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HUCKNALL
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

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OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1942

TOGETHER WITH THE REPORT OF THE
SANITARY INSPECTOR.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS FROM
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Printers :
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Hucknall, Notts.

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

MR. STIRLAND, MRS. SMEDLEY AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my twenty-ninth Annual Report on the Health and Vital Statistics of the Urban District of Hucknall.

Once again the Report has to be given in an abridged form, and it is written in a similar manner to those for the last three years.

As regards the health of the district, this report is one of the best, if not the best, that I have ever presented to any Council during my tenure of office. I draw your attention particularly to the very excellent figures shown under Vital Statistics, the satisfactory progress made in the immunisation of children against Diphtheria, and the position regarding Tuberculosis. The only adverse criticism which can be made is due to the increasing shortage of housing accommodation.

To those Officials of the Council and others who have given me valuable assistance during the year, my grateful thanks are due, and I wish to place on record my appreciation of the courtesy and consideration accorded me by you, the Members of the Council.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

WALTER GARSTANG.

7/6/43.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	4,030
Population 1941	...	...	...	...	...	20,960
Population 1942 (estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	20,760
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1942)						
					according to Rate Books	6,123
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	...	£91,970
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	£342
Amount expended on Poor Law Relief	...	...	...	...	...	£3,118

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

			Total	M.	F.
Live Births: Legitimate	...	...	420	220	200
Illegitimate	...	...	14	7	7

Birth Rate per 1000 estimated resident population = 20.5.

Stillbirths: Legitimate	...	...	9	6	3
Illegitimate	...	...	—	—	—

Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births = 20.3.

Deaths	...	...	...	...	193	105	88
(Civilian only).							

Death rate per 1000 estimated resident population = 9.02.

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

	Deaths	Rate per 1000 total (live and still) Births.
No. 29, Puerperal sepsis	1	2.25
No. 30, Other puerperal causes	0	0.00
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:		
All infants per 1000 live births	21	48.
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births	19	45.
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births	2	143.
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	24	
,, ,, Measles (all ages)	0	
,, ,, Whooping Cough (all ages)	0	
,, ,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	2	

POPULATION.

This is estimated at 20,760.

The Natural Increase—Births over Deaths—is 241.

BIRTHS.

The number of live births is 434. 227 were males and 207 females. This gives a rate of 20.5 per 1000 population, and is the highest recorded since 1926, when the rate was 20.6; the population for that year being 17,470, and the births registered 361, so that though the figure still shows an upward tendency as regards recent years, it cannot be looked on as satisfactory, taking into account the increase in population.

Included in the above births were 14 illegitimate—7 males and 7 females. There were 9 stillbirths—6 males and 3 females—chiefly caused through prematurity and Congenital Malformations.

DEATHS.

The total number registered was 193,—males 105, females 88. The Death Rate is 9.02 per 1000 population, and is the lowest ever recorded, the nearest figure being 9.09 which was recorded in 1932, when the number of deaths was 162 out of a population of 17,670. This shows that there is a steady increase in the "expectation of life," and though there is a gratifying decrease in infant mortality it is very necessary that more babies should be born and live if we are to hold our position among the leading nations in the world.

Among the chief causes of death were Heart Disease 39, Intra-cranial Vascular Diseases and other diseases of the Circulatory system 34, Cancer 26, Violence 12, Premature Birth 10, and Pulmonary Tuberculosis 8. It will be seen that deaths from Cancer and Pulmonary Tuberculosis are noticeably less than 1941, the numbers for which were: Cancer 41, and Pulmonary Tuberculosis 13.

Infant Mortality. There were 21 deaths of infants, which gives a rate of 48 per 1000 live births. This is very satisfactory, as this rate has only once been lower, viz., in 1930, when the figure was 44. In that year the number of deaths was 14, and the total births 314.

Of these 21 deaths, Premature Birth—10, and Congenital Malformations—4, accounted for 14, of which 11 took place during the first three days of life. In 1941 there were 11 deaths due to Premature Birth, and 3 due to Congenital Malformations, the total number of infant deaths being 33, so that it does seem that there must be some special causes operating to account for the high percentage of deaths this year during the first week of life, which in every other way has been a year of unparalleled good health.

I venture to give two possible causes. (1) So many prospective mothers are engaged in vital Government Work, and continue in their occupation longer than is desirable, so as not to reduce output, and (2) the value of the weekly wages, without which many, especially those whose husbands are on active service, would find it very difficult to make both ends meet under present conditions.

I am sure that you will agree that the preservation of infant life is of paramount importance to the nation, and I consider that

this position should not only be tackled now, but given absolute priority over other Post-war schemes for our betterment.

Inquests were held on 15 bodies, 12 of which were deaths from Violence, and included 5 from Road Traffic, 4 from Suicide, 2 from Enemy Action, and 1 Colliery Fatality. The percentage of total deaths is 7.76. There were 4 uncertified deaths, 3 due to Cardiac Disease, and 1 to Premature Birth. The percentage of total deaths is 2.09.

