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Borough of Ilkeston.

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Annual Report

on the


Health of the Borough

For the Year 1918,

By

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

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



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Borough of Ilkeston.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Alderman Arthur Henshaw (Mayor).

Councillor J. Woolley (Chairman).

Alderman W. Shakspeare.

Alderman S. Shaw

Councillor J. E. Bestwick.

Councillor W. Cutts.

Councillor Fretwell.

Councillor Middleton.

Councillor C. Mitchell.

Councillor E. C. Prior.

Councillor W. Smith.

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

The Mayor

Alderman W. Shakspeare

Alderman S. Shaw

Councillor Bestwick

Councillor W. Cutts

Councillor A. Henshaw

Councillor E. C. Prior

Coun. J. Woolley (Chairman)

Mrs. C. A. Sudbury.

Mrs. A. Copley.

Mrs. A. Shaw.

Nurse E. L. Wells.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON HOUSING.

The Mayor.

Alderman W. Shakspeare.

Alderman H. Moss.

Coun. J. Woolley (Chairman).

Councillor W. Smith.

Councillor E. C. Prior.

Councillor A. Henshaw.

Councillor J. A. Macdonald.

Councillor S. Manners.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health and Superintendent of the Isolation Hospital.

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

Visiting Physician of Maternity and Children's Hospital.

ARTHUR DOBSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Sanitary Inspector.

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

Health Visitors and School Nurses.

Miss M. E. SHERLOCK, C.M.B.

Miss E. J. GLEADELL, C.M.B.

Mrs. M. A. SHAKSPEARE, C.M.B. (part time)

Mrs. E. M. BARRETT, C.M.B. (part time)

Matron Isolation Hospital.

Miss A. M. JOHNSON.

Matron of Maternity and Children's Hospital.

Miss A. HOPWOOD, A.R.R.C.

Tuberculosis Nurse.

Mrs. BRENNAN, C.M.B. (appointed by Derbyshire County Council).

Clerk.

Miss M. MARTIN.



*To the Minister of Health, and to the Mayor, Chairman and
Members of the Health Committee of the Borough of
Ilkeston.*

HEALTH OFFICE,
TOWN HALL,

1st July, 1919.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Administration of the Borough of Ilkeston for the year 1918.

At the outbreak of War in 1914 I went on Military Service. The campaigns of 1915 and 1916 I spent with a Field Ambulance in France. In 1917 I was invalided home and posted to Hospital duty in England, subsequently being appointed Deputy Commissioner of Medical Services to the Ministry of National Service. At the end of August, 1918, I was released from Military Service, and resumed my duties as your Medical Officer of Health. I am responsible for the health work from that date and for the whole of the text of this report.

The Birth rate of 21.6 is the lowest recorded, but remains higher than the average of England and Wales (17.7). The Death rate of 16.6 is a little under the average of the country (17.6), but it is higher than it has been for some years, owing to the world wide pandemic of Influenza and Pneumonia. The toll of 139 deaths, which occurred from Influenza and its complications, was equal in itself to a death rate of 4.7 per 1000. So far as its course in Ilkeston was concerned, there were 3 well-marked waves of prevalence, July, 1918, October and November, 1918, and again in the first quarter of the present year.

The happiest feature of the vital statistics, especially during war conditions, was the low Infantile Death rate of 94.6 per 1000 children born. For the first time the Infantile Mortality fell below 100, indicating that our efforts are making steady progress towards the ideal. Ilkeston has in the past had a high Infantile Mortality, but the rate is just half what it was 20 years ago. It represents a saving for the year of the lives of 70 infants.

A great measure known as the Maternity and Child Welfare Act came into operation, conferring additional powers upon local authorities, and constituting new Maternity and Child Welfare Committees. I view this as one of the finest comprehensive public health measures ever passed by the legislature. Your Committee has been active and alive to the needs of the community, and you have reason to be proud that you are one of the first authorities in England to open a Municipal Maternity and Children's Hospital.

The termination of the War saw a great shortage of houses for the working classes, and to meet this you have resolved to build 100 houses on two approved sites in the Borough. Both sites afford ample space, and I am confident you will soon realise the necessity of further building on Housing and Town Planning lines.

Other public health requirements mentioned in previous reports are—

1. Abolition of privy middens, pail closets, and ashbins.
2. A permanent and adequate Isolation Hospital.
3. A refuse destructor.

My thanks are due to the staff of the Health Department, who kept the work going so well during my long absence on military service.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. WATT.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1918.

Area of Borough, 2526 acres.
 Altitude—highest, 332 feet ; lowest, 130 feet.
 Population—Census for 1911—31,657.
 Ration Strength, 1st April, 1919, 31,500.
 Rateable Value, £91,256.
 Number of persons per acre at Census 1911, 12.5.
 Number of houses erected during 1918, nil.
 Birth Rate, 21.6.
 Crude Death Rate, 14.5.
 Corrected Death Rate, 16.5.
 Infant Mortality Rate, 94.6.
 Zymotic Death Rate, .6.
 Tuberculosis Death Rate, .9.
 Cancer Death Rate, 1.02.
 Diarrhoea Death Rate, .3.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Infantile Mortality during the year 1918 (provisional figures), compared with Ilkeston.

	Annual Rate per 1000 Civilian Population.		Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births.
	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	
England and Wales	17.7	17.6	97
96 great towns (including London) ..	17.6	18.2	106
148 smaller towns	17.9	16.1	94
London	16.1	18.0	107
Ilkeston	21.3	16.6	94.6

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 the 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 :—

	No of Electors.
1. North Ward—includes the village of Cotmanhay	2035
2. Granby Ward	1694
3. Market Ward	2783
4. Victoria Ward	1708
5. Old Park Ward	2320
6. South Ward—includes Little Hallam and Hallam Fields	2162
	12702

The town is an important and busy colliery centre, half its male occupied population being employed in coal mining.

There is only one colliery now worked within the Borough, viz., the Manners Colliery. Outside, in neighbouring rural districts, there are the Shipley, West Hallam, Cossall, Trowell Moor, and Mapperley Collieries. The Stanton Iron Works employ 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 the Midland and Great Northern Railways, and the Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Electric Power Co. run electric tramways along almost the whole length of the Borough.

HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES AND MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

Isolation Hospital.

The Borough Isolation Hospital, erected in 1888, during an epidemic of Small Pox, is situated at Little Hallam. It has 18 beds, with disinfecter, laundry, and mortuary, and stands on an area of about 5 acres.

School Clinic and Tuberculosis Dispensary.

