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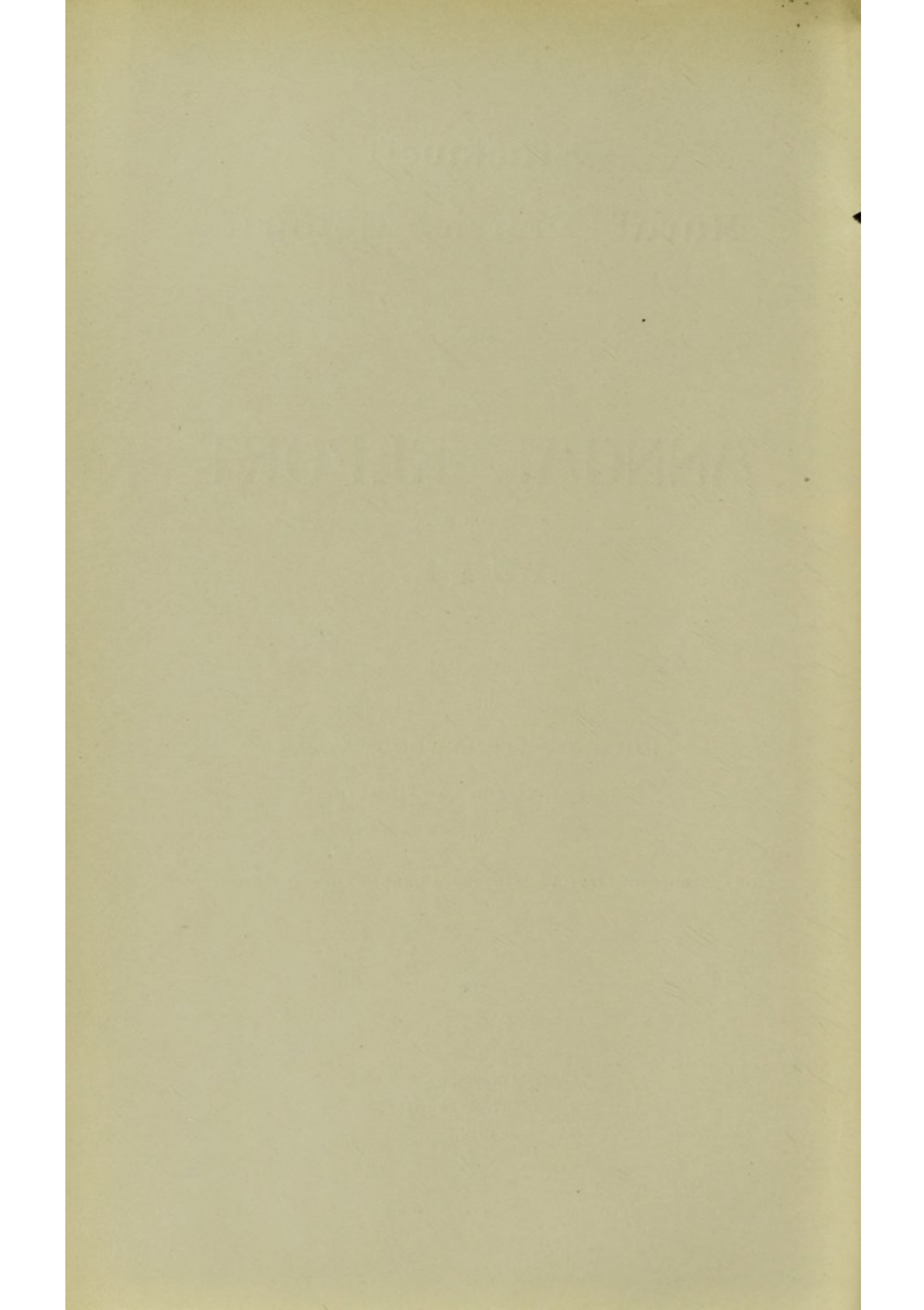
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Mr. G. A. LONGDEN	Pleasley.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my Annual Report on the General Sanitary Condition of your District for the year ending December 31st, 1911, being the twentieth such report which I have prepared since I have acted as your Medical Officer of Health.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

JOHN O. LITTLEWOOD.

TABLE I.

Blackwell Rural District.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1911 and previous years.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Un- corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non- residents registered in the District.	of Resi- dents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.		Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1906	36221	...	1290	35.6	427	11.8	...	6	171	132.5	433	11.9
1907	37138	...	1373	36.7	569	15.3	...	10	220	159.8	579	15.5
1908	38434	...	1415	36.8	502	13.0	...	5	212	149.8	507	13.2
1909	39477	...	1466	37.1	467	11.8	...	8	171	116.6	475	12.0
1910	40367	...	1427	35.3	500	12.38	2	36	187	131.0	534	13.2
1911	39644	...	1382	34.8	505	12.7	...	40	220	159.2	545	13.7

Total population at all ages 39644

Number of inhabited houses 7584

Average Number of persons per house 5.22

At Census of 1911.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 21,239.

TABLE II.
Blackwell Rural District.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1911.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases Notified.							Total Cases Notified in each Locality, (e.g. Parish or Ward) of the District.								Total Cases removed to Hospital.		
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Shirebrook	Pinxton	Normanton	Blackwell	Pleasley	Tibshelf	Scarciffe	A Bucknall		Langwith	Glapwell
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45	45 to 65												65 & up-wards
Small-pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	86	18	61	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	35	2	4	1	18	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever	288	101	176	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever.....	30	...	11	4	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under Tuber- culosis Regu- lations, 1908	9	...	...	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...
Phthisis - Under Tuber- culosis Regu- lations, 1911	8	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Others .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	458	1	121	253	22	47	10	4	84	82	43	75	53	45	12	9	1	1

TABLE III.
Blackwell Rural District.
 Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1911.

Causes of Death.		Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.									Deaths at all ages of "Residents" belonging to Localities, whether occurring in or beyond the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Public Institutions in District.
		All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 & under 25.	25 & under 45.	45 & under 65.	65 & upwards.	S. Nornanton	Tibshelf	Pinxton	Blackwell	Shirebrook	Pleasley	Scarliffe	Ault Hucknall	Langwith		Glapwell
All Causes	Certified (c) ...	531	204	43	34	25	27	48	64	86										
	Uncertified ...	31	16					6	8	1										
Enteric Fever ...		3				1		2						3						
Small-pox ...																				
Measles ...		8	2	4	1	1								3	1	3		1		
Scarlet Fever ...		5			4	1							2	2	1					
Whooping Cough ...		11	6	4	1						1	1		9						
Diphtheria and Croup ...		9		2	3	4					3	1	3	2						
Influenza ...		4					1	1	2		1		1	1					1	
Erysipelas ...																				
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...																				
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)		27		1	1	2	8	10	5		3	1	4	2	11	1	3	2		
Tuberculous Meningitis ...		18	4	3	6	5						1		3	9	1	3	1		
Other Tuberculous Diseases		23	7	5	5	2	1	1	2		2	1	1		11	3	3	1	1	
Rheumatic Fever ...		3					1	1		1				2					1	
Cancer, malignant disease ...		17					1	3	10	3	5	1		2	7		1			1
Bronchitis ...		34	14	3				2	6	9	1	5	5	8	10	2	3			
Broncho-Pneumonia ...		13		7	1		1		1	3	1		2	2	2	6				
Pneumonia (all other forms)		33	18		2		2	2	6	3	4	4	8		11	4	1	1		
Other diseases of Respiratory organs		2	1				1				1	1								
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...		73	58	10	3				1	1	9	4	9	5	26	9	5	4	1	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...		4					1	1	1	1	1			1	1		1			
Alcoholism ...		1							1						1					
Cirrhosis of Liver ...		2							1	1				1	1					
Nephritis and Bright's Disease		5							3	2	1	1	1	1		1				
Puerperal Fever ...		2						2			1				1					
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition		3						3			2				1					
Congenital Debility and Malforma- tion, including Premature Birth		96	93	2	1						19	3	17	4	40	5	5	1	2	
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide...		26			5	4	4	7	5	1	7	1	3	4	6		3	1	1	
Suicides ...		3						2		1	2		1							
Other Defined Diseases		137	17	2	1	5	6	17	28	61	32	14	21	20	24	7	11	8		
Diseases ill-defined or unknown																				
		562	220	43	34	25	27	54	72	87	96	37	74	61	182	41	42	19	7	3

Blackwell Rural District.

Table 1V.—Infantile Mortality during the Year 1911.

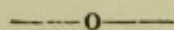
Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes	{	Certified ...	...	34	.....	7	.....	56	35	.....	.....	17	204
		Uncertified ...	...	8	.....	1	.....	9	2	.....	.....	5	16
{		Small-pox ...	...									
		Chicken-pox ...	...									
{		Measles ...	...						1		1		2
		Scarlet Fever ...	...									
{		Diphtheria and Croup ...	...									
		Whooping Cough ...	...							5	1		6
{		Diarrhœa ...	...			1		1	5	22	12	8	48
		Enteritis ...	...				1	1	3	3	2	1	10
{		Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...							3	1		4
		Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	...						1	1		1	3
{		Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...									
		Congenital Malformations...	...	3	1			4					
{		Premature Birth ...	...	26	1	2		29	1				30
		Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus...	...	8	4	3	3	18	15	16	5	5		59
{		Atelectasis ...	...	1				1					1
		Injury at Birth	3				3					
{		Erysipelas ...	...									
		Syphilis						1				
{		Rickets ...	...									
		Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)										
{		Convulsions ...	...	1	1			2	3	1	1	3	10
		Gastritis								1			1
{		Laryngitis ...	...						1				1
		Bronchitis			2	2	4	3	3	2	2		14
{		Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...		1		1	2	2	5	7	2	18
		Suffocation, overlaying										
{		Other Causes...	...						2	2	1		5
				42	8	8	7	65	38	61	34	22	220

Nett Births in	{	legitimate 1337.
the year	{	illegitimate 45.

Nett Deaths in } legitimate infants 209.
the year of } illegitimate infants 11.

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.—During the year no alteration has taken place in the area of the District. A census of the population, which is made every ten years, was taken in April last. In England the first census was taken in the year 1801, and since then decennially. The first census produced rather meagre information, but with each succeeding period further particulars have been required and obtained.

I regret very much that up till now I have not been able to obtain all the information I feel that I am entitled to; what is the actual cause of the delay I am quite unable to explain.