In four cases the Coroner gave a certificate of deaths from natural causes, after a post mortem had been made. The percentage of total deaths being 2.09.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

These are, in the main, similar to those tabulated in previous Annual Reports, but I must make short reference to the following, which are additional.

1. Infectious Disease Accommodation.

Debdale Hall, near Mansfield, was opened in April for the reception of cases of Infectious Disease. Unfortunately, it has been found that it is only possible for Scarlet Fever cases to be admitted, and though in this respect our difficulty in obtaining Hospital admission for such cases is slightly eased, there is still no provision for the Hospital treatment of the more serious diseases such as Cerebro Spinal Fever, Enteric Fever, or Diphtheria, in which the position remains as it has done during the last 25 years, that is to say, entirely unsatisfactory.

2. War-time Day Nursery.

The house, Sandy Ridge, Sandy Lane, Hucknall, was rented early in the year for the purpose of a Day Nursery for the reception of children under 5 years of age, whose mothers were engaged in, or wished to take up war work, provided that their children could be looked after.

The number of children to be admitted was 25, of whom one third could be babies under 2 years of age. To make the necessary alterations in the house, get the needful equipment, and engage the staff took between six and seven months, so that it was the middle of September before the first children were admitted. The

hours during which the nursery was open was fixed at 7 a.m.—7 p.m. on week-days only. Later it was found that it was unnecessary for the Nursery to be kept open on Saturday afternoons, and closing was permitted at 1 p.m., subject to all the children being taken home. At no time was there any great rush of applications for admission, and it was rare to find a daily attendance of more than 20; and this dwindled with the lengthening of the black-out period.

From the opening date in September to the end of the year admissions were:

Children under 2 years	Admitted 10	Withdrawn 6
„ 2—5 years	„ 29	„ 8

As this report is only concerned with the year 1942, I propose to leave out any further remarks as to the usefulness of the Nursery until the end of the present year, when I hope to lay before you a more detailed statement.

3. Registered Daily Guardians.

As regards this district, the provision of this service proved a total failure, and at the end of the year, only two women were thus registered.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

Ante-Natal Clinic.

The number of women attending during the year was 355, and the total attendances made were 608. This is a slight increase over the number recorded for 1941. I referred 13 women to a Consultant for various reasons, the majority being cases of contracted pelvis, and 8 of these were afterwards admitted to the Women's Hospital for their confinements. 63 women attending the Clinic were referred to the Dental Surgeon for advice and treatment. All women are given supplies of "Adoxolin" capsules during the last 3 or 4 months of pregnancy as a routine measure, or earlier if I consider it necessary.

Sixteen women, other than those mentioned above, were admitted to the Women's Hospital either as "emergencies" or at the request of their own doctor. Twenty-one women were admitted to the Basford Maternity Hospital owing to unsuitable home surroundings. Broadly speaking these are cases where

there is a lack of accommodation in the house, or where no suitable domestic help can be obtained.

Ophthalmic Treatment. (Retinoscopy or Provision of Spectacles).

Two children were referred and spectacles provided.

Dental Treatment and Treatment of Minor Ailments.

Twenty-three children were referred to the School Dental Officer from the Infant Welfare Centre, and eighty-eight children were referred to the School Clinic for the treatment of minor ailments.

Treatment at the Orthopædic Clinic.

Mr. C. E. Adkin, Honorary Secretary of the Cripples' Guild, reports as follows:

During 1942 the number of pre-school children who received treatment was 67.

The various treatments provided were Massage, Plaster, and Sun Ray, and the total attendances made were 1001.

Infant Welfare Work.

Before giving details of the work undertaken by your Lady Health Visitors I must point out that in April the responsibility for the treatment of Scabies among School Children was placed upon the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority, which was already dealing with Scabies among the pre-school children.

In November also because of an urgent appeal from the Ministry of Health to intensify the Diphtheria Immunisation Scheme, it became necessary for your Health Visitors to systematically visit every part of the district, take particulars of all children not immunised, and try to persuade the parents to send their children to the Immunisation Centre. In order that these duties should be carried out efficiently the Health Visitors had to be relieved of some of the routine duties which ordinarily fall to their share.

I have received the following details concerning Infant Welfare Work in 1942 from your Lady Health Visitors, Mesdames Hawkins and Wilkinson.

Number of Births notified (including transferable Births) ...	442
Number of Births notified by Midwives	385
Number of Births unnotified	2
Number of Births attended by Doctors (who were engaged) ...	26
Number of Births in which Medical Aid was sought	94
Number of Stillbirths	9
Number of Twinbirths	3
Number of Births transferred to this District	61
Number of Births transferred to other Districts	6
Number of families with young children coming into the District	39
Number of families with young children leaving the District	70

Systematic Visiting.

Number of first visits	454
Number of subsequent visits to infants under one year ...	969
Number of visits to children between 1 year and 5 years ...	1770
Number of visits to expectant mothers	96

At Welfare Centre.

Number of infants on Register under 1 year	357
Number of children on Register between ages of 1 and 5 years	511

Children Weighed.

