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Derbyshire County Council.

SUMMARY

OF THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1894.

WITH STATISTICAL AND OTHER RECORDS

BY

S. BARWISE, M.D., LOND., D.P.H., CAMB.,

Fellow of the Sanitary Institute.

County Medical Officer.

TOGETHER WITH THE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNTY ANALYST.

BEMROSE & SONS, LIMITED, PRINTERS, DERBY; AND
23, OLD BAILEY, LONDON.





STATE OF DELAWARE

IN SENATE,

January 1, 1891.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE

LAND OFFICE,

IN RESPONSE TO A

RESOLUTION PASSED

BY THE SENATE,

DECEMBER 18, 1890.

DOVER:

PRINTED BY

W. M. BARNES,

STATE PRINTER.

1891.

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DIAGRAM MAP OF DERBYSHIRE

SHOWING URBAN & RURAL SANITARY DISTRICTS

URBAN BOUNDARIES THUS
RURAL " THUS

Scale of Miles

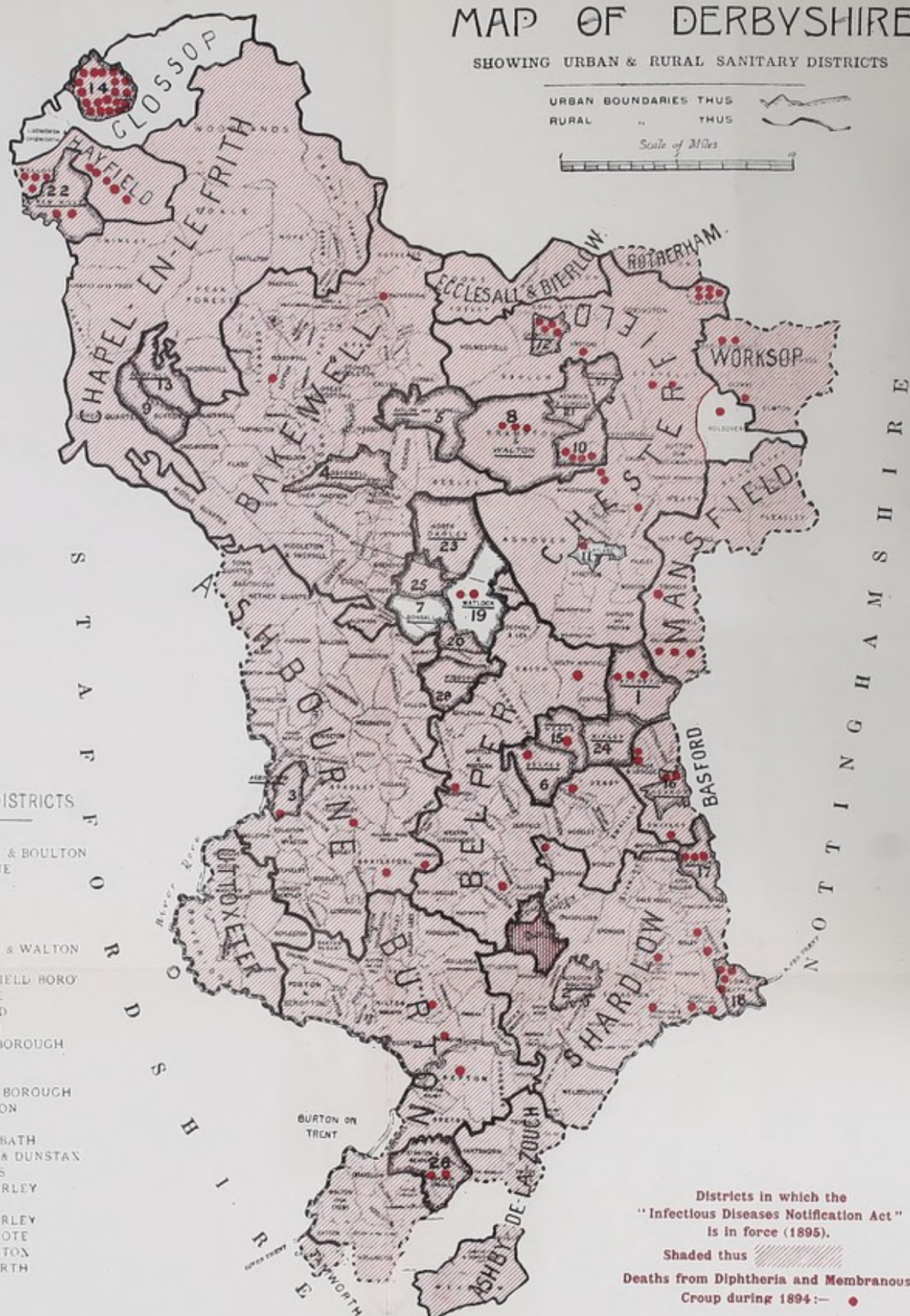


URBAN DISTRICTS

- 1 ALFRETON
- 2 ALVASTON & BOULTON
- 3 ASHBOURNE
- 4 BAKEWELL
- 5 BASLOW
- 6 BELPER
- 7 BONSALE
- 8 BRAMPTON & WALTON
- 9 BUXTON
- 10 CHESTERFIELD BORO'
- 11 CLAY LANE
- 12 DRONFIELD
- 13 FAIRFIELD
- 14 GLOSSOP BOROUGH
- 15 HEAGE
- 16 HEANOR
- 17 ILKESTON BOROUGH
- 18 LONG EATON
- 19 MATLOCK
- 20 MATLOCK BATH
- 21 NEWBOLD & DUNSTON
- 22 NEW MILLS
- 23 NORTH DARLEY
- 24 RIPLEY
- 25 SOUTH DARLEY
- 26 SWADLINCOTE
- 27 WHITTINGTON
- 28 WIRKSWORTH

Districts in which the
"Infectious Diseases Notification Act"
is in force (1895).

Shaded thus Deaths from Diphtheria and Membranous
Croup during 1894:— ●





Derbyshire County Council.

S U M M A R Y

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE
OF THE
DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

CHAIRMAN :
COUNCILLOR THE LORD WATERPARK.

VICE-CHAIRMAN :
Councillor G. HERBERT STRUTT.

COMMITTEE :

Alderman SIR HENRY WILMOT, BART. (*ex officio*).
Alderman J. ROBERTS.
Councillor F. C. ARKWRIGHT.
„ J. E. BARKER.
„ J. BESWICK.
„ E. S. BRADLEY.
„ W. BRIGGS.
„ REV. H. BUCKSTON.
„ J. CARROL.
„ J. HALL.
„ R. F. MILLS.
„ W. B. ROBINSON.
„ S. ROTH.
„ A. L. WRIGHT.

To the Public Health Committee of the Derbyshire County Council.

MY LORD & GENTLEMEN,

A criticism which is frequently made on the annual report on the health of the County is, that it appears too late. It is obvious that the date at which the report appears must be dependent upon the time when I receive the reports of the local medical officers: this year it was not until August that all the reports had come in. If the various District Councils would have the reports of their medical officers printed, so that copies could be sent to the County Council at the same time that they are submitted to the District Councils themselves, and would also take care that the reports are sent in before April, the annual report for the whole County could be presented at the July Meeting of the County Council. The reports from the following districts were not printed: *Urban*—Baslow, Bolsover, Dronfield, Heage, Newbold and Dunston, New Mills, and South Darley; *Rural*—Blackwell and Hayfield. It is to be hoped that the newly formed District Councils will give this question of printing the reports of their medical officers the attention it deserves. I cannot see how the various District Councillors can have any idea of the varying conditions of their districts without every member receiving a copy of the report for reference.

The year 1894 was, from a Public Health point of view, most satisfactory, the death rate for the year for the whole County being 15·4 per 1,000. The most important scheme initiated is that under the Isolation Hospitals Act; the formation, as a result of your labours, of the two Joint Hospital Districts of Belper and Shardlow is a work upon which the County Council and the rate-payers of the districts affected are to be congratulated.

As a County Analyst has been appointed to devote the whole of his time to the service of the County Council, and your Committee has made arrangements whereby, upon the payment of a

nominal fee, the various District Councils can avail themselves of his services, the annual report on the Health of the County would be incomplete without the record of the work done in the County Analyst's department, which Mr. White has prepared, and which is appended.

At the end of last year Mr. M. Outram, the County Sanitary Inspector, took a severe chill, and, after several months' illness, died. He had acquired a good knowledge of the various districts, and his death was a great loss to your Committee; unfortunately his long illness caused a break in the continuity of the weekly analyses of the river Derwent and other records. Mr. Joseph Hewitt has been appointed his successor, and I have to express my satisfaction with the work he is doing.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

SIDNEY BARWISE.

Derby, September, 1895.

REPORT ON THE HEALTH OF DERBYSHIRE, 1894.

PART I.

THE COUNTY AS A WHOLE.

POPULATION.

