualified veterinary surgeon, paying periodical visits with the view of discovering diseased or tuberculous milch cows, as well as inspecting the sheds and surroundings, would be more effective in counteracting evils which certainly exist. These evils I need scarcely describe: the accumulation of filth near the sheds, the frequent blocking of drains, the accumulations of dirt about the udder and hinder parts of the cows, and the lack of personal

cleanliness of some milkers are too well known. Wooden cowsheds are objectionable, inasmuch as they cannot be kept satisfactorily clean, the wood absorbs liquid manure and becomes unwholesome. A perfectly smooth wall or one with a coating of a preparation of tar up to a certain distance appears to me to be desirable. The floors also should be impervious, though rough to prevent slipping, and sloping towards the drains. In short, healthy milch cows and thorough cleanliness, with regard to cowsheds, milking, and storage, are the minimum requirements to ensure a pure milk supply.

The dairies and slaughter-houses have been inspected and found satisfactory, except for the necessary lime-washing in some instances ; with regard to the latter, cleanliness would be promoted if the walls were rendered impervious by suitable material or a coating of a tar preparation in the lower parts, as recommended for cowsheds.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND BAKEHOUSES.

There are 6 Factories. The doors of one opened inwards, and the owner's attention was drawn to the matter.

There are 58 workshops, all of which have been inspected. A written notice was sent to the occupier of a bakehouse, which was in a dirty condition, and resulted in rectification of the same. In other cases, lime-washing, where needed, was done by the occupiers as requested.

Full particulars with regard to the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act will be found in the usual table.

I have received no lists of out-workers from employers within the district, and consequently have forwarded none to other Councils.

METEOROLOGY.

Mr. Avis, of Stoke Bardolph, has again kindly supplied me with tables of the rainfall and thermometer readings of 1909, during which there were 162 days on which rain fell and altogether 23·9111 inches, compared with 161 rainy days and 20·555 inches in 1908 ; and 171 rainy days and 23·973 inches in 1907. The heaviest fall was in the month of July, with 19 rainy days and 3·794 inches of rain ; December coming next with 21 rainy days and 3·054 inches. January with ·774, February ·601, and November ·852, were the months with the lowest amount of rain. The heaviest fall in one day was on August 17th, with 1·435 inches. The hottest day was August 16th, with 84 degrees ; and the two coldest days were March 4th and December 21st, on each of which the thermometer was down to 12, or 20 degrees of frost.

Tables with further particulars of rainfall and temperature will be found further on, including an interesting weather chart kindly sent by Dr. Handford just in time for printing, and which I am pleased to add to this report.

CONCLUSION.

I have examined 6 samples of well-water forwarded to me by the Inspector of Nuisances and found that 1 was badly polluted, the others having been of fair quality.

I again wish to thank the Council and my fellow-officers for their usual courtesy.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. T. KNIGHT

February, 1910.

Medical Officer of Health.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

CARLTON, JANUARY, 1910.

GENTLEMEN,

New Buildings.—During the year ending December 31st, 1909, plans have been approved for the erection of 170 Dwelling-houses in your district. Of these, 108 were in Carlton Ward, 27 in Netherfield Ward, and 35 in Porchester Ward. In addition, plans have been approved for 7 alterations and additions to Dwelling-houses, 1 Workshop, 1 Addition to Schools, and 3 Stables.

I am pleased to again report that there has been no serious breach of the Council's Byelaws, and that generally the builders are giving more attention to the requirements of the Council.

Roads and Streets.—Further lengths of Tar-Mac have this year been laid on the Main Roads, viz. : a section near the City Boundary, Carlton Hill ; a section from Gedling Road to Freeman's Terrace ; and also a section in Station Road and Manor Road, near the Free Library. I should recommend that Station Hill, which is always in a greasy and dangerous condition in damp weather, be coated next year with granite laid on a bed of fine Tar-Matrix, which would, with rolling, work up between the granite, thus forming a key, and at the same time, there would be no complaint of the surface being too smooth.

I am pleased to say that the County Council again sanctioned the amount of £455 (which is the same as the previous year) for the maintenance of the Main Roads. It has also been decided to widen the road at two dangerous points, viz. : the junction of Station Road and Manor

Road, and the junction of Burton Road and Manor Road.

I am sure, when this work is carried out, a great improvement will be made.

The Streets to which I drew attention in my last report, have been repaired.