Under 1 year (total weighings)	6047
From 1 to 5 years (total weighings)	2103
Average attendance per session	54

That 91.8% of infants born during the year have attended the Centre.

The Health Visitors also report that during November and December 404 visits were paid in connection with the Immunisation Scheme. Also that during the year 196 cases of Scabies were notified or discovered, nearly all of which were among school children, and that 607 visits were made for treatment and after care of these children.

I consider that the foregoing report is highly satisfactory, and reflects great credit on your Health Visitors, and I am pleased to express my appreciation of the very efficient way in which their duties have been performed.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The following analyses of samples of the Town's water supply have been received from Mr. W. W. Taylor, Public Analyst for the City of Nottingham.

Report of Analysis of Water received 6th April, 1943, from the Hucknall Urban District Council.

Mark: Sample of treated water from tap at Waterworks, for Chemical Analysis:—

These samples contain per 100,000 parts:—

Total Solids dried at 180°C.	...	...	...	17.00
Suspended Matter	...	...	...	trace
Chlorides as Chlorine	...	...	...	1.78
Oxidised Nitrogen as Nitrate	...	...	...	0.60
Oxidised Nitrogen as Nitrite	...	...	...	weak reaction
Free Ammonia	...	...	...	0.0016
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	0.0004
Temporary Hardness	...	...	...	6.25
Permanent Hardness	...	...	...	7.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. @ 80°F. from N/80 KMnO ₄	...	...	...	0.008
pH value	...	...	...	8.30
Appearance	...	...	...	slightly turbid
Odour	...	...	...	none
Taste and Colour	...	...	...	normal
Heavy Metals	...	...	...	absent
Free Chlorine	...	...	...	0.01 part per million
No. of colonies developing per mil. on agar at 21°C. in 72 hrs.	...	...	...	8
No. of colonies developing per mil. on agar at 37°C. in 24 hrs.	...	...	...	3
No. of colonies developing per mil. on agar at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	...	...	...	6
Faecal coli count per 100 mils. at 44°C. in 48 hrs.	...	...	...	0
Coli-aerogenes count per 100 mils. at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	...	...	...	0
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)	...	...	...	Absent in 100 mils.
Free Chlorine	...	...	...	absent

The Bacteriological Analysis was from sample of Treated Water taken from tap in Dwelling House in Broxtowe Drive.

Both samples are of satisfactory chemical and bacteriological quality for public supply.

Mr. H. M. Aitchison, your Surveyor and Engineer, has given the following statement on Water Supply, Drainage and Sewerage, etc.:—

1. Water Supply.

No main extensions of any importance have been carried out during 1942.

The old reservoir has again been empty throughout the year, and a high level has been maintained in the new reservoir consistently to meet the demands of the district.

The new borehole and electrical pumping plant have been at work throughout the greater part of the year and have given every satisfaction. The chlorination apparatus has worked continuously throughout the year and analyses received of the treated water have been satisfactory.

Special arrangements have been made, as far as possible, to meet any emergency that might arise from the failure of the piped supply, due to enemy action, and certain works have been carried out in connection with the pumping and supply mains in Wood Lane and at the Public Swimming Baths, in this connection.

2. Drainage and Sewerage.

The old and defective sewer in Curtis Street has been re-laid. No further work has been done in connection with the main sewerage scheme owing to war conditions. Analyses of the effluent from the old Sewage Works have been uniformly satisfactory, and observation tests at the new works have provided very satisfactory results.

3. Swimming Baths.

The Public Baths have been well used during the year, and the sterilization plant has worked satisfactorily.

Action taken under the Sale of Food & Drugs Act, 1938.

Regulations under this Act are administered by the Notts. County Council.

Mr. E. Templeman, Chief Inspector, has sent me an Extract from the Report of the Public Analyst upon articles analysed by him, and those examined by the Inspectors taken in the Urban District of Hucknall during 1942.

From this report I give the following particulars:

Examined by the Inspectors, 30 samples of New Milk, all of which were found correct.

20 samples of other foods and drugs were analysed by the County Analyst and found to be genuine.

Examined by the County Bacteriologist:

Milk (Special Designations) Orders 1936 and 1938.

6 samples of Accredited Milk, of which 3 complied with the Orders, and 3 failed to comply.

Informal Samples of Milk tested by the Inspectors by "Gerber" Tester:

36 samples were taken, all of which were found to be correct.

HOUSING.

The following are the particulars 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)	177
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	675
2.	(a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above, which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1936	—
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	—
3.		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
4.		Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	88

2. Remedy of defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices :

Number of defective houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local Authority or their officers	...	...	...	...	84
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

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					84
(b) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—					
(a) By Owners	...	...	...	...	22
(b) By the Local Authority in default of the owners	...	...	...	...	18
2. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—					
(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	68
(b) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after the service of formal notices:—					
(i) By Owners	...	...	...	...	11
(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	...				—
(b) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...			—
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	...	...	...		—

(b) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—
--	---

4. Housing Act, 1936. Overcrowding :—

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	1
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ...	2
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ...	6
(b) (i) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	1
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved	1
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	13
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority has 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	—

The figures given above include notices carried forward from the preceding year, but do not include notices not complied with at the end of 1942.

