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CARLTON URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1911,




TOGETHER WITH

Reports of Surveyor

AND

Inspector of Nuisances.



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Carlton Urban District Council.



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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of presenting my 30th Annual Report, which deals with sanitary matters affecting the year 1911, combined with Reports submitted by the Surveyor and Inspector of Nuisances.

The somewhat unique custom, adopted now for some years, of having Reports from the Surveyor and Inspector of Nuisances attached to my Annual Reports is, in my opinion, a wise one (forming a useful addition and a completeness to them), although it does not absolve me from the duty of giving some information of a like character.

Some of the tables of vital statistics for 1911 differ from those of former years. This alteration has been made in order that they shall coincide as far as possible with those furnished by the Registrar-General.

In future, not only will deaths of persons away from (but belonging to) the district be recorded, but also births occurring in workhouses, or elsewhere outside, relating to mothers belonging to the district.

An additional table is that for the purpose of supplying information respecting the amount of Sanatorium and Hospital accommodation available for early, intermediate, and advanced cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

A statement has also to be made respecting the inspections and the actions taken by the Council under the Housing, Town Planning Act, 1909.

Three copies of the Annual Report have to be transmitted to the Local Government Board, and others to the County Council and the Secretary of State.

There has been no change in the *personnel* of the Council since my last Annual Report was written, so that any description (which would be a mere repetition) of the physical and social characteristics of the district is scarcely necessary.

The ratable value of the district last April was £41,329; the assessable value, £35,689, and 1d. in the pound on such assessable value produced £135.

Mr. Stone, Clerk to the Basford Board of Guardians, has been good enough to inform me that the amount of relief paid to the poor residents in this district for the year ended September, 1911, was £732 4s.

With regard to the water supply, there are still 8 wells with windlasses and 29 wells with pumps in the district. In a populous district there is always a risk of temporary or permanent pollution of wells from defective drainage. The water from one well was found to be polluted and unfit for drinking purposes, and Nottingham Corporation water substituted.

During the past year the Inspector of Nuisances has been reappointed as a whole-time officer ; this will enable him to satisfactorily carry out the work which has increased more especially on account of the Housing, Town Planning Act, which has also added much to the work and responsibilities of the Clerk, the Surveyor, and the Medical Officer of Health.

Children in the elementary schools are examined periodically by the County School Medical Officer, but this does not affect in any way the powers hitherto exercised by the Sanitary Authority, " nor diminish the responsibility of the Medical Officer of Health for taking all such steps as are demanded in the public interest to prevent the spread of infection" (*vide* Article 5, Memorandum on Closure of, and Exclusion from, School). The chief school Medical Officer can also advise the closure of schools. No school was closed during the year 1911.

Amongst street improvements, as mentioned in the Surveyor's Report, Dale Road, to which I referred in my last Annual Report under the heading of Enteric Fever, has been satisfactorily dealt with and is now in a good condition.

In the Surveyor's Report it will be noted that the sewers have been regularly flushed and the streets well watered with a disinfectant ; and that a loan of £400 for the purpose of sewerage Freeman's Terrace, Barker's Drive, and Willow Road has been sanctioned after an inquiry held by the Local Government Board Inspector.

An addition to the number of recreation grounds has been effected by the purchase by the Council of a fine square and level field, hitherto used by cricket and hockey clubs. Money for this purpose was raised by loan after an inquiry by, and with the sanction of, the Local Government Board. This will prove an immense boon to the district as it is the only suitable piece of ground for such pastimes for which it is chiefly intended.

I believe, although unable to refer to minutes for confirmation, that the following are Acts which have been adopted or under which the duties of the Council are carried out, namely: Public Health Act, 1875, 1890 Act, 1907 Act, 1889 Infectious Diseases Notification Act, Town Police Clauses Act (*re* smoke nuisance from private houses), and Housing, Town Planning Act, 1909.

POPULATION.

Mr. Stone, the Superintendent-Registrar, with the permission of the Registrar-General, has furnished me with the number of inhabited houses and population according to the 1911 census. Carlton Ward contained 1,599 inhabited houses and a population of 7,042; Netherfield Ward, 1,439 houses and 6,390 people; and Porchester Ward, 532 houses and 2,153 persons; giving a total of 3,570 inhabited houses and 15,585 people in the district; averaging approximately 4.4 per house in Carlton, and 4 per house in Netherfield and Porchester. Taking the quarterly average increase (*viz.*, 138 during the years between the two last censuses) and sharing this increase in proportion to thousands of population in each Ward

(viz., seven-fifteenths, or 65 persons for Carlton ; six-fifteenths, or 55 for Netherfield ; and two-fifteenths, or 18 for Porchester), my estimate for Midsummer, 1911, is for Carlton 7,107, Netherfield 6,445, and Porchester 2,171, and the total for the whole district, 15,723.

My estimate for 1910 exceeded the census return by 487, the excess having been chiefly given to Netherfield, as the following figures show :—

Carlton : 1911 census	7,042
„ Estimated for Midsummer, 1910	7,074
Netherfield : 1911 census	6,390
„ Estimated for Midsummer, 1910	6,874
Porchester : 1911 census	2,153
„ Estimated for Midsummer, 1910	2,124

This increase would have caused a trifling difference from a correct estimate of birth and death rates for 1910 for the whole district. The discrepancy is not so great, bearing in mind the large number of railway employees who had left Netherfield between Midsummer, 1910, and April, 1911. There is a prospect of a large increase of the population in Carlton Ward in the immediate future, judging from the number of houses in course of construction and about to be built.

BIRTHS.

There were 415 births registered in the district and 4 outside belonging to the district, making a total of 419 births. Of the 415 births registered in the district, 207 consisting of 96 males and 111 females belonged to Carlton ; 177 with 87 males and 90 females to Netherfield ; and 31, with 18 males and 13 females to Porchester. Of these

births 17 were illegitimate : consisting of 12 belonging to Carlton, 7 of which were males and 5 females ; 4 to Netherfield, of which 2 were males and 2 females ; and 1 female to Porchester. The 4 deaths registered outside but belonging to the district consisted of 1 legitimate female and 1 illegitimate male and 2 illegitimate females ; particulars as to the Wards to which these belonged are not given. The total net birth-rate for the district was 26.65. The birth-rates founded on those registered in the district were : for Carlton, 29.13 ; Netherfield, 27.46 ; and Porchester, 14.28.

In 1910, for the whole district, there were 411 births registered, with a birth-rate of 25.57.