The following are the amounts of the various materials used during the year : Granite, 400 tons ; Slag, 900 tons ; Tar-Mac, 800 tons ; Setts, 90 tons ; and Kerbs, 800 yards. The Street-Watering Vans were in use on 71 days.

The expenditure on the maintenance and repair of the whole of the Highways for the year ending March 31st, 1909, was, after deducting receipts, £709, as against £747 the previous year. The average expenditure of the 5 years, up to March 31st, 1909, after deducting receipts, has been £707 per annum, and the average expenditure for the 3 years ending March, 1904, was £741 per annum.

Private Streets.—The following Private Streets, viz., Conway Road, Conway Avenue, Wallet Street, Festus Street, York Street, Lily Avenue, Bailey Street, Dunstan Street, Redland Grove, St. Austin's Drive, and Curzon Avenue, have, during the year, been made up under the Private Street Works Act, 1892. By special permission of the Local Government Board, this work has been carried out by direct labour under my supervision, and in consequence thereof the sum of £500 has been paid in wages to labourers and carters in the district. Although this manner of carrying out the Street Works has been very satisfactory, and has been done at less cost than if let by contract, a large amount of extra clerical work is thrown on the department in ordering and keeping stock of materials, paying wages, etc., to say nothing of the unpleasantness, at times, of dealing with workmen who are unemployed, and I am sorry to say in many cases unemployable.

Sewers.—The whole of the Sewers have been inspected and regularly flushed, and are in good condition.

Street Lighting.—During the year 9 new Lamps have been erected, making a total number of Lamps in the district of 266, of which 179 have incandescent burners. The new Lamps have been erected as follows: 7 in Porchester Ward and 2 in Carlton Ward. The cost for this department for the year ending March 31st, 1909, was £634, and in the previous year £631, which, considering that between these periods 30 new Lamps were fixed, is, I think, very satisfactory.

Night-soil Scavenging.—During the year the work done in this department has consisted of the emptying of 196,940 Closet Pails and 82 Ashpits, and the number of loads of night-soil disposed of has been 3,672. Of this number, over 1,200 have been deposited on the two tips at the Allotment Gardens, for the use of your tenants, and the remainder supplied to the Farmers in the locality. The expenditure in this department for the year ending March 31st, 1909, was £636, and in the previous year £829.

I am pleased to say that no complaints have been received during the year of nuisances caused by the tipping of this night-soil, and I am not aware of any of it being stored at any tip in the district.

Horses.—The Council's Horses (8 in number) are all in good condition.

Cemetery.—During the past year 130 Interments have taken place in the Cemetery, as against 129 in the previous year.

Tar-painting of the walks has been continued, and is satisfactory.

Free Library.—The Free Library continues to be very popular; the numbers of borrowers keep increasing, and the News Room is very largely used.

Steam Roller.—The Council, in April last, purchased a Steam Roller for the sum of £500. In addition to doing our own work, it has, up to the end of the year, done work for which you have received the sum of £50.

In concluding this report, I should like to express my appreciation of the courtesy and assistance rendered to me by the Council and also the other officials at all times.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. CRACROFT HALLER.

INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES' REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,

I have sent out 40 notices, causing the abatement of nuisances on about the same number of premises. In 71 instances, nuisances have been abated after interviews with owners.

Forty houses, or parts thereof, have been disinfected.

Eleven sewer connections have been made.

All the cowsheds have been inspected.

Two cases of over-crowding were discovered and dealt with.

Six samples of water were taken and handed over to the Medical Officer of Health for examination.

Eleven slaughter-houses and 12 bakehouses have been inspected, and, with one exception, found clean. One cowshed has been condemned as unfit for use.

I have visited 300 premises during the first quarter, 250 in the second, 241 in the third, and 261 in the fourth.

Together with the Surveyor and the Medical Officer of Health I visited a number of bungalows on the Porchester Estate and reported on the same to the Health Committee.

Special pails were supplied to houses for the reception of fœces from enteric fever patients.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

J. E. TRUMAN,

Inspector of Nuisances.