A combined School Clinic and Tuberculosis Dispensary was erected by the County Council, on land belonging to the Corporation in Albert Street, and opened in 1915. The upper floor is used for the purposes of School, Dental and Infant Clinics, and consists of a waiting room, doctor's room, and dark room for eye work. The lower floor is utilised as a Tuberculosis Dispensary by the County Council for Ilkeston, Heanor, Langley Mill, Codnor, Shipley, Smalley, Mapperley, Kirk Hallam, West Hallam, and Stanton-by-Dale. The whole building serves a most useful function for the Borough and district, but is too small for the rapid growth of public medical work.

Maternity and Children's Hospital.

The Corporation have acquired a house, "Parkhyrst," Park Avenue, for the purpose of a Maternity and Children's Hospital. It has had some slight structural alterations made, a hot water installation introduced, and electric light put in. It is hoped to open this building for the reception of patients in July, 1919.

General Hospital.

The Ilkeston Hospital consisted until recently of an accident Hospital of 30 beds. A scheme of enlargement is now being carried out whereby other 20 beds will be added, and the intention is to admit medical cases as well as surgical, and develop an out-patient department. Recently an X-ray apparatus has been given to the Hospital by the St. John's Ambulance Association. The Hospital does not carry out the amount of work which it should in a town of the size of Ilkeston.

Nursing Associations.

There are two Nursing Associations in the Borough, viz., the Ilkeston Nursing Association and the Shipley and Cotmanhay Nursing Association. The first maintains two nurses, and the second one nurse. They are of great value to the community, and the Corporation have recently recognised this by subsidizing them to help in the nursing of cases of Influenza, Pneumonia, and epidemics of Measles.

Home for Delicate Children.

A voluntary Association maintains a home for delicate poor children at Bonsall, Matlock Bath. During 1918, 120 delicate children received the benefit of one week's residence and care at this home. The children sent were selected by the Chief School Nurse from such ailing children as attend the School Clinics.

Venereal Diseases.

The County Council, who is the authority responsible for dealing with Venereal Diseases, are now endeavouring to come to an arrangement with the local Hospital to set up a centre for the treatment of Venereal Diseases in Ilkeston and the district of the Erewash Valley.

A large number of persons, both adults and children, are treated in Hospitals and Institutions in Derby and Nottingham.

Poor Law Relief.

For Poor Law purposes the Borough is under the Basford Union, and the amount expended in poor law relief was £1,337 11s. 0d.

VITAL STATISTICS.

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 war bled the country of its manhood, and there were circumstances connected with the war which caused marked fluctuations in the population. The undernoted table gives 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
1914	32600		6800	4.8	12.8	£91359
1918	30000					£91,256

Population in the Middle of 1918.

Two estimates of population have been supplied from the Registrar General at Somerset House. The Death rate population is given at 29,217, and the birth rate population as 32737. The former figure, which is considerably below the last censal population (31,657), is the estimated civilian population of the district, and has been used for the calculation of the death rates in this report. It excludes all non-civilian males, whether serving at home or abroad. The birth rate population includes all the elements of the population contributing to the birth and marriage rates, and consists therefore of the civilian population, plus all soldiers enlisted from this country, whether serving at home or abroad.

It is believed the death rate population of 29,217 is an underestimate of the population, as the ration figures shows that 29,923 persons were on the ration strength at the time of the armistice. The population at the beginning of April, 1919, is believed to be about 31,500—over 1,500 soldiers having been demobilised or discharged from the army up to that date.

Births.

The Births registered during the year numbered 708, compared with 733 in 1917, equal to a birth rate of 21.6 per 1,000 of the population.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	343	326	669
Illegitimate	20	19	39
	<hr/> 363	<hr/> 345	<hr/> 708

The percentage of illegitimate births to the total births was 5.5%.

The birth rate continues to be a declining one, and is the lowest yet recorded. It is only half what it was in 1903, when the birth rate was 40 per 1,000. It is, however, considerably higher than the birth rate of England and Wales as a whole or the larger or smaller towns of the country.

The births notified under the Notification of Births Act numbered 716, 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 31, or 4.3% of the total.

Marriages.

The number of marriages recorded during 1918 was 226, as compared with 212 in 1917, 220 in 1916, 480 in 1915, and 277 in 1914.

Deaths.

The number of deaths belonging to the Borough was 484, equal to a rate of 16.5 per 1,000 living. They are made up as follows:—

Deaths registered in the Borough	435
Belonging to other districts	3
	<hr/>
Died outside district :	432
Nottingham—General Hospital	9
Smaritan Hospital	1
Women's Hospital	1
Basford Workhouse Infirmary	16
Mickleover County Asylum	8
Derby Royal Infirmary	1
Derby Nightingale Home	2
Penmore Isolation Hospital	1
Newport Borough Asylum	1
Explosion at Chilwell	7
Other Districts	5
	<hr/>
	484

Deaths Grouped.

	Deaths.	Per Cent.
Infant Period—under 1 year	67	13.8
Under School Age—1-5 years	62	12.8
School Age—5-15 years	25	5.2
Adolescent—15-25 years	47	9.7
Early Mature Period—25-45 years	98	20.3
Late Mature Period—45-65 years	89	18.4
Post Mature Period—65 years and upwards	96	19.8

The death rate is higher than it has been for some years, owing to the epidemic of Influenza, which carried off many young adults.

Inquests.

Coroners' inquests were held on the deaths of 17 residents.

Zymotic Death Rate.

The deaths from the seven common epidemic diseases were 19, which gives a zymotic death rate .6 per 1,000.

	Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000.
Diphtheria	2	.06
Typhoid Fever	1	.03
Measles	4	.12
Whooping Cough	3	.1
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	9	.3
	19	.6

Tuberculosis Death Rate.

The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis numbered 19, giving a death rate of .6 per 1,000. Other tuberculous diseases caused 8 deaths, giving a death rate of .9 per 1,000 for all tuberculous diseases.

Infant Mortality.

There were 67 deaths of infants under the age of one year, equal to a rate of 94.6 per 1,000 children born, as compared with a rate of 129.6 for 1917. Among the infant deaths were 6 illegitimate children from a total of 39 illegitimate births during the year, giving a death rate of 150 per 1,000.

TABLE I.

**Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1918
and Previous Years.**

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGIS- TERED IN DISTRICT.		Of Non-Residents. reg. in District. TRANSFERABLE Of Residents not registered in the District.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected No.	Nett. No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.			Under 1 Year of Age. Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	No.	Rate.	At all Ages. No. Rate.
1910	32800	1122	1122	33.7	386	11.5	-	24	149	132.8	410	12.3
1911	31673	1034	1034	32.6	445	14.1	-	44	157	151.8	489	15.4
1912	32400	955	955	29.4	354	10.9	-	26	102	106.8	380	11.7
1913	32600	943	946	29.0	416	12.7	2	38	146	152.9	454	13.9
1914	32600	882	883	27.0	442	13.5	-	55	132	149.4	497	15.2
1915	30859	911	919	29.7	423	13.7	-	37	131	142.5	460	14.9
1916	30859	802	802	25.9	366	11.8	5	39	82	102.2	400	12.3
1917	30000	733	733	23.7	330	10.6	3	43	95	129.6	370	11.9
1918	30000	708	708	21.6	435	14.5	3	52	67	94.6	484	16.5

At Area of district in acres, 2526.
Census { Total population at all ages, 31657.
1911 { Number of inhabited houses, 6,587.
Average number of persons per house, 4.8.

TABLE II.

**Cases of Infectious Disease notified during
the Year 1918.**

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		
Diphtheria	16		3	8	4	1		12	
Erysipelas	2				1		1		
Scarlet Fever.....	13		1	10	2			13	
Enteric Fever.....	7		1	1	3	2		7	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	4						2	
Measles	38	7	22	9					
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	51		1	5	17	23	5		
Other Forms	19		3	11	4	1			
Totals	150	11	31	44	31	27	6	34	

TABLE III.

**Causes of, and Ages at Death during the
Year 1918.**

	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1-2 years.	2-5 years.	5-15 years.	15-25 years.	25-45 years.	45-65 years.	65 & upwd.	Total.
All causes—										
Certified	469	60	19	41	24	45	101	86	93	469
Uncertified ..	18	7		2	1	2		3	3	18
Enteric Fever ..	1					1				1
Measles	4	2	1		1					4
Whooping Cough	3		1	2						3
Diphtheria	2				2					2
Influenza	139	5	7	26	17	17	53	6	8	139
Pulmonary										
Tuberculosis ..	19					8	8	3		19
Tuber. Meningitis	2				1			1		2
Other Tub. Dis.	6	4		1			1			6
Malignant Dis.	30					1	7	12	10	30
Rheumatic Fevr.	1				1					1
Meningitis	9	1	2	2	1	2		1		9
Heart Disease ..	25			1			6	10	8	25
Bronchitis	57	9	4	2		3	3	10	26	57
Pneumonia	31	4	1	5		4	6	8	3	31
Other Dis. of Res- piratory Organs	5					1		3	1	5
Diarrhœa and										
Enteritis	9	7	1	1						9
Appendicitis ..	1					1				1
Cirrhosis of Liver	1							1		1
Bright's Dis. ..	11				1		1	7	2	11
Puerperal Fever	1						1			1
Other Accidents and Disease of Pregnancy ..	4					1	3			4
Congenital Debil- ity and Mal- formation ..	29	28	1							29
Violent Deaths	18	1			1	3	4	7	2	18
Suicide	4						2		2	4
Other Disease ..	75	6	1	3		5	6	20	34	75
Totals	487	67	19	43	25	47	101	89	96	487

TABLE IV.

Infant Mortality during the Year 1918.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks to 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 year
All causes—										
Certified	9	4	6	3	22	10	13	4	11	60
Uncertified ..	2				2	1	1	2	1	7
Measles			1		1				1	2
Tuber. Perit. . .						1		1	1	3
Other Tub. Dis.									1	1
Meningitis									1	1
Convulsions				1	1	1	1	1		4
Bronchitis				1	1	1	4	1	2	9
Pneumonia						1	1		2	4
Diarrhœa						1				1
Enteritis						2	3		1	6
Gastritis			1		1					1
Suffocation	1				1					1
Cong. Malform..			1		1		1			2
Premature Birth	8	3	1		12	1	2			15
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	2	1	1	1	5	2	1	1	2	11
Influenza			1		1	1	1	1	1	5
Other causes ..								1		1
Totals	11	4	6	3	24	11	14	6	12	67

Births.—Legitimate 669
 Illegitimate 39
 708

Deaths.—Legitimate 61
 Illegitimate 6
 67

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF DISTRICT.

Water Supply.

The Corporation are 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 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 1918 was :—

	Gals.
1 For domestic purposes	59,3713
2 For trade purposes	138,755
3 For outside authorities	21,826
Total	<u>754,294</u>

or an average consumption per head per day for domestic purposes of 19.15 gallons, and 5.19 gallons for trade purposes.

The total consumption of water during 1918 was :—

	Gals.
1 For domestic purposes	216,704,000
2 For trade purposes	50,738,680
3 For outside authorities.....	7,966,320
Total	275,409,000

The whole town is supplied with water from the public water supply, with the exception of one or two old properties in the out-lying zone of the Borough, which have shallow dry steined old wells and springs, and have been in use for generations.

Reports of the chemical and bacteriological examinations of two samples of water taken on the 24th June, 1918 :—

No. 1. Water taken from the outlet of Meerbrook Sough.

No. 2. Softened water taken direct from softening tanks.

	Parts per 100,000	
	No. 1.	No. 2.
Total Solid Matter	33.0	20.0
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.0	0.0
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.001	0.003
Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrites ..	0.0	0.0
Chlorine	1.9	1.85
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80 F.	0.0	0.005
Hardness—Temporary	15.88	0.59
Hardness—Permanent.....	12.86	9.71
Hardness—Total	28.74	10.30

No. 1.—In appearance the sample was clear, bright, and of good colour.

The general character of this water does not materially change, the variations in its composition being unimportant.

The analytical results show it still to be practically free from organic matter, and there is no indication of the occurrence of pollutions.

Neither of the samples, either Hard or the Softened Water, contained any lead.

No. 2.—The analytical results show no evidence of the occurrence of pollution, and in my opinion this water may therefore be regarded as of satisfactory character for use for drinking purposes.

The specimen of water received on the 24th June gave the following results upon examination bacteriologically :—

WATER BEFORE SOFTENING.

After 72 hours incubation, Bacteria growing on gelatine 20° centigrade, 81 per cc.

After 48 hours incubation, Bacteria growing on agar at 37° centigrade, 2 per cc.

After 72 hours incubation, I.B. Coli present in 10 cc.

WATER AFTER SOFTENING.

After 72 hours incubation, Bacteria growing on gelatine at 20° centigrade, 66 per cc.