From the above statement you will notice that many repairs have been carried out and nuisances remedied despite shortage of labour and materials. I have just to add that the Housing problem is becoming more acute, and requires your earnest consideration.

PREVENTION OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The total number of notifications received was 334 among the civilian population, and 9 among non-civilians. The latter included 3 cases of Scarlet Fever, 2 of Diphtheria, 3 of Measles, 1 of Dysentery, and 1 of Malaria.

The Tables showing the monthly returns, age groups and Ward distribution are made out for Civilian Cases only. The total notifications were substantially less than in the preceding year. Measles 133 cases, and Whooping Cough 86 cases accounted for 68% of the notifications received. There was a slight decrease in cases of Scarlet Fever, which again was of a uniformly mild type, so much so that many cases were not notified until the onset of "peeling." Two cases only were removed to Hospital, 1 to the Basford Sanatorium and 1 to Debdale Hall, which was opened in April, under the administration of the South Notts. Joint Hospital Board, of which this Council is one of the constituent Authorities.

Notifications of Pneumonia increased slightly from the previous year, and it may be noticed that 16 of these notifications were received during April. 5 cases were removed to Hospital for treatment. It is a matter of congratulation that no case of Typhoid or Paratyphoid Fever was notified throughout the year, and only one case of Cerebro Spinal Meningitis. The only other disease needing comment is Diphtheria. It is satisfactory to state that only 5 notifications were received—one a child under school age, who had not been immunised, one a girl of 14 who also had not been immunised, and 3 young adults, who were above the age for which the Immunisation Scheme was initiated. Two of these cases were removed to Hospital for treatment, and all five made a complete recovery.

Diphtheria Prophylaxis. Immunisation was proceeded with throughout the year. At the end of 1941 the total number of children immunised was 2433, comprising 477 under school age, and 1956 school children. I stated that the small number immunised under 5 years was disappointing, as the percentage figure was only 39. This year much better progress has been made, and at the end of December the total of pre-school children immunised has risen to 890, and school children to 2329. That is to say that 74% of pre-school children are now fully protected, as well as 77% of school children.

During the last 2 months of the year the Health Visitors made a complete survey of the district street by street, and we have now full records of all children between the ages of 1 and 15 years. This visitation has been productive of good results,

which I hope to show in my next report. I would also like to state that the Head Teachers have been of very great assistance in sending children from their respective schools, and I greatly appreciate their co-operation.

The only deaths registered as due to notifiable infectious diseases were 5 from Pneumonia, and one from Puerperal Sepsis.

I now give the case rates per 1000 civilian population of certain notifiable Infectious Diseases for England and Wales, compared with similar rates for Hucknall.

		England and Wales.	Hucknall.
Typhoid Fever	...	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	...	0.01	0.00
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	0.14	0.04
Scarlet Fever	...	2.19	2.18
Whooping Cough	...	1.73	4.09
Diphtheria	...	1.05	0.27
Erysipelas	...	1.30	0.61
Measles	...	7.46	6.30
Pneumonia	...	1.07	2.23

Despite the severe weather during the early part of the year, there was no great incidence of Influenza, and no death was reported from this disease.

Scabies. You will remember that from the early part of the year the treatment and following up of cases of Scabies was placed on you, through the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. Your Health Visitors have stated that 196 cases of Scabies were reported to, or discovered by them, and that 607 visits were made for treatment and supervision. The majority of these cases were found among the school children. Treatment with Sulphur Ointment gave very good results, and when used intelligently and under supervision, it is quite equal to the various other drugs now in use. A few cases relapsed, owing to re-infestation from adult members of the family. Only 22 cases were under treatment at the end of the year, by which time the number of new cases found was very small.

You will realise that the foregoing statement mainly concerns children up to school leaving age. Scabies, being non-notifiable, I have no knowledge of its incidence among the adult population, but I think cases have been common.

As regards treatment, Sulphur Ointment is available to anyone asking for it. Steam disinfection of bedding and clothing has been in operation in certain cases, and houses have been disinfected where they were found to be in such a state as to render this action necessary.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1942.

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 ...	1							
5—10 ...	1			1				
10—15 ...	1			3				
15—20 ...		1				1		
20—25 ...	1	1		1		1		
25—35 ...	6	1		2	1			
35—45 ...	1	2			1	2		
45—55 ...		2	1		2			
55—65 ...								
65 upwards ...								
TOTALS ...	11	7	1	7	4	4		

*New Cases are to include all primary notifications and any other NEW Cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year.

One death occurred in a case not previously notified.

Death Rate per 1000 population = 0.38.

Number of cases receiving Sanatorium or other Institutional treatment during the year was 13—male 6, female 7.

No action has been necessary under:—

- (a) Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.
- (b) Public Health Act, 1925, Sec. 62.

It will be noticed that there is no definite increase in cases of Tuberculosis, notified during this year, as compared with the preceding war years.

