

[Report 1904] / Medical Officer of Health, Blackwell R.D.C.

Contributors

Blackwell (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1904

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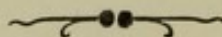
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Rural District Council of Blackwell.



Chairman	Rev. E. H. MULLINS.
Vice-Chairman Mr. R. REDFEARN.



<i>District Councillors.</i>	<i>Parishes.</i>
Mr. G. STIRLAND	Pinxton.
Major LEACH	Tibshelf.
Mr. S. C. WARDELL	„
Mr. J. MEIN	South Normanton.
Mr. A. PAGE	„ „
Mr. R. REDFEARN	Blackwell.
Mr. J. T. TODD	„
Mr. L. PEARCE	Glapwell.
Mr. S. A. JOHNSON	Scarcliffe
Mr. J. W. MOORE	Shirebrook
Mr. W. H. BURKE	„
Rev. E. H. MULLINS	Langwith.
Mr. J. F. LEE	Ault Hucknall.
Mr. G. A. LONGDEN	Pleasley.

To the Chairman and Members
OF
The Blackwell Rural District Council.

Dear Sir and Gentlemen,

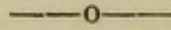
I have the honour to submit for your consideration my Annual Report on the General Sanitary Condition of your district for the year 1904, being the thirteenth such report which I have prepared since I have acted as your Medical Officer of Health.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

J. O. LITTLEWOOD.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE DISTRICT.



A description of some of the chief physical features of a district must necessarily include some reference to its geological structure. Such an account may be an advantage to some, and cannot fail to interest all the members of the Council. To the geologist and antiquarian the county of Derby abounds in many treasures, but it is not to such treasures that I now wish specially to draw your attention.

The portion of the county in which you are more particularly interested is placed in the east, and forms a part of the Pennine chain, or back-bone of England. There are no hills of any great height, but the surface presents a somewhat irregular contour, very different from that found in the north-west, where high hills, deep ravines, and extensive dales are characteristic features. This great central or Pennine anticline throws off on the west the coal measures of Lancashire and North Staffordshire, and on the east the great coalfields of Yorkshire and Derbyshire

For convenience of description the district may be divided into two parts, viz.: north and south. The southern part embraces the parishes of Pinxton, South Normanton, Blackwell, and Tibshelf, which are situated on the upper coal measures.

The depth at which coal is found varies in different parts. At Blackwell it appears on the surface, whilst in some of the adjacent parishes it is only found at considerable depths. As water-bearing strata, the upper coal measures are not satisfactory, the subsoil being too loose and shaly, and thus readily allowing of the free percolation of water. It is found that the range of rise and fall in some of the superficial wells exceeds many feet. The soil is heavy and loamy, and contains a large amount of moisture.

Passing on to the northern part of the district, which includes the parishes of Ault Hucknall, Glapwell, Scarcliffe, Langwith, and Pieasley (including Shirebrook), we meet with the magnesian limestone as well as the coal measures. Portions of Ault Hucknall, Glapwell, and Scarcliffe are over-lapped by the former. It is quite obvious where one formation ends and the other begins: the line of demarcation is well marked by the escarpment which runs north and south, and is particularly well-defined by the ridge which runs through Hardwick Park and skirts the hamlet of Palterton. Along the base of this escarpment numerous springs abound, and it is from these sources that Ault Hucknall (Doe Lea) derives its water supply.

The surface overlying the magnesian limestone differs from that of the coal measures in being more undulating in character. The subsoil is firmer, and the range of rise and fall in the wells is considerably less. The soil is drier, more sandy, and lighter in composition.

GENERAL VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT.

Area and Population.—No alteration in the area of the District has taken place during the year, and no new factor has been introduced materially affecting the general distribution of the population. The division which has taken place in the Parish of Pleasley has had the effect of adding another parish to the District. It will be recollected that Shirebrook was only one of the contributory parts of the parish of Pleasley, but of recent years it has grown in such proportions as to justify the inhabitants in making application to the County Council for the creation of a separate parish. There has been some considerable increase in the population of Pinxton, whilst the other parishes of the District have remained fairly stationary. The addition of 100 new houses at Pinxton should add a total of 500 to the population of the place.

The number of new houses placed to the credit of the District, as judged by the number of water certificates granted, was 207.

The population of the District has been based on the number of occupied houses. The census returns of 1901 showed this method to be very reliable, as I was able to arrive at the actual population of the District within a margin of .25 per cent. of error.

Area in Acres.	Population.	Persons per Acre
21.239.	34.673.	1.6.

For the purpose of showing how the District has increased in population since the Census was taken in 1861, the following figures are given, viz.:—

Census.					
Census.	Census.	Census.	Census.	Census.	Year.
1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1904.
6,685	7,947	12,746	16,858	28,735	34,673

The number of houses have increased in relatively the same proportions:—

1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1904.
1,302	1,575	2,410	3,077	5,514	6,420

**Table showing Acreage, Inhabited Houses, Population,
Births and Deaths of each Parish of the District,**

For the Year ending December 31st, 1904.

PARISHES.	Acres.	In- habited Houses.	Popu- lation.	Births	Deaths.	Deaths under 1 Year.
Blackwell ..	1739	838	4441	160	57	16
Normanton ..	1934	1144	5948	252	95	45
Pinxton ..	1253	861	4381	151	60	24
Tibshelf ..	2371	711	3768	137	47	21
Pleasley ..	*1788	325	1786	61	24	7
Shirebrook ..	*1505	1564	9071	362	124	67
Scarcliffe ..	3954	527	2687	132	51	23
Ault-Hucknall ..	4429	329	1840	44	18	5
Langwith ..	1492	103	640	26	7	5
Glappwell ..	774	18	111	1	0	0

* Estimated.

**Table showing the Number of New Houses Erected
Annually since 1894.**

Parishes.	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
Blackwell ..	15	33	26	5	16	4	11	16	27	17	10
Normanton ..	8	25	20	24	27	23	15	16	66	42	37
Tibshelf	22	6	6	22	10	10	8	18	37	34	10
Pinxton	4	5	9	9	8	4	2	123	55	32	100
Pleasley	2	1	38	24	11	13	26	9	0	0	2
Shirebrook ..	27	53	156	102	258	148	169	167	151	135	47
Scarcliffe	27	27	0	4	33	31	33	23	6	1	0
Ault-Hucknall	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	47	1
Langwith ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	48	0
Glappwell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total....	107	150	255	190	363	233	265	378	343	356	207

Births and Birth Rate.—The total number of births registered in the District during the year was 1,326, which shows a decrease of 1 on the corresponding period of 1903, and was equal to an annual birth-rate of 38.2 per 1,000 of population.

The rate for 1903 was 39.6 per 1,000 of population.

The quarterly returns were as follows:—

1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
366.	337.	314.	309.

The average rate for the 10 preceding years (1894-1903) was 43.0. The rate for England and Wales for 1904 was 27.9, and for Rural England and Wales 26.8. It will be observed that the birth-rate has again fallen, and that there has been a general decline for many years past. When this much to be regretted state of things is going to end and to what degree it is going to reach first, must afford reflection and anxiety to most thoughtful men. Not only is there a general decline in the birth-rate of the Provinces, but the large centres of industry show even a much worse state of things.

It is an open secret that the families of the middle and upper classes are yearly getting smaller; obviously therefore our ranks are being filled by a class of persons who exercise very little care in the selection of their partners in life, either as to intellectual fitness or freedom from hereditary imperfections. It should never be lost sight of that crime, pauperism, and criminality are hereditary traits.

Deaths and Death Rate.—The number of registered deaths during the year was 483, showing a decrease of 40 on the year previous, being equal to an annual death-rate of 13.9 per 1,000 of population. The average rate for the 10 preceding years was 16.4 per 1,000 of population. It will be observed on reference to Table

I. that the rate for 1904 is the lowest recorded for many years past, and is considerably below the average rate for the last 10 years. The rate for Rural England and Wales for 1904 was 15.3 per 1,000, and for the whole of England and Wales 16.2 per 1,000.

There was a decrease in the number of deaths in children under 1 year of age of 9.3 per cent. on the year 1903. Referring to deaths generally, there was a marked decrease in those caused by Diphtheria and Diarrhœa.

Appended is a summary of some of the chief causes of death which have taken place in the district since 1895:—

	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
Measles	16	43	5	1	44	31	6	4	11	14
Scarlet Fever... ..	0	8	4	4	0	3	5	1	0	3
Diphtheria	6	1	1	1	9	24	7	23	12	3
Whooping Cough ...	7	9	19	4	3	20	11	7	11	11
Typhoid Fever	0	5	9	10	12	7	3	2	1	4
Erysipelas	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	5	3	0
Diarrhœa	19	27	26	42	52	36	67	26	27	16
Phthisis	17	16	16	23	13	24	19	13	24	28
Respiratory Diseases	46	69	71	67	79	82	90	99	63	74
Heart Disease	24	28	25	24	26	31	15	32	21	27
Injuries	21	15	15	13	15	13	8	14	18	14

It will be observed, in looking over the above list, that the deaths due to Phthisis continue to increase, and when to them are added a total of 32, caused by other tubercular diseases, the number assumes serious proportions.

Infant Mortality.—Unlike other rates, the Infant Mortality is based on the number of children born, and not on the population. The number of infants under one year of age who died during 1904 was 213, as compared with 235 in the year previous. The causes of these deaths will be found in a list given below, and the total was equal to a rate of 160.6 per 1,000 births.

Zymotic Diseases, including Whooping Cough, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Influenza, and Diarrhœa	20	deaths.
Developmental Diseases, consisting of Pre- mature Birth, and Dentition	48	„
Tubercular Diseases	24	„
Respiratory Diseases	34	„
Convulsions	20	„
Malnutrition	44	„
Other Causes	23	„
	<hr/>	
	213	„

It cannot be denied that a child's life is beset with very numerous risks; indeed, how can it be otherwise when its existence for the first 12 months of life has to depend absolutely on others. That fact ought to kindle a feeling of responsibility, which I fear is only too often shirked.

The natural ills that flesh is heir to get fewer as the child grows older, and therefore every month adds an additional advantage to its prospects of survival.

Something like 50 per cent. of the total deaths registered under one year took place during the first three months of life.

I have given the above list for the purpose of showing how great a proportion of the deaths there recorded never ought to have taken place at all. It will be noticed that no less than 44 of the deaths are put down to what may fairly be considered errors in feeding.

Respiratory Diseases number 34, which, in nine cases out of ten, means insufficient clothing, or want of ordinary care in nursing. One of the darkest spots on which the 19th century closed was the terribly high infantile mortality of the country.

Under more enlightenment in the ways of suitable feeding and better management of young children it is to be hoped that before the 20th century has advanced much farther some substantial decline will be shown to have taken place in a rate which at present is a great deal too high.

According to the Registrar-General's returns for 1904, the Infant Death-rates for England and Wales and Rural England and Wales was 146 and 125 respectively per 1,000 births.

Epidemic Diseases.—The return of epidemic diseases in the district during the year 1904, furnished by the different practitioners, shows a total of 261. This number only represents a small proportion of the cases which actually occur; a large proportion of cases of a zymotic nature never come under notice, as they are not scheduled in the list of cases adopted by this Council for notification. Diarrhœa, Measles, Whooping Cough, and Influenza are diseases of an infectious nature, and give rise frequently to a greater mortality than the so-called notifiable diseases. The total number of deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases registered during the year was 61, as against 62 for the previous year, that total being

equivalent to a zymotic death-rate of 1.75. The rate for England and Wales during the same period was 1.94, and for Rural England and Wales 1.28. Measles and Whooping Cough combined were responsible for 41 per cent. of the total deaths, whilst Diarrhœa and Typhoid produced 33 per cent. Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, and Diphtheria made up the rest.

The cases of infectious disease notified in the combined district during 1903 and 1904 were as follows:—

		Under 5 years.		Over 5 years.		Total.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Notifiable.	Small Pox	1	1	4	20	5	21
	Scarlet Fever ...	26	40	55	84	81	124
	Diphtheria	49	16	128	32	177	48
	Typhoid Fever ...	1	2	31	27	32	29
	Puerperal Fever	0	0	5	2	5	2
	Erysipelas	10	2	43	35	53	37
		—	—	—	—	—	—
		87	61	266	200	353	261

The total number of deaths caused by Zymotic influences in the District during 1903 and 1904 was as follows:—

		Under 5 years.		Over 5 years.		Total.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Notifiable.	Small Pox	0	0	0	3	0	3
	Scarlet Fever ...	0	1	0	2	0	3
	Diphtheria	4	2	8	1	12	3
	Typhoid Fever ...	0	1	1	3	1	4
	Puerperal Fever	0	0	2	0	2	0
	Erysipelas	1	0	2	0	3	0
		—	—	—	—	—	—
		5	4	13	9	18	13

Not Notifiable		Under 5 years.		Over 5 years.		Total.	
		1903.	1904.	1903	1904.	1903.	1904.
		—	—	—	—	—	—
{	Measles	11	14	0	0	11	14
	Whooping Cough	10	10	1	1	11	11
	Diarrhoea	26	16	1	0	27	16
		—	—	—	—	—	—
		47	40	2	1	49	41

The local distribution of these cases will be found under the heading of each parish at the end of the report.

It will be noticed from the tables furnished above that 41 deaths resulted from the non-notifiable infectious diseases, whilst only 13 occurred from the notifiable.

Considering the prevalence throughout the district generally during the year, the above returns may be considered fairly satisfactory.

Table showing the number of deaths caused by the Zymotic group of diseases, and the rates of mortality since 1891.

Deaths from seven principal zymotic diseases.

			Rates of mortality. per 1000 of popn.	
		Number.		
1891	...	49	...	2.9
1892	...	55	...	3.1
1893	...	41	...	2.2
1894	...	35	...	1.8
1895	...	48	...	2.5
1896	...	93	...	4.3
1897	...	64	...	2.8
1898	...	62	...	2.5
1899	...	122	...	4.7
1900	...	102	...	3.7
1901	...	99	...	3.4
1902	...	63	...	1.9
1903	...	62	...	1.8
1904	...	61	...	1.75

Table showing the Number of Cases Notified and Deaths from the principal Zymotic Diseases, for the year 1904 and ten preceding years.

