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Contributors

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1914.

ANNUAL REPORT

AND

VITAL STATISTICS.

The Urban District of HUCKNALL TORKARD.

PREPARED BY

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Member of the British Medical Association.

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Member of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

The Medical Officer of Health of the District.

In accordance with instructions from the Local Government Board.

HUCKNALL TORKARD:

W. MELLORS, PRINTER & STATIONER, ANNESLEY ROAD.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Hucknall Torkard Urban District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my first Annual Report on the health of the district of Hucknall Torkard, for which you appointed me Medical Officer of Health on October 12th, 1914.

You will recognise the fact that my official knowledge of matters relating to the health of the district dates from my appointment. For the earlier part of the year I am dependent on papers handed over to me, and on information gained from your Officials. I beg to acknowledge with gratitude the valuable assistance received from them; without it a large portion of this Report could not have been written.

I also desire to thank you for the kind way in which you have received me at the meetings which I have attended, and the considerate attention you have given to the various subjects brought to your notice by me, on Public Health matters.

I trust that the cordial relations now existing between us will continue, and become more firmly established.

In compiling this Report, I have carefully followed the instructions which are issued by the Local Government Board in their official memorandum, as to the preparation of Annual Reports.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

WALTER GARSTANG.

Feb. 12th, 1915.



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Population at Census 1901, 15250.

„ „ „ 1911, 15870.

„ estimated for 1914, 16000.

Area of District in Acres (inclusive of area covered by water) 3270.

Number of Inhabited Houses at Census 1911, 3485.

„ „ „ „ at end of 1912, 3500.

„ „ „ „ „ „ „ 1913, 3491.

„ „ „ „ „ „ „ 1914, 3510.

Average Number of Persons per House Census 1911, 4.55.

Institutions within the District receiving persons from outside: The Rushcliffe Hospital for Small Pox only.

Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District are: Union Workhouse, Basford; Ransom Sanatorium, Mansfield; County Asylum; Nottingham General Hospital, and other hospitals in the City.

Birth Rate per 1000 living, 27.0.

Death Rate per 1000 living 13.4.

Deaths under one year in proportion to 1000 Births 134.

Factor for correcting the General Death Rate 1.0163.

Death Rate from certain Special Diseases 2.1.

A.—Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

The town of Hucknall Torkard is situated in the Leen Valley, and lies almost due north of Nottingham, distant about 7 miles, and south of Mansfield, 8 miles away. Wig-hay Nook is over 300 feet, and St. John's Church over 200 feet above sea level.

The chief industry in the neighbourhood is coal mining. Other occupations which, to a great extent, employ female labour, are the making of Hosiery, Shetland goods and Cigars. A large number of girls and young women are also employed at various factories in Nottingham and district.

The population at the 1911 Census was 15,870. For 1914 it is estimated at 16,000.

Seeing that the number of inhabited houses at the end of the year was 3,510 as against 3,491 at the close of 1913, it may be assumed that the population is increasing slightly.

Since September, about 500 men (inhabitants) have enlisted in His Majesty's Forces, and we have at present 25 Belgian Refugees settled here.

The only Hospital situated in the district is the Rushcliffe Smallpox Hospital, which is maintained by the following Authorities:—The Urban Districts of Hucknall Torkard, Beeston, Arnold, Carlton, and Stapleford Rural District. The Town's proximity to Nottingham enables full advantage to be taken of the various Public Hospitals in the City, and a large number of patients are treated annually both in the Hospitals and at the out-patient Departments.

The amount of poor law relief distributed during the year was £1,411 10s. In 1913 it was £1,332.

I have not been able to get a full list of marriages solemnised during the year; so I omit that table.

If desired I will insert it another year, but I fail to see that it gives any statistical information that is of importance.

B.—Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

Water Supply.

This is of excellent quality and abundant in quantity. It is derived from deep wells sunk into the Bunter Pebble beds,

at Salterford, distant about 5 miles from the town. There has been no contamination by lead, or other impurities during the year.

The few streams running through the district are small and unimportant. They are free from pollution.

The *drainage system* of the town is adequate, and sufficient for the purposes.

The *Sewage disposal works*, continue to discharge a most satisfactory effluent. This effluent takes a very high place in the list of effluents reported on in the County.

I have paid two visits to the works since my appointment, and on each occasion was highly satisfied with what I saw as to the treatment of the sewage.

The fact that there has been no case of Enteric Fever for over three years speaks well for the adequacy of the Drainage and Sewerage System of the district.

Scavenging—

The Superintendent reports that the whole of the Scavenging is carried out by the Council's workmen. The contents of Pail Closets and Privies are removed by night, the former being attended to weekly, the latter when required.

Dry Ashes in Sanitary Bins, house refuse and the contents of dry ashpits are removed by day. Sanitary Bins are emptied weekly, dry ashpits when required, and collection of house refuse monthly.