For comparison I quote the following figures:—

1939	Notified	25 cases	Pulmonary	24	Non-Pulmonary	1
1940	„	25	„	18	„	7
1941	„	31	„	23	„	8
1942	„	26	„	18	„	8

Number of deaths during these years being:—

1939	Pulmonary	9	Non-Pulmonary	2
1940	„	10	„	2
1941	„	13	„	0
1942	„	8	„	0

TABLE I. Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1942 and previous years.

Name of District: HUCKNALL URBAN.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transfer- able Deaths of Non- Residents registered in the District.	Transfer- able Deaths of Resi- dents not registered in the District.	Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncor- rected Number	Nett.		Number	Rate			Under 1 Year of age.		At all Ages.	
			Number	Rate.					Number	Rate per 1000 Nett Births	Number	Rate.
1937	19480	327	323	17.0	160	8.4	2	59	24	74	217	12.7
1938	19890	384	388	19.4	163	8.1	1	58	23	59	220	12.3
1939	20790	394	398	19.3	162	7.8	3	75	25	62	234	12.6
1940	20740	397	421	20.04	179	8.5	5	55	25	58	229	13.08
1941	20960	384	427	20.4	169	8.1	6	76	33	77	239	11.4
1942	20760	379	434	20.5	126	6.0	2	69	21	48	193	9.02

TABLE II. Showing Monthly Notifications
of Infectious Diseases.

Disease.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTALS
Scarlet Fever	8	2	3	4	1			1	7	9	5	5	45
Diphtheria	1					1			3				5
Whooping Cough	1			1				5	4	28	12	35	86
Erysipelas	1			1		1	2	3		2	1	2	13
Pneumonia	4	2	2	16	4	3	1	1	1	3	5	5	47
Measles			1	1	1	5	4	2	9	2		108	133
Cerebro-Spinal Fever			1										1
Puerperal Pyrexia					2	1					1		4
Totals ...	15	4	7	23	8	11	7	12	24	44	24	155	334

TABLE III. Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1942.
Hucknall Urban District Council.

Notifiable Disease.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.													Total cases notified in each Locality.			Total cases removed to Hospital	Total Deaths		
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.																		
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards							
Scarlet Fever	...	45	6	1	1	3	4	13	5	5	6	1				15	12	18	2	
Diphtheria	...	5			1				1	1	2					2	2	1	2	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	1						1									1			
Pneumonia	...	47		3	3	5	2	5	2		7	6	5	9		15	15	17	5	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	4								1	2	1				2	1	1	2	1
Erysipelas	...	13							2	1	1	1	8	1		5	5	3		
Measles	...	133	7	16	13	11	18	66	2							55	53	25		
Whooping Cough	...	86	8	4	12	12	20	28				1	1			24	35	27		
TOTALS	...	334	21	24	29	32	44	113	10	9	18	10	14	10		118	124	92	11	6

TABLE IV. DEATH RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Provisional figures based on weekly or quarterly returns in the year 1942.

1942.	Rate per 1000 total population		Annual Death Rate per 1000 Population.									Rate per 1000 Births.		Percentage of total Deaths.			
	Live Births.	Still Births.	All cases.	Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fever.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea or Enteritis under 2 years.	Total Deaths under 1 year.	Causes of death certified by Registered Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases.	Certified by Coroner after post mortem.	Uncertified causes of death.
England and Wales.	15.8	0.54	11.6	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.09		5.2	49				
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.	17.3	0.66	13.3	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.06	0.09	Not available.	7.5	59	Not available.			
148 Smaller Towns with populations of 25,000 to 50,000.	18.4	0.62	12.1	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.10		4.8	46				
HUCKNALL ...	20.5	0.43	9.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.56	4.6	48	88.06	7.76	2.09	2.09

MATERNAL MORTALITY. Rate per 1000 Total Births. (Live and still.)

Puerperal Infection	...	England and Wales.	Hucknall.
Others	...	0.42	2.25
		1.59	0.00

TABLE V. Ages at which Death occurred.

1942. Age Group.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTALS
Under 1 year	2	2	3	3	4	1	1		1		4		21
1—2													
2—5													
5—15				2	1				1	1	1		6
15—25	1	1	1	2			1			1	1		8
25—45	4		5	3		1	2	2			1	2	20
45—65	7	4	5	5	4	8	6	4	7	3	4	1	58
65—75	3	1	2	2	1	6	1		4	1	2	3	26
75 and over	4	7	9	5	5	4		7	4	2	5	2	54
Totals ...	21	15	25	22	15	20	11	13	17	8	18	8	193

**REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH ON
THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE
FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS ACT, 1937.**

Number of inspections made:— 15.

Defects found:

Nuisances under the Public Health Acts.	Number of defects found.	Remedied.
Sanitary accommodation unsuitable or defective	2	2

Homework:

Nature of work—wearing apparel, etc.
Lists from Employers, twice a year: 2.

No notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories,
nor were any matters referred to him.

I have nothing to add.

WALTER GARSTANG,

Medical Officer of Health.

Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector for the Year 1942.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNCIL OFFICES,
WATNALL ROAD,
HUCKNALL.

June, 1943.