After 48 hours incubation, Bacteria growing on agar at 37° centigrade, nil.

After 72 hours incubation, no B. Coli found in 50 cc.

The water before treatment is one of bacterial purity, but after treatment it is quite an exceptionally pure water from a bacteriological point of view.

The undernoted table gives a record of the rainfall taken at the Sewage Works, for 1918 :—

Rainfall.

	Total depth. Inches.	Greatest fall in 24 Hours. Inches.	Hours. Date.
January	1.78	.35	18th.
February	1.76	.71	9th.
March87	.46	30th.
April	1.14	.30	6th.
May	1.75	.64	3rd.
June35	.07	9th & 20th.
July	1.98	.39	17th.
August	1.59	.36	25th.
September	4.52	.77	4th
October	1.37	.23	9th
November	1.37	.26	4th
December	3.28	.72	28th.

Total 21.76

Drainage and Sewerage.

The new Sewage Disposal Works, constructed by the Corporation at a cost of £32,771, are situated at Hallam Fields,

at the extreme south end of the Borough. They can deal with a daily dry weather sewage flow of 25 gallons per head, which, for a population of 30,000, equals 750,000 gallons per day. The sewage is first treated in settling tanks, and afterwards on bacterial beds worked on the percolating system, provision also being made for passing the filtered effluent through a humus tank before its discharge into the Erewash. The site is surrounded by artificial banks, formed out of the surplus excavated material, as a protection against floods. There are four tanks, each 120 feet by 31 feet inside, with an average depth of eight feet. The rate at which the sewage reaches the tanks is regulated by a weir orifice fixed in the inlet chamber, and so designed that when the rate of discharge exceeds three times the dry weather flow, any excess will pass through the settling tank reserved for the storm water, and go direct to the river. The electric current driving the distributors is supplied by the Derby and Nottinghamshire Electric Power Co. There is an automatic control gear, by which the work of controlling the sewage distributors is done automatically by electricity.

The works deal with the whole sewage of the Borough, which is all purified before its discharge into the river Erewash. The sewage effluent is considered good by the County Medical Officer, and an examination on 21st October, 1918, gave the following result :—

	Parts per 100,000.
Total Solid Matter	88.0
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.400
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.100
Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrites	3.19
Chlorine	9.1
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80° F.	0.928

Sanitary Conveniences.

The General Policy of the Health Committee is to establish the water carriage system throughout the whole Borough. Conversions of privies into water closets were being carried through rapidly before the war began, but owing to difficulties of labour and material, practically nothing has been done during the last year or two. The work will be resumed during 1919.

The approximate number of each type of sanitary convenience is now :—

1. Privy middens	274
2. Pail closets	2118
3. Water closets, about	4100

Refuse and Excrement Disposal.

At the outbreak of the war the Town Council had a contract with a private contractor to remove house refuse and empty privy middens and pail closets, at a rate of 5/2 per house per annum, and schools and factories at 12s. per annum. The cost gradually crept up, and during 1918 was at a rate of 6/9 per house, and for the year ending 31st March, 1919, the total expenditure was £2,732 12s. od.

During the latter part of the war the contractor fell very much behind with his work, and at the date of the armistice there were large accumulations of refuse throughout the town, which caused great anxiety to the Health Committee. When labour became more plentiful the contractor removed a considerable part of the accumulations, and at the date of writing this report he has managed to bring his work nearly up to the old standard. He has again applied for an increase of remuneration, which has been now raised to 9s. 1d. per house per annum, and the estimated cost for 1920 is £3,355, as against £1930 for 1914. These figures include the cost of keeping the refuse tips tidy and adjusting the levels. The Contractor removed 23,906 loads of refuse during 1918.

Portable ashbins with covers are being inserted as quickly as possible throughout the town.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF DISTRICT.

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

Inspections Made.

Inspections to Premises	2765
Inspections to Slaughter Houses	279
Inspections to Common Lodging House	23
Inspections to Tripe Boilers	38
Inspections to Cowsheds	129
Inspections to Workshops	149
Inspections to Bakehouses	41
Infectious cases investigated	90
Inspections to Consumptive Shelters	85

Defects Found and Remedied.

Defective or Choked Water Closets	47
Defective or Choked Drains	50
Defective Spouts	22
Defective Sink-waste Pipes	9
Accumulations of Manure	12
Animals improperly kept	5
Uncleanly Bakehouses	10
Sanitary Ash-bins defective	10
Defective Closet Pails	24
Defective Roofs of Houses	5

Premises and Occupations which can be Controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations.

Common Lodging Houses.

There is one common lodging house in South Street, which is carried on in a satisfactory manner. Bye-laws on the lines of the model bye-laws are in force.

Slaughter Houses.

There are 23 slaughter houses ; 7 of these are registered and 15 licensed. Where licenses have been granted to persons by the Corporation prior to 1910, the license has been made a personal one for their lifetime. Licenses granted after 1910 have been made for a five-yearly period, with the exception of one butcher, who was convicted in 1918 for selling unsound meat, and in his case it was only granted for a period of one year.

The situation of many of these slaughter houses in the proximity of dwelling-houses is undesirable, and scattered as they are all over the town, efficient inspections of meat is impossible.

Offensive Trades.

There are two tripe boiling premises licensed by the Corporation. The premises are modern and well conducted.

FOOD.

(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.

(b) Other Foods.

One butcher was convicted on the 20th February, 1918, for having in his possession unsound meat, under Section 116 and 117 of the Public Health Act, 1875. Convictions in respect of three summonses were recorded, and also a conviction for exceeding the Meat (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917; fines amounting to £46 6s. were imposed.

HOUSING.

The work which was being carried out under the Housing and Town Planning Acts previous to the commencement of the War gradually came to a standstill, and also the erection of dwelling houses for the working classes. As shown in the undernoted table, there have been only 13 houses erected since the end of 1914.

Year.	No. of houses erected.	No. of houses closed.
1910	174	9
1911	97	1
1912	57	—
1913	77	100
1914	49	37
1915	9	4
1916	4	—
1917	—	—
1918	—	—

As time progressed the shortage of houses became acute, until at the date of the armistice it was at its worst.

