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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

OF

BASFORD.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

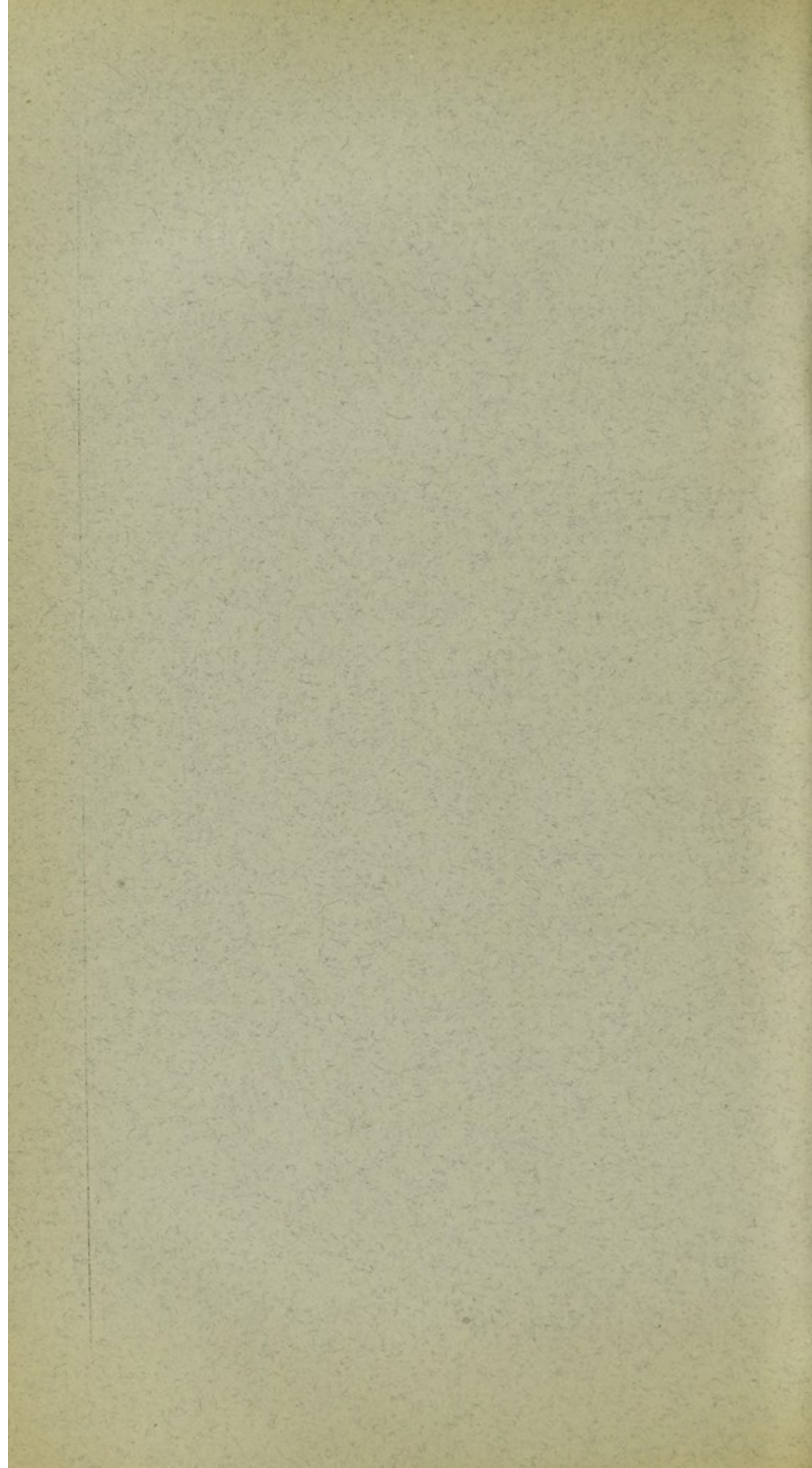
1896.

BY

GEORGE BURY WRAY, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

1897.



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Rural District Council of Basford.

CHAIRMAN - - R. G. HANSON, Esq., J.P.

VICE-CHAIRMAN - WM. WALKER, Esq.

<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>District Councillors.</i>	<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>District Councillors.</i>
Annesley & Felley -	Mr. M. LYON	Greasley -	Mr. R. G. HANSON
Awsworth - - -	„ W. BUXTON	Kimberley - - -	—
Barton - - -	- Rev. C. A. HODGSON	Lambley - - -	Mr. T. MARRIOTT
Bestwood Park -	- Mr. J. H. BRADWELL	Lynby - - -	„ J. MACHIN
Bilborough - - -	„ J. BURTON	Newstead - - -	„ J. B. SMITH
Bradmore - - -	„ T. WALKER	Nuthall - - -	- Mr. W. H. SLATER
Brinsley - - -	—	Papplewick - - -	„ T. E. SWIFT
Bunny - - -	„ T. B. SMEETON	Ruddington - - -	„ R. GUNN
Burton Joyce - - -	„ W. J. CULLEN	Selston - - -	„ E. BRIGGS
Calverton - - -	„ W. RENWICK	Shipley - - -	„ P. WALKER
Clifton - Rev. H. W. WYNNE-FFOULKES		Stoke Bardolph -	„ J. AVIS
Codnor - - -	- Mr. T. FARNSWORTH	Strelley - - -	„ W. OLDERSHAW
Codnor Park - - -	„ A. F. WRIGHT	Thrumpton - - -	„ M. SAVIDGE
Colwick - - -	„ J. W. HEATH	Trowell - - -	„ G. PLATTS
Cossall - - -	„ E. PAXTON	Wilford (South) -	„ W. BEECROFT
Gamston - - -	„ W. WALKER	Wollaton - - -	„ C. W. WRIGHT
Gedling - - -	„ H. TAYLOR	Woodborough	Rev. W. E. BUCKLAND
Gotham - - -	„ S. BOWLEY		

~> Preface. <~

*To the Chairman and Members of the Rural District Council
of Basford.*

GENTLEMEN,

During the year 1896 your District has been diminished in size and population by the granting of Urban powers to Kirkby and Eastwood, under Section 57, 1 (c) of the Local Government Act of 1888; and it is my duty, under Art. 18 (14) of the General Order of the Local Government Board, dated March 23rd, 1891, to report on both these Districts for so much of the year as they were under my care. I think it best to separate these reports from the main one, thereby avoiding confusion of figures, and uncertain averages and rates, and they will be found at the end just before the Tables A and B.

A new feature you will find in this Report, as compared with former ones, is the separation of the District into a Notts. and Derbyshire portion, with a separate text for the latter; this has to be done to meet the requirements of the Derbyshire County Council, but, as I shall furnish each County Council with the statistics in manuscript relating to their portion, all the Tables printed at the end will refer to the whole District as it exists at present.

I have given a somewhat lengthened account of the Sanatorium, in the hope that it may be useful to some outside the District, who may be contemplating the erection of an Isolation Hospital.

The Vital Statistics and Sanitary history of the past year are eminently satisfactory. The Kimberley Sewerage Works have been remodelled, and are acting well; plans for the sewerage of Selston, Ruddington, and Awsworth have been passed by you; and a pure water supply secured for Burton Joyce, while the opening of the Sanatorium has fully equipped you with isolation accommodation for Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever and Diphtheria, and, as you have decided to keep on the temporary Hospital for Small Pox, you can, from a practical as well as a sentimental point of view, confidently adopt the motto "Evocatus paratus," knowing that in one direction at least of preventive sanitation you have done your duty well.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. B. WRAY.

1862

My dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. M. Smith

Very respectfully,
J. M. Smith

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE RURAL DISTRICT
COUNCIL OF BASFORD.

Report.

GENTLEMEN,

The following is my Report for 1896.

I.—THE DISTRICT.

The Rural District Council of Basford has the sanitary administration of thirty-six separate parishes—33 in the County of Notts. and 3 in the County of Derby.

During the year Kirkby and Eastwood assumed Urban powers, but the division of Greasley into the three parishes of Kimberley, Brinsley, and Greasley keeps the number the same. The full strength of the Council is 35 Members (owing to the parish of Felley being joined to that of Annesley) but in July, a loss to the Council was sustained by the somewhat sudden death of Councillor W. Bailey, after a long and painful illness, thus causing a vacancy in the representation of Greasley. The acceptance, by the Rev. W. E. Buckland, of the living of East Malling, Kent, will also cause a vacancy at Woodborough.

The following Table shows the parishes, areas, inhabited houses, and the population of the Sanitary Sub-districts, estimated to the middle of 1896:—

Sanitary Sub-District.		Parishes included.	Acres.	Inhabited Houses. Census 1891.	Estimated Population 1896.
No.	Name.				
1—Greasley	...	{ Brinsley, Kimberley, Selston, Annesley, Felley, Greasley, Codnor Park, Codnor. }	17700	4653	24791
2—Ilkeston Shipley, Cossall, Trowell...	4719	392	2216
3—Basford Wollaton ..	2340	125	624
4—Bulwell		{ Bilborough, Strelley, Awsorth, Nuthall, Bestwood Park. }	7249	581	3263
5—Arnold		{ Lynby, Newstead, Papplewick, Calverton, Woodboro', Lambley. }	14168	955	4365
6—Carlton		{ Burton Joyce, Gedling, Stoke Bardolph, Colwick, Gamston. }	6078	415	2494
7—Wilford		{ Ruddington, Bradmore, Bunny, Gotham, Thrumpton, Barton, Clifton-cum-Glapton, Wilford. }	14620	1203	5167
		Total...	66874	8324	42920

Mr. W. Darley (No. 1 Division), and Mr. S. Maylan (No. 2 Division) continue to carry on the Sanitary administration of your District in a satisfactory manner, and to them as to your other officers my cordial thanks are due for their ready and valuable assistance, freely rendered on all occasions, in carrying out the sanitary work of the District.

Mr. Wm. Renwick, of Calverton, continues to act as School Attendance Officer for the District; and the Inspection of Canal Boats and also of Dairies and Cowsheds is carried out by Messrs. Darley and Maylan, each in his respective Division.

The Sanitary Officers attend at the Public Offices, Nottingham Road, Basford, every Friday Morning, from 10 to 12.30, to receive complaints, confer on matters which have arisen in connection with the work, and arrange visits of inspection, &c.

The following are the divisions of the parishes for Sanitary supervision :—

No. 1 DIVISION (Mr. Darley).

	Area.	Population Census, 1891.		Area.	Population Census, 1891.
Awsworth ...	364	1247	Nuthall ...	1536	618
Codnor ...	1879	3848	Selston ...	2330	5267
Codnor Park .	1342	1077	Shipleigh ...	2134	689
Cossall ...	720	829	Trowell ...	1570	414
Greasley ...	6359	4922			
Brinsley ...	915	1423		19885	25132
Kimberley ...	736	4798			

No. 2 DIVISION (Mr. Maylan).

	Area.	Population Census, 1891.		Area.	Population Census, 1891.
Annesley ...	3360	1374	Lambley ...	2170	729
Barton ...	1620	246	Lynby ...	1190	310
Bestwood Park	3635	736	Newstead)	5250	1036
Bilborough ...	1090	210	Papplewick)		384
Bradmore ...	1560	244	Ruddington ...	2190	2370
Bunny ...	2000	239	Stoke Bardolph	1060	118
Burton Joyce	970	877	Strelley ...	1050	204
Calverton ...	3320	1999	Thrumpton ...	1080	141
Clifton ...	1980	391	Wilford (South)	1367	519
Colwick ...	1010	480	Wollaton ...	2340	654
Felley ...	333	44	Woodborough	1940	768
Gamston ...	530	94			
Gedling ...	4490	526		48275	15097
Gotham ...	2740	1134			

VITAL STATISTICS.

Tables of statistics are placed at the end, viz. :—A. and B. required by the Local Government Board, and the Tables 1 to 5, recommended by the Society of Medical Officers of Health. These Tables refer to the corrected statistics of the whole District as it is at present constituted, *i.e.*, without Kirkby and Eastwood. Copies of Tables A. and B. so far as they relate to the Notts. and Derbyshire portions, and also to Kirkby and Eastwood for the time they belonged to the District, will be sent in manuscript to the County Councils. There are also tables giving the Meteorological conditions at different points in and around the District.