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

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I beg to present to you my thirteenth Annual Report as your Senior Sanitary Inspector, Cleansing Superintendent, etc.

The year which ended the 31st December, 1942, has been a very busy year. It will be noticed on page 30 that during the period under review not less than 682 complaints were received at the office and dealt with, and it may be interesting to note that this is more than twice the number dealt with ten years ago. The number of complaints received should not be taken as an indication that conditions in the town are worsening, but rather that people are beginning to understand the activities of the Health Department and to make use of its services in a greater degree.

HOUSING.

Tabulated details of the work carried out under the Housing Acts for the year under review have been supplied to your Medical Officer of Health, and are included in his report. It will, however, be noted from the details given on page 31 that in addition to houses made fit under the Housing Act, many very necessary repairs have been effected under the provision of the Public Health Acts.

SHOPS ACTS AND FOOD INSPECTION.

The time that I am able to devote to inspection of shops is rather limited, but numerous inspections have been made throughout the year, and conditions have invariably been found to be good. On several occasions when visiting my attention has

been called to the prevalence of vermin, and some useful work has been carried out in getting rid of these pests, particularly on premises where food is stored.

Below I give a table of the quantity of food condemned, and it will be seen that the quantity is rather greater than for the preceding year. None of the food is actually wasted, as practically all of it is sent to a piggery.

Food Condemned.			Weight.		
			Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Bacon and Ham	Unsound	...			15.
Hind Quarters	"	...		2.	4.
Brisket Beef	"	...			4.
Sausages	"	...			4.
Boneless Hind	"	...			23.
Cheese	"	...	1.	0.	22.
Jam	"	...		1.	1.
Fish	"	...	10.	0.	0.
Chocolate Peanut Brittle	"	...			18.
Mussels	"	...	4.	0.	0.
TOTAL WEIGHT :			16.	2.	7.

Other Foods.

32	tins	Chopped Ham.
4	"	Tongue.
14	"	Fish.
657	"	Condensed Milk.
86	"	Tomatoes.
85	"	Fruit.
22	"	Vegetables.
7	"	Stewed Steak.
3	"	Marmalade.
3	"	Picnic Roll.
20	"	Pork Sausage Meat.
5	"	Brisket Beef.
38	"	Baked Beans.
4	"	Soup.
1	"	Fish Roll.
57		Eggs.

WATER SUPPLIES, INCLUDING SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

Throughout the year the water supply, drawn from the new borehole has continued to be of good quality, as shown by the weekly samples of water which has been taken from various parts of the town, and from the borehole itself on twelve occasions. These have been submitted to the Public Analyst for bacteriological examination or chemical analysis.

Periodic visits have been paid to the bathing establishments in the district. In each case the conditions have been found to be eminently satisfactory, and the chlorination plants appear to be working well.

The two pit head baths at the collieries have been visited occasionally, and are kept in an extremely satisfactory condition.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Only fourteen cases of verminous houses were reported during the year, and as stated elsewhere, no Council houses were found to be infested. Disinfestation was carried out on each occasion by spraying with insecticide, and this method gave entire satisfaction.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

92 houses were disinfected during the year with formalin gas, and a quantity of bedding was destroyed on request. All library books which have been in contact with infected persons are fumigated before being returned to the library. The steam disinfecter has been used on 23 occasions, to deal with 6 quantities of bedding, and 17 scabies cases.

PARTICULARS OF INSPECTIONS, ETC.

Dairies, Cowsheds, etc.

Number on register (a) retailers	...	...	81
(b) producers	...	...	19
Number of inspections	...	...	25
Notices served	...	...	1

Bakehouses.

Number on register	...	...	...	8
Number of inspections	...	...	...	17
Notices served	...	...	...	1
Notices complied with	...	...	...	1

**SANITARY SUPERVISION OF MUSIC HALLS,
THEATRES, ETC.**

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

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

A lot of time has been devoted to the destruction of rats and mice during the year. In all 66 complaints were received; this shows an increase over last year's figures, and I am afraid that the prevalence of these vermin is inclined to increase. This is unfortunate as the amount of food stuff damaged is far from being negligible.

Special efforts were made throughout the year to exterminate the pests, and between 7 and 8 thousand baits were laid on Council land, in sewers, and premises in the town. Practically the whole of the bait used was Barium Carbonate Rat Biscuits, as it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain Red Squills Bait.

MILK SUPPLY.

Total No. of Producers and Retailers registered				
• with the Council	...	...	...	37
No. of Producers whose premises are within the district	...	...	...	16
No. of Producers and Retailers who do not occupy premises within the district	...	...	...	8
No. of Licences granted to use the special Designation "Pasteurised" in relation to milk	...	...	...	1
No. of Producers selling "Accredited" Milk	...	...	...	3

It will be seen from the table above that 16 farmers are

producing and selling milk within the district. These premises are visited from time to time, and are generally clean and well kept. The premises of retailers within the town are clean and well kept on the whole, but not all of the premises are quite up to modern standards.

Generally speaking, it can be stated that the town's milk supply is of a clean good quality.