The estimated population of the Administrative County at the middle of 1894 was 444,118. This figure is obtained from the estimates made by the local Medical Officers of the population of their districts. The population of the Urban Districts has been increased by the formation of the new Urban District of Bolsover, which at the census in 1891 had a population of 3,662, and now has an estimated population of 5,500. The Rural District of Chesterfield has been diminished by the same number. The total population is made up of 225,901 persons living in eighteen Rural Districts, and 218,217 living in twenty-nine Urban Districts.

The passing of the Local Government Act has consolidated the Rural Districts in the following manner:—

Darley Abbey (Derby Rural), with a population of 950, is added to the Belper Rural District.

Rotherham (Beighton), with a population of 3,184, is added to the Chesterfield Rural District.

Tamworth, consisting of two parishes, Croxall and Chilcote, ceases to exist as a separate Sanitary District in Derbyshire. We lose Croxall altogether, while Chilcote is added to the Hartshorne and Measham Rural District.

The Rural District which appeared in previous reports as Ashby-de-la-Zouch is now called Hartshorne and Measham; the Burton of previous reports now appears as Repton; Ecclesall Bierlow as Norton; Mansfield has become Blackwell; Uttoxeter, Sudbury, and Worksop will henceforth be known as Clown.

BIRTHS.

The number of Births registered during the year was 14,778; yielding a birth-rate of 33·2 per 1,000. The births were 842 less than in 1893. The rate was nearly two per 1,000 higher in the Urban Districts than in the Rural. The highest birth-rates registered were 43·6 in the Clown Rural and Whittington Urban Districts; 43 in the Blackwell Rural District; 42·8 at Heanor; 41·9 at Swadlincote; and 41·4 in the Newbold and Dunston Urban District. Both Clown and Blackwell, although called rural, are really mining districts. Blackwell, Heanor, Newbold and Dunston, and Whittington, were all among the districts with high birth-rates in 1893. The lowest birth-rate was that of 17·6 registered in the Ashbourne Rural District.

DEATHS.

The number of Deaths registered during 1894 was 6,856, or 993 less than in 1893, and nearly 1,500 less than in 1892. Diarrhœa and Small Pox caused considerably fewer deaths than in the previous year, as will be seen by comparing the Tables IV. in each Report. The death-rate in the Rural Districts was two per thousand lower than in 1893; lower rates being registered in every district except Hartshorne and Measham. Table IV. shows the Zymotic death-rate as 1·4 against 2·1 in 1893. The death-rate from Diarrhœa and Typhoid (the filth diseases death-rate) 0·36, against 1·1 in the previous year; the Phthisis rate was the same, 1·1; while that from lung diseases was 3, against 3·4 in 1893.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The death-rate of Infants under one year was 136 per 1,000 births: in the Urban Districts it was 145, and in the Rural Districts 120. These rates are all much lower than in 1893. The lower temperature in the autumn, and the consequent lower death-rate from Diarrhœa, was an important factor in the causation of this lower death-rate of infants. The highest Infantile death-rate was registered in the Hartshorne and Measham Rural District, namely, 303.

The following Table shows the Birth-rate, Death-rate, Zymotic Death-rate, and the Infantile Mortality in the Rural and Urban Districts of the County, and in the whole of England and Wales :—

DISTRICT.	RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Deaths of Children under one year to every 1,000 Births.
	Births.	Deaths from all causes.	Deaths from seven chief Zymotics.	
Rural Districts of Derbyshire	32·3	14·4	1·1	120
Urban Districts of Derbyshire	34·2	16·4	1·7	145
Whole Administrative County	33·2	15·4	1·4	136
England and Wales	29·6	16·6	1·75	137

ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE.

The Zymotic death-rate for the whole County was 1·4, while in England and Wales it was 1·75. Table I. shows the share which each Zymotic disease has had in causing the Zymotic death-rate. Small Pox, Typhoid Fever, and Diarrhœa were less than in the previous year, but the other Zymotics all gave higher rates than in 1893. The following Table also shows how the Zymotic death-rate was made up during the last four years; while Table IV. shows the Zymotic death-rate in each district of the County. It will be seen that the highest was 3·4 at Whittington and 3·1 at Belper.

T A B L E I.
Death-Rates from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases and all causes in the Urban and Rural Sanitary
Districts during the last Four Years.

	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria and Group.	Typhoid.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.	Seven Principal Zymotic.	Death-rate from all causes.
	EXPRESSED AS RATES PER 10,000.								EXPRESSED AS RATES PER 1,000.
1891	Urban Districts ...	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.7	3.7	1.0	19.7
	Rural Districts ...	2.0	2.5	1.2	3.0	1.6	2.1	1.2	18.3
	Whole County ...	1.7	1.9	1.3	2.1	1.7	2.8	1.1	18.9
1892	Urban Districts ...	1.2	2.4	1.6	8.8	6.6	4.4	2.5	19.5
	Rural Districts ...	1.5	2.3	1.8	8.1	4.9	3.6	2.1	18.8
	Whole County ...	1.3	2.3	1.7	8.3	5.7	4.0	2.2	19.1
1893	Urban Districts ...	1.5	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.6	11.2	2.4	18.9
	Rural Districts ...	1.1	2.0	1.2	2.1	2.8	7.3	1.8	16.6
	Whole County ...	1.3	2.1	1.8	2.3	2.7	9.1	2.1	17.5
1894	Urban Districts ...	1.5	2.3	1.7	3.8	5.1	2.2	1.7	16.4
	Rural Districts ...	1.2	2.1	.9	1.4	3.5	2.3	1.1	14.4
	Whole County ...	1.4	2.2	1.3	2.6	4.3	2.2	1.4	15.4
1894	England and Wales	1.6	2.8	1.6	3.8	3.9	3.4	1.75	16.6

SMALL POX.

Eighty-two cases of Small Pox were notified during the year, and sixteen deaths. Owing to the neglect of vaccination, I am afraid that we must make up our minds to have Small Pox always with us in the form of the small epidemics we had in 1894.

SCARLATINA.

Scarlatina was the cause of sixty-two deaths, against fifty-nine in 1893; altogether 1,529 cases were notified during the year. The type of this disease is becoming much milder, only 4 per cent. of the cases proving fatal, against 4·2 per cent. in England and Wales. Table II. shows the percentage of cases which were fatal in each Sanitary District; the type of the disease was severest in the Clowne Rural District, where 20 per cent. of the cases notified died.

MEASLES.

Measles was the cause of 116 deaths; 107 were of children under five years of age; the death-rate caused by this disease was 0·26 per 1,000. The question of the notification of Measles is discussed by several medical officers, and several Sanitary Authorities have, at different times, added Measles to the list of notifiable diseases, but their experience is not in favour of its notification. If some arrangement could be made between the District Councils and the various School Boards for the School Attendance Officers to notify suspicious cases of Measles to the Medical Officers of Health, nearly the same information would be available as if the disease were added to the Act, as parents only call medical men in to treat this disease in a small proportion of cases.

TYPHOID FEVER AND DIARRHŒA.

Three hundred and fifty-two cases of Typhoid Fever were notified during the year, fifty-seven, or 16·1 per cent., of which died. The deaths from Diarrhœa numbered one hundred and one. The death-rate from Typhoid Fever and Diarrhœa, perhaps the best index of the sanitary condition of a district, was 0·36 per 1,000, against 1·1 in the previous year. The highest rate registered was 0·9 in the Belper Urban District and 0·7 at Ilkeston and in the Blackwell Rural District. Table II. gives the percentage of cases which proved fatal in each Sanitary District.

TABLE II.
Showing the number of Cases, the number of Deaths, and the Case Mortality per cent. of Notifiable Diseases in each Sanitary District of the County.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Small Pox.			Scarlatina.			Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.			Typhoid & Continued Fevers.			Puerperal Fever.			Erysipelas.		
	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	Case Mortality per cent.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	Case Mortality per cent.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	Case Mortality per cent.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	Case Mortality per cent.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	Case Mortality per cent.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	Case Mortality per cent.
ALFRETON	...	...	...	31	1	3.2	17	3	17.6	24	1	4.1	4	1	25	12	...	nil.
ALVASTON & BOULTON	...	...	...	46	3	6.5	6	...	nil.	12	2	16.6	...	...	...	3	...	nil.
ASHBOURNE	...	...	...	11	1	9.09	...	...	...	12	2	16.6	...	...	...	1	...	nil.
BAKEWELL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	nil.
BASLOW	...	...	...	6	...	nil.	1	1	100	...	1	100	1	1	100	...	...	...
BELPER	...	...	...	4	...	nil.	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	100	...	...	...
*BOLSOVER	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*BONSALL	...	...	...	9	...	nil.	3	3	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BRAMPTON & WALTON	...	...	...	82	5	6.1	...	...	...	1	2	33.3	2	2	100	5	...	nil.
BUNTON	10	...	nil.	75	2	2.6	9	4	44.4	6	1	11.1	...	...	...	3	2	83
CHESTERFIELD (Borough)	...	...	...	16	3	18.7	...	...	100	10	1	10.0	...	...	...	24	1	...
*CLAY CROSS	2	...	nil.	11	2	6.4	14	4	28.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
DRONFIELD	...	...	...	31	...	nil.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FAIRFIELD	1	...	nil.	105	...	nil.	37	19	51.3	19	4	21.0	9	1	11.1	30	...	...
GLOSSOP (Borough)	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	1	...	nil.	29	1	3.4
*HEAGE	...	...	...	50	5	10.0	51	2	4	20	2	10.0	3	1	33.3	11	...	nil.
HEANOR	...	...	...	157	7	4.4	28	3	10.7	73	12	16.4	1	1	100	19	1	5.2
ILKESTON (Borough)	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	44.4	4	4	100	1	1	100	...	...	...
LONG EATON	2	...	nil.	...	...	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*MATLOCK	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MATLOCK BATH	14	3	21.4	22	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
NEWBOLD & DUNSTON	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	2	28.5	1	...	...	4	4	100	3	...	...
NEW MILLS	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
NORTH DARLEY	...	...	...	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
RIPLEY	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH DARLEY	...	...	...	46	3	6.5	6	2	33.3	8	5	62.5	4	1	25.0	28	1	3.5
SWADLINCOTE	...	...	...	16	2	12.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WHITTINGTON	41	6	14.6	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WIRKSWORTH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
URBAN DISTRICTS...	70	9	12.8	742	34	4.5	196	52	26.5	207	37	17.8	31	14	45.1	176	6	3.4

