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ANNUAL REPORT  
ON THE  
**HEALTH**  
OF THE  
Borough of Ilkeston,  
FOR THE YEAR 1913,


BY

JOHN A. WATT,  
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Aberdeen.)

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH & MEDICAL  
SUPERINTENDENT OF ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

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ILKESTON:  
E. TRUEMAN, PIONEER PRINTING WORKS.



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**Borough of Ilkeston.**

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# **Annual Report**

on the

## **Health of the Borough**

### **For the Year 1913,**

**By**

**John A. Watt, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Aberdeen),**

**Medical Officer of Health & Medical Superintendent  
of the Isolation Hospital.**

8217





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# Borough of Ilkeston.

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## HEALTH COMMITTEE.

JOHN ANGUS MACDONALD, MAYOR.

COUNCILLOR J. WOOLLEY, CHAIRMAN.

ALDERMAN A. HENSHAW, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

„ S. SHAW.

„ J. SCATTERGOOD.

COUNCILLOR J. E. BESTWICK.

„ E. MIDDLETON.

„ C. MITCHELL.

„ W. NOON.

## HOUSING SUB-COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR.

COUNCILLOR J. WOOLLEY.

ALD. S. SHAW.

COUNCILLOR C. MITCHELL.

## PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

*Medical Officer of Health and Superintendent of the Isolation  
Hospital :*

JOHN A. WATT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Sanitary Inspector :*

JOSEPH B. DURO, C.R.S.I.

*Health Visitors and School Nurses :*

ANN E. JONES, A.R.S.I.

ELLEN SIEVWRIGHT, C.M.B.

MARY E. SHERLOCK, C.M.B.

*Tuberculosis Nurse :*

MABEL WRIGHT, C.M.B.

(Appointed by County Council).

*Clerk :*

MAGGIE MARTIN.



*To the Chairman and Members of the  
Health Committee.*

---

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report for year 1913; being my first on the health and sanitary administration of the Borough.

The birth rate (29.02) still declining, yet remains 5 per 1000 higher than the average of the country.

The crude death rate of 12.7 is lower than the average of the country, but the corrected standardized death rate of 14.87 is equal to that of the great towns, including London.

I regret to report an Infantile Mortality rate of 154 per 1000 births; the excess due entirely to Epidemic Diarrhœa. Three wards in the town—Market, Granby, and Old Park Wards—were responsible for 33 deaths, against 9 deaths from Diarrhœa in the other three wards. The association between excessive child mortality and defective sanitation, and particularly the presence and accumulation of decomposable refuse in and about the dwelling-house, has been conclusively proved. The evil effects of privies and pail closets are greatest where the population is densely aggregated, as it is in those wards which show excessive mortality. You have generously recognized your responsibility by increasing my staff to cope with this high mortality, but I must urge on you the importance of aiming at a higher standard of general sanitation.



A large amount of good work has been done under the Housing and Town Planning Act, and many of the worst slum properties in the town have been cleared out.

Important developments have taken place of measures directed to the treatment and eradication of Tuberculosis. A Dispensary was opened by the County Council in January, 1913, and a large Sanatorium of 100 beds is nearly completed at Chesterfield, which will be available for cases from Ilkeston. The educational value of these institutions and their officers is very great.

The most urgent public health requirements of the town are—

1. An adequate and permanent Isolation Hospital.
2. Abolition of all privy middens, pail closets, and ash pits.
3. New bye-laws for buildings, and for the paving of back-yards.
4. Refuse destructor.

I desire specially to thank the Town Clerk, Mr. James, for the firm support he has given me in carrying out the administration of the Public Health and Housing Acts; and also my staff for their valuable and ungrudging help.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. WATT.

*Health Office, Town Hall,*

*1st July, 1914.*



## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1913.

Area of Borough, 2526 acres.

Altitude—highest, 332 feet ; lowest, 130 feet.

Population—Census for 1911—31,657.

Estimated Population, 30th June, 1913, 32,600.

Rateable Value, £90,714 10s.

Number of persons per acre at Census 1911, 12.5.

Number of houses erected during 1912, 77.

Birth Rate, 29.02.

Crude Death Rate, 12.7.

Corrected Death Rate 15.4.

Infant Mortality Rate, 154.

Zymotic Death Rate, 1.99.

Tuberculosis Death Rate, .7.

Cancer Death Rate, .58.

Diarrhœal Death Rate, 1.15.

### ENGLAND AND WALES.

**Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Infantile Mortality during the year 1913 (provisional figures), compared with Ilkeston.**

	BIRTHS.	Annual Rate per 1000 living.		Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births.
		Crude.	Standardized.	
England and Wales ..	23.9	13.7	13.4	109
96 great towns (including London) ..	25.1	14.3	14.7	116
145 smaller towns ..	23.9	12.8	13.0	112
England and Wales (less the 241 towns) ..	22.2	13.1	12.1	96
London ..	24.8	14.2	14.2	104
<b>Ilkeston ...</b>	<b>29.02</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>14.87</b>	<b>154</b>



## PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.

---

The area of the Borough and Township of Ilkeston is 2526 acres, 44 of which are covered by water.

The Borough is situated between the river Erewash on the east and a tributary called the Nutbrook on the west, which here run almost parallel to each other, and at an average distance of one and a-half miles. Its greatest length is about 4 miles, and its greatest breadth  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles. It is situated wholly in the County of Derbyshire, and coterminous with the parish of Ilkeston. The Erewash river is accompanied by two canals—the Erewash and Nottingham canals—and forms the boundary between the counties of Derby and Nottingham. The Nutbrook is also accompanied by a canal, and for some distance forms the western boundary of the Borough. The town is grouped along one main street, extending along a ridge of elevated ground from North to South.

The elevation of the district varies from 130 to 332 O.D. The highest point above sea level is at the Market-place and St. Mary's Parish Church—the lowest point at the new Sewage Works at Hallam Fields.

The geological formation is clay and gravel, overlying the coal measures.

The Borough is divided for electoral purposes into six wards :—

				Number of Electors.
1. North Ward—includes the village of Cotmanhay				1011
2. Granby Ward	..	..	..	714
3. Market Ward	..	..	..	1125
4. Victoria Ward	..	..	..	663
5. Old Park Ward..	..	..	..	996
6. South Ward—includes Little Hallam and Hallam Fields	..	..	..	1014
				5523

The town is an important and busy colliery centre, nearly half its male occupied population being employed in coal mining. There is only one colliery now worked within the Borough, viz., Manners Colliery. Outside, in neighbouring rural districts, there are the Shipley, West Hallam, Cossall, Trowell Moor, and Mapperley Collieries. The Stanton Iron Works employs a large number of men who live in the Borough, and in addition to other iron works, there are many lace and hosiery factories employing mainly female labour. It is served by two lines of railway, and the Corporation run electric tramways along almost the whole length of the Borough.

For Poor Law purposes, the Borough is in the Basford Union, and the amount of relief granted during the year was £1833 6s. od.

### **Hospitals and Dispensaries.**

The Borough maintains an Isolation Hospital at Little Hallam of 18 beds, with a disinfecter, laundry, and mortuary, including an area of over five acres on which a number of shelters have been erected for the treatment of children suffering from Tuberculosis.

The Derbyshire County Council opened in the beginning of 1913 a Tuberculosis Dispensary at 9, Market Street, which



is a centre for the care and treatment of Tuberculous persons from the districts of Ilkeston, Heanor, Langley Mill, Codnor, Shipley, Smalley, Mapperley, Kirk Hallam, West Hallam, and Stanton-by-Dale. It is in the charge of your Medical Officer of Health. The County Council have now arranged to build a combined permanent Tuberculosis Dispensary and School Clinic on land belonging to the Corporation in Albert Street. It is an excellent site, centrally situated, and free from noise of traffic; and the building should fulfil a useful part both as a centre for the treatment of Tuberculosis as well as the treatment of special diseases in school children. The County Council have further agreed with the Corporation to build a pavilion for the treatment of medium and advanced cases of Tuberculosis, in the grounds of the Isolation Hospital, to be used for the part of Derbyshire in the Erewash Valley.

The further Hospital accommodation consists of an Accident Hospital of 30 beds, utilised for accident cases from the collieries and iron works in the district. A large number of persons—both adults and children—are treated in Hospitals and Institutions in Derby and Nottingham.

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## VITAL STATISTICS.

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### Population.

Since the last census was taken in 1911 the population has not increased in the high ratio it did in the earlier history of the Borough. The closing of the Oakwell Colliery in 1912 threw a considerable number of men out of employment, and many of them removed to newer coalfields in the Doncaster district. The under-noted tables give the censal population, number of inhabited houses, and other details :—



Year.	Population.	Intercensal increase.	Inhabited houses.	Average per house.	Density per acre.	Rateable Value.
1891	19744	40%	3776	5.2	7.8	£52463
1901	25384	28%	5005	5.07	10.04	£64663
1911	31657	25%	6587	4.8	12.5	£86486
1913	32600	15%	6791	4.8	12.8	£90714 10

### Population in the Middle of 1913.

If the population be estimated according to the method of the Registrar General, which assumes that the population increases in the same geometrical ratio as in the previous decennial period, the population in the middle of 1913 would be 33,466. Calculated by the number of inhabited houses, 6791, multiplied by the average number per house, 4.8, the figure is 32,600, which is used as a basis of the rates in this report.

The occupational statistics of the inhabitants of the district as taken at the 1911 census is given on page 13.

### Births.

The Births registered during the year—including 3 inward transfers—numbered 946, compared with 955 in 1912, and equal to a birth rate of 29.02 per 1000 of the population. The proportion of male to female children born was as 96-100. This is quite unusual, for the males generally outnumber the females in the rate of 103-100.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate . . . .	448	459	907
Illegitimate . . . .	16	23	39
	—	—	—
	464	482	946
	—	—	—

The percentage of illegitimate births to the total births was 4.3%.