More than two thirds of the milk sold is "Pasteurised."

COMPLAINTS.

682 complaints were received and investigated during the year as follows:—

Choked Drains	...	141	Housing defects	...	110
Defective Chimneys	...	12	Dustbins	...	21
Rats and Mice	...	66	Dampness	...	2
Bugs	...	14	Burst Pipes	...	14
Beetles, Crickets and Ants	...	81	Choked W.C.'s	...	33
Wasps	...	9	Smoky Chimneys	...	2
Defective Drains	...	14	Filthy condition of Houses	...	2
„ W.C.'s	...	36	Defective Overflows	...	2
„ Roofs	...	7	„ Washcoppers	...	5
Miscellaneous	...	107			

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	14	7	6
	„ repair or renew eaves, gutters and downspouts	27	20	7	6
	„ repair chimney stacks	22	17	5	3
	„ repair or renew defective windows	10	5	5	4
	„ „ „ „ doors	6	6	—	—
	„ „ „ „ floors	8	6	2	2
	„ „ „ „ fireplaces	14	10	4	4
	„ „ „ „ washcoppers	2	2	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences.	„ cleanse	28	24	4	4
	„ repair or renew	97	87	10	6
	„ provide additional	3	3	—	—
Drains.	„ cleanse	338	333	5	5
	„ repair or renew	108	99	9	7
	„ provide additional	8	4	4	4
Cesspools.	„ cleanse	15	15	—	—
Dustbins.	„ renew	482	309	165	61*
Yard Paving.	„ repair or renew	7	7	—	—
	„ provide additional	—	—	—	—
Vermin.	„ cleanse premises	6	6	—	—
Smoke.	„ abate nuisance arising from ...	1	1	—	—
Cowsheds.	„ limewash and cleanse	1	1	—	—
Dairies, etc.	Other matters	—	—	—	—
Factories and Workshops.	Sanitary accommodation				
	unsuitable or insufficient	2	2	—	—
Rivers and Streams.	To cleanse brook courses	—	—	—	—
Accumulations or Deposits of Refuse.	To remove	10	10	—	—
Animals.	Improperly kept	2	2	—	—
Gut Scraper.	To limewash and cleanse	2	2	—	—
Slaughter-houses.	To limewash and cleanse	—	—	—	—
Water.	To remedy water in cellar	13	11	2	2
	To provide internal supply	—	—	—	—
Outbuildings.	To repair or remove	3	3	—	—
Miscellaneous.		78	73	5	3

*In addition to the 61 dustbins supplied as a result of Statutory Notices, 99 dustbins were supplied where owners had not complied with a Statutory Notice served under Sec. 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936, by the Local Authority.

COUNCIL HOUSES.

The demand for Council houses grows apace. This is only to be expected, as no new houses are now being erected, and young couples who are getting married are showing no desire to live in old-fashioned houses without baths and modern amenities. During the year only 8 houses and 3 bungalows were re-let, but not less than 184 applications were received and investigated by your Housing Sub-Committee. In 25 cases visits were paid to homes of would-be tenants in order to make certain that no necessitous cases were overlooked. The Committee constantly gives sympathetic consideration to those living in rooms, or in cases of real overcrowding, those who, on medical grounds, need a better house, and the people who are living under bad housing conditions.

When houses become empty they are subjected to a thorough inspection before re-letting. During the year it was found that two houses which became vacant required minor repairs or decorating, and two were dirty and required cleansing before being re-let.

155 Council houses were inspected during the year, in order to ensure that the houses were kept in a good state of repair, and in a clean condition. Minor defects were discovered at 105 houses and these were attended to by the Council's Surveyor.

In 2 instances the houses were found not to be kept as clean as they should be. With all such cases frequent visits are paid in order to maintain a better standard of cleanliness; otherwise the tendency is that tenants revert to the old conditions.

11 similar cases were found during 1941.

1941.	No. of houses inspected	...	314
1942.	" " "	...	155
			469

AIR RAID SHELTERS.

Routine inspections of Air Raid Shelters have been carried out throughout the year, and generally the shelters were found (as compared with the previous year) to be in very good order.

Any defects found to exist are properly dealt with by the Surveyor's Department.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Public Cleansing, to which is allied the work of Salvage, continues to be one of the major duties of the Health Department.

The year under review saw instituted a number of important changes in the work. Early in the year your Council decided that the importance of the work of salvage warranted its being carried out under the aegis of a full Committee of the Council—formerly a small Sub-Committee had been responsible for this duty.

The newly elected Committee, under the Chairmanship of Councillor G. E. Goodall, immediately set about the formation of a Salvage Stewards Scheme, and were fortunate enough to be able to obtain the services of the Senior Fire Guards to set up an Executive Committee. This Committee, since augmented by representatives of other services, has continued to function admirably under the Chairmanship of Mr. E. Goodwin, who is also the Chief Salvage Steward.

A highly successful Salvage Drive was organised during the summer months, in which very valuable support was given by the schools, the Housewives' Service, the W.V.S., the A.R.P., and other voluntary workers.

