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1919.

ANNUAL REPORT

AND

VITAL STATISTICS.

The Urban District

OF

HUCKKNALL. *Holls*

PREPARED BY

WALTER GARSTANG.

M.B., Ch.B. (Vict). L.S.A.
Fellow of Society of Medical Officers of Health.
Member of Royal Sanitary Institute.
Member of British Medical Association.
Late Lieutenant R.A.M.C., Salonika Army.

The Medical Officer of Health of the District.

In accordance with instructions from the Local Government Board.

HUCKKNALL:

W. MELLOES, PRINTER & STATIONER, ANNESLEY ROAD.



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

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my 6th Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of the Urban District of Hucknall.

The Memorandum on Annual Reports issued by the Ministry of Health has been followed as far as possible, but was only received in February, at which time the greater part of this Report was written.

The general Death Rate is just about the average of preceding years, omitting 1918. The incidence of Infectious Disease generally was lower than in the previous year.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Work is increasing and becoming more popular.

I consider that the Sanitary Condition of the Town has improved during the year, and the measures contemplated now, viz the Conversion of the Pail Closet system to Water Closet system, and the more strict compliance with the Council's orders by owners and tenants, should still further improve the Sanitary Condition of the Town.

I have to thank the Officials concerned for their hearty co-operation during the year.

And I take the opportunity of placing on record my appreciation of the cordial support always afforded me by the members of the Health Committee, and the Council.

I am, Gentleman,

Your obedient servant,

WALTER GARSTANG.

March 10th, 1920.

Population at Census 1901, 15250.

„ „ „ 1911, 15870.

Estimated Population to June 1919, for Birth Rate, 17056.

„ „ „ „ „ „ „ 16373.

Area of District in Acres, inclusive of Area
covered by water, 3270.

No. of Inhabited Houses, 1911, 3485.

„ „ „ „ June 1917, 3709.

„ „ „ „ „ 1918, 3741.

„ „ „ „ „ 1919, 3791.

Average No. of Persons per House, 4'55.

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

Institutions outside the District receiving patients from
the District, include, Union Infirmary Basford,
Ransom Sanatorium, Basford Sanatorium, County
Asylum, Nottingham General Hospital, and other
Hospitals in the City.

Birth Rate per 1,000 living, 23'5.

Death Rate per 1,000 living, 13'9.

Deaths under 1 year in proportion to 1,000 Births, 114.

Factor for correcting General Death Rate, 1'0163.

Zymotic Death Rate, '67.

A.—Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

Population at Census 1911	—	15870.
„ estimated 1919		
	{ for Birth Rate —	17056 }
	{ for Death Rate —	16373 }

Regarding these figures, I think that the Birth Rate population is rather under estimated, my calculations working out at 17,249. Similarly the Death Rate is greatly under estimated, for there are very few men belonging to this district, who are still retained in the army.

The town of Hucknall is situated in the Leen Valley, lying almost due north of Nottingham distant 7 miles, and south of Mansfield 8 miles away.

Wighay Nook is over 300 feet, and St. John's Church over 200 feet above sea level.

The chief industry is Coal Mining, in which about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the adult male population are engaged.

A large number of Women are employed in the various Factories in the town. These make Hosiery, Shetland Goods and Cigars. In this connection, I am pleased to state that one additional Factory was opened during the year, and two more are in course of erection.

Mr. H. Dennis the Relieving Officer states that the amount of Poor Law Relief for 1919—£1323 16s. 6d.

A Motor Ambulance is now available for transporting sick or injured people to Hospitals.

This Ambulance has been lent to us for a year, and can be retained subject to certain conditions being observed. In the past, there has been no adequate means of transport for sick people, and the Ambulance, therefore, will fulfil a long felt want. I feel sure that the conditions under which we have it, will be easily carried out, and that we shall be able to retain it as a permanency.

B.—Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

Water Supply.

This is always abundant and the quality is excellent. It is derived from deep wells sunk into the Bunter Pebble Beds

at Salterford, distant about five miles from the town. The supply is constant, and there is no contamination by lead or other impurities.

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

The Drainage and Sewerage System of the town continues adequate for all purposes. There are three main sewers, one for each district, the ones from the East Ward, and West Ward uniting, before they reach the Sewage Disposal Works.

The Sewage Disposal Works continues to give complete satisfaction, and the character of the effluent is excellent. Expert's opinion, of which we have had several instances lately, is, that for the size of the district, we have the best installation that they have seen.

Closet Accommodation.

At the end of the year there were 1049 Water Closets.

2500 Pails.

25 Privies.

The latter are found on the outskirts of the town.

During the year there were 24 Water Closets added, these being conversions from other kinds of conveniences. This does not appear a very great number, but it must be remembered that for the greater part of the year the same conditions operated as in 1917 and 1918.