The birth-rates for 1911 were for England and Wales, 24.4 ; for 77 great towns (including London), 25.6 ; for 136 smaller towns, 23.4 ; and England and Wales, less the 213 towns, 23.4.

DEATHS.

There were 173 gross deaths, namely : deaths registered in the district, including that of a visitor from outside, and 19 deaths of residents registered elsewhere but belonging to the district. By subtracting the one death belonging to another district from the 173 and adding the 19 deaths, a total of 191 net or corrected deaths is obtained as belonging to the district. The rate per 1,000 of the population of deaths registered in the district was 11.00, and for all belonging to the district 12.15. The average rates for the 7 preceding years previous to which the number of deaths of residents registered outside the district was not taken into consideration, were gross 10.13, and net 11.03.

Probably during the past year a more complete and accurate account of deaths of residents outside the district has been forthcoming than formerly. the Registrar-General, through the County Medical Officer of Health, having supplied Medical Officers of Health of districts with particulars of such deaths.

The rather larger death-rate of 1911 is chiefly accounted for by the increased number of deaths of old people, no fewer than 50 persons over 65 years of age having died, compared with 37 in 1910 ; 38 in 1909 ; 42 in 1908 ; 34 in 1907 ; and 36 in 1906. Of these old people, 31 belonged to Carlton ; 12 to Netherfield ; and 7 to Porchester. The large number of deaths of children under 5 years of age from Diarrhœa (viz., 19) which occurred during the past exceptional summer, also materially affected the death-rate. Excluding, however, the Diarrhœa fatalities, and considering the increasing population, the number of deaths of children under 5 years of age in 1911 compares favourably with that of previous years, as the following figures will show : in 1911, excluding deaths from Diarrhœa, there were 52 deaths of children under 5 years of age ; in 1910 there were 61 deaths ; in 1909, 62 deaths ; in 1908, 70 deaths ; in 1907, 58 deaths ; and in 1906, 56 deaths. Of the total number of deaths, 108 belonged to Carlton, 67 to Netherfield, and 16 to Porchester. The estimated death-rate for each Ward was : Carlton, 15.34 ; Netherfield, 10.39 ; and Porchester, 7.37. In 1910 the rate for Carlton was 14.13 ; Netherfield, 8.00 ; and Porchester, 6.54.

Table III. gives particulars respecting the causes of and ages at death during the year.

There were 6 uncertified deaths, and 4 inquests were held.

The corrected death-rate for England and Wales for the year 1911 was 14.6 ; for 77 great towns (including London), 16.4 ; for 136 smaller towns, 14.4 ; and for England and Wales, less the 213 towns, 13.1.

Since writing the above, I have been informed that 3 of the deaths registered during 1911, as having occurred in the district, have been transferred to other districts by the Registrar-General ; but with no further particulars with regard to age, locality, or cause, so that I cannot say in what Wards, or at what ages, or from what causes such deaths occurred, except in the case previously mentioned. By transferring these 3 deaths to other districts, the number of deaths registered in the district, and belonging thereto, is reduced to 170, and the net deaths to 189. This, however, but very slightly, if at all, effects the death-rates as given above, and I do not propose to re-write my account of the deaths under the circumstances.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 46 certified and 1 uncertified deaths of infants under one year of age, and the rate per 1,000 net births was 112 compared with 113 in 1910 and 90 in 1909.

Of the 47 deaths, 24 occurred in Carlton, 21 in Netherfield, and 2 in Porchester. The rates per 1,000 births registered in the district were : for Carlton, 116 ; Netherfield, 119 ; and Porchester, 65. Last year the Carlton rate was unusually high, namely : 164, Netherfield 50, and

Porchester 80 ; and in my Report for that year I ventured to say that I thought that such was somewhat accidental, and expressed a hope that such a discrepancy was not likely to continue, and I think the rates for 1911 tend to confirm that view. I also intimated that the time had arrived when it would be advisable to adopt the Notification of Births Act, provided a suitable health visitor was appointed. Surely the cost of carrying out this measure should not stand in the way, if thereby many of the ailments and deaths can be averted. This is one of the districts in which the adoption of the Act is most desirable. A health visitor would recognise symptoms of disease and be able to give valuable advice with regard to clothing and feeding. The best proof of the efficacy of the Act is the fact that, where adopted, the rate of infantile mortality has gone down.

Of the 47 deaths in 1911, 14 were due to Diarrhœa and 11 to Debility and Wasting Diseases.

During 1911, the deaths under 1 year to 1,000 births in England and Wales were 130 ; in 77 great towns (including London), 140 ; in 136 smaller towns, 133 ; and in England and Wales, less the 213 towns, 118 ; so that, in spite of certain adverse circumstances, the rate in this district compares favourably with that of some other districts.

I have, in former Reports, condemned the use of long-tube bottles, which cannot possibly be kept clean, but are still in common use ; the only object being to avoid some extra trouble during feeding.

To 399 legitimate births there were 42 deaths, or a percentage of 10.53 ; whilst to 20 illegitimate births there were 5 deaths, with a percentage of 25 ; such a difference being deplorable and but too common.

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

There were 30 deaths from the principal epidemic diseases, namely: Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Enteric Fever and Diarrhœa, and Enteritis. The death-rate per 1,000 was 1.9 ; in 1910 the death-rate was only .44 ; and in 1909, .69. The increased death-rate in 1911 was mainly due to the large number of deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis and, to a slight extent, to the fact that in previous years Enteritis was not included. Excluding Diarrhœa and Enteritis, the death-rate for 1911 was .69 ; that is the same as in 1909, except that in the latter year there were 4 deaths—a comparatively small number—from Diarrhœa included.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

There is nothing new to report under this heading. The arrangement with the Basford Rural District Council for receiving Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever cases is still in force ; and the Rushcliffe Hospital at Hucknall Torkard for Small-pox cases remains available for this with other districts which contribute to its upkeep. Enteric Fever cases are also admitted at the Nottingham General Hospital.

The Basford Isolation Hospital has 28 beds : 16 for Scarlet Fever, 6 for Diphtheria, and 6 for Enteric Fever. The Rushcliffe Small-pox Hospital has 40 beds.

This Council pay Basford for the use of their Isolation Hospital at the rate of 3s.7d. per day per case, and 16s. for removal by ambulance. Parents, if practicable, are expected to pay something, according to their means, towards the expenses incurred by removal to, and treatment in, the Basford Isolation Hospital.