It will be noticed on perusing the population returns of the various parishes of the District that I have in some instances rather overestimated them, but with the exception of Shirebrook it has not amounted to very much. In the case of Shirebrook a census has not been taken since the parish of Pleasley was divided, making Shirebrook an independent parish. The discrepancy has arisen in not being able to obtain an exact enumeration of the number of occupied houses.

In a district like the one we are now considering the usual methods of arriving at the population are not applicable. This is very forcibly illustrated in the case of Shirebrook, which now has a population of 11,124, but at the time of the previous census it was, roughly, little more than 5,500.

The number of houses erected in the district during the year was 65, as against 165 for the year previous.

The actual area and population of the District are as follows:—

Area in acres.	Population.	Persons per acre.
21,239.	39,644.	5.22.

The following figures show the actual increase which has taken place since the Census of 1861:—

Census.	Census.	Census.	Census.	Census.	Estimated Population.	Census.
1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1910.	1911.
6,685	7,947	12,746	16,858	28,735	40,367	39,319.

The houses in the District have increased in the following proportion:—

1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1910.	1911.
1,302	1,575	2,410	3,077	5,514	7,452	7,584

Judging from a careful investigation, I have convinced myself that there are very few houses in the District not actually occupied.

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

For the Year ending December 31st, 1911.

PARISHES.	Acres.	In- habited Houses.	Popu- lation	Births.	Deaths.	Deaths under 1 Year.
Blackwell ..	1739	1009	4728	130	61	15
Normanton ..	1934	1289	6591	229	96	32
Pinxton ..	1253	1048	5136	167	74	32
Tibshelf ..	2371	760	4007	129	37	7
Pleasley ..	*1788	457	2417	73	41	21
Shirebrook ..	*1505	1935	11124	460	182	88
Scarcliffe ..	3954	564	2948	124	42	15
Ault-Hucknall ..	4429	382	1958	54	19	6
Langwith ..	1492	122	642	12	7	3
Glapwell ..	774	18	93	4	3	1
		7584	39664	1382	562	220

* Estimated

Table showing the Number of New Houses Erected Annually
Since 1898.

Parishes.	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Blackwell . .	16	4	11	16	27	17	10	6	2	6	21	12	22	13
Normanton	27	23	15	16	66	42	37	32	5	7	20	40	23	16
Tibshelf	10	10	8	18	37	34	10	20	3	3	3	2	17	16
Pinxton	8	4	2	123	55	32	100	99	6	11	21	19	25	6
Pleasley	11	13	26	9	0	0	2	1	0	0	30	50	36	0
Shirebrook . .	258	148	169	167	151	135	47	24	80	130	92	57	36	0
Scarccliffe	33	31	33	23	6	1	0	3	0	1	2	6	6	13
Ault-Heknall	0	0	1	1	1	47	1	0	0	0	44	1	0	1
Langwith . .	0	0	0	5	0	48	0	0	0	2	1	4	0	0
Glapwell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	363	233	265	378	343	356	207	185	96	160	235	191	165	65

Births and Birth-Rate.—The number of births registered during the year was 1,382, as against 1,427 for the year previous, showing a decrease of 45.

The birth-rate for 1911 was 34.8 per 1,000 of population.

The rate for England and Wales for the same period was 24.4, and for rural England and Wales 23.4 per 1,000.

Deaths and Death-Rate.—The number of deaths recorded by registration in all the contributing parishes of the district was 505, but in addition to that total 40 deaths occurred in residents outside the district, and so must be recorded as belonging to the District, thus making a grand total of 545.

The corrected rate was 13.7, and the Crude rate 12.7 per 1,000 of population respectively.

Infantile Mortality.—During the year 220 deaths took place in children under one year of age, giving an infantile mortality rate of 159.2 per 1,000 births, being 9.2 above the average for the ten preceding years, and only exceeded on three occasions during that period. Below will be found a list of the parishes with a population exceeding 3,000, shewing the infantile death-rate for each:—

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Blackwell	73.8	97.5	48.6	115.4
Normanton	188.9	97.8	136.5	135.2
Pinxton	158.2	94.1	132.9	191.6
Tibshelf... ..	140.0	89.5	115.3	54.2
Shirebrook... ..	172.9	158.8	186.4	191.3
Scarcliffe	106.1	99.0	120.9	121.0

Of the total number of deaths at all ages from Summer Diarrhœa 80 per cent. occurred in children under one year of age. Diseases of the respiratory system were responsible for 33 deaths in infants under one year of age, and 17 from ill-defined causes. Obviously, if a reduction is to be made of the infantile death-rate of the country, special attention must be given to those factors at work which have an influence in producing diarrhœa. That appears to be the first line of attack, and in my mind it promises to give better results than may be hoped for in combating an outbreak of some of the other infectious diseases specially found among children.

The notification of Measles and Whooping Cough due to the special features of the disease do not afford the same advantages as may be found in the early notification of Summer Diarrhœa. On comparing the infantile mortality, as it is seen in the various grades of society, it has been found that the incidence of the disease is very light in the middle and upper circles, whilst in the low and lowest it is appallingly heavy.

The Notification of Births Act should in due time have a beneficial effect in reducing this rate, but until all authorities are united in appointing nurses for the purpose of visiting newly-born children, and instructing mothers and elder daughters on the lines best suited for the clothing and feeding of newly-born children, no practical results will accrue, and the Act will be more or less a dead letter.

These facts are specially borne out on consulting the age incidence at which young children perish in the greatest numbers. It will there be seen that the first three months of life are by far the most vulnerable, and, confining my remarks to our own District, it is shown that no less than 47 per cent. die before reaching the age of three months.

The declining birth-rate, which has now been noticed for some time past, gives added importance to the consideration of those causes at work which affect infant mortality. There is evidence to prove that some saving of infant life is now being secured, as shewn in the rates of infant mortality for several successive decennial periods. Regarding England and Wales, the average rate per 1,000 births from 1891 to 1900 was 154, and from 1901 to 1910 it was 127. It is to be hoped that within the next 10 years it will have fallen to 100.

The early recognition, combined with energetic treatment in the maladies to which children are specially susceptible, should have the effect of considerably diminishing the death-rate in young life.

When a girl has reached the higher standard in the elementary schools of the country it would be a considerable advantage if a certain portion of time daily was devoted to the teaching of Home Hygiene, which could be made to embrace the principles of infant feeding, clothing, and the recognition of abnormal signs in a child's early existence. If this is not found to be practicable in the time allowed for ordinary education, might not compulsory continuation

classes be established for the teaching of those subjects? Judging from the number of deaths registered as caused by prematurity of birth and wasting and debility from birth, there is reason to suspect something faulty in the daily life and living of the mother. Taking it as a broad principle, healthy parents give birth to healthy children, and if people are to lead healthy lives they must learn to practice self-denial and take only such food and drink as have been found to be most compatible to the mother's health and of the child's existence before birth.

Zymotic Diseases and Rates of Mortality.—The number of notifiable infectious diseases notified in a District varies from year to year, and depends largely on the number of unprotected persons living in its contributory parishes. There are other causes at work, such, for instance, as the character of the water and milk supplies. The rainfall has a very marked effect, for it has been found that during dry seasons filth diseases are more prevalent.

The variation in the death-rate, speaking generally, is largely due to the degree of fatality from Summer Diarrhœa. Epidemics of Measles and Whooping Cough play an important part, but to a smaller extent.

The number of deaths registered from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases in the whole of the District during the year was 109, and was equal to a zymotic death-rate of 2.75; the average for the ten preceding years was 1.68, and the rate for the previous 12 months 1.78. The marked increase was due to the prevalence of Diarrhœa during the third quarter of the year.

Referring to past statistics, I am unable to find so many deaths recorded from this disease, the nearest approach to that number being 67 in 1901.

Zymotic death-rate per 1,000 of population for various parishes of the District for 10 years, viz., 1901-1910:—

	Norman- ton.	Tib- shelf.	Black- well.	Pinx- ton.	Shire- brook.	Pleas- ley.	Scar- cliffe.	A H.
1901	1·9	2·6	3·1	2·0	6·1	3·9	3·1	3·1
1902	3·1	nil	2·5	0·5	3·1	nil	2·2	1·2
1903	1·5	0·8	2·05	1·5	2·7	2·8	·74	2·1
1904	1·7	1·5	1·1	2·7	2·0	nil	1·5	nil
1905	2·4	0·5	2·4	2·8	2·0	1·1	·37	0·5
1906	1·1	0·5	·45	2·0	2·4	nil	1·1	nil
1907	0·3	1·3	1·9	4·4	4·6	nil	1·9	·54
1908	2·2	·2	·6	·5	3·2	1·5	2·2	1·0
1909	0·5	1·7	·42	·8	3·9	1·7	1·7	1·4
1910	2·5	1·0	1·60	·75	2·1	1·2	1·7	2·3
Average..	1·72	1·01	1·61	1·79	3·21	1·22	1·65	1·24
1911	1·98	1·00	2·11	2·14	3·95	4·55	3·05	2·04

Whole of District for 1911, 2·75 per 1,000 of population.

On perusing the above table it will be observed that Tibshelf has the lowest rate, with only one death per 1,000 of population, whilst Shirebrook and Pleasley occupy the unenviable positions of being the highest; the other parishes are intermediate. The reason for the high zymotic death-rate in Shirebrook and Pleasley is that the incidence of epidemic diarrhœa fell most heavily on those parishes, but the cause is difficult to explain.

It will be observed that for 10 years past Shirebrook has had a considerably high zymotic death-rate, more pronounced than any one of the contributory parishes. The explanation may possibly be found in the fact that in many instances the pail closets are in close proximity to the houses. With such a record as this, ought not the Council to insist on the conversion of the existing system into water closets?

Deaths from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases.

			Number.	Rates of mortality. per 1000 of popn.
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
1905	...	66	...	1.85
*1906	...	49	...	1.30
1907	...	97	...	2.6
1908	...	66	...	1.7
1909	...	65	...	1.6
1910	...	71	...	1.78
1911	...	109	...	2.75

* The lowest recorded for the last 15 years.

Table showing the Number of Cases Notified and Deaths from the principal Zymotic Diseases
for the year 1911, and ten preceding years.

