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HUCKNALL
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

**FOR THE YEAR
1938**

**TOGETHER WITH THE REPORT OF THE
SANITARY INSPECTOR**

**IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS
FROM THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH**




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HUCKNALL :
W. MELLORS, PRINTER, ANNESLEY ROAD.

HUCKNALL

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman of the Council :
MR. G. E. GOODALL, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :
MR. J. A. GOULDING.

Chairman of the Health Committee :
MR. R. BESWICK.

MR. J. BARKER.	MR. J. M. JEPHSON.
MR. H. F. CALLADINE.	MR. H. JOHNS.
MR. J. T. COCKER.	MR. W. MEE.
MR. F. J. GOODALL, J.P.	MR. W. REYNOLDS.
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MR. G. H. GREEN.	MR. E. STIRLAND.
MR. W. HARDSTAFF.	MR. J. T. TITMAN.
MR. H. WAGG.	

Clerk to the Council : MR. E. L. ROBSON.
Treasurer : MR. R. B. GANDY.
Medical Officer of Health : DR. W. GARSTANG.
Sanitary Inspector : MR. E. H. ADAMS.
Surveyor : MR. H. M. AITCHISON.
Rating Officer : MR. G. A. WARD.
Librarian : MR. J. S. HOLMES.
Cemetery Superintendent : MR. J. J. BUTCHER.
Park Superintendent : MR. H. SMITH.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my twenty-fifth Annual Report on the Health and Vital Statistics of Hucknall. You will notice that I have made some variation in the method I have hitherto employed in writing these reports. This concerns the report of the Sanitary Inspector, which you will find is presented to you as a separate entity. The duties of a Sanitary Inspector have become so numerous and complex that it is better for a complete report to be given of them than to have any statements included in my own report as has been my previous custom. Therefore, I shall confine myself to writing about those parts of my work which come under my immediate supervision, and for which I am personally responsible, while Mr. E. H. Adams will report on the Sanitary condition of the district generally. In this way I hope to avoid a certain amount of redundancy which has hitherto necessarily been present, and economise in both space and time.

The strain and stress of the last six months have had a very deleterious effect on my health, and it is a pleasure to record my very great indebtedness to Mr. Adams who has given me every assistance and relieved me of many responsibilities during this difficult period, though his own duties have been too numerous to mention. I also express my gratitude to all those Officials who have given me material help throughout the year.

And to you Gentlemen, the Members of the Council, I can only say how greatly I value the consideration and courtesy you extend to me at all times.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

WALTER GARSTANG.



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STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	4030
Population, 1937. Registrar General's estimate	19480
Population, 1938. Registrar General's estimate	19890
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1938) according to Rate Books	5835
Rateable Value	£83840
Sum represented by a penny rate ...	£310 18 10
Amount of Poor Law Out Relief ...	£6685 0 0

Social conditions vary little from year to year, and as they have been fully described in many previous reports, I see no reason to enlarge upon them now.

The Unemployment figures for 1938, kindly supplied by Mr. T. H. Goodyear, Manager of the Unemployment Exchange, show a downward tendency as compared with previous years. As it may be of interest to compare these figures with those of 1936 and 1937, they are set out below:—

	21/12/36	13/12/37	12/12/38
Total number unemployed ...	850	729	631
Males	802	667	557
Females	41	54	60
Juveniles. Boys	6	7	10
Girls	1	1	4
No. of persons partially unemployed (all classes) ...	696	236	189
No. of persons who were employed on 12/12/1938 but who were unemployed during some part of the week ending 12/12/1938, (all classes) ...			305
	Total	M.	F.
Live Births: Legitimate	379	194	185
Illegitimate	9	4	5
Birth Rate per 1000 estimated resident population =		19.4	
Stillbirths: Legitimate	12	5	7
Illegitimate	1		1
Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births =		32.1	
Deaths	220	113	107
Death Rate per 1000 estimated resident population =		12.3	

Deaths from puerperal causes
(Headings 29 and 30 of the
Registrar General's Short List.

	Deaths	Rate per 1000 total (live & still) births
No. 29, Puerperal sepsis ...	0	0.00
No. 30, Other puerperal causes ...	3	7.48
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—		
All infants per 1000 live births		59
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births ...		60
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births ...		0
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ...		29
" " Measles (all ages)		0
" " Whooping Cough (all ages) ...		1
" " Diarrhoea (under two years of age) ...		0

POPULATION.

This still shows an upward tendency, and I don't think I shall be far out if I estimate it at 20,000. If the Registrar-General's figures are available before this Report is completed, I will include them.

Birth Rate. This is 19.4 per 1,000 resident population, and is 4.3 above the provisional figure for England and Wales. It is the highest rate recorded since 1926, when it reached 20.6. In that year the population was 17,470 and the number of births 361.

Death Rate. This is 12.3 per 1,000 resident population, and is 0.4 below last years' figures. This keeps fairly constant, and in the absence of any special circumstances will not show much variation. The crude rate for England and Wales is 11.6, but this figure will certainly be increased when the standardised rate is calculated.

Infant Mortality Rate. This is 59 per 1,000 live births, a welcome reduction from last year's figure of 74, and with one exception it is the lowest figure ever recorded for Hucknall. The rate for England and Wales is recorded provisionally at 53.

STILLBIRTHS.

These total 13, a considerable increase over last year. It is always difficult to assign a definite cause for these cases, but I have not found that Malnutrition of the prospective mother has been a contributory factor. Causes that may have conduced to these births are difficult labour, twins, congenital malformations of the foetus, albuminuria, and accidental fall.

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE.

This figure is 7.48 per 1,000 births, and is due to 3 deaths from "other diseases of pregnancy and parturition." Two of these deaths, from Albuminuria, took place in Hospital, the other case dying with tragic suddenness at home from Haemorrhage. I am sure that these 3 deaths can be classed as unavoidable. Whether any good purpose is served by publishing this rate in districts of this size is a debatable point, for it is evident that 1 death alone will make the figure greater than that for the country as a whole, and thus cause needless alarm to those who are not conversant with the subject.

Taking Deaths generally it will be seen that *Heart Disease* with 47 continues to be the commonest cause, being followed by *Cerebral Haemorrhage* with 33, and *Cancer* with 29. The deaths from Cancer comprised 15 males and 14 females. The chief organs affected in males were Lungs, 6; Liver, Rectum and Stomach, 2 each; in females, Breast, 5; Uterus, 3 and Stomach, 2. *Tuberculosis* accounted for 11 deaths, 4 males and 6 females dying from Pulmonary, and 1 female from Abdominal Tuberculosis. Another point of interest is that there were no deaths from Diarrhoea, etc., under 2 years of age. As regards Age Groups, there were 23 deaths under 1 year, and it is worth noting that no less than 12 of these occurred in Hospitals or other Institutions outside Hucknall. Between the ages of 1 and 15 there were only 2 deaths, both from Diphtheria. There were 47 deaths of inhabitants over 75 years of age. Of these, 18 were between 75 and 80, 26 between 80 and 90 and 3 approaching 95. Such figures are illuminating.