Statistics not belonging to the District and quoted for comparison, are those for England and Wales (less the 100 Towns) and are derived from the "Quarterly Returns" of the Registrar-General, which, as they are averaged, are liable to slight discrepancies when compared with those given in his "Annual Report." The difference, however, will not cause serious error, or greatly affect the conclusions to be derived therefrom.

THE POPULATION is estimated on the supposition that the rate of increase in the different Sub-districts shown by the last census to have obtained during the preceding intercensal period, will continue during the present one; this means of estimation is liable to considerable error in a District so widely differing in character as yours, but is probably the best to adopt, as nothing short of a Local Census would arrive at an accurate estimate.

In the Coal Mining Districts where new houses are rapidly springing up, the increase is most marked, while in the Agricultural districts the population is either at a stand-still or shows a decrease, and very few building operations are in progress.

MARRIAGES.—The number of persons married was 540. This corresponds to a Marriage rate of 12·5 per 1000 of population, and is an increase on the 11·3 rate of 1895.

BIRTHS.—1382 births were registered during the year. Of these 679 were males and 703 females. Among the males 28, and among the females 18, were illegitimate.

Their registration was distributed over the four quarters of the year as follows:—

		MALES.		FEMALES.	
		Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.
1st quarter	...	154	7	165	5
2nd	„	163	12	186	3
3rd	„	184	5	178	9
4th	„	151	4	155	1
		—	—	—	—
Totals	...	652	28	684	18

The births during the five years immediately preceding were as follows:—

Year.	Number of Births.		
1895	2013
1894	1808
1893	2009
1892	1914
1891	1988

The Natural increase, *i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths, was 731, and the birth rate 32·2 per 1000. This rate is 4·4 below the rate in 1895.

DEATHS.—The corrected number of deaths is 650, and gives a death rate of 15·14 per 1000, *i.e.*, 1·5 below the rate for 1895, and 1·1 below the average for the past 10 years; it is ·66 below the death-rate for England and Wales (less the 100 towns) *viz.*, 15·8.

The numbers occurring in each quarter of the year and in the 6 preceding years are as follows:—

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
1st Quarter	248	230	280	208	225	293	153
2nd „	220	251	218	199	177	228	141
3rd „	231	168	199	228	118	186	160
4th „	236	220	257	201	184	206	196
—							
	935	869	954	836	704	913	650

The following rates for 1896 are for comparison :—

Death-rate for England and Wales	...	...	...	17·1
„ „ 33 Great Towns	...	...	...	18·9
„ „ 67 other Town Districts...	...	...	...	17·3
„ „ England and Wales <i>less</i> the 100 Towns	...	...	...	15·8
„ „ London	...	...	...	17·7
„ „ Nottingham	...	...	...	17·6

The Infant Mortality is slightly higher in proportion than last year, but the mortality of those under 5 years shows an improvement. Many of the deaths of infants returned under the headings Enteritis, Convulsions, and “ill-defined causes” in Table III. can no doubt be traced to improper feeding, and point to a great lack of knowledge on the part of parents in the dieting of infants. The numbers during the past 5 years are given below :—

		Deaths under 1 year.		Deaths under 5 years.
1892	...	326	...	485
1893	...	300	...	396
1894	...	251	...	338
1895	...	295	...	418
1896	...	210	...	279

The **INFANT DEATH-RATE** was 151·95 per 1000 registered births, as compared with 146·54 in 1895 ; 323 per 1000 total deaths ; and 4·8 per 1000 living.

PHTHISIS (Consumption).—This disease caused 40 deaths, *i.e.*, 4 more than in 1895 : the death-rate was ·93 per 1000 living.

CANCER caused 33 deaths in 1896 ; a decrease of two on the figures for 1895 : the death-rate was ·76 per 1000 living.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS numbered 24, viz. :—Basford Workhouse, 12 ; County Asylum, 2 ; General Hospital, 10 ; and Ilkeston Hospital, 10. I am indebted to Mr. W. Turnbull, Dr. Aplin, Mr. E. M. Keeley, and Miss M. A. Barker respectively, for furnishing these particulars.

INQUESTS.—Coroner's Inquests were held in 46 cases (as compared with 38 in 1895). Of these, 1 was at Basford Workhouse, 3 at the General Hospital, Nottingham, and 9 at Ilkeston Hospital. 33 were males and 13 females—*i.e.*, 7 per cent. of the total deaths.

The age periods were:—

Under 1 yr.	1-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15-25 yrs.	25-65 yrs.	65 yrs. upwards.
1	6	5	4	23	7

The following were returned as death causes:—

Killed on Colliery or other Railways	...	13
Burned	... ..	7
Drowned	... ..	5
Concussion from fall	... ..	3
Fractured Skull	... ..	1
Natural Causes	... ..	4
Convulsions	... ..	1
Cut throat (suicide)	... ..	1
Poisoned	„	3
Drowned	„	2
Hanging	„	1
Excessive Drinking	... ..	2
Suffocation	... ..	1
Other injuries	... ..	2
		—
		46

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.—Thirty-two deaths have been registered as “not certified” during the year, as compared with 30 in 1895. The following is a classification:—

		Uncertified Deaths.			
Causes.		Age-periods.			
Debility from Birth	3				
Premature	„ 4	...	0 — 1 yrs.	...	20
Convulsions	... 12	...	1 — 5 „	...	3
Heart Disease	... 2	...	5 — 15 „	...	—
Pneumonia & Bronchitis	4	...	25 — 65 „	...	4
Epilepsy	... 1	...	65 upwards		5
Diarrhœa	... 1				—
Measles	... 2				32
Old Age	... 2				—
Struck by Lightning	1				
	—				
	32				

Table showing the number and distribution of Inquests held, and the uncertified deaths recorded during 1896.

REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICT.	INQUESTS held in the District during the year 1896.					DEATHS recorded as "uncertified" during the year 1896.				
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
Greasley ...	6	2	6	5	19	2	2	6	8	18
Ilkeston ...	4	3	5	3	15	2	1	...	...	3
Basford ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	0
Bulwell ...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	2
Arnold ...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	3	...	5
Carlton ...	1	...	1	2	4	1	3	...	...	4
Wilford ...	...	2	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	0
Totals ...	12	9	13	12	46	7	6	10	9	32
Rate per 100... total deaths.	7.7	6.3	8.1	6.1	7.07	4.5	4.2	6.2	4.5	4.9
Percentage England & Wales.	6.2	6.3	6.0	6.4	6.2	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.2

ZYMOTIC DEATHS.—60 deaths are recorded as occurring from the seven principal Zymotic diseases, viz.:—(1) Small-pox, (2) Scarlet Fever, (3) Diphtheria, (4) Fevers (including Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid, and other continued fevers, (5) Measles, (6) Whooping Cough, and (7) Diarrhœa.

The **ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE**, derived from the above-mentioned diseases, was 1.39 per 1000, *i.e.*, .33 below that of the previous year. The Zymotic death-rate for England and Wales (less the 100 towns), was 1.60 per 1000.

Further particulars of Zymotic Mortality are given in the following table :—

DISEASES.	Total Deaths from Zymotic Diseases, during					Annual Average of 10 years, 1887-1896.	Proportion of Deaths to 1000 Deaths in 10 Years.	Proportion of Deaths to 1000 Deaths in 1896.
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.			
Small-Pox ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	·2	·24	·00
Measles	39	5	3	20	22	17·1	20·83	33·84
Scarlet Fever	17	7	7	6	2	8·4	10·23	3·07
Diphtheria	5	8	7	6	6	4·3	5·24	9·23
Whooping Cough ...	35	21	11	15	12	15·2	18·52	18·46
Typhus Fever... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid or Enteric Fever	15	17	6	14	9	14·9	18·15	13·84
Simple continued Fever ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	·4	·40	0·0
Diarrhœa	27	46	9	34	9	27·8	33·87	13·84
TOTALS ...	138	107	44	95	60	88·3	107·48	92·28

A.—NOTIFIABLE ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The diseases notified in this District are those enumerated in the Infectious Diseases Notification Act (1889), viz., Small-pox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, the disease known as Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever, and the Fevers known by any of the following names :—Typhus, Typhoid, Enteric, Relapsing, Continued or Puerperal. The Act has been in force since January 1st, 1890.

The following Tables show the monthly occurrence of these diseases, and the deaths recorded :—

Cases of Notifiable Diseases occurring in each month of 1896.

N.B.—This table inadvertently contains cases notified from Kirkby and Eastwood (43).

Month.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph'tria & Memb. Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipe- las.	Contin- ued Fever.	Puerpe- ral Fever.	Small- pox	Cholera	Totals.
January -	22	3	16	7	1	1	...	...	50
February -	21	3	8	6	...	...	1	...	39
March -	16	3	20	2	...	...	...	...	41
April -	15	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	20
May -	10	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	14
June -	8	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	13
July -	13	...	8	2	1	...	...	...	24
August -	10	1	17	1	...	...	...	...	29
September -	5	3	8	5	...	1	...	...	22
October -	1	1	4	6	...	...	...	...	12
November -	3	...	12	2	...	...	...	...	17
December -	3	...	11	2	...	...	...	...	16
Totals -	127	18	107	39	2	3	1	0	297

Deaths from Notifiable cases in each month of 1896.

Month.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph'tria & Memb. Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipe- las.	Puerpe- ral Fever.	Cholera	Totals.
January -	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
February -	...	3	1	...	...	...	4
March -	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
April -	...	1	2	...	...	...	3
May -	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
June -	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
July -	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
August -	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
September -	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
October -	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
November -	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
December -	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Totals -	2	6	9	0	1	0	18

The cost of notification during the year has amounted to £39 7s. 6d. ;
or an average of about 18s. 4d. per 1000 of the population.

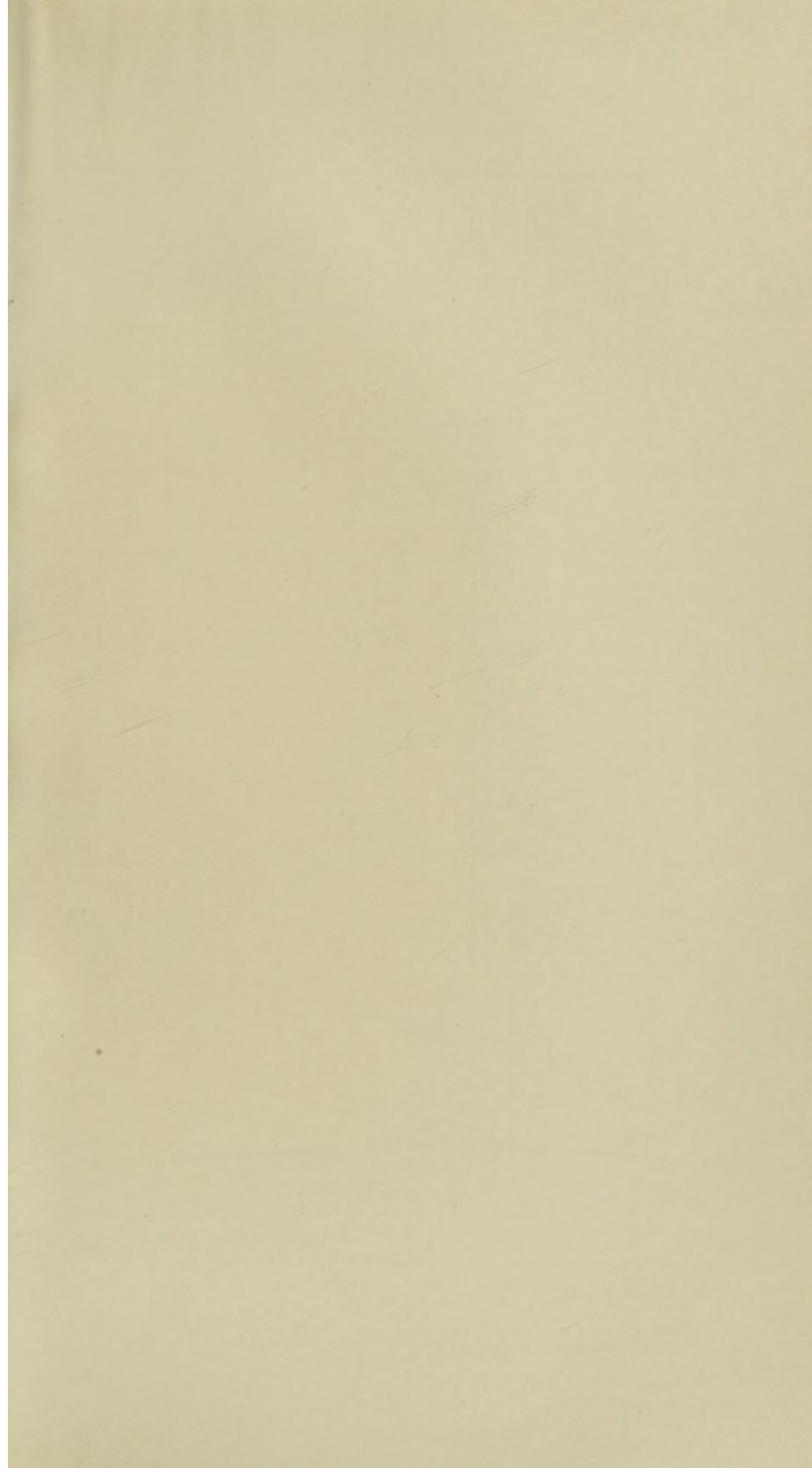
On receipt of a notification, I send a leaflet of "Rules for Preventing the spread of Infectious Diseases," and one of "Rules for the Admission of patients into the Basford Sanatorium," together with an addressed post card to the occupier of the house in which the disease has occurred. On the post card being returned, signed by the Doctor in attendance, the house is disinfected by an Officer of the Council. Over 200 of these cards were sent out, and 153 returned and the houses disinfected.