DISEASES.	1911		1910		1909		1908		1907		1906		1905		1904		1903		1902		1901			
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths		
Notifiable.	Small Pox	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	21	3	5	0	12	0	...	...
	Scarlet Fever	...	288	5	220	4	83	1	132	1	211	4	272	6	119	4	124	3	81	0	78	1	187	5
	Diphtheria	...	86	9	22	5	47	9	16	2	40	7	42	6	19	1	48	3	177	12	105	23	22	7
	Erysipelas	...	35	0	34	0	20	1	31	0	36	2	50	1	36	1	37	0	54	1	48	5	46	2
	Puerperal Fever		2	2	0	0	10	1	1	0	3	0	7	5	5	0	2	0	5	2	3	3	...	4
Non-Notifiable.	Typhoid Fever	...	30	2	25	2	54	7	18	3	21	1	63	6	50	2	29	4	32	1	14	2	52	3
	Diarrhoea	...	73			16		15		37		15		22		34	16		27		26			67
	Measles	...	8			20		23		13		40		4		16	14		11		4			6
	Whooping Cough		11			24		5		10		30		5		9	11		11		7			11
	Influenza	...	4			3		3		4		4		3		5	4		3		6			5
	Phthisis	...	27			25		22		24		26		8		13	28		24		13			19

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
1905	... 232 ...	29	0	0
1906	... 434 ...	54	5	0
1907	... 313 ...	39	2	6
1908	... 198 ...	24	15	0
1909	... 214 ...	26	15	0
1910	... 328 ...	41	0	0
1911	... 441 ...	55	2	6
		<hr/>		
		£792	7	6

Form filled in in every case of Infectious Disease notified.

—o—

Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Name of Patient	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Age	...	...	...	...
Address	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Occupation	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Attendant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Notified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of Rooms—Living	...	...	...	...	...	Sleeping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of Inmates—Adults	...	...	Children	...	...	Lodgers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Day School Attending	...	...	...	...	...	Sunday	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milk Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water Supply*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
How Isolated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Previous Illness of Patient	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illness in Locality—Diarrhoea, Sore-throat, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
How long Resident in House	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Recent Visits to other Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Privy—Privy-Midden	...	...	Distance from Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	do.	Condition	...	...	...	Construction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuisances—Hen Houses, Piggeries, Stables, Cowsheds, Ditches, Stagnant Water, Manure, etc., requiring removal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Probable Source of Infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remarks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.

Isolation Hospitals.—The hospitals available for the isolation of infectious cases in your District are Langwith, Morton, Mastin Moor, and Penmore.

The number of cases removed during the year was 130, as against 140 for the year previous, at a total cost of £497 11s. 0d., being equal to an average of £3 16s. 6½d. per case.

The provision for the treatment of Diphtheria in the Isolation Hospitals is a wise one, although the prophylactic treatment of contacts in the homes of the people is generally sufficiently efficacious in preventing a widespread epidemic. The greatest possible care is needed in the treatment of Diphtheria, and it is very difficult to make this felt amongst the working classes, hence the advantage of strict hospital supervision.

Scarlet Fever.—With the exception of two or three parishes, this disease may be considered to have been generally epidemic. The number of cases recorded by notification was 288, with a mortality of five.

The following are the particulars for each parish:—

[illegible]

When perusing these figures, attention should be directed to the following particulars, viz.:—That the average case-rate per 1,000 of population for the 10 preceding years was 4.2, and that the case mortality per cent. for the same period was 1.9. The severity of the disease during the year, judging from the mortality, was below the average. The number of houses invaded was 205.

That the spread of Scarlet Fever is due to the diffusion of a specific organism there is no reason to doubt, but the satisfactory isolation of that organism has not yet been accomplished. The germ is thought to be so small that no microscope is sufficiently powerful to be able to detect its presence. The early recognition of the disease, supported by prompt isolation, affords at present the best means of preventing its spread.

Unfortunately the disease in some children produces few or no symptoms, hence the reason for late diagnosis. Cases occur where the first recognisable sign is seen in the peeling of the skin, and until then the child has been attending school regularly. Several such cases have recently been brought directly under my notice during school inspection.

The present method of hospital isolation, to my mind, is most unsatisfactory, the cost involved is most serious, and the results not commensurate with the enormous outlay.

The want of additional beds at the hospitals necessitates a very incomplete system of isolation, and unless that system can be carried out completely very little good can be expected. In your District 38.2 per cent. of the cases notified have only been removed to hospital. This, surely, is a matter for your serious consideration, and the Joint Hospital Board ought, in my opinion, to be asked to give additional accommodation.

Diphtheria.—The year under consideration may be considered to be a Diphtheretic one, not only with regard to our own District, but to the county as a whole. Why this should happen I am quite unable to say. The experience gained from the investigation

of past epidemics goes to show that the disease may be prevalent in certain schools to a very considerable extent without producing in a large number of the scholars any marked symptoms, although the disease has been found by bacteriological examination to be present in their throats. I cannot better illustrate this fact than by referring you to the outbreak which occurred at the National School at Blackwell some years ago.

The following details are given shewing to what extent the various parishes were involved, as well as a detailed description of the disease as we have known it to exist in the whole of the District for the 10 preceding years:—

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Case Mortality per cent.	Death rate per 1000.	Case rate per 1000.
1901	22	7	31.8	.24	.75
1902	105	23	21.9	.72	3.3
1903	177	12	6.7	.35	5.2
1904	48	3	6.2	.08	1.30
1905	19	1	5.2	.002	.04
1906	42	6	14.2	.16	1.12
1907	40	7	17.4	.18	1.0
1908	16	2	12.5	.05	.4
1909	47	9	19.1	.23	1.2
1910	22	5	22.7	.12	.53
Average for					
10 preceding years	53.8	7.5	15.7	.21	1.47
1911	86	9	10.4	.22	2.1

The disease as seen in the various parishes:—

Parishes.	Blackwell.	Pinxton.	Normanton.	Scarcliffe.	Shirebrook.	Langwith.	Tibshelf.	Pleasley.
Cases	28	12	5	17	9	2	2	1
Deaths	3	1	3	2	0	0	0	0

The prevalence of Diphtheria has not shown any decrease during the last 10 years, but the death-rate has fallen 50 per cent. This may be accounted for in several ways. First and foremost must be placed the treatment with Diphtheretic Antitoxin;

secondly, the earlier recognition of the disease by means of a bacteriological examination; and thirdly, the advantages of hospital treatment in those cases where the home surroundings are defective and inadequate.

The swabs of 50 cases submitted for bacteriological examination showed 25 to be positive.

An arrangement has now been entered into for the supply of Antitoxin by which any registered practitioner in the District can obtain a supply free of cost by applying to either of the Inspectors of Nuisances.

Summer Diarrhœa.—

PARISH.	Deaths all ages.	Deaths in Children under 1 year	Average Number of Deaths for 10 previous years.	Death-rate per 1000 of Population.	Deaths under 1 year per 1000 Births.
Blackwell... ..	5	4	1.4	1.05	23
South Normanton ...	10	8	2.8	1.50	43.6
Tibshelf	4	3	1.4	1.00	15.5
Pinxton	9	6	4.2	1.70	41.0
Pleasley	9	8	1.4	3.70	95.6
Shirebrook	25	20	18.0	2.20	43.4
Scarcliffe... ..	5	4	2.2	1.5	32.2
Ault Hucknall	4	3	.6	2.00	74.1
Langwith	1	1	.2	1.5	83.4
Glapwell	1	1	.0	10.7	250.0

The influence this disease has on the mortality of young children must of necessity absorb the attention of all men specially engaged in public health work. Bacteriologists are now convinced that the disease is due to certain pathogenic organisms of a particular group. They are found to exist in the human intestines, and are therefore discharged through the fœces. With this information at hand it is of the first importance to see that home surroundings are very carefully inquired into if the prevalence of the disease is ever really to be reduced. It is to the reduction of deaths from this special zymotic disease that we hope to make a marked decrease in the infantile mortality of the country.

Summer Diarrhœa, like Enteric Fever, may be conveyed through polluted milk and water supplies, as well as through contaminated food. Regarding infected food, special notice should be taken of the influence that flies and other insects play in bringing this about.

The prevalence of this disease appears to be more marked in some towns and localities than in others, and may even vary in extent in certain parts of the same town and district. Generally speaking, the drier the season the more widespread the disease becomes. The year 1911 for a long time to come will be remembered as one of the driest on record.

Summer Diarrhœa is a disease which is, to a very considerable extent, confined to the houses of the industrial classes, and particularly in houses where overcrowding exists and filth abounds. Of the 73 deaths attributed to Diarrhœa in children and adults, registered in the whole of the Blackwell District for the year 1911, 70 occurred in houses of a weekly rental not exceeding six shillings, and were tenanted by miners.

One death occurred in a hotel, one in the house of a tradesman, and one in that of a farmer. Practically speaking, the whole of the 73 houses are of modern construction, and provided with an ample and good water supply.

Of the total deaths due to Diarrhœa at all ages 78 per cent. occurred in children under 1 year of age.

The manner in which milk is distributed in the congested districts of certain places renders it liable to pollution. It is the custom in almost every part of your District to deliver milk at the back doors of houses, and this must of necessity occupy a considerable length of time during which period the milk is exposed; hence the risks of pollution through infected dust and the agency of flies. It would certainly be an improvement if milk could be delivered at the front doors.

I know of no class of case in which the influence of sick visitors affords a more promising outlook for good than in this case. Prompt medical treatment is, of course, an essential, but that is practically useless unless it is supported by a very strict and well-regulated dietary, which can only be carried out under the supervision of persons who have been properly instructed in such matters.

Typhoid Fever.—During the year 30 cases of Typhoid Fever were recorded by notification, 24 of which were confined to the parishes of Shirebrook and Scarccliffe; the remaining six were distributed amongst five other parishes. For further particulars see below:—

PARISHES.	Estimated Population.	Cases.	Deaths.	Case Rate per 1000 of Population.	Case Mor- tality per cent.	Cases removed to Hospital.	Case Mor- tality per cent for 10 previous years.	Average case Rate per 1000 of population for last 10 years.
Normanton ..	6591	1	0	.15	nil	0	10.7	.46
Pinxton	5136	1	0	.19	nil	0	17.6	.37
Tibshelf	4007	1	0	.24	nil	0	nil	.28
Pleasley	2417	2	0	.83	nil	0	9.9	.57
Shirebrook ..	11124	16	1	1.43	6.2	13	9.5	2.3
A. Hucknall ..	1958	1	0	.51	nil	0	11.1	.48
Scarccliffe	2948	8	1	2.71	12.4	7	6.2	1.70
Whole District	—	30	2	.7	6.6	20	6.5	.61

The season incidence of the disease shows that in the first quarter of the year two cases were notified, in the 2nd quarter two, in the 3rd quarter eight, and the 4th quarter 18, making a total in all of 30 for the year. The average number of cases notified per annum for the last ten years shows a total of 36. The case rate per 1,000 of population for the year under consideration was .7, and the case mortality per cent. was 6.5. The death-rate per 1,000 of population, which may be considered a true index of the disease, stands at .05. The average for the ten preceding years works out at .08, thereby showing a decrease of 37.5 per cent. in deaths during the last 10 years.