# **OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS—CENSUS 1911.**

OCCUPATION.		MALES.			FEMALES.			
		Total	Single or Widowed	Married	Total	Single	Married	Widowed
I.	General or Local Government of the Country	80	28	52	10	8	2	..
II.	Defence of the Country .. .. .	3	1	2	..	..	..	..
III.	Professional and their Subordinate Services	165	87	78	198	159	26	13
IV.	Domestic Offices or Services .. .. .	56	15	41	583	497	38	48
V.	Commercial Occupations .. .. .	289	132	157	22	22	..	..
VI.	Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages ..	533	267	266	11	10	..	..
VII.	Agriculture .. .. .	100	47	53	..	..	..	..
VIII.	Fishing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX.	In and about Mines and Quarries .. .. .	5002	2448	2554	2	1	1	..
X.	Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances .. .. .	1714	711	1003	39	34	3	2
XI.	Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, &c. ..	21	10	11	..	..	..	..
XII.	Building and Works of Construction ..	462	175	287	..	..	..	..
XIII.	Wood, Furniture, Fittings & Decorations ..	52	19	33	3	..	2	1
XIV.	Brick, Cement, Pottery and Glass ..	54	27	27	3	3	..	..
XV.	Chemicals, Oils, Grease, Soap, Resin, &c. ..	22	8	14	4	1	1	2
XVI.	Skins, Leather, Hair and Feathers ..	9	4	5	14	13	..	1
XVII.	Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery ..	41	17	24	18	8	10	..
XVIII.	Textile Fabrics .. .. .	709	333	376	1762	1598	137	27
XIX.	Dress .. .. .	188	82	106	272	213	38	21
XX.	Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging ..	522	200	322	218	77	105	36
XXI.	Gas, Water, Electricity & Sanitary Service	77	29	48	..	..	..	..
XXII.	Other Undefined Workers and Dealers ..	394	161	233	42	14	24	4
TOTAL OCCUPIED ..		10493	4801	5692	3201	2658	387	156
XXIII.	Without Specified Occupations or Unoccupied .. .. .	1454	1301	153	8345	2267	5508	570
TOTAL (aged 10 years and upwards) Occupied and Unoccupied ..		11947	6102	5848	11546	4925	5895	726



The birth rate is the lowest recorded in the history of the Borough, as shown in Table I., and compares unfavourably with a year like 1903, when the birth rate was 40.2 per 1000. It is, however, considerably higher than the average birth rate of England and Wales, which was 23.9 for 1913; or the rate in 145 smaller towns in England—also 23.9.

The births notified under the Notification of Births Act numbered 960, which it will be noticed exceeds the actual births registered, owing to still births and the period of 6 weeks allowed for registration.

The still births notified under the same Act numbered 30, or 3% of the total.

### **Marriages.**

The number of marriages recorded during 1913 was 194, representing a rate of persons married equal to 11.9 per 1000 of the population.

### **Deaths.**

The number of deaths registered in the Borough was 416, equal to a crude death rate of 12.7 per 1000 living.

The nett deaths belonging to the district number 452, made up as follows:—

Deaths registered in the Borough.....	416
Died outside district—	
(1) Nottingham—General Hospital ..	11
Children's Hospital	5
Basford Workhouse	10
(2) Basford R.D.—Ilkeston Hospital..	3
(3) Repton R.D.—Derby County Asy.	3
(4) Other districts.....	6
	<hr/>
	454
Deduct 2 deaths in the Borough of persons not belonging to it.....	2
	<hr/>
	452



This is equal to a death rate of 13.9 per 1000 living. The Registrar General now supplies authorities with a factor which corrects the age and sex incidence of any district, and allows a comparison to be made with the standard of England and Wales. The factor for Ilkeston is 1.0723, and if the death rate of 13.9 be multiplied by this, the corrected standardized death rate for the Borough is 14.87 per 1000, as compared with 13.4 for England and Wales.

### Deaths Grouped in Age Periods.

The deaths are classified below according to recognised age periods, and shows the percentage proportion of deaths at each age period :—

	Deaths.	Per cent.
Infant Period—under 1 year .....	146	32.3
Under School Age—1-5 years .....	54	11.9
School Age—5-15 years .....	20	4.4
Adolescent—15-25 years .....	16	3.5
Early Mature Period—25-45 years .....	40	8.8
Late Mature Period—45-65 years .....	88	19.4
Post Mature Period—65 years and upwds.	88	19.4

### Inquests.

Coroners' inquests were held on the deaths of 24 residents of the Borough, and the causes of death as certified were :—

Suicide .. ..	4
Accidentally drowned .. ..	4
Burns .. ..	2
Falls .. ..	4
Colliery accidents .. ..	2
Crushed at Ironworks .. ..	1
Heart failure .. ..	3
Epidemic Enteritis .. ..	1
Convulsions .. ..	1
Pneumonia from neglect .. ..	1
Inflammation of Bowels .. ..	1
Total .. ..	24

### Zymotic Death Rate.

The number of deaths from the seven common epidemic diseases was 65, which gives a zymotic death rate of 1.99 per 1000.

	Deaths.	Death rate per 100.
Small Pox .....	—	—
Scarlet Fever .....	—	—
Diphtheria .....	3	.09
Typhoid Fever .....	1	.03
Measles .....	6	.18
Whooping Cough ....	12	.37
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	43	1.3
	—	—
	65	1.99

### Tuberculosis Death Rate.

The number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 18, giving a death rate of .55 per 1000. Other Tuberculous diseases caused 5 deaths, giving a death rate of .7 per 1000 for all tuberculous diseases. This is an extremely low rate—probably the lowest known in the history of the Borough.

### Infantile Mortality.

There were 146 deaths of infants under the age of one year, equal to a rate of 154 per 1000 children born, as compared with a rate of 106.8 for 1912 and 151.8 for 1911. The high rate was almost wholly due to Epidemic Diarrhœa, which caused the death of 31 infants. The question will be discussed later under the work done under the Notification of Births Act and Infantile Mortality.



TABLE I.  
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913  
and Previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGIS- TERED IN DISTRICT.		Of Non-Residents not reg. in Dist. TRANSFERABLE DEATHS	NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected No.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.		Under 1 Year of Age. Rate per 1,000 Births.	At all Ages.		
			No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	No.		No.	Rate.
1908	31512	1189		37.7	462	14.6		175	147.1	462	14.6
1909	32240	1093		33.9	532	16.5		209	191.2	532	16.5
1910	32880	1122		33.7	386	11.5	24	149	132.8	410	12.3
1911	31673	1034		32.6	445	14.1	44	157	151.8	489	15.4
1912	32440	955		29.4	354	10.9	26	102	106.8	380	11.7
1913	32600	943	946	29.02	416	12.7	2 38	146	152.9	452	13.9

At  
Census  
1911 { Area of district in acres, 2526.  
Total population at all ages, 31,657.  
Number of inhabited houses, 6,587.  
Average number of persons per house, 4.8.

TABLE II.  
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during  
the Year 1913.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	At all Ages.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT							Cases remv'd Hospl.
		At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65 & 65 upw.		
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	42		9	23	7	3			24
Erysipelas .. .. .	2						1	1	
Scarlet Fever .. . . .	28		1	25	2				22
Enteric Fever .. . . .	3					1	2		2
Puerperal Fever .. . . .	1					1			
Pulmon. Tuberculosis	62		2	11	21	20	8		} 39
Other Forms Tubercul.	20		1	12	4	3			
Chicken Pox.....	7	1	1	4	1				
Totals... .. .	165	1	14	75	35	28	11	1	87



TABLE III.  
Causes of, and Ages at Death during the  
Year 1913.

Deaths at the Subjoined Age of Residents whether occurring in or beyond the District.									
All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	
All causes—Certifid.	442	141	36	15	20	15	40	87	88
Uncertifid.	10	5	3		1		1		
Enteric Fever . . . .	1							1	
Measles . . . . .	6	1		4	1				
Whooping Cough . .	12	10	2						
Diphtheria and Croup	3			1	2				
Influenza . . . . .	7		1	1	1	1		2	1
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) . . . .	18				3	3	8	4	
Tuber. Meningitis . .	1				1				
Other Tuber. Diseases	4	1			1	1	1		
Cancer, malign disease	19						3	13	3
Rheumatic Fever . .	2				1		1		
Meningitis . . . . .	5	2	1		1		1		
Organic Heart Dis. . .	39				2	1	6	18	12
Bronchitis . . . . .	64	13	9	3	1		1	11	26
Pneumonia . . . . .	32	11	9	3	1		4	2	2
Other diseases of respiratory organs . .	5							2	3
Diarrhoea & Enteritis	43	31	7	2	2			1	
Cirrhosis of Liver . .	5							5	
Alcoholism . . . . .	1							1	
Nephritis & Bright's Disease . . . . .	13			1	1		2	6	3
Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy & Parturition . .	1					1			
Congenital Debility and Malformation	60	58		2					
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide . .	13			1	3	2	4	3	
Suicide . . . . .	5					2	1	1	1
Other Defined Diseases.	91	19	5		1	3	9	17	37
Diseases ill-defined or unknown . . . . .	2		2						
Totals . . . . .	452	146	36	18	20	16	40	88	88
SUB-ENTRIES (included in above figures).									
Syphilis . . . . .	4	1	1				1	1	

TABLE IV.

## Infant Mortality during the Year 1913.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks to 3 M	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 year
All causes—Certified ..	23	7	5	5	40	30	39	21	11	141
Uncertified ..	1				1	2	1	1		5
Measles .....							1			1
Whooping Cough .....			1		1	2	3	2	2	10
Other Tuber. Diseases ..							1			1
Menigitis (not Tuber) ..						1		1		2
Convulsions .....						1	4	4	1	10
Bronchitis .....				2	2	6	1	6		15
Pneumonia (all forms) ..							4	3	3	10
Diarrhœa .....						4	3	4	1	12
Enteritis .....						5	9	2	3	19
Dysphilia .....							1			1
Atelectasis .....	3	1			4					4
Congenital Malformations		2	1	1	4	2				6
Immature birth .....	19	3	1	2	25	2				27
Strophy, Debility, and										
all Marasmus .....	2	1	2		5	6	10		1	22
Other Causes .....						3	3			6
Totals .....	24	7	5	5	41	32	40	22	11	146

Nett Births in the year :

Legitimate, 907.