As a temporary measure only, and because of the cost, one Water Closet is allowed to serve two houses, this in cases where there have been "pails," but all Owners are informed that this is of a temporary nature and the provision of one Water Closet to each house will shortly be insisted on.

Scavenging.

This work is carried out by employees of the Urban District Council.

The contents of the Pail Closets and Privies are removed at night, the former being emptied weekly, or in some few cases bi-weekly, the latter when required. These contents are readily taken by the farmers in the district. Dry ashes and house refuse are removed by day and taken to the depots.

Sanitary Bins are emptied weekly, dry ashes as required.

I am pleased to state that there is a great improvement in this work, more especially noticeable towards the end of the year. The Surveyor, Mr. Raven, made out a time table enumerating the streets of the town and the days on which the Scavengers would call, and a copy of this was placed in the hands of every householder. This has caused greater efficiency in the service.

I call attention to the fact, that in too many cases proper Sanitary Bins are not provided for ashes etc. This means increased time, and waste of labour in collecting and I think where moveable receptacles are in use, these should be of a standard size and quality.

During recent years I estimate that about 150 Sanitary Bins have replaced the old fashioned dry ashpits, or privy middens.

Sanitary Inspection of District.

This has been adequately carried out during the year.

Under the Housing Act, I have made 50 visits of Inspection with the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Severn, and another 70 visits have been made in reference to Food, Infectious Cases, Factories, etc. These visits by no means form the greater part of my work as Medical Officer of Health ; for I find that I am asked to inspect defects in houses, e.g. faulty drainage, leaky roofs, and damp rooms, and insufficient closet accommodation very frequently during the course of my professional visits ; I consider I have made 150 visits under these circumstances, and this part of my work is increasing year by year.

I informed Mr. Severn of all these cases, and action is taken where necessary.

The Report of the Sanitary Inspector follows, given in Tabular Form, and showing concisely what has been done during the year.

Sanitary Inspector's Report, 1919.

Description of Inspections.	No. of Visits.	Notices served		Section.	Complied with	Not Complied with
		Informal	Statutory			
1. Closets, Pails, and Ashbins ...	1074	325	33	P.H.S. 91 & 36	300	58
2. Insufficient Closets & Ashpits	260		87	" 36	15	72
3. Drainage	234	85	8	" 91	91	2
4. Paving Yards	24	5	1	Bye-Laws	6	
5. Slaughterhouses	60					
6. Factory & Workshops Act ...	346		20	F. & W. Act	17	3
7. Faulty Spouting	150	29		P.H.A.A.S. 25	26	3
8. Rooms disinfected	42					
9. Visits to Infectious Cases ...	223					
10. Dairies & Cowsheds	120	44		Regulations	44	
11. Housing Act Inspection ...	408					
12. Do. with M. O. H.	50					
13. Other matters with M.O.H.... (including Food Inspections).	70					
14. Lodging Houses	14	2		P.H.A. 1907	2	
15. Urinals	20					
16. Keeping of Animals, Manure, etc....	32	8			8	
17. Overcrowding & Whitewashing	1	1			1	
18. Others not classified	46	23			23	
19. Ordinary Inspections	5000					
	8174	522	149		533	138

Inspections not classified consist of dangerous cellar heads and grates, throwing slops, refuse &c. on highways.

Closets &c.

No. of Water Closets 1918 1025

" " " added December 1919 24

7 Pails converted to 7 Water Closets.

15 Wet Privies converted to 15 Water Closets.

4 Wet Ashpits converted to 4 Dry Ashpits.

2 " " " to 6 Bins.

Dairies and Cowsheds.

One cowkeeper and one purveyor have ceased business during the year, whilst two cowkeepers and two purveyors have been registered.

The number on Register are :—

Cowkeepers	...	13.
Cowkeepers and Purveyors		12.
Purveyors only	...	16.

Several complaints were received from customers concerning the dirty condition of the milk.

I traced the cause to a purveyor who did not keep his utensils and surroundings as clean as should be. I gave a severe reprimand as to the consequences. The result was that the customers reported that the milk was now satisfactory. No complaints have been received about other milk sellers.

Slaughterhouses.

The Licenses and Registration of Slaughterhouses are still suspended, butchers doing the killing at the Co-operative Abattoirs.

Food condemned and destroyed.

Meat	Bacon and Ham	Butter	Jam
193 lbs.	793 lbs.	209 lbs.	1568 lbs.
Figs and Dates	Tinned Food, Milk, Tomatoes, Salmon etc.		
210 lbs.	284 lbs.		
Total	...	1 Ton 9 cwt. 9 lbs.	

With the exception of one consignment which was returned to the wholesale dealers, Berridge & Sons fetched most of the condemned food and treated it as prescribed by the Government, fats &c. being extracted. The rest which was not capable of being so heated was buried or destroyed by fire.