* Notification Act not in force during 1894.

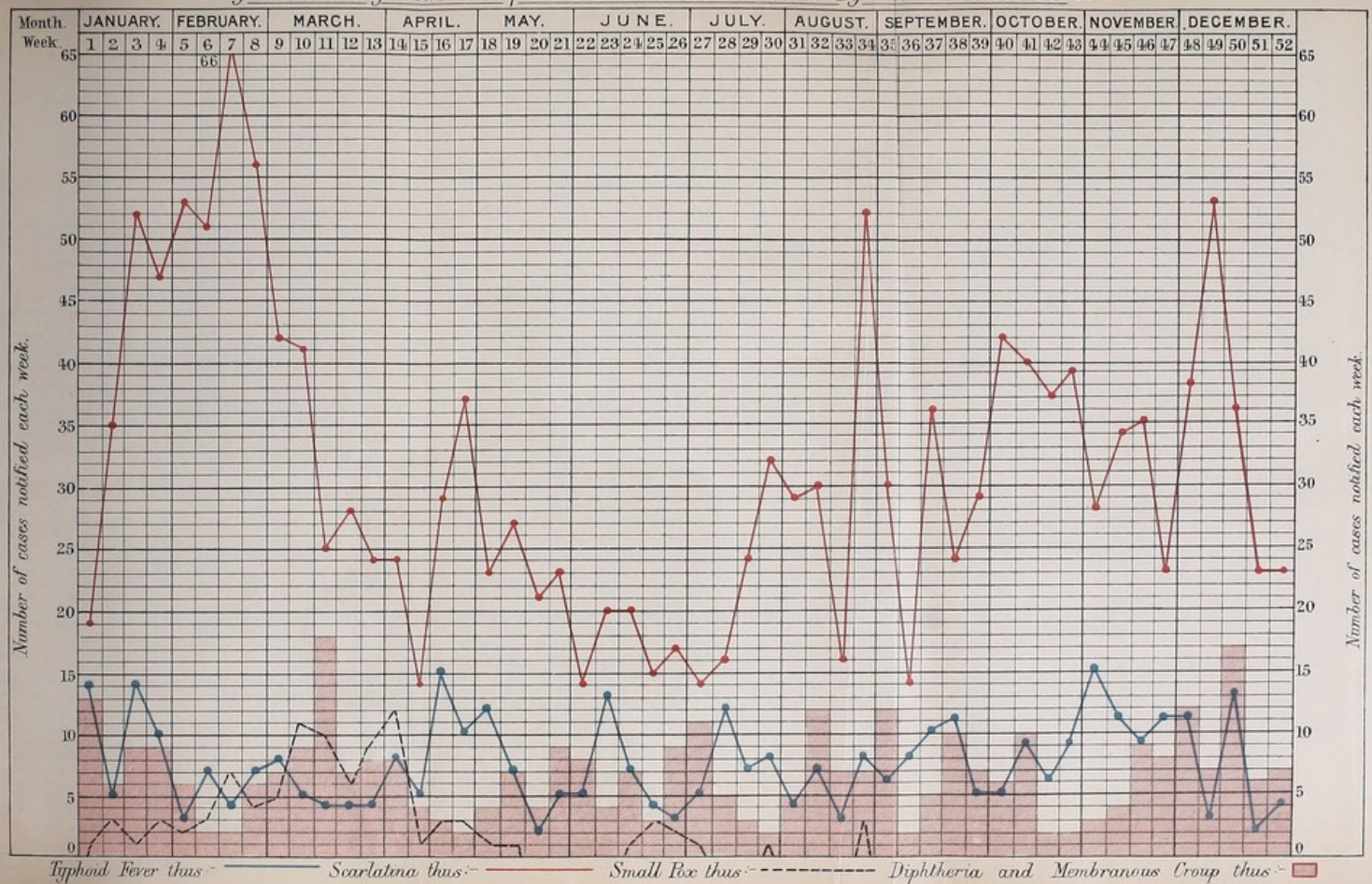
TABLE II.—CONTINUED.

Showing the number of Cases, the number of Deaths, and the Case Mortality per cent. of Notifiable Diseases in each Sanitary District of the County.

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Small Pox.			Scarlatina.			Diphtheria & Membranous Group.			Typhoid & Continued Fevers.			Puerperal Fever.			Erysipelas.		
	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	Case Mortality per cent.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	Case Mortality per cent.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	Case Mortality per cent.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	Case Mortality per cent.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	Case Mortality per cent.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	Case Mortality per cent.
*ASHBOURNE ...	...	...	...	13	2	15.3	2	2	100	2	1	50	...	...	...	...	1	...
BAKEWELL (South) ...	...	...	...	16	1	6.2	1	...	nil.	4	...	nil.	...	...	...	4	1	25.0
BAKEWELL (North) ...	...	...	...	47	6	12.7	2	2	100	2	1	50	...	...	...	4	1	25.0
BASFORD (Derbyshire Portion) ...	...	...	...	5	...	nil.	26	3	11.5	2	1	50	...	...	...	5	...	...
BELPER (A.) ...	...	...	...	6	...	nil.	9	2	22.2	1	1	100	...	...	...	4	2	50.0
BELPER (B.) ...	...	...	...	23	...	nil.	3	2	66.6	8	...	nil.	...	...	...	4	1	25.0
BELPER (Darley Abbey) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
BLACKWELL ...	2	...	...	55	2	3.6	16	4	25.0	20	3	15	...	...	...	...	1	5.0
CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH ...	102	6	5.8	102	6	5.8	5	...	nil.	8	...	nil.	...	...	...	9	1	11.1
CHESTERFIELD ...	229	6	2.6	229	6	2.6	29	11	37.9	56	6	10.7	...	...	...	74	...	nil.
CHESTERFIELD (Beighton) ...	...	7	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	nil.	...	...	...	1	...	nil.
CLOWN ...	...	...	...	10	2	20.0	...	3	...	6	1	16.6	...	...	...	2	...	nil.
*GLOSSOP ...	...	...	...	15	1	6.6	6	1	16.6	3	1	33.3	...	...	...	...	...	nil.
HARTSHORNE & MEASHAM ...	...	...	...	116	1	0.8	1	...	nil.	6	...	nil.	...	...	...	12	...	nil.
HAYFIELD ...	...	...	...	16	...	...	15	9	60.0	3	1	33.3	...	...	...	1	1	11.1
NORTON ...	...	...	...	31	...	...	10	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
*REPTON ...	...	...	...	33	...	...	9	...	33.3	1	2	100	...	...	...	...	1	...
SHARDLOW ...	...	...	...	46	1	2.1	16	7	43.7	15	1	6.6	...	...	...	20	...	nil.
*SUDBURY ...	...	...	...	14	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RURAL DISTRICTS ...	12	7	58	787	28	3.5	155	49	31.6	145	20	13.7	19	9	47.3	169	10	5.9
SUMMARY FOR WHOLE COUNTY, 1894.																		
URBAN DISTRICTS ...	70	9	12.8	742	34	4.5	196	52	26.5	207	37	17.8	31	14	45.1	176	6	3.4
RURAL DISTRICTS ...	12	7	58.3	787	23	3.5	155	49	31.6	145	20	13.7	19	9	47.3	169	10	5.9
TOTAL FOR COUNTY ...	82	16	19.5	1,529	62	4.0	351	101	28.7	352	57	16.1	50	23	46.0	345	16	4.6
ENGLAND AND WALES ...	...	...	8.2	...	...	4.2	...	...	24.5	...	...	25.0	...	...	69.4	...	...	4.3

* Notification Act not in force during 1894.

Diagram, shewing Seasonal prevalence of the four chief Zymotic diseases 1894.