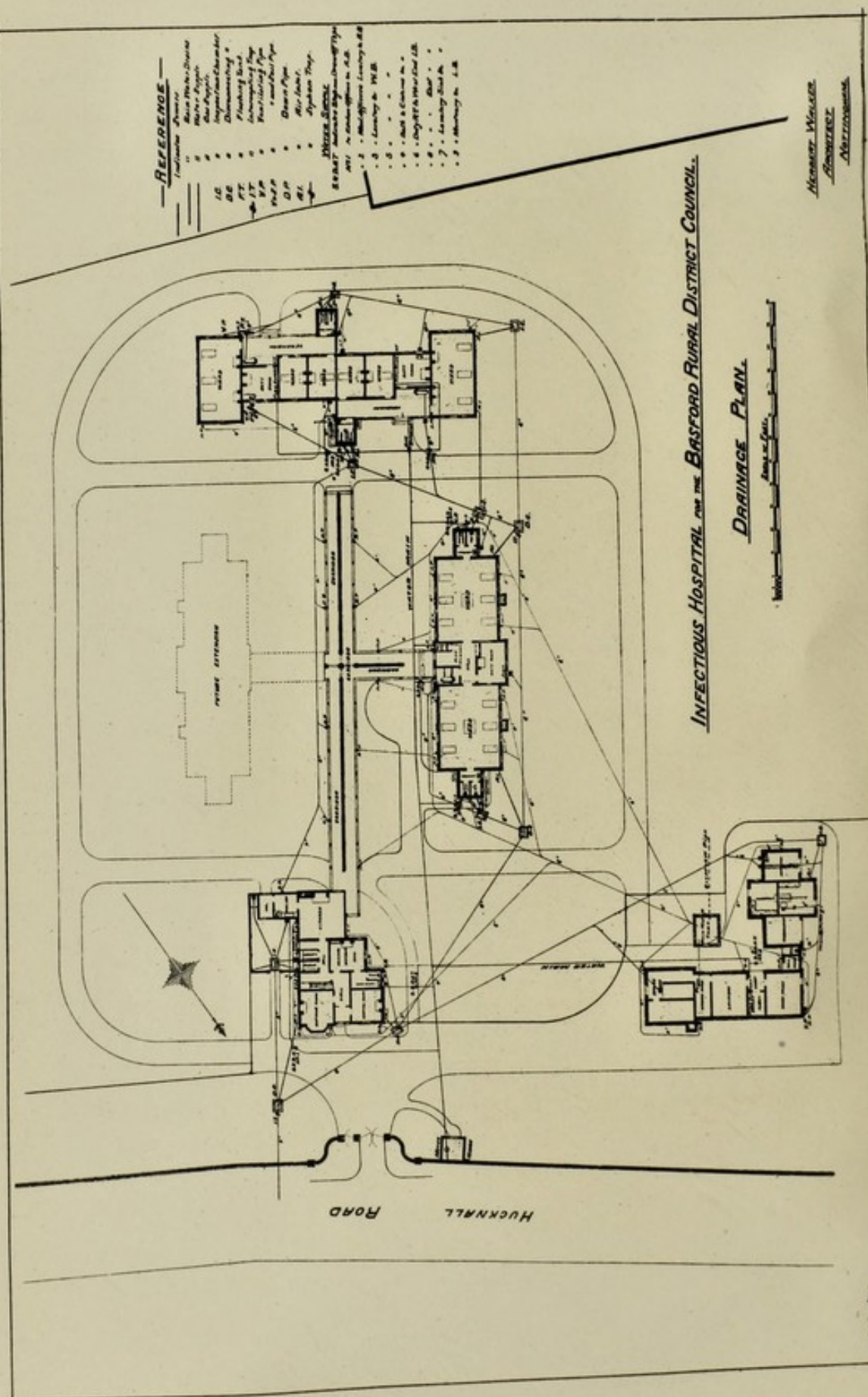
On referring to the Notification Table on page 13, it will be noticed that there was a marked reduction in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever and Enteric Fever notified during the last half of the year, as compared with the previous year, the figures for the two halves being: 1895—Scarlet Fever, 148 cases; Enteric Fever, 95. 1896—Scarlet Fever, 35 cases; Enteric Fever, 60. This is most marked in the month of October, when generally both diseases are at their maximum of prevalence; in consequence there was no serious demand made on the Isolation Hospital.

The table below shows the cases notified, and the deaths since the adoption of the Act in 1890:—

		Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria & Mem. Group	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Continued Fever.	Peurperal Fever.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Totals.
Notified Cases in	1890	202	17	102	34	...	5	...	...	360
" "	1891	252	12	91	61	1	...	...	...	417
" "	1892	138	14	81	57	1	2	4	...	297
" "	1893	161	58	210	54	3	5	10	...	501
" "	1894	184	42	51	45	1	4	1	...	328
" "	1895	195	36	122	59	...	7	1	1	421
" "	1896	127	18	107	39	2	3	1	...	297
Deaths from Notifi- able Diseases in	1890	6	1	19	3	...	1	...	...	30
" "	1891	19	3	13	3	...	2	...	...	40
" "	1892	17	5	15	1	...	2	...	...	40
" "	1893	7	9	17	3	1	5	2	...	44
" "	1894	7	10	6	3	...	3	...	...	29
" "	1895	6	7	14	4	...	2	...	1	34
" "	1896	2	6	9	...	..	1	...	...	18

SMALL-POX.—One case was notified, but on being visited in consultation with the Medical man in attendance it was found not to be Small-pox, and no extra ordinary precautions were deemed necessary.





REFERENCE

- Indication**
- 10 Main Water Drainage
 - 11 Main Drainage
 - 12 Main Drainage
 - 13 Main Drainage
 - 14 Main Drainage
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INFECTIOUS HOSPITAL FOR THE BASFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

DRAINAGE PLAN.



HONORARY MEMBER
ARCHITECT
MR. J. H. B. B. B.

SCARLET FEVER.—127 cases were notified (as compared with 195 in 1895) with two deaths, giving a case-mortality of 1·5 per cent, and a death-rate of ·04 per 1000. The death-rate was ·14 in England and Wales (less the 100 towns).

The ages at death were 2 and 9 years, and both occurred at Ruddington, where the disease was present in epidemic form during the earlier months of the year, and necessitated school closure during the month of February.

DIPHTHERIA.—18 cases of this disease were notified, with six deaths, giving a case-mortality of 33·3 per cent, and a death-rate of ·14 per 1000. Four of the deaths occurred in Codnor, and two in Selston, both localities where proper sewerage is absent. Attention has been drawn to the absence of sewerage and presence of Diphtheria in the relation of cause and effect by your Medical Officers of Health for some years now, and the fact still remains that the chief incidence of this disease and its greatest case-mortality occur in those localities where sewerage is absent or imperfect.

ENTERIC FEVER.—107 cases were notified, with 9 deaths. The case mortality was remarkably low, viz., 8·4, and the death-rate ·2 per 1000. The disease was present in nearly every Parish of the District, but in no one could it be said to be in Epidemic form.

ERYSIPELAS.—39 cases of this disease were notified. None proved fatal.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—Three cases were notified, and one case at Codnor died.

DISINFECTION.—I have already referred to the disinfection of rooms of houses where infectious diseases have occurred (see page 14). At best this is a very imperfect process, and should be supplemented by the removal of all bedding and other bulky articles to the Sanatorium for Steam-disinfection; to carry this out in a satisfactory and expeditious manner, I strongly urge you to adopt the infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890, which will give you in addition power to deal with infected "milk supplies," "prompt interment," "detention in hospital," and "infected rubbish."

B.—NON-NOTIFIABLE ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—

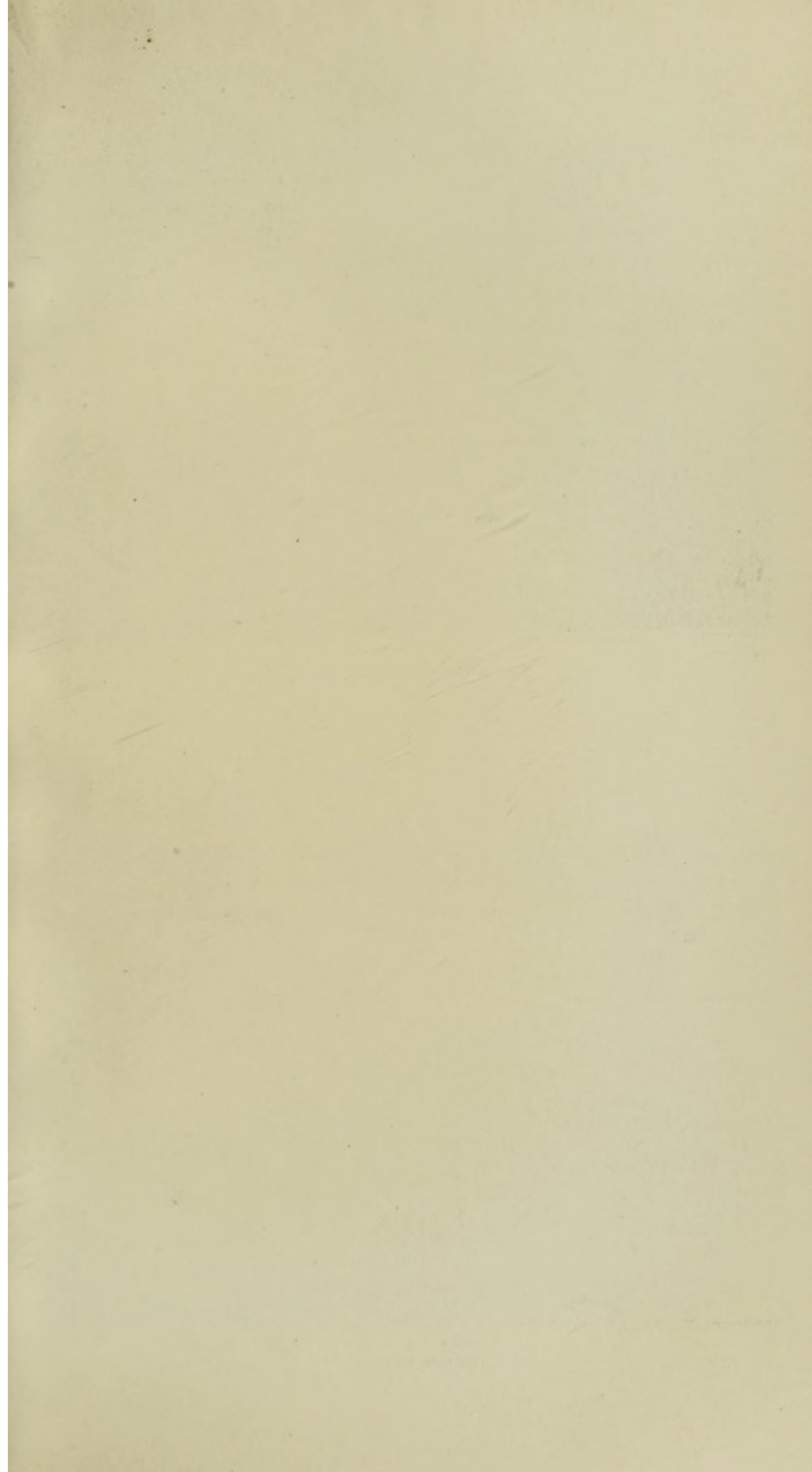
MEASLES was present as a wide-spread Epidemic in the District during the last quarter of the year. It first appeared in Woodborough in September, and quickly appeared in the Derbyshire parishes, and Selston in October; and in Lambley, Stoke Bardolph, and Brinsley in December. Further on I give a list of Elementary Schools closed during the year for this and other diseases. 22 deaths occurred (including one in Basford Workhouse); all were under 5 years of age, and 7 under 1 year. Their distribution through the District was as follows:—Codnor and Loscoe, 9; Selston Parish, 6; and 1 each at Codnor Park, Woodborough, Annesley, Ruddington, Bunny, and South Wilford. The death-rate was $\cdot 51$ per 1000.