Whilst there has been this marked decline in the number of deaths, there is no evidence of marked changes in the severity of the attack. The uninterrupted decline in the mortality of this disease may be accounted for in several ways. First, I should say that the improved water supply in many districts is the greatest factor. The substitution of water closets for pails and privy middens, and the greater care which is taken in preventing the accumulation of fœcal matter and decomposing refuse from the immediate neighbourhood of dwelling-houses all assist in reducing the risks of infection.

We are indebted to the County Authorities for undertaking the bacteriological examination of the blood of 22 suspected cases, with the result that 14 gave a positive result and eight were negative. The methods of blood examination has now reached such a stage of perfection that no public authority can any longer afford to disregard the advantages accruing therefrom.

There can be little doubt that a large number of the cases were imported, but there appears to be some evidence that the Scarcliffe cases were caused by eating infected mussels. Of the sixteen cases which occurred at Shirebrook, 12 houses were invaded. On careful investigation it was found impossible, with any degree of certainty, to ascertain the source of infection.

Measles.—This is a very dangerous disease, chiefly because it is considered a slight ailment, and therefore is likely not to receive early medical attention and care. The result is that complications arise, such as bronchitis and pneumonia, which frequently prove fatal. The disease is very infectious, and may spread so rapidly in the infant department of our elementary schools that not infrequently it is quite impossible to arrest its spread, as there is no knowledge of its existence until more than half the class has been infected.

The fatality of the disease was most marked during the first quarter of the year, when five deaths were registered, in the second quarter two deaths, in the third quarter one death, and in the fourth quarter none.

The four parishes specially involved were Shirebrook, Scarcliffe, Pleasley, and Langwith. Unfortunately preventative measures are of little avail in dealing with this disease, as infection may exist at least three days before any symptoms may be seen, and the disease is allowed to run its course practically unchecked. Since the year 1851 until the present time the mortality per 1,000,000 in England and Wales has remained practically stationary.

The admission of children into school before the age of five ought never to be allowed, as a child of a susceptible age would not then be brought into the sphere of infection.

The fatality of the disease per 1,000 of population was exceptionally low, and it did not exceed .2, whereas the rate for England and Wales for deaths at similar ages was 11.6 per 1,000 living.

Whooping Cough.—This disease was the cause of 11 deaths in the District, and is just as difficult to cope with as Measles; in fact, it behaves in a very similar manner, as far as infection is concerned.

In itself it is not a disease attended with a very high mortality, but the serious complications which arise in the course of its progress render it of a dangerous character.

The three parishes chiefly affected were Shirebrook, Pinxton, and South Normanton.

Phthisis and Other Tubercular Diseases.—

	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907
No. of deaths from Phthisis ...	27	25	22	24	26
No. of deaths from other Tubercular Diseases ...	41	32	20	34	23
Death-rate of Phthisis per 1,000	.68	.62	.55	.62	.70
Death-rate of Phthisis and other Tubercular Diseases combined	1.70	1.41	1.06	1.50	1.32

The returns recently issued by Dr. Arthur Newsholme, Medical Officer to the Local Government Board, shew a decided fall in the death-rate, both of Phthisis and other Tubercular Diseases in England and Wales since the year 1871.

Tuberculosis, being an infective disease, is likely to spread amongst inmates of small, badly ventilated, and overcrowded dwellings, and also amongst a class of men whose employment is of an exhaustive and exposed nature, especially in occupations marked by great fluctuations in temperature.

In the District which we are considering, this class is specially seen amongst the miners. In other parts of the country similar conditions are met with amongst the iron-smelters and pottery workers.

In my report for 1910 I pointed out that in a population practically representing 40,000 people not a single death occurred from Phthisis outside the industrial classes, and in houses with a weekly rental of over 8s. The record for 1911 shows a similar state of things. The following is a list of the occupation of persons who died from consumption during 1911:—

- 1 wife of school teacher.
- 1 dressmaker's assistant (5th death from Phthisis in same family).
- 1 factory hand.
- 17 coal miners.
- 3 wives of coal miners.
- 1 domestic servant.
- 2 children, aged 4 years and 7 years, in the house of a hawker.
- 1 infant.

Consideration of the above figures goes to show that the incidence of the disease falls heavily upon the working classes of the country. The advisability of providing public sanatoria and other means of treating tuberculosis, with such a record as that

given above, can no longer be questioned. The majority of cases of tuberculosis falls upon a class who have few facilities for adequately coping with the disease, and the nation is wise in devoting a substantial sum of money for the treatment of pulmonary consumption.

The Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, is having a very beneficial effect in eradicating and improving dwellings throughout the whole of the country which for years past have been in a state absolutely unfit for human habitation. The better and more ample food supply now available to all classes, and the marked decrease in the consumption of alcohol are having the effect of increasing the resistance to the infection of tuberculosis. In a large percentage of cases, provided the diagnosis can be made sufficiently early, the prospects of recovery under the modern methods of treatment are most encouraging. It must not be overlooked that whilst some persons are more susceptible to the disease than others, the disease itself is not hereditary. The germ which is responsible for the spread of tuberculosis in one or other of its various forms is an organism, microscopically small, found in the sputum of an infected case, in the milk of cows suffering from tuberculosis of the udder, and in certain parts of meat used for human consumption. Surely the time is now ripe for the introduction of a new Milk Bill, with the object of securing milk free from tuberculous infection. The difficulties in the way at present are somewhat formidable, particularly with respect to compensation for condemned animals. If it is found advisable to condemn pigs suffering from swine fever, and recompense is made, there ought not to be much difficulty in applying the same precautions to tuberculous cattle.

Incidence of the diseases as shown in contributory parishes of the District since 1901:—

	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901
Blackwell... ..	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3
Normanton	3	5	4	7	8	4	3	5	7	1	4
Pinxton	4	6	1	1	3	1	1	4	1	3	4
Tibshelf	1	0	2	1	5	0	1	2	3	4	1
Shirebrook	11	8	8	9	9	2	6	6	6	4	4
Pleasley	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Scarcliffe	3	0	4	2	1	1	1	5	2	2	2
Ault Hucknall ...	2	4	1	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	1
Langwith... ..	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Glapwell... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	27	25	22	24	26	8	13	28	24	14	19

INSTRUCTIONS TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Your three chief wants are FRESH AIR, REST, and GOOD FOOD

1. Fresh Air.—You cannot have too much fresh air, and should try to spend at least eight hours a day out of doors.

When indoors, keep the bed and sitting rooms as nearly like the outside air as possible, by keeping the windows wide open. Never sleep with the windows shut, however cold may be the weather. A draught is much less dangerous than a stuffy room; indeed some draught or current of air is necessary to good ventilation. Avoid all crowded rooms, such as theatres, concerts, and public meetings.

2. Rest.—One great danger to persons with, or recovering from, consumption, is the tendency to take too violent exercise. At first it is best to spend several hours of the day sitting or lying out of doors, well wrapped up in cold weather, and sheltered from the wind. Later on, gentle walks may be taken, and the distance walked gradually increased week by week. If your temperature goes up, you are exerting yourself too much. If it goes above 100 degrees you should spend most of the day resting. If your temperature remains normal and your weight increases, you may gradually increase your exercise.

Running, jumping, and all heavy or dusty work are forbidden. Always rest for an hour before and after meals.

3. Temperature.—Take your temperature in the mouth three times a day, before breakfast, after dinner, and at bed time, and record it in your diary. Wash the thermometer in cold water immediately after using it, and keep it in a jar of disinfectant.*

4. Weight.—Weigh yourself, if possible, once a week, and keep a record of your weights.

5. Food.—The ordinary full meals of a healthy man should be taken. Eat slowly, and try to finish your meal, even if you do not feel hungry. Drink two or three pints of boiled milk daily, and avoid alcoholic stimulants, unless specially ordered by the doctor.

Milk is a complete food, but there is no real nourishment in wine, spirits, beer, or stout.

Precautions against Infection.

PHLEGM.—The phlegm contains the GERMS OF CONSUMPTION, and must never be allowed to dry and get into the dust of the house.

When indoors spit into a mug, and when out of doors into a pocket-spittoon. Empty the mug and spittoon into the fire, and rinse well with hot water. Keep a little disinfectant* in the mug and spittoon.

After coughing, the lips may be wiped with pieces of rag, which should be burnt at once, or with a handkerchief kept in a linen bag, and not loose in the pocket, or under the pillow. Used handkerchiefs should be boiled daily, and the bag once a week.

Consumptives must not be kissed on the lips.

If these precautions are taken, and the room kept airy, light, and clean, there is not much risk of infection. Another person may share such a room, but not the same bed.

Cups, spoons, and other feeding utensils must be kept separate and scalded after using.

Water Supply.—The number of houses in the District not within a reasonable distance of one of the public water supplies is very small indeed, although a considerable portion of the District may be considered agricultural in character. Careful observation is kept on the few existing wells, and the Inspectors of Nuisances have instructions to take samples for chemical analysis whenever they have reason to believe that the water is polluted.

During the year 29 samples of well water were taken and submitted to the Medical Officer of Health for analysis, with the result that 26 were found to be polluted, and the wells were closed accordingly.

*Disinfectant Solution may be made of Izal, 2 teaspoonfuls to a pint of water, or Carbolic Acid, 2 tablespoonfuls to a pint of water.

of the various points mentioned.