In the month of March, 1919, an inquiry was made by me into the population of certain typical streets in the town. The results are given on the following page :—

Street.	No. of houses.	Popula- tion.	Bed- rooms.
Crompton Street	96	492	291
Belper Street	51	221	118
Roberts Street	30	133	90
Orchard Street	47	261	134
Mill Street	89	409	239
Chapel Street	110	550	297
Ebenezer Street	69	334	151
Belvoir Street	32	166	83
Cambridge Cottages	6	29	17
Tutin Street	12	48	36
William Street	12	47	36
Alderley Cottages	5	20	10
Prince Street	66	285	166
Stratford Street	56	321	155
Total	681	3316	1823

Considerable overcrowding was found, and frequently 9 or 10 persons were living in a house with 2 bedrooms. Again, many married sons and daughters were living with their parents because they could not find a house.

A Special Committee was appointed by the Council in November, 1918, to consider the needs of the Borough with regard to housing. After many meetings and consideration of reports by the Town Clerk and Medical Officer of Health, they resolved to recommend the Council to commence the erection of 100 houses, on suitable sites, on Town Planning lines, such site or sites to be capable of further development should the necessity arise. At the time of going to print a conference has just been held with the district Housing Commissioner, who recommends that two of the sites suggested be selected. One site of 12 acres is in the north end of the Borough, fronting Heanor Road and Church Street, and adjoining the Peacock Inn. The south site adjoins Little Hallam Lane, and extends to 27½ acres.

Sanitary Administration of the District.

Your Medical Officer of Health acts also as School Medical Officer and Superintendent of the Borough Isolation Hospital. He also acts as Tuberculosis Officer to the Derbyshire County

Council, and administers Tuberculosis Dispensaries at Ilkeston and Long Eaton.

Mr. Joseph B. Duro, Sanitary Inspector, is Inspector under the Canal Boats Acts and Petroleum Act. His Annual Report is incorporated with this.

Two whole time Health Visitors carry out the Notification of Births Act and the general care of child welfare, attend school and infant clinics, medical inspections of schools, and the after treatment of children showing defects. They also perform some of the duties of School Attendance Officers by visiting children absent from school on account of sickness.

Two part-time Health Visitors carry out work under the Notification of Births Act, each in two wards.

The County Council employ a Tuberculosis Dispensary Nurse, who visits Tuberculosis cases in the Borough and certain adjoining districts. She is also Inspector of Midwives, and gives copies of her reports to the Medical Officer of Health.

Bacteriology.

By arrangement with the County Council, bacteriological examinations are carried out in their laboratory at Derby. A supply of outfits is kept in the Public Health Office, and practitioners are invited to make full use of these for the purpose of diagnosis.

The number of specimens examined during 1918 is given below :—

	Positive.	Negative.
Enteric Fever	8	10
Diphtheria	2	16
Phthisis	1	11
Ringworm	1	4
Miscellaneous	4	—

Adoptive Acts in Force in the Borough.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890—

Part II., III., IV., V., adopted by Council 7th October, 1890.
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907—

Part II.

„ III., Sections 34 to 50 inclusive.

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

„ V.

„ 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 the needs of Ilkeston, and alterations or additions short of reconstruction will never bring it up to the standard or requirements of a modern Isolation Hospital. At the present time negotiations are in progress between the Health Committee and the Urban District of Heanor to build a new joint Isolation Hospital.

The administration of the Hospital has the confidence of the public, and there is now seldom any difficulty in getting patients removed to hospital.

The table on page 25 gives the figures since 1899.

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		
1914	58	39	67	47	2	2		
1915	127	101	72	55	11	8		
1916	24	21	33	26	2			
1917	8	7	20	16				
1918	13	13	16	12	7	7		
Tls.	956	246	692	220	502	124	44	19

At the beginning of 1918 there were no patients in the Hospital. During the year 58 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, 1918.	Admitted	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining in Hospital at end of year.
Tuberculosis	—	7	7	—	—
Diphtheria	—	11	10	—	1
Scarlet Fever	—	14	14	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	11	7	1	3
Ophthalmia					
Neonatorum	—	2	2	—	—
Contacts	—	3	3	—	—
German "Measles"	—	1	1	—	—
Scabies	—	9	9	—	—
Totals	—	58	53	1	4

The Health Committee consented to allow children suffering from incipient or early Tuberculosis to be treated in the hospital when the wards were not required for other infectious diseases.

Miss Johnston, the Matron, considering the difficulties, continues to manage the hospital with great care and economy.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Notifiable Diseases.

The total number of notifications received during the year amounted to 150, as shown in Table II. of the Local Government Board, and the following summary for the past ten years :—

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS, 1909-1918.

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Diphtheria	74	39	51	28	42	67	72	33	20	16
Erysipelas	7	4	3	2	2	6	6	2	6	2
Scarlet Fever	5	20	36	22	28	58	127	24	8	13
Typhus Fever	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	7	7	5	—	3	2	11	2	—	7
Puerperal Fever	5	—	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis..	—	10	21	67	62	43	42	38	50	51
Other Forms Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	20	14	18	22	17	19
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	3	4
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	462	38
Total	106	94	123	133	165	196	281	167	567	150

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

An order was issued by the Local Government Board, 17th December, 1918, making the diseases known as Acute Encephalitis Lethargica and Acute Polio-Encephalitis compulsory notifiable as from the 1st January, 1919.

A further order was issued on 17th January, 1919, adding the diseases known as Malaria, Dysentery, Trench Fever, Acute Primary Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal Pneumonia, Relapsing Fever, to the list of notifiable diseases.

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 year 1918 :—

Vaccinations	171
Exemptions	306

Diphtheria.

Cases, 16 ; deaths, 2 ; fatality rate, 12.5.

The cases of Diphtheria notified during the year were not numerous, and the two deaths which occurred were both treated at home. One case died before the notification was received. When deaths occur in Diphtheria, the cause is usually due to delay on the part of the parents in getting medical advice. Early administration of Antitoxin will immediately stop the progress of the disease.

Antitoxin.

Antitoxin is supplied by the Corporation free to Medical Practitioners, and a supply is kept both at the Health Office and the Isolation Hospital. It was not always possible to get concentrated Antitoxin during the War, but Burroughs Welcome Concentrated Antitoxin is used. It is found that the smaller bulk of the concentrated serum gives less pain, and seldom produces rashes or after effects.

Scarlet Fever.

Cases, 13 ; Deaths, 0.

The town has been wonderfully free from Scarlet Fever during 1917 and 1918. For the two years only 21 cases have been notified.

Enteric Fever.

Cases, 7 ; deaths, 1 ; fatality rate, 14.2%.