WHOOPIING COUGH, following somewhat closely on the track of Measles, appeared at Colwick in November, and in Selston Parish in December; and at the end of the year was threatening a wide-spread Epidemic in the western portion of the District. 12 deaths occurred, chiefly among infants; 5 were in Selston Parish, 2 in Codnor Park, 2 in Newstead, and 1 each in Codnor, Cossall, and Bestwood Park. The death rate was $\cdot 27$ per 1000.

DIARRHŒA caused only 9 deaths, a marked reduction on the number in 1895, which was 34. Six of the deaths occurred in infants under 12 months, and two in old people over 76 years of age; the latter occurred at Codnor Park, and the others were distributed as follows:—4 in Selston Parish, 2 at Brinsley, and 1 at Newstead. The death-rate was $\cdot 2$ per 1000.

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

<i>Annual Death-rate per 1000 living.</i>									
	Total Deaths.	Principal Zymotic Diseases.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhœa.	Small-Pox
England & Wales, less 100 towns 1896	15·8	1·60	·43	·14	·23	·30	·14	·36	·00
Basf'd Rl. Dist. 1896	15·1	1·39	·51	·04	·14	·27	·20	·20	·00
" " 1895	16·6	1·72	·36	·10	·10	·27	·25	·61	·00





COLLOTYPE—Wm. Allen & Co., Ltd., Butcher St., Nottingham.

ADMINISTRATIVE BLOCK.



COLLOTYPE—Wm. Allen & Co., Ltd., Butcher St., Nottingham.

WARD BLOCK.



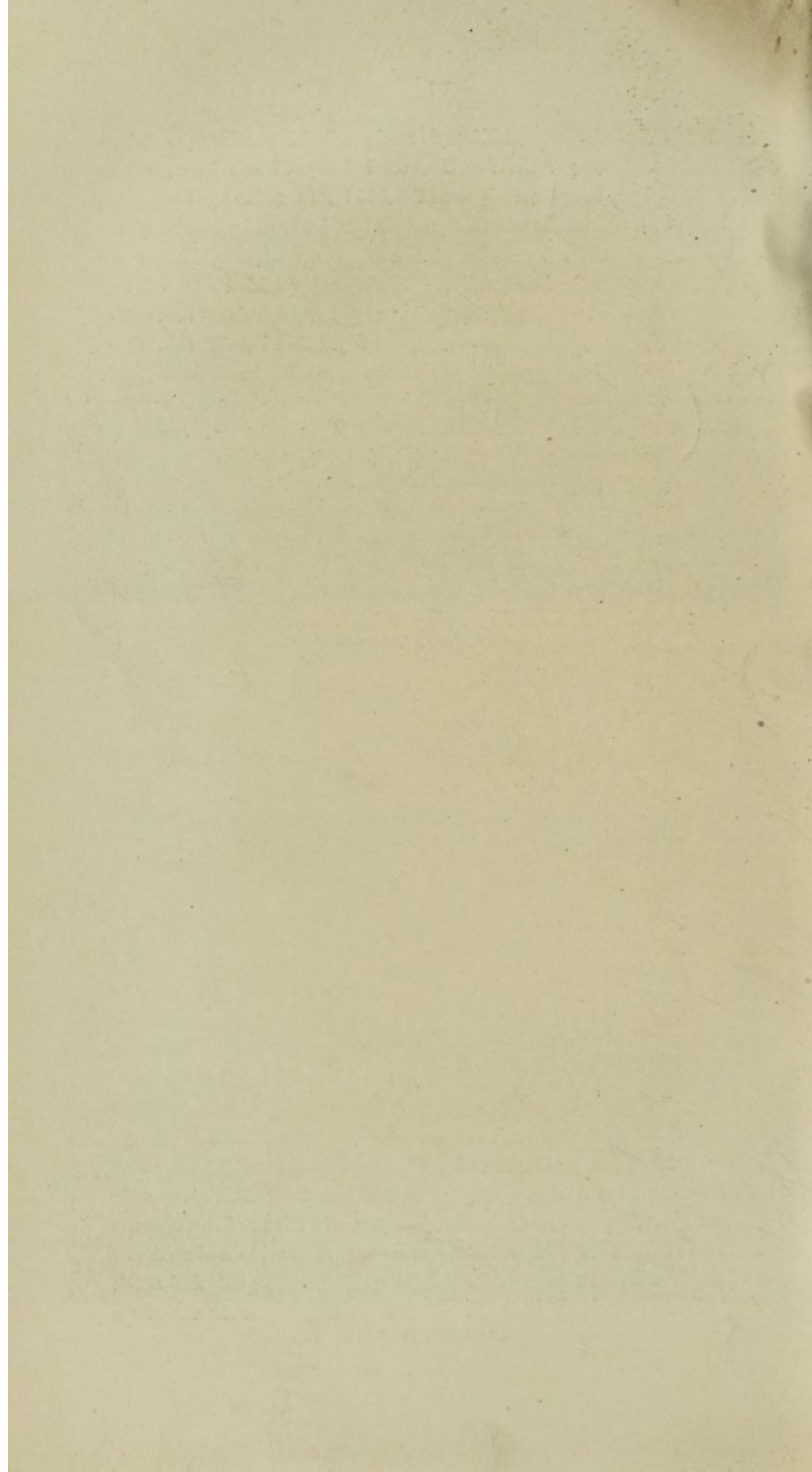
EGGOTYPE—Wm. Allen & Co., Ltd., Butcher St., Nottingham

ISOLATION BLOCK.



EGGOTYPE—Wm. Allen & Co., Ltd., Butcher St., Nottingham

LAUNDRY BLOCK.



THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL, or "Sanatorium" as it has been decided to call it (to avoid confusion with the Borough Isolation Hospital close by) is situated in the parish of Basford, on the Hucknall Road leading to Bulwell Forest, and about 200 yards from Arnold Lane coming from Vernon Road, Basford. It is in the angle formed by the Nottingham and Newstead, and Nottingham and Derby branches of the Great Northern Railway which bound it on the North-east and South-west; and the new M. S. & L. Railway passes on its West side, so that it is practically surrounded by railways, the advantage of which is, to limit the near approach of residential building operations in the future.

A diagram showing the locality of the Sanatorium was put in last year's Report. It is situated almost in the centre of the district, the whole of which is within a 9 mile radius, while the greater portion is within a 6 mile radius. A circular letter, addressed to the medical men in the District, stated that it was for the isolation of those cases of Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever, and Diphtheria, which were without proper means of isolation at home; that admission was *free* to all residents in the Rural District of Basford, but that the Council reserved the right to enforce the provisions of Sec. 132 of the Public Health Act, 1875, in suitable cases; and that a Doctor's Certificate and the parents consent to removal were necessary (addressed and printed post-cards for this purpose are provided).

The following short history of the Hospital, from its conception in 1892 to its completion in 1896, and a description of the different buildings may be useful:—

On September 13th, 1892, a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Hanson, W. Walker, Lyon, and Gunn, was appointed to consider what steps should be taken to provide necessary hospital accommodation, owing to the prevalence of Small-pox all round, and the occurrence of four cases of that disease within the District. As a result, a central and suitable site, situated at Sunrise Hill, Basford, was purchased from the owner, Mr. John Whyatt, and on June 3rd, 1893, Mr. Herbert Walker, C.E., of Nottingham, was instructed to draw up a general outline of what was required. On July 5th, 1893, the Committee, Clerk, Architect, and Medical Officer of Health visited the Heathcote Isolation Hospital, Leamington, (a hospital regarded by the Local Government Board as a model, and considered by so great a sanitary authority as Mr. Keith D. Young, as one of the best in the Kingdom,) and, profiting by many

useful suggestions kindly given by Alderman Wackrill, the genial Chairman of the Hospital Board, Mr. Walker presented his detailed plans on September 9th, 1893. These were adopted, and shortly afterwards submitted to the Local Government Board, with an application to borrow £11,000 to carry them into effect. On March 1st, 1894, an Inquiry was held by Dr. W. E. Fletcher, and after some slight alterations and much delay, they were passed; and at the Council's meeting on October 23rd, 1894, the contract was let by tender to Mr. H. Vickers, of Wilford Road, Nottingham, for £8,512, who, favoured by a fine autumn and mild winter, made satisfactory progress with the work, and by the middle of the past year (1896) had practically completed the work.

The site is $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent, on the new Red Sandstone formation, and is on high ground, freely exposed to south and west, but protected somewhat on the north-east. It is enclosed on three sides by a corrugated iron fence 7 ft. high, and the front towards the road has a substantial and well-built brick wall, on a foundation of hammer-dressed Bulwell stone, with terra-cotta coping, and provided with ornamental iron gates.

The Buildings are four in number, and each is detached from the other; they are:—

- 1.—The Administrative Block.
- 2.—The Isolation Block.
- 3.—The Ward Block.
- 4.—The Laundry Block.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE BLOCK is three stories high, the others one storey only. It contains, on the ground floor, Matron's sitting-room, Committee room, Medical Officer's room (with surgery, lavatory, and W.C. attached), store room, pantry, kitchen, scullery, and coal store, with servants' W.C. in yard; on the upper floors are Matron's, nurses', and servants' bedrooms, with bath-room and W.C.

A CORRIDOR extends from the Kitchen to the Isolation Block with a branch to the Ward Block; the Kitchen door has a serving window through which food and stores for the wards can be passed into the Corridor without the necessity of the nurses entering the Kitchen. The Corridor is a covered one, open at the sides, with a central wall extending the whole length, and is provided with seats on either side, so that convalescents may choose where to sit according to sun or wind.

THE ISOLATION BLOCK is divided into two parts by a central wall, each being the counterpart of the other; the entrance to one—for females—is on the east, and to the other—or male side—from the west. Each contains a 3-bed ward and two single-bed wards, with a nurse's duty-room between, provided with inspection windows; all have double doors and open on to a verandah, open in front, but roofed over at the top; a movable bath, with hot and cold water supply, occupies one corner of the verandah, while from the opposite corner an annexe is thrown out which contains lavatory, W.C., and slop sink. Under the annexe on the female side is a stoke-hole with saddle-boiler for heating the whole building. The wards are provided with Boyd's hygiastic ventilating grates, which give a supply of warm fresh air through a grating above the fire-place. The windows are each provided with "Hopper" lights with glazed sides; these fall inwards and prevent down draughts, while the lower sash has a deep sill, which allows the window to be opened a little, and admit air in a vertical direction between the sashes, without access of air at the sill level. There is also an Ellison's radiating ventilator beneath the head of each bed which admits air through gratings from the outside. Foul air is removed by an extraction flue in each ward, carried up alongside, but separated from the smoke flue, and communicating with the ward by means of a grating at the ceiling level.