DISEASES.	1904		1903		1902		1901		1900		1899		1898		1897		1896		1895		1894	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Small Pox	21	3	5	0	12	0	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	2	0
Scarlet Fever	124	3	81	0	78	1	187	1	210	3	188	2	152	4	127	4	230	8	53	0	55	2
Diphtheria	48	3	177	12	105	23	22	7	23	4	10	9	16	1	5	1	16	1	11	6	13	8
Erysipelas	37	0	54	1	48	5	46	2	46	1	34	0	32	0	27	0	21	2	11	0	20	1
Puerperal Fever	2	0	5	2	3	3	...	3	2	3	1	0	7	1	2	1	7	4	1	1	2	0
Typhoid Fever	29	4	32	1	14	2	52	3	82	7	147	12	127	10	104	9	40	5	14	0	20	3
Diarrhoea	...	16	...	27	...	26	...	67	...	36	...	52	42	...	26	...	27	...	19	12	...	12
Measles	...	14	...	11	...	4	...	6	...	31	...	44	1	...	5	...	43	...	16	3	...	3
Whooping Cough	...	11	...	11	...	7	...	11	...	20	...	3	4	...	19	...	9	...	7	7	...	7
Influenza	...	4	...	3	...	6	...	5	...	7	...	6	6	...	0	...	3	...	5	1	...	1
Phthisis	...	28	...	24	...	13	...	19	...	24	...	13	23	...	16	...	16	...	17	14	...	14

Notifiable.

Not Notifiable.

Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified during 1904.

The monthly distribution of cases was:—

	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Diph- theria.	Puerperal Fever	Erysip- elas.	Total.
January	0	10	0	14	1	3	28
February	0	4	3	1	1	6	15
March	0	6	2	1	0	2	11
April	1	1	3	12	0	6	23
May	2	9	0	2	0	3	16
June	9	6	1	2	0	1	19
July	8	2	3	2	0	2	17
August	1	5	5	5	0	3	19
September	0	15	4	5	0	3	27
October	0	19	4	1	0	3	27
November	0	27	3	1	0	3	34
December... ..	0	20	1	2	0	2	25
	<hr/> 21	<hr/> 124	<hr/> 29	<hr/> 48	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 37	<hr/> 261

The Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act was adopted at a meeting of the Council held on the 7th November, 1889, but did not come into operation until January 1st, 1890. The cost of administering this Act in each complete year since its adoption was as follows:—

Year.	Cases Notified.	£	s.	d.
1890 ...	276 ...	38	5	0
1891 ...	272 ...	38	15	0
1892 ...	135 ...	16	12	6
1893 ...	324 ...	39	10	0
1894 ...	116 ...	18	15	0
1895 ...	92 ...	11	12	6
1896 ...	314 ...	38	10	0
1897 ...	268 ...	30	7	6
1898 ...	334 ...	41	5	0
1899 ...	382 ...	47	0	0
1900 ...	363 ...	44	10	0
1901 ...	306 ...	37	17	6
1902 ...	260 ...	32	10	0
1903 ...	354 ...	44	5	0
1904 ...	261 ...	32	12	6
		<hr/> £512	<hr/> 7	<hr/> 6

Form filled in in every case of Infectious Disease notified.

—0—

[illegible]

PRECAUTIONS ADOPTED.

Patient removed to Hospital...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schoolmaster written to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Date of Disinfection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Closed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Termination	Date of Recovery	...	...	...	...	...	...
of case.	Date of Death...	...	...	...	...	...	...

.....Inspector.

* If from well, note depth, and nearest possible source of pollution.

Small Pox.—For several years past Small Pox has been more or less prevalent in the counties of Derby and Nottingham. Whilst such a state of things exist no part of either county can be considered safe from infection.

This disease may assume every degree of severity; cases may be so mild as to absolutely escape detection, or the symptoms may be so slight as not to cause any great degree of discomfiture, or alarm, hence the reason medical aid is not always sought.

Twenty-one cases of Small Pox occurred in various parts of the district during the year. The parishes involved were Normanton (1), Tibshelf (1), and Shirebrook (19). The earliest case was that of a miner living at Tibshelf, aged 40. This man appears to have contracted the disease in Nottingham, as that was the only infected area he had recently visited. Fortunately the case was diagnosed very early, and his removal to the Isolation Hospital was promptly accomplished.

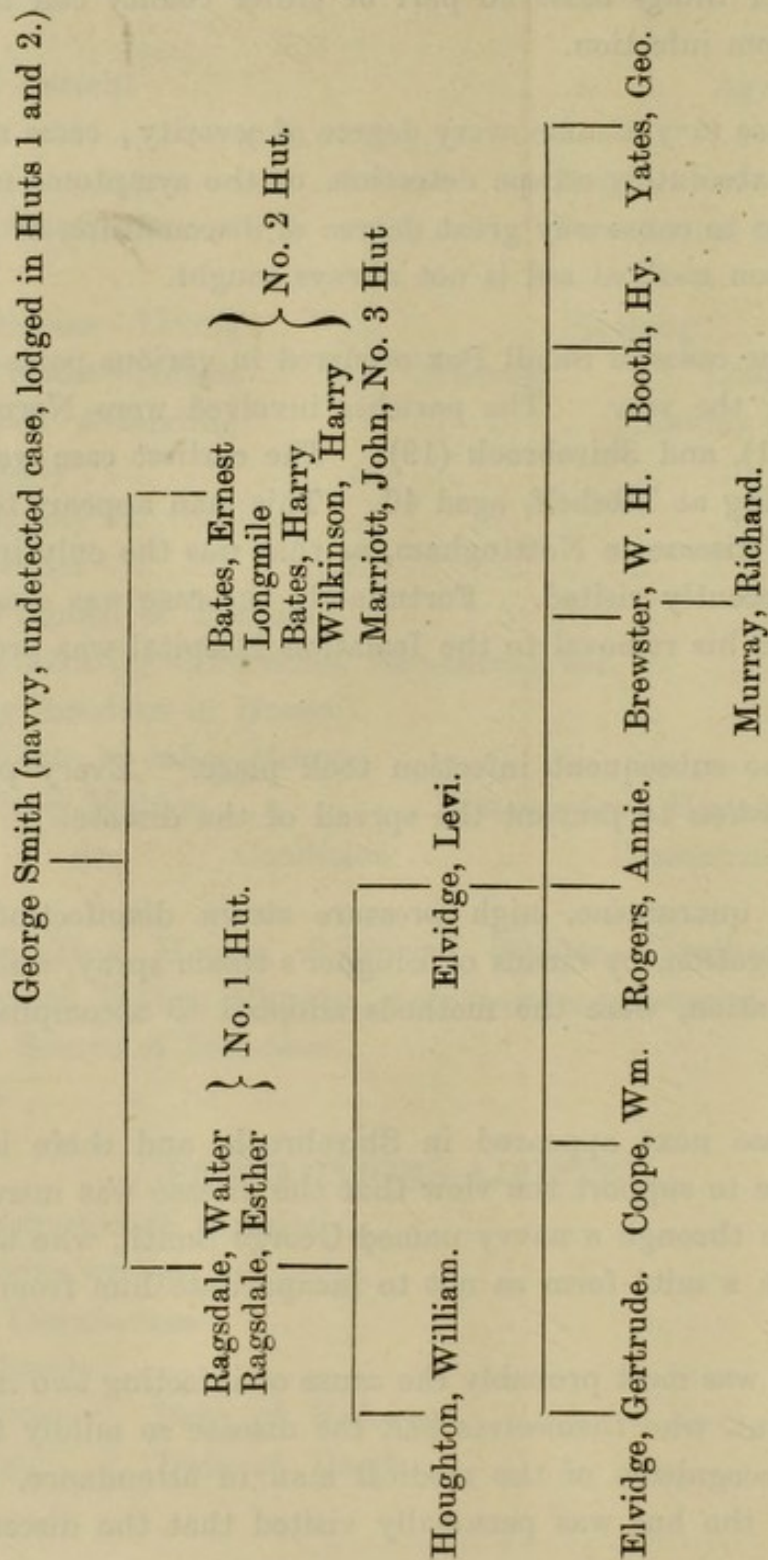
Luckily no subsequent infection took place. Every possible measure was taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

Isolation, quarantine, high pressure steam disinfection, and Formalin fumigation, by means of Lingner's steam spray, associated with re-vaccination, were the methods adopted to accomplish this end.

The disease next appeared in Shirebrook, and there is very strong evidence to support the view that the disease was introduced into the parish through a navvy named George Smith, who had the disease in such a mild form as not to incapacitate him from work.

This man was most probably the cause of infecting two inmates of a certain hut, who themselves had the disease so mildly that it escaped the recognition of the medical man in attendance, and it was not until the hut was personally visited that the disease was recognised.

These persons were undoubtedly the means of causing the disease to spread to 14 others. The following tree will show at a glance the history of the epidemic:—



The three other cases which occurred in Shirebrook had no connection with the above.

[illegible]

It will be noticed, on perusing the appended details, that all the cases, with one exception, were promptly removed to the Calow Isolation Hospital for Small Pox, one of the hospitals under the jurisdiction of the North Derbyshire Joint Hospital Board. This action, combined with the immediate disinfection of all infected clothing by means of high pressure steam, and undoubtedly the effect of stamping out the disease which threatened to be at one time a very general epidemic.

The cost incurred by the Council for the isolation of the appended cases was £91 15s. 0d.

Some idea of the work done may be gathered from the appended list of rooms and articles of clothing, which were disinfected under the direct personal supervision of the Inspector of Nuisances, viz. :—

64 rooms fumigated and sprayed.	
27 rooms limewashed with Buxton lime.	
37 beds disinfected with steam.	
49 mattresses	„
96 sheets	„
51 blankets	„
36 counterpanes	„
43 pieces of carpet	„
102 sets of clothes	„
512 other articles	„

Scarlet Fever.—The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified in the whole district during 1904 was 124. The numbers during each of the immediately preceding three years were 81, 78, and 187 respectively, and the average annual number during the 10 preceding years was 136. The time of greatest prevalence was during the last four months of the year, 65 % of the cases occurring during that period. The two parishes most seriously involved were Shirebrook and South Normanton, and the only parish to escape infection was Pinxton.

Considering the fact that this disease has been widely epidemic throughout the parishes of Derbyshire the total number notified in your district cannot be considered in the least excessive.

The severity of the disease, which may be fairly gauged by the mortality, was considerably below the average for the county generally.

There were three deaths registered in the district as occurring from Scarlet Fever.

Hospital statistics go to show that the proportion of deaths in children nursed at home is very much greater than that found in Institutions. The importance of establishing Isolation Hospitals has therefore the advantage, not only of lessening the spread of infection, but also of considerably lessening the mortality. The opponents of vaccination maintain that by prompt isolation they are capable of arresting an outbreak of Small Pox. If that contention be true, surely it is not asking too much that the same argument be applied in cases of Scarlet Fever.

The chief channel through which this disease is spread is school attendance; possibly we may, in the near future, be able to obtain much earlier information of cases by the appointment of medical officers to schools—a scheme very much to be desired.

Death-rate	Case-rate	Case Mortality
per 1,000 being	per 1,000 being	per cent.
.08	3.5	2.4

TYPHOID FEVER.—It is satisfactory to be able to report on the very slight prevalence of the disease in this district. The number of cases notified during the year was only 29, in a population of practically 35,000 people. The year 1904, though not quite a record one, has seldom been equalled for its freedom from Typhoid Fever. We have in times past had to chronicle a total of 147 cases with a much smaller population. There can be no doubt that we owe much to the admirable water supply which exists throughout the whole of the district, local wells having become almost a thing of the past. There is evidence to show that many of the cases of Enteric Fever were imported into the district, and with one exception we may claim exemption from secondary infection. Special air-tight pails were provided in every case for the reception of the excreta, and were collected every night by persons specially appointed for the work, and after the contents were disinfected the stools were buried on the sewage farms. The drains were flushed and thoroughly well disinfected. It is only right to point out that although the cases were few the case mortality was high, which amounted to 13.8 per cent. The average percentage for the 10 preceding years was 8.2, and the yearly average number of cases notified during that period was 63.5. Further details will be given under the different parishes.

SUMMER DIARRHŒA.—The classification of deaths due to this disease laid down in a memorandum issued by the Society of Medical Officers of Health in 1900 has had the effect of removing much ambiguity which formerly existed in the death certificates of many medical men. The total number of deaths attributed to this disease during the year was 16, as compared with 27 in 1903. These returns are highly satisfactory when compared with those of former years. The year under review can claim a total much lower than any year since 1894. The fatality amongst children under one year of age, caused by this disease, has been conspicuous in the parish of Shirebrook for many years past, and this is the first occasion since 1895 that that parish can boast of holding a death-rate relatively lower than some of its neighbours.

Statistics go to show that the mortality in children under one year of age, who are bottle-fed, is greater than when brought up on the breast.

This is due to a specific organism, probably fœcal in its origin, finding its way into the artificially-prepared food.

The necessity, therefore, of removing all excrementitious matter and other accumulations of filth from dwelling-houses and their immediate surroundings cannot be over-estimated.

The appended table will show the number of deaths which have occurred in the various parishes of the district from the disease since 1891:—

	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
Blackwell	1	2	0	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	6	1	0	0
Normanton	6	3	3	5	5	7	1	7	5	2	8	3	3	3
Tibshelf... ..	3	1	0	2	3	0	1	4	5	0	5	0	2	1
Pinxton... ..	1	0	3	0	2	2	2	4	1	1	3	2	2	6
Pleasley... ..	1	0	2	2	1	2	2	3	1	2	3	0	0	0
Shirebrook... ..	2	0	0	0	5	12	14	16	27	27	33	18	18	5
Scarccliffe	1	3	6	1	3	2	0	4	3	4	8	2	2	0
Ault Hucknall... ..	3	4	6	1	3	2	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	18	13	20	12	25	28	22	39	44	40	67	26	27	15

* This does not include 1 at Upper Langwith.

DIPHTHERIA.—In my report of last year I dwelt at considerable length on the growing prevalence of the disease in the district during the years 1902 and 1903.

During the year now under review I am pleased to be able to say that there has been a considerable reduction in the number of notified cases. The total has fallen from 177 in 1903 to 48 in 1904.

The monthly returns of this disease have not been conspicuous since the month of April last. Since then the highest monthly total has only reached 5, and then only on two occasions. The

records for the parishes of Normanton, Pinxton, and Shirebrook stood the highest, but every parish in the district was infected at some time during the year.