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The following table is inserted for the purpose of showing the analytical data of the various public supplies:—

Supply.	Parts per 100,000.			Total Hardness in degrees		Date of last Analysis.	Remarks.
	Free Ammonia.	Organic Ammonia.	Nitrites and Nitrates.	Chloride.			
1 Shirebrook	nil	nil	·45	9·0	10°	Nov. 5th	This water practically never varies in quality.
2 Pinxton Colliery	nil	·002	·25	5·6	16°	„ 6th	This water is now obtained from Basford and is practically uniform in quality.
3 „ Basford	nil	·001	·30	5·6	16°	„ 6th	This water is obtained from the pebble beds of the Bunter, and is uniform in character.
4 Ault Hucknall	·001	·014	·38	3·2	16°	„ 7th	This water is obtained from a spring, and is likely to vary from vegetable pollution.
5 Pleasley—Public	nil	nil	·20	1·4	8°	„ 10th	Same applies as in No. 3.
6 „ Verney's	nil	nil	1·00	15·4	17·5°	„ 7th	Analysis seldom made.
7 „ Duke of Devonshire	nil	nil	0·4	2·2	15·0°	„ 7th	Do.
8 Langwith—Colliery	nil	nil	·68	2·7	15·0°	„ 6th	Analyses occasionally made show little variation.
9 „ Poulter Well	·001	nil	·59	2·6	13°	„ 7th	Do.
10 „ G.C. Railway	·001	·002	·50	9·6	13°	„ 12th	The last 3 analyses show practically no variation.
11 Tibshelf—Mansfield	nil	nil	·20	1·4	8°	„ 10th	Note 5 same source.
12 Blackwell—Sutton and Mansfield	nil	nil	·20	1·4	8°	„ 10th	Do.
13 South Normanton—Sutton	nil	nil	·35	2·0	8°	„ 13th	This water was very cloudy, and contained particles of red sand, due to some excavations taking place in the well. Analyses taken yearly shews no appreciable variation. Water is obtained from same source as for Pleasley, Blackwell, and Tibshelf.

JNO. O. LITTLEWOOD, D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health, Blackwell District Council.

Table showing in detail Houses supplied by Public Services.

Name of Parish.	No. of Houses.	Percentage supplied.	Gals. per House per day.	Gals. per head per day.	Source of Supply.
Ault Hucknll	374	62	Un-limited.	Un-limited.	Sheepbridge Coal & Iron Co.
Blackwell ..	920	91	47	10	{ Sutton Urban Council and Mansfield Corporation.
Glapwell ..	18	0	0	0	Local wells only.
Pinxton ..	1048	80	35	7	Basford R.D. Council
Pleasley ..	457	97	47	9	{ Mansfield Corporation, The Duke of Devonshire, and Mr. Verney's supply.
Shirebrook ..	1935	97	42	6	Shirebr'k Colliery Co. supply
Scarccliffe ..	564	55	Un-known.	Un-known.	The Bolsover Water Co.
S. Normanton	1289	97	43	8	Sutton Urban Council.
Tibshelf ..	760	99	51	9	Mansfield Corporation.
U. Langwith	122	75	Un-limited.	Un-limited.	{ Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Birkitt's Polterwell).

Frequent analyses made of the various public supplies of the District show no pollution. The character and quality of the various waters are excellent, particularly those derived from the Mansfield and Sutton Authorities.

WATER MAIN EXTENSION.

Pinxton.—The vexed question of supplying the inhabitants of Storth Lane with water has been finally settled by constructing a 3in. main, 460 yards in length, at a cost of £109. This now practically connects up all parts of the parish in one complete system.

South Normanton.—The water supply to this parish may be considered to be in a somewhat precarious condition, due to the fact that the existing storage capacity is somewhat limited in case of any breakdown occurring in the Sutton supply or failure to supply water from any other cause whatsoever. The Council will be well advised in considering the advisability of providing additional storage.

Blackwell.—The above remarks apply to that portion of Blackwell deriving its supply from Sutton.

Scavenging.—The work of scavenging, as carried on in the District, has not undergone any change during the year under consideration, and there is little to add to the remarks embodied in my report of 1910. Experience favours the idea that contract work, when done at its best, is not so satisfactory as that undertaken by the Council. As to cost, there does not appear to be much advantage one way or the other.

The vast amount of money spent annually on scavenging has reached a total of such magnitude that some special consideration should now be given to this matter. Under the present arrangements the sum now expended must of necessity go on increasing annually, and the time, in my opinion, has now arrived for adopting as a compulsory measure the water carriage system.

To enable this to be carried it will be necessary to adopt the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. Provision is there made under Section 39 for the provision and conversion of closet accommodation. The following particulars are given under Section 39, Sub-section 4, which I now insert for your earnest consideration:—

“The Local Authority, where there is a sufficient water supply and sewers, may, by written notice to the owner or owners of a building, require any existing closet accommodation (other than a water-closet or a slop-closet), provided at or in connection with the building, to be altered so as to be converted into a water-closet or slop-closet.

“If the owner or owners of the building fail to comply with any requirement, the local authority may, at the expiration of a time, which shall be specified in the notice, and shall not be less than 14 days after the service of the notice, do the work required by the notice. Where, in pursuance of the sub-section, any work of alteration is done by the local authority in default of the owner

or owners in respect of a pail closet, the expenses of the work shall be borne by the local authority, and where, in pursuance of this sub-section, any work of alteration is done by the local authority in default of the owner or owners in respect of any existing closet accommodation other than a pail closet, one-half of the expense of the work shall be borne by the local authority, and the remainder of the said expenses shall be borne by the owner or owners, and shall be recoverable summarily as a civil debt."

It is estimated that at the present time there are in the District—

Water Closets ...	...	...	564
Pail Closets ...	...	...	4189
Privy Middens ...	...	...	2561
Waste Water Closets ...	...	...	24
Sanitary Dustbins ...	...	...	814
Uncovered Ashpits ...	...	...	57

To enable this work to be carried out it will be necessary to place on one side a certain sum of money annually for the conversion of a limited number of pail closets and privy middens in those parishes where the water supply is sufficiently adequate to meet the demands. I have already spoken of the advisability of providing refuse destructors; if the water carriage system were adopted such provision would not be necessary, so that there would be considerable saving on that item.

Number of houses scavenged by Council—3,743.

Cost of houses scavenged by Council—£1,408 16s. 11d.

Cost per house—7s. 6d.

Number of houses scavenged by contract—1,746.

Cost of houses scavenged by contract—£456 13s. 4d.

Cost per house—5s. 2d.

Number of houses scavenged by private owners—1,594.

Number of houses scavenged by occupiers—501.

The following details show the amount spent per annum in each parish and the cost per house, viz.:—

Parish.	Contractor.	Cost per year.			Cost per house per year.	
		£	s.	d.	s.	d.
Pinxton	Council ..	288	4	2	5	6
South Normanton..	J. Bateman ..	333	6	8	5	6
Tibshelf	Council ..	273	12	9	7	2
Shirebrook.. ..	Council ..	847	0	0	8	8½
Pleasley	J. W. Ball ..	113	6	8	6	3
		£1855 10 3				

CESSPOOL CLEANSING—

	£	s.	d.
Upper Langwith ..	90	0	0
Scarcliffe	25	0	0
	115 0 0		
	£1970 10 3		

The disinfectants in use are Izal in powder and liquid form. The cost of these disinfectants amounts to about £50, of which £40 worth is used for scavenging purposes.

Back Yards.—In my report of 1910 I referred to the unsatisfactory condition of the back yards of the houses of the District, due in many instances, no doubt, to the disintegrating action of frost and rain. To obviate this it is essential that the surface should be impervious to water. In a mining district a very considerable amount of time is spent in and about these places, particularly during warmer weather, therefore it is of the greatest importance that they should be in as sanitary a condition as possible. In drawing the Council's attention to this matter I do not wish it to be understood that the question has not been dealt with, for during the year under consideration not less than 20,000 square yards have been either freshly asphalted or newly paved with blue bricks.

Incidentally I may here state that no less than 64 private streets have been made good and taken over by the Council.

Closely relating to this matter are numerous open spaces and secondary unpaved and unformed back yards which require to be dealt with.

At a meeting of the Council, held on December 14th, a joint report, made by the Surveyor and Inspectors of Nuisances, was presented, and the Council were recommended to apply to the Local Government Board for an order, either under the Private Street Works Act, 1892, or Section 19 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, to make good the whole of the private streets, including back lane and secondary ways, numbering in all 118.

Refuse Destructor.—Each succeeding year renders the consideration of the effectual destruction of refuse more important. At best tips are more or less a nuisance, and they are not unattended with some risk. The progress of sanitary science is demonstrating that, however costly it may be to destroy the germs of disease wherever found, the first expense is in most cases the least in the long run. The difficulty of finding suitable places for the deposit of refuse matter is yearly getting more difficult, and unless such places can be met with within easy access the cost of carting becomes a very serious item in the estimations that are made for public scavenging.

I should very much like to see the erection of a refuse destructor at Shirebrook as a means of testing the actual cost per head of population to form a basis for the adoption of others in the other most populous parts of the district. Without wishing to unduly burden Shirebrook, I am convinced that the time is now ripe for making such provision for the dealing of refuse in that parish. It will be remembered that the matter was under consideration some time ago, but for some reason or other, quite unknown to me, it was abandoned.

Disinfecting Arrangements.—Considerable attention has been given to the work of this department during the year, but the time involved in carrying out the work which at present has to be done by the Inspetors of Nuisances might have been better spent in attending to other matters connected with the general administration of the District.

Disinfection, to be effective, must result in the destruction of spores and pathogenic bacilli in whatever vehicle they are contained. The work as at present carried out is scheduled into the following classes, viz.:—

(1) Steam disinfection of bedding, clothing, and other articles to which such method may be applied. The steam disinfecter is now permanently stationed at Shirebrook, where all articles requiring such disinfection have to be carried.

(2) Disinfection by fumigation, washing and steeping in Izal in such cases where steam is not applicable.

(3) Disinfection of dwellinghouses, schools, and other premises by the use of a special spraying apparatus, followed by fumigation with Formic Aldehyde.

The amount of work done during the year under the three headings given above is as follows:—

Bedding, Clothing, Miscellaneous Articles	367
Houses and Premises	379
Schools	3
Houses for Phthisis	7

For some time past a sum of money has been allowed in the half-yearly estimates for the provision of an additional steam disinfecter. As we are badly in need of this it is to be hoped that the funds are now sufficiently large to enable one to be purchased during the coming year. The purchase of another disinfecter will result in a considerable saving of both time and money. The

present arrangement involves the carting of clothing, bedding, and other articles in some instances ten or twelve miles, all of which will be saved by the provision of additional apparatus.

The cost of providing disinfectants for the public scavengers amounts to a serious item during the year, most of which could be saved by the introduction of a water carriage system in the District.