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1909 and Previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NET DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.		Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.	At all Ages.	Number.	Rate.*		Number.	Rate.*	
1899	9,750	304	31.17	43	141	130	13.33	Nottingham Hospitals. Basford Workhouse. County Asylum. Basford Isolation Hospital. Other places, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District. Railway Crossing in Basford District. Gelling Colliery.
1900	10,000	285	28.50	46	161	126	12.60	...	...	...
1901	10,580	336	31.75	48	148	156	14.74	...	...	...
1902	11,655	362	31.05	55	152	129	11.06	...	...	...
1903	12,402	369	29.75	44	119	114	9.19	...	...	...
1904	13,231	405	30.61	56	133	143	10.80	...	...	...
1905	14,078	403	28.62	47	116	156	11.08	10	153	11.56	
1906	14,209	386	27.16	49	126	143	10.06	9	165	11.72	
1907	14,979	388	25.90	37	95	144	9.61	16	159	11.19	
1908	15,303	451	29.46	52	115	167	10.91	12	155	10.41	
Averages for years 1899—1908	12,618	368	29.34	47	131	140	11.33	13	163	11.39	
1909	15,813	457	28.90	41	90	139	8.79	15	154	9.73	

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres }
(exclusive of area } 1,400.
covered by water)

Total population at all ages, 10,041 }
Number of inhabited houses, 2,159 }
Average number of persons per house, 4.65 } At Census of 1901.

Is the Union Workhouse within the District? No

TABLE 3.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1909.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.			No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.			
	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwds	Carlton	Netherfield	Porchestr	Carlton.	Netherfield	Porchestr	Total Cases removed to Hospital.
Small-pox ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cholera ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria (includ Mem. Croup)...	20	1	9	7	2	1	0	17	3	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas ...	18	2	5	1	1	8	1	11	7	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever ...	69	2	17	41	4	4	1	28	38	3	1	0	1	2
Typhus Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric Fever ...	5	0	0	1	1	3	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Relapsing Fever...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Continued Fever...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plague ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals ...	112	5	31	50	8	16	2	57	50	5	1	0	1	2

Isolation Hospitals... { Basford Isolation Hospital. Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated. 2.
Hucknall Torkard Small-pox Hospital.

TABLE 4.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1909.

Causes of Death.	Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents," whether occurring in or beyond the district.							Deaths at all ages of "Residents" belonging to local- ities, whether occurring in or beyond the district.		
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and up- wards.	Carlton.	Nether- field.	Porchestr
Small-pox.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles.....	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Scarlet fever.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Whooping-cough...	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Diphtheria, incl'diag membranous croup	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	0
Croup.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fever { Typhus.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
{ Enteric.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
{ Other contd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Epidemic influenza	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
Cholera.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plague.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhœa.....	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
Enteritis.....	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Gastritis.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal fever....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phthisis (Pulmon- ary Tuberculosis)	14	0	0	0	5	8	1	6	6	2
Other tubercular diseases.....	7	4	3	0	0	0	0	6	0	1
Cancer, malignant disease.....	15	0	0	0	0	9	6	5	7	3
Bronchitis.....	6	2	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	2
Pneumonia.....	11	3	1	0	0	3	4	3	6	2
Pleurisy.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other diseases of Respiratory organs.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcoholism } Cirrhosis of liver }	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Venereal diseases..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Premature birth...	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0
Diseases and acci- dents of parturi- tion.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Heart diseases.....	19	0	1	0	0	11	7	11	7	1
Accidents.....	5	0	1	0	0	3	1	3	1	1
Suicides.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Convulsions.....	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
Debility, etc.....	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	0
Senility.....	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	4	3	1
All other causes....	29	5	4	1	0	14	5	13	14	2
All causes.....	154	41	15	5	5	50	38	67	68	19

TABLE 5.—Infantile Mortality during the year 1909.

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year
		All Causes	Certified	9	5	4	2	20	4	1	0	2	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	39
	Uncertified.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Chicken-pox.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Measles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Scarlet Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) } Whooping Cough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Diarrhoea, all forms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
	Enteritis, Muco-Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth..	5	2	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
	Congenital Defects	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Injury at Birth ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation } Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1	2	4	2	9	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculous Meningitis } Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Causes.	Erysipelas.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Syphilis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rickets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous ..)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Convulsions	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Bronchitis.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
	Laryngitis.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Pneumonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
	Suffocation, overlying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Causes	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
		10	5	4	2	21	4	1	1	2	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	41

Population (estimated to middle of 1909), 15,813.