Illegitimate, 39.

Nett Deaths in the year of :

Legitimate infants, 140.

Illegitimate infants, 6.

## **SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF DISTRICT.**

---

### **Water Supply.**

The Corporation are the owners of the Water Undertaking of the Borough. The water supplied is obtained in bulk from the Ilkeston and Heanor Water Board, under the Ilkeston and Heanor Water Act, 1901. This Act was promoted by the Corporation, in conjunction with the Urban District Council of Heanor, for the acquisition of what is known as "The Meerbrook Sough," an underground stream of water discharging into the River Derwent near to Whatstandwell Bridge. The water issues from a rock tunnel, in the boring of which (150 years ago) the huge underground lake was tapped. The supply is constant, and absolutely free from all possibility of contamination.

The water of the Sough is softened by the Board from 19.9 degrees to 7.9 degrees of permanent hardness by means of the Archbutt-Deeley process, and is then pumped into a covered reservoir having a capacity of 1,400,000 gallons, situate at Chadwick Nick, at an elevation of 700 feet above O.D. From this reservoir the water gravitates into the Corporation service reservoirs, at Shipley, at an elevation of 382.5 feet above O.D., having an area of 1a. 3r. 31p., and a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons—the equivalent of one and a-half days' supply.

The average daily consumption of water during 1913 was—



(1) For domestic purposes.....	514772 gallons.
(2) For trade purposes .....	175345 „
(3) For outside authorities ....	16589 „
<hr/>	
Total .....	706706

or an average consumption per head per day for domestic purposes of 16.08 gallons.

The whole town is supplied with water from the public water supply, with the exception of one or two old properties in the outlying zone of the Borough, which have shallow dry-steined old wells and springs, and have been in use for generations. They are being abandoned rapidly, the number of properties supplied by such wells having been reduced during 1913 from 51 to 20.

A bacteriological examination of the water was made in the County Laboratory recently, samples being taken both before and after treatment with lime. The following are the results of the examination :—

Number of micro-organisms per c.c.		
	Growing on Agar at 37° Fahr.	Growing on Gelatin at 20° C.
Before treatment .....	23	80
After treatment .....	2	45

There was no B.Coli in either sample in quantities up to 30 c.c.

### **Rivers and Streams.**

The Erewash and the Nutbrook are both polluted before their entrance to the Borough, and they are at the present time both polluted with sewage from the Borough. The construction of the new sewers is being pushed on rapidly, and the engineers estimate that in 6 months the whole of the

crude sewage of the town will be taken to the sewage works, and that in 12 to 18 months' time the western sewer and its connections will be completed. The new works will then deal with the whole sewage of the town, and the pollution of the Erewash river and the Nutbrook from within the Borough will cease.

### **Drainage and Sewerage.**

The new sewage works sanctioned by the Local Government Board were opened on the 2nd October, 1912. The sewage effluent was analyzed at intervals by the County Medical Officer with the following results :—

Date 1913.	Time.	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80° Fah.	} parts per 100,000
17th April	3.30 p.m.	0.833	
30th August	12.25 p.m.	0.900	
22nd October	11.5 a.m.	0.800	

The County Medical Officer classifies effluents absorbing under .700 oxygen per 100,000 as good, those from .700 to 1,400 as fair. The effluent of the Ilkeston Sewage Works thus stands high up among effluents classed as fair.

The sewage of the town, owing to the low quantity of water used per head of the population is of a very concentrated nature, and the purification effected is probably greater than the figures indicate.

### **Sanitary Conveniences.**

The general policy of the Health Committee is to establish the water carriage system throughout the whole Borough as speedily as the circumstances will permit.

A Sub-Committee has just considered the whole question of conversion of sanitary conveniences, and have recommended the Council to exercise their powers under the Public Health Acts to compel the conversion of all privies to water closets. Active measures are being taken by the department at the



present moment to deal with all the privy middens, and it is expected that within the next three years they will be abolished entirely.

The Sub-Committee further considered a scheme for the conversion of pail closets to the water carriage system, but owing to the condition of the town's finances, it was thought expedient to postpone the adoption of a subsidised scheme for their conversion into the water carriage system.

The approximate number of each type of Sanitary convenience is—

(1) Privy middens	..	..	335
(2) Pail closets	..	..	2143
(3) Water closets	..	..	4000
Total			.. 6478

During the year 28 privy middens were abolished under the operations of the Housing and Town Planning Act, or converted into water closets, and 54 pail closets were either abolished or converted into water closets.

### **Refuse and Excrement Disposal.**

The Town Council have a contract with a private contractor by which houses are scavenged at 4s. 9d. per annum, and schools, factories, &c., at 12s. per annum. The work is done under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. J. B. Duro.

The amount of refuse and nightsoil removed during 1913 amounted to 24176 loads, as against 23700 in 1912. The cost to the town was £1691 11s. 3d. House refuse and pail closets are emptied weekly, and privies and ashpits every three months. The refuse is disposed on three tips in the Borough.

Portable ashbins with covers are being substituted as quickly as possible. It is estimated that 50 moveable ashbins have been substituted for fixed receptacles during 1913.



## Sanitary Inspections of District.

The classified statement of the number of premises visited, the defects or nuisances discovered, and the action taken in regard to these, is given below :—

	Number of Informal Notices Served by Sanitary Inspector.	Number of Legal Notices Served by Local Authority.	Number of Nuisances abated with or without Notice.
DRAINAGE—			
No disconnection of waste pipe.....	8		8
Defective traps, inlets, and drains ..	21		21
Drains obstructed .....	26		26
CLOSETS AND ASHPITS—			
Insanitary privies, pail closets, and ashpits .....	129	2	129
Additional closet accommodation....	—		—
Conversion of privies into w.c.'s ....	12†		12
Conversion of pail closets into w.c.'s..	43‡		43
Defective water closets .....	21	1	21
OTHER DEFECTS—			
Paving of courts and yards .....	16	1	16
Eaves-spouts and down-spouts.....	66	1	65
Urinals defective.....	1		1
Water supply .....	—		—
Offensive accumulations .....	4		4
Animals improperly kept .....	5		5
Pigsties .....	11		11
Smoke nuisances.....	18	1	17
Overcrowding .....	1		1
Water in cellars .....	3		3
Foul condition of houses .....	15		15
Nuisances not specified above (win- dows) .....	126	2	126
Totals .....	526	8	524

† To 21 w.c.'s.

‡ To 42 w.c.'s.

	Number on Register.	Inspections made.	Notices served.	Nuisances Abated with or without notice.
Dairies, cowsheds, & milkshops	48	79	—	—
Bakehouses .....	30	90	39	39
Slaughter-houses .....	20	543	—	—
Offensive trades .....	3	46	—	—
Common lodging-houses.....	1	52	1	1
	—	—	—	—
Totals .....	102	810	40	40
	—	—	—	—

Infected rooms disinfected with Formalin ..... 150  
 Food voluntarily surrendered—I carcase of cow and viscera,  
 tuberculosis, and 59 lbs. foreign meat.

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## PREMISES & OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE- LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

### Common Lodging-houses.

One of the two occupants of common lodging-houses died in the beginning of the year, and as the building was old and dilapidated, the licence lapsed, and the house will not again be let for human habitation. The remaining lodging-house in South Street is modern, and may be considered suitable for the purpose. A surprise inspection made at midnight by the Inspector of Nuisances detected that men were being allowed to sleep in a common kitchen. A notice was at once served upon the occupant under the Public Health Act.



Bye-laws have since been prepared and approved by the Local Government Board for the regulation of common lodging-houses in the Borough. They follow the model bye-laws, with the exception that no premises will be registered unless they possess water-closets.

### **Slaughter-houses.**

The following report was presented to the Health Committee on the regulation of private Slaughter-houses :—

Public Health Department,

Town Hall, Ilkeston,

15th October, 1913.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.*

The Statutory powers under the various Public Health Acts regarding the regulation of Slaughter-houses have not been fully put into operation in the Borough.

There are two classes of private Slaughter-houses, viz., Registered Slaughter-houses and Licensed Slaughter-houses.

- (1) A Registered Slaughter-house is one which was in use prior to the Public Health Act of 1875. There are 5 or 6 now in use in the Borough.
- (2) A Licensed Slaughter-house is one where application has been made to the Local Authority for the use of a building, and authority has been granted by them. There are about 15 Licensed Slaughter-houses. Several of these Licensed Slaughter-houses have changed hands since the License was granted.

Section 30 of the Public Health (Amendment) Act of 1890 is as follows :—

- 30.—(1) Upon any change of occupation of any building within an urban sanitary district registered or licensed for use and used as a slaughter-house, the person thereupon becoming the occupier or joint occupier shall give notice in writing of the change of occupation to the inspector of nuisances.
- (2) A person who fails or neglects to give such notice within one month after the change of occupation shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.
- (3) Notice of this enactment shall be endorsed on all licenses granted after the adoption of this Part of this Act.

It is obvious that where the occupant of a slaughter-house has changed, the present occupier, unless application is made to the Inspector of Nuisances, is occupying the premises illegally. A circular letter has now been sent to the butchers who have not made application for a licence, pointing this out, and asking them to make application at once.

The Licences granted by the Corporation in the past have specified no fixed period. The powers dealing with the duration of the Licence are given in Section 29 of the Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1890, viz. :—



- 29.—Licences granted after the adoption of this Part of this Act for the use and occupation of places as slaughter-houses shall be in force for such time or times only, not being less than twelve months, as the urban authority shall think fit to specify in such licences.

The Committee are recommended to pass a resolution adopting a period of twelve months as the time for which licences will be granted, and to authorise the Medical Officer of Health to take such steps as are necessary to compel all persons using a slaughter-house without a licence from the Local Authority to make application to the Inspector of Nuisances.

JOHN A. WATT,

Medical Officer of Health.