However carefully the pails are disinfected, and I have no reason to doubt but that they are properly done, there still remains the fact that the pail system, wherever adopted, affords a fruitful gathering-ground for flies. Statistics show that a pail closet town has a much higher death-rate from Summer Diarrhœa and Typhoid Fever than one where the water carriage system has been adopted.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT AND NEW STREETS.

Blackwell.—The road between Newton Green and Littlemoor has been considerably widened and improved at a considerable cost. The Council is particularly fortunate in having the land given to them by His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, and this has materially lessened the total cost.

Pinxton.—The old vexed question of making good the road by the river Erewash, from the Gas Works to the Canal towing-path, has now been satisfactorily completed at a cost of £113, after more than 10 years' controversy.

Shirebrook.—The making good of Portland Road completes a long-felt want.

South Normanton.—The reconstruction of Downing Street under Section 150, Public Health Act, 1875, has served a good purpose. The owners readily co-operated in the work by complying with the preliminary notice.

SURFACE DRAINAGE.

Blackwell.—The whole of the Main Street at Newton has been surface drained by means of 6in. and 9in. sewers, including earthenware gullies and iron grates, at a cost of £56. Owing to the old and insufficient drainage adjacent to the Infant School, B Winning, an entirely new 12in. drain has been laid, extending from the existing water-course in Dalton's fields to the river. This has been found to satisfactorily remedy all previous defects.

Scarcliffe.—It has been found for years past that during the time of heavy rain surface water accumulated in considerable quantities at Langwith Road, Hillstown, rendering the road impassable to foot traffic. This has now been remedied by the construction of 238 yards of 6in. and 9in. surface drains, at a cost of £35. This thickly populated district will fully appreciate the improvement.

PUBLIC URINALS.

The completion of a public urinal at Pleasley is found to be of great service and convenience to the inhabitants and public generally.

The District, as a whole, is badly supplied with similar conveniences, particularly Shirebrook, and it is to be hoped that the Council will see its way to provide others in such places as the growing needs of the District may demand.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Pinxton.—Owing to the fact that the working capacity of the main outfall works in this parish is rapidly approaching its maximum capability, it is proposed that a filter, similar to the one now in use in the pump well, be laid down in the place now occupied by the disused lateral filter. This promises to give better results.

Owing to subsidence supposed to be caused by old colliery workings, the existing 15in. sewer between the Institute and the Gas Works became blocked and failed to act properly, resulting in the flooding of the backyards of premises abutting thereon. The Council substituted for the existing sewer a new 24in. cast-iron sewer, extending a distance of 128 yards, at a cost of £600. This reconstruction has entirely remedied the conditions mentioned above.

South Normanton.—For the completion of the main outfall works to enable the whole of the sewage to be dealt with it is desirable that another 60ft. percolating filter, 5ft. 6in. in depth, and provided with suitable revolving intermittent sprinklers, be laid down in the near future. This would, in a great measure, obviate the present pollution of the Normanton brook, a tributary of the river Amber.

The drainage of 30 houses at B Winning has been completed by conveying the sewage into the Parish of Blackwell, where it is now dealt with jointly with the sewage of Hilcote.

It will be remembered that this matter was foreshadowed in my last report.

Owing to the building operations which are now extensively taking place in Carter Lane, it is necessary to bear in mind that some provision will have to be made for dealing with the sewage from that locality on suitable lines. There is reason to believe that the levels will admit of the sewage being admitted to the main outfall works at a reasonable cost. This is an additional reason that further provision be made for extending the main outfall works on the lines suggested.

Certain extensions at the eastern end of Carter Lane, comprising 437 yards, at a cost of £189, have been carried out during the year, the sewage being conveyed to the Berristow outfalls, which were completed in 1909.

Blackwell.—The works of sewerage and sewage disposal mentioned in the report last year have now been carried out. They consist of 6in. and 9in. sewers, in addition to detritus and septic tanks, the latter 9ft. in diameter and 10ft. deep. The effluent is treated by an intermittent discharge on to two 25ft. percolating bacteria beds, 4ft. 6in. in depth. A bed has been provided for the treatment of storm water, at a cost up to date of £980.

It was found that the old existing sewers in New Street, Hilcote, were defective, and on 21st September, 1911, the Council decided to lay a 9in. sewer, and the work has been completed.

The outfall works, Nos. 1 and 2, at Westhouses, and the one at Newton Green, have not yet been completed. I beg to draw the Council's attention to the importance of carrying out this work, as serious pollution of the adjacent streams is now taking place. An attempt was made, on the recommendation of the Parish Council, to improve the vile condition of the effluent at Newton by constructing a sedimentation tank and covering the existing sub-soil drains with ashes, at a cost of £45. The result is very indifferent, as the stream continues to be badly polluted. For the satisfactory completion of these works, and also those at Westhouses, would it not be advisable to obtain a loan for the purpose? This matter is pressing, and it is to be hoped the Council will consider the question without further delay.

Shirebrook.—On February 1st, H. Shelford Bidwell, Esq., M.I.C.E., held a Local Government Board inquiry at the Institute, Shirebrook, for the purpose of considering the application for sanction to borrow £3,700 for works of sewage disposal for this parish. The loan was granted, and the work put in hand at once. At the end of the year under consideration more than half of the scheme was completed, and there is every reason to hope that the work will be finished early in the year, thus completing a long-felt necessity.

Number	Section	Remarks
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100	Top of hill	100 feet

BLACKWELL RURAL DISTRICT.

Statement for Dr. Littlewood, giving particulars of Sewage Disposal Works.

No.	Parish.	Situation of Works.	Population Served.	Method of Treatment.	Area of Works.	Character of Effluent.	Effluent Discharge Into.	Remarks.
1.	BLACKWELL	(a) Primrose Hill	1,200	Septic tank and two circular percolating filters	1 acre	Satisfactory	Tributary of the River Amber	
2.	"	(b) Newton Green	1,500	Septic tank and irrigation	3 acres	Not satisfactory	Tributary of the River Amber	
3.	"	(c) Westhouses No. 1	478	Septic tank and irrigation	2½ acres	Not satisfactory	Tributary of the River Amber	
4.	"	(d) Westhouses No. 2	500	Septic tank and irrigation	2 acres	Not satisfactory	Tributary of the River Amber	
5.	"	(e) Elcote and B. Winning	680	Septic tank and two circular percolating filters	½ acre	Satisfactory	Tributary of the River Amber	
6.	PINXTON	(a) Wharf—Main Outfall	5,000	Septic tanks and three circular percolating filters	1 acre	Satisfactory	River Erewash	
7.	"	(b) Near Pinxton New Colliery		Septic tank, ashes, tip, and land		Satisfactory	River Erewash	For storm water only
8.	"	(c) Brookhill Lane	100	Septic tank and rectangular filter	½ acre	Satisfactory	Tributary of River Erewash	
9.	"	(d) Beaulieu Lane	180	Septic tank and two circular percolating filters	½ acre	Satisfactory	Tributary of River Erewash	
10.	PLEASLEY	(a) High Level Works between M.R. and G.N. Railways	2,000	Septic tanks, 2 detritus chambers, and 2 circular percolating filters	5,330 square yards	Satisfactory	River Medon	Storm water treated on No. 10.
11.	"	(b) Low Level, south of G.N. Railway	400	Septic tanks, 1 detritus chamber, 1 rectangular percolating filter, and large storm bed	3,488 square yards	Not satisfactory	River Medon	The Low Level Works deals with the whole of the storm water. Tank effluent percolates into magnesium rock fissures, and lost to view.
12.	SCARCLIFFE	(a) Hillstons	1,300	Circular septic tank and irrigation	1 acre	Satisfactory		
13.	"	(b) Langwith Colliery	320	Chemical Precipitation and Pulverite Beds	1 acre	Satisfactory		
14.	SHIREBROOK	Near Midland Station	12,000	Septic tanks and four percolating filters	14½ acres	Satisfactory	Sockholme Brook, a tributary of the River Medon	
15.	SOUTH NORMANTON	(a) Main Outfall Works, off Dirty Lane	6,500	Septic tanks and rectangular and circular percolating filters	6 acres	Part satisfactory & part not satisfactory	Normanton Brook, a tributary of River Amber	Another 60ft. circular percolating bed is urgently required
16.	"	(b) Bucknall Lane	160	Septic tank and two rectangular filters	1 acre	Satisfactory	Tributary of River Erewash	
17.	"	(c) Berristow	160	Septic tank and one rectangular filter	1 acre	Satisfactory	Tributary of River Erewash	
18.	TIDSHLE	Near Midland Railway Station	4,000	Septic tanks, circular percolating filter, irrigation, and Ashes Tip	2½ acres	Satisfactory	Tributary of River Amber	
19.	AULT HUCKNALL	Due Lea Cottages	1,240	Chemical Precipitation and Pulverite Beds	1 acre	Satisfactory	Due Lea	

February, 1911.

H. SILCOCK,
District Surveyor.

Tibshelf.—The 80 houses situated on the Mansfield and Chesterfield Roads have not yet been adequately sewered. Unfortunately the levels do not allow the sewage to gravitate to the present outfall works, so that it will be necessary to provide a separate system similar to that now working satisfactorily at Berrier Row, South Normanton.

Ault Hucknall.—The pollution of the River Doe Lea, a tributary of the Rother, is now taking place. This, no doubt, is due to the fact that the present outfall works, which were constructed for a much smaller population many years ago, are now showing signs of being over-taxed. In times past we have always found that whenever a suggestion has been made to the Sheepbridge Coal and Iron Company regarding any improvement they have always promptly and willingly complied with any reasonable request.

Slaughter-Houses.—The registered slaughter-houses in the District number 31. During the year 365 visits were paid by the Inspectors of Nuisances. It has been felt that frequent visits are advisable, as they have the effect of preventing the slaughtering of unsuitable (slink) and diseased cattle.

The adoption of bye-laws has very considerably assisted the work of the Inspectors, and during the year they have been enabled to enforce the carrying out of many improvements.

Bakehouses.—The number of bakehouses registered under the Factories and Workshops Act is eleven, all of which have received frequent visits by the Inspectors during the year. In their opinion the places are in a satisfactory condition.

Cowsheds, Dairies, and Milkshops.—Regulations with respect to Cowsheds, Dairies, and Milkshops are in force throughout the District. The effectual carrying out of these regulations would involve more time than can possibly be given by the present staff. During the year 486 visits were paid by the Inspectors, and 30 notices served for drainage insufficient air space, and ventilation.