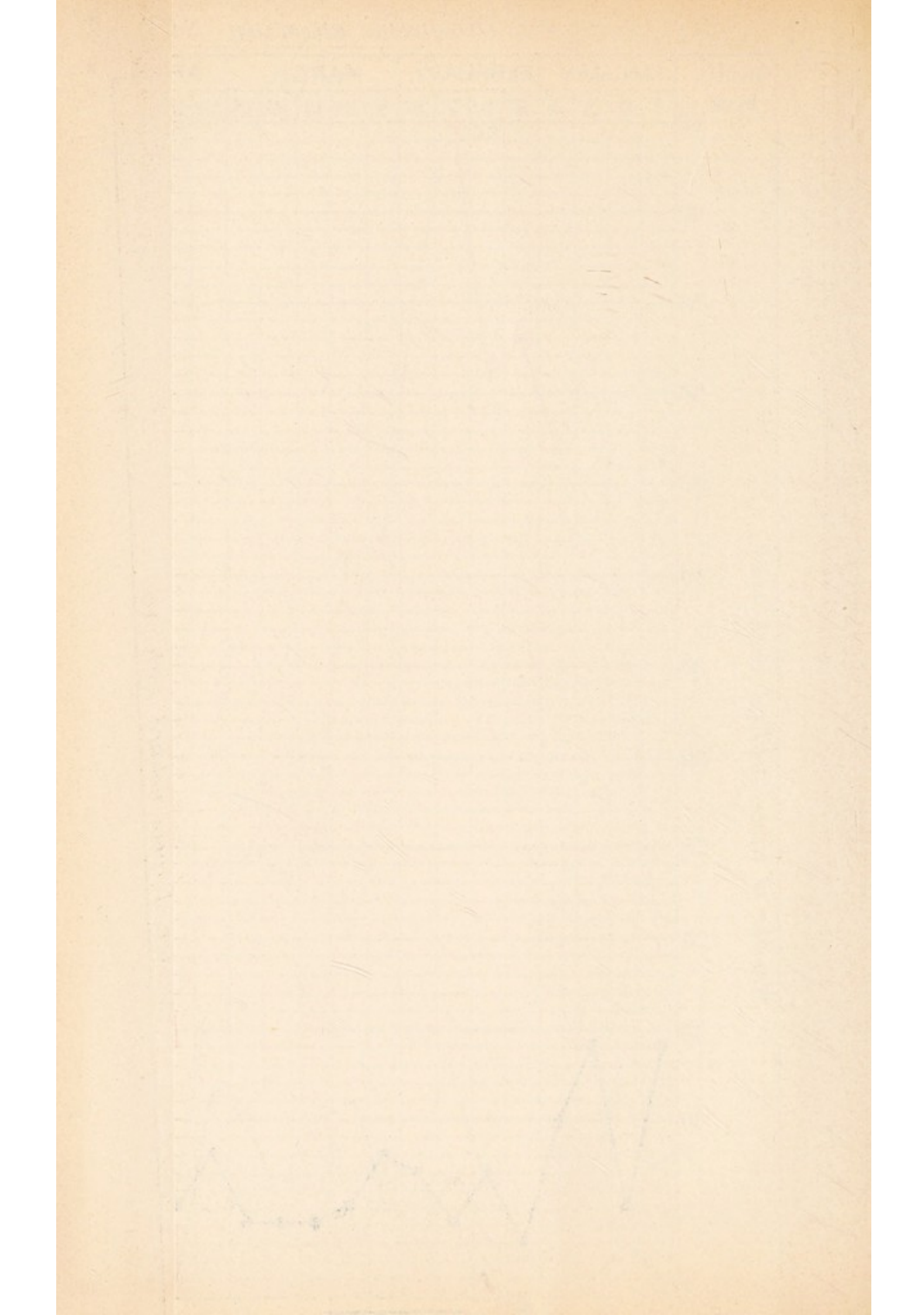


TABLE III.]

COUNTY OF DERBY.

Table of Infectious Sickness in the Urban Sanitary Districts during the year 1894, together with the estimated cost of the Notification Act per 1,000 of Population.

NAME OF URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.	Estimated Popula- tion.	NEW CASES.						CASES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.							NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO ISOLATION HOSPITALS					WHERE ISOLATED.
		Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Typhoid and Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Typhoid and Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Cost of Notifi- cation Act, per 1,000 of Population.	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Typhoid and Continued Fever.		
ALFRETON	16,640	...	31	17	24	4	12	...	1.86	1.02	1.44	0.24	0.72	13 2	...	...	...	...	No Hospital.	
ALVASTON & BOULTON	3,750	...	46	6	12	...	3	...	12.76	1.60	3.20	...	0.80	44 7	...	...	...	...	" "	
ASHBOURNE	3,852	...	...	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	3.11	...	0.26	8 5	...	...	...	...	" "	
BAKEWELL	2,860	...	11	1	...	...	4	...	3.84	0.34	...	...	1.39	14 10	...	7	...	...	Workhouse Temporary Hospital.	
BASLOW	871	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1.14	...	...	...	2 10	...	...	...	...	No Hospital.	
BELPER	10,705	...	6	...	1	1	7	...	0.56	...	0.09	0.09	0.65	3 6	...	...	...	...	" "	
*BOLSOVER	5,500	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	0.72	0.18	...	0.18	...	2 8	...	...	...	...	" "	
*BONSALL	1,829	...	no cases.						...	...	nil.	...	...	nil.	...	...	...	...	" "	
BRAMPTON & WALTON	2,532	...	9	3	1	...	5	...	3.55	1.18	0.39	...	1.97	17 9	...	...	...	...	" "	
BUXTON	8,000	...	82	...	6	2	3	...	10.25	...	0.75	0.25	0.37	29 0	...	18	...	2	Ashwood Dale in the District.	
CHESTERFIELD (BORO')	22,766	10	75	9	9	...	24	0.43	3.34	0.39	0.39	...	1.05	13 11	10	...	...	...	Temporary Small Pox Hospital.	
*CLAY CROSS	8,000	...	16	...	10	...	...	...	2.0	...	1.25	...	...	8 1	...	...	...	...	No proper Hospital.	
DRONFIELD	4,000	2	11	14	...	...	3	0.50	2.75	3.50	...	...	0.75	18 9	...	...	...	...	" "	
FAIRFIELD	2,354	...	31	...	1	...	...	...	13.16	...	0.42	...	...	33 11	...	...	...	...	No Hospital.	
GLOSSOP (BORO')	23,093	1	108	37	19	9	80	0.04	4.67	1.60	0.82	0.39	1.29	22 0	1	...	...	11	At Gamesley.	
*HEAGE	2,500	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	0.40	...	1 0	...	...	...	...	No Hospital.	
HEANOR	10,550	...	11	51	20	...	29	...	1.04	4.83	1.89	...	2.74	26 3	...	1	...	...	Isolated in an old cottage belonging to the Authority.	
ILKESTON (BORO')	21,500	...	50	28	73	3	11	...	2.30	1.30	3.39	0.13	0.51	19 2	...	...	...	4	Small Brick and Wooden Hospital in S.W. Suburb.	
LONG EATON	11,000	...	157	9	4	1	19	...	14.27	0.81	0.36	0.09	1.72	43 2	...	...	...	...	No Hospital.	
*MATLOCK	5,600	2	...	2	...	1	...	0.85	...	0.35	...	0.17	...	2 2	...	...	...	...	" "	
*MATLOCK BATH	1,900	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1.05	...	...	2 7	...	...	...	...	" "	
NEWBOLD & DUNSTON	5,192	14	22	...	1	...	1	2.50	4.23	...	0.19	...	0.19	18 3	8	...	...	...	Chesterfield Borough Temporary Hospital.	
NEW MILLS	6,685	...	3	7	3	4	3	...	0.44	1.04	0.44	0.58	0.44	7 6	...	...	...	...	No Hospital.	
NORTH DARLEY	2,270	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	0.44	...	...	...	0.44	2 2	...	...	...	...	" "	
RIPLEY	7,276	...	6	2	...	...	2	...	0.82	0.27	...	...	0.27	3 5	...	...	...	...	" "	
SOUTH DARLEY	754	...	no cases.						...	...	...	...	...	nil.	...	...	...	...	" "	
SWADLINCOTE	14,200	...	46	6	8	4	28	...	3.23	0.42	0.56	0.28	1.97	16 2	...	...	...	...	" "	
*WHITTINGTON	8,798	41	16	...	...	...	...	4.67	1.81	...	...	...	...	16 2	...	...	...	...	" "	
WIRKSWORTH	3,740	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	0.53	0.53	...	...	2 7	...	...	...	...	Small Temporary Iron Hospital at Larguey Bank.	
URBAN DISTRICTS...	218,217	70	742	196	208	31	186	0.32	3.40	0.89	0.95	0.14	0.85	16 4	19	21	...	17		
Per centage of Notified Cases removed to Hospital															26.76	2.85	...	8.13		

* Notification Act not in force during 1894.