It is a matter of regret that the Health Committee did not see fit to adopt the recommendation for an annual licensing of Slaughter-houses, but took the unusual course of making the period of license five years. There are 20 private Slaughter-houses: 7 of these are registered, and 13 are licensed Slaughter-houses. Where licenses had been granted to persons by the Corporation prior to 1910 the license has been made a personal one for their life-time. This group numbers 6 licenses, while 7 licenses have been granted to butchers in respect to premises for a five-yearly period.

Substantial improvements have been carried out in two private slaughter-houses. The situation of many of them, owing to their proximity to dwelling-houses, is most undesirable, and being scattered all over the town, efficient inspection of meat is impossible.

### **Offensive Trades.**

There are 3 Tripe Boiling Establishments licensed by the Corporation. The premises are modern and well conducted.

### **Underground Sleeping Rooms.**

The need for regulations to deal with underground sleeping rooms does not arise, as there are none in the Borough.

### **Schools.**

Your Medical Officer of Health is also the Medical Officer of the Education Committee, and the work of school medical inspection is reported on elsewhere.

There are nine public elementary schools (20 school departments) in the Borough, the number of children on the registers at the end of the year being 5892.

The County Secondary School, erected by the County Council at a cost of £13,000, was opened for the reception of students in September, 1913. The building is of the cloister type, rectangular in shape, with detached central hall. There is accommodation for 250 scholars, and each room is thoroughly well lighted and ventilated.

All the schools are supplied with water from the public source. The sanitary condition of most of them is good, but they require improved methods of ventilation. The Education Committee have engaged an architect to consult with myself and carry through an improved system of ventilation. Holy Trinity School requires extensive alterations to bring it up to modern requirements, and plans of alteration have now been submitted by the managers. Hallam Fields school is quite unsatisfactory, both on account of its situation and its structure, and the Education Committee should seriously consider the closure of this school.

The action taken in dealing with infectious disease follows the principle laid down by the Board of Education in their Memorandum on Closure and Exclusion from School. Towards the end of the year an outbreak of Measles occurred in the North end of the town, and to prevent the spread of infection, Bennerley Avenue Infant School was closed from the 8th December to 19th December, when the schools were disbanded for the Christmas holidays. No other school was closed during the year.



# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY & WORKSHOP ACT, 1901, IN CONNECTION WITH FACTORIES, WORK- SHOPS, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

## 1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

	Number of	
	Inspec- tions.	Written Notices.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) .....	20	3
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) .....	99	9
Total .....	119	12

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—

	Number of Defects.	
	Found.	Remedied.
Want of cleanliness .....	24	24
Want of ventilation .....	1	1
Overcrowding .....	2	2
Other Nuisances .....	3	2
Sanitary accommodation :—		
Insufficient .....	1	1
Unsuitable or defective .....	7	7
Not separate for sexes .....	1	1
Total .....	39	398

## 3.—HOME WORK. *Outworkers' Lists.*

Lists received from Employers, twice in the year, Outworkers :—

NATURE OF WORK.	
Wearing apparel making, &c. (lists) .....	6
Contractors .....	0
Workmen .....	38
Lists received from Employers sending in once in the year :—	
Wearing apparel making, &c. (lists) .....	6
Contractors .....	1
Workmen .....	26
Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists .....	3

## 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Bakehouses .....	30
Boot Repairing Shops .....	8
Blacksmiths .....	4
Bicycle Repairing Shops .....	5
Dressmakers .....	10
Garage Workshops .....	5
Joiners .....	10
Milliners .....	6
Music Workshops .....	1
Plumbers .....	5
Painters .....	4
Sugar Boilers (Sweetmeats) .....	3
Stables .....	2
Saddlers .....	3
Tinmen .....	1
Photo Studio Shops .....	3
Total .....	100

## 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshops Acts (s. 5)—Notified by H.M. Inspector .....	39
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## FOOD.

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### *(a) Milk Supply.*

Most of the milk consumed in the town is produced in adjoining rural districts of the counties of Derby and Nottingham, and control is exercised by the respective County Councils.

The Milkshops, Dairies, and Cowsheds are generally in a good condition. Regulations for their control were adopted in 1907, and are enforced in the Borough.

Number of Cowkeepers on register.....	18
„ Milksellers „ .....	34
„ Cows in Borough.....	170

### *(b) Other Foods.*

Frequent inspections are made for the detection of unsound meat, both in slaughter-houses and in shops. There was surrendered voluntarily one carcase of beef with viscera, and 59 lbs. of foreign beef. No prosecutions were necessary under Section 117 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

The bakehouses of the town are frequently inspected, and are in a good condition.

*(c) Sale of Food and Drugs Act* is administered by the Derbyshire County Council. The report of the County Analyst for 1913 shows that 96 samples were collected, and 7 were found to be adulterated. No details are given of any prosecutions.

## HOUSING.

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A statement of the work done under Section 17 of the Housing and Town Planning Act, which deals with dwelling-houses in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, is set forth in Table herewith.

The table includes work begun in year 1912, but on account of the time required to carry through the complete procedure, was not completed until 1913. It has involved a great deal of work, repeated visits have been paid, the owners interviewed, and each case dealt with on its merits. The plan adopted was to pick out the worst property in the town and deal with it under clause 17; and it is a matter of considerable satisfaction that nearly 100 houses have been closed as unfit for human habitation, and the bulk of these are already demolished. Some of the most insanitary and worst slum properties in the town have been demolished.

The Health Committee appointed a Housing Sub-Committee to inspect properties in which representations had been submitted by the Medical Officer of Health. Owners are asked to meet the Sub-Committee, and where properties can be made fit for habitation, an effort is made to get them to carry out necessary improvements without the passing of a closing order.

Houses for the working class are at the present moment well let in the town, and at the 31st December, 1913, there were only about 125 unoccupied. They are usually two stories in height, and in separate tenements.



The number of new houses erected during the year was 77—practically all of these for the artizan classes. The supervision of the construction of new houses is carried out by the Surveyor. The type of house being built consists of a living room, kitchen, and scullery on the ground floor, with three bedrooms and a bath-room upstairs. All new houses must possess water closets, which may be part of the house or in a separate building. Private enterprise is quite sufficient to cope with the demands of the working class. There are practically no back-to-back houses in the Borough.

The building bye-laws, which are dated 1864, are antiquated, and there is urgent need of a new series of bye-laws being prepared for the erection of new buildings.

There are still many unpaved and badly paved backyards, and bye-laws require to be prepared to deal with this.

The summary of work under the Housing Regulations is shown in the following table :—

Number dwelling-houses inspected under and for the purposes of Sec. 17 of the Act of 1909 .....	133
Number of dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous and injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation....	74
Number representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of closing orders .....	74
Number of closing orders made .....	66
Number dwelling-houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing orders ..	35
Number dwelling-houses which after the making of closing orders were put into a fit state for human habitation .....	Nil



**Work done under the Housing and Town Planning Act. 1912-1913.**

Date of representation by M.O.H.	Situation of Property.	No. of houses.	Decision of Council.		Repairs orders.	Result.
			Closing Order.	Demolition Order.		
1912						
1st May	411 to 416, Cotmanhay Road	6	3rd July, 1912	16 May, 1913		Demolished by Council
"	11, Hunger Hill Yard	1	3rd July, 1912	16 May, 1913		Appeal made to L.G.B. withdrawn—demolished by owner
14th Oct.	Rear 87 and 88, North Street	1	19 Dec., 1912	10 June, 1913		Demolished by owner
"	1 to 4, Market Cottages	4	7 Jan., 1913	10 June, 1913		Demolished by owner
"	1 to 4, Park Road	4	19 Dec., 1912	10 June, 1913		Demolished by Council for owner
"	264, Nottingham Road	1	"	"		Demolished by owner
11th Nov. 1913.	184 to 193, Nottingham Road	10	4 March, 1913	"		Demolished by owner
16th Jan.	3 to 23, Canal Side	21	4 March, 1913	14 Oct., 1913		Demolished by owner
"	6, Awworth Road	1	"	"		No action taken by Council
17th April	161, Nottingham Road	1	May, 1913	"		Demolished by owner
"	181, Canal Side, Gallows Inn	1	May, 1913	"	Yes	Work carried out—closing order rescinded
"	77 and 93, South Street	2	10 June, 1913	29 Dec., 1913		Demolished by Council
"	79 and 81, South Street	2	"	"	Yes	Repair notice by Council not carried out—now unoccupied
"	81, Shaw's Yard, South Street	1	10 June, 1913	29 Dec., 1913		Demolished by Corporation
15th May	4, Back Lane, Heanor Road	1	"	"		Demolished by owner
"	3, Heanor Road	1	11 Feb., 1914	"		Promise to demolish by owner
"	1, Back Lane	1	"	"	Yes	Repairs carried out
"	1, Barker's Yard	1	1 Aug., 1913	11 Feb., 1914		Demolished by owner
"	2, Barker's Yard	1	"	"		Action postponed
"	1, Riley's Yard	1	1 Aug., 1913	11 Feb., 1914		Demolished by owner
18th June	34 to 36, Albion Place	3	1 Aug., 1913	6 Jan., 1914		Demolished by owner
8th July	9 and 10, Back Lane	2	1 Aug., 1913	"		Appeal made to L.G.B. withdrawn—demolished by owner
2nd Oct.	15 and 16, East Street	2	"	"		Owner to demolish by 30th June, 1914
"	17 to 22, East Street	6	"	"	Yes	One house demolished by owner—others repaired
"	1 to 5, Morris Yard	5	29 Dec., 1913	"		
"	1 to 14, Bridge Street, Botany Bay	14	29 Dec., 1913	"		



The chief sanitary defects found in the buildings dealt with were—

- (1) Dampness of walls from absence of damp-proof course, defective roofs and rain-water spouts, driving rain, and from the level of ground outside being higher than the floor level.
- (2) Insufficient lighting and ventilation, and the rooms of insufficient height.
- (3) Absence of drains, sink-stones, and wash-houses.
- (4) External brickwork defective.
- (5) Defective privies and closets.
- (6) Unpaved back yards and dilapidated outhouses.
- (7) Free air space restricted by adjoining buildings.