CHARLES SEVERN.

Schools.

The Sanitary conditions and water supply of the Public Elementary Schools are essentially good, and no comment is needed.

I did not find it necessary to apply School Closure in the case of Epidemic Disease during the year. In all cases where necessary, I follow the recommendations found in "Memorandum on Closure of, and Exclusion from School 1909."

Food.

A certain amount of information under this head is found in the Report of the Inspector of Nuisances, and under other headings; I have given my reason for this in my letter at the commencement of the Annual Report.

(a) The milk supply is very good, and there has not been the shortage during 1919 that there was the previous year.

The arrangements for the supply are adequate : there are no dairies in the district.

Milk Order 1918. See under Section E.

(b) *Other Food.* See Sanitary Inspector's Report.

The Sanitary condition of premises where food is prepared, stored, and exposed for sale is good, and I have found no defects during the year. There are no underground bake-houses in the district.

The licenses for private slaughter houses are still suspended, and all slaughtering is done at the Co-operative Society's Abattoir. This is an up-to-date building, and in my opinion it is very much better in every way to continue slaughtering at the above premises. As last year I strongly recommend that the licenses for private slaughter houses be suspended "*sine die*."

Prevalence of and Control over Acute Infectious Disease.

Tables Nos. 3, 9, 10 should be studied.

The number of cases of Notifiable Infectious Disease during the year was 220 viz. :...

Scarlet Fever	...	...	52
Diphtheria	...	...	12
Erysipelas	...	...	5

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	21
Other forms of "	...	3
Measles		49
German Measles		18
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	1
Malaria		6
Pneumonia		50
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	2
Puerperal Fever		1

No case of Enteric Fever has been notified for the past 8 years.

We have an arrangement with the Basford Rural District Council to admit cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria from this district to their Infectious Diseases Hospital, when beds are available: No cases were sent during the year, but, I am hoping that suitable cases will be sent in the future, especially those in which adequate isolation cannot be carried out at home.

You will notice that several fresh diseases appear in the list of those compulsorily notifiable.

The following Regulations came into force during the year :—

1. Compulsory Notification of cases of acute Encephalitis Lethargica and acute Polio Encephalitis, from January 1st, 1919 for one year, and now to be continued until further notice.

2. Compulsory Notification of Pneumonia, Malaria, Dysentery, and Trench Fever from March 1st, 1919.

In the case of Pneumonia, all primary Pneumonia's are Notifiable, and also Pneumonia complicating Influenza, but not cases secondary to Measles, Whooping Cough, etc.

Notices have also been received Revoking the Temporary Tuberculosis Regulations, Influenza Regulations, and Measles and German Measles Regulations.

Diphtheria Antitoxin is supplied free to all Medical Men on request ; and it is used in nearly every case.

The Notts. County Council has made arrangements for free Bacteriological examination in cases of Diphtheria, Tuberculosis, and Enteric Fever, occurring in the County. Doctors are availing themselves of these aids to Diagnose more frequently.

Scarlet Fever.

The total number of cases notified was 52, a much larger number than for several years past. Cases were notified every month, the maximum being September and October, with 10 and 9 cases respectively. The East Ward had 7 cases, West Ward 28 and North Ward 17; 45 cases occurred between the ages of 2 and 15 years. Males were attacked in 23 cases, Females in 29. 12 cases occurred in 5 houses, and other cases were found in houses with a common yard, and still other cases in children related to each other.

There was one fatal case, and the Death Rate per 1000 = '05.

The disease was, on the whole, of a mild type.

No case was removed to Hospital during the year, and this fact conduced, no doubt to there being more cases than necessary. I hope that more use will be made of the facilities afforded by the Basford Sanatorium this year. I have informed all Medical Men in the district, that I am prepared to have removed to that Institution, any case, if they so desire.

All cases have been visited by the Sanitary Inspector, and full investigations made, but except in those obvious cases mentioned above, I have not found any specific cause for the outbreak. Disinfectants are supplied freely, and all rooms, bedding, etc. thoroughly disinfected on completion of the illness.

Diphtheria.

12 cases of this disease were notified during the year, two of which proved fatal. Death Rate = '1.

The East Ward had 7 cases, the West Ward 1, and the North Ward 4.

6 cases occurred in the East Ward between September 3rd and December 7th; they were all in different localities, and two were under school age and one over. The fact that only one other case was reported (North Ward) during that period, makes it appear that there was some common source of infection for these cases, but a searching investigation produced no results.

Antitoxin is now provided free by the Council, and is used in the majority of cases.

Erysipelas. 5 cases.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. 2 cases.

Puerperal Fever. 1 case.

These need little comment.

The two cases of Ophthalmia received Hospital treatment and recovered.