Deaths were distributed fairly equally throughout the district, no Ward having any special preponderance.

Inquests were held in 7 cases. Deaths were due to Suicide 4, Falls 2, and Motor Accident 1. The percentage of total deaths being 3.13. Uncertified deaths numbered 5, the causes being given as Heart Disease 2, Accidental Haemorrhage, Infantile Convulsions, and Cerebral Haemorrhage 1 each. The percentage of total deaths being 2.27.

Any other information can be obtained by reference to the tables at the end of this report.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

Medical Officer of Health (part time) :

W. GARSTANG, M.B., Ch.B. (Vict). Medical Officer of The Rushcliffe Smallpox Hospital. Certifying Factory Surgeon for Hucknall and District.

Sanitary Inspectors :

E. H. ADAMS, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. Cert. Insp., Meat and Other Foods. Senior Sanitary Inspector. Cleansing Superintendent. Inspector under Petroleum Act. A.R.P. Scheme. Assistant Director of Cleansing. C.A.G.S. Instructor.

R. W. BOOTH, C.R.S.I. (Resigned 26/9/38). Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

H. S. WILSON, C.R.S.I., A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. (Commenced 1/12/38). Additional Sanitary Inspector.

Health Visitors and Infant Life Protection Visitors :

Miss D. N. MILES, S.R.N., State Certified Midwife, Health Visitor's Certificate of the R.S.I.

Miss A. I. LEACH, S.R.N., State Certified Midwife, Health Visitor's Certificate of the R.S.I.

The Work in the Health Department has been carried out with some difficulty owing to shortage of Staff for considerable periods of the year, during which time we were without an Assistant Sanitary Inspector and a Junior Health Visitor. I cannot speak too highly of the able manner in which your Sanitary Inspector, Mr. E. H. Adams and your Health Visitor, Miss D. N. Miles carried out double duty during these periods, so that the work of the Department has not materially suffered in comparison with former years. I also wish to record my appreciation of the services given by members of the Ladies' Committee who spent a large amount of their time in attending the Infant Welfare Sessions when they proved of very great assistance to the Health visitor on those occasions.

Laboratory facilities.
Ambulance facilities.
Nursing in the Home.
Treatment Centres and Clinics.

There have been no changes during the year, in the services provided under these headings, so I refer you to remarks made in my report of 1937.

HOSPITALS.

Under this heading the remarks I made in last year's Report will serve with the following additions. The want of

an Infectious Diseases Hospital has been severely felt throughout the year, and many Authorities have been put to all kinds of shifts to provide suitable accommodation and nursing for cases of infectious diseases in their several Districts, often at great expense. It is regrettable therefore, to have to report that the provision of the Hospital for Area 5 in the County seems as remote as ever.

With regard to the Rushcliffe Smallpox Hospital, I want to state most emphatically that this building is no longer suitable for the purpose for which it was erected. Its position is unsatisfactory owing to housing developments on all sides, and the temporary buildings that were erected during the Smallpox epidemic some 14 years ago are now perished and incapable of reconstruction. As the constituent Authorities are compelled to maintain a Smallpox Hospital, it is quite evident that the present one should be demolished, and a new one erected on a more suitable site.

Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

Owing to the congestion at the two Infant Welfare Sessions, it was found necessary to start a third Session and to hold Medical consultations twice a week instead of once only. The extra session has proved of great value both to the Health Visitors and to the parents.

Dr. C. Sims, from the Ministry of Health, visited the Centre last Spring. As a result further suggestions were made with a view to extending the present range of services. These comprised Post natal Clinics, provision of spectacles for pre-school children and employment of Home Helps. These suggestions were discussed by the Maternity and Child Welfare Co., and it was recommended to the Council that provision of spectacles be undertaken by arrangement with the County Council. Thus, the examination of the eyes will be made by a School M.O., and the spectacles will be provided by the L.A., who have power to recover the cost from the parents according to the scale in force. Up to the present no child has been referred. The employment of Home Helps was not recommended, because the L.A. had previously tried to make a register of suitable women, with no satisfactory result. With regard to Post natal Clinics, the principle was agreed to, but the method of carrying it out presented some difficulty. In the first place all our afternoons are fully taken up with the present services, and in a district like ours I doubt the suitability of mornings, while secondly I was unable to obtain the services of a Consultant which I consider quite essential for this work. Therefore the following procedure has been adopted. Women who may be suffering from some Gynaecological condition due to a recent confinement can be referred to the Women's Hospital, Nottingham, where they will be seen by a Consultant, and the necessary treatment given. The L.A. will be responsible for payment according to an agreed scale,

and may recover the whole or part of the cost according to circumstances. It is necessary that these cases are referred by me. The Doctors in the district have been written to regarding this service, which has been in operation since last November, but I have not yet received any applications. I am not altogether surprised at this as for some time past I have been making careful enquiries into the nature of their confinements from all mothers when they bring their babies to the Centre. The great majority state that they are quite well and have not suffered from any disablement, and certainly no serious cases of illness have come to my knowledge.

I now propose to give some details of those services which have been in operation for some time, after which will come the report of Miss D. N. Miles the senior Health Visitor.

Ante-Natal Clinic.

The total number of women attending during the year was 301, and the number of attendances made was 564, being an increase of 25 women as compared with 1937. Seven cases were referred to a Consultant for Pelvic deformity, and in three of these, Hospital treatment was found necessary. Five other cases were admitted on my recommendation to the Basford County Institution owing to unsuitable home surroundings. Two women were admitted to the Women's Hospital at the request of their own Medical Attendants and in two further cases the services of a Consultant were obtained to visit the patients at their own homes.

Dental Treatment of Expectant Mothers and Pre-School Children.

Twenty-two women were referred to the Dental Surgeon for advice, treatment and provision of Dentures and fifty children under school age were recommended to see him and have the necessary treatment carried out.

Treatment of Minor Ailments.

Sixty-five cases were referred to the School Clinic, the great majority of which were cases of Impetigo, which seems to have been unduly prevalent.

Orthopaedic Treatment.

The following statement has been prepared by Mr. J. Barker, the Honorary Secretary of the Cripples' Guild Clinic, to whom I express my thanks:

As in previous years, the Council has made payments to the Hucknall District Cripples' Guild for the treatment of children under five years of age, who were patients at the

Julien Cahn Clinic in Derbyshire Lane. Before admission as a patient, each child was examined by the Orthopaedic Surgeon who made further examinations, when necessary, during the treatment, and "after-care" examinations, at intervals, after the child had been discharged.