The Carlton Council's contribution towards the maintenance of the Hucknall Small-pox Hospital for the past year was £44 13s. 8d.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year 1911 there were 82 notifications of infectious diseases received, of which 31 related to Carlton, 30 to Netherfield, and 21 to Porchester. These notifications included those of Phthisis, under the 1908 and 1911 regulations, the former applying to patients attended by the District Medical Officer, and the latter to Hospital cases. Tables of cases of Infectious Diseases, notified in previous years, have not contained Phthisis cases.

During 1911, there were, under the above regulations, 10 notifications of Phthisis, leaving 72 other notifications, as compared with 92 in 1910 ; 112 in 1909 ; 121 in 1908 ; 67 in 1907 ; and 171 in 1906.

The attack rate per 1,000, based on the estimated population in 1911, for the whole district was 4.6 excluding, and 5.2 including, Phthisis. The attack rates in the 5 preceding years, and, of course, excluding Phthisis, were 12.0 in 1906 ; 4.5 in 1907 ; 14.4 in 1908 ; 7.1 in 1909 ; and 5.7 in 1910 ; so that, excepting for the year 1907, when the attack rate was approximately the same as in 1911, that of the latter year compares favourably with the others.

The attack rate in 1911 for each Ward was: for Carlton, 3.5; Netherfield, 4.3; and Porchester, 8.7; the larger rate for the last-mentioned having been due to an epidemic of Scarlet Fever. In the previous year the attack rate of infectious diseases was almost identical for each Ward.

The only increase in number of notified infectious diseases in 1911 compared with 1910 was that of Scarlet Fever with 5 more cases, whilst the decreases were Diphtheria, 8; Erysipelas, 14; and Enteric Fever, 3.

All premises where infectious diseases exist, as ascertained by notification or otherwise, are visited by the Inspector of Nuisances and myself, enquiries respecting causation and sanitary matters made, instructions given, and disinfection carried out when and where needed. Disinfectants are supplied without stint where needful.

A steam disinfecter would be very useful, and render the equipment for dealing with infectious diseases more complete and satisfactory.

Three cases of infectious diseases were removed to Isolation Hospitals.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Small-pox.—Another year has passed without a case of this disease occurring. The number of unprotected children is increasing, and when, in due course, the disease reappears, the difficulty of preventing its spread will be thereby greater. I am inclined to think, however, that

Small-pox of a virulent type is not likely to make its appearance for a lengthened period, as the vaccination of the past has undoubtedly modified its form ; some of the cases of recent years having been scarcely distinguishable from Chicken-pox. Although the country may at times be quite free from Small-pox, there is always present the danger of its introduction from abroad.

Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup.—Fourteen notifications were received, compared with 22 in 1910 ; 20 in 1909 ; and 26 in 1908. In 1911, there were 5 deaths, the attack rate per 1,000 of the population having been .86, and the percentage of deaths to cases, 36. Some, at any rate, of the cases must have been of a severe type to cause such a high percentage of deaths, in spite of the use of antitoxin, for in 1910 the percentage of deaths was only 15, the attack rate having been 1.4. Cases occurred where no sanitary defects whatever could be discovered, and in families comfortably circumstanced ; such cases must have been due to contagion. Unhealthy surroundings are undoubtedly contributory causes, rendering individuals susceptible through lowered vitality, but direct contact with the disease is necessary for its extension. Individuals may have the complaint so slightly that discovery is impossible except by means of bacteriological examination of the secretions ; others may be infectious for some time after an attack, and be the means of conveying the disease in a severe form to their companions. To ensure freedom from infectiousness, swabs might be taken after an attack or from suspected sources for examination to a laboratory, such as that in the City of Nottingham, without incurring much expense.

The first fatal case in Orlando Drive, Carlton, was that of a boy aged 3 years, in a new house with water-closet and satisfactory surroundings. The case was notified on February 8th, death taking place on February 19th. Antitoxin was used.

The second fatal case was that of a Council school girl aged 5 years, in Main Street, Carlton, notified on March 3rd; this case was complicated with severe gastritis. Nothing wrong with the drainage, etc., was found, but the back of the house was in close proximity with a high wall which probably caused dampness.

The third fatal case in Main Street, Carlton, remote from the last-mentioned case, was that of a Roman Catholic school girl aged 5 years, suffering from Membranous Croup, notified on March 11th, who was seen by the medical man for the first time and died on the same date. Antitoxin having been used. The house, in this case, was decidedly overcrowded, which, after some trouble, was remedied; some other children in the same house suffered from slight sore throats.

The fourth fatal case, in Deabill Street, Netherfield, was that of a child aged 2 years, notified on August 11th. A non-fatal case, that of a sister aged 4 years, at the same address, was notified previously on August 3rd. The sanitary conditions here were satisfactory.

The fifth and last fatal case, in Curzon Street, Netherfield, was that of a Council school girl aged 8 years, and notified on October 23rd. Antitoxin was injected. The mother was subsequently infected, her case having been notified on October 30th. Nothing wrong was found with the premises.

In all cases, whether fatal or not, the houses were disinfected. The cases of Diphtheria were scattered over the district, and not affecting any particular locality. There was no reason to suspect the milk or water supply, and it is fair to assume that the disease in each case came from contact with others suffering perhaps slightly, or so-called "carriers."

I have entered rather fully into details with regard to this complaint because of its large percentage of deaths to cases during the past year, which indicates its formidable character, and how very necessary is strict isolation. To prevent the spread of this disease an Isolation Hospital is especially useful.

The following is an extract from the Memorandum to Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers, respecting Diphtheria :—

"When the patient has been treated at home, three successive negative swabs should, when practicable, be obtained; and no other child from the same house should attend school while the patient is infectious, nor for four weeks afterwards."

Scarlet Fever.-- There were 40 notifications, 7 relating to Carlton, 17 to Netherfield, and 16 to Porchester. Thirty-four of the attacked were children under 15 years of age, the majority having been school children; 5 from 15 to 25 years, and 1 over 25 years.

The attack rate per 1,000 was 2.5, and there were no deaths. In 1910, the attack rate was 2.2, with 1 death.

The 40 cases occurred in 31 houses, namely : 7 houses in Carlton, 14 in Netherfield, and 10 in Porchester. Three cases occurred in one house in Porchester ; 2 cases each in 3 houses in Netherfield ; and 4 houses in Porchester. Some of the cases were discovered in the desquamatory stage, and had probably infected others. All the infected houses were visited by the Inspector of Nuisances and myself, printed and verbal instructions given, and disinfection effected after recovery of the patients. Three of the cases were removed to the Basford Isolation Hospital.