Dry ashes and town refuse are deposited at the following tips :—

1. Watnall Road.
2. Granger's Brickyard.
3. Beardall Street.

These are the same as were in use in 1913.

There is a great demand among the farmers for the contents of pail closets and privy ashpits, and accordingly the contents of these are carted on to various farms in the neighbourhood.

The cost for removal and disposal for year ending March 31st 1914 was £1,572 7s. 11d.

Number of houses in which Sanitary Bins have been substituted for fixed receptacles, 4.

Closest Accommodation.

The Sanitary Inspector, Mr. C. Severn reports that at the end of the year there were 823 water closets as against 737 in 1913, this being an increase of 86.

The pail closets at the end of the year numbered 2,614 against 2,637 in 1913, a decrease of 23. These 23 have been converted into water closets.

The Privy Middens remaining at the end of the year were 82, 10 having been dispensed with during the year. Of these 10 wet ashpits, 6 have been converted into dry ashpits, and 4 have had sanitary bins provided in their place to the number of 14.

158 Sanitary Bins have been provided in cases where there was insufficient accommodation for ashes.

We are doing our best to get the privy middens converted to water closets, but find that Owners object to the water carriage system, partly owing to the expense involved, and also because they believe that the drain would often be blocked owing to extraneous matter being thrown down, thus necessitating constant repairs. The latter objection would hold good in the case of waste water closets; but in my opinion could not be sustained with the type of water closet which the Council now requires to be erected.

Sanitary Inspections of the District.

I have to report that during the last quarter of the year I have made 200 visits of inspection to property.

These may be classified as follows :—

140 visits paid to property with insufficient and insanitary closet and ashpit accommodation and 8 visits re bad yards.

37 visits under housing and Town planning Act.

2 visits to Lodging Houses.

10 visits to Slaughter Houses, Cowsheds and Factories.

3 visits to Bakehouses.

The large number of visits made in regard to closet accommodation, is due to the fact that the Council instructed me to report on all cases where the accommodation was of the privy midden type.

The defects found were largely insufficiency, wetness, too near to the houses, and in a few cases dilapidations.

Action is now been taken by the Council on my report.

In a few cases neither ashpit accommodation nor sanitary bins were provided. At my request the Owners supplied a sufficient number of properly covered bins.

The results of the other inspections are referred to subsequently under the appropriate headings.

I append the report of the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Severn, which he has arranged in tabular form, and which shows number of visits made and action taken where necessary.

Description of Inspections.	No. of Visits made.	Notices served		Section.	Complied with.	Not complied with.
		Informal	Statutory			
1. Closets and Ashpits ...	330	148	7	P.H.A. S. 91	155	
2. Insufficient Closet and Ashpit Accommodation...	384	178	14	„ S. 36	192	
3. Drainage... ..	220	81	13	„ S. 91	94	
4. Insufficient Drainage ...	36	10	2	„ S. 23	12	
5. Paving Yards	20		13	Byelaws	13	
6. Slaughterhouses	270	45		„	45	
7. Factory & Workshops Act ...	363		40	F. & W. Act	40	
8. Faulty Spouting	68		26	P.H.A.A. S. 25	26	
9. Dairies & Cowsheds	266	38			38	
10. Rooms disinfected... ..	110					
11. Infectious Cases Visited ...	428					
12. Housing Act	480					
13. „ „ with M.O.H....	76					
14. Lodging houses	60	6			6	
15. Urinals	28		7	P.H.A.A. 1907	7	
16. Ordinary Inspections ...	8000					
	11139	506	122		628	

From this detailed report, it will be seen that the district has been efficiently inspected during the year.

The epidemic of Scarlet Fever during the last quarter of the year, necessitated a large amount of work being done in visiting the cases, and disinfecting the rooms etc., at the end of the illness.

During the year the Council has dealt with the sanitary arrangements of the Licensed Houses in the town. In a number of cases these were found to be defective. The necessary alterations and improvements required by the Council have been carried out in all but two instances, with a most satisfactory result. The two outstanding cases are receiving attention at the present time.

Premises which can be controlled by Byelaws and Regulations.

Slaughter Houses	18.
Cowsheds	31.
Ledging Houses	3.

The Lodging Houses have been inspected regularly, the rooms have been found clean and their condition satisfactory.

I should like to remind the Council of Dr. Jones' Report for 1913 in connection with these houses.

It is as follows :—

“I have made many visits and reports to the Council with a view of having some structural alterations and rearrangements of the premises, but owing chiefly to difficulties caused by different ownership my recommendations have not been carried out.”

I found on inspection the conditions were the same as at the end of 1913. I reported to the Council that in my opinion certain alterations were absolutely necessary, if the houses were to be continued as Lodging Houses.

I am glad to say that the matter is being dealt with by the Council at the present time.

Schools.

There are five Public Elementary Schools in the town, and their sanitary conveniences and water supply are entirely satisfactory. They are provided with water closets and sanitary bins.