During 1938, the number of Hucknall children under five years, who attended the Guild Clinic was 92, of whom 42 were boys and 50 were girls. During the year, 75 children received Orthopaedic Treatment, while 17 others attended for examination only. The period over which the treatment extended varied considerably, but five patients reached School age during the year, and in their cases the Council's responsibility for payment ceased when they attained that age.

In the Report for 1937, attention was drawn to the increase in the number of attendances made for treatment by Radiant-Heat and Massage. A further increase is reported this year.

The figures for the last three years are as follows:—

Year	Examinations by Surgeon	Attendances for Treatment			Totals
		Rad.-Heat and Massage	Plaster Treatment	Sun-Ray Treatment	
1936	118	112	192	727	1031
1937	152	524	268	941	1733
1938	147	791	242	975	2008

The payments for Orthopaedic Treatment made by the District Council to the Guild, in 1938, amounted to £261 17s. 6d.

In addition, the Council accepted responsibility for the payment of the Maintenance Fees of three Hucknall children who were In-Patients of Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital.

No payments were made by the Council for the Surgical Examination of children.

Quarter Ending		Examinations by Surgeon	Attendances for Treatment			Totals
			Rad.-Heat & Massage	Plaster Treatment	Sun-Ray Treatment	
March	31	41	253	51	381	685
June	30	38	147	65	274	486
Sept.	30	29	186	68	108	362
Dec.	31	39	205	58	212	475
		147	791	242	975	2008

Miss D. N. Miles has prepared the following report on the Infant Welfare work generally:—

Number of Births notified	...	...	...	...	399
Number of Births unnotified	...	...	...	...	0
Number of Births notified by Doctors	...	...	...	...	7
Number of Births notified by Midwives	...	...	...	...	392
Number of Cases attended by Doctors (who were engaged) and Midwives	...	...	...	...	24
Number of Cases attended by Midwives alone	...	...	...	...	375
Number of Cases in which Medical assistance was asked for	...	...	...	...	126
Number of Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	13
Number of Twinbirths	...	...	...	...	3
Number of Births transferred to this district	...	...	...	...	24
Number of Births transferred from this district to others	...	...	...	...	20
Number of Families with young children who came to reside in this district	...	...	...	...	77
Number of Families with young children who left this district	...	...	...	...	61

Systematic Visiting.

Number of first visits	...	...	...	...	388
Number of subsequent visits to infants under 1 year	...	...	...	...	668
Number of visits to children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	...	...	...	...	1044
Number of visits to expectant mothers	...	...	...	...	56
Number of other visits	...	...	...	...	12

Infant Welfare Centre.

Number of infants on Register under 1 year	...	...	...	...	300
Number of children on Register between the ages of 1 and 5 years	...	...	...	...	550

Attendance at Welfare Centre.

Number of attendances by infants under 1 year	...	...	...	...	5460
Number of attendances by children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	...	...	...	...	4231
Average attendances per session	...	...	...	...	67

Infant Welfare Work.

Commencing in January, 1938, an additional weekly Infant Welfare session has been held, making 3 sessions each week instead of 2 as previously. This has reduced the average attendance per session from 89 (in 1937) to 67 (in 1938) although the total number of attendances throughout the year has increased.

The extra session has been much appreciated by both Mothers and Nurses. There is less crowding at the Welfare Centre and more time can be spent in consultation with each Mother.

The Mothers and young children have been visited in their homes as usual. At the first visit after the midwife has ceased attendance, we give the Mother an invitation to bring her baby to the Welfare Centre. Most of the Mothers respond to this invitation and attend weekly or fortnightly to have the baby weighed and receive advice concerning feeding, general management and treatment of minor ailments.

Infant Feeding.

About 61.7% of the children born during the year have been breast fed. The remainder have been artificially fed from birth or have changed to artificial feeding in the early months.

Health Week.

Two new features marked the observation of Health Week:—a Baby Show and a Mothercraft Competition, both of which were very popular. Other features were knitting and sewing competitions, and a film show was given by Messrs. Cow & Gate.

Ladies Committee.

The members of this Committee continue to give valuable help in the organisation of social events connected with the work of the Welfare Centre.

Infant Life Protection.

There is only one person living within the district who has care of a foster child for reward. Her house and the inmates are kept under adequate supervision, and no statutory action has been necessary.

Provision of Fresh and Dried Milk and other Infant Foods under the Council's Scheme.

The total number of grants allowed was 1,273, of which 101 were new applications. 127 grants were allowed at half cost, the remainder being free issues. 47 applications were disallowed as the family income was above the scale in force. The amount of fresh milk supplied was 5,963 gallons, while dried milk amounted to 2,260 pounds. The cost of this provision came to £724 4s. 6d. Mr. R. B. Gandy, the Financial Officer to the Council, has kindly supplied the following table which gives details of all foods etc. sold or given free at the Infant Welfare Centre.

STATEMENT OF SALES AND FREE ISSUES

Year ended 31st December, 1938.

Class of Goods	Rates s.-d.	SALES				FREE ISSUES					
		Full Cost	Half Cost	Amount £ s. d.			No.	Value £ s. d.			
Maltaline	6	64		1	12	0					
Ovaltine	1.4	836		55	14	8					
Ostermilk	1.7	1847	47	148	1	7½	280	22	3	4	
Emulsion	1.0	181		6	1	0					
Lactogen	1.5	705	10	50	5	10	149	10	11	1	
Virol (16 ozs.) ...	1.7	265		20	19	7					
Virol (8 ozs.) ...	10	554		23	1	8					
Virol (4 ozs.) ...	6	646		16	3	0					
Cow & Gate	1.7	3752	48	298	18	8	680	53	16	8	
Colact	1.7	90		7	2	6					
Trufood	2.0	149		14	18	0					
Ambrosia	1.7	484	92	41	19	2	1071	84	15	9	
Cod Liver Oil L. ...	1.5	35		2	9	7					
Cod Liver Oil M. ...	8½	141		4	19	10½					
Cod Liver Oil S. ...	4½	1				4½					
Farex... ..	11	302		13	16	10					
Farex... ..	9	1				9					
		9993	197	706	5	1½	2180	171	6	10	

Value of Supplies at Half Cost 7 15 1½

£179 1 11½

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

This has been satisfactory both in quantity and quality throughout the year. An analysis of the Water is made quarterly, the samples being taken from various parts of the district. The results of these analyses have always proved that the water is of excellent quality. I append a copy of the latest Analysis.

REPORT OF ANALYSIS OF WATER FROM THE TOWN MAINS AT BUTLER'S HILL.

Received 15th March, 1939, from the Hucknall Urban District Council.