Erysipelas.—There were 17 notifications, against 31 in 1910. Eight of the cases were in Carlton, 6 in Netherfield, and 3 in Porchester ; the proportion being about in the same ratio as the population of each Ward. These cases were not confined to any particular part of the district. Curzon Street had 4 cases, but no other street, or avenue, etc., had more than 1 case. One patient, a female aged 62 years, had 2 attacks during the year, firstly in January and secondly in November ; she resided close to a cow-yard, which was objectionable and not satisfactorily drained.

Enteric Fever.—I am pleased to report that, notwithstanding the extraordinarily prolonged summer heat, there was only 1 notification of Enteric Fever, which was a non-fatal case. The notification was received on 26th September, in reference to a young man aged 20 years. This patient had just returned from Camp, where he had spent one week, and had drunk Trent water whilst there. He was taken ill immediately after his return. Unless the incubation period was unusually short in this case, he must

have acquired the disease previous to going into Camp. His home was provided with a water-closet, which was connected with a cess-pit; this will be remedied when the new sewer, previously referred to, is completed.

Phthisis, also called Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—Two cases were notified under Tuberculosis Regulations 1908, applying to poor people attended by the District Medical Officer, and 8 cases under Regulations 1911, referring to Hospital and Dispensary cases. Of these 10 notifications, 6 applied to Carlton, 2 to Netherfield and 2 to Porchester residents. Since the commencement of the present year, all cases of Phthisis have been notified; this procedure will afford facilities for giving advice, which will be beneficial to contacts, and also in not a few instances to the patients themselves. Notice can be taken of the removal of patients suffering from the disease from one house to another in the same or another district, and disinfection be effected.

Sister Jessie, employed by the Nottingham and Notts. Association for the Prevention of Consumption, pays the patients periodical visits on receiving names and addresses from myself.

Spit-bottles are supplied to poor people where needful, and houses disinfected after removal by death or otherwise of patients.

The value of fresh air as a preventive is not understood or appreciated by too many people, as proved by the large number of bedroom windows one may observe tightly closed, even during the daytime when the rooms are unoccupied. Ventilation is of so much importance,

that until it is generally recognised and provided, Consumption will be more or less prevalent. Some outlet for a vitiated atmosphere, as well as an inlet for fresh air, is indispensable. The prevalence of Phthisis in Carlton Ward is, in my opinion, due to the large number of poor houses and people in this part of the district. Steps which are and will be taken, under the Town Planning Housing Act, will, in time, effect an improvement.

There were 11 deaths in 1911 from Phthisis, with a death-rate of .70, compared with death-rates of .68 in 1910 ; .89 in 1909 ; and .98 in 1908, per 1,000 of population. Of the whole number of deaths in 1911, Phthisis caused nearly 6 per cent.

Anthrax.—One case of Anthrax was notified by the police on July 18th. The beast, a cow, was found dead in a field ; its throat was cut and the carcass removed by a knacker, and was afterwards taken to the Nottingham Destructor. The blood from the beast was examined by Dr. Jacob, at the Nottingham City laboratory, and pronounced to be infected with Anthrax. The police thoroughly cleansed and disinfected the sheds and the gates, etc., in the field.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Measles.—Of course it is impossible to give the number of cases of this disease, which was prevalent in the Netherfield Ward in the Spring, and commencing to be so towards the latter end of the year in the Carlton Ward.

There were 5 deaths of children under and about school-age.

There is a great deal of carelessness displayed by many parents through not appreciating the seriousness of the complaint, and imagining that children must have it sometime. The earliest cases in their earliest stage are not adequately dealt with, consequently its spread is very rapid. If children affected were at once put to bed and isolated, the results might be more favourable. The pulmonary complications are generally the most formidable to treat, too frequently causing death, and laying the foundation of lung mischief afterwards. In 1910 there were no deaths from Measles, but in that year it was prevalent in Midsummer, when lung trouble was not so pronounced or serious.

Whooping Cough.—There was 1 death from this disease, that of an infant aged 14 months, in September. As far as I can learn, the outbreak was not extensive and but of short duration, and occurred in warm weather. As in the case of Measles, it especially affects, and seriously so, very young children, and a want of care in dealing with it is but too often noticeable. In 1910 there was also 1 death from this complaint.

Influenza.—There were 3 deaths of persons between 15 and 65 years of age, attributed to this disease, which appears to be endemic and especially prevalent in damp cold weather.

Chicken-pox.—I have seen a few cases of this complaint during the year; it is not regarded as at all grave, yet should not be ignored as it sometimes bears a resemblance to modified Small-pox, and gives rise to mistaken diagnosis.

Diarrhœa and Enteritis.—These diseases were extremely prevalent at the latter end of August and the greater part of September, and caused no less than 19 deaths of children, 15 of which were under 1 year, and 4 between 1 and 2 years of age. The advent of these complaints was coincident with the appearance of multitudes of flies, after a spell of remarkably warm weather and sunshine. Particulars of the abnormally and continuous high temperature of the past summer will be found in the Meteorological Records kindly sent to me by Dr. Handford, Notts. County Medical Officer of Health, and are appended to this Report. In a Local Government Board circular it is pointed out that advice should be given as to the feeding and management of children, and prevention of exposure of food to contamination from decomposing organic matter, and that in districts in which the Notification of Births Act has been adopted, the records obtained will give valuable information respecting homes to which visits are most urgently needed. Further, that vigorous efforts should be made to prevent accumulations in the vicinity of houses of decomposing and vegetable matter.

Surface drains, frequently containing a certain amount of sewage, are liable to become untrapped through drought, and a source of danger.

There is no doubt that flies can and do infect food, and that accumulations of manure and decaying vegetable matter harbour and afford suitable breeding grounds for these insects. Flies doubtless carry so-called germs of the disease from pail-closets used by persons suffering from Diarrhœa, and so infect food.

I visited the homes where fatal cases of Diarrhœa had occurred, and, of children who had succumbed, I found that 14 were bottle-fed ; 1 breast-fed, but provided with a " dummy " ; and 2 partly breast and partly bottle-fed.

SOME OTHER DISEASES.

Cancer.—There were 10 deaths from this disease, compared with 12 in 1910 ; 15 in 1909 ; and 14 in 1908. The death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population in 1911 was .64, and the percentage of all deaths about 5.