The walls of the ward are lined to a height of five feet with glazed bricks, above which the plaster is finished to a smooth surface, and painted pale green. The floor is laid in tongued and grooved white pine, nailed sideways and highly polished. All angles of the floors, walls, ceilings, doors, and windows are rounded to minimise the collection of dust, and facilitate cleaning.

The nurse's duty-room is provided with a range with oven and boiler, and the latter supplies hot water to the sinks and movable bath in Corridor. There is also a dresser with set of crockery ware and cooking utensils.

THE WARD BLOCK is entered from the centre, and consists of two wards of six beds each, separated by a nurse's duty-room. At the end of each ward is the annexe containing lavatory, W.C., and slop-sink, and separated from the ward by a cross-ventilating lobby. The general arrangements here are similar to those in the Isolation Block, with this addition that the bath-room, entered from the passage between the wards, has an outer door opening on to the Corridor, so that by this means it can be used as a discharging room for patients, who leave the block directly from the bath-room.

All the wards are at present lighted by naked gas lights, not a desirable way in a modern Isolation Hospital, and one which, it is to be hoped, the Hospital Committee will soon alter.

All the nurses' duty-rooms are in telephonic communication with the Administrative Block during the day time, and with the Matron's bedroom at night.

THE LAUNDRY BLOCK contains the boiler and engine, with the destructor at one end, and has rooms for washing, drying, and ironing, all the machinery being of modern design. At the back of the Laundry is the Ambulance shed, containing a Brougham-Ambulance, made to specification, by Hinson, of Mansfield; here are also the Disinfecting Chambers, provided with Washington-Lyons' No. 2 Disinfecter; and the Mortuary.

The rain-water is collected in a large cistern near the Laundry Block, from whence it can be pumped by a donkey engine to supply the boiler and the wash-house.

The water supply is obtained from the Nottingham Corporation mains, and is laid on to each block, where also a hydrant with hose-pipe is placed for use in case of fire, and in the Meter-house an arrangement is provided to allow the whole force of water from the mains to be utilized, without its having to go through the meter first.

THE DRAINS are all laid with Ames and Crosta's glazed stoneware pipes jointed in cement, with ventilated man-holes at each junction and change of direction. Each length of drain was tested with water before being covered in, and all are laid in concrete. A Doulton's 50-gallon automatic flushing tank is placed at each dead end of the system. All soil pipes are carried up full diameter above the eaves as ventilating shafts.

On April 29th, 1896, the consent of the Local Government Board was obtained for a supplemental loan of £1,200 for furniture, laundry machinery, and laying out the grounds. The contract for the laundry machinery was let to Messrs. Goddard & Massey, of Nottingham, and for laying out the grounds to Messrs. W. Barron & Son, of Borrowash; while the contract for furnishing was divided between Messrs. H. Barker and F. Henry, of Nottingham, and Mr. J. H. Carnill, of Basford. The drugs and surgery fittings were supplied by Mr. F. Coates, of Basford.

As might have been expected, in so large and important a building, many alterations and improvements were from time to time suggested and carried out, and the extras on the original contract necessitated a further loan of £625. This has now (Jan. 25th, 1897) been obtained, and as far as I can give the figures, the following has been the cost:—

Land	£2054	0	0
Buildings, roads, paths, fencings, drains, disinfecting apparatus, professional charges and extras	9598	8	3
Laundry machinery, fittings, and tools	527	10	8
Furnishing, and surgery fittings and drugs	609	0	0
Ambulance	90	10	0
Cleaning and laying out ground ...	175	10	0
Total ...	£13054	18	11

The larger loan to meet this outlay is repayable in 30 years, and the others in 15 years. The interest and repayment of principal amount to £500 annually, and will be covered by a rate equal to 7/16d. in the pound.

The cost of maintenance is a sum which must vary considerably and is not easy to arrive at at present; but with the present staff, and isolating only one disease at a time, it is estimated to amount to £570 per annum. This includes salaries, maintenance, coal, water, gas, rates and taxes, and equals a rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the pound; the Hospital thus costing altogether an annual sum requiring a rate not exceeding 1d. in the pound.

Your Medical Officer of Health was appointed Medical Superintendent, and Mr. Stone, Clerk, and the care of patients entrusted to Dr. H. J. Neilson, of Bulwell. The Committee were fortunate in securing the services of Miss Pringle as Matron; she received her training in the Adelaide Hospital, Dublin, and came here with good credentials from the Eastern Hospital, Homerton. She, with a Cook and Ward-maid, took up her residence in the Sanatorium on August 17th, and was soon busy marking and sorting linen, and getting the wards ready for the reception of patients. The Hospital was practically opened on October 29th, by the admission of two patients from Bagthorpe, Selston, and the resident staff was increased to the following:—A Matron, one Night and one Day Nurse, one Probationer, one Ward-maid, and one Laundry-maid. There is also a non-resident Engineer.

GENERAL.

By far the greater part of the surface of the District is occupied by the Trias, or new red sandstone formation, the two divisions of which—the Keuper and the Bunter—form broad bands several miles across. The Permian rocks occupy a narrow area along the western border of the Bunter beds, followed by a patch of coal measures—an easterly extension of the Derbyshire coal-field. There are also the drift deposits and the alluvium of the river valleys.

With the exception of the river valleys which are flat, the configuration of the District is gently undulating, the highest point being not more than 600 ft. above sea-level; it is watered by many small brooks, more or less polluted by receiving crude sewage from the hamlets near which they flow.

The District is essentially rural in character, the density of the population being less than 1 person per acre. The male population is chiefly employed in the collieries which abound in the north and west portions of the District; whilst in the south and east, agriculture and framework knitting are the chief occupations followed. The younger members of the community generally find employment at the lace and hosiery factories which are developing in the villages. But few offensive trades exist, and very seldom are complaints made about them, and then generally by private individuals.

WATER.—The supply of the District still continues to demand your earnest consideration. The question of water supply is one that has come most prominently to the fore during the past year, owing to the Corporation of Nottingham applying for a Provisional Order to enable them to sink more wells and extend their limits of supply. As a result of that application, and the position advised to be taken up by your Water Committee in relation to the Nottingham Corporation, an extension of their water-mains to Burton Joyce is an assured fact, and at the present time, the pipes are laid about half way; so that this year will see accomplished what your Medical Officers of Health have been asking for for years in their Annual and other Reports. What the future has in store for the villages in the Dover Beck Valley is yet uncertain, but should the Nottingham Corporation succeed in getting their present Water Bill through Parliament, and sink at Grimesmoor, they are bound to give a supply to Calverton, Woodborough, and Lambley.

The Selston Water Scheme, after many drawbacks, a Local Government Inquiry, and a Provisional Order, was practically finished at the close of the year, and is now ready for connections to be made, so that soon that large and important parish will have a pure and ample water supply at its command.

The water-supply of Gotham was one of urgency during the summer months, and after receiving the report of Mr. Hodgson, on the different ways of supplying the village with water, and their cost, it was decided, on the motion of Mr. Buckland, who personally visited the village and its available supplies—"Weldon's Spring" and "Crow Hill"—to temporize in the matter, and see if the present sources could not be amplified. Mr. Maylan, who has taken considerable interest in this matter, and spent much time there, has had the water pipes from "Crow Hill" thoroughly overhauled, and many leakages made good; gauges have been fixed to test the flow, and he hopes to be able to provide a sufficient supply at a reasonable cost.

At Ruddington the water-supply is not satisfactory, being derived from shallow wells, many of which are undoubtedly contaminated. A deep bore-hole for coal has been put down here, with unsatisfactory results as regards coal, but during the operations a large quantity of water was met with, presumably in the strata resting on the Millstone Grit, and steps are being taken to test the amount and quality of this water. Should these prove satisfactory, a good supply of wholesome water will be available for the village, which shows every sign of rapid and important growth in the near future.

THE SEWERAGE of the District is not in a very satisfactory state. Many villages are not sewered at all, while others are only partially sewered, and discharge the sewerage into dykes or streams without any attempt at purification. The much needed sewerage of Selston parish has advanced a stage, the plans are now before the Local Government Board, and no doubt an Inquiry will be held in due course.

Plans for the sewerage of Ruddington have been prepared by Mr. Herbert Walker, C.E., submitted to the Parish Council for comments, and are now before the Local Government Board, awaiting their decision and action.

Plans have also been prepared by Mr. Walker for the sewerage of Awsworth, submitted to the Parish Council, and are also in the hands of the Local Government Board, awaiting their action.

A small Committee has been appointed to arrange for the disposal of the sewage of New Cossall, and no doubt they will arrive at a successful result.

A tank has been put down to deal with the sewage of Bilborough.

At Colwick Vale several new factories have been erected, and the effectual sewerage of the new village which is rapidly springing up there will be a matter which must be dealt with in the future, especially as the firms have put down bore-holes, and obtained a plentiful supply of water for manufacturing purposes.

The sewage tanks at Kimberley have been re-modelled, and converted into "Cosham's tanks," by the addition of cross-walls and "patent trapped flocculent flues;" and the addition of a straining chamber and baffle race; in the latter, the sewage is treated with Spence's Alumino-Ferrie precipitant. The effluent from these tanks is a remarkably good one, but from the nature of the sewage and the land at your disposal, I would strongly recommend the further treatment of the effluent by filtration through "Cosham's Natural Filters," as I am certain the land is useless for the purpose.

Newstead Sewage farm continues in a very satisfactory condition.

Many small alterations in the drainage of Gotham have been carried out, but several defective sanitary conditions in that village still require attention.

The sewerage of Burton Joyce, generally, is in a very unsatisfactory condition.

The drainage of Wilford has been slightly improved by alterations to manholes and cleaning out panterpits, but the sanitary conditions of the village still remain in an unsatisfactory condition.

Generally, many small alterations in the sanitary arrangements of the various villages have been made, and the outfall dykes have been well attended to throughout.

In various villages water-mains and lighting have been extended.

Many untrapped grates have been replaced by gullies, and several badly constructed leaking deep midden privies, on private property, have been reconstructed.

Building operations have been increasing rapidly in various portions of the District, over 200 plans having been passed by the Authority during the past year, besides a considerable number of small alterations to buildings, piggeries and out-offices approved by the Surveyors on their rounds and not necessitating the depositing of plans.

BYE-LAWS.—During the year the Bye-laws of the Authority, framed some 22 years ago, have undergone a thorough revisal, and after much delay, have at length received the approval of the Local Government Board. They came into force on June 30th, 1896, and can be obtained at the Public Offices (price 6d. a copy).

NUISANCES.—No legal proceedings were found necessary to abate nuisances; generally, informal notices served by the Medical Officer of Health or the Inspectors had the desired effect. The owners as a rule shewing a praise-worthy wish to comply with our requirements.

CANAL BOATS ACT.—The Canals under the supervision of this Authority measure 23 miles in length, upon which are 20 wharves and 32 locks. Heavy goods are carried in the boats, such as coal, ironstone, bricks, timber, &c, but there is no traffic in any kind of offensive cargo. Portions of the Canals were closed for a time for necessary repairs to the locks.