NAME	RESIDENCE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	NOTES
J. A. Smith	New York	Teacher	High School	1890
W. B. Jones	Chicago	Merchant	College	1891
C. D. Brown	Boston	Lawyer	University	1892
E. F. White	Philadelphia	Engineer	Technical School	1893
H. G. Black	San Francisco	Doctor	Medical School	1894
L. M. Green	Cleveland	Banker	Business College	1895
K. N. Hall	New Orleans	Artist	Art School	1896
P. Q. Adams	Portland	Farmer	Common School	1897
R. S. Taylor	St. Louis	Clerk	High School	1898
T. U. Vance	Richmond	Writer	Normal School	1899
V. W. Clark	Albany	Miner	Mining School	1900
X. Y. Lewis	Hartford	Printer	Printing School	1901
Z. A. King	Savannah	Merchant	College	1902
B. C. Scott	Newark	Teacher	Normal School	1903
D. E. Green	Providence	Lawyer	University	1904
F. G. White	Baltimore	Engineer	Technical School	1905
G. H. Black	New York	Doctor	Medical School	1906
I. J. Brown	Chicago	Banker	Business College	1907
K. L. Green	Boston	Artist	Art School	1908
M. N. Hall	San Francisco	Farmer	Common School	1909
O. P. Adams	Portland	Clerk	High School	1910
Q. R. Taylor	Richmond	Writer	Normal School	1911
S. T. Vance	Albany	Miner	Mining School	1912
U. V. Clark	Hartford	Printer	Printing School	1913
W. X. Lewis	Savannah	Merchant	College	1914
Y. Z. King	Newark	Teacher	Normal School	1915
A. B. Scott	Providence	Lawyer	University	1916
C. D. White	Baltimore	Engineer	Technical School	1917
E. F. Black	New York	Doctor	Medical School	1918
G. H. Brown	Chicago	Banker	Business College	1919
I. J. Green	Boston	Artist	Art School	1920
K. L. Hall	San Francisco	Farmer	Common School	1921
M. N. Adams	Portland	Clerk	High School	1922
O. P. Taylor	Richmond	Writer	Normal School	1923
Q. R. Vance	Albany	Miner	Mining School	1924
S. T. Clark	Hartford	Printer	Printing School	1925
U. V. Lewis	Savannah	Merchant	College	1926
W. X. King	Newark	Teacher	Normal School	1927
Y. Z. Scott	Providence	Lawyer	University	1928

TABLE III.]

COUNTY OF DERBY.

Table of Infectious Sickness in the Rural Sanitary Districts during the year 1894, together with the estimated cost of the Notification Act per 1,000 of Population.

NAME OF RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.	Estimated Popula- tion, 1894.	NEW CASES.						CASES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.							NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO ISOLATION HOSPITALS.				WHERE ISOLATED.	
		Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria and Membranous Group.	Typhoid and Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria and Membranous Group.	Typhoid and Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Cost of Not- ification Act per 1,000 of Population.	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria and Membranous Group.	Typhoid and Continued Fever.		
*ASHBOURNE	10,631	...	13	2	2	...	...	...	1.22	0.18	0.18	...	...	8. 11	...	...	...	...	No Hospital.	
BAKEWELL (South) ...	7,860	...	16	1	4	...	4	...	2.0	0.12	0.50	...	0.50	7 11	...	...	...	...	No Hospital.	
Do. (North)	10,554	...	47	2	2	1	4	...	4.4	0.18	0.18	0.09	0.37	13 3	...	...	...	...	Old Small Pox Huts existing, but not in use.	
BASFORD (Derbyshire Portion) ...	5,614	...	5	26	2	1	5	...	0.89	4.63	0.35	0.17	0.89	17 4	...	...	...	...	Now spending £8,500 on Isolation Hospital for the district.	
BELPER (A.)	11,765	...	6	9	1	3	4	...	0.50	0.76	0.08	0.25	0.34	4 10	...	...	...	...	No Hospital.	
Do. (B.)	11,923	...	23	3	8	...	4	...	1.92	0.25	0.67	...	0.33	7 11	...	...	...	...	No Hospital.	
Do. (Darley Abbey) ...	950	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1.05	...	...	2 7	...	...	...	...	No Hospital.	
BLACKWELL	18,405	2	55	16	20	2	20	0.10	2.98	0.86	1.08	0.10	1.08	15 7	1	...	...	...	Wood Hut at Blackwell.	
CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH ...	12,935	...	102	5	8	2	9	...	7.88	0.38	0.61	0.15	0.69	24 9	...	...	...	...	No Hospital.	
CHESTERFIELD	55,496	10	229	29	56	4	74	0.18	4.10	0.52	1.0	0.07	1.3	18 1	9	...	...	...	At Morton.	
Do. (Beighton)	3,184	...	10	...	1	...	1	...	3.1	...	0.31	...	0.31	9 4	...	...	...	...	No Hospital.	
CLOWN	7,200	...	10	2	6	...	2	...	1.3	0.27	0.83	...	0.27	6 10	...	...	...	...	No Hospital.	
*GLOSSOP	4,526	...	15	6	3	...	...	...	3.3	1.3	0.66	...	...	13 3	...	...	...	...	Not open for admissions from Rural District.	
HARTSHORNE & MEASHAM ...	7,205	...	116	1	6	...	12	...	16.09	0.13	0.83	...	1.66	46 9	...	6	...	...	Swannington Hospital.	
HAYFIELD	3,952	...	16	15	3	...	1	...	4.05	3.79	0.75	...	0.25	22 1	...	...	...	...	No Hospital.	
NORTON	8,719	...	31	10	6	2	9	...	3.55	1.14	0.68	0.22	1.02	16 7	...	...	...	...	No Hospital.	
*REPTON	14,611	...	33	9	1	...	...	...	2.25	0.61	0.06	...	...	7 4	...	1	1	...	Scarlet Fever to Derby Infectious Hospital, Diphtheria to Temporary Hospital at place of outbreak.	
SHARDLOW	27,456	...	46	16	15	4	20	...	1.67	0.57	0.54	0.14	...	9 2	...	...	1	...	Sent to Derby Infirmary.	
*SUDBURY	2,589	...	14	3	...	...	...	...	5.4	1.15	...	...	...	16 8	...	...	...	...	No Hospital.	
TAMWORTH	826	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No Hospital.	
RURAL DISTRICTS	225,901	12	787	155	145	19	169	0.05	3.5	0.68	0.64	0.08	0.74	14 2	10	7	1	1		
* Notification Act not in force during 1894.														Percentage of notified cases removed to Hospital		83	0.88	0.64	0.69	

* Notification Act not in force during 1894.

Percentage of notified cases removed to Hospital ...

83 0.88 0.64 0.69

SUMMARY FOR WHOLE COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.	Estimated Population, 1894.	NEW CASES.						CASES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.						NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO ISOLATION HOSPITALS.				
		Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria and Membranous Group.	Typhoid and Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipela.	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria and Membranous Group.	Typhoid and Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipela.	Cost of Notifi- cation Act per 1,000 of Population.	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria and Membranous Group.	Typhoid and Continued Fever.
URBAN DISTRICTS	218,217	70	742	196	208	31	186	0.32	3.4	0.89	0.95	0.14	0.85	16.4	19	21	...	17
RURAL DISTRICTS	225,901	12	787	155	145	19	169	0.05	3.5	0.68	0.64	0.08	0.74	14.2	10	7	1	1
TOTALS	444,118	82	1,529	351	353	50	355	0.18	3.44	0.78	0.79	0.11	0.79	15.3	29	28	1	18
PERCENTAGE OF NOTIFIED CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITALS															35	1.8	0.28	0.5

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

The number of cases of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup notified was 351. Of these 101 proved fatal, or 28·7 per cent. Thirty-seven cases were notified in Glossop, and more than half died. The map in front of this report shows the localities in which the fatal cases occurred. Table II. gives the percentage of fatal cases in each district.

THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATION ACT.

The following District Councils have not yet adopted the Act:—

URBAN DISTRICTS—				POPULATION.
Bolsover	...	...	...	5,500
Bonsall ...	...	...	...	1,329
Clay Cross	...	...	...	8,000
Matlock	...	...	...	5,600
RURAL DISTRICT—				
Glossop	...	...	...	4,526
				24,955

The Act is in force over the remaining 419,163 persons in the Administrative County. It is much to be desired that the above districts would adopt the Act. Table II. will remain deficient until the Act applies to the whole county. From the last published report of the Local Government Board, it appears that the Act has now been adopted by a population of 26,400,000, out of a total population (1891) in England and Wales of 29,000,000; that is over 1,400,000 more than in the previous year. The map in the front of the report shows the area over which the Act has been adopted, and the diagram opposite shows week by week the number of cases which occurred of the four chief notifiable Zymotics. Table III. gives the case rates per 1,000 of population, the cost of notification, and the number of cases removed to Isolation Hospitals.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS ACT.

Undoubtedly the most important sanitary work which has been undertaken is the enforcement of a scheme under the Isolation Hospitals Act, whereby the whole county will be covered by ten or a dozen Joint Hospital Districts.