The age distribution of the cases was as follows:—0-1 year, 1 case; 1-5 years, 15 cases; 5-15 years, 23 cases; 15-25 years, 6 cases; 25-65 years, 3. Deaths: 1-5 years, 2; 5-15 years, 1; total, 3.

The following table is introduced to show the annual number of cases notified in the combined district since 1891, the mortality and case-rate per 1,000 population, and the case mortality per cent.:

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Case rate 1000 pop.	Case mortality per cent.
1891... ..	13	2	.76	15.4
1892... ..	6	2	.34	33.2
1893... ..	23	5	1.25	21.7
1894... ..	13	8	.68	61.5
1895... ..	11	6	.55	54.5
1896... ..	16	1	.75	6.2
1897... ..	5	1	.22	20.0
1898... ..	16	1	.65	6.2
1899... ..	10	9	.38	90.0
1900... ..	23	4	.84	17.3
1901... ..	22	7	.76	31.8
1902... ..	105	23	3.30	21.9
1903... ..	177	12	5.20	7.0
1904... ..	48	3	1.4	6.2

A supply of Antitoxin has been continued during the year, free of cost, to any medical practitioner in the district who cared to apply, both in prophylactic and curative diseases.

I was able to show in my report of last year that Diphtheria is capable of remaining latent in the throats of children for many weeks without producing any obvious symptoms whatever. This characteristic feature renders it one of the most dangerous of all the Zymotic Diseases. We never know how soon an epidemic may break out.

All throat affections in school children should be regarded with suspicion, particularly if they assume an epidemic character. The after effects of Diphtheria are occasionally so suddenly fatal that every endeavour should be made to check the spread of this disease, and, happily, in the early use of Antitoxin we have a very powerful aid.

MEASLES.—Measles was responsible for 14 deaths in the district during the year. The actual number of cases that occurred is unknown, but whatever the number was it must have been great, as the disease was very prevalent throughout the whole district, and it is very doubtful if a single parish escaped invasion.

The influence this disease had on school attendance led to the advisability of applying to the Medical Officer of Health for the usual certificate of exoneration. The reason that the closing of the schools has so little influence in arresting the spread of this disease is due in a great measure to the fact that the disease has obtained a very substantial hold on the younger section of the community before it has made itself felt sufficiently great to influence school attendance. As far as this district is concerned, we appear to get an epidemic every third year. The number of deaths occurring from this disease does not appear to afford a very reliable criterion of the extent of an outbreak.

Measles may be very prevalent during the summer months of the year without producing a single death, whilst a much smaller number of cases occurring during winter months may relatively give rise to a much higher mortality. During the first quarter of the year 7 deaths occurred; 2 under 1 year of age, and 5 from 1-5 years. Three occurred during the 2nd quarter; all from 1-5 years of age. During the third quarter not a single death was registered, but 4 were recorded in the 4th quarter; all from 1-5 years of age. The number of deaths recorded produced a death-rate per 1,000 of the population of .40. The rate for England and Wales in 1903 was .27.

WHOOPIING COUGH.—This disease, judging from the number of deaths registered, must have been fairly prevalent throughout the district, particularly during the 4th quarter of the year, when 9 out of a total of 11 cases occurred.

Tibshelf and Blackwell were the two parishes in which the disease appeared to have been most severe, regarding the fact that 5 happened in the former and 4 in the latter place.

Whooping Cough is not generally considered a dangerous disease in itself, but through want of care and attention in nursing complications may arise which in themselves frequently lead to a fatal termination.

TUBERCULOSIS.—The total number of deaths from Tuberculosis in its various forms in the whole district during the year was 60.

Phthisis, or Tuberculosis of the Lungs (Consumption), is perhaps the best known of the diseases classified under this term.

There are a number of other affections, vaguely designated *Tabes Mesenterica*, Brain Fever, Consumption of the Bowels, included under this heading, as they are all due to one and the same cause, viz. : the inflammation and growth of a specific micro-organism. Whilst no part of the human body can be considered safe from the attack of this germ, there are undoubtedly some organs more susceptible to its encroachment than others.

The abdominal organs of the infant form a ready prey for the ravages of this disease.

In the adult the lungs are more readily affected, giving rise to the disease familiarly known as Pulmonary Consumption. The harder structures of the body do not always escape; the spine and the ends of the larger bones may become the seat of this affection.

My apology for dwelling at some length on this subject is due to the fact that something like 60,000 deaths occur annually throughout England and Wales through Tuberculosis.

The death-rate from the class of disease now under consideration has shewn a gradual decline for some years past; this is one of the most hopeful signs in preventative medicine, but there is still a very wide margin left for the best efforts of all persons engaged in the administration of public affairs.

As the hope for cure in any form of Tuberculosis is but slight, prevention should form the first line for attack, and this may be accomplished by establishing a crusade against the organism itself. The two principal channels through which the germ is spread are contaminated milk and tubercular sputum.

The sputum of a Phthisical patient may be so full of bacilli that millions may be contained in a piece less than the size of a millet seed; and unless certain precautions are taken to prevent its diffusion through the atmosphere it becomes a source of widespread danger to the whole community.

Likewise milk from a tuberculous cow may contain organisms in countless numbers, so that the raw milk thus consumed becomes a menace to thousands of young children annually, who have to depend almost exclusively on milk for their support.

We have sufficient knowledge at our disposal to know for certain that some 7,000 persons (mostly infants) perish every year in England and Wales from that form of disease known as *Tabes Mesenterica*.

Milk, after it has been exposed to a temperature of 180°F., is quite incapable of giving rise to this disease. To ensure the quality of milk from cows being good they require to be well housed and well fed. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, to keep a keen watch on the condition of the cowsheds of the district, so as to ensure ample ventilation and good drainage in all cases.

The treatment of Consumption in public sanatoria is becoming more popular every year, and considerable sums of money are now expended on the administration of such institutions.

Useful as these establishments may be, there is no denying the fact that thousands would perish annually if they were not able to obtain the special form of treatment these institutions afford.

But the fact must not be lost sight of as a matter of economics, that it would be far better to remove the cause of Phthisis than have to deal with its effects in a form of treatment necessarily very expensive.

Everyone must appreciate the magnificent public spirit shown by the Guardians of this neighbourhood in erecting public wards for the treatment of consumption amongst the poor of this locality.

There is one other source of danger by which Tuberculosis may be spread, and that is in the consumption of infected beef.

The Royal Commission of 1898 reported as follows:—"Overwhelming evidence proved the greater prevalence of Tuberculosis among dairy stock than among bullocks or heifers."

Owing no doubt to the close confinement of cows during the greater part of the year, sometimes throughout the year, to their greater average age, and to the severe drain on them caused by milking, it is a common practice with cow-keepers to maintain a high temperature in the byres, which is rarely found associated with efficient ventilation. While we do not share the opinion that the breed or race has much to do with liability to Tubercular Disease, neither do we gather from the usual preponderance of tuberculous cows that there is a greater inherent liability to infection in the female than in the male sex.

This is exceedingly important in view of the organised attempt which we trust may be made to get rid of the disease. Tuberculosis is almost unknown among those cows which are kept chiefly in the open air. In Jersey and Finland the native cattle are reported to be almost wholly free from tuberculosis, though they are just as susceptible as others to be attacked when brought within reach of infection.

The treatment of all cases in Sanatoria of course is at present out of the question, but this does not appear to be a sufficient reason for entirely neglecting Phthical cases, and allowing them to drift from bad to worse, diffusing at the same time in a very wholesale manner the infection to others.

The notification of Phthisis in rural districts is a question which has received the consideration of many of our best authorities on Public Health.

The subject is a very wide one, and certain objections have been raised against its introduction. One difficulty alleged is the want of adequate machinery for dealing with the cases by Sanatoria treatmens. Such treatment at present cannot be made universal. The objectors to some form of notification appear to me to have a very weak case. The objections used against the notification of Phthisis appear to me to apply with equal force to Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and other Infectious Diseases.

The opportunities of verifying most of the infectious diseases are often quite beyond the reach of the Medical Officer of Health, and even when verified the opportunities of isolation are generally entirely wanting.

One of the advantages of sanatorium treatment is unquestionably an educational one. The patients whilst under treatment are taught how to live and how to act towards others so as to keep the poisonous matter within bounds and prevent, as far as possible, its spread to others.

A great deal of very valuable information might be conveyed in printed form to the subjects of this disease, if only we were aware of their existence. The Inspector of Nuisances might be able to remedy the evils of badly ventilated and over-crowded houses in which Phthisis exists, and at the same time impart many valuable and useful suggestions, as to the nature of the disease, and the best means of preventing its spread. Seeing the number of deaths which occur annually from Consumption in this country compared with

Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, or Diphtheria, upon which so much care is bestowed, why not devote a little more attention to the management of Phthisical cases? In the first instance I should not advise compulsory notification, but should be willing to try what voluntary notification would do, paying, of course, 2s. 6d. for each case brought to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health, as is done in Scarlet Fever and the other notifiable infectious diseases. The greater proportion of consumptives are too advanced for sanatorium treatment, and are thus compelled to spend their declining days amongst friends and relatives. It is a well ascertained fact that it is from such cases as these that the malady is mostly spread.

SCHOOL HYGIENE AND PHYSICAL DETERIORATION.—

No thoughtful person, I think, will attempt to deny that our destiny as a nation must depend in no small degree on the extent to which the mental and physical condition of the rising generation is carried. The ultimate object of every system of education, whether primary or secondary, should be two-fold. In the first instance everything should be done to bring out the child's mental equipment to the full; and in the second every care should be taken to foster and develop the physical side of its nature.

The body, like the mind, whilst it is young, is more or less plastic and capable of being moulded on well-defined lines.

There are, unfortunately, certain inherent defects and weaknesses in many young children which, if allowed to pass unnoticed, may become confirmed, and remain as life-long impediments, but if only recognised early and treated whilst in an initial state, they may be easily remedied, and no nation can any longer afford to disregard any factor, however insignificant, which is calculated to improve the well-being of its future citizens. We are living in an age of mental activity little known to our ancestors, and there is a growing tendency to sacrifice the development of the mind at the cost of the body. My object in bringing this matter specially under your

notice is to endeavour to show some of the advantages which might accrue from a periodical medical examination of all scholars attending the day schools of this county.

Take for example a few of the commoner affections school children are prone to, viz.:—

1. Defective Hearing and Sight.
2. Nose and Throat Troubles.
3. Skin Diseases.
4. Enlarged Glands.
5. Deformities.
6. Mal-nutrition.

Defective Hearing is an impediment which certainly handicaps a child very considerably all through its school life, making it appear dull and stupid, and retarding in a very marked manner the ordinary progress of its education.

Imperfect Sight.—A very much larger proportion of children suffer from errors in sight than is usually supposed; and, strange to say, that in a large proportion of cases the child itself is quite unconscious of any such defect, and unless it produces certain symptoms such, for instance, as Constant Headache, the error may pass uncorrected for years, and possibly be found out when the best chances of relief are gone. It is needless to say that defective vision, however slight, must mitigate very considerably against the child's progress.

Many defects, both in sight and hearing, if treated in early life are capable of being cured, whilst others, if not curable, may be considerably lessened by the adoption of certain simple means.

Affections of the Nose and Throat are conditions very common amongst the children of the poor, where properly applied breathing exercise is absolutely necessary.

Skin Diseases, comprising pediculosis, eczema, and ringworm, are very likely to escape detection unless carefully looked for.

The remaining affections, viz.: Enlarged Glands, Deformities, and Malnutrition, are unfortunately only too commonly found amongst the children of the poor, and are very likely to be overlooked by parents, but nevertheless they need attention. There can be no doubt that the affections above-named prejudicially affect the child's mental receptivity by interfering with perfect concentration, which is so essential in the acquirement of knowledge.

A defect, however trifling, when once it becomes permanently established, may lead in after life to conditions detrimental to the wage-earning powers of the individual.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE PURIFICATION.—There is not much to add to my remarks of last year on this subject. Whilst certain methods of purification are still on their trial, the weight of evidence at present, so far as the final stage is concerned, favours the use of percolating filters.

The remarks contained in the interim reports of the Royal Commission, now sitting, have to some extent given local bodies a wider latitude by allowing them to treat sewage on much smaller areas of land, provided only that they are able to show that the quality of the land is unsuitable for wide irrigation.

There has been a growing feeling for some time past to shorten the time allowed for septic action to take place, indeed some authorities go so far as to assert that their best results are obtained by not allowing the sewage to remain more than 12 hours in the tanks. It should be remembered that by carrying the process too far it is defeating its own object. Perhaps it is as well to remember when planning a new scheme that considerable digestion takes place in the sewers before the sewage has really had time to reach its destination, hence the gradient of the sewers is a matter for consideration when determining the size of the septic tank. The easier the gra-

dient the smaller the tank capacity required. To obviate the nuisance of smell arising from a sewage tank Mr. Dibden has introduced certain modifications in its construction.

The most important problem awaiting solution in connection with sewage purification is the introduction of a really good distributor. Several of the patent appliances now on the market give fairly good results at a moderate cost, whilst others need to be carefully avoided, as they appear to have been arranged with the sole object of producing a smell. Sewage distributed under pressure certainly favours the elimination of obnoxious gases, which readily get diffused into the atmosphere and may be carried by wind some distance; hence the importance when selecting a site to choose one as far away from dwelling-houses as possible, or one not abutting on a public thoroughfare.

The point which should never be lost sight of when considering the subject is, that the changes which take place during the process of purification are brought about by the action of living organisms, so that the problem is a biological one, and not primarily a chemical one, although a certain amount of chemical action does take place subsequently, but that is quite of a secondary nature.

Factories.—The only factories we have in the district are those belonging to Messrs. Wm. Hollins and Co., Pleasley.

Acting on instructions received from H.M. Inspector of Factories for Derbyshire, respecting inadequate privy accommodation and insufficient provision for exit in case of fire, the works were carefully inspected by the Medical Officer of Health and Inspector of Nuisances, and a report drawn up embodying what they considered necessary for remedying the defects.

The schedule of requirements having been submitted to the Company for their consideration, they promptly agreed to comply in detail with all that was asked. I am now in a position to report that the work has been carried out in a satisfactory manner.