During the past year 51 Canal boats have been inspected, and their condition generally has been satisfactory, no cases of Infectious Disease nor of over-crowding having occurred, and the boatmen have always given every facility for inspection.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.—An unusual number of Schools were closed in the District during the year, chiefly owing to the presence of Measles, but also to Whooping Cough, which not infrequently follows in its train; the following is a list:—

Ruddington	for Scarlet Fever,	...from Feb. 3 to Mar. 2, 1896
Woodborough	... „ Measles (& Mumps) „	Sept. 7 to Oct. 5 „
Loscoe	... „ „	... „ Oct. 1 to Nov. 10 „
Bagthorpe	} „ „	... „ Oct. 31 to Nov. 23 „
Selston		

Lambley	...for Measles	...from Nov. 2 to Nov. 23, 1896
Codnor, Mill Lane	} „ „	... „ Nov. 3 to Dec. 7 „
„ Cross Hill		
„ Jessop St.		
Colwick	... „ Whooping Cough	„ Nov. 11 to Jan., 1897
Stoke Bardolph	... „ Measles	... „ Nov. 25 „ „
Underwood	... „ Whooping Cough	„ Dec. 8 „ „
Brinsley	... „ Measles	... „ Dec. 11 „ „

II.—DERBYSHIRE PORTION.

The Derbyshire portion of your District consists of the Parishes of Codnor-cum-Loscoe, Codnor Park, and Shipley.

The following Table shews the Sub-District in which each is placed, with its area and population, recorded and estimated.

Sanitary Sub-District.	Parishes included.	Acres.	Population, Census 1891.	Population, Estimated to middle of '96.
1. Greasley ...	Codnor-cum-Loscoe ...	1879	3848	3990
	Codnor Park ...	1342	1077	1079
2. Ilkeston ...	Shipley ...	2134	689	671
	Totals ...	5355	5614	5740

All the Parishes are in No. 1 Division, and under the sanitary supervision of Mr. Darley, of Kimberley.

This is essentially a Colliery District, many Collieries, and the large Ironworks of the Butterley Co., at Codnor Park, finding work for a majority of the male population, while Codnor-cum-Loscoe contributes a fair share of female labour to the factories in Heanor.

The parish of Shipley is more rural in character, being extensively wooded, and the Collieries there derive most of their labour from the neighbouring towns of Ilkeston and Heanor.

BIRTHS.—180 births were registered during the year. Their distribution between the parishes was as follows:—

	LEGITIMATE.		ILLEGITIMATE.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Codnor ...	64	71	3	1
Codnor Park ...	12	11	1	0
Shipley ...	10	6	1	0
Totals ...	86	88	5	1

The natural increase was 84, and the birth-rate 31·3 per 1000 living.

DEATHS.—The corrected number of deaths is 96. This includes 8 deaths of persons belonging to the parishes who died outside the District, but does not include 10 deaths occurring within the District among persons not belonging thereto. This gives a death-rate for the District of 16·7. The deaths were distributed among the parishes as follows:—

	Male.	Female.
Codnor ...	39	31
Codnor Park ...	12	7
Shipley ...	6	1
	57	39

THE INFANT DEATH-RATE was 161·1 per 1000 registered births; 302·0 per 1000 total deaths; and 5·0 per 1000 living.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—These amounted to 18, viz.:—10 in Ilkeston Hospital; 3 in Nottingham General Hospital; 1 in Nottingham County Asylum; and 4 in Basford Workhouse.

INQUESTS.—Coroner's Inquests were held in 20 cases, including 2 in the Nottingham Hospital, 1 in Basford Workhouse, and 9 in the Ilkeston Hospital, Shipley.

The following were returned as causes of death:—

Crush in Colliery ...	5	Natural causes ...	1
Burns and Scalds ...	5	Run over by train ...	1
Drowned ...	2	Suffocation ...	1
Excessive drinking ...	2	Fall from ladder ...	1
Fractured skull ...	1	Internal injury ...	1

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.—4 deaths have been registered as “not certified” during the year. 1 occurred at Shipley from old age, and 3 at Codnor—2 from Convulsions, and 1 from premature birth.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—21 deaths were registered from the principal Zymotic Diseases during 1896. The following is a distribution of them between the two parishes affected:—

	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhœa.	Measles.
Codnor ..	4	1	1	1	0	9
Codnor Park	0	0	0	2	2	1
Totals ...	4	1	1	3	2	10

THE ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE derived from the above-mentioned diseases was 3·6 per 1000.

NOTIFIABLE ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—35 cases were notified, as follows:—7 Scarlet Fever; 10 Diphtheria, with 4 deaths; 4 Enteric Fever, with 1 death; 1 Continued Fever; 1 Puerperal Fever (fatal); and 12 Erysipelas.

DIPHTHERIA.—Codnor, with 9 cases and 4 deaths, continues to maintain its affinity for this disease, and there is no doubt the absence of a proper sewage scheme, and the damp unhealthy houses, and filthy surroundings to be met with in Codnor help to foster and keep this disease in the place.

NON-NOTIFIABLE ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

MEASLES.—A severe epidemic of this disease, probably advancing from Heanor, appeared in Loscoe towards the end of September, and necessitated the closure of the schools there from October 1st to November 10th. Codnor also suffered severely, and on November 3rd the schools at Cross Hill, Jessop Street, and Mill Lane were closed till December 7th. About the same time the schools at Ironville, in the

Belper District, were closed for the same cause. Altogether 10 deaths occurred, 9 in Codnor and Loscoe, and 1 in Codnor Park. The death-rate was 1·7 per 1000 living.

WHOOPING COUGH.—This disease followed the course of the Measles Epidemic, and caused 2 deaths in Codnor Park, and 1 in Codnor.

DIARRHŒA.—Two deaths from this disease occurred in Codnor Park. Both were old people over 76 years of age.

WATER SUPPLY.—Codnor Park is fairly well off for water, deriving its supply from the Butterley Company's reservoir. The rest of the District gets its supply from wells, which are badly constructed and leaky, and the quality of the water is not above suspicion. The public well in Jessop Street, Codnor, was closed during the year, after a sample of the water had been analysed and condemned by the County Analyst.

THE SEWERAGE of the District is in a very unsatisfactory state, and has occupied the attention of the Sanitary Authority for years. The following extracts from the "Annual Reports" for 1893 and 1894 will briefly outline what has been done:—

1893. "A Local Government Board inquiry was held at Crosshill and Codnor School, on June 16th, at 11 a.m., by Colonel Halstead, the Inspector appointed to hold the inquiry.

The Local Government Board wrote under date August 7th, stating that a memorial had been received from ratepayers of the parish of Codnor and Loscoe, as to the application of the Rural Sanitary Authority of the Basford Union for sanction to borrow £7,000 for the purposes of sewerage and sewage disposal. Having regard to the heavy cost of the scheme, and to the ratable value of the District, it appeared to the Board to be very desirable that the Authority should further consider the matter with a view of determining whether it would be practicable to provide for the sewerage of the District at a less cost by a modification of the scheme.

The following resolution was unanimously carried at the meeting of the Authority held on September 12th :—

“That the Rural Sanitary Authority having had before them the subjects of the sewerage and sewage disposal of Codnor during the last seven years, and there having already been three inquiries thereon by the Local Government Board in the parish, consider that there has been sufficient consideration given to the question, and that the plans now before the Local Government Board correctly represents what requires to be done in efficiently dealing with the drainage of the place, and that the Authority regret that they are unable to suggest any modification of the scheme. They, therefore, leave the application for a loan of £7,000 to carry out the proposed scheme of drainage of the parish in the hands of the Local Government Board to be dealt with as they think fit.”

A letter, dated 4th October, was received from the Local Government Board, relative to the application of the Authority for sanction to borrow £7,000 for the purposes of the drainage of Codnor-cum-Loscoe, stating that, owing to the fact that the day on which the last inquiry was held was pay-day for the Colliers, and inconvenient for many who might have attended to give evidence, and by regard to the heavy cost of the proposal, they thought it desirable that the inquiry should be re-opened, and such new inquiry would be held when arrangements permitted.”

1894. “Subsequently the date fixed was February 14th, and this re-opened inquiry (from June 16th, 1893) was held at 6 p.m., at the Cross Hill School, Codnor. Sanction was not received for a loan to carry out the scheme, and the receipt of the following letter by the Clerk still leaves the drainage of Codnor in abeyance :—

[copy.]

Local Government Board,

Whitehall, S.W.,

17th August, 1894.

Sir,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 30th ultimo with reference to the scheme of the Rural Sanitary Authority of the Basford Union for the sewerage and sewage disposal of the Township of Codnor-cum-Loscoe, and I am to state that, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, the Board think it

desirable that their further dealing with this matter should be deferred until after the Rural District Council, to be elected under the Local Government Act, 1894, have had an opportunity of considering the questions involved.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

ALFRED D. ADRIAN,

Assistant Secretary."

It will thus be seen that all efforts of the Sanitary Authority to carry out the much-needed work have been blocked by the ratepayers of the parish and the Local Government Board.

SCAVENGING.—In Codnor Park the Butterley Company's houses are provided with tub closets, and these are attended to weekly by the Company's men. In Codnor-cum-Loscoe the scavenging is let by contract to a local farmer, who carries out the work in a fairly satisfactory manner. As there are many deep and capacious privy-middens in this district, there is no regular time set for emptying them; the cost of work amounts to £36 16s. 10d. per 1000 population.

1896.

RAINFALL REGISTER.*

Month.	Total Depth. Inches.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.		No. of days on which .01 or more rain fell.
		Depth.	Date.	
January ...	·36	·17	24th	3
February ...	·84	·29	21st	8
March ...	3·07	·41	13th	25
April ...	·95	·25	10th	11
May ...	·52	·49	21st	3
June ...	2·79	·68	3rd	10
July ...	3·49	1·39	27th	12
August ...	1·71	·64	30th	12
September ...	5·44	1·18	12th	29
October ...	2·96	·31	3rd	24
November ...	1·22	·42	7th	11
December ..	4·51	·70	27th	17
Total ...	27·86			165
Cross Hill, Codnor, Derbyshire. Gauge above sea level, 371 8 ft.; above ground, 10 in.				

* Kindly supplied by Mr. A. F. Pine, Codnor.

III.—KIRKBY-IN-ASHFIELD.

(Assumed Urban Powers on April 1st, 1896).

This is a large and rapidly growing parish on the northern extremity of the District, with an area of 5,590 acres, and a population in 1891 of 6,533 ; estimated to amount to 8,226 in the middle of 1896.

BIRTHS.—During the three months of last year that it was part of the Rural District of Basford, 96 births were registered ; of these 52 were males and 44 females. One male was illegitimate.

DEATHS.—During the same time 62 deaths were registered, and 1 death in the County Asylum, and one in the Basford Workhouse also occurred, of persons belonging to the parish. Of these 64 deaths, 24 were under 1 year, and 39 under 5 years of age.

INQUESTS.—Coroner's Inquests were held in 3 cases, and the following were returned as death causes :—Burns, Accidently Drowned, and Run over by a Train.

ZYMOTIC DEATHS.—21 deaths are recorded as occurring from the principal Zymotic Diseases ; they were as follows :—Scarlet Fever 1 death ; Enteric Fever, 4 ; and Measles, 16.

NOTIFIABLE ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—41 cases of these diseases were notified to me during the quarter, viz., Scarlet Fever, 5 cases ; Membranous Croup, 1 ; Enteric Fever, 30 ; Puerperal Fever, 1 ; and Erysipelas, 4.

ENTERIC FEVER.—30 cases were notified, with 4 deaths. This was a continuation of the Epidemic of 1895, when there were 55 cases, with 7 deaths. The presence of deep privy-middens in the parish, and the habit of putting infected rubbish into them without previous disinfection, largely helped to foster this Epidemic.

NON-NOTIFIABLE ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

MEASLES.—An Epidemic of this disease was present in the parish during the quarter, and proved fatal in 16 cases ; 14 of these were two years old or under, and most were complicated with Bronchitis or Pneumonia.

THE WATER SUPPLY of the parish is derived from the Sutton Waterworks Company, and during the latter part of 1895 and beginning of 1896, was deficient in quantity, and of such a quality as to tend to irritate and inflame the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal, and thus lower its resisting power to the attacks of pathogenic microbes.

THE SEWERAGE of the parish was in an unsatisfactory condition, and a large and comprehensive scheme had been got out by Mr. Herbert Walker, C.E., but its consideration was deferred till the parish assumed Urban Powers. The Sewage Farm at East Kirkby was doing its work well, and was attentively looked after by the Engine-driver, Mr. Shelton.

IV. EASTWOOD.

This parish assumed Urban powers on Oct. 1st, 1896. It has an area of 940 acres, and an estimated population of 4,851.