"This sample contains per 100,000 parts:—

Total Solids dried at 180 deg. C.	...	...	18.00
Suspended Matter	...	...	absent
Chlorides as chlorine	...	...	1.95
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	...	...	0.68
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	...	...	absent
Free Ammonia	...	...	absent
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	absent
Temporary Hardness	...	...	5.50
Permanent Hardness	...	...	7.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80 deg. F.	...	...	0.00
pH value	...	...	8.10
Appearance	...	...	clear and bright
Odour	...	...	none
Taste and Colour	...	...	normal
Total No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21 deg. C. in 72 hours	...	...	25
Total No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37 deg. C. in 24 hours	...	...	1
Total No. of colonies per ml. on agar at 37 deg. C. in 48 hours	...	...	2
Coli-aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37 deg. C. in 48 hours	...	...	0
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)	absent in 100c.c.		

This sample is of good chemical and bacterial quality for public supply.

(Signed) W. W. Taylor, B.Sc., F.L.C.

Public Analyst for the City of Nottingham."

Every possible precaution is being taken to protect the wells at the Pumping Station at Salterford from contamination, human or otherwise. The following regulations, suggested by Mr. H. M. Aitchison and myself have been put in force.

1. Every man engaged at the Pumping Station must report immediately any illness occurring to himself or to any member of his family.
2. Any additional men sent to the Works must be of good physical standard.
3. No man shall be employed down the wells unless he can show a clean bill of health for the previous six months.
4. No unauthorised person to be allowed to descend the wells without a written sanction from the Waterworks Manager.

Also, as this district is peculiarly liable to subsidence owing to Colliery Workings, there is a risk of contamination to the piped supplies owing to damage to mains or sewers, to avoid which close and constant supervision is maintained.

Drainage and Sewerage.

I am indebted to Mr. H. M. Aitchison, the Surveyor and Engineer, for the following particulars of Water main extensions, drainage and Sewerage:—

1.—Water.

During 1938 the following water main extensions have been carried out: Watnall Road, Ruffs Farm Estate, Beauvale Estate, Shortwood Estate, Wigwam Grove, Farleys Lane.

The Old Reservoir has again been empty throughout the year, owing to subsidence from Colliery workings, and a high level has been constantly maintained in the new Reservoir to meet the demands of the District. Additional analyses of the water have been taken during the year, and I have every reason to believe that the quality of the water is perfectly satisfactory. There has been considerable anxiety in regard to the quantity of water in the wells at the Pumping Station, and a Scheme has been prepared and sent to the Ministry of Health to sink an additional bore hole to augment this supply.

Instructions have also been given to prepare a comprehensive report on the whole water undertaking, covering the supply at the wells, the storage and the distribution.

2.—Drainage and Sewerage.

The main sewerage scheme has been approved by the Ministry of Health, and several sections of new sewers have been laid, in Watnall Road, Nabbs Lane, Nottingham Road to Watnall Road via Farleys Lane.

The sewerage of the new Housing Estate at Ruffs Farm has also been carried out.

The preparation of the detailed plans and the quantities for the new Sewage Works has been in progress.

Negotiations for the sewerage of Nottingham Road have been in progress.

The effluent of the Sewage Works has been analysed periodically, and the reports have been uniformly good, with one exception in the very dry weather.

3.—Swimming Baths and Pools.

The filtration plant at the Swimming Baths has functioned satisfactorily throughout the Season.

H. M. AITCHISON.

Rivers and Streams.

These are small and not of great importance, but they receive attention when necessary as the under mentioned particulars show.

Two notices were served to cleanse a Brook Course, which were complied with. Four complaints were received and fifteen inspections made. A complaint about the condition of the river Leen made it necessary for Mr. Adams and myself to inspect the whole course of this river within our boundaries. As a result, the matter was referred to the County Rivers Inspector, who is dealing with it.

Closet Accommodation.

There were 5 conversions to the Water Carriage System during the year. The total number of water closets at the end of the year was 5,933, and there are still 76 pail closets of which only 2 are accessible to a sewer.

Schools.

The sanitary condition and water supply of the public elementary schools continue satisfactory.

Information regarding outbreaks of infectious disease, and contact cases are transmitted to me by the Head Teachers, and I am very grateful for their co-operation.

Action taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Adulteration Act 1928, and other Acts.

Regulations under this heading are administered by the County Council. Mr. E. Tempeton, Chief Inspector, has supplied the following statement.

The total number of articles purchased by Inspectors was 73, of which 56 were samples of Milk. All the samples taken proved genuine.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

Number of Samples taken:

Accredited, 29. Complied, 27. Failed to comply, 2.

Additional Informal Samples of Milk Tested by the
Inspectors by "Gerber" Tester.

			Results	
			Correct	Incorrect
No. of Samples taken	...	73	73	
Number submitted by Milk Ven-				
dors to the Inspectors	...	17	12	5
		90	85	5

Housing.

The following particulars are presented in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Health.

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year:—
 - (1) (a). Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 197
 - (b). Number of inspections made for the purpose 245
 - (2) (a). Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1936 ... 72
 - (b). Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 101
 - (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... 28
 - (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceeding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... 169

2.	Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices:—	
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local Authority or their officers	54
3.	Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—	
	(1) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
	(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	64
	(b) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
	(i) By owners	50
	(ii) By the Local Authority in default of owners	12
	(2) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:—	
	(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	16
	(b) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
	(i) By owners	18
	(ii) By the Local Authority in default of owners	0
	(3) Proceedings under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
	(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	7
	(b) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	11
	(4) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
	(a) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	2
	(b) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been made fit	2
4.	Housing Act, 1936. Overcrowding:—	
	(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	61
	(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	63
	(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	583

- | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| (c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases | | | | | | 101 |
| (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| (e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer may consider it desirable to report | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |

I call your attention to the greatly improved position as regards Overcrowding, and since the end of the year there has been a still further improvement, so that I have good grounds for hoping that by the end of 1939 this Overcrowding problem will have been settled.

The total number of houses built and occupied during 1938 is 358 of which 104—Ruffs Farm Estate—were erected by the L.A. Of these, 50 were to rehouse tenants from Clearance Areas and 54 were for the Relief of Overcrowding.

As usual, I put in here the explanatory tables drawn up by Mr. E. H. Adams, which show clearly what has been done re Slum Clearance during the past eight years. A further programme will be laid before you for consideration during the present year, and in this connection it is as well to say that property which past muster in 1931 may conceivably be considered under the necessary standard of fitness now.

REVIEW OF HOUSING PROGRESS SINCE 1930.

Being work carried out under Sections 1, 2, 17, 18 and 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, and Sections 9, 10, 11, 25 and 26 of the Housing Act of 1936.

TABLE I.

Sections 1 and 2, Housing Act, 1930.
Sections 25 and 26, Housing Act, 1936.