Two of these cases occurred in sisters who had been visiting in Gainsborough, and the illness developed after their return to Ilkeston. They were both of a very severe type, and one of them died. In another family in which a case occurred the Medical Officer of Health visited the house and took specimens of blood for the Vidal test. Two quite young children who had been ailing were found to give positive

Vidals. There was a history that the father had Typhoid Fever many years ago, and this was the only factor that could be elicited to explain the infection.

Measles.

Cases, 38 ; deaths, 4 ; fatality rate, 10.5%.

There was a very severe epidemic of Measles during 1917, and the 38 cases represent the tail end of the epidemic.

Diarrhœa and Enteritis.

The deaths ascribed to Diarrhœa and Enteritis numbered 9, equal to a rate of .3 per 1,000 of the population. Seven of these deaths were of infants under the age of one year, and none were over the age of two years.

The last three years have been years with cool summers, and the deaths from Diarrhœa have been very low compared to 1913, when there were 43 deaths, and 1911, when there were 55 deaths ; the average for the last three years only being 7.

Cancer.

Cancer, which is a disease of middle and old age, caused 30 deaths, equal to a rate of 1.02 per 1,000.

Influenza.

Influenza appeared in Ilkeston in epidemic form at the beginning of July, 1918. At this time the disease was not of a serious type, and only 9 deaths occurred. No deaths occurred during August or September, but the disease reappeared as a widespread epidemic about the middle of October, and quickly spread over the whole town. It was at its maximum prevalence during the first fortnight of November. The total number of deaths from Influenza, or Influenza followed by Pneumonia, was 139, distributed throughout the wards as follows :—

North Ward	29
Granby Ward	29
Market Ward	21
Victoria Ward	17
Old Park Ward	23
South Ward	20

The age incidence was :—

Under 1 year	5
1-2 years	7
2-5 years	26
5-15 years	17
15-25 years	17
25-45 years	53
45-65 years	6
65 years and upwards	8

The administrative measures taken to deal with the epidemic were as follows :—

1. All the schools and the Sunday schools of the town were closed as from 28th October.
2. Warning notices were sent to the local press, and handbills distributed on 25th October in the schools and throughout the town, warning the public of the dangers of epidemic Catarrhs and Influenza.
3. The Picture Houses in the Town were closed to all children under the age of 14 years until the Public Health (Influenza) regulations came into force on the 25th November.

The District Nursing Associations and the Health Visitors, so far as they were able, gave valuable assistance in the nursing of cases, but unfortunately several of the staff took Influenza, and it was impossible to get other nurses. The Health Committee have recognised the valuable services given by the District Nursing Associations, and have arranged to give a subsidy to their funds to provide for the nursing of epidemic diseases treated at home. It was a matter of great regret that there was no institution to which severe cases of Pneumonia could be taken where the home conditions did not allow of proper nursing.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER TUBERCULOSIS.

Notification.

By a General Order issued by the Local Government Board, Tuberculosis was recognised as an epidemic or an infectious disease, and all forms of Tuberculosis became compulsorily notifiable from the first day of February, 1913.

The number of notifications received during the year totalled 70, as shown below :—

	1-5 years		5-15 years		15-25 years		24-25 years		45-65 years		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Pulm. Tuberculosis. . .	1		5	9	8	13	10	3	2	26	25	
Gland	2		4	7	2		1			8	8	
Peritonitis		1				1					2	
Skin					1						1	
	3	1	4	12	12	9	13	11	3	2	35	35

Considerable progress has been made towards early notification of Tuberculosis, but it is still quite common to get notification in the advanced stage, or even a few days before death. A few cases were not notified at all. The advantages offered for the Bacteriological examination of sputum are not utilised by practitioners as they ought to be. In other cases persons allow themselves to get into a chronic condition of ill health before seeking medical advice and securing early treatment in a sanatorium, which is so important for the arrest of the disease.

The procedure adopted on notification is as follows :—

(a) On receipt of notification the Tuberculosis Nurse visits and makes a full report on the sanitary condition of the house and the social conditions of the family. Copies of this report are given to the Medical Officer of Health and the County Medical Officer of Health. If any sanitary defects are found, notice is served upon the owner by the local authority. The Nurse leaves a spit bottle for the patient, and advises as

to the destruction of the sputum. If not already done, a specimen of sputum is sent for examination for tubercle bacilli. If the doctor in attendance desires the case to be treated at the dispensary, the patient is asked to come for examination by the Tuberculosis Officer, who then advises suitable treatment. Cases in the early stage are sent to Walton Sanatorium, for a period of education and open air treatment. If Tuberculin is considered advisable, the patient attends the dispensary for injections, and keeps a continuous record of the temperature. Shelters are lent by the County Council where there is a suitable garden, and where the patient agrees to sleep outside.

(b) The Tuberculosis Nurse visits regularly 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 this is not done, they lapse back into the old careless ways, and all the benefit derived is undone.

Special attention is paid to the open window. In many cases hopper windows have been inserted to secure the constant flushing of the rooms with fresh air.

(c) Enquiries are always made as to whether the other members of the family are in good health, and any person showing suspicious symptoms is urged to come to the dispensary for examination by the Tuberculosis Officer.

(d) The services of the Tuberculosis Officer are available for domiciliary visits, and he has consultations when desired by practitioners in attendance. Special attention is paid to discharged soldiers and sailors, who are visited regularly and given special allowances for extra food and nourishment.

(e) Proper measures of cleansing and disinfection are carried out.

Mortality.

Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during 1918 numbered 19, equal to a rate of .6 per 1,000. Other Tuberculous diseases caused 8 deaths, equal to a combined rate of .9 per 1,000 for all Tuberculous diseases.

A statement of the deaths from Tuberculosis from the year 1910 is given below :—

Year.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Tuberculous Disease.	Total.
1910	22	24	46
1911	26	14	40
1912	18	10	28
1913	18	5	23
1914	20	13	33
1915	26	12	38
1916	19	3	22
1917	12	7	19
1918	19	8	27

Treatment.

The provision of treatment is in the hands of the Derbyshire County Council, and the following institutions are available for persons suffering from Tuberculosis :—

1. Tuberculosis Dispensary in Ilkeston, serving the Borough and the surrounding districts in the Erewash Valley.
2. A Sanatorium of 100 beds at Walton, Chesterfield, for the treatment of early cases.
3. Hospital at Penmore, Chesterfield, for the isolation of advanced cases which cannot be satisfactorily treated at home.

During the year 1918, 23 males and 14 females were admitted into Walton Sanatorium, most of them remaining for a period of three months' treatment.

Ilkeston Tuberculosis & After Care Committee.