Regarding the prevention and spread of Infectious Diseases; the Head Teachers of the schools concerned are notified of any case that is reported to me. In this way other members of the family can be excluded for such length of time as is necessary.

In my opinion, it would be of great assistance to the Medical Officer of Health for the district if the Head Teachers of the schools were requested to notify to him any case of Infectious Disease occurring in their respective schools. The Medical Officer of Health would be able to deal more promptly and efficiently with a commencing epidemic if the above procedure were adopted. This would specially apply in cases of Measles, Whooping Cough, and other Infectious Diseases which are not compulsorily notifiable. I understand that this system is carried out in some counties, with very excellent results.

It has not been considered necessary to close any schools during the year. Two class rooms in the Beardall Street Girls' school were disinfected one week end owing to the prevalence of Scarlet Fever among the scholars.

At the present time January 1915, the Infant schools in the town with the exception of the Roman Catholic school, are closed on account of Whooping Cough.

The Medical Inspection of School Children is carried out by a specially appointed School Medical Officer, assisted by nurses.

Milk Supply.

(a) This continues to be of a good and wholesome nature, and no prosecution has been necessary during the year.

There are no milk Shops or Dairies in the district, the milk being conveyed night and morning directly from the cowsheds to the customers.

The Sanitary Inspector reports that Purveyors carts, and Utensils are inspected frequently.

There are at present :—

Cowkeepers	12.
Cowkeepers and Purveyors	12.
Purveyors only	17.

That he has made 164 inspections of cowsheds during the year, and 24 Notices were served ; 22 of these were for limewashing and 2 for keeping pigs too near.

Food.

(b) The inspection of food has been carried out regularly and systematically during the year. No action has been found necessary, the food exposed being wholesome in character.

All the Bakehouses in the district are visited at regular intervals, and notices are issued as regards limewashing being carried out twice a year. In the majority of cases these notices are just reminders.

In one case a bakehouse was found without sufficient sanitary bins for the disposal of ashes etc. which were thus left exposed. On representation being made to the Owner more bins were provided.

In another case, that of the one underground bakehouse in the district, there was a trap door in the floor covering the opening of a gully leading to a drain. This had evidently been used to drain the floor when the room was used as a cellar. Orders were given for the cavity to be filled up, and a stone slab to be fixed in position. This has been done.

Slaughter-houses.

The number registered in the district is 18. Mr. Severn reports that he has paid 270 visits of inspection, and that 45 Notices were served, the object of these being to ensure limewashing. This is done every quarter.

The Market has been inspected weekly during the year. No unsound food has been exposed for sale, either there or in the shops which deal in perishable goods.

Sale of Food & Drugs Act.

Inspections under this Act are carried out by Officers of the County Council.

Housing.

I. Number of Dwelling Houses inspected	...	167
II. Unfit for habitation	...	12
III. Representations to Council	...	11
IV. Number of Closing Orders made...		11
V. Number of Houses in which defects were remedied without closing orders		113
VI. Number of Houses in which defects were remedied after closing orders		0
VII. Closed voluntarily without representation	...	1

The general character of the defects found were general dilapidations, dampness, faulty roofs, insufficiency of ventilation, deficiency in internal cubic space and lighting and insufficient and insanitary closet accommodation.

The inspections have been carried out systematically during the year, and full details are taken at the time, which are filed for future reference.

As a rule the necessary repairs have been executed by the landlord, though not always very promptly.

The housing accommodation must be considered ample, as there are 354 empty houses at the present time. This is owing to the bad state of the mining industry. Improvements are still hoped for in this respect, and in the mean time efforts are being made to develop other industries. A large extension to the factory at Hazel Grove is being added now.

30 new houses have been built during the year; and these are all provided with water closets, and covered sanitary bins. There are 6 houses in course of erection.

C.—Sanitary Administration of the District.

1. The staff consists of a Sanitary Inspector, a Superintendent of Scavenging, and a Lady Health Visitor appointed under the Notification of Births Act.

2. There is no Hospital available for the treatment of Infectious Diseases.

3. The following Acts are in force :—

Public Health Acts, Amendment Act 1890, parts 3 & 4.
 Notification of Diseases Act.
 Public Libraries Act.
 Waterworks Clauses Act.
 Market and Fairs Clauses Act.
 Baths and Washhouses Act.
 Notification of Births Act.
 Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1907, (certain parts).
 Housing and Town Planning Act 1909.
 Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations 1912.
 Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations 1914.

Bye-laws with respect to the following are in force :—

New Streets and Buildings.
 Nuisances.
 Slaughter Houses.
 Keeping of Animals.

Also Regulations as regards—

Water Supply.
 Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

D.—Prevalence and Control over Acute Infectious Diseases.

Statistical information will be found in Table 2 and Table 9.

176 cases of Infectious Diseases have been notified during the year, viz :

Scarlet Fever	133.
Diphtheria	14.
Erysipelas	11.
Puerperal Fever	1.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	14.
Other forms of Tuberculosis	2.