Diseases of Respiratory Organs (exclusive of Phthisis) caused 30 deaths ; the death-rate having been 1.9, and percentage of all deaths 16. Five out of the 6 deaths from Bronchitis were of persons over 45 years of age. The various forms of Pneumonia were fatal to individuals at all ages, but 11 of these deaths, or nearly one half, were of children under 2 years of age.

SCAVENGING, &c.

I am informed that there are about 900 houses with water-closets, 3,250 pail-closets, and 3 midden ashpits. The 3 middens are emptied by the occupiers and are well away from houses ; they are somewhat inaccessible for the regular scavengers, and can conveniently and without detriment remain for the present. A year ago there were about 24 middens.

The Council employ their own men during the night for emptying and disinfecting pails ; the thorough cleansing of pails is not, however, yet a routine, though proper

practice. Dust-bins are being extensively used for superfluous ashes, etc., and these are also emptied by the Council's servants once a fortnight.

Luckily the contents of the pails are quickly disposed of, obviating the necessity of tipping; the farmers and garden-plot holders taking the material for manuring their land. Tins and broken pots, etc., are also regularly collected.

The contents of the sewers are received by the Nottingham Corporation sewer, to be disposed of with other sewage on the Nottingham sewage farm. For this privilege rather heavy payments have to be made, the last account amounting to no less than £986 2s. 8d.

SMOKE PREVENTION.

Proceedings have been taken against the proprietor of a Laundry Factory, and also the occupier of a private dwelling.

It is palpable that the prevention of black smoke is beneficial, not only from a sanitary but an economic point of view, as a considerable reduction in the cost of a manufacturer's fuel may be effected.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES AND SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are 12 cowsheds, accommodating about 60 cows; and 34 registered milksellers. All the premises concerned have been inspected at least twice during the year. There is no milk stored, except in one or two instances where butter is made, and suitable dairies are here provided. The cowsheds are all old ones, and there are defects with

regard to floors, ventilation, admission of light, and surroundings. The health of the cows and purity of the milk greatly depend on the condition of the sheds, etc. In two instances large accumulations of manure are habitually placed near the sheds. In the one instance the cow-yard is not sufficiently drained, and in the other, owing to the sale of the property, the use of the sheds will, in all probability, be very shortly discontinued.

There are 12 registered slaughterhouses, 10 of which are being used. They have been frequently inspected at slaughtering and other times, and have generally been found quite satisfactory.

FOOD INSPECTION.

On August 30th, my attention was called to a pig's carcase. The said pig was found almost dead in a railway truck, through suffocation, and was instantly slaughtered, and the flesh appeared to be good.

One case of Ptomaine poisoning occurred from eating potted meat. The patient was extremely ill, but recovered. I visited the shop where the meat was purchased, and was satisfied that proper care was taken, the premises were clean, and the man who prepared the meat was careful and clean in his work. The potted meat was all sold before my visit, but no other case arising from its consumption came to my notice.

During the hot weather a quantity of pears, tomatoes, onions, and mushrooms, also 24 pounds of beef were condemned and destroyed.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND BAKEHOUSES.

There are 5 factories and 80 workshops. One factory is fitted up with an automatic sprinkler and 2 large tanks against fire.

A few defects were discovered, but, on the whole, the premises were in a satisfactory condition.

There were 4 lists from 2 contractors with 10 addresses, and 3 from 3 contractors sending lists once a year with 16 addresses.

There are 80 workshops, of which 11 are bakehouses, 6 railway workshops, 12 workshops with machinery, 3 used by meat boilers, 2 blacksmiths, and 46 other workshops.

In only 1 workshop did I find no abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133) affixed.

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c., ACT.

Formerly, application had to be made to the Courts for closing and demolition orders (S. 32 and S. 33, 1890); but these sections have now been repealed, S. 17 and S. 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, taking their place. Section 17 (1909) directs that inspections of the district must be made to discover houses unfit for habitation, and proper records kept. If, on report from a

Medical Officer of Health or other Officer, a house appears unfit for habitation, the Council makes a closing order, and serves notice on owner, who may appeal within 14 days to the Local Government Board. After the order is operative, 14 days' notice to remove is served on the occupiers, who may be assisted to do so by an allowance from the Local Authority, if they have not themselves made the house uninhabitable, such amount being recoverable from the owner. On refusal by the Local Authority to determine the order, the owner may appeal to the Local Government Board. Demolition may be postponed for six months if the owner undertakes to, and the Local Authority believe he can, make the property fit for habitation.

Under this Act, 204 houses have been inspected, and 27 were considered to be dangerous to health, and unfit.

There were 44 representations made to the Local Authority, with a view to closing orders, and 27 closing orders were made. There were 17 houses restored or remedied without making closing orders. There were 3 houses put in a fit state after closing orders, and 1 house with general defects made satisfactory.

A proper Register is kept by the Inspector.

Carlton Ward will be most affected by the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, as it contains a large number of old houses of an inferior class, many without damp courses, sufficient ventilation, and air-space in bedrooms, etc.

Notice of appeal to the Local Government Board was given by one owner of condemned property in Carlton, but not persevered in ; a special report by the Medical Officer of Health was sent to the same authority respecting this property.

METEOROLOGY (Nottingham Record).

During 1911 there were 1,756 hours of bright sunshine, and that amount had been exceeded but once in the last 13 years ; 1,788 hours being recorded in 1899. Sunshine in 1911 was registered every day from April 3rd to October 13th, with only one exception, June 24th.

The highest reading of the thermometer in the shade was 94.6 on August 9th, and that is the maximum recorded in Nottingham since observations were begun in 1867, the nearest approach to it being 94.3 on July 23rd, 1868. The maximum temperature on July 28th was 90.1, and on September 8th, 90.0. Temperatures of 80.0 were recorded on 23 days, as follows : 1 day in June, 12 in July, 5 in August, and 5 in September. The maximum reading of the thermometer in the sun was 149.8 on August 9th, and that had only been exceeded 5 times in 45 years, the last being in 1886. The minimum reading in the shade was 17.0 on February 1st, and the last frost in the Spring was 30.2 on May 3rd.

The rainfall for the year was 19.788 inches, that was 6.757 inches less than the amount recorded during the year 1910, and 5.059 inches below the average rainfall for the last 45 years. The heaviest falls during the year

were .936 of an inch on June 24th, and .625 of an inch on September 12th. The wettest months of the year were November and December, with 2.408 and 3.456 inches respectively. July was the driest month with only .090 of an inch, and that was the minimum monthly rainfall recorded in the city during the last 45 years ; the nearest approach to these figures being .160 of an inch in July, 1868.