The Corporation are now demolishing several groups of property where owners have failed to pull them down. Tenders were invited from builders for the demolition of property, but they were found to be so high that the Health Committee thought they could do it at less expense by employing the workmen of the Corporation. Full details will, I hope, be given in my next annual report.

An interesting table is given on page 34, showing the total number of private families, the number of persons in each private family, and the number of rooms per tenement, as at the last census of 1911. Thus 15747 persons—or half the population of the Borough—live in five-roomed tenements. Tenements with an average of more than two occupants per room numbered 183, with a population of 1817, or a proportion to the population in private families of 5.8 per cent.



# **TENEMENTS IN THE OCCUPATION OF PRIVATE FAMILIES.**

ILKESTON, M.D.	No. of Rooms per Tenement.	Number of Persons in Private Families.															Total Number of Private Families.	Population in Private Families.
		Number of Private Families.																
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	*15		
Total Population— 1901, 25,384; 1911, 31,657		1	19	4	3	15	7	6	2	5	4	1	6				26	36
Total Families, or separate occupiers, private or otherwise:—1901, 5,042; 1911, 6,487		2	39	53	35	47	42	33	13	73	36	15	42				157	395
Tenements with more than two occupants per room		3	14	74	63	354	263	215	129	201	139	83	42	23			296	1124
No. 183; population, 1817.		4	38	286	386	542	479	385	311	57	42	28	14	10	4		1804	7842
Proportion per cent. to population in private families, 5.8.		5	17	301	497	542	479	385	68	15	11	15	1	3	1		3032	15747
		6	6	75	104	115	109	98	20	15	11	4	3	2	1		732	4007
		7	2	9	27	31	37	30	15	2	2	1	1	1			202	1159
		8		9	10	23	31	16	15	1	1	1	2	1			118	640
		9	1	3	7	6	10	8	5	1	1	1	2	1			46	249
		*10		4	8	8	12	10	5	4	6	1					58	315
TOTALS .....		136	818	1140	1141	990	801	568	358	241	148	66	40	17	4	2	6470	31514

\* And upwards.

## **SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT.**

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Your Medical Officer of Health acts also as Medical Officer to the Education Committee and Superintendent of the Borough Isolation Hospital. He devotes his mornings to the service of the Corporation, and the rest of his time as Tuberculosis Officer to the Derbyshire County Council.

Mr. Joseph B. Duro, Chief Sanitary Inspector, acts also as the Inspector under the Canal Boats Act and the Petroleum Act. His annual report is incorporated with this.

Nurse Jones acts as Health Visitor under the Notification of Births Act and School Nurse. It has been impossible for her to overtake all the work. With the development of the treatment of diseases in school children it has become imperative to get further assistance, and the Corporation have just sanctioned the appointment of two further nurses.

It is proposed to divide the town into three districts, each under the charge of a nurse, who will carry out the work in her district under the Notification of Births Act and the general charge of child welfare, the Medical Inspection of the schools in her district, and the after treatment of children showing defects, and give general advice as to the treatment of children absent from school suffering from simple ailments. They will thus carry out some of the duties of a School Attendance Officer.

The County Council employ a nurse who acts as Tuberculosis Dispensary Nurse and visits Tuberculosis cases in the



Borough and adjoining districts served by the Dispensary. She also acts as inspector of midwives in the Borough, and gives copies of her reports to your Medical Officer of Health.

### **Bacteriology.**

By arrangement with the County Council, bacteriological examinations are carried out in their laboratory, and the number of such examinations made during 1913 is given below.

	Positive.	Negative.
Enteric Fever .....	5	4
Phthisis .....	36	96
Diphtheria .....	17	59
Miscellaneous .....	—	1
	—	—
Totals .....	58	160
	—	—

Of the 76 Diphtheria specimens received, 13 positive and 29 negative were from the Isolation Hospital.

A supply of outfits is kept in the Public Health Office at the Town Hall, and Practitioners are invited to make full use of these for the purposes of diagnosis. No charge is made to the Corporation for these examinations in the County Council Laboratory.

### **Adoptive Acts in Force in the Borough.**

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890—

Parts II., III., IV., V., adopted by Council 7th Oct., 1890.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907—

Part II.

„ III., Section 34 to 50 inclusive.

„ IV., Section 52 to 66 inclusive, and Section 68.

„ V.



## Part VI.

„ X., Sections 92, 93, and 95.

Notification of Births Act, 1907, adopted 3rd December, 1907.

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.

### **Hospital for Infectious Diseases.**

The Borough Isolation Hospital was erected in 1888, at Little Hallam, during an epidemic of Small Pox. It was intended as a temporary hospital, and was run up in three weeks' time. It is constructed of wood and felt, built on brick piers. There are two large wards on each side of the kitchen, measuring 30 feet by 18 by 10, and two smaller wards, 18 feet by 18 by 10, one of which is used as a dining room for the staff. There is no separate administrative block, but a basement was added in 1898, with two bedrooms and a bath-room for nurses; and again, a few years ago, other two bedrooms were added. The level of the floor of these bedrooms is three feet below the surface of the adjoining ground, and one of the rooms is markedly damp. A brick outbuilding contains a small hand laundry, ambulance shed and mortuary, as well as a Nottingham steam disinfecter, approached from rooms for infected and disinfected clothes respectively. The accommodation is from 14 to 18 beds.

This little building, pleasantly situated as it is, is now quite inadequate for a town with the population of Ilkeston, and alterations or additions short of reconstruction will never bring it up to the standard or requirements of a modern Isolation Hospital. I have no hesitation in strongly urging the Council to proceed with the erection of a new Isolation Hospital, preferably in combination with the Heanor Urban District Council. The towns of Ilkeston, Heanor, and Langley are only four miles apart. They have a population of 55,000, and by combination could maintain a better institution and

run it at less expense than either local authority could do separately.

Hospital isolation is getting more popular. Out of 73 notifications of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Typhoid Fever, 48 were removed to the Hospital, representing 66%, as against an average of 10% in the eleven years 1899-1909.

The undernoted return gives the figures for each year.

RETURN showing number of Notifications of Infectious Disease and number of cases treated in Hospital from Jan. 1st, 1899, to December 31st, 1913 :—

Year.	Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.		Enteric Fever.		Small Pox.	
	No. of cases notified.	No. treated at Hospital.	No. of cases notified.	No. treated at Hospital.	No. of cases notified.	No. treated at Hospital.	No. of cases notified.	No. treated at Hospital.
1899	27		17		77	33		
1900	142	3	17		173	32		
1901	63		15		30	14		
1902	76	1	40		19		20	
1903	55		33		29		4	1
1904	78		9		36		20	18
1905	85	1	21		31	7		
1906	18	1	29	2	35	6		
1907	48		25	1	20	6		
1908	23	5	44	3	8	2		
1909	5		74	2	7	2		
1910	20	6	39	9	7	1		
1911	36	10	51	13	5	2		
1912	22	16	28	10				
1913	28	22	42	24	3	2		
Total	726	65	484	64	480	107	44	19

At the beginning of 1913 there were no patients in the Hospital. During the year 87 patients were admitted, as shown in the following table, which gives the admissions,



discharges, deaths, and the number remaining at the end of the year :—

Disease.	In Hospital on 1st January, 1913.	Admitted.	Discharged	Died	Remaining in Hospital at end of year.
Tuberculosis ..	0	39	39	0	0
Diphtheria ....	0	24	17	2	5
Scarlet Fever ..	0	22	20	0	2
Enteric Fever ..	0	2	1	1	0
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ....	0	87	77	3	7
	—	—	—	—	—

A few notes are given on the results and treatment of each of the important diseases.

#### (1) DIPHTHERIA.

Admitted .....	24
Discharged .....	17
Died .....	2
Average period of residence, 22.8 days.	
Fatality rate .....	8.3%

The average amount of Antitoxin administered to each case was approximately 5000 units.

All were undoubted cases of Faucial Diphtheria. Two were complicated with Laryngeal symptoms, and three had evidence of membrane in the nose.

Both the fatal cases were severe, and died from Cardiac symptoms. One was admitted on the 5th day of the disease, and the other on the 6th day of the disease.

#### (2) TYPHOID FEVER.

Two cases were admitted in the month of September, a female aged 23, and a male aged 48.

The female case had a typical attack of severe Typhoid, ending in complete recovery. The patient was in a comatose condition for about four weeks, and it was about seven weeks after admission to Hospital before her temperature became normal.

The second case had been ill six weeks before admission with headache, sickness, and diarrhoea. His temperature was of a septic nature, but examination of the blood gave a positive Widal's reaction. A fortnight after admission he took a severe rigor, and complained of pain in the left side of chest. The left pleural cavity was aspirated, and some foul-smelling pus got, indicating gangrene of the left lung. The patient died on the 19th day after admission.

### (3) SCARLET FEVER.

Admitted .....	22
Discharged .....	20
Average period of residence, 33.5 days.	
Fatality rate .....	Nil.

The type of the disease was extraordinarily mild. There was not a single case of the Septic or Malignant type admitted to the Hospital. Neither were there any cases with complications of any severity; only one or two showed traces of albumen, which speedily cleared up.

### (4) TUBERCULOSIS.

The Health Committee consented to allow children suffering from early Tuberculosis to be treated when the wards were not required for other infectious diseases. A report on the result of treatment will be given under Tuberculosis.

Miss Johnston, matron, considering the difficulties, manages the Hospital with great care and economy, and I wish to express my appreciation of the good work done by her and the rest of the nursing staff.



## INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

### Notifiable Diseases.

The total number of notifications received during the year amounted to 165, as shown in Table II. of the Local Government Board, and the following summary for the past six years :—

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS, 1908-1913.

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Small Pox .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria .....	44	74	39	51	28	42
Erysipelas .....	6	7	4	3	2	2
Scarlet Fever .....	23	5	20	36	22	28
Typhus Fever .....	—	—	1	—	—	—
Enteric Fever .....	8	7	7	5	—	3
Puerperal Fever .....	7	5	—	4	1	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	10	21	67	62
Other forms Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	20
Chicken Pox.....	13	8	13	3	13	7
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ....	101	106	94	123	133	165
	—	—	—	—	—	—

The general prevalence of notifiable infectious diseases remained low, and compares favourably with the incidence and attack rates in the county of Derby, and in England and Wales.