Once again the district has been entirely free from Enteric Fever. This is a matter for congratulation.

Scarlet Fever.

There have been 133 cases of this disease notified in 1914 as against 50 in 1913. This is equivalent to a sickness rate of 8.31 per thousand of the population. This figure is extremely high, and very much above the average.

The disease has been prevalent all over the County of Nottingham during the year. In Hucknall cases have been notified every month, the greatest number occurring in September (31) and October (25).

The epidemic has been characterised by the extreme mildness of the majority of the cases, and it is worthy of note that not one case ended fatally.

The disease spread rapidly when the schools reopened after the summer vacation, and I can only come to the conclusion that certain cases attended school while in an infectious state. This is more likely as the disease was of such a mild type.

Another point is that in mild cases, it is extremely difficult to get the parents to keep the patients isolated for the requisite time. This is well brought out by the fact that 57 cases occurred in 25 houses.

The milk supply has been carefully investigated, and no case has been traced to any infections from this cause.

As regard the means taken to limit the spread of the disease; every case notified is promptly visited by the Inspector, enquires made as to probable source of infection, and directions given regarding isolation. Disinfectants are freely supplied and instructions given as to their use. If the patient is attending school, notice is sent to the head master, with the idea that he will make special observation of the rest of the class. The cases are visited at short intervals throughout the illness, and at the end the house is thoroughly disinfected by means of a Formalin Spray, and when it is necessary bedding and clothes taken to the Steam Disinfector under suitable precautions.

Public Notices were placed in various parts of the town in October informing people of the necessity of reporting cases to the Medical Officer of Health, unless a Doctor was in attendance.

All cases were treated at home. Applications were made on various occasions for a bed at the Basford Infectious Diseases Hospital, but owing to the prevalence of the disease in the district, our applications could not be granted.

Diphtheria.

14 cases were notified in 1914 as against 13 in 1913.

The sickness rate per 1000 of population being .875.

3 deaths were registered during the year ; 1 in January in a case notified in 1913 ; 1 (F) aged 5 in November ; 1 (F) aged 8 months in December, giving a percentage mortality, among cases notified this year of 14.2.

Three cases occurred in March in one house, the others were in various parts of the town and had no connection with each other. In 5 cases defects were found in the drainage system of the houses, and 1 case was imported, the child being ill when it arrived in Hucknall. In the other 8 cases no cause was found.

One case, in January, was removed to the Nottingham City Infectious Diseases Hospital at Bagthorpe, the others were treated at home. All defects found were attended to, and precautions taken as regards isolation and disinfection.

Antitoxin was used in 10 cases. I am pleased to report that, on my recommendation, the Council, in December passed a resolution agreeing to supply Antitoxin free of charge, in suitable cases. This is a step of great importance and one that cannot fail to be of benefit to the community.

It is to be hoped that full advantage will be taken of this concession of the Council, in the treatment of Diphtheria. It is well known that the efficacy of the Antitoxin treatment depends upon the time it is administered.

Thus, if administered on the 1st day of the disease, it may safely be assumed that the patient will recover, while each day's delay will diminish such a favourable result, and by the 5th day, it becomes a question whether the administration of Antitoxin for the first time has any beneficial effect at all.

Erysipelas.

11 cases were reported during the year. There were no deaths.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Notification of this disease was made compulsory on April 1st 1914. I have only received one notification.

Puerperal Fever.

1 Notification was received in August. The patient recovered.

Beyond the notification there is no record of this case among the papers handed to me on my appointment, so I do not know anything more about it.

Tuberculosis (all forms).

16 cases were notified during the year; 14 of these were Pulmonary Tuberculosis or Phthisis, and 2 were Tuberculosis of the Peritoneum.

This gives a sickness rate of 1 per 1000 of the inhabitants.

Out of these 16 cases there were 6 deaths, 5 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 1 from Tubercular Peritonitis.

The percentage mortality being 37.5 in cases notified during 1914.

The total deaths registered during the year were 14, giving a death rate per 1000 of population of .87. From Phthisis alone the death rate per 1000 was .68.

Of these deaths

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	accounted for	11.
Meningeal	„ „ „	2.
Peritoneal	„ „ „	1.

Of the 11 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis 5 were males and 6 were females.

1 male and 1 female died from Meningitis.

1 female from Peritonitis.

Phthisis.

14 cases were notified, of which 9 were males and 5 females.

Of those living at the end of the year
 6 are still under treatment,
 3 are gone back to work,

On receipt of the notification, each case is visited by myself or the Sanitary Inspector, and full particulars taken, as regards the patient, family history, habits, housing accommodation, milk supply, etc. Instructions are given that the patient should occupy a bedroom alone, that the windows should be open, that a sputum bottle should be used, and all expectoration burnt. The cases are visited regularly. In fatal cases the house is thoroughly disinfected, bed and clothing being taken to the Steam Disinfector. Where we can obtain permission, bed and bedding, etc. is burnt.