Towards the end of 1917 the County Council organised the formation of a representative Care Committee, to assist persons suffering from Tuberculosis in the Borough. The Committee receive recommendations from the Tuberculosis Officer to supply additional nourishment, extra clothing required on going to a Sanatorium, special appliances, and generally to help Tuberculous persons to establish themselves again in life and secure suitable employment for them. Meetings are held every month, and every case is investigated

by members of the Committee deputed for the purpose. The administrative expenses are paid by the County Council. Much good work has been performed, and a copy of the Balance Sheet for the year is given below :—

BALANCE SHEET FROM DECEMBER 8th, 1917, TO DECEMBER 13th, 1918.

<i>Receipts.</i>	£	s.	d.
Donations from Ilkeston War Relief Fund	25	0	0
Subscription, Mrs. J. A. Macdonald	0	10	0
Concert at Scala Picture House	50	10	6
Buttercup Day	47	1	8
Cash in Clinic Box	2	13	8
Bank Interest	0	12	0
	<hr/> £126 7 10 <hr/>		

<i>Payments.</i>	£	s.	d.
Accounts for invalids' food, nourishment, . clothing, tools, &c.	101	4	6
Cheque book	0	2	6
Balance at bank	25	0	10
	<hr/> £126 7 10 <hr/>		

Mrs. Farnsworth acted as secretary, and gave valuable service to the Committee.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Infantile Mortality.

The Infantile Mortality rate fluctuates so much from year to year, according to the prevalence of Epidemic Diarrhœa, that it is best studied for a period of years. The average for each five-yearly period commencing with year 1895 is given below :—

Year.	Rate	Quinquennial average.
1895 - 1899		187.5
1900 - 1904		184.9
1905 - 1909		166.1
1910	132.8	
1911	151.8	
1912	106.8	
1913	154.0	
1914	149.4	138.9
1915	142.5	
1916	102.3	
1917	129.6	
1918	94.6	117.2

The number of infant deaths for the year was 67, of which six were illegitimate. The low rate is accounted for by the cool summer, which reduced the number of deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis. Prematurity caused 15 deaths, as against 20 in the previous year. Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus caused 11 deaths, as against 21 during 1917.

Notification of Births Act.

A summary of the work done is given on page 35. The number of births notified was 716. The percentage attended by medical practitioners was 21.3, and 78.7. by midwives.

All births are visited by the Health Visitors on the 4th day after birth. 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. The second visit of the Health Visitors 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, cases of uncleanness, and illegitimacy. Insanitary conditions are reported, and action taken when necessary.

Notification of Births.

Summary of Monthly Reports, 1918.

Births notified (Twins, 6) (Triplets, 1)	716
Males	362
Females	354
Still Births	31
Died within two days	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3
Attended by Medical Practitioners	152
Attended by Midwives only	564
Total number of visits paid	5143
Children weighed	667
Average weight	7.1 lbs.
Breast-fed at birth	626
Bottle-fed at birth	27
Breast and bottle-fed at birth	6
Spoon fed at birth	8
Infants attended Clinic	398
Attendance of Infants at Clinic	970
Pre-natal cases visited	73
Dirty houses	2
Not visited	7

Infant Clinic.

Mothers are invited to bring their infants to the clinic in Albert Street, on Monday afternoons, from 2 to 4.30 p.m. This clinic is a department for practical instruction on infant hygiene. The children are weighed by the nurses, and general advice is given as to their management. Mothers 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 consultations. It is usually the younger mothers of the superior artisan class who attend to receive information regarding the best methods of feeding. The number of attendances made during the year was 970. The Medical Officer attends the clinic on Monday afternoons to

give medical advice, and the Chief Health Visitor gives talks to mothers.

Inspection of Midwives.

The administration of the Midwives Act of 1902 is carried out by the County Council. Your Medical Officer of Health is deputy to the County Medical Officer, and receives the reports from the Inspector of Midwives. Four midwives practising in the Borough hold the certificate of the Central Midwives Board, the other seven being *bona fide* midwives in practice prior to the passing of the Midwives Act.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Four cases of Ophthalmia were notified during the year. Two of these were admitted and treated in the Borough Isolation Hospital, and the others by private practitioners.

Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918.

This important Act, which greatly increases the powers of local authorities for Maternity and Child Welfare, came into force during the year, and I presented a report to the Health Committee dealing with the measures that should be adopted to promote Maternity and Child Welfare in Ilkeston.

Some extracts from this report are given below :—

" There has been a gratifying reduction in Infantile Mortality, but the rate is still too high, and for the year 1917 it was the highest in the County of Derby. During the last 20 years the birth rate has fallen from about 40 per 1,000 to 23.7, and last year there were 733 births against an average of 1,000 ten years ago. This is an important fact to remember in dealing with school accommodation.

" The Health Committee will recall the correspondence with the Local Government Board this year, after a visit by one of their Medical Inspectors, to enquire into the Maternity and Child Welfare Work of the Borough. The Board made the following recommendations :—

" 1. That as there was no hospital accommodation for complicated maternity cases, including Puerperal Fever, or for ordinary cases where the home conditions were bad, the Council should consider acquiring premises for these cases and for cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

" 2. They attach great importance to the provision of ante-natal care at the Centre, and suggest that the home visiting of expectant mothers by the Health Visitors should be extended.

" 3. That in view of the high mortality from Measles, Whooping Cough, and epidemic Diarrhoea, arrangements for home nursing and hospital treatment should be made for cases where assistance is found to be necessary.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE ACT, 1918.

" This Act has just been passed, and it confers additional and greater powers on local authorities.

" 1. Every council exercising powers must establish a Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, which may be an existing Committee. The Council may co-opt—to the extent of one-third the total number—persons specially qualified in health and maternity work, and at least two members shall be women. Thus; if the Committee numbers 12, 8 would be members of the Council, and 4 would be other persons, of which 2 at least must be women. This Committee may appoint sub-committees.

" 2. It enables the Council to make arrangements as may be sanctioned by the Local Government Board for attending to the health of expectant mothers and nursing mothers, and of children who have not attained the age of 5 years and are not being educated.

" 3. To encourage the provision of such services the Board will as a rule repay one half of the expenditure, if the services are approved and carried on to their satisfaction.

" I am satisfied that there is urgent need in Ilkeston for hospital accommodation to receive maternity cases, both simple and difficult, and for the treatment of infants suffering from malnutrition and wasting. To-day I have seen four infants in the Nightingale Home, Derby, who were born in Ilkeston. My Health Visitors tell me it is extremely difficult to get medical attendance for women in difficult and abnormal labour. Lives are being lost which are preventable. Over 80% of the births are attended by midwives, and there are only two doctors who attend maternity cases to any extent. It is important, however, to enlist the co-operation of medical men, and to encourage the younger practitioners to specialize in this work. The public have seen the benefits of Institutional treatment in the Army, and they will demand it more and more in the future.