The appointment of a qualified Veterinary Surgeon to make systematic visits of inspection of milch cows is most desirable, particularly as there is nothing to prevent the distribution of milk from tuberculous udders throughout the District.

Factories and Workshops.—The factories situated in the District are two, both at Pleasley Vale, and owned by Messrs. W. Hollins & Co., Ltd. These have been periodically inspected during the year.

The workshops in the District have increased from 175 in 1909 to 208 in 1911.

The following is a list of the workshops found in each parish of the District, and classified according to the various trades:—

	Ault Hucknall	Blackwell	Glapwell	Pinxton	Pleasley	Shirebrook	Scarliffe	South Normanton	Upper Langwith	Tibshelf	Total
Aerated Waters ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Bakehouses ..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	4	1	2	12
Boot Repairing ..	3	3	..	4	2	10	3	3	..	3	31
Blacksmith ..	1	2	1	3	1	3	2	4	..	3	20
Brick Making ..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	6
Cycle Repairing ..	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	2	9
Dressmaking ..	5	6	..	4	3	18	4	6	1	7	54
Engine Cleaning..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Gas Works ..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	6
Hosiery Finishing	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	2	7
Joinery ..	2	3	..	2	..	4	1	4	..	4	20
Millinery ..	1	..	..	3	..	8	2	4	..	4	22
Malting ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Printing ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	4
Saddlery ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	3
Saw Milling ..	1	1	..	3	1	2	1	1	..	2	12
Tailoring ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Waggon Repairing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	16	18	1	24	8	61	13	33	5	33	212
Workplaces	4	..	..	..	2	5	1	..	..	..	..

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1911,
for the Blackwell Rural District Council, on the administration
of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES,
AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of
Nuisances.

	Inspec- tions.	Written Notices.	Prose- cutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	4	0	0
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ...	291	8	0
Workplaces (other than outworkers' premises in- cluded in Part 3 of this report)...	12	0	0
	—	—	—
Total...	307	8	0

2.—DEFECTS.

Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—

	Found.	Reme- died.
Want of Cleanliness ...	3	3
Sanitary Accommodation (insufficient) ...	2	2
	—	—
Total...	5	5

3.—HOME WORK.

Outworkers' Lists, Section 107—

	Out- workers
Wearing Apparel: (1) Making, &c.	9
Nets, other than Wire Nets	4

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Total number of Workshops on Register at end of year ...	9
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5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—

Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remedial under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5): Notified by H.M. Inspector

J. O. LITTLEWOOD,

Medical Officer of Health

31st December, 1911.

MEMORANDUM

Submitted by Messrs. Coal and Iron Company

These are in preparation for consideration

ALABAMA

COAL

(a) In addition to the following in detail

WORK DONE UNDER HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

Ward.	Description of Property.	Date of Inspection.	Date of Report to Council.	DEFECTS.	Action taken by Council.	Result of Action.	REMARKS.
SHIREBROOK	37 houses in Chamber Street	January 1906, 1911	Not reported to Council	Roofs leaky, defective roofwork. Eaves and skylights, broken windows	Preliminary notice served by Inspector of Nuisances	Work slowly but systematically progressing	Leased by Stanley Coal and Iron Company
	15 houses, Watback Terrace	Do.	Do.	Roofs in shams	Do.	Do.	Do.
	34 houses, Portland Road	February 2nd, 1911	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
	19 houses, Portland Road	December 1st, 1911	December 1st, 1911	Defective drainage, defective paving, inefficient and defective adpots	Orders made under Sec. 15	No action taken	Do.
SCARCLIFFE	2 houses, Matthews Yard	March 6th, 1911	March 9th, 1911	No damp-proof course, inefficient light and ventilation, no pointing	Condensed as unit, Sec. 17	Still unoccupied	Place now in preparation for reconstruction
	16 houses, Scotland Yard	May 12th, 1911	June 28th, 1911	No damp-proof course, damp wall and leaky roofs, defective drainage and paving	Orders made under Sec. 15	With the exception of paving, work complete	
	1 house, Scotland Yard	Do.	Do.	Races in shams, but in a worse condition through badness floors falling in	Condensed as unit, Sec. 17	Houses being rebuilt	
	1 house, Main Street	August 21st, 1911	September 21st, 1911	Woods Act, shambles, decayed	Condensed as unit, Sec. 17	Closed	
AULT HUCKNALL	1 house, Marshfield Road	Do.	Do.	House in down communication with stable, very damp, no water supply, defective drainage	Condensed as unit, Sec. 17	With exception of fresh water supply, defects remedied	
	6 houses, Lees Lane	June 19th, 1911	June 29th, 1911	No damp-proof course, damp walls, leaky roofs, deficient ventilation in bedrooms, defective drainage and paving, water supply bad	Orders made under Sec. 15	Work completed, in compliance with requirements	
	1 house, Lees Lane	Do.	Do.	Do., but in a worse condition, and below surface of road	Condensed, Sec. 17	Closed	
	5 houses, South Lane	January 6th, 1911	January 12th, 1911	Inefficient drains and paving, inefficient height in bedrooms, defective roof (old thatched), no adpots provided	Closing order made	No action taken	
PINKSTON	2 houses, Elbow's Yard	May 27th, 1911	June 28th, 1911	Paving and drains faulty and defective, bedrooms insufficiently high, roof defective, inefficient lighting and ventilating area	Closing order made	Closed	
	6 houses, The Wharf	June 12th, 1911	Do.	Poor, needless defective and unsanitary, houses damp, no damp-proof course, adjacent to canal and River Ewer	Five repair notices and one closing order made	Orders complied with, and now occupied	
	8 houses, Bill's Cottages	July 14th, 1911	July 27th, 1911	(a) 1 house - bedrooms insufficiently high and inefficient lighting and ventilating area (b) 6 houses - paving defective and insufficient, roofs leaky, poor needless drains, drainage, defective drains	(a) Closing order made; (b) six repair notices served	(b) Work not completed with pending sale of the property	
	10 houses, Old Post Office Yard	January 29th, 1911	January 31st, 1911	Roofs leaky and generally defective, no pointing, privies all structurally faulty; drainage defective; paving inadequate	Repair notices ordered to be served in every case	Work practically completed	
NORMANTON	10 houses, Water Lane	June 14th, 1911	June 28th, 1911	(a) 7 houses with defective drain inlets, faulty sink waste pipes, paving inadequate; (b) 3 houses with insufficient height in bedrooms, roofs leaky, refuse houses, no damp-proof course	(a) Repair notices ordered to be served; (b) closing order made	(a) Work in hand, nearing completion; (b) closed	
	6 houses, Water Lane	June 30th, 1911	Do.	(a) 3 houses with bedrooms too low, roofs leaky, no damp-proof course, generally very damp and unsanitary; (b) 3 houses with leaky roofs, needless faulty drainage defective and discharging into water course, paving inadequate, no pointing	(a) Closing order made; (b) repairing notices ordered to be served	(a) One house closed; (b) Notices not complied with, pending certain structural arrangements	(a) Inefficient housing accommodation in parish
	4 houses, Water Lane	Do.	Do.	Roofs faulty, pointing bad, paving inadequate, privies needless structurally defective	Repairing notices ordered to be served	Work in hand	
	3 houses, Carter Lane	August 2nd, 1911	August 24th, 1911	No damp-proof course, houses very damp, one bedroom too low, no drainage, roofs throughout leaky, and imperfectly constructed, outbuildings dangerous, private lavatory, with absence of adpots	Notices to repair under Sec. 15	Notices not complied with	
	5 houses, Water Lane	Do.	Do.	Bedrooms too low, privies defective, drains faulty, houses damp throughout	Notices to repair under Sec. 15	Notices not complied with, pending certain structural arrangements	
	2 houses	Do.	Do.	Rooms too small, air spaces inefficient, bedrooms too low, entire absence of any sanitary arrangements	Closing order made	Closed	
	4 houses, Market Street	August 16th, 1911	Do.	Bedrooms too low, with defective floors, roofs thatched, old, and broken; paving inadequate	Order made to close	Closed	
	3 houses, The Hamlet	August 26th, 1911	September 21st, 1911	Roofs leaky, eaves open about, blocked drains and defective drain inlets, faulty privy middens and paving	Repairing notices made	Work completed	

In addition to the above work, 253 houses in various parts of the District have been dealt with by preliminary notices, which have had the effect of effectually remedying the defects complained of.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

During the year the officers of the Council have been fairly busy in carrying out the above Act.

To facilitate the dispatch of this additional work a Special Committee of the Council, under the name of the Housing and Town Planning Committee, was appointed to meet before the monthly meeting of the Council, and this has been found to work admirably.

The knowledge that such an Act is in operation has had the effect of stimulating the owners of property to a sense of their responsibilities with regard to old and dilapidated premises. Unfortunately, there remains a much larger proportion of owners who require to be compelled to put their houses in a more healthy and habitable condition.

The scheduled list of the work which has been dealt with during the year will show that the officers and Council have not been unmindful of their responsibilities.

In numerous instances it has been found necessary to issue closing orders, but this has never been done without very careful consideration, having regard to the special circumstances of each case. To carry out the Act in its entirety would mean so severe an imposition on owners and occupiers of houses that it has been felt advisable to proceed on moderate lines, hoping that in the near future all necessary improvements will be voluntarily undertaken without having to resort to extreme measures.

As far as possible the work of the year has been codified to render it suitable for publication, but a detailed account is kept in the registers of the Inspectors of Nuisances.

During the year 193 houses have been brought under the notice of the Housing and Town Planning Committee of the Council, and of that total 30 closing orders were made, and 163 repairing notices were ordered to be served.

REPORT OF SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

The medical examination of school children has now lost its novelty, and parents regard the work as quite an ordinary matter.

The attendance of parents at the schools is well maintained. In some districts they turn up in great numbers. This is a great advantage, because it enables the School Medical Officer to point out to them obvious defects such as defective vision, enlarged tonsils, spinal curvature, etc., and demonstrate to them on the spot the severity and importance of the mischief presented.

It is not at all an uncommon thing to hear the parents say: "I had no idea that my child's sight was so defective, or that the tonsils were such large things."

Such demonstration has the good effect in many instances in deciding the parents to get the defects remedied at once.

The evils attending a verminous condition of the head are not always sufficiently appreciated, and I have more than once been able to convince the parents that vermin are capable of carrying poison from one part of the head to another, which is very evident in cases of pustular eczema.