During the year 2 cases were admitted and discharged from the Newark Sanatorium, and 1 admitted and discharged from the Ransom Sanatorium.

11 out of the 14 cases notified were insured under the National Health Insurance Act, and thus would get the "Sanatorium Benefit" prescribed under that scheme.

Measles.

The district has been very free from this disease during the year.

One death occurred in October, in a child who was on a visit to Hucknall. It is certain that this child contracted the disease at Dinnington prior to its arrival here.

2 cases occurred in a family of Belgian Refugees, soon after they arrived here. The disease was probably contracted in London. Prompt measures were taken and no other cases occurred in the locality.

Whooping Cough.

Has been very prevalent during the latter part of the year, especially in the Infant Schools. I recommended that

these Schools should remain closed after the Christmas holidays for a fortnight, in the hope of checking the rapid spread of the disease.

Four deaths were registered during the year, giving a death rate per 1000 of population of '25.

Epidemic Diarrhœa.

Only two deaths occurred from this complaint during the year, both in children under 1 year. The weather conditions were unfavourable to the onset of Diarrhœa, and also I think that the Health Visitor does good work in instructing mothers as to the scrupulous care and cleanliness necessary in preparing Infants' food, and by pointing out the danger of infection due to flies.

Cancer.

Has been responsible for 11 deaths, as against 13 in 1913. As is to be expected 10 of these deaths were at ages over 45. The other case was in a child, under 5 years, and was a different form of Malignant Disease, and one that generally attacks the young during the first decade of life.

E.—Means for Preventing Mortality in Child-Birth and in Infancy.

The District is supplied efficiently with Midwives registered under the Midwives Act. The administration of this Act is under the control of the County Council and supervision is undertaken by officials of that body.

Under the Notification of Births Act, I receive Post Cards recording each Birth.

The Lady Health Visitor, Nurse Woodcock, calls at my house every Monday, to receive cards which have come in.

Total number of cards received by M.O.H. during the year was 446.

The Lady Health Visitor is only required to give 3 days per week to her duties.

Her duties are to visit each case notified, about the end of the first week ; to advise mothers on the proper care and feeding of the child ; to revisit as often as may be necessary ; and to advise generally on domestic Hygiene.

On my suggestion, the Council has purchased a Weighing Machine, so that babies may be weighed weekly and a record kept.

This machine will be kept at the Council Offices, and Nurse Woodcock will be in attendance on Monday afternoons.

I hope that during this year (1915) the Council will be able to consider whether anything can be done to supervise the children from the age of one year to the time they are admitted to school.

Nurse Woodcock's report is as follows :—

"451 Births came to my notice.

There were five Births that were not notified, but which I discovered from other sources.

There were 20 Births of Still-Born Children.

Number of Primary Vists made	...	...	445
" " Re-visits when necessary	...	...	963
Total			1408

About 75% of the Infants are Breast Fed, at any rate for the first few months, the remainder being wholly or partially artificially fed.

On the whole, mothers are willing to receive advice concerning the best methods of artificial feeding where such a course is necessary. I have great difficulty at times in persuading mothers to wean their babies at the proper time, they being prone to go on nursing for twelve months and even longer."

Table IV. issued by the Local Government Board shews that there were 58 deaths of infants under 1 year. This gives a rate per 1000 Births of 134.2 which is higher than it has been since 1908.

A reference to Table V. gives some interesting comparisons as regards Infant Mortality.

There were 51 deaths of legitimate Infants. This gives a rate of 118.0 per thousand Births. There were 7 deaths of Illegitimate Infants giving a rate of 291.7 per thousand Births. The difference in the two figures is remarkable, and all one can say is that it occurs every year, and in every part of the country.

It will be noticed that of the 58 deaths no less than 28 occurred from Premature Birth (18) and Debility (10), these two causes accounting for 48.0 per cent. of the total. Some of these deaths should be prevented and the work of the Health Visitor should bear fruit in reducing this mortality.

There were only two deaths registered from Epidemic Diarrhoea during the year. As I have stated the weather conditions during the summer were unfavourable to the spread of this disease, and Mothers are gradually becoming aware of the importance of cleanliness in preparing their babies' food, and of the necessity for covering milk and other foods from contact with flies.

As regards the prevention of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, the Midwives are instructed to cleanse the babies' eyes with an antiseptic lotion, as soon as born, and to continue to attend to them while they are visiting the case.

The fact that only one notification has been received during the year points to two possibilities—

- (1) that the Midwives are efficiently carrying out their duties, and preventing the disease.
- (2) That the Act is not thoroughly understood.

As the Act has only been in force since April, it is impossible to say yet which view is the more likely.

The case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum that was notified occurred in the practice of a Midwife.

F.—Vital Statistics of the District.

The chiefs facts of importance will be seen by referring to tables I-IV. of the Local Government Board, and the other tables which I have compiled.

The Notes on these tables (I-IV.) have been carefully read, and the instructions followed.