The case of Puerperal Fever proved fatal within 3 days. Full details were sent to the County M.O.H.

Measles and German Measles.

This is the first year, since 1914, that we have been without a large epidemic of Measles. The total number of cases notified of both diseases is only 67—Measles 49, German Measles 18.

Reference to Table 9 shows cases reported each month. The North and West Wards have each had 26 cases and the East Ward 15. Measles was more prevalent in the West Ward, German Measles in the North.

37 cases were notified by Medical Practitioners, and 30 were reported to or notified by the Health Visitor.

Males were attacked in 28 cases, Females in 39. 37 cases occurred in children under school age and 30 in children of school age or over. The greatest number of cases of Measles occurred between the ages of 2 and 5, of German Measles between 5 and 15 years. There was only 1 death notified, and the Rate per 1000 = '05.

All cases were visited by the Health Visitor, when necessary, and she gave advice re Nursing and Isolation. On the whole, the disease was of a mild type, and Lung complications were not prominent.

Just before the close of the year, an order was received from the Ministry of Health rescinding the Measles and German Measles Regulations of 1915.

This means that notification of these diseases is no longer compulsory, and I consider this is a step in a backward direction. Compulsory notification undoubtedly reduced the Death rate from these diseases, as each case was promptly visited, and supervised, consequently Pneumonia and other complications have not been met with so often, and if present

have been tackled early and a better chance of recovery has been afforded. We had just educated the public to the fact that Measles is a serious disease of childhood not only in itself, but as regards its after effects, and now our efforts are to be nullified by this Order from the Ministry of Health.

I feel sure that Voluntary Notification will be a failure, for parents, on the whole, will not take the trouble to notify cases, when they know they are under no obligation to do so, nor will Medical Practitioners, and in neither case do I consider them blame worthy.

Pneumonia.

This disease became Notifiable in certain cases from March 1st, 1920. Since that date 50 Notifications were received. 24 of these were cases of Influenzal Pneumonia.

I am confident that a considerable number of cases escaped Notification during March and April, so that these figures cannot be taken as conclusive. With 2 exceptions the cases of Influenzal Pneumonia were notified during March and April, and the greater number of these cases occurred between ages of 25 and 45. This contrasts with the 26 Notifications of Primary Pneumonia, which were spread more uniformly over the year, and the age distribution of which was more equally balanced.

Pneumonia was a primary or contributory cause of death in 27 instances. In 10 cases it was secondary to Influenza, in one case to Whooping cough, and in 16 cases it was the sole cause of death. Death rate per 1000—1·5.

Trench Fever and Dysentery.

No cases were notified during the year.

Malaria.

Only 6 cases notified, all of whom are demobilised soldiers, who contracted the disease in the Eastern Theatres of the war.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

One case of this disease was notified, which proved fatal. Our present knowledge of this obscure disease is scanty, and notification has been resorted to with a view to getting a complete history of each case, and trying to trace the source

of infection. The illness presents the characters of an acute general disease associated with progressive languor, apathy, and drowsiness passing into lethargy, muscular weakness passing into complete disablement, and various paralyses of muscles, chiefly of the eyes and face.

Tuberculosis.

24 cases were notified during the year. The lungs were affected in 21 cases, Meninges in 2, and Peritoneum in 1.

The deaths numbered 16, giving a death rate per 1000 of 1.09.

The death rate per 1000 of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis is .8.

Seven cases were under treatment at the Ransom Sanatorium for varying periods during the year. In five of these improvement has taken place; in the other two the disease ran its course to a fatal termination.

All cases, while at home, are visited at regular intervals and disinfectants supplied. I find that patients carry out the instructions given to them as regards fresh air, disposal of sputum, etc., very much more intelligently than heretofore.

From 1914-1919 inclusive—previous statistics not being complete—109 cases of tuberculosis were reported. Of these 87 were cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. Out of these 87 cases, 52 have died. Of the remaining 35, 22 are well at present and following their ordinary avocations; three have left the district, and the remainder are still under treatment and are unfit to work.

Non-notifiable Diseases.

Whooping Cough.

This disease was very prevalent during the last two months of the year, especially affecting children under 5. Two deaths were registered, giving a rate per 1000 = .1.

Diarrhæa.

This disease, which some years ago was such a dread scourge among young children, hardly appeared at all. The reasons were similar to last year, and need not be repeated. 5 deaths were registered, the rate per 1000 births being 13.

Influenza.

A severe epidemic occurred during February and March, reaching its height in the middle of the latter month, and then rapidly declining. The same symptoms were observed as in the two epidemics of 1918, pneumonia appearing regularly as a complication. Again most of those attacked were in the prime of life. The deaths during the year numbered 22, only five of which were under the age of 15. Four deaths occurred in February and 12 in March. 13 males and nine females died from this complaint. The death rate per 1000—1.2.