Area.	Date of Resolution	Date of Enquiry.	Date of Confirmation.	No. of houses.	Number Demolished.	Number made fit.	No. of Persons Displaced.
Gilbert Street ...	13th July, 1931	19th May, 1932	9th November, 1932	43	39	4	182
Wood Lane (No. 1) ...	13th March, 1934	23rd October, 1934	31st January, 1935	5	5	0	14
Wood Lane (No. 2) ...	do.	do.	do.	2	2	0	6
Mellows' Row ...	do.	do.	do.	8	8	0	27
North Hill ...	10th April, 1934	do.	do.	9	9	0	27
Lambert Hill ...	11th December, 1934	14th May, 1935	23rd July, 1935	7	7	0	21
Mill Yard ...	do.	do.	do.	5	4	1	16
Chequers' Yard ...	do.	do.	do.	3	2	0	11
Allen Street (No. 1) ...	do.	do.	do.	11	11	0	54
Beardall Street (No. 1) ...	10th December, 1935	16th March, 1937	28th June, 1937	2	2	0	10
General Street & Axford's Yard...	do.	do.	do.	4	4	0	19
Orchard Street ...	do.	do.	do.	2	2	0	2
Portland Road (No. 1) ...	do.	do.	do.	5	5	0	19
Bestwood Road ...	do.	do.	do.	5	5	0	15
Hankin Street (No. 1) ...	do.	do.	do.	2	2	0	1
Hankin Street (No. 2) ...	do.	do.	do.	2	2	0	0
The Connery ...	16th January, 1936	do.	do.	9	9	0	22
Chapel St. & Half Moon Yard ...	11th February, 1936	do.	do.	6	6	0	19
Beardall Street (No. 2) ...	13th July, 1936	16th March, 1937	28th June, 1937	4	0	0	6
Allen Street (No. 2) ...	do.	do.	do.	3	3	0	6
Allen Street (No. 3) ...	do.	do.	do.	5	5	0	23
Allen Street (No. 4) ...	do.	do.	do.	4	4	0	15
Allen Street (No. 5) ...	do.	do.	do.	3	3	0	9
Forge Mills ...	10th January, 1938	15th June, 1938	August, 1938	2	0	0	[0]
Portland Road ...	do.	do.	do.	13	0	0	[49]
Millott's Yard ...	do.	do.	do.	15	0	0	[20]
Spring Street ...	do.	do.	do.	3	0	0	[13]
Ball's Yard ...	do.	do.	do.	5	0	0	[8]
Bottom Common ...	Remainder of 1938 Programme	do.	do.	4	0	0	0
Beardall Street (No. 3) ...	Programme for 1939	do.	do.	—	—	—	—
Position at the end of Year 1938	30	28	28	194	139	5	614

TABLE II.

Sections 17 and 18 Housing Act, 1930.
Sections 9 and 10 Housing Act, 1936.

	Number of houses rendered fit.	
	Informal Action.	Statutory Action.
	By Owners.	By Council in default.
(54)	(50)	(2)
329	372	65

TABLE III.

Section 19, Housing Act, 1930.
Section 11, Housing Act, 1936.

Notices of Time & Place issued.	Under-takings accepted	Demolition or Closing Order made	Houses Demolished	No. of houses rendered fit	No. of houses closed	No. of Persons re-housed
(17)	(27)	(16)	(11)	(23)	(3)	(79)
187	116	59	42	70	7	210

The lower set of figures denote total since 1930.

N.B.—Figures in brackets relate to work carried out in the Year 1938 only.

Summary of Tables I., II., and III.

Total number of houses made fit by the 31st December, 1938	...	...	...	851
Total number of houses demolished by the 31st December, 1938	...	...	...	187
Total number of persons re-housed by the 31st December, 1938	...	...	...	824
Number of houses under consideration at the end of the year, 1938	...	...	...	209

Of the 209 houses under consideration at the end of the year:

38 are awaiting demolition in existing Clearance Areas.
4 are in proposed Clearance Areas.

83 have been considered by your Health Committee under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936.

84 are the subject of action under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936.

Of the 83 under Section 11:

20 are awaiting demolition.

Work is proceeding at 35.

Work is not completed and the time limit expired at 11.

(These are in Leverton's Row, Hankin Street, and 2-12, Byron Street).

In 6 cases we are awaiting undertakings.

In 11 cases notices are to be served.

Of the 84 under Section 9.

Work is proceeding at 18 by owners.

Statutory Notices are to be served on the owners of 8.

Statutory Notices have expired at 3.

Owners have been given extended time at 13.

Council have decided to carry out work in default at 27.

Informal Notices have been served but not complied with in respect of 15.

Prevention of and Control over Infectious and other Diseases.

The total number of notifications was 139 as compared with 103 in 1937. Scarlet Fever cases increased from 24 to 59, Diphtheria cases from 1 to 14, while cases of Pneumonia dropped from 58 to 46, these being the main differences. Excluding Pneumonia, which caused 12 deaths—7 in cases not previously notified—the only fatal cases were two from Diphtheria, which gives a death rate of 0.1 per 1,000 population for this disease.

Details regarding incidence, distribution, and age groups will be found in Tables VIII and IX to which your attention is drawn, so that there is no need for me to enlarge on these points. But I should perhaps refer to the outbreak of Diphtheria during the last two months of the year, in which 11 cases were notified. These were mostly situated in the East Ward and in the age group 10 to 15, so it appeared that school infection was a possible cause, though it was not absolutely proved. The earlier cases were comparatively mild but the later ones much more severe, and I cannot help but think

that the failure of the parents to recognise the severity of the disease at a sufficiently early period was an important factor contributing to a fatal termination in the two cases that died.

The two cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum received treatment at the Nottingham Eye Infirmary as out-patients and made complete recovery.

As regards other Infectious Diseases, very few cases of either Measles or Whooping Cough came to my notice, but the latter disease was responsible for one death.

Influenza. This disease which became epidemic in December 1937, continued so until the middle of February, when it rapidly subsided. The outbreak, though very widely spread, was not of a severe type and only one death was recorded.

The case rates of certain infectious diseases per 1,000 population compared with 1936 and 1937 are as follows:—

	1938	1937	1936
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	2.95	1.26	4.78
Diphtheria	0.70	0.05	1.09
Enteric Fever	0.00	0.05	0.05
*Puerperal Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00
*Puerperal Pyrexia	12.59	6.06	10.30
Erysipelas	0.45	0.57	0.87

*These rates are expressed in relation to the number of births registered, that is calculated on a basis of 1,000 births (live and still). This method of calculation accounts for the higher rate recorded in the case of Puerperal Pyrexia, and it must not be taken to mean that there is any excessive incidence of this condition.

Until adequate Hospital accommodation is provided, our means of control over outbreaks of Infectious disease are necessarily limited. In a District of this nature it is the exception for any case to be properly isolated at home owing to lack of room. Not only so, but there are always some cases for whom Hospital treatment is necessary owing to the severity of the illness or complications. Indeed during the Diphtheria outbreak I was faced with an awkward situation, as some of these cases required skilled nursing assistance and I was unable to arrange for admission to Hospital in any single case. The difficulty was overcome by employing a fully trained nurse from Nottingham to come over and visit these cases twice a day, thus enabling the Doctor's instructions to be properly carried out and the patients to be efficiently looked after. This arrangement proved eminently satisfactory, and though expensive, I shall have no hesitation in recommending a similar course of action on any future occasion that warrants it.