From the above, it will be seen that June 24th was the only day without sun between April 3rd and October 13th, and on that day there was the heaviest rainfall of the year.

In conclusion, I have, once more, to thank the members of the Council and my fellow-officers for their unvarying courtesy, consideration, and assistance.

The usual tables of statistics are appended to these Reports.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

J. T. KNIGHT,

Medical Officer of Health.

February, 1912.

Engineer and Surveyor's Report.

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S OFFICE,

CARLTON, JANUARY, 1912.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the following as my Annual Report of the work of my department during the past year.

New Buildings.—During the year ending December 31st, 1911, plans have been approved for the erection of 116 Dwelling-houses in your district. Of these, 83 were in Carlton Ward, 10 in the Netherfield Ward and 23 in Porchester Ward. In addition, plans have been approved for 8 alterations and additions to Dwelling-houses, 1 Workshop, 3 New Streets, 1 Picture Palace, 5 Stables, 1 Office, 1 Motor Garage, and 1 addition to Schools.

I regret to report that it has been necessary to take proceedings against one owner of property for causing new houses to be occupied without first having obtained a certificate; a conviction was obtained, and it is to be hoped that it will act as a lesson to this and other persons who attempt to evade the building bye-laws.

A very great portion of the building done in this district is of a speculative character, and under such circumstances it is a source of constant worry to see that the bye-laws are adhered to, and it is to be hoped that Builders generally will try to assist in having the bye-laws complied with, instead of, as in many instances is the case, jealously attempting to point out the delinquency of competitors as an excuse for their own.

Roads and Streets.--Further lengths of Tar-mac have been laid on the Main Road, viz. : a section from Standhill Road to Curzon Avenue, Carlton Hill ; a section at Ouse Bridge ; and the remaining portion of Manor Road, from the Free Library to the junction of Burton Road.

The piece of land given by Mr. Whittingham, at Carlton Hill, for the purpose of widening the road at the bend near the City Boundary, has been taken to the road, and the result is a great improvement and another point of danger removed.

I am pleased to again say that the County Surveyor, in his Annual Report, expressed his satisfaction at the condition of the Main Roads in this district, the following being the concluding remarks of his Report on the Carlton Roads :—

“ The widening carried out at the junction of the Station and Southwell Roads is a great improvement.

“ The Main Roads have been efficiently maintained and repaired, and the beneficial effect of the permanent material used is most marked.”

Among other new works which may be mentioned are the widening of the footpath along Main Street East; the asphaltting of the footpath on the North side of Manor Road, and the footpath in Meadow Road; the kerbing of footpaths in Cemetery Road; the erection of 7 motor danger-signs near the public schools in the district; and the construction of a new 12in.-diameter surface-water drain in Manor Road.

The following are the amounts of various materials used on the highways during the year: Granite, 400 tons; Slag, 850 tons; Tar-mac, 320 tons.

During the summer the street-watering vans were in use on 124 days. The amount paid for water for this purpose was over £50. A large amount of disinfectants were used, and it was undoubtedly a factor in the comparative freedom of the district from infectious diseases.

The expenditure on the maintenance and repair of the whole of the highways for the year ending March 31st, 1911, was, after deducting receipts, £1,120, as against £738 the previous year. It should be noted, however, that the asphaltting of the Woodborough Road footpaths (£130) and the improvements at the junction of Manor Road and Station Road, and Manor Road and Burton Road, and the kerbing of Manor Road (£160) a total of £290 is included.

New Streets.—The private streets, Second Avenue and Dale Road, have been made up under the Private Street Works Act, and the work of making-up Willow

Road and Chatsworth Avenue, is already commenced. This work is being carried out by direct labour through my department, in preference to letting by contract, as a means of providing work for the unemployed of the district.

Sewers.—The whole of the sewers have been inspected and regularly flushed, and are in good condition. The loan for the purpose of constructing a sewer for the purpose of sewerage Freeman's Terrace, Barker's Drive, and Willow Road, at an estimated cost of £400, has been sanctioned by the Local Government Board, and the work is to be commenced at once.

Application has been made to the Local Government Board for a loan of £240 for the purpose of putting down an additional Gas Engine and Pump at the Sewage Pumping Station, the necessity of such having been pointed out to the Council by the Board. An inquiry into this application is to be held at an early date.

Sewage Disposal.—The annual call made upon your Council by the Nottingham Corporation for the disposal of the sewage of the district has again increased, the amount for last year being £984. The total cost to the district for the disposal of the sewage, including the cost of the Pumping Station, was, last year, £1,122, or equal to 8½d. in the £.

As your district has a duplicate system of sewers, and the surface water from roofs and backs of houses, streets, etc., has been rigorously excluded from the sewers, under clauses in the agreement between the City Council and your Council, it will be easily seen that the quantity

of sewage disposed of by the Corporation from this district is small as compared with that from the City ; which, along with the fact that you are being charged a proportionate share of the sinking fund on the Farm, and also of their losses, which last year were over £10,000, compels me to say that the charges of the Corporation on this district are very unfair.

This question of sewage disposal has, for the last five years, been given much serious thought and consideration by both members and officials of the Council. At the present moment matters at Stoke Sewage Farm have reached something of a crisis, and it is to be hoped that the new Committee of the Corporation, who have been elected to manage the affairs there, will take such steps as will bring about a great reduction in the deplorable losses which have been sustained there in recent years, and in doing so would be well advised to commence with the abandoning of the Dairy Farm and the breeding of Pedigree Horses, Cattle and Pigs, which were matters pointed out by your Council to them four years ago, to which we objected as being conducive to losses. Failing some steps in this direction, and a consequent decrease in the amount charged on this district, I, myself, cannot see how, in the interests of the ratepayers of this district, you can defer much longer the serious consideration of an independent system of sewage disposal. The following are the amounts paid by your Council during the last ten years to the Corporation :—

In 1902, £383 ; 1903, £416 ; 1904, £508 ; 1905, £501 ;
 1906, £545 ; 1907, £702 ; 1908, £718 ; 1909, £867 ;
 1910, £946 ; 1911, £984.

Street Lighting.—During the year, 4 new Street Lamps have been erected, making a total number of Lamps in the district of 281. In addition, 25 old flat-flame burners have been replaced with inverted incandescent fittings. The cost of this department for the year ending March 31st, 1911, was £643, and in the previous year £611.