" It is fortunate that at the moment there is an excellent modern house in a central situation available for the purpose of a Maternity Hospital and Child Welfare Centre. The house in Park Avenue, built by the late Alderman Merry, could be got for a rent of about £60. No structural alterations would be required, and it could be used as it stands. I recommend the Council to take it on lease for this purpose.

" The Hospital would have public and private wards, and patients would pay according to their means on a sliding scale of fees. It would admit cases of normal and abnormal labour, especially where admission is desirable because of domestic conditions. The charges would be reduced or remitted where circumstances justify it. It would also admit cases of Puerperal Fever and children with Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

" One ward would be fitted up with cots for the treatment of infants suffering from wasting diseases.

" If the Board of Education approve, I suggest that one ward be utilized for school children requiring Tonsils and Adenoids removed. The Education Committee to pay their share of the charges. Such children would only be left in for a couple of days or so.

" A practitioner in the town should be engaged for medical attendance for a year."

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee adopted the proposals of the Medical Officer of Health, and purchased the house known as "Parkhyrst," Park Avenue, for the purpose of a Maternity and Children's Hospital.

Milk (Mothers' and Children's) Order, 1918.

Milk was supplied to necessitous cases in terms of this Order, and the amount expended up to 31st March, 1919, was £16 18s. 4d. In addition, a child (Heskett) was maintained in the Nightingale Home, Derby, for 15 weeks at 15/6; and another infant named Lucas, whose mother had become mentally deranged, was put under a foster mother, and maintained for 10 weeks at 10/- per week. In this case the child was adopted by the foster mother.

The expenditure on these cases came to £16 12s. 6d.

ANNUAL REPORT BY SANITARY INSPECTOR.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
TOWN HALL, ILKESTON,
February, 1919.

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

GENTLEMEN,

Annual Report for 1918.

I have the honour to submit to you a Report of the work done by me during 1918, being my 16th Annual Report as your Sanitary Inspector.

During the year 80 Preliminary Notices were issued to the various Owners or Agents calling attention to defects. There were 15 Statutory Notices issued.

No cases have been submitted to legal action.

The number of inspections made by me during the year were—

Inspections to premises	2765
Inspections to Slaughter-houses	279
Inspections to Common Lodging House	23
Inspections to Tripe Boilers	38
Inspections to Cowsheds	129
Inspections to Workshops	149
Inspections to Bakehouses	41
Infectious Cases investigated	90
Inspections to Consumptive Shelters	85

Consequent upon above visits and inspections, the following defects were found, which were promptly reported to your Committee :—

Defective or Choked Water Closets	47
Defective Drains	50
Defective Spouts	22
Defective Sink Waste Pipes	9
Accumulations of Manure	12
Animals improperly kept	5
Uncleanly Bakehouses	10
Sanitary Ash-bins Defective	10
Defective Closet Pails	24
Defective Roofs of Houses	5

It is very gratifying to observe that out of a total of 194 defects reported to your Committee, there are only four outstanding at the end of the year.

During the year the Refuse Contractor removed from premises 23,906 loads of Refuse, as compared with 21,693 loads in 1917.

The number of closets now in existence is approximately

Privy Middens	274
Pail Closets	2118

The conversion of Privies into Water Closets during the War has been left in abeyance, owing to difficulties of labour and materials. It is hoped that the work will now or in the near future be tackled with earnestness, and I hope to report very favourably next annual report.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE.

Only one Common Lodging House exists within the Borough. Visits have been made thereto from time to time, and it has been found to be in good condition.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are 22 Slaughter Houses used in the Borough. From visits made at various times the premises have been found to be well conducted.

The following Food Stuffs have been confiscated as being unfit for food, and sent to be rendered down for fats, &c. :—

- 4 Cwts. of Fish.
- 6½ Cwts. of Beef.
- 11¾ Cwts. Frozen Beef.
- 1 Cwt. Bacon.
- 6 Blown Tins Condensed Milk.

There was one seizure of Meat made at a Butcher's Shop, and the Butcher was fined £46 6s. od.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

The Cowsheds within the Borough have occasionally been visited and found satisfactory. All manure is now cleared away from the vicinity of the Cowsheds, consequently there are no foul odours or flies visible.

No Notices were issued for contraventions.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Two offensive occupations, viz., Tripe Boiling, is conducted in the borough. The premises are well kept.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS.

The number of visits paid under the Acts were 49. There were five notices received from H.M. Inspector of Factories for the following defects or contraventions, and the same were attended to and remedied :— 2 for Limewashing, 3 for Sanitary Conveniences Partitions.

HOME WORK.

The supervision and inspection of Home Work has been entrusted to the Nurses, and favourably reported as in order. During the first half of the year there were 5 lists received,

containing 72 workers; and for the second half-year there were 3 lists received, containing 24 workers.

Visits were made.

PETROLEUM ACTS.

The number of Licenses issued for 1918 were 9 Petroleum, 3 Carbide. Visits have been made to the stores and found satisfactory.

CANAL BOATS ACTS.

[Copy.]

January, 1918.

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

Gentlemen,

ANNUAL REPORT, CANAL BOATS, 1918.

I have the honour to submit to you my report upon the Canal Boats for 1918, in compliance with Section 3 of the Canal Boats Act, 1884, and Regulations issued by the Local Government Board.

The Inspection of Canal Boats is carried out by the Chief Inspector of Nuisances for the Borough, at and after the rate in Salary of £180 per annum.

During 1918 there were 14 Canal Boats inspected, Registered After Cabins for 38 adults, and Fore Cabins 1 adult. At the time of visits there were on board 14 men, 8 women, and 17 children.

The boats were found satisfactory except one, which had no certificate on board, and its owner was brought before the local Magistrates, and fined 5/6 costs.

One Canal Boat has been re-registered during the year.

There are 41 Canal Boats on the Register.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH B. DURO,

Chief Inspector of Nuisances, and Canal Boats
Officer.

In concluding this brief report, I beg to thank you for your continued and valuable support in carrying out my duties, and for your kindness in all matters I have submitted to you. To the Medical Officer, the Town Clerk, and the Borough Engineer, I tender my best thanks for their friendly and ready assistance during the year.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH B. DURO.