The Births registered in the district were 431, to which I have to add 1 Birth received from the Registrar General. The total number is therefore 432, and the net rate per thousand of population is 27. Table V. shows that this is well above the average for the Country, but it also shows a tendency to diminish. Out of the total number there were 24 Births of illegitimate children.

Other information may be gained by referring to tables 1, 5, and 6.

The Deaths registered in the district were 195, giving a gross rate of 12.18. To find the net rate, we have to take into consideration the transferable deaths. These are :

1. Deaths of Residents, who have died in places outside the district, which have to be added to the number registered in the district.

2. Deaths of Non-Residents, who have died in the district, which have to be subtracted.

In order to still further correct the nett rate, the factor 1.0163 is multiplied by it, and thus the corrected rate is found. The reason for using this factor is shown in the note at the foot of Table V.

To the deaths registered in the district I have to add 17 and there are none to subtract : the corrected number of Deaths is therefore 212, and the net rate becomes 13.4. This is below the rate for the Country, and is therefore satisfactory.

I might mention here that I had three deaths registered in the district which I consider should be transferred to other districts. The Registrar General however has not transferred them, and so I have left them to be accounted for in my district. If they had been transferred, the total number of deaths would have been 209, and the net rate would be 13.3.

The Deaths referred to are as follows :—

March 23rd, Male, Residence Leicester run over by a train on G.C. Railway.

August 4th, Male, Residence Newstead, committed suicide on Midland Railway by throwing himself in front of a train.

November 2nd, Male, Residence Dinnington, died from Measles.

General information can be gained by consulting Tables 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8.

I have dealt fully with the Infant mortality, and the general mortality requires little comment.

Death Rate from certain special diseases. This is calculated at 2.18 ; the diseases mentioned being the Infectious Fevers with Tuberculosis, Cancer and Epidemic Diarrhea.

In Table III. under number 28 it will be noticed that there are 63 deaths ascribed to other defined diseases ; these include deaths due to Senile Decay, Cerebral and other Nervous affections, and Convulsions.

The 17 Deaths of Residents which occurred in Institutions or places outside the district were as follows :—

- 1 at Bestwood Colliery.
- 9 at Basford Workhouse.
- 3 at Nottingham General Hospital.
- 3 at Notts. County Asylum.
- 1 at Nottingham Workhouse.

Factories and Workshops.

There are 80 Factories and Workshops in the District compared with 79 in 1913.

In addition to the above, there are a number of Workshop and Workplaces employing in the aggregate 80 persons, mostly males.

The total inspections of these premises numbered 363 and in 40 cases written notices were served.

These notices were as follows :—

Want of cleanliness	24.
Other Nuisances	2.
Sanitary Accommodation Insufficient	6.
Sanitary Accommodation Defective	6.
Sanitary Accommodation not separate for Sexes	1.
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses	1.
	40.

I have already mentioned the condition of the Bakehouse which necessitated a written notice.

In one case, Scarlet Fever broke out in a house where home work was done.

We had no difficulty in prohibiting any work being received into that house, until the period of infection was over.

I append a copy of the Meteorological Record sent to me by Dr. Handford with his comments thereon.

I also give the Tables required by the Local Government Board, and other tables which are prepared from my Monthly Reports, and, which I hope will be found interesting.

In this district no changes in staff or emergency arrangements have been necessitated in consequence of the war, and there have been no troops quartered in the district.

I am,
Your obedient Servant,
WALTER GARSTANG.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS AT ELMFIELD, SOUTHWELL, BY DR. HANDFORD FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Longitude 0°, 56', 54", W.

Latitude 53°, 4', 42", N.

TEMPERATURE.

Month.	Maximum.	Date.	Minimum.	Date.	Mean.	Difference Frost			Relative Humidity	Total Depth.	Rainfall.		
						Average.	from screen.	in grass.			Above Sea Level	of Top)...	of Top)...
January	54.2	31st	17.5	1st	37.4	+	0.9	15	26	90.3	1.290	0.455	10th
February	56.4	1st	26.3	27th	42.7	+	3.7	8	20	81.2	1.175	0.205	21st
March	59.7	31st	27.9	28th	42.4	+	2.2	9	18	84.6	2.365	0.375	11th
April	73.1	22nd	30.2	12th	48.6	+	4.0	4	16	72.5	0.980	0.290	4th
May	74.8	18th	27.3	2nd	50.9	+	0.1	2	7	76.4	1.700	0.520	22nd
June	85.6	30th	36.3	3rd	58.1	+	1.3	0	0	75.9	2.155	0.875	9th
July	83.6	1st	46.9	8th	61.8	+	1.8	0	0	79.5	2.400	0.550	1st
August	79.4	23rd	42.3	18th	60.8	+	1.4	0	0	84.7	2.140	0.705	24th
September	79.1	3rd	30.1	30th	55.0	+	0.2	3	5	82.9	0.645	0.290	12th
October	65.2	3rd	30.7	28th	49.3	+	2.5	2	4	91.9	2.175	0.790	25th
November	57.9	30th	26.6	21st	42.9	+	0.3	11	18	89.8	2.955	0.505	13th
December	53.1	2nd	24.0	25th	38.8	+	1.0	13	24	90.7	4.590	0.620	28th

67 138 24.570 0.875 June 9th 184

Maximum Temperature 85.6 on June 30th.