Disinfection of premises, bedding and clothing is carried out as a routine measure in all cases.

Finally, I have only to state that as action has been taken regarding the use of Measles serum for prophylaxis or attenuation, nor is use made of the Shick or Dick tests for cases of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever respectively.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1938.

Age Periods.	*New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmon-ary		Non-Pul-monary		Pulmon-ary.		Non-Pul-monary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1— 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—15	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
15—20	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20—25	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1
25—35	...	1	1	...	1	3	...	...
35—45	...	3	2	1	1	1	...	...
45—55	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
55—65	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
65 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	4	5	3	1	4	6	0	1

*New cases are to include all primary notifications, and any other NEW cases coming to the knowledge of the M.O.H. during the year.

All the Deaths occurred in cases previously notified.

The Death Rate per 1000 population is 0.5.

No action has been necessary under:—

(a) Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

(b) Public Health Act, 1925, sec. 62.

The number of cases receiving Sanatorium, or other Institutional treatment during the year was 14—

Males 10, Females 4.

The number of cases remaining on the Register on December 31st, was:—

Males 36, Females 39 (Pulmonary)

„ 20, „ 14 (Non-Pulmonary)

TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1938 and previous years.
Name of District: Hucknall Urban.

Year	Population estimated to the middle of each year.		Births		Total Deaths registered in the District		Transferable Deaths of Non-Residents registered in the District	Transferable Deaths of Residents not registered in the District.	Nett. Deaths belonging to the District.			
			Uncor-rected Number	Nett.					Under 1 Year of age		At all Ages	
Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate per 1000 Nett Births	Number	Rate					
1933	277	271	15.5	158	9.1	1	41	27	99	198	11.1	
1934	286	279	15.8	137	7.8	2	35	17	60	170	10.9	
1935	286	285	15.7	160	9.8	3	40	24	84	197	12.2	
1936	306	282	15.3	163	8.8	3	60	19	67	220	13.4	
1937	327	323	17.0	160	8.4	2	59	24	74	217	12.7	
1938	384	388	19.4	163	8.1	1	58	23	59	220	12.3	

TABLE II.—Causes of Death in Hucknall
Urban District, 1938.

CAUSES OF DEATH.						Males.	Females
All Causes	...	...	...	...	...	113	107
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
2 Measles	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
3 Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
4 Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
5 Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
6 Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
7 Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
8 Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
9 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	...	4	6
10 Other Tuberculosis Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
11 Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
12 General Paralysis of the Insane, tabes dorsalis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
13 Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	...	...	...	15	14
14 Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
15 Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	11	22
16 Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	25	22
17 Aneurysm	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
18 Other Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
19 Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	7	4
20 Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
21 Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
22 Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
23 Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
24 Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
25 Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
26 Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
27 Other Digestive Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
28 Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
29 Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
30 Other Puerperal Causes	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
31 Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformation, etc....	...	...	...	...	...	8	2
32 Senility	...	...	...	...	...	4	6
33 Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
34 Other Violence	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
35 Other Defined Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	15	13
36 Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year—	Total	...	...	...	...	17	6
	Legitimate	...	...	...	...	17	6
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—
Live Births—	Total	...	...	...	...	198	190
	Legitimate	...	...	...	...	194	185
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	4	5
Still Births—	Total	...	...	...	...	5	8
	Legitimate	...	...	...	...	5	7
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	1
Population	...	...	...	...	...	19890	

TABLE III. Infant Mortality. 1938.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various periods 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
Premature Birth ...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Congenital Malformation ...	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Injury at Birth ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	5
Convulsions ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Pyloric Stenosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Septicæmia ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Other Causes ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3
TOTALS ...	6	2	2	—	10	7	3	—	3	23

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

1938	MALES		FEMALES.		Total.
	Legiti- mate.	Illegit- imate	Legiti- mate.	Illegit- imate	
January ...	13	2	14	...	29
February...	18	...	17	1	36
March ...	15	...	17	...	32
April ...	16	...	17	...	33
May ...	23	...	12	1	36
June ...	24	...	13	2	39
July ...	12	...	13	...	25
August ...	17	1	14	...	32
September .	8	...	18	...	26
October ...	16	...	14	1	31
November	14	1	16	...	31
December	15	...	19	...	34
Total ...	191	4	184	5	384

This total is not corrected for Inward and Outward
Transferable Births.

TABLE V.—Total Notifications of Births for
each Ward during 1938.

1938	East Ward	West Ward	North Ward	Total
January ...	7	7	14	28
February...	13	9	12	34
March ...	10	11	9	30
April ...	18	5	18	41
May ...	9	8	22	39
June ...	9	11	14	34
July ...	8	11	11	30
August ...	7	7	13	27
September .	11	9	16	36
October ...	12	5	16	33
November..	15	8	10	33
December...	13	7	14	34
Total ...	132	98	169	399

TABLE VI.—Showing the Number of Deaths registered in the District each month classified as to Sex and Wards.

1938	Male	Female	Total	East Ward	West Ward	North Ward
January ...	6	10	16	5	4	7
February ..	9	4	13	0	4	9
March ...	8	7	15	4	4	7
April ...	4	7	11	4	2	5
May ...	10	6	16	6	5	5
June ...	7	5	12	6	2	4
July ...	5	5	10	1	3	6
August ...	5	6	11	6	1	4
September	2	6	8	5	1	2
October ...	5	6	11	4	1	6
November .	10	10	20	5	6	9
December .	11	9	20	9	7	4
Total ...	82	81	163	55	40	68

TABLE VII.—Ages at which Death occurred.

1938 Age Groups	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals	
Under 1 year	2	1	3	2	7	1	1	...	1	1	...	4	23	
1 and under 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	
2 „ 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	
5 „ 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
15 „ 25	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	
25 „ 45	4	2	1	3	2	1	3	4	1	1	4	3	29	
45 „ 65	5	8	4	2	5	5	5	6	2	4	7	11	64	
65 „ 75	5	3	4	3	4	4	6	1	2	5	7	5	49	
75 and over	6	4	5	5	4	1	...	5	4	1	6	6	47	
Totals	...	22	18	18	16	22	14	15	16	10	13	24	32	220

This Table is corrected for Inward and Outward Transferable Deaths.

TABLE VIII.—Showing Monthly Notifications of
Infectious Diseases.

Disease	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals
Scarlet Fever ...	1	4	2	1	8	4	13	5	7	5	3	6	59
Diphtheria ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	6	14
Dysentery ...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	5
Pneumonia ...	4	5	4	5	4	2	3	1	1	2	3	12	46
Erysipelas ...	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	9
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Totals ...	9	14	6	8	12	7	18	8	12	9	11	25	139

Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector for the Year 1938.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNCIL OFFICES,
HUCKNALL.
April, 1939.