Night-soil Scavenging.—During the year the work done in this department has consisted of the emptying of 207,600 Closet Pails, 32,750 Dust Bins, and 40 Ashpits. The number of loads of night-soil removed has been 3,500. Of this number, 1,100 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 has been, for the year ending March 31st, 1911, £674, and in the previous year £660.

I am again pleased to say that no complaints have been received 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.

The number of pails now in the district is 3,250, Dust Bins 680, Ashpits 3, and water-closets 1,030.

A new system of emptying the dry Dust Bins in the daytime instead of at night is to be commenced at once.

Cemetery.—During the past year 163 Interments have taken place in the Cemetery, as against 147 in the previous year. Application is at the present time being made to the Local Government Board for a loan of £900 for the purpose of laying out a portion of the land purchased some time ago for extension of the Cemetery. The object being to provide the cheaper class of grave spaces, the supply of which has become exhausted in the existing Cemetery.

Recreation Grounds.—The Recreation Ground for the Netherfield Ward was opened to the public in June last, and the Council have also during the last year purchased a field in Burton Road, known as “The Cricket Field,” for the purpose of a “Pleasure Ground.” The area of the field is 13 acres, 1 rood, 31 perches, and the purchase price was £1,670.

Free Library.—The Free Library continues to be very popular, and the News Room is very largely used.

Fire Brigade.—I am pleased to again report that there have been no serious fires in your district during the past year, the Brigade’s services only being required on two occasions; one at an outbreak in a painter’s workshop, when damage was done to the extent of £50; and the other to a grass fire in a field at Carlton Hill.

Steam Roller.—The Steam Roller continues to be in demand by other authorities, and, in addition to doing our own work during the year, it has done work outside to the extent of £50.

Housing and Town Planning Act.—During the past year a great amount of work has been thrown upon Local Authorities by this Act. Your Health Committee have, as regards the housing of the district, taken prompt steps which have resulted in several blocks of property having already been demolished, and others are under consideration. This work is more the work of the Sanitary Department. I have, however, been instructed by the Health Committee, in cases where necessary, to assist the Medical Officer and Inspector by preparing specifications of the work required to be done. I have prepared specifications in the case of 26 houses, which I am pleased to say have, in the majority of cases, been accepted by the owners. In one case an appeal was made to the Local Government Board, but was withdrawn on the Board asking for guarantees as to the expenses of conducting an inquiry into the matter.

In concluding this Report, I should like to express my appreciation of the courtesy and assistance rendered to me by the Council and my fellow-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 pleasure in submitting to you my Report for the year 1911.

I am pleased to say that all Ashpits, which have hitherto been emptied by the Council's workmen, have been done away with. There are now only 3 Ashpits left which are emptied by the occupiers, and are on the outskirts of the district. I have been able, since my appointment as a whole-time officer, to more thoroughly inspect the district.

During the hot weather of the past summer, I discovered a large quantity of decomposed fruit, which was taken away and destroyed.

I have visited the public schools and some necessary sanitary improvements have been effected.

Town water has been laid on in one instance where the well-water was found to be polluted.

I called the Medical Officer of Health's attention to a slaughtered pig, the flesh of which appeared slightly abnormal; we agreed, however, that there was nothing to justify condemnation.

The result of one inspection was the destruction of 24 pounds of beef.

There are 80 workshops and 5 factories, which have been visited, and found, on the whole, satisfactory. In one case there was insufficient closet accommodation; this was remedied. Some of the workshops were cleansed and limewashed after due notice had been served.

Scarlet Fever was discovered at two houses where home-work was done ; the goods were disinfected and work ceased whilst infection was present.

There are 12 cowkeepers in the district, with 59 cows. A large amount of milk is brought into the district. There are 34 milksellers, whose premises are satisfactory, and 3 milk shops, which are under constant supervision to ensure cleanliness, etc.

The advice of a veterinary surgeon was procured with regard to the bad condition of 3 cows, the milk from 2 of which was condemned as unfit for food. The bad condition of the cows was considered to be due to poor feeding, and not to disease, and an improvement has been effected.

Under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, I have made quite 400 visits, with the following results : 11 houses have been demolished ; 12 closing orders of houses, which have not been yet demolished ; 6 houses have been satisfactorily repaired ; improvements are being carried out respecting 16 houses ; and 3 other houses have been reported, and are receiving attention.

Through such visits, I have discovered some cases of overcrowding, keeping pigeons in dwelling-houses, etc., and the same have been, or are being, remedied.

I have to thank the Council and my fellow-officers for their kind assistance in carrying out my duties.

Yours obediently,

JOHN EDWARD TRUMAN.

TABLE 1.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1911 and Previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Net.	Number.	Rate.*	Of Non-residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
								Number.	Rate per 1,000 Net Births.	Number.	Rate*
1906	14,209	386	...	143	10.06	...	16	...	159	11.19	
1907	14,979	388	...	144	9.61	...	12	...	156	10.41	
1908	15,303	451	...	167	10.91	...	18	...	185	12.08	
1909	15,813	457	...	139	8.79	...	15	...	154	9.73	
1910	16,072	411	...	155	9.64	...	14	...	169	10.52	
1911	15,723	415	419	173	11.00	1	19	47	112	191	12.15

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

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

Total population at all ages, 15,585
Number of inhabited houses, 3,570
Average number of persons per house, 4.37 } At Census of 1911.

TABLE 2.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1911.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.										TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.			Total Cases removed to Hospital		
	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5		5 to 15		15 to 25		25 to 45		45 to 65	65 and upwds	Carlton		Netherfield	Ponchester
			1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwds								
Small-pox	0	0	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	0	0
Diphtheria (including Mem. Croup)	14	0	5	6	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	9	5	0	0
Erysipelas	17	0	1	2	0	3	6	0	0	0	5	0	8	6	3	0
Scarlet Fever	40	0	7	27	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	17	16	3
Typhus Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric Fever	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Relapsing Fever	0	0	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	0	0
Puerperal Fever	0	0	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	0	0
Phthisis { Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
{ Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1911	8	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	0
{ Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	82	0	13	35	11	10	8	5	31	30	21	3				

Isolation { Basford Isolation Hospital.
Hospitals { Rushcliffe Small-pox Hospital

Total { 28 at Basford for Six Districts,
available Beds { 40 at Rushcliffe for Five Districts,

Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated—3 at Basford.

TABLE 3.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1911.