Also during the summer your Council purchased 100 bins for the collection of Kitchen Waste, and these were placed on the streets in the month of July. Before the end of the year it was found necessary to augment the number, and a further batch of 40 bins was purchased. The collection of raw Kitchen Waste, and re-sale of Processed Kitchen Waste has been a very successful venture.

The work of baling paper, string and textiles was a full-time job for two men. With the installation of a power-operated baling press the work is now carried out by one man.

Other important changes carried out during the year include the re-organisation of the method of collecting salvage in the streets; whereby it was possible to dispense with the services of a horse and dray—this being made possible by the lapsing of certain Army Contracts which were a heavy drain on your Council's refuse collecting vehicles—and also taking over from private enterprise the work of salvaging at the refuse tip.

Apart from certain troubles, chiefly connected with the wearing out of vehicles due to old age, and pilfering from Kitchen Waste Bins, the year has been a highly successful one.

Three covered refuse vehicles of approximately 7 cubic yards are now employed in the work of refuse collection, and collection of salvage from all houses and small shops in the town. This employs 12 men and 3 drivers. Salvage from factories, schools, and the large shops and cinemas, is collected by a hired lorry. One of the Council's workmen assists the driver in the work.

REFUSE DISPOSAL AND DISPOSAL OF SALVAGE.

Two men are regularly employed on the Council refuse tip, and they also salvage such articles as are placed in with the domestic refuse. The land, which is waterlogged, is privately owned, and over one acre was reclaimed during the year.

The tip has been free from fires during the year, but some slight trouble has been experienced with rats. Thorough baiting has been highly successful in ridding the tip of vermin. A horse and cart and a man are occasionally employed to soil over. A special Salvage Depot in the town is used for the collection and sorting of Paper, Textiles, Ferrous and Non-ferrous Metals, Glass, Cullett, Gramophone Records and Rubber. One man is employed there full time, with occasional help.

The following table gives the cost of the work, and the amount of Salvage collected and sold during the year ending 31st March, 1943.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

	Collection.			Disposal.			Total.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Wages (including Superannuation)	3182.	10.	5.	575.	13.	5.	3758.	3.	10.
Transport ...	643.	12.	9.	67.	7.	4.	711.	0.	1.
Stores & Implements	9.	0.	5.	6.	0.	2.	15.	0.	7.
Insurances, Licences, etc. ...	260.	18.	0.				260.	18.	0.
Gross Expenditure	4096.	1.	7.	649.	0.	11.	4745.	2.	6.
Income	388.	2.	6.				388.	2.	6.
Total Net Cost	3707.	19.	1.	649.	0.	11.	4357.	0.	0.

SALVAGE.

	Collection.			Disposal.			Total.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Wages & Hire of Vehicles:									
A. Salvage ...	959.	6.	0.	340.	8.	5.	1299.	14.	5.
B. Waste Food ...	339.	11.	4.	436.	2.	8.	775.	14.	0.
Gross Expenditure	1298.	17.	4.	776.	11.	1.	2075.	8.	5.
Income	1964.	0.	7.	434.	15.	6.	2398.	16.	1.

Surplus: £323. 7. 8d.

SALVAGE SOLD.

	Weight.				Amount.		
	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Paper and Cardboard ...	224.	13.	0.	6.	1275.	11.	10.
Bones ...	5.	11.	2.	0.	19.	10.	0.
Bottles ...	1.	10.	0.	3.	10.	18.	5.
Jars ...	3.	18.	3.	9.	23.	10.	9.
Heavy Iron ...	10.	7.	0.	0.	26.	17.	9.
Light Iron ...	13.	14.	0.	0.	17.	18.	7.
Textiles ...	20.	13.	1.	20.	296.	7.	5.
Sacking and String ...	4.	7.	2.	3.	15.	9.	7.
Cullett ...	6.	8.	0.	0.	14.	6.	3.
Non-ferrous Metals ...	1.	0.	3.	12.	28.	7.	9.
Kitchen Waste ...	89.	6.	2.	0.	134.	1.	3.
TOTALS:—	381.	10.	2.	25.	1862.	19.	7.

Amount of Processed Kitchen Waste Sold: 52 tons. 9 cwts.

Amount: £249. 2. 9d.

AMBULANCES.

The two ambulances have been well maintained throughout the year. The General Ambulance has made 1,032 journeys, 25 of these being for road accidents. The Infectious Disease Ambulance has done 10 journeys. There were 3 false calls.

MORTUARY.

The mortuary has been used on 14 occasions. There were four post mortem examinations. The Ambulance Driver is responsible for keeping the premises clean and for the care of the instruments. He also attends whenever there is a post mortem.

PETROLEUM REGULATIONS ACTS, 1928 & 1936.

Licences granted	...	...	25
Visits and inspections	...	...	29
Carbide of Calcium Licences	...		Nil.

In conclusion, I desire to express my very sincere thanks to my Staff, you, Gentlemen, and the Officials of the Council for the much-valued help extended to me throughout the year.

I beg to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

E. H. ADAMS,

Senior Sanitary Inspector & Cleansing Superintendent.