The same precautions were taken to prevent the spread of the disease as in 1918, of which full details are given in my report for that year.

I am able to state that the majority of cases in this epidemic occurred in people who had escaped the previous two epidemics, thus proving that previous attacks conferred a certain immunity.

No school was closed on account of an epidemic of disease during the year. This being the first year since 1914 that I have not resorted to school closure for some disease or other.

E.—Means for Preventing Mortality in Childbirth and in Infancy.

We are still following out the scheme as outlined in my Report for 1917.

Both the Infant Welfare Centres in the town are becoming increasingly popular. The attendances are on the up grade, and there are few mothers who do not avail themselves of the help given at one or other Centre.

The majority of the children seen at the Town Centre appear robust and in good health, and I am glad to say that the few who are weakly are brought very regularly to be weighed, the mothers taking great interest in the weekly or fortnightly weight records. Consultations as regards serious complaints have been few and far between. Some cases that have required more than advice have been referred to their own medical attendant. I have been chiefly consulted as regards Circumcision, Naevi, Intestinal troubles, method of feeding and suitable foods in artificial feeding, and Marasmus.

Under the Notification of Births Act, 387 post cards were received; 3 other Births were not notified owing to misunderstanding among the parties concerned. There were 4 cases of Twin Births (of which only 1 pair now survives). In 12 cases the child was stillborn; and in 41 cases the child was born prematurely. Of these Premature Births, the child is living in 24 cases. I consider that the number of Premature Births is too big; and as a good many are scarcely viable, dying within a few hours or days, and having no chance of life, it increases the mortality figures considerably.

In my opinion some of these Births would be preventable, if the prospective mothers could be induced to cease work, at least during the later months of pregnancy. This especially applies to those working in factories etc., but I suppose that there will be no alteration until we get some legislation on the subject.

Nurse Woodcock, the Lady Health Visitor reports as follows:—

“ Attendance at Centre :

Children under 1 year 231.

„ over 1 „ 126.

Average attendance 35.

Children weighed under 1 year 1216.

„ „ over 1 „ 408.

The attendances are good, and the mothers show an increasingly intelligent co-operation in the work. Teas provided on these days, are under the supervision of the Ladies' Committee, and are entirely supported by voluntary gifts from the mothers attending.

Method of Feeding Infants. Breast feeding is adopted wherever possible and in Hucknall there are few mothers who do not nurse their infants for some portion of the time. During this year, only 3 mothers refused to nurse their babies when they were able to do so.

Systematic Visiting.

1st Visits 378.

Re Visits 1806.

Children under 5 years 1777.

Expectant Mothers 114.

Measles 112.

It is still impossible to get Expectant Mothers to attend at the Centre for advice, but I am now being asked more frequently to call on them."

Milk (Mothers and Children) Order.

During the winter of 1918-19, there was a great scarcity of milk, both fresh and tinned. The priority scheme was introduced, which enabled babies, young children, and invalids, to have the first call on the milk. Orders were signed by the Food Control Committee authorising milkmen to supply persons presenting such orders before their other customers.

The Infant Welfare Centre also received a monthly supply of Nestle's Milk, which was paid for by the Council, and distributed at a fixed price to mothers requiring it. Nurse Woodcock was in charge of this. Various tradespeople in the town also only sold Nestle's Milk on receiving a certificate signed by a Doctor or a Nurse. By these means we were able to overcome the shortage to a great extent.

The new Regulations, dated January 7th, 1920, were discussed at the meeting of the Health Committee in January. On consideration, it was decided to postpone any action until further information was received.

At present there is no shortage of milk, and though the price is high, I have not come across, or received information that any great number of people are going short owing to the high price.

Infant Mortality will be treated under the heading of "Vital Statistics."

The Hucknall Voluntary Infant Welfare and Maternity Centre has had a successful year. Twenty-two meetings were held at the Centre, where babies are weighed and advice given, and lectures on various useful subjects given. Average attendance—20.

The following articles are sold to mothers attending at wholesale prices :—Nestle's Milk, Wool, Flannel Jerseys, Vests, etc.

Sanitary Administration.

The staff consists of a Sanitary Inspector, who is also Inspector of Nuisances, a Scavenging Superintendent, and a Lady Health Visitor, all whole-time officials.

Hospital accommodation for Infectious Diseases has already been mentioned.

The Rushcliffe Smallpox Hospital is situated in the district. This is governed by a joint Committee from the Urban District Councils for Arnold, Beeston, Carlton, Hucknall, and the Rural District of Stapleford. During the year I was appointed to the post of Medical Superintendent. There have been no admissions during the year.