Workshops.—There are now on the register 113 workshops, employing 193 hands, viz.:—

Dressmakers	...	...	25	employing	39	hands.
Milliners	...	...	10	„	17	„
Boot and Shoe Repairers	...	...	16	„	21	„
Joiners	...	...	13	„	37	„
Blacksmiths	...	...	10	„	17	„
Bakers	...	...	7	„	13	„
Saddlers	...	...	4	„	6	„
Tailors	...	...	6	„	14	„
Plumbers	...	...	4	„	8	„
Mineral Water Makers	...	...	1	„	3	„
Printer	...	...	1	„	2	„
Out-workers (hosiery finishing)			16	„	16	„
Total...			113		193	

Notices were served upon two owners for defective drainage.

No case of infectious disease was notified from any of the out-workers, but a case of Small Pox in a blacksmith residing at Shirebrook occurred. The walls and ceilings of the workshop in which the man was employed were thoroughly lime-washed, tools and other utensils he had handled were boiled before anyone was allowed to re-enter the building.

Bakehouses.—There has been no increase in the number of Bakehouses in the district during the year, the number remaining the same, viz.: 7. Numerous visits were paid by the Inspector during the year, and with one exception he was satisfied with their condition.

Offensive Trades.—Tripe-boiling is the only one of the so-called offensive trades we have in the district. No complaints of any nuisance arising from them have reached the authorities during the year.

Slaughter-Houses.—The number of Slaughter-houses in the district is 35, none of which are either registered or licensed. It would certainly add to the better administration of the district if an official register were kept. As this can only be done by the Council applying for urban powers under Sec. 169 of the Public Health Act, I beg to recommend that this course be adopted.

Cowsheds, Dairies, and Milkshops.—The Inspector of Nuisances has now on his register 151 cowsheds, etc., comprising 126 cowsheds and 25 milkshops. It would certainly be an advantage if the Inspector of Nuisances could devote more time to the inspection of these structures, but at present his duties are so multifarious that he certainly has not the time at his disposal for carrying out this most important part of his duties. There appears to be an idea with some people that any kind of a structure is good enough for a cowshed. To some extent these ideas may have been excusable in the past, but with our present knowledge of the development and spread of tuberculosis in stall-fed cattle, such ideas are no longer tenable. I am not quite satisfied with the quality of the milk in certain parts of the district, and I think the Inspector of Nuisances might be instructed to take samples of milk from time to time for analysis. For further details, see articles under Tuberculosis.

Isolation Hospitals.—Full advantage has been taken of the provision afforded by the Hasland and Morton Small Pox Hospitals during the year. Out of a total of 21 cases of Small Pox notified 18 were treated in those institutions. In every case the patients expressed themselves as being highly satisfied with the attention they received.

After many years of waiting the Joint Hospital Board has at last erected and opened an Isolation Hospital for the reception of Scarlet Fever, Typhoid, and Diphtheria cases, at Morton. This hospital will only be able to deal with such cases as may arise on the western side of the district, and I very much question if the accommodation now provided will anything like meet the requirements of our dis-

trict much less the other areas it has been erected to serve. The northern portion of the district, comprising the parishes of Shirebrook, Langwith, Scarcliffe, Pleasley, Glapwell, and Ault Hucknall, are badly in need of suitable provision for the isolation of infectious cases, and it is to be hoped that the Joint Hospital Board will within the very near future take the necessary steps for the erection of another Isolation Hospital in the parish of Langwith, and that it will, when built, be of sufficient capacity to allow for the rapidly developing portion of the district.

Steam Disinfection.—During the year 1,011 articles of clothing, bedding, etc., have been subjected to high pressure steam disinfection. This work has been done personally by the Inspector of Nuisances, chiefly during the Small Pox outbreak at Tibshelf, Shirebrook, and South Normanton, which of necessity has taken up a great deal of his time, and I cannot help thinking it ought to have been spent in investigating nuisances or making a house to house inspection.

Disinfection.—Lingner's sprayer has been used in the majority of cases. In some, however, formalin tablets have been resorted to. Altogether 169 rooms have been disinfected. In the outbreaks of Small Pox, in addition to 64 rooms being disinfected by means of Lingner's sprayer, 27 rooms were also lime-washed before being used. As usual a free use of disinfectants was allowed by the Council in all instances of infectious disease. The cost involved in the purchase of disinfectants alone was about £7 10s. 0d.

It is obvious from the above data given that a very great deal of the Inspector of Nuisance's time has been taken up in this department of the Council's work. The time now seems ripe for considering the advisability of providing a person to act under the instructions of the Inspector of Nuisances, to carry out the work of disinfection throughout the district, and so relieve him of work which might be done by a much less experienced man.

Many Councils in different parts of the country, much less in size than your own, have adopted suggestions similar to those I have just made.

Water Supply.—Frequent analyses have been made of the various water supplies in the district and found satisfactory, as far as the purity of the supplies is concerned. I am not aware that any part of the district has been insufficiently supplied with water.

The amount of water consumed in the under-named parishes, as ascertained by meter readings, and the quantity consumed per head per day, was as follows:—

BLACKWELL—

1st quarter	4,766,000
2nd quarter	5,521,000
3rd quarter	6,010,000
4th quarter	5,470,000

Total... 21,767,000

Equal to 13 gallons per head per day.

SOUTH NORMANTON—

1st quarter	7,391,000
2nd quarter	6,300,000
3rd quarter	4,704,000
4th quarter	5,602,000

Total... 23,997,000

Equal to 11 gallons per head per day.

PINXTON—

1st quarter	1,289,000
2nd quarter	2,428,000
3rd quarter	5,137,000
4th quarter	2,713,000

Total... 11,567,000

TIBSHELF—

1st quarter	3,349,000
2nd quarter	4,954,000
3rd quarter	4,311,000
4th quarter	4,575,000
	<hr/>
Total...	17,189,000

Equal to 12 gallons per head per day.

SHIREBROOK—

1st quarter	6,709,000
2nd quarter	6,709,000
3rd quarter	7,525,000
4th quarter	6,825,000
	<hr/>
Total...	27,758,000

Equal to 10 gallons per head per day.

PLEASLEY—

1st quarter	2,076,000
2nd quarter	1,931,000
3rd quarter	1,768,000
4th quarter	2,068,000
	<hr/>
Total...	7,843,000

Equal to 14 gallons per head per day.

SCAVENGING.—Public Scavenging has not yet been universally adopted by the Council in the district, and this can scarcely be considered at present necessary, as some of the large owners of property, consisting chiefly of Colliery and Railway Companies, prefer doing their own; so that out of a total population of 34,815,

there only remains 5,815 persons not catered for, and these are chiefly situated in agricultural districts where systematic scavenging has not the same importance.

It will be recollected that the Council, in the year 1903, decided to let the scavenging contracts for a term of three years instead of annually, as had been done formerly, since it was thought that by adopting this course the work would be done more efficiently, as the contractors would have a greater inducement to provide the requisite facilities for carrying out the work.

Parish.	Contractor.	Cost for 3 Years. £	Cost per House per Ann.	
			s.	d.
Pinxton	Mr. Thos. Martin ..	660	5	9
South Normanton ..	Mr. Jno. Wainwright	702	4	3
Tibshelf (Upper) ..	Mr. Ernest Coupe ..	670	9	9½
Tibshelf (Lower) ..	Mr. Robert Beere ..	360		
Pleasley . . .	Mr. Saml. Downs ..	420	8	8
Shirebrook	Mr. Harold Woods ..	2040	9	0
		£4852		

The above returns can only be considered as showing the relative amount paid per annum, as all additional work has to be paid for on the above basis. The actual cost expended for the public scavenging of the district was £1,680. That amount, of course, does not include the cost involved by the private owners, who must of necessity spend a very large amount annually.

The average cost per house scavenging per annum amounts relatively to 7s. 6d.

In carrying out the above work a considerable sum of money must be included for the use of disinfectants which are supplied to the various scavengers.

BLACKWELL.

Area in Acres ...	...	...	...	1,739
Present Population ...	...	...	...	4,441
Population, Census, 1901 ...	...	...	...	4,144
Average number of persons per house, 1904				5.3
Present number of Inhabited houses			...	838
Birth-rate, 1904 ...	...	...	...	36.0
Birth-rate, 1903 ...	...	...	...	40.8
Death-rate, 1904 ...	...	...	...	12.8
Death-rate, 1903 ...	...	...	...	13.7
Zymotic Death-rate, 1904 ...	...	...	...	1.1
Infantile Death-rate, 1904 ...	...	...	...	100.0
Infantile Death-rate, 1903 ...	...	...	...	123.0

The population of this parish has remained practically stationary during the year.

The number of births registered during the year was 160, as against 179 for 1903, and 173 the average for the 10 preceding years.

The number of people who died in the parish was 57, and was equal to an annual death-rate of 12.8 per 1,000 of population. This rate must be considered very low.

Sixteen deaths occurred in children under one year of age, as against 22 for the corresponding period of 1903, and was equal to an infantile death-rate of 100 per 1,000 births. This rate may be considered eminently satisfactory, as it may be considered the lowest standard ever likely to be attained, and is the lowest recorded in the district.

The number of infectious diseases notified during the year under consideration was 36, as against 125 in 1903. Scarlet Fever claims 21, Diphtheria 7, and Typhoid Fever 4. It should be recollected that during 1903 a total of no less than 117 cases of Diphtheria occurred in the parish.

When considering the above returns it should clearly be kept in view that the point of chief importance is the number of houses invaded, and not the number of cases notified, as each house forms a separate centre of infection.

Monthly distribution of infectious cases:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct.	Nov	Dec
Scarlet Fever...	2	0	4	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	2
Diphtheria ...	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0

Houses invaded—

Scarlet Fever	17
Diphtheria	3
Typhoid Fever	2
—	—
	22

The Scarlet Fever cases, which only numbered 21, appear to have occupied three separate periods of infection, and were probably imported from outlying parishes, in which we know that the disease has been very prevalent throughout the greater part of the year.

The seven Diphtheria cases all occurred during January, and were undoubtedly the legacy of the 1903 epidemic.

The 4 Typhoid Fever cases happened in persons of the same name, and relatives, and in houses practically adjoining, so they may be looked upon as one centre of infection only.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.—The Council having applied to the Local Government Board for sanction to borrow £1,820 for purposes of sewerage and sewage disposal for Primrose Hill and Mount Pleasant an inquiry was held into the subject matter of such application.

Major C. E. Morton, R.E., was the Inspector appointed to hold the inquiry, which took place October 26th, 1904.

The Local Government Board having considered the plans, thought it advisable to reduce the basis on what the dry weather flow had been calculated, and a request was made that the Surveyor be asked to amend his plans in accordance with their suggestions, which has been done.

The Board having satisfied themselves of the unsuitability of the land, unreservedly dispensed with land treatment.

Prospective Work.—Certain schemes are in process of preparation for improving the outfall works at Newton, Westhouses No. 1, and Westhouses No. 2.

Water Supply.—Two break-pressure tanks, one on the B Winning section and the other on the Blackwell Colliery Section, have been introduced, which have had the effect of reducing the pressure on the lower parts of the parish, and giving the higher parts of South Normanton a constant supply.

A Water Inspector (an authorised plumber) has been appointed to act for the joint parishes of Blackwell and Normanton, at a weekly wage of 35s.

This step has already had the effect of lessening the waste of water in both parishes, and there can be no doubt the measure taken will fully justify the extra expense incurred.

Scavenging.—The greater portion of the scavenging of this parish is undertaken privately by the Colliery Company, the Midland Railway Company, and other owners, so that public scavenging is not so urgently needed. To meet the needs of the case the Council have provided a free tip on the land attached to the sewage outfall works at Newton.

SOUTH NORMANTON.

Area in Acres	1,934
Present Population	5,948
Population, Census, 1901	5,160
Average number of persons per house, 1904	5.1
Present number of Inhabited Houses ...	1,144
Birth-rate, 1904	42.4
Birth-rate, 1903	38.2
Death-rate, 1904	16.0
Death-rate, 1903	17.5
Zymotic Death-rate, 1904	1.7
Infantile Death-rate, 1904	178.5
Infantile Death-rate, 1903	157.4

The 37 new houses erected in the parish during the year should add to the population a total of about 188.

The number of births registered in the parish during 1904 was 252, as against 216 for the corresponding period of 1903.

The average for the 10 preceding years was 219.

Ninety-five deaths were recorded by registration, as against 99 for the previous year.

The average annual number of deaths for the 10 preceding years was 89.

The number of deaths in children under 1 year of age has increased from 34 in 1903 to 45 in 1904.

Cases of infectious disease notified during the year were as follows:—

	1904.		1903.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Scarlet Fever... ..	30	1	9	0
Diphtheria	8	1	35	2
Typhoid Fever	0	0	6	0
Diarrhœa... ..	—	3	—	3
(not notifiable)				
Whooping Cough	—	2	—	2
Measles	—	3	—	2

Monthly distribution of cases:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
Scarlet Fever...	3	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	6	7	6
Diphtheria ...	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Typhoid Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Judging from the number of cases of Scarlet Fever recorded during the 4th quarter of the year, there appears to be grounds for anticipating an outbreak of this disease. The major portion of the Diphtheria cases occurred early in the year, and were probably due to the spread of infection from the cases of the previous year.

Whooping Cough and Measles have been more or less prevalent in the parish for the last 3 or 4 years, and must, to some extent, have interfered with school attendance, although the mortality from these diseases has not been very great.

Sewage Disposal.—A very considerable amount of work has been done on the outfall works during the year, and is still proceeding. Some idea of the extent of these undertakings may be realised when it is borne in mind that a sum of £637 was spent on the construction of a new and very extensive storm bed, a new sewage tank, and two new filter beds, with sprinklers for distribution, one intermittent and the other constant.

The work thus far accomplished is capable of dealing with the dry weather flow; all excess is passed through the storm beds. It is proposed to spend another £200 on increasing the area of the storm beds, the construction of another roughing filter, and the provisional of additional filters.

Water Supply.—By holding up the water in the Blackwell mains, as described under the heading of that parish, the pressure has been sufficiently increased in the Normanton mains to force the water into the higher portions of the parish.

It is to be hoped that the appointment of the Water Inspector will have the effect of ascertaining where the continual losses are taking place. The probabilities are that numberless fractures exist in the mains owing to the subsidence of the land. These ought in time to be located and remedied.

The Carter Lane and Common section has been completed, and the supply is now quite satisfactory.

The amount of water supplied to the parish during the year was:—

1st quarter	7,391,000
2nd quarter	6,300,000
3rd quarter	4,704,000
4th quarter	5,602,000
<hr/>	
Total...	23,997,000

The total supply is equal to 57 gallons per house per day, and 11 gallons per head per day.