The order for the compulsory notification of Chicken Pox passed by the Council in 1904, when there was an epidemic of Small Pox, was revoked, with the consent of the Local Government Board.

An order issued by the Local Government Board, extending notification to all forms of Tuberculosis, came into operation on 1st February, 1913.

**TABLE SHOWING COMPARATIVE RATES OF INCIDENCE OF ZYMOTIC  
DISEASES.**

	Population middle of 1912.	SCARLET FEVER.		DIPHTHERIA.		ENTERIC FEVER.		PUERPERAL FEVER.		ERYSIPELAS.	
		Cases.	Rate.	Cases.	Rate.	Cases.	Rate.	Cases.	Rate.	Cases.	Rate.
England and Wales.....	36,539,636	130,626	3.57	50,850	1.39	8,117	0.22	1,989	0.05	23,114	0.63
County of Derby .....	569,966	2,740	4.81	902	1.58	118	0.21	31	0.05	346	0.61
Borough of Nottingham	262,574	1,004	3.82	436	1.66	36	0.14	14	0.05	191	0.73
Borough of Derby ....	124,544	238	1.91	147	1.18	19	0.15	9	0.07	127	1.02
Borough of Chesterfield	38,078	72	1.89	133	3.49	2	0.05	5	0.13	25	0.66
Heanor District .....	20,328	24	1.18	39	1.92	8	0.39	1	0.05	16	0.79
Long Eaton .....	20,023	104	5.19	49	2.45	—	—	—	—	9	0.45
ILKESTON .....	32,488	29	0.89	44	1.35	3	0.09	1	0.03	2	0.06



A weekly return of all notifications of Infectious Disease is sent to the Local Government Board and also to the County Medical Officer of Health.

### **Small Pox and Vaccination.**

There has been no Small Pox in the Borough since the epidemic of 1904.

The Vaccination Officer has kindly supplied me with the following figures regarding Vaccination for the year ending 30th September, 1913 :—

Births .. .. .	919
Vaccinations .. .. .	408
Exemptions .. .. .	345
Deaths, postponements, and left the district .. .. .	166

### **Scarlet Fever.**

Cases, 28 ; deaths, 0.

Scarlet Fever was widely prevalent in this country during 1913, and Ilkeston was very fortunate in only having 28 cases. The type of the disease was extremely mild and no deaths occurred. Cases occurred in 19 households ; 2 families had each 4 cases, 3 families 2 cases, and the rest in single cases. Six cases were discovered by the Medical Officer of Health, either on his visits of enquiry or to School Inspection, or referred to him for opinion by teachers when desquamation had been observed. The removals to hospital numbered 22, or 78.6% of the total.

### **Typhoid Fever.**

Cases, 3 ; death, 1.

The first case was notified on the 12th September—a married woman, aged 26—and the onset of her illness dated back to the 25th August. She had not visited anywhere,

and there had been no Typhoid Fever in the town for 18 months. It was discovered that she had partaken of oysters on Saturday, 16th August, and this was the only explanation that might account for the origin of her illness. She had a severe prolonged attack of Typhoid, and her blood gave a positive Widal test.

When enquiries were being made about the last case, information was given to the Medical Officer of Health that there was another case in the same district being attended by a medical practitioner. The practitioner was communicated with, and permission got to take a specimen of blood for the Widal test. This was found positive, and the patient, who had been ill for about 5 weeks, was removed to the Sanatorium. Enquiries at this house elicited that a daughter had given birth to a premature child in the month of April, and that she had had an indefinite illness for a few weeks before confinement. The symptoms were very suggestive of unrecognised Typhoid Fever. She had been attended for what was called Influenza. A specimen for the Widal test was, however, negative.

The third case—a married woman, aged 50—was holidaying in Lincolnshire, and returned to Ilkeston on the 9th September. Her illness dated from the end of September, and it was likely that she was infected while away on the holiday.

### **Diphtheria.**

Cases, 42 ; deaths, 3 ; fatality rate, 7.1%.

The cases were distributed pretty generally throughout the year, though they got more numerous towards the end. Five cases were discovered by the Medical Officer of Health, either at the school clinic or while doing school medical inspection. They were spread all over the town, and in only



three families was there more than one case. The removals to hospital numbered 24.

#### ANTITOXIN.

Antitoxin is supplied by the Corporation free to medical practitioners, and a supply is kept both in the Health Office and at the Isolation Hospital. Burroughs' Welcome Concentrated Antitoxin is used, as it is found that in addition to the smaller bulk of fluid requiring to be injected, it seldom causes rashes or other after effects.

#### **Measles.**

Measles caused 6 deaths during the year, as against 15 during 1912. It was prevalent in the surrounding districts, and was brought to the Cotmanhay district in the month of November. Bennerley Avenue Infants' School was closed for a fortnight to prevent the spread of infection.

#### **Whooping Cough (12 Deaths).**

Whooping Cough is a disease that cuts off many infants under the age of a year, and of the 12 deaths, 11 were children of the age of one year or under. The disease reached epidemic proportions in the latter months of the year, and was partly responsible for the closure of Bennerley Avenue Infants' School.

#### **Influenza (7 Deaths).**

The term Influenza is used very vaguely, and is often used simply as a term to indicate a febrile condition. The ages of the patients dying from Influenza varied from 23 months up to 74 years.

#### **Diarrhœa and Enteritis.**

The deaths ascribed to Diarrhœa and Enteritis in Ilkeston numbered 43, equal to a rate of 1.3 per 1000 of the population. Thirty-one of the deaths were infants under the age

of one year. Seven deaths occurred between one and two years ; the remaining five over two years of age. The Registrar General in his returns now excludes all Diarrhoeal deaths over two years of age, and if these five deaths be deducted, the Diarrhoeal death rate for Ilkeston is 1.15 per 1000.

The deaths show a large increase upon 1912—with three deaths from Diarrhoea—but is much less than in 1911, when 55 deaths occurred.

There is a direct relationship between rainfall, temperature and Diarrhoea. The prevalence of Diarrhoea is directly proportionate to the height of the temperature and inversely proportionate to the deficiency of rainfall, more especially during the third quarter of the year. The incidence, however, follows more closely the want of rainfall than the temperature of the year. 1911 was a very hot and dry summer, 1912 was cold and wet, and 1913 had a low rainfall with a moderate temperature. The rainfall for 1913, taken at Nottingham, was 22.458 inches, which is  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches less than the amount recorded in 1912, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches less than the average rainfall for the last 47 years.

Diarrhoea depends further upon general insanitary conditions. The chief factors are privies, pail closets, dirty and unpaved back yards, accumulation of household refuse, flies, dirt, dust, and careless and filthy habits amongst the poorer classes. If the deaths be classified according to the sanitary conveniences provided in the houses where the deaths occurred, the following results are got :—

1	death occurred in every	400	Water Closets.
1	„	„	89 Pail Closets.
1	„	„	48 Privies.

Another important factor in the causation of Diarrhoea is the question of feeding. Out of the 31 deaths of infants under the age of one year, 6 were fed on the breast and the



remaining 25 were fed on the bottle. It is a comparatively rare event to get a death from Diarrhœa of a child fed on the breast where the parents live in houses with modern sanitary conveniences and manifest ordinary cleanliness.

The wards that suffered most severely were the wards where the population is densest, as shown in the following table. Granby Ward showed a rate of 2.3 per 1000, Market Ward 1.9, and Park Ward 1.7. If these three wards be added together, 33 deaths from Diarrhœa occurred in a population of 16,726; as against 9 deaths in the other three wards, *i.e.*, North Ward, Victoria Ward, and South Ward, with a population of 15,855.

TABLE showing population, acreage, density, deaths from Diarrhœa, and death rate per 1000 from Diarrhœa, in each ward :—

	Estimated Population.	Acreage.	Density per acre.	Deaths from Diarrhœa.	Rate per 1000.
1. North Ward ..	5964	777.8	7.6	6	1.
2. Granby Ward ..	4212	193.7	21.7	10	2.3
3. Market Ward ..	6637	194.9	34.05	13	1.9
4. Victoria Ward ..	3911	256.5	15.2	1	.26
5. Park Ward ....	5877	302.7	19.4	10	1.7
6. South Ward ....	5980	798.6	7.5	2	.33

### **Syphilis.**

Four deaths. Two of these were infants, 14 months and 3 months of age, from Specific Marasmus. The other cases were a male, aged 64, from ulceration of the palate; and a female, aged 44, from Specific Cellulitis.

### **Cancer.**

Cancer, which is a disease of middle age, caused 19 deaths, equal to a rate of .58 per 1000, and 13 of the deaths occurred between ages 45 and 65. They were distributed pretty evenly between the sexes, 9 being males and 10 females. Particular organs affected is shown below :—

			Male.	Female.
Oesophagus	..	..	1	2
Stomach	..	..	2	1
Rectum	..	..	2	1
Colon ..	..	..	2	0
Liver ..	..	..	0	2
Bladder	..	..	1	1
Uterus ..	..	..	0	1
Groin ..	..	..	0	1
Brain ..	..	..	0	1
			—	—
			8	10
Rodent Ulcer	..	..	1	0
			—	—
Totals ..	..	..	9	10
			—	—

### Deaths by Violence.

The deaths from violence during the year numbered 18, and occurred from the following causes :—

Accidental drowning	..	..	4
Burning ..	..	..	2
Falling ..	..	..	4
Other causes	..	..	3
Suicide ..	..	..	5



## PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER TUBERCULOSIS.

### Notification.

By a general order issued from the Local Government Board, Tuberculosis was recognised as an epidemic or an infectious disease, and all forms of Tuberculosis became compulsorily notifiable from the 1st day of February, 1913.