Births in the year { Legitimate 443 Deaths in the year { Legitimate Infants 35
 { Illegitimate 14 { Illegitimate Infants 6
 Deaths from all Causes at all Ages ...154

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	6	0	
Workshops (Includi'g Worksh'p Laundries)	58	1	
Workplaces... .. (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3)	60	0	
Total	124	1	

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of cleanliness ...	1	1		
Total	1	1		

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS.			Inspection of Outworkers' Premises.	OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES.	
	Lists received from Employers once in the year.	Addresses of Outworkers.			Instances.	Orders made.
		Received from other Councils	Forward'd to other Councils.			
Wearing Apparel—making, &c.	0	28	0	3	0	0
Lace, lace curtains and nets	0	32	0	0	0	0
Total	0	60	0	3	0	0

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register at the end of the year.	Number.
Bakehouses	16
Boilers of Meat	3
Workshops with Machinery... ..	12
Blacksmiths	2
Railway Workshops	3
Other Workshops	22
Total number of workshops on Register ...	58

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshops Act ... 5

METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS at ELMFIELD, SOUTHWELL, by Dr. HANDFORD, for the year 1909.

Latitude, 50° 56' 54", W.

Longitude, 35° 4' 42", N.

MONTH	TEMPERATURE			Difference from Average	FROSTS		RELATIVE HUMIDITY at 8 a.m.	RAINFALL		Number of days with .01 or more recorded		
	Maximum	Date	Minimum		Date	Mean		In Screen	On Grass		Total Depth	Diameter of Funnel, 5in. Height of Top } Above Sea Level, 132-27. Greatest Fall in 24 hours
January ...	49° 1 ...	18th	15° 8 ...	27th	35° 9	- 0.6	16	27	88.6	.91	.20... 14th	18
February ..	54° 3 ...	4th	20° 6 ...	23rd	35° 7	- 3.1	21	26	86.5	.68	.29... 10th	8
March	57° 4 ...	29th	15° 5 ...	5th	37° 0	- 3.7	20	23	90.6	2.71	.66... 6th	22
April	69° 4 ...	10th	27° 5 ...	7th	47° 1	+ 1.9	10	16	83.4	1.41	.42... 19th	12
May	79° 8 ...	21st	29° 5 ...	19th	51° 0	+ 0.1	4	11	75.6	.94	.47... 25th	10
June	70° 2 ...	20th	33° 6 ...	7th	53° 2	- 3.9	0	1	88.0	2.69	.65... 24th	19
July	74° 7 ...	13th	45° 3 ...	2nd	59° 1	- 1.2	0	0	84.2	3.39	1.11... 27th	20
August	84° 1 ...	12th	40° 2 ...	28th	59° 4	...	0	0	84.2	3.61	1.40 17th	16
September.	67° 2 ...	24th	33° 8 ...	2nd	53° 2	- 2.0	0	0	90° 3	3.32	1.19... 23rd	23
October	67° 0 ...	4th	26° 0 ...	31st	49° 4	+ 2.2	3	8	92.8	2.78	.57... 15th	24
November.	52° 0 ...	2nd	25° 2 ...	14th	39° 4	- 3.1	16	26	89.6	.37	.08... 27th	15
December.	50° 2 ...	2nd	8° 8 ...	22nd	37° 2	- 0.5	13	23	92.1	4.37	.74... 2nd	27
							103	161		27.18		214

Maximum Temperature, 84° 1 on August 12th.

Mean Temperature, 46° 4.

Total Rainfall, 27.18 inches.

Difference from average, + 1.18 inch.

Minimum Temperature, 8° 8 on Dec 22nd.

Difference from average, - 1° 0.

Greatest Fall in 24 hours, 1.40 inch on August 17th.

Mean Relative Humidity, 87.1.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE

1909.

FROM OBSERVATIONS AT STOKE FARM

Belonging to the Nottingham Corporation.

RAINFALL.

Rain Gauge—Diameter of Funnel, 8in.
Height of Top above Ground, 1ft.
Height of Top above Sea Level, 65·8ft.

January..... 774 inches

February ... 601 ,,

March 1·822 ,,

April 1·310 ,,

May 1·133 ,,

June 2·267 ,,

July 3·794 ,,

August..... 2·757 ,,

September.. 2·796 ,,

October ... 2·751 ,,

November.. 852 ,,

December... 3·054 ,,

TEMPERATURE.

Maximum.

Minimum.

59 ... 20

53 ... 20

64 ... 12

69 ... 26

80 ... 30

73 ... 34

78 ... 41

84 ... 40

72 ... 35

68 ... 32

56 ... 21

54 ... 12