Scavenging.—As far as the general scavenging is concerned, there is nothing to add to the remarks of last year.

Numerous complaints have been received from the occupants of houses situated in Birchwood Lane respecting the condition of the cesspools which are attached to these houses.

The complaints they made are that the cesspools are not emptied sufficiently often, and that they receive too much surface water.

New Streets.—The necessary powers for the making good of Bright Street, North Street, and Downing Street have been sought and obtained under Sec. 150 of the Public Health Act, 1875. The completion of these streets will bring to an end all work of a similar character awaiting completion.

PINXTON.

Area in Acres ...	...	...	...	...	1,253
Present Population ...	...	...	...	...	4,381
Population, Census, 1901 ...	...	...	...	...	2,991
Average number of persons per house, 1904					5.1
Present number of Inhabited Houses				...	861
Birth-rate, 1904	...	...	...	...	34.4
Birth-rate, 1903	...	...	...	...	34.3
Death-rate, 1904	...	...	...	...	13.7
Death-rate, 1903	...	...	...	...	13.4
Zymotic Death-rate, 1904	...	...	...	...	2.7
Infantile Death-rate, 1904	...	...	...	...	159.0
Infantile Death-rate, 1903	...	...	...	...	135.3

Judging from the number of newly-erected houses in the parish during the year the population must have very considerably increased. It will be noticed that the number of inhabited houses has now reached a total of 861.

One hundred and fifty-one children were born during the year, as compared with 133 for the corresponding period of 1903.

The number of deaths as recorded by registration was 60, showing an increase of 8 on the year previous. The additional deaths took place chiefly in children under 1 year of age.

The cases of infectious disease notified during the year were very few, and were confined exclusively to 11 cases of Diphtheria, which occurred during the months of March, April, May, and June, and were responsible for one death.

Measles was prevalent during the year, and was the cause of 5 deaths. It will be recollected that an epidemic of this disease existed in the parish during the end of 1903, so that whatever cases occurred during the time now under review should be looked upon as part only of a former epidemic, and not considered as a separate invasion.

Schools are occasionally closed for an outbreak of measles, but it is doubtful if the amount of good done justifies the action. The disease has usually got well hold before any information is known to the authorities, and then it is too late to be of any material use.

New Streets.—Platt Street has been completed under the Private Street Works Act during the year, and was ready for taking over by the Council at any date they thought well to fix. Urban powers have been obtained for the making good of George Street and Alfred Street.

The completion of this work will bring to an end all the unfinished streets in the parish.

The streets connected with the colliery houses in process of construction are being completed by the builders as the work progresses.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.—The work which Mr. Walker had in hand was practically completed at the end of the year, and most of the house drains were connected up to the main sewer. All the sewage of the parish, with the exception of certain houses at Pinxton Green, is now being dealt with at the outfall works. At present the amount of purification which is taking place at these works is not satisfactory, and it may be found necessary before this is achieved to make some modification of the present method of treatment.

Numerous complaints have been made from time to time of the stench arising from the works, and the Council have been most desirous of remedying the ground of complaint, but at present their efforts have been of but slight avail. Up to now the Medical Officer of Health has purposely avoided taking samples of the effluent for analysis, as he felt it only fair to allow sufficient time to elapse for the works to get into thorough going order.

The Brookhill Lane Scheme.—A new 9in. sewer, 410 yards in length, with the necessary manholes and ventilating shafts, together with the disposal works (which includes the land), has been completed at a cost of £216. The sewage is dealt with by means of a small septic tank and percolating filters. The sewage is intermittently distributed over the filter beds by means of perforated iron pipes fed by tumblers. These works deal with the sewage from about twelve houses. There is no doubt that in the near future the volume of sewage will be greatly increased, as there is every prospect of additional houses being erected in Brookhill Lane.

Building Operations.—A considerable amount of building has been done in the parish during the year. No fewer than 100 new houses have been erected, this being a record number for Pinxton for one year.

Water Supply.—The parish still continues to enjoy a most excellent water supply.

The houses belonging to the Pinxton Colliery Co. receive a supply from their own source, which has been supplemented by 3,214,000 gallons from this Council's mains. The rest of the houses in the parish are now supplied by the Council from the Basford District. The volume of water used by these houses amounted to 7,315,000 gallons.

Scavenging.—The cost of scavenging this parish per house compares very favourably with the cost incurred by the other parishes in the district. The total amount paid was £220, which works out at 5s. 9d. per house per annum.

The contractor, Mr. Thos. Martin, appears to have given general satisfaction.

The refuse is deposited on the land of the old sewage farm, which is sufficiently far removed from any water supply used for domestic purposes.

TIBSHELF.

Area in Acres ...	...	...	...	...	2,371
Present Population ...	...	...	...	...	3,768
Population, Census, 1901 ...	...	...	...	...	3,432
Average number of persons per house, 1904					5.3
Present number of Inhabited Houses				...	711
Birth-rate, 1904	...	...	...	...	36.3
Birth-rate, 1903	...	...	...	...	41.2
Death-rate, 1904	...	...	...	...	12.4
Death-rate, 1903	...	...	...	...	18.8
Zymotic Death-rate, 1904	...	...	...	...	1.5
Infantile Death-rate, 1904	...	...	...	...	153.3
Infantile Death-rate, 1903	...	...	...	...	209.1

The ten newly-erected houses in the parish have increased the population about 50.

The number of children born in the parish during the year was 137, as against 153 for the corresponding period of 1903.

The number of deaths as recorded by official registration was 47, showing a decrease of 23 on the year previous.

The average for the 10 previous years was 49 per 1,000 of population.

The infant death-rate for the year under review fell from 209.1 in 1903 to 153.3 per 1,000 births in 1904. This marked decrease brings the rate in line with the average for the 10 preceding years, which was 151.1.

Twenty-one children under 1 year of age died, as compared with 32 for 1903.

Zymotic Diseases and Deaths—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Notifiable—		
Small Pox	1	0
Diphtheria	2	0
Scarlet Fever	5	0
Typhoid Fever	2	0
Erysipelas	4	0
Non-Notifiable—		
Whooping Cough	—	5
Diarrhœa... ..	—	1

As was the case last year, not a single death took place amongst the list of notifiable diseases, whilst a total of six have to be placed to the credit of the non-notifiable diseases. There is nothing special to remark concerning the rest of the deaths which took place in the parish.

Water Supply—

	Galls.
Total amount in gallons consumed during the year ...	17,189,000
Amount used per house per day	66
Amount used per head per day... ..	12

New Streets.—The following streets, viz., Brook Street, Lincoln Street, Haddon Street, and Hardwick Street, were in process of construction, and will probably be completed early in 1905. The taking over of these streets by the Council will bring to an end all the unfinished work of this kind.

Sewage Outfall Works.—A new large roughing bed has been made during the year. This work is only preparatory to the construction of new filter beds, which are badly needed, and I hope that the Council will, early in the year, see their way to complete this, the final portion of the scheme. There ought to be no difficulty in providing an automatic method for the distribution of the sewage over the filter beds owing to the natural configuration of the land. The amount of head available is practically unlimited.

Scavenging.—The contract for the work of scavenging this parish remains unchanged. It is let in two sections; one to Mr. E. Coupe, and the other to Mr. R. Beere, at an annual cost of £343 6s. 8d., which works out at about 9s. 9½d. per house per year. Judging from the very few complaints that have been received, it is only fair to suppose that the work has been fairly well done.

PLEASLEY.

Area in Acres ...	...	...	...	...	1,721
Present Population ...	...	...	...	...	1,786
Population, Census, 1901 ...	...	...	...	...	1,770
Average number of persons per house, 1904					5.5
Present number of Inhabited Houses				...	325
Birth-rate, 1904 ...	...	...	...	...	34.1
Birth-rate, 1903 ...	...	...	...	...	36.0
Death-rate, 1904 ...	...	...	...	...	13.4
Death-rate, 1903 ...	...	...	...	...	15.2
Zymotic Death-rate, 1904 ...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Infantile death-rate, 1904 ...	...	...	...	...	114.7
Infantile death-rate, 1903 ...	...	...	...	...	265.5

The parish of Pleasley until quite recently included Shirebrook.

There has been a growing feeling for some time past that the parish ought to be divided on account of the Shirebrook portion having so extensively developed.

On June 15th, 1903, an inquiry was held by the Boundaries Committee of the Derbyshire County Council at Shirebrook, to hear such evidence as any parishioner thought well to give for or against the division. The meeting was well attended by representatives, both from Pleasley and Shirebrook, and the feeling was practically unanimous in favour of creating two distinct parishes, and thereby giving additional representation on the Council; Shirebrook to take two and Pleasley one member.

The Boundaries Committee having satisfied themselves that the scheme was reasonable and just, recommended the County Council to adopt it, which they did; and on April 1st, 1904, the scheme received the confirmation of the Local Government Board.

The population of Pleasley proper, so far as the Blackwell portion of the parish is concerned, has remained fairly stationary for some years past, but the additional number of houses which have been built in the Nottinghamshire area has rendered the place much more urban in character than was formally the case.

The number of births registered in the parish during the year was 61, as against 64 for the corresponding period of 1903.

The number of deaths as recorded by registration was 24, compared with 27 for 1903. There was a marked decrease in the number of deaths which took place in children under 1 year of age; the total fell from 17 in 1903 to 10 in 1904, a very good omen.

Zymotic Diseases.—Six cases of an infectious nature were notified during the year, consisting of Diphtheria 1, Erysipelas 2, and Scarlet Fever 3, none of which terminated fatally. We have no evidence of either Measles or Whooping Cough having existed in the parish during the year. It has been suggested that the probable source of infection of certain cases of Scarlet Fever occurring at Pleasley Hill, in the parish of Mansfield, was to be found in cases occurring on the Derbyshire side of the boundary. Careful investigations proved there was no evidence for such rumours.

Water Supply.—With the exception of about 60 houses, including the outlying place of Stoney Houghton, the whole of the parish is now supplied with water of excellent quantity by the Corporation of Mansfield. The sixty houses mentioned derive their supply from two sources, viz.: Mr. Verney's supply at Pleasley, and the Duke of Devonshire's spring at Stoney Houghton.

Pleasley Vale Dams.—Lengthy negotiations have for some time past been going on between this Council and representatives of Messrs. Wm. Hollins and Co., respecting the pollution of the Dams from the sewage outfall works in the neighbourhood.

The liabilities attached to this Council have been finally discharged by the payment of a sum of £275.

The above sum represents a portion only of the amount claimed by Messrs. Wm. Hollins and Co., as the Corporation of Mansfield had contributed largely to the pollution from the sewage of Pleasley Hill, and that body, I understand, has agreed to pay a proportional amount of the cost of cleaning out the Dams. There are undoubtedly other offending authorities, but I am not aware that they have acknowledged any liability.

Sewage Disposal.—It has been felt for some time past that the existing sewage outfall works have been quite incapable of adequately dealing with the present flow.

The nuisance arising from these works has been a cause of constant complaint by the inhabitants living in the neighbourhood. It was resolved to ask Messrs. Vallance and Westwick to prepare plans and estimates for an entirely new scheme, on lines similar to those adopted by the Corporation of Mansfield, on the other side of the stream, and sanctioned by the Local Government Board.

Towards the end of the year such plans and estimates having been prepared, were presented to the Council for their consideration, when it was decided to forward the plans to the Parish Council for their opinion on the scheme. A small committee consisting of the Chairman and the representative of the parish, the Medical Officer of Health, the Surveyor, and the Engineers, met the Parish Council and discussed the scheme together.

It was finally decided to abandon that scheme altogether, and at the same time a recommendation was agreed upon to ask the Council to instruct the engineers to suggest another site sufficiently

far removed from any dwelling where if any slight nuisance should arise it would not be felt. A suitable site has been found on land owned by Mr. Verney, terms have been agreed upon, and the necessary plans and estimates are in course of preparation. It is to be hoped that before the year 1905 is ended the outfall works will be in good working order.

Scavenging.—There is nothing new to add to my remarks of last year under this heading. The contract for scavenging is let for a sum of £140 per year, which works out at a rate of 8s. 8d. per house per annum. Judging from the very few complaints received it is fair to suppose that the work has been carried out in a fairly satisfactory manner.

SHIREBROOK.

Area in Acres	1,438
Present Population	9,071
Population, Census, 1901	6,641
Average number of persons per house, 1904	5.8
Present number of Inhabited Houses ...	1,564
Birth-rate, 1904	40.0
Birth-rate, 1903	46.3
Death-rate, 1904	13.6
Death-rate, 1903	14.2
Zymotic death-rate, 1904	2.0
Infantile death-rate, 1903	185.1
Infantile death-rate, 1903	190.5

For some years past I have devoted considerable space to the consideration of Shirebrook. Indeed, if you refer to my Annual Reports for several years past you will see that I there treated Shirebrook practically as an independent parish, giving in detail separate statistical returns.

The particulars regarding the creation of Shirebrook into a separate parish will be found under the heading of Pleasley, and therefore need not be referred to here.

Growth and Population of Shirebrook.—The growth of this parish really commenced about the year 1895; the time the coal first commenced to be worked. Previous to that period Shirebrook was little else than a small agricultural hamlet, with a population of only two or three hundred people. Since the year 1895 there has been an average annual increase of 900 persons.

The number of newly-erected houses has increased in like proportion. The average yearly increase extending over the same period is found to be 154.

Births.—The number of births recorded for the period now under consideration was 362, as against 393 for the year previous, and 214 the average for the ten preceding years.

Deaths.—The number of deaths at all ages recorded by registration was 124, as compared with 125 for 1903. Sixty-seven children died before attaining the age of one year. It will be noticed that this number represents nearly one-half of the total deaths.

Zymotic Diseases—

	1904.		1903	
	Cases.	Deaths	Cases.	Deaths.
Diphtheria	13	0	15	3
Small Pox... ..	19	3	2	0
Scarlet Fever... ..	34	2	15	0
Typhoid Fever	19	4	18	1
Puerperal Fever... ..	1	0	2	2
Erysipelas... ..	14	0	19	0
Not Notifiable—				
Measles		2		0
Whooping Cough ...		0		1
Diarrhœa		5		18
	—	—	—	—
	100	16	71	25
	—	—	—	—

On referring to the above table it will be noticed that the number of infectious cases notified during the year has increased considerably on the year previous, owing to more cases of Small Pox and Scarlet Fever having occurred. The number of deaths caused by Zymotic influences is less than the year previous, although the cases notified have been 30 per cent. more. The 19 cases of Small Pox which occurred in this parish during the year have been dealt with in detail in the former part of this report, under the heading of that disease.