In January last the County Council approved of the principle of forming Joint Hospital Committees to act for several District Councils, and, as a substantial mark of its approval, voted a sum not exceeding £6,500 to be divided in accordance with the terms

of your Committee's Report of December, 1894, amongst such authorities as do form Joint Hospital Districts. Briefly, the Act enables the County Council to compel such Authorities as are proved to them to be unable or unwilling to provide suitable accommodation, to unite for the purpose of providing a Joint Isolation Hospital. If any Authority is united against its wish it has the right of appeal to the Local Government Board, whose decision is final.

At the present time one Hospital District has been formed, and the Order constituting another has been agreed upon, and is waiting the approval of the County Council. Without going through the terms of the Orders, I might record that your Committee has left the control of the Hospitals absolutely in the hands of the Hospital Committees, and has decided not to elect any permanent members on the Hospital Committees. If, however, any Hospital Committee does not erect a permanent Hospital to the satisfaction of the County Council within five years, provision is made for a new Hospital Committee to come into existence, on which the County Council shall elect the majority of the members. It has also been decided that *population* should be taken as the basis for dividing all expenses, except the patients' expenses, these being, under the Act, a capitation charge upon the districts sending them. The two Hospital Committees upon which enquiries have been held are for the District Councils within the Belper and Shardlow Unions respectively. The share which each District Council has in the Joint Committees is given in the Tables below:—

BELPER HOSPITAL ORDER, 1895.

(PERMANENT HOSPITAL COMMITTEE.)

District Council.	Estimated Population, 1895.	No. of Representa- tives.	Share of Structural and Establishment Charges.
Belper Rural ...	20,281	4	34 per cent.
Alfreton Urban ...	16,640	3	25 „
Belper „ ...	10,705	2	17 „
Heage „ ...	2,500	1	4 „
Ripley „ ...	9,000	2	14 „
Wirksworth Urban ...	3,740	1	6 „

I am informed that Alfreton has decided to appeal to the Local Government Board to remove them from the terms of the Order.

• JOINT HOSPITAL DISTRICTS. •

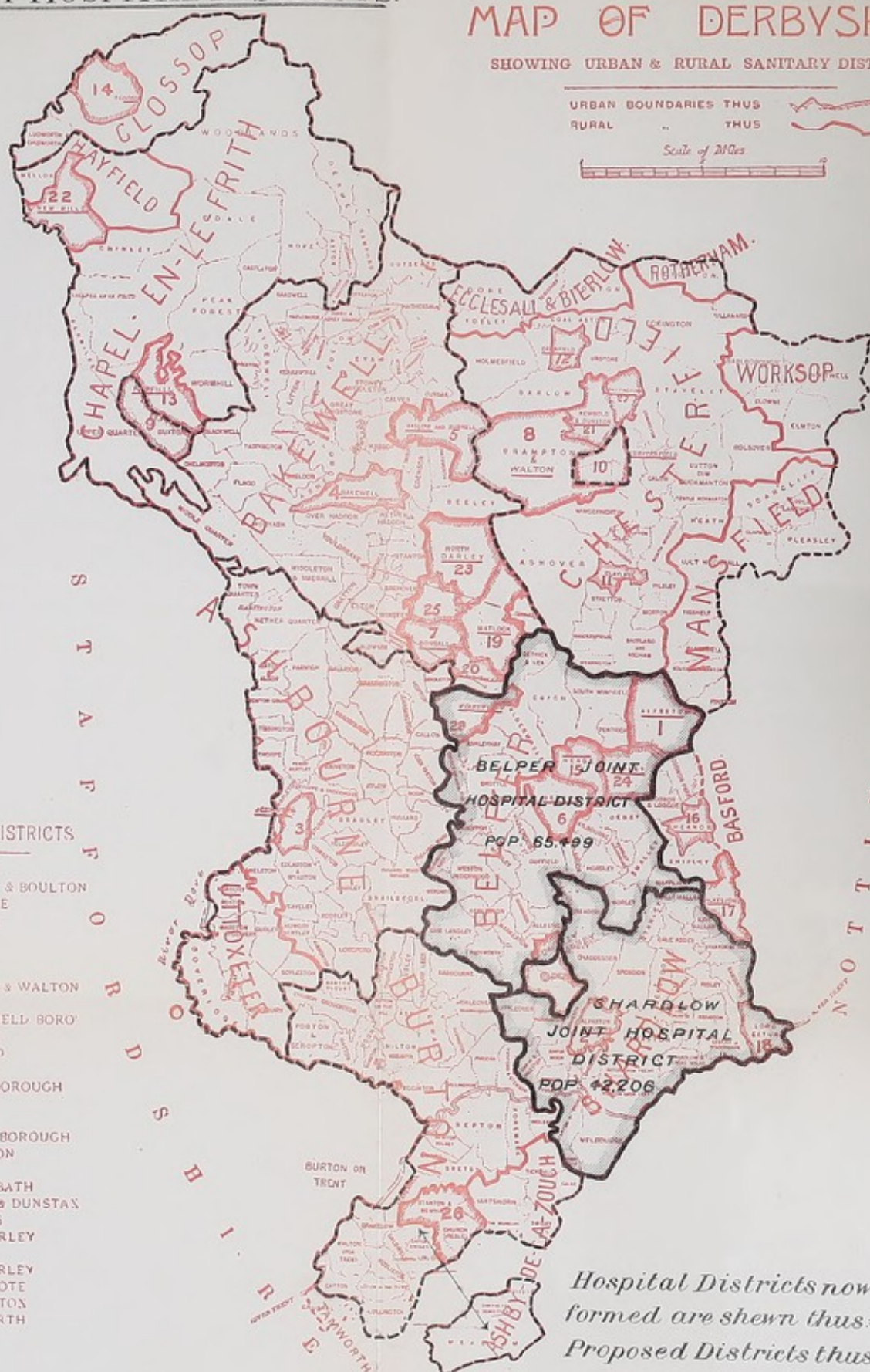
DIAGRAM MAP OF DERBYSHIRE

SHOWING URBAN & RURAL SANITARY DISTRICTS



URBAN DISTRICTS

- 1 ALFRETON
- 2 ALVASTON & BOULTON
- 3 ASHBOURNE
- 4 BAKEWELL
- 5 BASLOW
- 6 BELPER
- 7 BONSALE
- 8 BRAMPTON & WALTON
- 9 BUXTON
- 10 CHESTERFIELD BORO'
- 11 CLAY LANE
- 12 DRONFIELD
- 13 FAIRFIELD
- 14 GLOSSOP BOROUGH
- 15 HEAGE
- 16 HEANOR
- 17 ILKESTON BOROUGH
- 18 LONG EATON
- 19 MATLOCK
- 20 MATLOCK BATH
- 21 NEWBOLD & DUNSTAN
- 22 NEW MILLS
- 23 NORTH DARLEY
- 24 RIPLEY
- 25 SOUTH DARLEY
- 26 SWADLINCOTE
- 27 WHITTINGTON
- 28 WIRKSWORTH



*Hospital Districts now
formed are shewn thus: —————
Proposed Districts thus: - - - - -*

SHARDLOW HOSPITAL ORDER.

(PERMANENT HOSPITAL COMMITTEE.)

District Council.	Estimated Population, 1895.	No. of Representa- tives.	Share of Structural and Establishment Charges.
Shardlow Rural	14,611	7	$\frac{7}{11}$
Long Eaton Urban ...	11,000	4	$\frac{3}{11}$
Alvaston and Boulton Urban	3,750	2	$\frac{1}{11}$

Clauses have been inserted in both Orders for the periodical re-adjustment of the above proportions after the publication of the Census returns.

I hope that the future Hospital Committees formed will be for larger areas, so that the Committees will have two or three hospitals under their management. In this way nurses could be drafted from one hospital to another as epidemics occurred, and a considerable economy in nursing be thereby effected. The sketch map opposite shows the districts already formed, and those I hope to see constituted in due course.

DISINFECTION.

One great use of the Notification Act is that it enables the Sanitary Authorities to thoroughly disinfect the houses in which the first cases of infectious diseases are notified, and to supply reliable disinfectants for the purpose of disinfecting excreta and other infective discharges during the illness of the sick person. There is no doubt that the remarkable diminution in the Zymotic death-rate which has taken place during the last twenty years, has been partly due to the free use of disinfectants: this is particularly the case in the large Boroughs, in many of which men are appointed to call systematically and superintend the work of disinfection, supplying reliable disinfectants themselves. In the larger Rural Districts it has been the practice for the Sanitary Authorities to keep supplies of disinfectants at a chemist's shop or other store in each village, and for the Medical Officer of Health to send to each case notified to him an order for a definite quantity of free disinfectants, with instructions for using the same until he visits the case.