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

Gentlemen,

I beg to present to you my ninth Annual Report as Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent.

This year has been a very active one, and a lot of useful work has been accomplished. The various activities are all covered in the report, but there are one or two comments of a general nature which I wish to make before going into the details of the year's work.

The four Clearance Areas dealt with during the period have more than doubled what was originally our five-year plan. I am confident that there is still need for effort in this direction, but before anything can be done there is room for a lot of housing inspection. A thorough survey is necessary of the worst property in the town.

On the whole I am pleased with the results of the steps taken to deal with the overcrowding situation. The Council has undoubtedly moved in the right direction recently, for whereas there were 261 legally overcrowded families in the town about two and a half years ago, there are only 25 cases known today. The present method of letting Council houses should give general satisfaction and should be a boon to those needing an improved house because of illness.

I have noticed that a really clean method of sweeping domestic chimneys has been evolved. The work can now be done by workmen in spotless white overalls, and without leaving a speck of soot in the house. I hope that this service will soon be available locally. Housewives must have already found the pithead baths a boon, and a great help in keeping a clean, healthy house, and I am sure that a hygienic chimney sweeping service would also be welcome.

This leads me to another ambition of mine. I would like to see all coal sold in bags, and not tipped in the street. Far too much coal slack is delivered from pits locally. It

cannot all be burned, therefore it lies smelling in the cellars or in untidy heaps in the gardens, and must entail an enormous amount of unnecessary work in cleansing, as a not inconsiderable amount finds its way unconsumed into the dustbins. Economists could probably tell us how much industry would benefit from the utilisation of this largely wasted source of energy.

I am pleased to be able to refer to my assistant, Mr. R. W. Booth's success in securing a better position toward the end of the year. Naturally I regret to lose his valued service; he was an excellent man with an assured future. I firmly believe that in Mr. Wilson the Council have found a worthy successor.

SHOP ACTS.

Shops have been inspected from time to time during the year, but in no case were unsatisfactory conditions found, and it has not been necessary to serve any notices under the Shops Acts.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Three complaints of smoke nuisances were received during the year. Seven observations were taken, and three notices were served on the occupiers of the premises. In each of the cases a great improvement was effected due to a greater amount of care being taken in the method of stoking.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There are two baths in the district, one owned by the Council and one owned privately. Frequent visits were made, and in each case the chlorination plant was found to be in proper working order. No complaints were received.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Number of houses infested:—

Council houses	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other houses	...	...	...	...	...	28

Number of houses disinfested:—

Council houses	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other houses	...	...	...	...	...	28

The methods employed—namely spraying with insecticides and fumigation with sulphur dioxide—have proved entirely successful. Precautions taken to ensure that tenants do not carry bed bugs into Council houses include the steam disinfection of bedding, etc. and the spraying of the other furniture with insecticides. In addition the tenants are instructed to report any signs of re-infestation, and occasional inspections are carried out. All disinfestations are carried out by the Local Authority.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disinfections were carried out as in previous years by fumigation with formalin gas. During the year a quantity of bedding was destroyed on request.

Enquiries are made at every case of infectious disease as to whether there are any library books in the house, and these are all brought to the office and fumigated before being returned to the library. In only one case was it found necessary to destroy a book because of its condition. Unless this fumigation or destruction is carried out library books would prove to be a great infectious agent, as they are extremely liable to carry infection, and over 15 per cent. of the population are subscribers to the public library.

RENT & MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTIONS ACT, 1923.

No action has been taken under the above Act.

FOOD CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED.

Tables below shew the amount of food destroyed during the year, the number of visits to slaughterhouses, shops, etc. Premises have usually been kept in a cleanly condition, and it has not been necessary to seize any article of food or undertake a prosecution.

Tradespeople generally are anxious to comply with the law, and carry on their businesses in a proper manner.

Animals affected.	Disease.	No. of carcasses or organs condemned.	Weight.				
			tons	cwts	qrs.	sts.	lbs.
Cattle	Tuberculosis	9 carcasses	2	10	0	0	12
"	"	2 fore-quarters	...	2	2	0	0
"	"	14 heads	...	3	1	1	3
"	"	40 sets of lungs	...	4	2	1	10
"	"	12 livers	...	1	1	1	12
"	"	various offals	...	4	1	0	8
"	Distoma Hepaticum	4 livers	...	...	2	0	11
"	Echinococcus Cysts	1 liver	...	...	...	1	2
"	Abscesses	2 livers	...	...	1	0	3
"	Cirrhosis	6 livers	...	...	3	0	9
"	Mastitis	1 udder	...	...	...	1	1
"	Inflammation	various offals	...	...	1	1	8
"	Johnne's Disease	1 carcass	...	7	0	1	0
Swine	Tuberculosis	10 heads	...	1	0	1	13
"	"	2 sets of lungs	...	...	...	...	7
"	"	17 mesenteries	...	...	...	1	10
"	"	1 liver	...	...	...	...	4
Sheep	Cysts	1 pluck	...	...	...	...	6
"	Moribund	1 carcass	...	...	2	1	0
TOTAL WEIGHT ...			3	17	4	2	7

OTHER FOODS.

3 tins of ox tongue	}	Unsound
5 tins corned beef		
6 tins mixed fruit		
21lbs. haddocks		
40lbs. grapes		
1 fowl		

There is no system of meat marking under Part III. of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924 in operation in the district.

PARTICULARS OF INSPECTIONS, ETC.

Slaughterhouses.

Number on register	...	...	...	...	11
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	825
Infringements of byelaws or regulations	...	...	...	...	2

Dairies, Cowsheds, etc.

Number on register (a) retailers	...	...	...	...	94
(b) producers	...	...	...	...	25
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	53
Notices served	...	...	...	...	3
Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	3

Bakehouses.

Number on register	...	...	...	...	8
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	45
Notices served	...	...	...	...	0

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

The above Act, providing for the effectual stunning of certain animals by means of a mechanical instrument, has been in force since 1933. No cases of cruelty or unnecessary suffering to animals have been observed, and I have not yet heard of an accident happening with the instruments.

Two types of instrument are in use, the Temple Cox and the Cash Captive Bolt Pistol.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

One offensive trade, that of a gut scraper, was established in the district during the year. Eight inspections were made, and one notice to limewash and cleanse the premises was served, and was complied with.

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, ETC.

There are 26 such structures in the district. No complaints were received concerning them, and although 12 inspections were made to them, no unsatisfactory conditions were observed.

SANITARY SUPERVISION OF MUSIC HALLS, THEATRES, ETC.

Visits have been made regularly to the two local cinemas and the dance halls. In all cases they were found to be well conducted and kept in a clean condition.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

Few complaints of infestation were received during the year, but the usual drive was made during Rat Week.