The mortality from the 19 cases of Typhoid Fever was exceptionally high.

The distribution of the cases throughout the parish was as follows:—

Locality.	Streets.	Houses invaded.	No. of Cases.
New Bulwell.	Clumber Street... ..	1	1
„	Victoria Street... ..	2	2
„	Station Road	3	3
„	Morris Street	1	1
„	Ashbourne Street... ..	1	1
„	Cavendish Street... ..	1	5
Old Shirebrook.	Flush Hill	1	1
„	Charlesworth Row	1	1
Colliery Village.	The Huts	1	1
„	Church Drive	1	1
„	Vale Drive	1	1
„	Recreation Drive... ..	1	1

It will be observed that the streets situated in the low-lying parts of the parish have been most severely invaded. This is only a repetition of what has taken place in former years, and may be accounted for by the very unsatisfactory condition of the surface drainage. In times of heavy rain the ground becomes water-logged to such an extent as to form large lagoons of a most offensive character.

New Streets.—Urban Powers have been applied for and obtained from the Local Government Board to construct 17 new streets in various parts of the parish. Three of the worst and most needed have been made during the year, viz., Vernon Street, 385 yards long, at a cost of £108; Minerva Street, 170 yards long, £50; and Merchant Street, 194 yards long, £55. These were all constructed under the Private Streets Act of 1892.

New Road to Station.—On an application having been made to the Local Government Board to borrow a sum of £800, an Inquiry was held by Percy Boulois, Esq., one of the inspectors appointed by the Local Government Board. As it was found the street was only 30 feet wide at the West end the application was not granted.

An entirely new scheme seeking to make the thoroughfare comply with the requirements of the bye-laws has been prepared at an estimated cost of £3,500. Before this sum of money can be borrowed it will be necessary to hold another Inquiry.

The proposed thoroughfare will have the effect of practically joining the old and new parts of the village together, commencing West of the Gate Inn, and ending East in Victoria Street.

Sewage Disposal Works.—The work which was accomplished in 1903 had the effect of remedying the pollution of the stream so often complained of by Sir Richard FitzHerbert. During the year 1904 work was suspended for the purpose of giving the engineer (Mr. Silcock) more time to consider the best means of carrying out the work in the light of the latest developments. It has been finally decided to complete the scheme at an early date on lines similar to those adopted by the Borough of Chesterfield.

I have already spoken of the unsatisfactory condition of the surface drainage in the lower parts of the village. This condition, I am happy to say, will very shortly be remedied by a scheme which Mr. Silcock has prepared for carrying off all the surface water by means of a separate system of drainage, at an estimated cost of

£290. I have carefully gone over this scheme with Mr. Silcock on the spot, and I have much pleasure in thoroughly endorsing the work he proposed to carry out.

Scarlet Fever.—The Scarlet Fever cases appear to have been pretty evenly distributed over the various parts of the parish; 16 occurred in New Bulwell, 9 in Old Shirebrook, and 9 in the Colliery Village.

Seasonal prevalence—

	Cases.
January	3
July... ..	1
August... ..	2
September... ..	2
October... ..	7
November... ..	10
December	9
	—
	34

It will be noticed that for six months of the year the disease was practically absent from the parish, the period of greatest prevalence being the months of October, November, and December.

Age Incidence—

School Life	21
Under School Life	10
Over School Life	3
	—
	34

There was evidence of numerous cases of the disease being imported into the parish.

Water Supply.—The new 6in. main which has been laid from Central Drive to Langwith Road, and embracing a greater part of the village, has had the effect of augmenting the supply to the

higher portions of the parish, and so removing all grounds of complaint. As this work was done during 1903, sufficient time has now elapsed to thoroughly test the efficacy of the scheme.

Complaints having been made as to the high degree of hardness of the water, the Medical Officer of Health has had periodic samples taken for the purpose of ascertaining the justification of such complaints. The various analyses made showed that the water has never exceeded 11 degrees of hardness, and on several occasions the amount fell below that figure.

The Shirebrook Colliery Company has, at a very considerable expense, laid down a new softening plant, by which means they are removing all the temporary hardness and considerably lessening the permanent by one of the recent and best known methods.

Frequent analyses have been made of this water from time to time during the year, and on all occasions the quality was found to be satisfactory.

The amount of water supplied to that portion of the parish not owned by the Colliery Company was 27,768,000 gallons, which is equal to 63 gallons per house per day, and 11 gallons per head per day. The total volume supplied to the colliery houses is unknown, but the supply is practically unlimited, and there is every reason to believe that the amount used per head per day would correspond with that recorded in the other parts of the parish.

Scavenging.—The scavenging of this parish was let for a period of three years, at an annual sum of £680. This amount works out at 9s. per house per annum. There does not appear to be any reason to complain of the regularity with which the work is done, but the scavengers might with advantage exercise a little more care in the way in which the refuse is collected, so as not to leave any traces of their work. There can be no doubt the time is now ripe for the provision of a refuse destructor, which can be erected at a comparatively small cost. This would have the effect once for all of destroying all contaminated filth.

SCARCLIFFE.

Area in Acres	3,954
Present Population	2,687
Population, Census, 1901	2,525
Average number of persons per house, 1904	5.1
Present number of Inhabited Houses ...	527
Birth-rate, 1904	49.1
Birth-rate, 1903	46.9
Death-rate, 1904	19.3
Death-rate, 1903	19.2
Zymotic Death-rate, 1904	1.5
Infantile Death-rate, 1904	174.2
Infantile Death-rate, 1903	246.0

Population.—The population of this parish has, for the last two or three years, practically remained stationary. There does not appear to have been a single house built during the year.

Births.—There were 132 births recorded during the year, as compared with 126 in the corresponding period of 1903.

Deaths.—Fifty-one persons at all ages died in the parish during the year; of that total 23 children died under one year of age. The death-rate, which practically stands the same as the one recorded for the year previous is somewhat high, and exceeds that for the whole district by 4.5 per 1,000 living.

Zymotic Diseases.—The number of cases of infectious disease was 43, comprising Diphtheria 2, Erysipelas 10, Scarlet Fever 28, Enteric Fever 2, and Puerperal Fever 1. The prevalence of measles in the parish during the year was sufficiently severe to account for four deaths, and from the peculiar distribution of the population of the parish, it was considered advisable to close

the National Schools at Scarcliffe. It should be borne in mind that this epidemic was part and parcel of the one which prevailed at Bolsover at the same time. The Medical Officer of Health, on visiting a large number of these cases, satisfied himself that the type of disease was very mild, and this is borne out by the fact that the mortality was nil. The Diphtheria cases appear to have been imported.

Water Supply.—A new water scheme for this parish was in process of preparation by the Bolsover and District Water Co. This undertaking seeks to supply Hillstown, Palterton, and Scarcliffe in this district with water. The source of the water is from the L., D., and E. C. Railway Tunnel, near Bolsover station. The water, before distribution, is subject to a softening process known as Mather and Platt's, which very considerably improves the quality of the water for domestic and drinking purposes.

There is every reason to believe that the owners of the various properties in the district will only be too glad to avail themselves of this long looked for supply.

Scavenging.—Up to now there has not been any attempt to adopt public scavenging in this parish, although I am convinced that such a course would tend to improve the health of the more thickly populated parts of the village. With the exception of 50 houses owned by the Sheepbridge Coal and Iron Co. at Langwith Colliery, the rest of the houses have to depend on the tenants to carry out this work, which is not always done as well as one could wish.

Sewage Disposal.—A small sewage scheme for Palterton has been under contemplation, but after careful consideration it was ultimately decided to postpone the work sine die.

The outfall works at Langwith Colliery, and situated in this parish, deal with the sewage of 50 houses, which are under the jurisdiction of this Council, in addition to about 400 other houses owned by the Colliery Company in the adjoining parishes.

AULT HUCKNALL.

Area in Acres ...	...	...	...	4,429
Present Population ...	...	...	...	1,840
Population, Census, 1901 ...	...	...	...	1,582
Average number of persons per house, 1904				5.6
Present number of Inhabited Houses, 1904				329
Birth-rate, 1904 ...	...	...	...	23.9
Birth-rate, 1903 ...	...	...	...	27.7
Death-rate, 1904 ...	...	...	...	9.8
Death-rate, 1903 ...	...	...	...	13.6
Zymotic Death-rate, 1904 ...	...	...	...	Nil.
Infantile Death-rate, 1904 ...	...	...	...	113.6
Infantile Death-rate, 1903 ...	...	...	...	58.8

The population of this parish has remained stationary during the year, one house only having been added to the previous total.

There were 44 births recorded during the year, as against 51 of the corresponding period of 1903.

The number of deaths at all ages, as ascertained by registration, was 18.

This parish is largely rural; the colony of houses situated at Doe Lea form the only urban element in the parish.

Zymotic Diseases.—Five cases of an infectious nature were brought under notice by notification, consisting of the following diseases, viz.:—Diphtheria 1, Scarlet Fever 2, Typhoid Fever 1, and Erysipelas 1, none of which terminated fatally.

Water Supply.—There is nothing to add to my remarks of last year on the water supply of this parish.

Sewage Disposal.—This parish is fortunate in possessing perhaps the best outfall works of any in the district. The manner in which these works are managed leaves nothing to be desired. The effluent, as shown by chemical analysis, is sufficiently good as to justify its being tabulated in the list of first-class effluents. The

method of purification adopted consists of chemical precipitation by alumino-ferric, and subsequently intermittent filtration through beds of polarite and sand.

Scavenging.—The only part of the parish in which any systematic scavenging is adopted is at the houses at Doe Lea, owned by the Sheepbridge Coal and Iron Co., and I am pleased to be able to report that the work is very well done. As the rest of the parish is rural in character, there is not any need to introduce any special system of scavenging.

LANGWITH.

Area in Acres ...	...	...	...	...	1,492
Present Poulation ...	...	...	...	...	640
Population, Census, 1901 ...	...	...	...	...	342
Average number of persons per house, 1904					6.3
Present number of Inhabited Houses, 1904					103
Birth-rate, 1904 ...	...	...	...	...	40.6
Birth-rate, 1903 ...	...	...	...	...	14.0
Death-rate, 1904 ...	...	...	...	...	11.0
Death-rate, 1903 ...	...	...	...	...	18.7
Zymotic Death-rate, 1904 ...	...	...	...	...	1.5
Infantile Death-rate, 1904 ...	...	...	...	...	192.3
Infantile Death-rate, 1903 ...	...	...	...	...	71.5

The population of this parish does not appear to have materially altered during the year. Not a single house has been added to the total recorded for the previous year.

The number of births and deaths registered during the year was 26 and 7 respectively.

It is only right to point out that 5 out of the 7 deaths took place in children under 1 year of age—an infant death-rate relatively too high.

The deaths which occurred were attributed to Diarrhœa, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, and other causes.

Zymotic Diseases.—Seven cases of an infectious nature were notified during the year, viz., Diphtheria 3, Scarlet Fever 1, Typhoid Fever 1, and Erysipelas 2.

Drainage.—There has been an extension of about 350 yards of the surface drain along the main road at a cost of £50.

Something will have to be done very shortly to overcome the difficulty which is daily increasing with regard to the disposal of the sewage from the houses in the neighbourhood of Langwith Junction. Serious complaints have already been received of nuisances arising from the existing means of disposal.

I am still strongly of opinion that it would be to the pecuniary advantage of the parish if an agreement could be made with the Shirebrook representatives to allow the sewage to be dealt with at the outfall works of that parish, which I understand are quite capable of being developed practically to any extent, and without in the least jeopardising Shirebrook's first claim.

Water Supply.—As the Bolsover and District Water Company have extended their mains as far as the Scarcliffe Station, which is within a few hundred yards of the impounded supply used for the Maltings and other houses, and which is not beyond suspicions as to its fitness for drinking purposes, why not connect the mains beyond that point with the water which is now at the station, and so obtain a perfectly reliable supply?

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1904.

—o—

JANUARY.—The year opened damp and dull, with cold Easterly winds, and low and uneven pressure. Frosts from the 21st to the 27th at nights, but warm days. On or below freezing point on 21 nights in the screen, but no severe frost. Winds, E.S.E. and W. Mean temperature, 37.5. Mean maximum, 44.0. Rainfall, 2.88 inches.

FEBRUARY.—Atmospheric pressure low until the last week, then high and steady. Temperature low, average maximum 42.6, nearly two degrees below January. On 10 days the thermometer did not reach 40.0 degrees, below 32 degrees on 19 nights. No settled post. A record wet February rainfall during the 34 years. Only five days without rain. Fall, 3.10 above the average. Easterly winds predominated. Rainfall, 5.31 inches.

MARCH.—Barometer fairly high throughout the month. Mean temperature below the average, 39.5. Mean maximum, 45.9. On or below 32 degrees on 16 nights. No severe weather, but continuous cold E. and N.E. winds. Rainfall, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. above the average total, 2.76.

APRIL.—The first month of the glorious summer, from the first week, gradually clearing up, and brilliant sunshine. Mean temperature, 47.7. Mean maximum, 54.5. No frost registered in screen; the first April without frost for 20 years. Rough winds the first fortnight; Westerly predominated. Rainfall .50 below average. Total, 1.43.

MAY.—Atmospheric pressure considerably disturbed during the first 9 days, but high and steady to the close. The mean average, 52.0 degrees. Mean maximum, 59.9. Slightly below the average, the nights were cold for the first half of the month, though no frost was registered in the screen. Winds, Westerly. Rainfall, .62 below average. Total, 1.73 inches.

JUNE.—A high barometer throughout a splendid bright and settled month. Mean temperature, 55.3. Mean maximum, 63.3 degrees. A few cold nights, but no frost. Winds, E. and N.E. during the first fortnight, then W.S.W. The lowest rainfall yet recorded in June, 2.16 inches below the average. Total, .35.

JULY.—Pressure fairly high and even until the last week, with beautifully bright hot weather and brilliant sunshine. Some of the nights were cold in the middle of the month, but never below 40 degrees. The heat was not exceptional for July; the thermometer was about 80 degrees in the shade 5 times, and the maximum in sun (taken with blackened bulb in vacuo) over 120 degrees 13 times. Very little rain until the last week, when thunderstorms brought a splendid rain, which was badly wanted. Over an inch fell on the 25th. Easterly winds predominated. Total rainfall, 1.94 inches.