This is an arrangement which has worked well in the districts where it has been carried out, and I am sorry to see that it is being stopped through the interference of the Local Government Board Auditors. Dr. Gaylor, referring to this question, writes, "I am informed that the Auditor complained of the cost of disinfectants, and said that no one but the poor, very poor, must have disinfectants given them. I am sure this is right from the

Auditor's point of view, but I may ask, who is to decide where that sort of poverty begins? I am very sure that if we hold a too tight hand on the distribution of disinfectants we shall lose the larger part of our control over epidemic disease. In the first place infectious disease entails extra house expenses, and persons will try to do without disinfectants if they have to buy them ;" and I might add, if they pay for them themselves they will probably, either through ignorance or motives of economy, buy something which is quite useless, reliance in which may result in a serious outbreak, as was the case at South Wingfield.

It is utterly impracticable to adopt any such plan as has been suggested. In one district an attempt has been made to adopt 30/- a week as the wage limit within which free disinfectants are to be given, but it is obvious that many persons getting over 30/- a week cannot afford to purchase disinfectants at a time when there is infectious disease in the house. If enquiries are to be made into the earnings of persons who are unfortunate enough to have infectious disease in their families, I foresee that there will be great friction in the working of the Notification Act. It should be pointed out that at the present time there is no one to make such enquiries ; it is certainly not the duty, as defined by the Local Government Board, of the Inspector of Nuisances, who has not directly any cognisance of the cases notified, while the Local Government Board themselves have laid down that it is not the duty of the Medical Officer of Health to even visit the cases, while if it were he could not be expected to make the enquiry of a Relieving Officer. In a rural district like Chesterfield, for instance, with 65,000 acres and a population of 55,000, the cost of making the enquiries, if they are to be in the least reliable, would amount to more than the cost of the disinfectants saved. It should always be remembered that the object of using disinfectants is to prevent disease spreading to others, not for the benefit of the sick themselves. As far as the persons in an infected house are concerned, they are frequently all protected, and could do perfectly well without using any disinfectants whatever. But for the public safety their use is a necessity, and the public purse should pay for them.

If the small Urban and Rural Districts are to keep pace with the large towns in sanitary progress, they must be at least allowed to exercise their own discretion on such a small point as the free use of disinfectants. I would recommend those Authorities who do not wish to be interfered with in this matter, to adopt the Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890, and appoint a person to disinfect houses and superintend the disinfection in houses themselves. That the question should have ever been raised shows the necessity of separating the Poor Law and Public Health duties of the Local Government Board under two distinct Government departments.

LOANS FOR SANITARY AND PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The following loans were sanctioned by the Local Government Board to URBAN Sanitary Authorities under the Public Health Acts and Local and Confirmation Acts during the year ended 31st December, 1893 :—

Name of Urban Council.	Purpose.	Period in Years.	Amount.
Alfreton ...	Sewerage and sewage disposal ...	30	£18,394
Bakewell ...	Land for street improvement ...	25	300
Buxton ...	Repayment of loan ...	10	394
Do. ...	Do. ...	30	453
Do. ...	Waterworks purposes ...	30	10,600
Clay Cross ...	Offices ...	30	1,200
Fairfield ...	Street improvement ..	10	200
Do. ...	Do. ...	20	300
Heanor ...	Fire brigade purposes ...	10	500
Do. ...	Public offices ...	30	200
Do. ...	Water supply ...	5	500
Long Eaton...	Repayment of loans ...	40	36,920
Matlock ...	Depôt fire station and fire escape	27	392
Do. ...	Street improvement ...	25	3,122

Loans under Public Health (Interments) Act, 1879 :—

Name of Urban Council.	Period in Years.	Amount.
Alfreton ...	30	£2,500

Loans sanctioned by the Local Government Board to RURAL Sanitary Authorities under the Public Health Act, 1875, during the year ended 31st December, 1893 :—

Name of Rural Council.	Contributory Place.	Purpose.	Period in Years.	Amount.
Belper ...	Dethick, Lea, and Holloway ...	Water supply ...	30	£430
Mansfield ...	South Normanton	Water supply ...	30	365

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

During 1893 the following Bye-Laws were sanctioned by the Local Government Board :—

RURAL—

Bakewell ... Scavenging and Cleansing.
Common Lodging-houses.

Uttoxeter ... Scavenging and cleansing, and preventing nuisances from accumulations of rubbish and from the keeping of animals.

Common Lodging-houses.

Regulating new streets and buildings, and preventing the alteration of buildings in such a way that if at first so constructed they would have contravened the Bye-Laws.

Slaughter-houses.

Under Uttoxeter Water Act, 1892, for preventing waste of water.

URBAN—

Glossop ... Regulating construction of new streets and buildings, and preventing the alteration of buildings, without plans being approved.

Regulating time for removal of all offensive matters, and preventing nuisances arising from accumulations of rubbish and from the keeping of animals.

Slaughter-houses, Hackney Carriages, sanitary conveniences, and for the prevention of danger from whirligigs, etc.

Dronfield ... Common Lodging-houses.

Ilkeston ... Slaughter-houses.

PART II.

THE DISTRICTS SEPARATELY.

URBAN SANITARY DISTRICTS.

ALFRETON.

Medical Officer of Health, E. GAYLOR, L.R.C.P.

Area in Acres, 4,625. Estimated Population, 16,640.

Death Rate, 12·9.	Birth Rate, 35·0.	Zymotic Death Rate, 1·4.	Infantile Mortality, 125.
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Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. Thirty-one cases of Scarlatina, with one death; fourteen of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, with three deaths; and twenty-three cases of Typhoid Fever, with one death, occurred during the year. The Medical Officer of Health recommends the periodical disinfection of the Public Elementary Schools. Bearing in mind the large number of mild undiagnosed cases of infectious disease which each year come to my knowledge, as attending school and giving rise to outbreaks, the suggestion appears to me to be a valuable one. The Authority is recommended to more thoroughly disinfect houses after cases of infectious disease. This certainly should be done when the Isolation Hospital for the district is opened, or the results obtained by isolation will be seriously discounted.

General Sanitation. The borehole at Lindway referred to in last year's report, has tapped a good supply of water (sixty to seventy thousand gallons a day). The Local Government Board have sanctioned a scheme for dealing with the sewage of the district, by precipitation with Alumino-Ferric in a number of conical-bottomed tanks, constructed on the Dortmund principle (as figured in the last Annual Report), and subsequent irrigation over land.

The following is a list of the outfall works:—

Site of Outfall.	Area of land to be Irrigated after precipitation.	Population draining to outfall.
1. Highfield	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres and filters	3,000
2. Meadow Lane	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres	1,000
3. Greenhill Lane	2 acres and filter	1,610
4. Pye Bridge	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres	2,500
5. Smotherfly	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres	2,000

In addition to these there is already in existence the Sewage Farm at Swanwick.

Dr. Gaylor again asks the Sanitary Authority to make a Bye-Law fixing the minimum distance that pigs should be allowed from dwelling-houses.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The erection of an Isolation Hospital under the Belper Hospital Order, 1895. (ii.) The systematic and thorough disinfection of all houses in which there have been cases of infectious disease, and of infected bedding and clothing.

ALVASTON AND BOULTON.

Medical Officer of Health, W. H. WRIGHT, M.R.C.S.

Area in acres, 2,155.

Estimated Population, 3,750.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
12.5.	35.4.	1.3.	60.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. The Medical Officer continues to make monthly visits to the Public Elementary Schools to examine the sick log; he asks the District Council to have a list of instructions printed to leave at infected houses.

The District Council have united with Long Eaton and Shardlow to provide an infectious diseases hospital under the Shardlow Hospital Order.

General Sanitation. The water supply of the district is entirely derived from surface wells, all of which are more or less liable to pollution. I can only repeat what I said last year, that "In the event of the Borough of Derby obtaining additional sources of water from above Derby, this district should be supplied upon the same terms as the people of Derby. In dry seasons Derby obtains its water direct from the Derwent; but as the sewage of Derby is poured into the river just above Alvaston, it is impossible for the district to obtain its water from the same source, however efficiently the water might be filtered."

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) An adequate supply of pure water. (ii.) A system of sewage disposal. (iii.) The erection of an isolation hospital under The Shardlow Hospital Order, 1895.

ASHBOURNE (excluding Workhouse).

Medical Officer of Health, P. R. LITTLETON, M.R.C.S.

Area in Acres, 572.

Estimated Population, 3,852.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
10.3.	34.7.	1.5.	67.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. Owing to there having been cases of Cholera in this district in 1893, and Diarrhoea

being prevalent, it was temporarily added to the list of notifiable diseases in 1894. Forty-four cases were notified, and their sanitary surroundings were examined into. Twelve cases of Typhoid Fever were also reported; notices were sent through the district advising the inhabitants to boil the well water before drinking it. This advice had not been followed in any of the twelve cases of Typhoid notified. Details of each case are given in the report: imperfectly trapped slopstone pipes, and pipes in direct connection with the sewers, were the causes of some of the cases, while others were due to the polluted water of the district.