The number of notifications received during the year totalled 82, as shown below :—

	1—5 years.		5—15 years.		15—25 years.		25—45 years.		45—65 years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	1	3	8	14	7	10	10	6	2	34	28
Bone                   "	1		3	3	1		1	2			6	5
Gland and Skin   "			2	3	3		1				5	4
	2	1	8	14	18	7	11	13	6	2	45	37

It is usually computed that the number of active cases of Tuberculosis in a community is equal to five times the annual number of deaths from Tuberculosis. The notifications received in Ilkeston during 1913 averaged 427 cases notified for every 100 deaths, or an attack rate of 2.5 per 1000. It is disappointing that some practitioners do not notify cases until they are far advanced, and they do not utilise the advantages offered for Bacteriological examination of sputum in suspected cases. It is still quite common to get a notification of a case a few days before death. Doubtless the Insurance Act will speed up matters, and help insured persons to get that early treatment and advice which is so important for a permanent cure.

The procedure adopted on notification is as follows :—

(a) On receipt of notification, a visit is paid by the Tuberculosis Nurse, and a full report taken on the sanitary con-

dition of the house and social conditions of the family. Copies of this report are given to the Medical Officer of Health of the Borough and the County Medical Officer. If any sanitary defects are found, notice is served upon the owner by the Sanitary Authority. The Nurse leaves a spit bottle for each patient, and advises as to destruction of the sputum. A specimen of sputum is also got for examination for Tubercle Bacilli. If the practitioner desires the case to be treated at the dispensary, the patient is asked to attend for examination by the Tuberculosis Officer, who then advises as to the best course of treatment. Most of the new cases amongst insured persons are now being sent away to Sanatoria for a period of treatment. If the Tuberculosis Officer thinks Tuberculin advisable, the patient attends the dispensary on Mondays and Thursdays for the injection of Tuberculin, and keeps a continuous record of the temperature. Shelters are lent freely by the County Council in all cases where there is a suitable garden, and where the patient agrees to sleep outside. A number of patients in Ilkeston have thus slept in shelters during last year.

(b) The Tuberculosis Nurse visits regularly at the homes of all notified patients, whether they are at work or not. The object is to continue to stimulate the patients to keep up the open-air treatment and live as healthy and hygienic a life as possible. If it is not done, they too often lapse back into the old careless ways, and all benefit derived is lost.

Special attention is given to the open window. The Nurse reports to the Tuberculosis Officer the results of her visits.

(c) Enquiries are always made as to whether the other members of the family are in good health, and where there is a marked family history or any suspicious symptoms the



others are urged to come to the dispensary for examination by the Tuberculosis Officer.

(d) The services of the Tuberculosis Officer and Nurse are utilised to the greatest possible extent. The Tuberculosis Officer has consultations with practitioners in attendance on cases, and he makes special visits to cases that have been handed over to him, and are under treatment and supervision from the dispensary.

(e) Proper measures of cleansing and disinfection are always carried out, both in the rooms occupied by patients and in shelters, before transference from one patient to the other.

#### CONDITIONS OF PATIENTS NOTIFIED DURING 1913 AT 1ST JUNE, 1914.

The conditions of the notified patients at 1st June, 1914, was found to be as follows:—

Patients working or at school	..	..	26
Patients improved in health	..	..	11
Patients in stationary condition	..	..	6
Patients in worse condition	..	..	3
Deaths from Tuberculosis	..	..	14
Deaths from other causes	..	..	2
Cases wrongly diagnosed and doubtful	..	..	17
Left district and not found	..	..	3
			—
			82
			—

#### **Mortality.**

Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during 1913 numbered 18, equal to a rate of .55 per 1000. Other Tuberculous diseases caused 5 deaths, equal to a combined rate of .7 per 1000 for all Tuberculous diseases. Six deaths were not notified, and the practitioners were written reminding them of their statutory obligation. The usual explanation given

was that they thought the case had already been notified. A statement of the deaths from Tuberculosis from the year 1901 is given below :—

#### DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Total.
1901	13	15	28
1902	16	16	32
1903	18	16	34
1904	26	19	45
1905	20	6	20
1906	17	9	26
1907	33	16	49
1908	22	20	42
1909	23	14	37
1910	22	24	46
1911	26	14	40
1912	18	10	28
1913	18	5	23

#### Diagnosis.

Your Medical Officer of Health had the opportunity of examining most of the notified cases at the Tuberculosis Dispensary. There were 12 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified, which were found on examination not to be suffering from Tuberculosis, or an average error of 15% of cases wrongly diagnosed. These were found to be suffering from Bronchitis, Bronchial Asthma, Emphysema, and Catarrhal conditions of the Bronchi. This does not include doubtful cases, of which there were five.

#### Treatment.

The arrangements for the provision of treatment is in the hands of the County Council, and will not be referred to here. Under the Insurance Act, treatment appropriate to the needs of the patients is or will be shortly obtainable, and the County Council have generously extended dispensary and domiciliary treatment both to insured persons and their



dependents. When the Sanatorium at Chesterfield is completed, treatment there will be available for all classes of the community.

The Public Health Committee of the Corporation permitted school children suffering from early Tuberculosis, or in a pre-Tuberculous condition, to be admitted to the Isolation Hospital when it was not required for other infectious diseases. The results of treatment will be given in the School Medical Report.

## MEANS FOR PREVENTING MORTALITY IN CHILD BIRTH AND IN INFANCY.

### 1. Infantile Mortality.

The Infantile Mortality rate fluctuates so much from year to year, according to the prevalence of Epidemic Diarrhoea, that it is best studied for a period of years, and the average rate taken. The average for each five-yearly period commencing with year 1895 is given below, and shows that the average Infantile Mortality has decreased from 187 per 1000 to an average for the last three years of 136.3.

Year.	Infantile Mortality.	Quinquennial Average.
1895	199.4	
1896	195.2	
1897	148.1	
1898	194.9	
1899	200.0	187.5
	—	—
1900	184.8	
1901	181.8	
1902	176.4	
1903	198.1	
1904	183.5	184.7
	—	—
1905	158.1	
1906	177.3	
1907	156.9	
1908	147.1	
1909	191.2	166.1
	—	—
1910	132.8	
1911	151.8	
1912	106.8	
1913	154	136.3

Table 4, page 19, shows the Infantile Mortality, and the causes of death at various ages under one year of age. The



number of infant deaths for the year were 146, of which 6 were illegitimate. The higher rate this year is accounted for by the prevalence of Diarrhœa, which caused 31 deaths. Prematurity caused 27 deaths, as against 29 in the previous year. Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus caused 22, as against 15 during 1912.

A second report has been issued on Infantile Mortality by the Medical Officer for the Local Government Board. It deals with the statistics of 212 towns and 29 Metropolitan Boroughs, or 241 Urban Areas in all. Ilkeston has the tenth highest Infantile Mortality rate of these 241 Urban Areas for the years 1907 to 1910; average death rate, 156.6. As compared with the 111 small towns in England and Wales, with populations of 20,000 to 50,000, the Infantile Mortality rate for Ilkeston for years 1907-1910 is—

6th Highest	in death-rate for 0-1 year	(bracketed)
8th	„	„ 0-1 month „
3rd	„	„ 0-3 months.
7th	„	„ Prem. Birth & Cong. Defects
Highest	„	„ the “group of 5.”
6th highest	„	„ Diarrhœal diseases.

The “group of 5,” so termed, consists of deaths attributed to Premature Birth and Congenital Defects, Injury at Birth, want of breast milk, Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus.

## **2. Notification of Births' Act.**

A summary of the work done under the Notification of Births Act is given on page 14. The number of Births notified was 960. An average of 18% of the total births were attended by medical practitioners, and the balance, 82%, were attended by midwives.

The number of births notified exceeds those registered, which numbered 946, owing to still births, which are notified and not registered.

The number of births not notified during the year was 21. The usual cause is misunderstanding or forgetfulness by parents or doctor.

All births are visited by the Health Visitor within four days after notification. The infant is weighed, and the parents get a card with a note of the weight, and are invited to bring their babies to the Infant Clinic to have their progress recorded. It is found that practically all children born are fed on the breast at first; only 48 children were fed on the bottle from birth. By the third month the proportion of bottle-fed children becomes 30% of the total. The second visit of the Health Visitor is usually made a month after birth, and every effort is made to induce mothers to go on feeding their children on the breast. Special attention is given to bottle-fed infants and cases of neglect and dirt, the object being to prevent deaths from ignorance, and that fatalism which is too common. Insanitary conditions are reported, and action taken when necessary.

This work was conducted by the late Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. Marion H. Archibald, assisted by Nurse Jones, up to 31st March, 1913; and from that date up to the end of the year entirely by Nurse Jones.

#### SUMMARY.

1.—Births notified (Twins 11)	..	..	960
Attended by Medical Practitioners	..	..	175
Attended by Midwives only	..	..	785
Still Births	..	..	30
Died in a few hours	..	..	18
Not visited	..	..	29
Total cases visited during year	..	..	2693
2.—Children weighed (12 not weighed)	..	..	883
Average weight	..	..	8.27 lbs.
Normal	..	..	7 lbs.



## 3.—Weight Classified :—

Normal weight	..	..	..	71
Above normal	..	..	..	689
Below normal	..	..	..	123

4.—Breast Fed	..	..	..	837
Bottle Fed	..	..	..	48
Both	..	..	..	6

5.—Cases re-visited (Monday Clinic, 432)	..	..	..	2693
Babies Thriving	..	..	..	1302
„ Fairly well	..	..	..	156
„ Ill	..	..	..	79
„ Wasting	..	..	..	15
„ Improving	..	..	..	93
„ Died	..	..	..	27
Breast Fed	..	..	..	1079
Bottle Fed	..	..	..	432
Both	..	..	..	86
Solid Food	..	..	..	62

**3. Infant Consultation.**

Mothers are invited to bring their infants to the clinic at the Town Hall, on Monday afternoons, from 2.30 to 4 p.m. This consultation is a department for practical instruction on infant hygiene. The children are weighed by the nurses, and general advice given as to their management. They are warned specially against contamination of the milk. Special attention is given to hand-fed children and those coming from the poorer homes. This, however, is the class that is most difficult to get to attend the infant consultation. It is usually the younger mothers of the superior artisan class who attend to receive information regarding the best methods of feeding. These consultations have been found to be very useful in as far as it permits a closer supervision over the homes of children that could not be re-visited often. The number of actual attendances made during the year at the consultation centre was 432, or an average of 8 per week.