AUGUST.—Atmospheric pressure high and even until the 13th, then irregular until the 23rd, then again settled until the end of the month. Temperature irregular, hot at the beginning and close of the month. Mean, 59.7. Mean maximum, 68.7 degrees. Winds, W. and N.W. predominated. This was the only month in the summer or autumn with a rainfall above the average. The fall on the 17th, 2.31 inches, is the highest but one recorded in the 34 years. Rainfall nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches above average. Total, 4.02.

SEPTEMBER.—A high barometer; bright sunshine and pleasant throughout. Mean temperature, 54.5. Mean maximum, 64.0, both slightly below the average. No frost registered in the screen, although the nights in the middle of the month were very cold, with Easterly winds. Rainfall, .65 below the average. Total, 1.60.

OCTOBER.—Atmospheric pressure was generally high and steady throughout. Temperature above the average. Mean, 48.5. Mean maximum, 56.7 degrees. Slight frost on 5 nights. The slight frost on the night of the 2nd was the first frost registered in the screen since March 29th, giving us the six summer months without a frost, which creates another record. Westerly winds predominated. Lowest rainfall recorded, nearly 3 inches below October average. Total, .33.

NOVEMBER.—Atmospheric pressure was high until the 22nd, and high again on the 24th to the close. Mean temperature, 39.8. Mean maximum, 47.0 degrees. Much fog until the 19th, then severe frost set in until the 27th. Skating from the 23rd. Minimum readings, 23rd, 10.0; 24th, 14.0; 25th, 16.0; 27th, 17.0 degrees. This was exceptionally severe and such excessive cold has not been recorded before in November. Snow on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd. Rainfall over an inch below the average. Total, 1.36.

DECEMBER.—Barometer irregular until the 16th, then high and settled. Generally a mild month, but much mist and fog, especially from the 22nd to 30th, interfered much with Christmas traffic. Mean temperature, 38.3 degrees. Mean maximum, 44.3 degrees. Winds, W., with a little E. and W. during last week. Rainfall, 1.30 below the average. Total fall, 1.59 inches.

PHILIP J. SHACKLOCK.

LIST OF WORK DONE BY THE INSPECTOR
DURING THE YEAR 1904.

Houses and premises inspected	...	...	...	...	4316
Houses and premises re-inspected	...	...	...	...	906
Visits to Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	140
" Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	106
" Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	42
" Workshops, &c.	...	...	...	...	210
" infected houses	...	...	...	...	411
Complaints received	...	...	...	...	105
Complaints attended to	...	...	...	...	105
Notices served	...	...	...	...	580
Drains re-laid (feet)	...	...	...	...	1042
Cesspools abolished	...	...	...	...	12
Ventilating shafts fixed	...	...	...	...	7
Dip and bell traps removed	...	...	...	...	63
Earthenware gully traps fixed	...	...	...	...	60
Drains unstopped and cleansed	...	...	...	...	47
Waste pipes disconnected	...	...	...	...	4
Water supply provided to houses for domestic use	...	...	...	...	12
Nuisance from overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	12
" " accumulations	...	...	...	...	126
" " animals	...	...	...	...	31
" " smoke	...	...	...	...	2
" " insufficient closets	...	...	...	...	9
" " other causes	...	...	...	...	149
" " foul condition of houses abated	...	...	...	...	16
Rooms limewashed after Small Pox	...	...	...	...	27
Bakehouses limewashed	...	...	...	...	1
Slaughterhouses limewashed	...	...	...	...	1
Roofs, eaves, and gutters repaired	...	...	...	...	19
Floors and Yards repaired	...	...	...	...	50
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease	...	...	...	...	176
Articles of bedding, &c., disinfected with steam	...	...	...	...	1011
New houses occupied during the year	...	...	...	...	207

WM. HILL,

Inspector.

Form sent to every case of Typhoid Fever notified.

BLACKWELL RURAL DISTRICT.

TYPHOID FEVER.

NOTICE TO OCCUPIERS OF INFECTED HOUSES.

It has been brought under my notice that Typhoid Fever is present in your house. You are enjoined by the Public Health Act, 1875 (a) not to allow any person so suffering to leave your premises, (b) or allow any article of clothing worn by the patient to be removed therefrom without previous disinfection.

The penalty imposed for each offence being £5.

Rules for Preventing Spread of Typhoid Fever.

1. The patient should be confined to one room, and no one but the person in attendance should be allowed to enter the room.
2. Curtains, bedhangings, and carpets, and all other articles of dress and unnecessary furniture should be removed before the patient is allowed to enter.
3. Bedclothes and soiled linen worn by the patient, and all such articles as cups, glasses, and spoons must not be removed from the room until they have been well disinfected.
4. Ventilation. This should be secured by opening the windows, and if there be a grate in the room, a fire should be lit.
5. No article of food should be kept in the sick room, and all unconsumed food at once destroyed. The hands of the nurse should be well washed, and the nail-brush freely used after attending to the patient, and before taking food. Food should never be eaten in the sick room.
6. Note well that infection is the same in all cases, whether mild or severe.

Directions for Disinfection.

The infection of Typhoid Fever is chiefly conveyed through the discharges given off by the bowels and bladder, it is, therefore, of the first importance to see that these excretions are properly disinfected as soon as passed.

This may be done by placing Carbolic Acid Powder or Chloride of Lime in the utensils before use, and afterwards freely powdering the discharges with the same disinfectants.

The motions should never be thrown into a privy or on to an ashpit, and if not scavenged by the Local Authority, should be buried some distance from the house with a liberal supply of Chloride of Lime added.

During the progress of the case all soiled linen should be removed from the bed and immediately placed in a vessel of water, to which a large handful of common washing soda has been added. It should be allowed to stand a few hours and afterwards well boiled in the copper.

Cups, glasses, and spoons used in the sick room should be boiled in strong soda and water before they are allowed to be removed from the room.

Special care should be exercised when removing the excretions so as not to permit any portion to fall on the floor, or contaminate any article of clothing.

JOHN O. LITTLEWOOD,
Medical Officer of Health.

Mansfield.

Form sent to every case of Scarlet Fever notified.

BLACKWELL RURAL DISTRICT.

SCARLET FEVER.

NOTICE TO OCCUPIERS OF INFECTED HOUSES.

It has been brought under my notice that Scarlet Fever is present in your house. You are enjoined by the Public Health Act, 1875 (1) not to allow any person so suffering to leave your premises (2) or allow any clothing to be removed therefrom without previous disinfection.

The penalty imposed for each offence being £5.

Rules to be observed for Preventing Spread of Infection.

1. A Patient suffering from Scarlet Fever should, where practicable, be confined to one room, preferably at the top of the house, and into which none but the person in attendance should enter.
2. Curtains, Bedhangings, and Carpets, and all other articles of Dress and unnecessary furniture should be removed before the patient is allowed to enter.
3. The room should be well ventilated by opening the upper sash of the window. The communication through the chimney should be maintained.
4. Sputum, vomit, urine, and fæces should be received into vessels containing some disinfectant (a large tablespoonful of Chlorinated Lime to $\frac{3}{4}$ -pint of water), before being removed from room.
5. Discharges from the nose, mouth, and throat should be received into pieces of rag and immediately burnt.
6. All such articles as cups, glasses, and spoons used in the sick room should be placed in strong soda and water, and subsequently boiled before leaving the room if possible.
7. All soiled linen should be plunged into a vessel of water containing a large handful of common washing soda. It should be allowed to stand for a few hours and afterwards well boiled either in a copper or large iron pot.
8. No article of food should be allowed to remain in sick room, and any unconsumed food should first be disinfected and then destroyed, by burning if possible.
9. The skin of the patient should be kept scrupulously clean.
10. The attendance on the patient should be confined to one person only, and when compelled to leave the sick room should avoid mixing with the other members of the household. The hands should be washed with 20 per cent. Carbolic Soap.
11. Visitors should not be allowed to the house for at least seven weeks from the commencement of the disease, and then only by the permission of the Medical Attendant.
12. During the last week of convalescence, it is advisable to subject the entire body to a good soaping once daily.

JOHN O. LITTLEWOOD,

Mansfield.

Medical Officer of Health.

BLACKWELL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

OUTBREAK OF SCARLET FEVER.

Owing to the prevalence of Scarlet Fever throughout the District, it is thought advisable to recommend that your Schools be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected before re-opening after the summer holidays.

The following suggestions are likely to prove of some value in carrying out the work:—

1. That all woodwork be thoroughly washed with soap and water and the floors scoured with strong soda and water.
2. That all ceilings be limewashed.
3. That the slates be boiled in strong soda and water.
4. That the offices be thoroughly cleansed and limewashed, and the urinals and drains disinfected and freely flushed.
5. That during the holidays all windows and doors be left open so as to secure through ventilation.

That in addition to the above recommendations, special fumigation be undertaken by the Inspector of Nuisances in such schools where Scarlet Fever has been specially prevalent.

JOHN O. LITTLEWOOD, D.P.H.,

Mansfield.

Medical Officer of Health.

Form of Handbill distributed in the District.

BLACKWELL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

SCARLET FEVER.

Scarlet Fever is extremely catching, particularly in the early stages, whilst the Fever is high and the Throat sore, and the danger of infection is the same in all cases, whether mild or severe.

PRECAUTIONS TO PREVENT SPREAD:—

Every child suffering from Scarlet Fever must be separated from all other children for at least 7 weeks after the appearance of the rash.

All the Children in the infected house should be kept from School, and from playing or going about with other children.

The inmates of an infected house should not go to Church or Chapel or attend any public gathering whatever.

"Neighbouring" should be strictly prohibited, and no person should be allowed to visit an infected house until after the peeling of the patient has completely ceased, and the disinfection of the house has been carried out.

As infection exists in the peeling of the skin, the patient must not appear on the public highway until the peeling has entirely ceased.

TAKE NOTICE *that the exposure of infectious persons in public is punishable by law. The Public Health Act, 1875, imposes a penalty of £5 for each offence, and the penalty for such exposure will be enforced.*

JOHN O. LITTLEWOOD,

Medical Officer of Health.

Form of Handbill distributed in the District.

BLACKWELL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MEASLES.

Measles is a dangerous disease, and is extremely catching.

EARLY SYMPTOMS: Severe cold in the head for 72 hours, before the blotchy rash appears.

Consider every severe Influenza cold as possibly Measles.

PRECAUTIONS TO PREVENT SPREAD:—

Every child suffering from Measles *must* be separated from all other Children for at least 3 weeks after the appearance of the rash.

All the Children in the infected house shall be kept from School for a period not less than 3 weeks after the commencement of the last case.

“Neighbouring” should be strictly prohibited, and no person should be allowed to visit an infected house until 3 weeks have elapsed since the last first commenced.

You should in every case call in a Medical Man.

TAKE NOTICE *that the exposure of infectious persons in public is punishable by law. The Public Health Act, 1875, imposes a penalty of £5 for each offence, and the penalty for such exposure will be enforced.*

JOHN O. LITTLEWOOD,

Medical Officer of Health.

Form of Handbill which has been distributed in the District.

BLACKWELL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

PREVENTION OF SUMMER DIARRHŒA.

This disease only occurs after a prolonged period of heat, and is in a great measure avoidable by the exercise of ordinary care and attention.

The disease is caused by a germ entering the body through bad air, impure water, and contaminated food.

The necessary precautions to be observed are:

1. See that all parts of the house are well ventilated night and day.
2. Decomposing refuse of all kinds should be removed from the house and its immediate neighbourhood.
3. The gullies in connection with the house drains should be frequently flushed during the day, and any faulty drains from which a stench is noticed to arise should be at once reported to Mr. Hill, Inspector of Nuisances, Sutton-in-Ashfield.
4. Food during hot weather rapidly undergoes decomposition, and the greatest care should be observed in the selection only of such as is perfectly fresh and sound, and should never be allowed to remain an unnecessary time in occupied rooms.
5. It is highly essential that food should be thoroughly cooked, animal as well as vegetable, and that the milk should be boiled as soon as received from the hands of the milkman, covered over, and subsequently placed in a cool cellar or larder free from dust.
6. Unripe or over-ripe fruit should be strictly avoided.
7. Children under nine months of age should receive nothing except milk or milk and water, well boiled, except when the milk is obtained from the mother's breast.
8. Feeding-bottles, food-utensils, and any receptacle used for the storage of milk and food should be kept scrupulously clean, and well scalded before use.
9. It is wise to call in Medical aid early, before the disease has had time to make itself seriously felt, and no resort should be made to quack remedies.
10. The above remarks are intended to serve as a guide for the prevention of Summer Diarrhœa in Adults as well as in Infants.

JOHN O. LITTLEWOOD,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1904 and previous years.

Year.	Population estimated on average No per house.	Births		Total Deaths registered in the district						Deaths of Non-resi- dents registered in P. Insts. in District.		Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Net Deaths at all Ages belong- ing to the District.	
		Births		Deaths under One Year of Age.		Deaths at all Ages		Public Deaths in Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-resi- dents registered in P. Insts. in District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Number.		Rate.*	
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births Regs- tered.	Number.	Rate.*							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1894	18923	793	41.9	123	155.1	305	16.1							
1895	19718	947	48.0	124	131.0	334	16.9							
1896	21277	940	44.1	136	144.6	396	18.6							
1897	22464	942	41.9	153	162.4	363	16.1							
1898	24435	1044	42.7	177	169.5	383	15.7							
1899	25818	1099	42.5	189	171.9	430	16.6							
1900	27384	1155	42.2	186	159.5	481	17.5							
1901	28846	1230	42.6	230	188.5	475	16.4							
1902	31679	1407	44.4	208	147.8	468	14.7							
1903	33477	1327	39.6	235	177.0	523	15.6							
Average for years 1894-1903, 25362		1088	43.0	176	160.7	416	16.4	0	0	3	483	13.0		
1904	34673	1326	38.2	213	160.6	480	13.9	0	0					

* Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

TABLE II.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities during 1904 and previous years.