BIRTHS.—122 births were registered during the nine months, of these 52 were males and 70 females. Of the females 3 were illegitimate.

DEATHS.—During the same time 28 deaths were registered in the parish, and 2 occurred in Basford Workhouse of persons belonging to Eastwood.

INQUESTS.—Coroner's inquests were held in two cases; in one, death was the result of burns, and in the other suicide by drowning.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES AND DEATHS.—With the exception of two cases of Erysipelas notified to me (and which both recovered), there was an absence of zymotic diseases and deaths therefrom.

THE WATER SUPPLY is derived from the Nottingham Corporation mains, and is excellent in quality.

THE SEWERAGE of the parish has recently been completed, with the exception of the low-lying part near Langley Mill, and though all the connections are not yet made, it has made a vast improvement in the health of the people already. The out-fall works are now under the joint control of the Eastwood Urban and Basford Rural District Councils, and are doing their work efficiently and well.

(A)

TABLE OF DEATHS during the Year 1896, in the Basford Rural District, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES.										MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																					
NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics: Public Institutions being shown as separate localities.	At all Ages.		Total.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Fevers.			Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All Other Diseases.	Total	
	M	F															Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.										
(Nottinghamshire)	146	143	289	105	34	15	18	67	50	Under 5 { 5 upwds.	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Derbyshire	51	38	89	26	15	2	6	21	19	Under 5 { 5 upwds.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Derbyshire	6	1	7	3	...	...	...	2	2	Under 5 { 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Nottinghamshire)	13	17	30	12	5	...	1	8	4	Under 5 { 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basford	3	7	10	1	...	1	1	4	3	Under 5 { 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulwell	29	18	47	22	3	1	1	11	9	Under 5 { 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arnold	34	35	69	21	5	4	2	15	22	Under 5 { 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carlton	21	12	33	4	...	3	1	11	14	Under 5 { 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wilford	39	37	76	16	7	4	4	19	26	Under 5 { 5 upwds.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CORRECTED TOTALS	342	308	650	210	69	30	34	158	149	Under 5 { 5 upwds.	1	2	4	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	11	6	3	...	...	...	2	151	279
											1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	29	198	381
Deaths occurring outside the district among persons belonging thereto.	12	12	24	...	1	1	1	11	10	Under 5 { 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto.	8	2	10	...	2	1	1	6	...	Under 5 { 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(B) *Table of Population, Births, and of new cases of Infectious Sickness, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the Year 1896, in the Basford Rural District ; classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.*

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.											Totals												
	Census 1891.	Estimated of 1896.	Registered Births.		Aged under 5 or over 5.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEBRILE.						Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Krysipelas.	12			
	M.	F.	Total	1						2	3	4	5		6									7	8	9	10	11
Ilkeston Greasley { Nottingham-shire	17828	19722	340	377	717	{ Under 5 5 upwds	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Derbyshire {	4925	5069	80	83	163	{ Under 5 5 upwds	...	37	1	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Derbyshire {	689	671	11	6	17	{ Under 5 5 upwds	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Nottingham-shire {	1243	1545	22	22	44	{ Under 5 5 upwds	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Basford	654	624	3	3	6	{ Under 5 5 upwds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bulwell	3015	3263	51	46	97	{ Under 5 5 upwds	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Arnold	4426	4365	77	68	145	{ Under 5 5 upwds	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Carlton	2165	2494	25	20	45	{ Under 5 5 upwds	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Wilford	5284	5167	70	78	148	{ Under 5 5 upwds	...	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
TOTALS	40229	42920	679	703	1382	{ Under 5 5 upwds	1	26	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
							...	96	15	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215

TABLE I.

Shewing the Population, Inhabited Houses, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, for the year 1896, and 9 preceding years.

The Year.	Estimated Population.	No. of Inhabited Houses.	Marriages	Registered Births.	Corrected No. of Deaths			Deaths in Public Institutions
					Total at all Ages	Under 1 year.	Under 5 years.	
1896	42920	8864	540	1382	650	210	279	24
1895	54934	10937	624	2013	913	295	418	34
1894	53872	10725	640	1808	704	251	338	26
1893	53011	10553	636	2009	836	300	396	24
1892	52165	10384	681	1914	954	326	485	35
1891	53627	10755	671	1988	869	285	366	32
1890	52000	9828	751	1846	935	311	123	25
1889	52000	9828	592	1821	815	258	110	90
1888	51957	9828	680	1757	775	244	103	79
1887	51312	9724	523	1772	755	216	88	84
Average of 10 years.	51779·8	10142·6	633·8	1831·	820·6	269·6	270·6	45·3

TABLE II.
*Shewing the Annual Birth and Death Rates, Death Rates of Children, and Proportion of Deaths
 in Public Institutions in a Thousand Deaths, for the year 1896, and preceding years.*

In Year.	Birth rate per 1000 of Population.	Corrected death Rate per 1000 of Population.	Deaths of Children under 1 year per 1000 Registered Births	Deaths of Children under 1 year per 1000 of Total Deaths.	Deaths of Children under 5 years per 1000 of Total Deaths.	Deaths in Public Institutions per 1000 of Total Deaths.
1896	32.20	15.14	151.95	323.	429.23	36.92
1895	36.64	16.62	146.54	323.11	457.83	37.23
1894	33.56	13.06	138.82	356.53	480.11	36.93
1893	37.90	15.77	149.32	358.85	473.68	20.06
1892	36.69	18.28	170.03	341.71	508.38	36.68
1891	37.50	16.39	143.36	327.96	421.17	36.8
1890	35.50	17.90	168.47	332.62	464.17	26.7
1889	35.00	15.68	142.22	316.56	451.53	110.42
1888	33.80	14.90	137.73	312.25	441.27	101.93
1887	34.53	14.73	121.18	287.41	402.64	111.25
Average of 10 years.	35.33	15.78	146.96	328.00	453.00	58.50

TABLE No. III.

BASFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

Deaths Registered from all Causes during the Year 1896.

	AGES.											Total.
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 & up- wards	
I. SPECIFIC FEBRILE, OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES	20	26	5	5	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	62
II. PARASITIC DISEASES .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. DIETIC DISEASES .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES	11	6	10	16	14	11	12	16	11	5	1	113
V. DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	22	5	60
VI. LOCAL DISEASES	115	34	10	10	12	19	15	37	53	29	4	338
VII. DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE .....	...	3	5	2	4	6	4	2	5	1	...	32
VIII. DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES	41	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	45
TOTALS	210	69	30	34	32	37	33	57	78	60	10	650
1.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE, OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES.												
1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.												
Smallpox, Vaccinated, Unvaccinated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	8	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Scarlet Fever .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Typhus .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	5	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Ill-defined Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric or Typhoid Fever .....	...	...	3	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	9
Influenza .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2.—DIARRHOEAL DISEASES.												
Simple Cholera .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa, Dysentery	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	9
3.—MALARIAL DISEASES.												
4.—ZOOGENOUS DISEASES.												
5.—VENEREAL DISEASES.												
Syphilis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhœa, Stricture of Urethra .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.—SEPTIC DISEASES.												
Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pyæmia, Septicæmia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Deaths Registered from all Causes during the Year 1896.

	AGES.												
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 & upwds	TOTALS.	
II.—PARASITIC DISEASES.													
Thrush, and other Vegetable Parasitic Diseases .....	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worms, Hydatids, and other Animal Parasitic Diseases .....	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—DIETIC DISEASES.													
Want of Breast Milk, Starvation .....	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Scurvy .....	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic Alcoholism .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delirium Tremens .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.													
Rheumatic Fever, Rheumatism of the Heart .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Rheumatism .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Gout .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease .....	...	...	...	...	2	5	3	8	10	4	1	33
Tabes Mesenterica	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Tubercular Meningitis, Hydrocephalus	3	4	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	14
Phthisis .....	...	...	2	14	11	4	5	3	1	...	...	40
Other forms of Tuberculosis, Scrofula	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	5
Purpura, Hæmorrhagic Diathesis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucoeythæmia ....	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glycosuria, Diabetes Mellitus .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	5
Other Constitutional Diseases .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.													
Premature Birth	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Atelectasis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Congenital Malformations .....	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Old Age .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	22	5	37
VI.—LOCAL DISEASES.													
1.—DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.													
Inflammation of Brain or Membranes	3	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	8
Apoplexy, Softening of Brain, Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	9	13	6	...	31
Insanity, General Paralysis of the Insane .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3
Epilepsy .....	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	5
Convulsions	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Laryngismus Stridulus (Spasm of Glottis) .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Disease of Spinal Cord, Paraplegia, Paralysis Agitans .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
2.—DISEASES OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.													
(e.g., of Ear, Eye, Nose) .....	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Deaths Registered from all Causes during the Year 1896.

	AGES.												
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 & up- wards.	Total.	
3.—DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.													
Pericarditis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Endocarditis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Valvular Diseases of Heart .....	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	4	6	4	...	20
Other Diseases of Heart .....	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	4	14	2	...	26
Aneurism .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Embolism, Thrombosis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Blood Vessels	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	4
4.—DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.													
Laryngitis .....	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Croup .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Emphysema, Asthma .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis	47	13	1	...	...	...	...	8	10	13	2	91
Pneumonia.....	11	9	4	2	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	34	
Pleurisy .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3
Other Diseases of Respiratory System..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.—DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.													
Dentition	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sore Throat, Quinsy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Stomach	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	10
Enteritis.....	16	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Obstructive Diseases of Intestine.....	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Peritonitis .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ascites .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3
Jaundice and other Diseases of Liver..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
Other Diseases of Digestive System....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
6.—DISEASES OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM. (<i>e.g.</i> , of Lymphatics and of Spleen) ..													
7.—DISEASES OF GLAND-LIKE ORGANS OF UNCERTAIN USE. (<i>e.g.</i> , Bronchocele, Addison's Disease)													
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
8.—DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM.													
Nephritis .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	6
Bright's Disease, Albuminuria .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	4
Disease of Bladder or of Prostate ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	...	7
Other Diseases of the Urinary System..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.—DISEASES OF REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM.													
A. Of Organs of Generation.													
Male Organs .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female Organs .....	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
B. Of Parturition.													
Abortion, Miscarriage .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Puerperal Convulsions.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Placenta prævia, Flooding.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Accidents of Child Birth .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Deaths Registered from all Causes during the Year 1896.

	AGES.												
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 & up- wards	Total.	
10.—DISEASES OF BONES AND JOINTS.													
Caries, Necrosis	1	2	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	
Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis	
Other Diseases of Bones and Joints....	
11.—DISEASES OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.													
Carbuncle, Phlegmon	
Other Diseases of Integumentary System	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	3
VII.—DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.													
1.—ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.													
Fractures and Contusions	1	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Gunshot Wounds	
Cut, Stab	
Burn, Scald	2	1	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Poison	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	
Drowning	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	
Suffocation	1	...	...	...	1	
Otherwise	3	...	1	1	2	2	3	...	...	12	
2.—HOMICIDE.													
Manslaughter	
Murder	
3.—SUICIDE.													
Gunshot Wounds	
Cut, Stab	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Poison	1	...	...	...	1	
Drowning	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	
Hanging	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Otherwise	
4.—EXECUTION.													
Hanging	
VIII.—DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES.													
Dropsy	
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Mortification	
Tumour	
Abscess	
Hæmorrhage	
Sudden Death (cause not ascertained)..	
Causes not Specified or Ill-defined	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	

TABLE IV.

Shewing the number of Deaths at all ages in 1896 from certain groups of Diseases, and proportion to 1000 of Population and to 1000 Deaths from all causes; also the number of Deaths of Infants under one year of age from other groups of Diseases; and proportion to 1000 Births and 1000 Deaths from all causes under one year.