Causes of Death.	Net Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Und'r 1. year.	1 and 2 under years.	2 and 5 under years.	5 and 15 under years.	15 and 25 under years.	25 and 45 under years.	45 and 65 under years.	65 and upwards.	
All causes	185	46	16	7	9	8	17	35	47	
{ Certified... { Uncertified	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	
Enteric Fever.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Small-pox.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Measles.....	5	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	
Scarlet fever.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Whooping Cough..	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Diphtheria & Croup.	5	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	
Influenza.....	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	
Erysipelas.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cerebro-Spin'l F'v'r	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Phthisis (Pulmon- ary Tuberculosis)	11	0	0	0	1	3	4	3	0	
Tubercular Meningitis.....	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	
Other tuberculous diseases.....	6	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	
Rheumatic Fever..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cancer, malignant disease.....	10	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	0	
Bronchitis.....	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	
Broncho-Pneumonia	12	4	5	1	1	0	0	0	1	
Pneumonia (all other forms)....	12	2	0	0	1	1	2	3	3	
Other diseases of Respirat'ry org'ns	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Diarrhœa & Ent'ritis	19	15	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Appendicitis and Typhlitis.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Alcoholism.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cirrhosis of liver..	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Nephritis and Bright's Disease.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Puerperal Fever..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other accidents and diseases of Preg- nancy and Partu- rition.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Congenital Debility and Mal'formation including Prema- ture birth.....	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Violent Deaths, ex- cluding Suicides.	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	
Suicides.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	
Other defined diseases.....	71	7	4	2	1	2	3	11	41	
Diseases ill-defined or unknown.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
	191	47	17	7	9	8	17	36	50	

TABLE 4.—INFANTILE MORTALITY.

1911. Net Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All Causes	7	2	1	1	11	6	9	9	11	46
Certified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Uncertified	7	2	1	1	11	6	9	9	10	45
Small-pox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chicken-pox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Scarlet Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria and Croup	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhoea	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	6	3	14
Enteritis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abdominal Tuberculosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congenital Malformations	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Premature Birth	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Atrophy, Debility, & Marasmus	1	1	1	0	3	4	1	1	2	11
Atelectasis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injury at Birth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syphilis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rickets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Convulsions	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	5
Gastritis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laryngitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bronchitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	5
Suffocation, overlying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Causes	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

Net Births in the year	{	Legitimate ..	399
		Illegitimate ..	20
Net Deaths in the year of	{	Legitimate Infants	42
		Illegitimate Infants	5

PHTHISIS: SANATORIUM AND HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Classes for which accommodation is provided.	By whom provided.	Where situated.	Total number of Beds.	How are patients selected	Are patients under the care of a resident Medical Officer?	What charge, if any, is made for the use of Beds?	Do the Sanitary Authority use— (1) their Isolation Hospital, or (2) their Small-pox Hospital for cases of Phthisis?	Do the Sanitary Authority reserve Beds in any Phthisis Sanatorium: If so, how many, and in what Sanatorium?	Do the Sanitary Authority provide portable open-air Shelters or Tents?
(a) Early cases.	No provision						No	No	No
(b) Intermediate cases.	No provision								
(c) Advanced cases.	No provision								

Have the Council, or any Private Body, provided a Dispensary?
 If so, give particulars. } No.

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)	10	1	1
Workshops (Including Worksh'p Laundries)	80		
Total	90	1	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 ...	3	3		
Other Nuisances	1	1		
Sanitary accommodation insufficient	1	1		
Total	5	5		

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS.						OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES.	
	Sending twice in the year			Sending once in the year			Instances	Orders made.
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Lists.	Outworkers.			
		Con-tractors	Work-men.		Con-tractors	Work-men.		
Wearing Apparel—making, &c.	4	2	10	3	3	16	2	2
Total	4	2	10	3	3	16	2	2

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register at the end of the year.	Number.
Bakehouses	11
Railway Workshops	6
Workshops with Machinery	12
Boilers of Meat	3
Blacksmiths	2
Other Workshops	46
Total number of workshops on Register	80

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshops Act ...	1
Other	1

METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS at ELMFIELD, SOUTHWELL, by Dr. HANDFORD, for the year 1911.

Longitude, 0°, 56' 54", W.

Latitude, 53°, 4', 42", N.

MONTH	TEMPERATURE			Difference from average	FROSTS		RELATIVE HUMIDITY at 8 a.m.	RAINFALL		Number of rainy days.			
	Maximum	Date	Minimum		Date	Mean		Total Depth	Diameter of Funnel, 5in. Height of Top above Ground, 1ft. of Top above Sea Level, 132' 27in.		Greatest Fall in 24 hours		
January ...	53.0	...26th	23.8	...19th	37.4	+0.9	13	27	89.5	1.19	0.40...	6th	18
February ..	56.0	...18th	13.5	...2nd	39.7	+0.7	8	22	83.9	1.25	0.30...	21st	15
March	56.8	...2nd	29.4	...10th	40.5	-0.2	8	20	86.1	1.63	0.24...	12th	23
April.....	62.6	...22nd	26.5	...6th	45.7	+1.1	5	14	78.6	0.75	0.14...	28th	16
May.....	75.0	...27th	32.8	...9th	54.6	+3.8	0	5	76.4	1.31	0.79...	26th	6
June	79.3	...8th	35.2	...15th	57.6	+0.8	0	4	72.7	2.51	1.26...	24th	10
July	89.4	...21st	42.8	...24th	64.0	+3.7	0	2	69.1	0.06	0.03...	29th	2
August.....	94.0	...9th	42.7	...17th } ...31st }	64.7	+5.3	0	3	80.9	2.23	0.70	20th	14
September.	84.4	...8th	32.3	...22nd	55.7	+0.9	0	16	84.4	1.13	0.39...	23rd	12
October.....	61.2	...20th	26.0	...29th	47.3	+0.5	2	16	89.6	1.93	0.29...	4th	17
November.	56.2	...4th	26.3	...30th	41.2	-1.4	8	20	89.1	2.16	0.29...	11th } 19th }	25
December.	52.6	...17th	28.5	...9th	40.7	+2.9	9	24	93.5	3.78	0.51...	13th	27
							53	173		19.93	1.26	June 24	185

Maximum Temperature, 94.0 on August 9th.
 Mean Temperature, 49.0
 Total Rainfall, 19.93 inches.
 Total rainfall taken by Monthly Rain Gauge, 19.725 inches.

Minimum Temperature, 13.5 on February 2nd.
 Difference from average, +1.69.
 Difference from average, -6.07.

Mean Relative Humidity, 82.8.