The Acts, Regulations, and Bye-laws in force in the district are as follows :—

Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1890, parts 3 and 4.
 Notification of Diseases Act.
 Public Libraries Act.
 Waterworks Clauses Act.
 Market and Fairs Clauses Act.
 Baths and Washhouses Act.
 Notification of Births Act, 1907, & Extension Act, 1910.
 Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1907 (certain parts).
 Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.
 Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.
 „ „ (Opthalmia Neonatorum) Reg., 1914.
 „ „ (Encephalitis Lethargica) „ 1918.
 „ „ (Pneumonia, Dysentery, etc.) Reg., 1918.
 Housing and Town Planning Act, 1919.

Bye-laws with respect to

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

Regulations as regards

Water Supply.
 Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

Housing.

No. of inhabited houses at end of December, 1919.. 3,791.

Population is essentially working class, and all but a very small proportion are “working class” houses.

There were four houses in course of erection at end of year.

Population.

No important change during the year, and none anticipated in the near future, though two new factories are in course of erection, and will absorb a fair amount of female labour.

It is impossible to say what developments may take place later. Railway and coal facilities are unique, and the one thing necessary to attract industrial undertakings is a good and cheap supply of electricity.

There is a certain shortage of houses at the present time. Every available house is occupied, and more are needed.

The Council is pledged to build 134 houses by June, 1921, or such later date as the Ministry of Health allows. Private enterprise is, at present, non-existent.

Overcrowding.

A small amount, due to shortage of housing accommodation.

Measures taken to deal with this: Council's scheme to build 134 houses.

It is impossible to deal with cases of overcrowding at present, owing to existing conditions.

Fitness of Houses.

General standard—good.

General Defects in Unfit Houses.

Damp, insufficient cubic capacity, defective walls and roofs, insufficient light and ventilation.

Action taken as regards Unfit Houses.

See Inspector's Tabular Report, and below.

Difficulties in remedying unfitness due to high cost of repairing and materials. For further information see under Section B.

There are no unhealthy areas.

At the present time there are 37 empty houses, all of which are so owing to defects. 13 of these are being dealt with under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1919, and will be made habitable. Three houses are being voluntarily repaired by the owners. Two houses are being converted into one. The remainder are in such condition that they can-

not be made habitable unless entirely rebuilt, and the only alternative is demolition.

During the year, 10 small houses were converted into five larger houses. This has done away with six back-to-back houses.

No. of dwelling houses inspected	...	136
„ found unfit for habitation	...	87
„ of representations to Council	...	23
„ demolished after closing orders	...	6
„ „ voluntarily	...	19
„ in which defects were remedied	...	74

The Housing and Town Planning scheme entered into by the Council is in a forward state. All details, plans, etc., have been approved by the Ministry of Health, and tenders for the erection of the first 12 houses agreed to. The Council is ready to commence operations as soon as the Ministry of Health provide the necessary financial help.

Vital Statistics.

The various tables afford useful information, and should be carefully studied. There are certain differences between the tables supplied from the General Registry Office and those compiled by myself. This is accounted for by the fact that the official tables are compiled for the calander year, while I use the weekly returns sent to me from the local Registrar.

The general Death Rate = 13.9. This is just the average for the country, and is, I think, satisfactory. It would have been considerably lower but for the fact that 22 deaths are ascribed to Influenza, a number very largely in excess of normal. You will also notice that there were 20 deaths from Pulmonary and other forms of Tuberculosis, as compared with 10 for the preceding year. The deaths from Cancer and malignant disease are also slightly increased, 15 as compared with 12. On the other hand, deaths from Bronchitis this year are 24, as against 35 last year. As regards the other causes of death, no reference is needed, but Tables 2 and 3 should be consulted.

The deaths from Infectious diseases and rates are mentioned under the appropriate headings, and I need only say here that the Zymotic Death Rate = .67. This rate, if under 1, is evidence that the sanitary condition of the district is good.

Transferable Deaths.

This year there are 22 deaths of inhabitants who died in places outside the district, and two deaths of people who did not ordinarily reside in the district, making a total of 20 to be added to the number 207 registered in the district. All but two of these occurred in Institutions, chiefly the Basford Union Infirmary, Nottingham Hospitals, and various Asylums.

In five cases the cause of death was not certified by a Doctor, and in eight cases inquests were held.

There were 71 deaths of inhabitants over 65 years of age.

The Infantile Mortality rate = 114 per 1000 births. This is a much higher figure than for 1917 or 1918, the number of deaths being 44, as against 35 and 38. This is due to the great increase in deaths from Congenital Debility, etc., which includes Premature Births, and Marasmus. This figure is 20 instead of 13 and 14, and, but for this increase, the rate per 1,000 would have been about the same as in the two preceding years. Out of these 44 deaths, eight were those of illegitimate children. This figure again is much higher than in 1917 and 1918, when illegitimate deaths were 0 and 2 respectively. As it is a well-established fact that the death rate among illegitimate children is very much higher than that for legitimate children, this is another factor that has conduced to raise our Infantile Mortality Rate.