The compulsory attendance of children at school has placed a certain responsibility on the authorities, particularly regarding the proper ventilation and warming of the schools, and the manner in which the children are aggregated together.

There can be no doubt that the Educational Authority has fully realised this fact, as witnessed by the splendid buildings now erected, and the rearrangement of some of the older schools. Unfortunately, when children are gathered together in large numbers from many homes, there is always the risk of spreading infection, particularly amongst the very young, of such diseases as Measles and Whooping Cough.

Thanks to the intelligence of the teachers, who are gradually becoming more alive to the early symptoms of these affections, the Medical Officer is enabled to isolate such cases, and by the early dismissal of a case to prevent the occurrence of an epidemic.

Defects in sight left uncorrected very seriously handicap a child's progress at school, and the slight cost incurred in obtaining suitable glasses ought no longer to be considered. Provision has now been made for obtaining suitable spectacles at convenient centres throughout the District on special terms, and parents ought not any longer to be gulled into purchasing them from travelling spectacle dealers, who have no knowledge whatever of the right methods of correcting defects.

The treatment of verminous heads during the year has been more than usually difficult, owing to the great amount of sickness among the children. A child's head is usually neglected during illness, therefore many of the previously clean children have returned to the school verminous.

Percentages are most discouraging, for after the fourth visit the verminous condition is found proportionately higher than on a previous occasion on account of these children returning to school after illness. Newly admitted children are generally found to be in the worst condition, and it would greatly assist in remedying this state if the teachers had the power to refuse admission to any child in a verminous state.

A considerable improvement has been noticed in the way in which children are shod, but there still remains much to be done in this respect. Efforts have been made to induce parents to provide their children with clogs, especially in the winter months, but without much success.

During my examination of school children, I have been struck with the varying condition of teeth in the different localities.

A mouthful of bad teeth is a menace to good health, and every effort should be made to encourage daily cleansing. This, to a very large extent, can be attained by the frequent use of the tooth brush. The condition of the teeth is influenced by the kind and character of the food taken, for it has been found that where mastication is reduced to a minimum the teeth more readily decay. It has been noticed that among the inhabitants of countries where nuts and food of a coarse nature are the staple diet, the teeth are well formed and well preserved.

Unfortunately, there are always to be found a number of children in school incapable of taking advantage of the full benefits of education, who reach a certain standard and appear unable to get beyond it. Some of these are fairly bright, whilst others are apathetic and distinctly stupid. The teachers tell me that among this class some are quite adept with their fingers, and are able to sew and do needlework well. It appears a great injustice that such cannot be taken in hand and educated on lines suitable to their talents.

The mentally defective form quite another class, and if any good is to be made out of them they should be removed from school and dealt with by specially trained teachers. There is some reason to believe that the day is approaching when these unfortunate ones will get that attention they deserve, particularly as they owe their condition to no fault of their own.

It is one thing to point out defect and quite another to get it remedied. Experience goes to show that for the achievement of this object, some special provision will have to be made by the State. Parental responsibility with some people appears to be an unknown quantity, and it is distressing to see how many fathers and mothers absolutely disregard the welfare of their offspring, even when defects are specially pointed out to them. I am happy to say some appreciate the advice given by the School Medical Officer, and strive their utmost to put matters right at great personal inconvenience and some cost.

Results of Medical Inspection for the year ending December 31st, 1911, in the Rural Sanitary District of Blackwell:—

Number examined	...	...	...	...	...	...	1375
Verminous	...	...	...	...	...	...	128
Ringworm	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Other Skin Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Defective Vision	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Defective Hearing	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Nasal Obstruction from Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids							98
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Deformities	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Mental Condition—							
(a) Dull and Backward	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
(b) Mentally Deficient	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Diseases of Eyelids	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Squint and Affections of the Eye	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Anæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Spinal Curvature	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chorea	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Goitre	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rupture	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

School Buildings.—The improvement in school buildings of late is evident to the most casual observer. In the new schools every opportunity is taken to render the child's condition during school hours as comfortable and advantageous as possible with new desks. The lighting, ventilation, and heating have undergone quite a revo-

lution for the better, and the playgrounds are admirably arranged to afford a maximum degree of pleasure during the hours of recreation. Some of the older schools have received attention, and are considerably improved by the alterations made.

Unfortunately, there are still a few schools absolutely derelict, such, for instance, as the Tibshelf Colliery, the Blackwell Colliery, and the Scarccliffe National, but there is every reason to believe that they will receive attention in due time, as it is not to be expected that all can be put right in a day.

ADOPTIVE ACTS IN FORCE.

1. At a Meeting of the Mansfield Rural Sanitary Authority, held on the 7th November, 1899, a Resolution was passed adopting the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889 (52 and 53 Vict., c., 34), within their district.
2. At a meeting of the Council, held on the 7th January, 1897, a Resolution was passed adopting the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890 (53 and 54 Vict., c 34), within their district.
3. At a meeting of the Council, held on 22nd June, 1899, a Resolution was passed adopting Part 3 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, so far as it is applicable to Rural Districts.

REGULATIONS AND BYE-LAWS IN FORCE.

1. 23rd Sept., 1879—Bye-laws were made for the whole district with respect to Common Lodging-houses, and Cleansing of Footways and Pavements, the Removal of House Refuse, and the Cleansing of Earth Closets, Privies, Ashpits, and Cesspools.
2. 16th Feb., 1888—Regulations were made for the whole district under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1886, and the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order of 1885.

3. 17th Jan., 1889—Regulations were made under the Allotments Acts for the Parish of Blackwell.
4. 16th June, 1892—New Scale of Charges and Regulations were made for preventing waste, misuse, and undue consumption or contamination of the water supply.
5. 19th May, 1896—New Bye-laws were made for the whole district with respect to New Streets and Buildings, and Nuisances.
6. 24th October, 1907—Bye-laws were made for the whole district with respect to Slaughter-houses.
7. 12th March, 1908—The scale of charges and Regulations made on the 16th June, 1892, for preventing waste, misuse, and undue consumption or contamination of the water supply was rescinded as from 25th March, 1908, and a new Scale adopted and ordered to take effect in substitution thereof from such date.
8. 7th August, 1908—Bye-laws were made for the whole District with respect to Tents, Vans, Sheds, and similar structures used for human habitation.
9. 16th December, 1909—Regulations were made for the whole District with respect to Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

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,

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 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 the 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 the 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**, who, 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.

Form of Handbill to be 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 to be 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 case 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.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

BLACKWELL RURAL (SOUTHERN) SANITARY DISTRICT.

Name of Inspector, S. WILMOT, C.R.S.I.

Area of District, 7,297. Estimated No. of Houses, 4,117.

New Houses erected 1911—50.

	Informal Notices Served by Sanitary Inspector.	Legal Notices Served by Local Authority.	Nuisances Abated.
DWELLING HOUSES—			
Repaired	153	51	152
Closed as Unfit for Habitation...	11	17	19
Infected Houses Disinfected ...	237	—	—
DRAINAGE—			
No Disconnection of Waste Pipe	3	—	4
Defective Traps, Inlets, and Drains	54	25	113
Drains Obstructed	44	2	114
CLOSETS AND ASHPITS—			
Insanitary Privies and Ashpits...	90	23	186
Insufficient Closet Accommodation	6	4	5
Conversion of Privies into W.C.'s	9	5	14
Defective Water Closets	10	—	31
OTHER DEFECTS—			
Surfaces of Courts and Yards...	62	38	110
Eaves-Spouts and Down-Spouts	20	26	44
Urinals Defective	1	—	2
Water Supply	5	4	18
Offensive Accumulations	37	—	127
Animals improperly kept	3	—	3
Pigsties	5	—	6
Smoke Nuisances	2	—	2
Overcrowding	10	10	10
Foul Condition of Houses	10	—	10
Total...	772	205	971
	Number on Register.	Inspections Made.	Notices Served.
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops...	83	200	12
Bakehouses	7	84	—
Slaughterhouses	16	60	4
Offensive Trades	—	—	—
Common Lodging-houses	—	—	—
Total...	106	344	16

Method of Disinfection after Infectious Disease — Steam Disinfectors, Spray, and Formalin Lamp.

Samples of Water Submitted for Analysis—15.

Other Action taken—Scavenging Superintendent at Tibshelf, Pinxton, and South Normanton.

(Signed) S. WILMOT, C.R.S.I.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

BLACKWELL (NORTHERN) SANITARY DISTRICT.

Name of Inspector, WILLIAM HILL.

Area of District, 13,808. Estimated No. of Houses, 3,478.

New Houses erected 1911—14.

	Informal Notices Served by Sanitary Inspector.	Legal Notices served by Local Authority.	Nuisances Abated
DWELLING HOUSES—			
Repaired	163	32	190
Closed as Unfit for Habitation...	—	6	4
Infected Houses Disinfected ...	142	—	—
DRAINAGE—			
No Disconnection of Waste Pipe	2	—	2
Defective Traps, Inlets & Drains	21	1	103
Drains Obstructed	23	1	24
CLOSETS AND ASHPITS—			
Insanitary Privies and Ashpits...	97	37	162
Insufficient Closet Accommodation	—	—	—
Conversion of Privies into W.C.'s	5	—	11
Defective Water Closets ...	8	—	8
OTHER DEFECTS—			
Surfaces of Courts and Yards...	41	1	115
Eaves-Spouts and Down-Spouts	25	—	72
Urinals Defective	4	—	4
Water Supply	8	—	16
Offensive Accumulations ...	52	—	56
Animals improperly kept ...	12	—	12
Pigsties	16	5	16
Smoke Nuisances	—	—	—
Overcrowding	6	1	6
Foul Condition of Houses ...	17	—	14
Totals...	642	84	715

	Number on Register.	Inspections Made.	Notices. Served.
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops...	94	286	18
Bakehouses	4	21	0
Slaughterhouses	15	305	—
Offensive Trades	3	21	1
Common Lodging-houses	—	—	—
Total...	116	633	19

Method of Disinfection after Infectious Disease — Rooms sprayed and fumigated with Formalin; 247 articles disinfected with steam; 2 beds burnt.

Samples of Water submitted for Analysis—14.

Other Action taken—117 lbs. beef seized and destroyed; 75 cases removed to Hospital.

(Signed) WILLIAM HILL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE

For the year ending 31st December 1900

Presented to the House of Commons by Command of Her Majesty

LONDON: PRINTED BY THE STATIONERY OFFICE, 1901

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