#### **4. Inspection of Midwives.**

The administration of the Midwives Act of 1902 is carried out by the County Council, whose Tuberculosis Nurse acts as Inspector for the Borough. There are 16 certified Midwives practising in the Borough, and 4 uncertified. Visits are made by the Inspector four times annually, and a report sent to the Derbyshire County Council on the mode of practice, the condition of her appliances, and the records of each midwife.

#### **5. Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

Three cases of Ophthalmia occurred during the year. One of these was treated by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, and the other two by private practitioners, and all the infants recovered without any damage to their eye-sight.



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR, FOR 1913.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,  
TOWN HALL,

February, 1914.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee of the  
Borough of Ilkeston.*

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen.

*Annual Report for 1913.*

I have the honour to submit to you a report of the work done in my department during the year 1913, being my 11th Annual Report as your Sanitary Inspector.

During the year 94 Preliminary Notices were sent to various Agents, calling attention to defects existing; of this number there were 38 issued by the Assistant. Out of the total Preliminary Notices it was only necessary to follow up the neglect of Owners by issuing 8 Statutory Notices. No cases have been submitted to legal proceedings.

The number of Inspections made by me during the year was as follows :—

Inspections to premises .....	742
Re-inspections .....	788
Inspections under H.T.P. Act, 1909 .....	320
Slaughter-houses .....	543
Common Lodging Houses .....	52
Offensive Trades (Tripe Boilers) .....	46
Cowsheds .....	44
Workshops .....	99
Bakehouses .....	30
Infectious Diseases investigated .....	83
Smoke observations and visits .....	18

As a consequence of the above Inspections made, the following are defects found which were reported to your Committee :—

Defective or choked Water Closets .....	21
Defective or choked Drains .....	26
Windows not made to open .....	126
Defective Spouts .....	66
Defective Sinkwaste Pipes.....	8
Defective Paving of Yards .....	16
Accumulations of Manure.....	4
Animals improperly kept .....	5
Uncleanly Bakehouses .....	7
Defective Ashbins .....	30
Defective Closet Pails.....	17
Defective Privies abolished .....	28
Defective Pails in Closets abolished.....	54
	<hr/>
	408
	<hr/>

It is very gratifying to observe that out of a total of 408 defects reported to your Committee, there are only 5 outstanding at the end of the year.

One hundred and thirty-one letters were sent out, calling the owners attention to certain irregularities on premises, and in some cases very good improvements have resulted.

#### REFUSE REMOVAL.

From a health point of view, it is most important that all refuse should be removed at frequent intervals. The system of weekly collection of refuse under my supervision has been very well carried out. The absence of ash-pits would still be a great boon, and prevent accumulations of rubbish. Although attempts have been made to urge Owners and Agents to abandon some of the present ashpits, it is very remarkable how obstinate they appear to be at such an excellent improvement ; but I hope, with the help of the Medical Officer, Dr. J. A. Watt, that owners will more readily



realize the enormous dangers lurking in the midst of some of the back yards where flies abound, and as a result of the good advice given, will encourage such improvements in the near future. During the year 24,176 loads of refuse were removed, as compared with 23,700 loads for the previous year.

There are approximately 335 privies and 2143 pail closets within the Borough.

The time has arrived now that the health of the community must take root, and I am pleased to state that your Committee are in real earnest that the time is opportune, and strenuous efforts are being made to grapple with the question of doing away entirely with privies within the Borough. The state of such premises has been enlarged upon in previous annual reports.

The question of the provision of proper and efficient ash receptacles in regard to existing houses has received careful consideration in the past, and the Health Committee are now very strongly advocating portable ash-bins with covers, in place of the present old ash-pits, which form a suitable place for vermin. It is to be hoped that Owners will avail themselves of the advice given from time to time, and insert galvanised circular dust-bins with covers, which can be purchased for a few shillings, and thereby enable the Local Authority to remove refuse from the environments of the community more speedily.

#### COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

There is only one registered common lodging-house in the Borough. The premises are situated in South Street, and have accommodation for 32 lodgers. The necessary limewashing and cleansing, as required by the Public Health Act, has been carried out, and the premises well conducted. Fifty-two visits were made during the year.

## SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Twenty Slaughter-houses are in use, and during the year the Health Committee has taken very keen interest therein, with the result that all premises have been thoroughly investigated and visited and put upon a sound basis, and register revised. There are now—

- 7 Registered Slaughter-houses.
- 13 Licensed.

Of the 13 licensed premises, 6 are renewed every 5 years. 543 visits have been made, and generally found satisfactory.

During the year the following unsound and diseased meat has been confiscated and destroyed as unfit for human food :—

- 1 Carcase of beef and viscera (Tuberculosis).
- 59 lbs. of foreign beef (unsound).

There have been no prosecutions during the year for unsound or diseased meat exposed for sale.

## DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

There are 34 persons on the register who deal in milk, and 18 are registered to keep cows. Forty-four visits have been made to Cowsheds, and found very satisfactory and clean. No notices have been issued, although in one instance the sheds have been re-modelled and put into a good sanitary state.

## OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The only offensive trade carried on within the Borough is Tripe Boiling, of which there are now 3 registered places, one of which was granted during the year.

Forty-six visits have been made to these places, and particular attention was paid in regard to cleanliness and proper



storage and removal of refuse therefrom. The condition of the premises and structure are excellent and very satisfactory.

#### HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c., ACT, 1909.

In carrying out the survey of Inspections to premises coming within the purview of the above Act, I have made careful inspections of 133 houses. I have prepared full detailed reports of representations to be submitted to the Health Committee, and the results of their considerations are as follows :—

No. of houses inspected .....	133
No. of representations made.....	71
No. of closing orders issued .....	64
No. of demolition orders issued .....	40
No. of houses demolished .....	21

It is very gratifying to observe the great amount of work your Committee have carried out in causing the above premises to be dealt with, although the inspections to premises were not so great as compared with the previous year ; yet the activity has been more keenly felt by the number of premises which have been closed and in some cases demolished, a portion of which are at the present time being demolished.

During the year no Statutory Notices were served for repairs under the above Act, although excellent improvements have been carried out voluntarily by the Owners.

#### FACTORY & WORKSHOPS ACTS.

The inspections required under the above Acts have received careful attention from time to time.

Ninety-nine visits have been made to the Factories and Workshops in the district, as to their sanitary condition and

compliance with the Acts in force ; and it is to be regretted how difficult it is to persuade the occupants of the smaller workshops to keep their workshops up to the standard of cleanliness to which it is desirable, and it may be some time yet before reasonable standards of cleanliness are generally recognised. As an instance of what is meant, it is difficult to get Bakers and Tailors to wash the floors of their workshops or to limewash the walls with the frequency which is necessary.

Thirty-nine Notices were received from H.M. Inspector requiring attention for the following defects :—

Want of cleanliness and limewashing . . . . .	24
Defective closets . . . . .	7
Insufficient closet accommodation . . . . .	1
Insufficient privacy of closets . . . . .	4
Overcrowding of workshops . . . . .	2
Insufficient ventilation and defective spouts . . . . .	1

Of the 39 complaints received, I am pleased that only one case remains outstanding at the end of the year. The remaining 38 have been complied with.

There are approximately 100 Workshops at the end of the year :—

Bakehouses . . . . .	30
Boot repairers shops . . . . .	8
Blacksmiths . . . . .	4
Bicycle repairers . . . . .	5
Dressmakers . . . . .	10
Garages . . . . .	5
Joiners . . . . .	10
Milliners . . . . .	6
Music workshops . . . . .	1
Plumbers' workshops . . . . .	5
Painters' workshops . . . . .	4
Sugar boilers . . . . .	3
Stable yards . . . . .	2
Saddlers . . . . .	3
Tinman . . . . .	1
Photographic studios . . . . .	3



## HOME WORK.

Nineteen lists of Outworkers were received during the year. Of these 19 lists, 12 were received in the first half of the year, comprising 64 names; and 7 lists received in the second half, comprising 43 names. Visits have been made to most premises and found to be clean. No infectious cases have occurred in these homeworkers' premises during the year.

## PETROLEUM ACTS.

Ten premises or stores are licensed for Petrol, and four for Carbide of Calcium. Frequent visits have been made to the stores and found satisfactory.

## CANAL BOATS ACTS.

The Annual Report required by the Local Government Board to be furnished within 21 days after the 31st December was prepared as follows:—

January 2nd, 1914.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee of the Borough of Ilkeston.*

Gentlemen,

## ANNUAL REPORT OF CANAL BOATS, 1913.

I beg to report upon the Canal Boats inspected during 1913, in compliance with Section 3 of the Canal Boats Acts, 1884, and Regulations issued by the Local Government Board, ending December 31st, 1913.

The inspection of Canal Boats is carried out by the Chief Inspector of Nuisances for the Borough, at a salary on and at the rate of £145 per annum.

The number of boats inspected during 1913 was only 22, registered for 73 adults, and at the time of inspection there were 38 men, 10 women, and 29 children respectively on board. This reduction can only be attributed to the greater activity of the Railway Companies to remove goods, of which the Stanton Iron Works Company have extensive sidings.

Of the 22 boats inspected, 20 were in compliance with the Acts, and of the 2 not satisfactory were for—

Out of repair, 1; not properly marked, 1.

In no case were proceedings instituted.

The number of boats on the register is 32, there being 2 registered during 1913.

The work of inspections has been at all times pleasant ; the Masters have readily assisted.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOSEPH B. DURO,

Chief Inspector of Nuisances for Borough  
of Ilkeston.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I beg to thank you for your continued valuable support in carrying out my duties, and for your kind consideration in all matters I have brought before you. To the Medical Officer of Health, the Town Clerk, and your Borough Engineer and his staff and others, I tender my thanks for their friendly and ready assistance during the year.

I have the honour to remain,

Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH B. DURO,

Chief Insp. of Nuisances,

Assoc. Royal San. Inst.