Out of the 20 deaths ascribed to Congenital Debility, no less than 15 were registered as Premature Birth. I have already stated that the conditions of life of a number of prospective mothers conduce to premature birth, by reason of them working in factories during the later months of pregnancy; another factor which should be taken into account is the early age at which marriage is contracted in this district. The first child is born before the mother really arrives at maturity, and is consequently weakly. One constantly finds cases in which the first child succumbs, and all the succeeding ones are healthy. Thus, though it has to be admitted that the Infant mortality figure for this year is bad, it is explained to a great extent by the facts set forth.

The Births registered were 384, and the rate = 22.5, which is satisfactory. I just draw attention to the great increase in births for the last quarter, the Births registered being 129. This increase is still going on.

TABLE II.—Causes of Death in Hucknall.
Urban District, 1919. Civilians only

CAUSES OF DEATH.				Males.	Females
All Causes...				118	109
1	Enteric Fever	...	...		
2	Small-pox	...	...		
3	Measles	...	...		1
4	Scarlet Fever	...	...		1
5	Whooping Cough	...	...	1	1
6	Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	2	
7	Influenza	...	...	14	8
8	Erysipelas	...	...		
9	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	7	11
10	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...		1
11	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	1	
12	Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	6	9
13	Rheumatic Fever	...	...		
14	Meningitis	...	...	1	
15	Organic Heart Disease	...	...	11	9
16	Bronchitis	...	...	12	12
17	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	9	7
18	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	2	1
19	Diarrhoea &c. (under 2 years)	...	...	2	3
20	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...		
21	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...		1
21a	Alcoholism	...	...		
22	Nephritis & Bright's Disease	...	...	3	
23	Puerperal Fever	...	...		2
24	Parturition, apart from puerperal fever	...	...		
25	Congenital Debility &c.	...	...	9	11
26	Violence, apart from suicide	...	...	3	2
27	Suicide	...	...	1	
28	Other defined diseases	...	...	34	28
29	Causes ill-defined or un- known	...	...		1
Special Causes (included above)					
Cerebro-spinal fever					
Poliomyelitis					
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age TOTAL				21	23
Illegitimate...				4	4
TOTAL BIRTHS				185	199
Legitimate				171	189
Illegitimate				14	10
POPULATION for Birth rate				17056	
,, for Death rate				16373	
General Register Office.					

TABLE III.—Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1919.
(Provisional figures. Populations estimated to the middle of 1919 have been used for the purposes of this Table).

	Birth-rate per 1,000 Total Population.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION.								RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.*			
		All Causes	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 Years).	Total Deaths under One Year.	Deaths in Public Institutions	Certified Causes.	Inquest Cases.	Uncertified Causes of Death.
England and Wales ...	18.5	13.8	0.01	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.07	0.13	0.47	9.59	89	23.9	92.5	6.2	1.3
96 Great Towns, including London (Census Populations exceeding 50,000) ...	19.0	13.8	0.01	0.00	0.13	0.04	0.07	0.14	0.45	12.24	93	29.2	92.3	6.9	0.8
148 Smaller Towns (Census Populations 20,000-50,000)	18.3	12.6	0.01	—	0.10	0.03	0.08	0.12	0.39	8.67	90	16.6	93.6	4.9	1.5
London ...	18.3	13.4	0.01	—	0.08	0.03	0.05	0.18	0.47	16.22	85	44.7	91.2	8.6	0.2
HUCKNALL ...	22.5	13.9	0.00	0.00	0.05	.05	0.1	0.1	0.30	13.0	114	8.8	94.3	3.5	2.2

*Non-civilians are included in these figures for England and Wales but not for other areas.

Table IV. Infant Mortality. 1919.

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

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 1 year.	Totals
Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Other Tuberculous Disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	6
{ Diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteritis ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	2
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Syphilis ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Suffocation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformation ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth ...	7	1	1	2	11	4	...	...	...	15
Atrophy, Marasmus ...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	3
Other Causes ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	1	6
Totals ...	8	2	2	4	16	8	8	5	7	44

TABLE V.—Showing Number of Births registered in
the District each Month.

1919.	MALES.		FEMALES.		Total.
	Legitim- ate.	Illegit- mate.	Legitim- ate.	Illegit- imate.	
January ...	13	1	20		34
February ...	8	3	7	1	19
March ...	13	3	13		29
April ...	14		12		26
May ...	8	2	10	1	21
June ...	14	2	17	1	34
July ...	13		20	2	35
August ...	14	1	14	1	30
September..	8		13		21
October ...	25		20	3	48
November...	15	1	20		36
December...	22		22	1	45
Total ...	167 180	13	188 198	10	378

TABLE VI.—Showing Total Notifications of Births
in each Ward.