Minimum Temperature 17.5 on January 1st.

Total Rainfall 24.570 inches.

Difference from average — 1.43.

Total Rainfall taken by Monthly Rain Gauge 24.270 inches.

Mean Temperature for the Year 49.058°.

ELMFIELD,

SOUTHWELL, NOTTS.

JAN. 4TH, 1915.

**Meteorological Observations upon
the Year 1914
by
Henry Handford, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H.**

The year was on the whole a dry and a warm one.

There were six periods of absolute drought continuing for more than a week, namely :

11	consecutive days from April 12th to 22nd inclusive.
10	“ “ “ May 12th to 21st “
8	“ “ “ June 23rd to 30th “
10	“ “ “ August 10th to 19th “
12	“ “ “ August 27th to Sept. 7th “
22	“ “ “ Sept. 21st to Oct. 12th “

In the Autumn the soil was thoroughly dry and baked so hard that in many districts ploughing was delayed and in others where the soil was lighter germination after sowing was hindered.

The last three months of the year were wet months and the phenomenal precipitation in December served to bring up the total rainfall for the year to within 1.43 inches of the average.

In each month of the year the MEAN temperature exceeded the average ; February, March, April and October being much in excess. On only four occasions did the shade temperature exceed 80 degrees Fahrenheit, namely 2 in June and 2 in July. On 63 days the temperature reached or exceeded 70 degrees Fahrenheit, namely 3 in April, 4 in May, 12 in June, 16 in July, 20 in August and 8 in September.

There were no very severe frosts but the two frosts in May, namely on the 2nd and again on the 26th, did much damage to the fruit crop, especially to plums and apples.

In the 21 days from April 12th to May 2nd the precipitation only amounted to .02 inches.

TABLE 1.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous Years.
Name of District : Hucknall Torkard.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths of Residents not registered in the District.	Nett. Deaths belonging to the District.				
		Uncor-rected Number	Nett.	Number	Rate.		Under 1 Year of age.		At all Ages.		
							Number	Rate.		Number	Rate.
1909	17000	540		31.7	208	12.2	20	69	127.7	228	13.4
1910	17000	495		29.1	195	11.4	19	64	129.2	214	12.5
1911	16000	465		29.3	195	12.1	19	60	129.6	214	13.3
1912	16000	424		26.5	165	10.3	29	41	96.7	194	12.1
1913	16000	450	453	28.3	206	12.8	23	55	121.4	229	14.3
1914	16000	431	432	27.0	195	12.1	17	58	134.2	212	13.4

TABLE III.—Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1914.

Name of District : Hucknall Torkard.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Nett. 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.	Under 1 year	1 & under 2 years.	2 & under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 & under 25 years	25 & under 45 years.	45 & under 65 years.	65 and upwards.	
All Causes	Certified .. Uncertified	209 3	56 2	11 ...	6 ...	9 ...	7 ...	22 ...	49 1	49 ...	NIL.
Enteric Fever				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Small-pox			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Measles		1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Scarlet Fever		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Whooping Cough		4	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Diphtheria and Croup		3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Influenza		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Erysipelas		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Phthisis		11	...	...	...	1	3	5	2	...	
(Pulmonary Tuberculosis)											
Tuberculous Meningitis		2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Other Tuberculous Diseases		1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cancer, malignant disease		11	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	4	
Rheumatic Fever		2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Meningitis		5	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	
Organic Heart Disease		20	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	5	
Bronchitis		20	1	2	2	...	...	2	6	7	
Pneumonia (all forms)		13	5	2	...	...	2	1	2	1	
Other diseases of respiratory organs		2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	
Diarrhoea and Enteritis		7	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Appendicitis and Typhlitis		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Cirrhosis of Liver... ..		1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Alcoholism... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nephritis & Bright's Disease		5	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	
Puerperal Fever		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other accidents and dis- eases of Pregnancy and Parturition		1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth... ..		31	30	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide		4	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	
Suicide		4	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	
Other defined diseases		63	10	...	...	...	...	7	15	31	
Diseases ill-defined or un- known		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Totals		212	58	11	6	9	7	22	50	49	

TABLE IV.—Infant Mortality. 1914.