Division 1. All Ages.	Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1000 of population at all ages.	Deaths per 1000 of Total Deaths at all ages.
1. Principal Zymotic } Diseases }	60	1·39	92·30
2. Pulmonary Dis- } eases, other than } Phthisis }	135	3·14	207·69
3. Principal Tuber- } cular Diseases... }	53	1·23	81·53
Division 2. Infants under 1 year.	Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1000 of Births.	Deaths per 1000 of Total Deaths under one year.
4. Wasting Diseases...	64	46·30	304·76
5. Convulsive Diseases	26	18·81	123·80

Note.—1. Includes Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Typhus, Enteric and Simple Continued Fevers, Whooping Cough, Measles, and Diarrhœa.

2. All Respiratory Diseases except Phthisis.

3. Phthisis, Scrofula, Tuberculosis, and Tabes Mesenterica.

4. Marasmus, Atrophy, Wasting, Debility, Inanition, Premature Birth, and Improper Feeding.

5. Hydrocephalus, Infantile Meningitis, Convulsions, and Dentition.

TABLE V.

Shewing the number of Deaths from the principal Zymotic Diseases in the 10 years 1886 to 1895, and in the year 1896.

DISEASE.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	Annual average of 10 years.	Proportion of deaths to 1000 deaths in 10 years, 1886-1895.	Total deaths in 1896.	Proportion of deaths to 1000 deaths in 1896.
Small Pox ...	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.2	.23	0	0.0
Measles ...	20	3	5	39	6	51	2	8	15	17	16.6	19.57	22	33.84
Scarlet Fever ...	6	7	7	17	19	6	10	8	4	5	8.9	10.49	2	3.0
Diphtheria ...	6	7	8	5	3	1	1	6	6	4	4.7	5.54	6	9.23
Whooping Cough.	15	11	21	35	13	14	21	20	2	30	18.2	21.46	12	18.46
FEVERS.														
Typhus ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Enteric ...	14	6	17	15	13	19	26	12	18	10	15.0	17.69	9	13.84
(Simple Contd.)	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	.4	.46	0	0.0
Diarrhoea ...	34	9	46	27	15	29	42	40	27	42	31.1	36.67	9	13.84
TOTALS...	95	44	107	138	69	122	102	94	72	108	95.1	112.11	60	92.21

THE SUB-DISTRICTS.

The following table of estimated populations, with birth rates and death rates, both general and particular, for the several divisions of the district during the past 5 years, will be found useful for purposes of comparison. I may point out that the infant rates represent the annual number of deaths of infants under one year, 1stly, to every 1000 deaths, and 2ndly, to every 1000 births, and that all the other rates represent annual amounts per 1000 of population estimated to be living at the mid-year.

Sub-Districts.	Estimated Population.	Birth Rate.					Death Rate.					Infant Death Rate.										Zymotic Death Rate.				
		Birth Rate.					Death Rate.					Per 1000 Deaths.					Per 1000 Births.					Zymotic Death Rate.				
		1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
Greasley	24791	35.5	40.11	36.90	41.5	39.4	15.2	16.2	13.0	16.6	19.2	346.5	363.9	397.8	383.9	366.9	148.8	147.3	140.9	153.5	179.0	1.9	2.0	.7	2.4	3.1
Ilkeston	2216	27.5	29.68	30.69	34.1	29.3	16.6	13.9	14.4	8.5	19.8	404.5	129.0	258.0	500.0	200.0	245.9	60.6	121.2	125.0	135.5	0.4	2.7	.4	0.4	1.9
Basford	624	9.6	25.39	11.0	21.8	23.1	16.0	12.7	3.1	15.6	10.8	100.0	125.0	500.0	100.0	285.5	166.6	62.5	142.8	71.4	133.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bulwell	3263	29.7	32.4	35.1	36.6	40.7	14.4	15.6	17.0	9.6	6.1	468.0	440.0	351.8	300.0	384.6	226.8	211.5	171.1	78.9	160.0	0.3	1.2	.9	0.9	1.3
Arnold	4365	33.2	36.1	31.4	31.8	34.4	13.5	19.1	15.3	14.5	16.7	304.3	301.2	313.4	312.5	337.8	144.8	159.2	153.2	142.8	164.4	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.2
Carlton	2494	18.0	18.0	18.2	24.8	27.5	13.2	11.6	10.3	12.0	13.7	121.2	206.9	160.0	214.2	290.3	88.8	133.3	90.9	103.4	145.1	0.4	0.0	.4	0.8	1.3
Wilford	5284	28.6	28.1	22.2	27.9	26.2	14.7	18.3	10.5	19.1	16.1	210.5	200.0	200.0	300.0	211.7	108.1	130.1	94.8	273.9	130.4	0.9	1.5	.7	1.1	1.5

METEOROLOGICAL

(As supplied Weekly and Monthly to the

Taken at Nottingham, at a Station 214·32 feet above mean or half tide
Latitude 52 deg. 57 min. North;

Month.	Pressure of Atmosphere in Month.		Temperature of Air in Month.							Mean Temperature.		Vapour.			Mean degree of Humidity Saturation=100.
	Mean.	Range.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range.	Mean.			Air.	Dew Point.	Elastic Force.	In a cubic foot of Air.			
						Of all Highest.	Of all Lowest.	Daily Range.				Mean.	Short of Saturation.		
1895.	Inches.	Inches	Degs.	Degs.	Degs.	Degs.	Degs.	Degs.	Deg.	Degs.	Ins.	Gns.	Gns.		
Jan. ...	30·309	1·595	52·4	20·0	32·4	45·1	34·7	10·4	40·1	37·1	0·221	2·5	0·4	90	
Feb. ...	30·297	1·061	54·9	22·8	32·1	44·9	33·3	11·6	39·3	36·1	0·213	2·4	0·4	89	
March ...	29·730	1·642	63·6	28·2	35·4	50·4	36·4	14·0	43·8	38·2	0·230	2·7	0·6	80	
April ...	30·103	0·864	65·1	30·3	34·8	54·5	38·5	16·0	47·5	37·6	0·225	2·6	1·1	69	
May ...	30·236	0·665	76·0	36·1	39·9	60·7	42·3	18·4	52·0	41·3	0·260	2·9	1·5	67	
June ...	29·900	0·651	83·3	43·6	39·7	69·7	50·9	18·8	60·4	49·9	0·346	4·0	1·9	68	
July ...	29·981	0·635	82·2	41·8	40·4	69·2	51·1	18·1	60·4	50·5	0·367	4·1	1·8	70	
Aug. ...	29·989	0·634	72·6	43·0	29·6	63·5	48·7	14·8	56·6	47·7	0·332	3·7	1·4	72	
Sept. ...	29·696	1·746	68·8	34·4	34·4	60·6	48·0	12·6	54·7	49·6	0·354	4·0	0·8	83	
Oct. ...	29·690	1·281	62·8	28·8	34·0	51·0	37·9	13·1	44·6	39·4	0·242	2·8	0·6	82	
Nov. ...	30·147	1·318	52·2	22·0	30·2	44·7	34·1	10·6	39·4	35·7	0·210	2·4	0·4	87	
Dec. ...	29·730	1·585	53·4	24·3	29·1	43·1	33·9	9·2	38·9	36·1	0·214	2·5	0·3	91	

OBSERVATIONS, 1895.

*Registrar-General, Somerset House, London.)**

level at Hull, and 215·00 feet above mean or half tide level at Liverpool.

Longitude 1 deg. 9 min. West.

Mean Weight of a cubic foot of Air.	Mean Reading of Thermometer.		Wind.							Mean amount of Ozone. 0 to 10	Mean amount of Cloud. 0 to 10	Rain.			
	Maximum in Rays of Sun.	Minimum on Grass.	Mean daily Pressure in lbs. per square foot.	Relative proportion of					Horizontal movement of Air.			No. of days 0·10 or more fell.	Amount collected	Amount collected, 76 feet above ground.	Evaporation.
				N	E	S	W	Calm.							
Gns.	Deg.	Deg.							Miles.				Inches	Inches	Inches
538·9	57·2	32·3	·3365	7	1	4	19	...	4987	0·55	7·9	11	0·843	0·834	0·683
539·4	67·9	31·1	·3917	1	7	6	15	...	6218	0·48	7·5	5	0·511	0·461	0·954
532·6	86·9	34·7	·8212	5	...	8	18	...	9869	1·25	7·3	22	2·588	2·264	2·188
546·9	98·3	36·1	·3806	7	1	2	20	...	7166	0·77	6·0	12	0·966	0·846	2·744
524·9	104·5	41·0	·2935	14	10	...	7	...	6468	0·55	5·6	3	0·413	0·414	3·964
527·6	118·7	49·9	·3807	6	7	5	12	...	5681	0·60	5·1	11	2·571	2·333	4·469
529·0	116·9	48·6	·3976	7	5	6	13	...	6291	0·42	5·7	14	3·753	3·562	4·528
533·3	106·5	44·7	·3634	9	3	3	16	...	6446	0·45	7·6	12	1·321	1·221	2·503
529·7	94·8	44·7	·4716	4	6	5	15	...	7768	0·73	7·3	23	2·992	2·444	1·158
542·5	83·8	34·0	·5484	13	...	4	14	...	8383	0·55	7·5	20	2·298	2·069	1·562
539·3	63·0	29·0	·4245	12	5	3	10	...	6422	0·33	6·9	12	1·363	1·229	0·868
548·1	53·3	27·9	·4006	8	5	5	13	...	8334	0·61	8·5	21	3·373	3·029	0·712

* Published by permission of the Nottingham Town Authorities.

RAINFALL REGISTERS.

Month.	Total Depth. Inches.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours. Depth. Date.	Number of Days on which .01 or more rain fell.	Month.	Total Depth. Inches.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours. Depth. Date.	Number of Days on which .01 or more rain fell.
January -	.92	.23 24th	13	January -	.78	.19 24th	12
February -	.74	.26 21st	8	February -	.80	.23 21st	10
March -	2.64	.44 15th	21	March -	2.36	.49 13th	21
April -	1.13	.39 10th	13	April -	.84	.27 10th	10
May -	.48	.45 21st	2	May -	.40	.39 21st	2
June -	3.98	1.90 16th	12	June -	3.62	1.32 16th	12
July -	2.75	1.24 7th	14	July -	2.10	.76 30th	15
August -	1.76	.62 30th	15	August -	1.59	.57 30th	15
September -	3.40	.80 4th	25	September -	2.94	.69 4th	23
October -	2.70	.51 16th	24	October -	2.59	.57 16th	25
November -	1.30	.57 7th	11	November -	1.21	.60 7th	11
December -	3.40	.73 2nd	25	December -	3.80	.80 2nd	22
TOTAL -	25.20		183	TOTAL -	23.03		178
* Beeston Fields, Nottingham. Gauge above ground, 9in ; diameter .5 in.; above sea level, 206 ft. <i>George Fellows</i>				† Strelley Hall, Nottingham. Gauge above ground, 12 in.; gauge, 5 in. ; above sea level 375 ft. <i>Thomas L. K. Edge</i>			
January -	.75	.15 25th	12	January -	.75	.25 24th	9
February -	.79	.25 20th	8	February -	.63	.18 28th	9
March -	3.14	.45 13th	23	March -	2.19	.31 2nd	24
April -	.87	.23 10th	11	April -	.96	.27 10th	9
May -	.39	.37 21st	2	May -	.47	.40 21st	4
June -	2.69	.52 4th	12	June -	2.32	.65 4th	13
July -	2.09	.86 26th	14	July -	2.89	1.93 7th	9
August -	1.73	.62 30th	16	August -	1.50	.60 30th	14
September -	3.81	.72 24th	24	September -	3.12	.62 4th	23
October -	3.19	.49 16th	23	October -	2.55	.47 16th	23
November -	1.29	.60 7th	12	November -	1.19	.57 9th	13
December -	4.35	.77 2nd	23	December -	2.85	.62 2nd	21
TOTAL -	25.09		180	TOTAL -	21.42		
The Colliery, Eastwood, Notts. Gauge above ground, 12in.; above sea level 245 ft. <i>Ed. Lindley</i>				Corporation Farm, Stoke Bardolph, Notts. Gauge above ground, 10 ft. ; above sea level, 83 ft. 5 in. <i>James Aris</i>			

* Average fall here during 15 years (1881—1895) 26.19 ins.

† 8 in. gauge ; above sea level 396 ft. ;
total fall 23.91 on 183 days.

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