1919.	EAST WARD.	WEST WARD.	NORTH WARD.	Total.
January ..	4	13	8	25
February ..	10	10	10	30
March ...	2	13	14	29
April ...	8	7	6	21
May ...	11	13	10	34
June ...	7	11	15	33
July ...	9	17	10	36
August ...	3	6	7	16
September..	11	14	14	39
October ...	13	14	13	40
November...	10	11	12	33
December...	15	23	13	51
Total ...	103	152	132	387

TABLE VII.—Showing Number of Deaths in the three
Wards respectively.

1919.	EAST WARD.	WEST WARD.	NORTH WARD.	Total.
January ...	7	7	5	19
February ...	3	13	11	27
March ...	8	19	8	35
April ...	3	7	8	18
May ...	6	5	4	15
June ...	1	7	3	11
July ...	1	6	2	9
August ...	5	3	5	13
September..	4	1	3	8
October ...	5	5	8	18
November...	1	6	6	13
December...	6	9	4	19
Total ...	50	88	67	205

The discrepancy of 2 in this Table as compared with Table VII, is accounted for by the fact that 2 deaths shown in the Registrar's Weekly Returns occurred from accidents while at work at Linby Colliery, and thus are not shown in this Table.

TABLE VIII.—Showing No. of Deaths registered in
the District each month.

1919.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January	8	11	19
February	10	17	27
March	22	13	35
April	10	8	18
May	11	5	16
June	5	6	11
July	4	5	9
August	5	8	13
September.. ...	5	3	8
October	10	8	18
November... ..	4	9	13
December... ..	11	9	20
Total	105	102	207

TABLE IX.—Showing the Monthly Notifications
of Infectious Diseases.

Disease.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals
Scarlet Fever ...	4	1	1	2	1	6	4	4	10	9	5	5	52
Diphtheria ...			2		1	1		1	2	2	1	2	12
Erysipelas ...	2	1	1				1						5
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	3	1	2			2	1			6	3	21
Other forms of Tuberculosis			1								1	1	3
Measles ...	7	3	1		3	4	4	8	7	4	4	4	49
German Measles		1	2	2	2	2				1	6	2	18
Encephalitis Lethargica		1											1
Malaria ...			1	3	1					1			6
Pneumonia ...			16	12	5	2		1	1	6	6	1	50
Ophthalmia Neonatorum								1	1				2
Puerperal Fever											1		1
Totals ...	16	10	26	21	13	15	11	16	21	23	30	18	220

TABLE X.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1919.
Hucknall Urban District.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							Total cases notified in each Locality.			Total cases removed to Hospital.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						East Ward	West Ward	North Ward		
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.					65 and upwards.
Scarlet Fever	52	9	36	5	2	...	...	7	28	17	...	
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)...	12	3	7	2	...	...	...	7	1	4	...	
Erysipelas... ..	5	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	1	4	...	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	21	2	1	7	8	3	...	6	7	8	7	
Other forms of Tuberculosis...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	
Measles	49	32	15	1	...	...	...	11	23	15	...	
German Measles	18	1	12	2	...	...	...	4	3	11	...	
Encephalitis Lethargica...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Malaria	6	...	...	3	2	1	...	1	2	3	...	
Pneumonia	50	2	14	10	12	9	1	14	27	9	...	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Totals	220	9	51	85	30	26	17	2	52	94	74	7

Isolation Hospital or Hospitals. Sanatoria. etc. } Ransom Sanatorium, Mansfield.
Rushcliffe Small Pox Hospital, Hucknall.

**Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the
Urban District of Hucknall on the administration of the
Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.**

1.—INSPECTIONS.

Premises.	Inspctions.	Notices.
Factories and Laundries ...	67	8
Workshops	227	12
Workplaces	52	0
	346	20

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Want of Cleanliness	11
Sanitary Defects	6
Other Defects	3
	20

3—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work—Wearing Apparel, Making, etc.

Lists received from Employers twice a year :—

Lists	18
Outworkers	350
Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping and sending lists	36
Addresses of Outworkers received from other Authorities	26
Addresses of Outworkers sent to other Authorities ...	15

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Hosiers	14
Shetland Trade	12
Milliners... ..	16
Tailors	9
Boot Repairers	7
Laundries	1
Joiners... ..	4
Printers	3
Blacksmith	3
Bakers	9
Harness Makers	2
Cigar	1
	81

5.—Other Matters.

Notified by H.M. Inspector	...	23
Notified to H.M. Inspector	...	2
Others	...	36

In addition to the above there are a number of small workshops and workplaces at which from 40 to 50 people are employed.

W. GARSTANG,
M.O.H.