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

Name of District : Hucknall Torkard.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months & under 6 months	6 months & under 9 months	9 months & under 12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes	Certified ...	15	1	1	4	21	14	7	6	8	56
	Uncertified	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Small-pox ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Diphtheria and Croup ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Erysipelas ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ...		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ...		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Convulsions ...		2	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	2	8
Laryngitis ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Pneumonia (all forms) ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	5
Diarrhoea ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Enteritis ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	4
Gastritis ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Syphilis ...		...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Rickets ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at birth ...		1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations ...		...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Premature Birth ...		11	1	1	3	16	2	...	...	...	18
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...		2	...	...	...	2	4	2	1	1	10
Other Causes ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...		16	1	1	4	22	14	8	6	8	58

Nett Births in the Year { legitimate 408.
illegitimate 24.

Nett Deaths in the Year { legitimate 51.
illegitimate 7.

TABLE V.

England & Wales Birth Rates and Death Rates for year 1914.
(Provisional Figures).

	Annual Rate per 1000 living.			Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births.
	Births	Deaths		
		Crude	*Cor- rected	
England and Wales	23 6	13·9	13·6	105
97 Great Towns, including London ...	24 9	14·6	14·9	113
145 Smaller Towns	23·6	12·8	12·9	104
England & Wales less the 242 towns	21·9	13·3	12·2	93
London	24·6	14·4	14 4	103
Hucknall Torkard	27·0	13·2	13·4	134

* The Corrected Death Rates are the Rates which would have been recorded had the age and sex constitution of the populations of the several Areas been identical with that of England and Wales as enumerated in 1911.

TABLE VI.—Showing Monthly Distribution of Births
Registered in the District.

1914.			Males	Females	Total
January	...	...	19	18	37
February	...	...	16	12	28
March	...	...	29	25	54
April	...	...	8	17	25
May	...	...	17	16	33
June	...	...	19	21	40
July	...	...	16	19	35
August	...	...	24	18	42
September	...	...	14	15	29
October	...	...	20	22	42
November	...	...	22	21	43
December	...	...	13	10	23
Total			217	214	431

Average Rate per thousand 26·9.

TABLE VII.—Showing Monthly Distribution of Deaths
Registered in the District.

1914.			Males	Females	Total
January	...	...	6	10	16
February	...	...	8	9	17
March	...	...	17	8	25
April	...	...	9	12	21
May	...	...	8	7	15
June	...	...	11	7	18
July	...	...	6	7	13
August	...	...	9	6	15
September	...	...	8	7	15
October	...	...	7	7	14
November	...	...	9	2	11
December	...	...	7	8	15
Total			105	90	195

Average Rate per thousand 12·1.

TABLE VIII.—Showing Ages at which Deaths occurred.

1914 Age.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals
Under 1 year ...	1	4	6	7	2	5	7	6	4	6	4	6	58
„ 5 years ...	4		1	1	2	1	2	1			4	2	18
„ 15 „ ...	...												
„ 25 „ ...	3		4	1	2				2		1	1	14
„ 40 „ ...	..		1	1	5	2		2		1	1		13
„ 65 „ ..	4	7	6	7	2	4	1	6	6	4		1	48
Over 65 „ ...	4	6	7	4	2	6	3		3	3	1	5	44
Totals ...	16	17	25	21	15	18	13	15	15	14	11	15	195

TABLE IX.
Shewing the Monthly Notifications of
Infectious Diseases.

Disease.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals
Scarlet Fever ...	7	5	16	5	4	4	3	15	31	25	12	6	133
Erysipelas ...	2	2			2		1	1	1	2			11
Pulmonary Tuberculosis		2	3	3		1	1	3				1	14
Tubercular Peritonitis								1	1				2
Puerperal Fever								1					1
Diphtheria ...	3	5				1	1				2	2	14
Ophthalmia Neonatorum										1			1
Totals ...	12	14	19	8	6	6	6	21	33	28	14	9	176

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1914, for the Urban District of Hucknall Torkard on the administration of the Factory and Workshops Act 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, and Homework.

I.—INSPECTIONS.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or
Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	68	3
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	271	37
Workplaces	24	—
	363	40

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars		Defects found	Defects remedied
Want of Cleanliness	...	24	24
Other Nuisances	...	2	2
Sanitary Accommodation	{ insufficient	6	6
	{ unsuitable or defective	6	6
	{ not separate for sexes	1	1
Breach of special sanitary requirements for Bakehouse		1	1
		40	40

3.—HOME WORK.

Nature of work—Wearing apparel, making etc.

Lists received from Employers twice a year, Lists	16
Outworkers	186
Notices served on occupiers as to keeping or sending lists	32
Outwork in Infected premises, Instances	1
” ” ” Orders made	1

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Shetland Trade 12. Hosiers 12. Milliners 12. Tailors 12.
 Boot Repairing 9. Laundries 2. Joiners 4. Printers 3.
 Blacksmiths 3. Bakehouses 10. Cigars 1.

Total number of Workshops on Register 80.

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—

Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory & Workshop Acts	1
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 5, 1901).	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	8
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	0
Other	75
Underground Bakehouses in use at the end of the year	1

WALTER GARSTANG,

Medical Officer of Health.

January 29th, 1915.