Names of Localities.	S. NORMANTON.				BLACKWELL.				TIBBSHILL.				PINXTON.				PLEASLEY.				SHIREBROOK.				SCARCLIFFE.				AULT HUCKNALL.				LANGWITH.				GLAPWELL.			
YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1894	4512	186	72	29	3466	166	46	17	2919	117	46	19	2660	100	44	23	1105	49	17	8	869	37	14	6	1601	69	37	12	1451	53	23	7	297	12	6	2	94	4	0	0
1895	4611	231	76	27	3567	177	63	23	2994	129	41	15	2666	112	41	19	1111	48	13	4	1160	72	32	12	1738	98	29	10	1471	60	35	12	304	10	4	0	96	1	0	0
1896	4706	196	97	32	3667	183	50	18	3069	138	43	16	2722	104	50	14	1121	48	23	14	1208	95	60	23	1875	108	40	11	1490	67	28	8	311	7	4	0	99	4	1	0
1897	4802	223	95	40	3768	176	58	25	3145	123	39	17	2779	96	37	19	1152	74	20	11	1259	122	53	27	2010	81	26	5	1510	39	27	8	318	8	7	1	101	3	1	0
1898	4807	217	81	39	3868	176	40	20	3220	122	56	19	2835	88	43	12	1512	59	24	10	1268	190	78	47	2149	119	39	24	1529	61	17	5	325	9	4	1	104	3	1	0
1899	4903	233	103	42	3969	176	51	22	3295	122	49	19	2892	92	40	11	1584	59	28	10	1312	258	103	56	2286	127	34	16	1549	52	19	4	332	7	3	2	106	3	0	0
1900	5088	231	80	33	4069	158	57	15	3371	134	50	16	2948	112	45	19	1727	64	28	13	1342	292	144	61	2423	166	48	21	1568	58	25	8	339	8	4	0	109	3	0	0
1901	5184	237	93	46	4170	158	71	24	3446	138	56	23	3005	128	45	22	1776	70	18	9	1360	313	125	73	2599	143	36	23	1588	55	30	10	346	6	4	0	111	3	3	0
1902	5431	253	98	39	4298	181	59	17	3698	132	45	19	3118	145	68	29	1776	82	21	8	1355	373	168	74	2681	170	44	21	1593	54	16	10	345	14	6	1	111	3	3	0
1903	5645	216	99	34	4388	179	60	22	3715	159	70	32	3881	133	52	18	1776	64	27	17	1378	393	125	75	2687	126	53	31	1896	51	25	3	640	9	12	2	111	3	3	0
Averages of years 1904 to 1906.	4987	219	89	36	3893	173	55	20	3284	129	49	20	3005	111	46	18	1514	63	22	10	1449	214	84	46	2201	115	38	17	1558	54	24	7	356	9	5	1	104	3	0	0
1904	5948	252	95	45	4441	190	57	16	3768	137	47	21	4381	151	69	24	1786	61	24	7	19071	392	124	67	2687	132	51	23	1840	44	18	5	640	26	7	5	111	1	0	0
YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Birth-rate per 1000 population.	Death-rate per 1000 population.	Infantile death-rate per 1000 Births.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Birth-rate per 1000 population.	Death-rate per 1000 population.	Infantile death-rate per 1000 Births.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Birth-rate per 1000 population.	Death-rate per 1000 population.	Infantile death-rate per 1000 Births.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Birth-rate per 1000 population.	Death-rate per 1000 population.	Infantile death-rate per 1000 Births.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Birth-rate per 1000 population.	Death-rate per 1000 population.	Infantile death-rate per 1000 Births.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Birth-rate per 1000 population.	Death-rate per 1000 population.	Infantile death-rate per 1000 Births.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Birth-rate per 1000 population.	Death-rate per 1000 population.	Infantile death-rate per 1000 Births.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Birth-rate per 1000 population.	Death-rate per 1000 population.	Infantile death-rate per 1000 Births.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Birth-rate per 1000 population.	Death-rate per 1000 population.	Infantile death-rate per 1000 Births.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Birth-rate per 1000 population.	Death-rate per 1000 population.	Infantile death-rate per 1000 Births.
1894	4512	41.2	15.9	155.9	3466	47.9	13.2	102.4	2919	40.1	15.7	162.4	2660	38.3	16.8	230.5	1105	44.3	15.4	163.3	869	42.5	16.1	162.1	1601	44.0	23.1	173.9	1451	36.5	15.8	132.1	297	40.4	20.2	166.7	94	42.5	nil	nil
1895	4611	51.0	16.4	116.9	3567	49.6	17.6	114.7	2994	43.1	14.7	116.9	2666	42.0	15.4	169.6	1111	43.2	11.7	83.3	1160	62.0	27.5	166.6	1738	56.3	16.6	102.6	1471	46.9	23.7	173.4	304	32.9	13.1	200.0	96	10.8	nil	nil
1896	4706	41.6	20.6	163.2	3667	49.9	13.6	98.3	3069	44.9	14.0	116.0	2722	38.2	18.3	134.4	1121	43.9	17.4	241.3	1208	67.0	29.7	242.1	1875	57.6	21.3	101.9	1490	31.5	18.7	170.2	311	22.5	13.4	nil	99	40.4	10.1	nil
1897	4802	45.8	19.7	181.8	3768	46.7	15.4	142.0	3145	39.1	12.4	138.2	2779	34.5	13.3	197.9	1152	53.9	13.8	148.1	1259	77.3	20.5	221.5	2010	60.3	12.0	61.7	1510	25.0	17.8	205.1	318	25.1	22.0	125.1	101	29.7	9.9	nil
1898	4807	44.3	16.5	179.2	3868	45.6	10.5	118.4	3220	37.8	17.4	155.7	2835	31.0	15.1	136.3	1512	50.0	15.0	169.2	1268	47.5	19.5	247.3	2149	55.3	18.1	204.7	1529	39.9	11.1	81.5	325	27.7	12.3	111.1	104	28.8	9.6	nil
1899	4903	46.6	20.6	206.4	3969	44.3	12.8	125.0	3295	37.0	14.8	155.7	2892	31.8	13.8	119.6	1584	37.2	17.7	169.4	1312	53.6	21.4	255.8	2286	55.5	14.8	126.0	1549	33.5	12.2	76.9	332	21.1	9.0	285.7	106	28.3	nil	nil
1900	5088	45.4	15.7	142.8	4069	38.8	14.0	94.5	3371	39.7	14.8	119.4	2948	38.0	15.2	169.6	1727	37.0	16.2	203.1	1342	50.8	25.1	208.9	2423	43.7	19.8	108.1	1568	36.9	15.9	137.9	339	25.6	11.8	nil	109	27.5	nil	nil
1901	5184	45.7	17.9	194.1	4170	37.8	17.5	151.9	3446	34.2	16.2	194.5	3005	42.5	15.0	171.9	1776	39.4	10.1	128.3	1360	53.8	14.4	160.8	2599	53.8	14.4	160.8	1588	34.6	18.8	181.8	346	17.3	11.5	nil	111	18.0	nil	nil
1902	5431	46.5	18.0	154.1	4298	42.1	13.7	93.9	3698	35.9	12.2	144	3718	39.0	18.2	200.0	1776	41.1	11.8	96.3	1355	66.3	13.4	198.5	2687	63.3	16.4	123.3	1593	33.9	16.0	nil	346	40.4	17.3	71.3	111	18.0	27.0	nil
1903	5645	38.2	17.5	157.4	4388	40.8	13.7	123.0	3715	41.2	18.8	209.1	3891	34.3	13.4	135.3	1776	36.0	15.2	265.8	1378	44.7	14.2	190.5	2687	46.9	19.3	246.0	1896	27.7	13.6	58.6	640	14.0	18.7	222.2	111	27.0	nil	nil
Averages of years 1904 to 1906.	4987	44.0	16.8	159.2	3893	44.3	14.2	116.0	3284	39.3	15.1	151.1	3005	37.0	15.4	166.4	1514	41.2	14.5	166.9	1469	48.9	20.6	212.9	2201	51.8	17.6	149.5	1558	34.7	15.7	121.8	356	26.5	14.9	118.2	104	27.0	5.6	nil
1904	5948	42.4	16.0	178.2	4441	36.0	12.8	100.0	3768	35.0	12.4	153.3	4381	34.4	13.7	159.0	1786	34.1	13.4	114.7	19071	40.0	13.6	183.1	2687	49.1	19.3	174.2	1840	23.9	9.8	113.6	640	40.6	11.0	192.3	111	9.0	nil	nil

SYMPTOMS		DIAGNOSIS		TREATMENT	
Fever		Typhoid		Quinine	
Headache		Malaria		Sulfonamide	
Cough		Pneumonia		Penicillin	
Chest pain		Tuberculosis		Streptomycin	
Shortness of breath		Emphysema		Oxygen	
Rapid pulse		Anemia		Iron	
Pale skin		Leukemia		Radiation	
Weight loss		Cancer		Surgery	
Night sweats		Hypertension		Diuretics	
Blurred vision		Diabetes		Insulin	
Frequent urination		Hyperthyroidism		Antithyroid	
Tremor		Hypothyroidism		Thyroid	
Cold intolerance		Asthma		Bronchodilators	
Wheezing		Chronic bronchitis		Corticosteroids	
Chest tightness		Coronary artery disease		Nitroglycerin	
Anginal pain		Myocardial infarction		Aspirin	
Sweating		Heart failure		Diuretics	
Swelling		Kidney disease		Diet	
Nausea		Liver disease		Antacids	
Vomiting		Pancreatic disease		Enzymes	
Abdominal pain		Gallstones		Surgery	
Yellowing of skin		Jaundice		Supportive	
Dark urine		Hematuria		Anticoagulants	
Blood in stool		Colitis		Antibiotics	
Rectal bleeding		Diverticulitis		Surgery	
Constipation		Hypertension		Diuretics	
Headache		Migraine		Analgesics	
Dizziness		Vertigo		Sedatives	
Tinnitus		Hearing loss		Hearing aids	
Deafness		Cataracts		Surgery	
Blurred vision		Glaucoma		Medication	
Eye pain		Conjunctivitis		Antibiotics	
Redness of eye		Dry eye		Artificial tears	
Itching of eye		Allergic reaction		Antihistamines	
Swelling of eye		Infection		Antibiotics	
Discharge from eye		Corneal abrasion		Antibiotics	
Pain in eye		Uveitis		Corticosteroids	
Blurred vision		Macular degeneration		Vitamin E	
Spotting in vision		Diabetic retinopathy		Laser	
Flashes of light		Retinal detachment		Surgery	
Double vision		Strabismus		Surgery	
Squint		Cataracts		Surgery	
Cloudy vision		Glaucoma		Medication	
Pain in eye		Conjunctivitis		Antibiotics	
Redness of eye		Dry eye		Artificial tears	
Itching of eye		Allergic reaction		Antihistamines	
Swelling of eye		Infection		Antibiotics	
Discharge from eye		Corneal abrasion		Antibiotics	
Pain in eye		Uveitis		Corticosteroids	
Blurred vision		Macular degeneration		Vitamin E	
Spotting in vision		Diabetic retinopathy		Laser	
Flashes of light		Retinal detachment		Surgery	
Double vision		Strabismus		Surgery	
Squint		Cataracts		Surgery	
Cloudy vision		Glaucoma		Medication	
Pain in eye		Conjunctivitis		Antibiotics	
Redness of eye		Dry eye		Artificial tears	
Itching of eye		Allergic reaction		Antihistamines	
Swelling of eye		Infection		Antibiotics	
Discharge from eye		Corneal abrasion		Antibiotics	
Pain in eye		Uveitis		Corticosteroids	
Blurred vision		Macular degeneration		Vitamin E	
Spotting in vision		Diabetic retinopathy		Laser	
Flashes of light		Retinal detachment		Surgery	
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Itching of eye		Allergic reaction		Antihistamines	
Swelling of eye		Infection		Antibiotics	
Discharge from eye		Corneal abrasion		Antibiotics	
Pain in eye		Uveitis		Corticosteroids	
Blurred vision		Macular degeneration		Vitamin E	
Spotting in vision		Diabetic retinopathy		Laser	
Flashes of light		Retinal detachment		Surgery	

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1904.

Causes of Death.				Deaths in whole District at subjoined Ages.							Deaths in the whole District at all ages							
				All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 & upwards.	S. Normanton	Tibshelf	Pinxton	Blackwell	Shirebrook	Pleasley	Scarliffe	Ault Hucknall
Small-pox	..	...	...	3					3					3			
Measles	...	...	...	14	2	12				3		5		2		4	
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	3	1		1	1		1				2			
Whooping-cough	...	...	...	11	5	5	1			2	5		4				
Diphtheria and membranous croup				3		2	1			1		1	1					
Croup	...	...	...												
Fever { Typhus	...	...	...												
Enteric	...	...	...	4		1	1		2					4			
Other continued	...	...	...												
Epidemic influenza	...	...	...	4	1	2			1	1		2			1		
Cholera	...	...	...												
Plague	...	...	...												
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	16	11	5				3	1	6		5			
Enteritis	...	...	...	7	6	1						2		2			
Puerperal fever	...	...	...												
Erysipelas	...	...	...												
Other septic diseases	...	...	...												
Phthisis	...	...	...	28	2	2	1	6	17	5	2	4	2	6	3	5	1
Other tubercular diseases	...	...	...	32	22	6	1		3	3	4	4	1	15	1	4	
Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	18		1			14	3	3	2	1	2	2	3	3
Bronchitis	...	...	...	25	9	4			5	7	2	5	3	5	1	3	2
Pneumonia	49	24	15	3	1	4	2	13	2	3	6	12	2	8	1
Pleurisy	...	...	...												
Other diseases of Respiratory organs				3	1	2				1		1			1			
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	1					1					1			
Venereal diseases	...	...	...	1		1											
Premature birth	...	...	...	37	37					4	2	4	1	16	2	4	3
Diseases & accidents of parturition				6			1	1	4	1	1		2	1		1		
Heart diseases	...	...	...	27	1			3	17	6	6	2	4	7	2	2	2
Accidents	14	1	3	1	1	7	1	1		2	3	4	1	1	2
Suicides	...	...	...	3					2	1		2					
Diseases of Nervous System	38	20	2	2	1	10	3	10	7	4	5	9	1	1	1
Acute Rheumatism	...	...	...	1					1					1			
Old Age	23						23	5	2	6	4	2		1	3
Tonsillitis	...	...	...	1					1						1		
Wasting	...	...	...												
Chicken Pox	...	...	...												
All other causes	111	70	8	5	5	18	5	30	10	7	15	31	5	11	0
All causes	483	213	72	18	19	110	51	95	47	60	57	124	24	51	18