9,000 rat baits were laid in all, 4,800 being sold to farmers etc., and the rest being laid upon Council ground and in sewers. There was little infestation found, although quite a number of people called at the office for rat baits, and in particular the sewage farm was found to be practically free from rats.

I am of the opinion that the continual laying of baits is having a good effect, and that the rat population of Hucknall is gradually decreasing. Barium carbonate is used in the sewers and red squills rat bait on the land; and these baits seem to be much more rapid and effective in their action than the use of gas, traps or ferrets.

SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED.

Notices were served under the Housing Act, 1936, as follows:—

Section 9 (Informal)	...	...	...	...	73
Section 9 (Formal)	...	...	...	...	61
Section 11	...	...	...	...	17
Section 25	...	...	...	...	5
Section 168	...	...	...	...	9

Result of Action taken under the Housing Act, 1936:

Sections 9 & 11.					Section 11.	Section 12.
Informal Notices Served.	Informal Notices Complied with.	Statutory Notices Served.	Statutory Notices Complied with.	Houses Made Fit.	Houses Demolished.	Houses Closed.
73	27	65	62	139	11	3

Notices were served under the Public Health Act, 1936, or the corresponding sections of the repealed Acts, as follows:—

Section 48 (Defective Drains)...	...	...	4
Section 44 (Provision of Sanitary Accommodation)	...	...	5
Section 56 (Yard Paving)	...	...	4
Section 75 (Dustbins) (Informal)	...	...	488
do. do. (Formal)	...	...	48
Section 94 (Insanitary Conditions) (Informal)	...	...	451
do. do. (Formal)	...	...	9

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

					Informal Notices		Statutory Notices	
					Served	Complied with.	Served.	Complied with.
Housing defects	{	To remedy dampness	...	...	21	16	5	5
		„ repair or renew eaves - gutters and downspouts	...	...	8	8	1	1
		„ repair chimney stacks ...	...	...	6	10	3	3
		„ repair or renew defective windows ...	...	...	2	2	1	1
		doors ...	...	...	2	2	—	—
		floors ...	...	...	3	1	—	—
		fireplaces ...	...	...	11	5	5	5
		washcoppers	...	...	3	4	—	—
Sanitary conveniences	{	„ cleanse	...	...	4	3	—	—
		„ repair or renew	...	...	19	20	3	3
		„ provide additional	...	...	—	1	2	2
Drains	{	„ cleanse	...	...	238	247	—	—
		„ repair or renew	...	...	21	16	2	2
		„ provide additional	...	...	1	—	2	2
Cesspools		„ cleanse	...	...	3	3	—	—
Dustbins		„ renew	...	...	488	421	48	48
Yard Paving	{	„ repair or renew	...	...	16	6	5	4
		„ provide additional	...	...	3	3	—	—
Vermin		„ cleanse premises	...	...	46	38	—	—
Smoke		„ abate nuisance arising from	...	...	3	3	—	—
Cowsheds		„ limewash and cleanse ...	...	...	4	4	—	—
Dairies, etc.		Other matters	...	...	6	6	—	—
Factories & workshops		Sanitary accommodation unsuitable or insufficient...	...	...	2	2	—	—
Rivers & Streams		To cleanse brook courses ...	...	...	2	2	—	—
Accumulations or Deposits of Refuse		To remove	...	...	5	4	—	—
Animals		Improperly kept	...	...	1	1	—	—
Gut-Scraper		To limewash and cleanse ...	...	...	1	1	—	—
Slaughterhouses		„ „ „ „	...	...	2	2	—	—
Miscellaneous			...	...	22	17	—	—

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

This work has now been carried out for eight years under my supervision. During this time numerous changes have crept in, perhaps hardly noticeable to the public, yet playing a very important part in the work. The first change was in getting rid of all the ashpits in the town and substituting dustbins, thus assuring a weekly collection of all the town's refuse. Eight years ago one house in four had a fixed ashpit, and these were emptied as required.

This work accomplished, it was possible to institute the "relay" system of collection which has proved very satisfactory and economical. Under the old method there were three separate gangs of men each with a lorry, and each gang worked a different district of the town. With that system there was inevitably a fair amount of time wasted while the lorries were away at the refuse tip. Under the relay system this waste time is eliminated as there is always a lorry being loaded while one is at the tip.

At one time it became apparent that the work was too laborious because of the weight of the dustbins when filled with refuse. This difficulty was overcome by the introduction of bin-trucks, and it was of course a tremendous saving of energy for the workmen. More and more men have had to be employed as the town has grown, and with employing more men bins have been wheeled out at a greater rate, and consequently lorries have been filled faster, so it has been necessary to gradually obtain larger lorries. Had the old lorries which were in use nine years ago been retained the system would have broken down, because they were far too small for the present method. It may surprise one to know that the last lorry which your Council purchased has three times the loading capacity of either of the two lorries in operation in the early part of 1930.

Another change which I consider important is in the method of greasing vehicles. Instead of attempting this with a small hand pump the work is done with a high pressure greasing outfit. Each lorry is sent to a garage once a month and greased, examined, tyres blown up, battery topped up, oil levels checked, and generally examined for defects. This is an excellent system, and I hope that the time will come when it will be possible to do the work on the Council premises, and moreover to give each lorry a nightly clean.

DISPOSAL.

The Bradford method of controlled tipping is still carried on. Unfortunately the present tip will not last much longer, and it will be necessary to look out for another site.

The system is eminently satisfactory.

The cleansing staff consists of a foreman, 3 lorry drivers, 11 loaders, and 2 tip attendants. More than half of the men have been with me ever since I took over and introduced the present system. Having, as it were, grown up with the work, they have reached a high standard of proficiency, and it is largely because of this that the work runs smoothly and costs are reasonable.

For nine months of the year we have been collecting road sweepings. The sweeping itself is done by the Highways Department, and previously a horse, cart and one man were employed, along with the sweepers. The horse and cart and man have now been dispensed with, and I estimate that the cost will be no more than £30 per annum for collection and disposal.

It is unfortunate that I am unable to give any figures with regard to costs. They are not available at the time of writing, but I can state that they will be up about £350 on the previous year. This is accounted for by the purchase of a new lorry.

AMBULANCES.

The two ambulances have been well maintained throughout the year. The General Ambulance has made 447 journeys and the Infectious Disease Ambulance 5 journeys.

MORTUARY.

The mortuary has been used on one occasion. The Ambulance Driver is responsible for keeping it clean and for the care of the instruments.

PETROLEUM REGULATION ACTS, 1828 AND 1936.

Licences granted	...	...	...	...	21
Visits and inspections	...	...	...	...	39
Carbide of Calcium licences	...	...	...	...	Nil

In conclusion, I would like to thank all members of the Council for the courtesy they have extended to me and all the Officials of the Council for much valued help throughout the year.

I beg to remain,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. ADAMS,

Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing
Superintendent.