General Sanitation. A well has now been sunk in the Bunter sandstone for a public supply, but its yield has not been thoroughly tested. Some improvement has been made in the paving of yards, and in abating nuisances arising from the keeping of swine. There is also less overcrowding, owing to a number of new houses having been built. A number of privy nuisances have been abated by the building of new properly constructed privies.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The completion of the water scheme. (ii.) The erection of a small Isolation Hospital in conjunction with the Ashbourne and Sudbury Rural District Councils. (iii.) A scheme of sewage disposal. (iv.) The adoption of proper building Bye-Laws.

BAKEWELL (excluding Workhouse).

Medical Officer of Health, C. W. EVANS, M.B.

Area in Acres, 3,064.

Estimated Population, 2,860.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
11.1	23.0	0.6	75.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. Eleven cases of Scarlet Fever and one of Diphtheria were reported during the year. One of the cases of Scarlet Fever was removed for isolation to the Workhouse Hospital. Six other cases afterwards occurred in the Workhouse, and Dr. Evans asks the District Council to consider the advisability of uniting with the Rural District Council for the provision of a permanent Isolation Hospital.

General Sanitation. As the year was a wet one, no inconvenience was felt from the shortness of water. The Medical Officer points out an eligible site for a public tip for rubbish, and asks the District Council to consider the advisability of acquiring the same. The Plans of a Sewage Disposal Scheme have been ordered, but the Engineer has not yet presented them.

Further requirements. (i) A system of sewage disposal. (ii.) The provision of an Isolation Hospital, in conjunction with the other District Councils of the Bakewell Union. (iii.) The adoption of a code of building Bye-Laws, and improvement in the scavenging of the district.

BASLOW AND BUBNELL.

Medical Officer of Health, P. S. FENTEM, M.D.

Area in Acres, 5,635.

Estimated Population, 871.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
13·6	16	Nil.	214

Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. There was only one case of infectious disease notified during the year, namely, a case of Diphtheria.

General Sanitation. Dr. Fentem's suggestions are on the same lines as in his report for 1893. I have inspected the district myself, and it is quite evident that many nuisances existing in the district cannot be abated until a properly designed sewerage and sewage disposal scheme has been prepared. If a scheme is not at once prepared, the Authority should be reported to the Local Government Board, as was done in the case of Heage. The Sanitary Authority have provided two free tips for rubbish.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) As mentioned in the report for 1893, "More energetic action on the part of the Nuisance Inspector." (ii.) A scheme of Sewerage and Sewage Disposal (iii.) The provision of an Isolation Hospital, in conjunction with the other District Councils of the Bakewell Union.

BELPER (excluding Workhouse).

Medical Officer of Health, R. G. ALLEN, M.R.C.S.

Areas in Acres, 3,182.

Estimated Population, 10,705.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
18·9.	35·2.	3·1.	179.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. Except for the severe epidemic of Measles, which caused twenty-five deaths, the district was exceptionally free from infectious diseases during the year.

General Sanitation. The water supply to the higher parts of the town was, as usual, insufficient and irregular. At the time of writing the last report, the District Council had just purchased the water works. Since then, the late Mr. Strutt made a gift to the District Council of the sum required to pay for the undertaking. The District Council has consulted Mr. George Hodson, the Water Engineer, upon the means of increasing the supply, and he has advised boring into the Millstone and Yoredale Grits to the West of Belper. Mr. G. H. Strutt, C.C., has given a suitable site, and is paying for the boring operations himself. A most promising supply has been tapped, and if the yield is maintained, the first step will have been taken to make Belper a model water-closet town.

Reference is made to the necessity for the more efficient disposal of excrement and domestic refuse ; although much may be done temporarily by frequent removal and more scavengers, this question must wait for its final solution until such an ample supply of water is obtained as will justify the District Council in systematically adopting water-closets and waste closets, and converting such privies as are nuisances under Section 91 of the Public Health Act, 1875, to water-closets ; when this is done, the death rate of Belper will fall at least two per 1,000. Although the common lodging-houses are said to be improved, the Medical Officer still regards them as the means of distributing disease.

Further Sanitary Requirements. In the last report the two chief sanitary requirements are given as—(i.) An improved water supply ; and (ii.) The erection, in conjunction with other Authorities, of an Isolation Hospital ; both these matters are now being dealt with. Then there will remain (iii.) The question of dealing with the sewage of the district and the conversion of the privies to water-closets.

BOLSOVER.

Medical Officer of Health, T. W. COLE, M.B.

Areas in Acres, 4,955.

Estimated Population, 5,500.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
15·6.	39·2.	1·6.	180.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. This newly formed District Council has ceased to enforce the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, and in consequence the Medical Officer is not able to give in his report the number of cases of infectious sickness that occurred during the year. One of the arguments advanced for the formation of an Urban District of Bolsover was that the district would thereby secure better sanitary administration, and in the face of this argument it did not occur to the Committee holding the enquiry that it would be necessary to insert in the Order constituting Bolsover an Urban District a provision that they should continue to retain the Act in force ; under the circumstances, it can hardly be said that the District Council have treated the County Council quite fairly in this matter. There is no Isolation Hospital in the district, and the District Council should unite with the Chesterfield Rural District Council to form a Joint Hospital Committee to deal with this question.

General Sanitation. Green's Cottages at the Craggs, and Spooner's Cottages at Hockley Street, have been closed as unfit for habitation ; the houses in Cousin's Yard at Hill Top, and Miss Charlesworth's property in High Street, have been rendered fit for habitation, while a large number of privy nuisances have been remedied. The report gives evidence in every line of it of thoroughly sound

sanitary work being done in the district. The closet accommodation at the schools is said to be insufficient. The water supply at the Hamlets is insufficient and bad. There can be no doubt that a general water scheme will have to be carried out; at the present time there are two possible sources of water, viz.: The mains of the Chesterfield Rural District Council, and the water tapped in the East and West Tunnel.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The Medical Officer's report should be printed, so that each member of the District Council may have a copy. (ii.) The Infectious Diseases Notification Act should be adopted. (iii.) A sewage disposal scheme is necessary. (iv.) A public water supply should be acquired. (v.) The District Council should unite with the Chesterfield Rural District Council to provide a proper permanent Isolation Hospital.

BONSALL.

Medical Officer of Health, J. C. INNES, L.R.C.S.

Area in Acres, 2,447.

Estimated Population, 1,329.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
11.2.	29.3.	Nil.	76.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. There was no case of infectious disease which came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year in this small district; it is hardly safe, however, to assume that there was no case, because the Infectious Diseases Notification Act was not in force.

General Sanitation. The annual report of the Medical Officer of Health has been printed.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The adoption of the Infectious Diseases Notification Act. (ii.) A system of sewage disposal is required.

BRAMPTON AND WALTON.

Medical Officer of Health, J. A. GOODFELLOW, M.B.

Area in Acres, 9,852.

Estimated Population, 2,532.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
12.2	27.2.	1.5.	130.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. Eighteen cases of infectious diseases were reported during the year. Three were cases of Diphtheria; this, Dr. Goodfellow regards as the most unsatisfactory feature of the year. The houses in which infectious diseases were reported were visited, and disinfectants supplied.

General Sanitation. The condition of the water supply to Cut-thorpe and Walton is unsatisfactory. After reviewing all the circumstances of the Hospital question, the Medical Officer of Health writes : "The best way will be to join our neighbours as suggested in the County Council Scheme."

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The construction at Holy-moorside of a conical bottomed precipitation tank, which will permit of the periodical removal of the sludge without emptying the tank. (ii.) The provision of an Isolation Hospital in conjunction with neighbouring Authorities. (iii.) The improvement of the Water Supply to the whole district, except Holy-moorside.

BUXTON

(Including the Devonshire Hospital and Wye House Asylum).

Medical Officer of Health, F. TURNER, M.R.C.S.

Area in Acres, 1,147.

Estimated Population, 8,000.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
17.2.	23.0.	1.2	135.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. A severe epidemic of Scarlet Fever occurred during the year. Altogether eighty-two cases were reported, resulting in five deaths; thirteen cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital. Six isolated cases of Typhoid Fever were reported; precautions were taken, the excreta burnt, and in no instance did a second case occur.

General Sanitation. The important Sanitary Works referred to in the last report have all made great progress, namely, the construction of a reservoir to hold 18,000,000 gallons, and the laying out of a new cemetery with a capacity of 5,000 graves.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The completion of the Water Works in hand. (ii.) The construction of filters for filtering the effluent from the Sewage Precipitation Works. (iii.) As mentioned in the report for last year, the enforcement of Bye-Law 66, and Sections 76 to 79 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

CHESTERFIELD (excluding Workhouse).

Medical Officer of Health, J. E. GOULD, M.D., D.P.H.

Area in Acres, 1,219.

Estimated Population, 22,766.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
15.5.	36.5.	1.2.	144.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. Ten cases of Small Pox, seventy-five of Scarlet Fever, nine of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, and nine of Typhoid Fever, were reported during the year. As examples of how infectious diseases run through

houses when there is not the means of isolating the first cases, Dr. Gould mentions that in one house in his district six cases followed each other, five cases occurred in another house, five houses each had three cases in them, and eight each had two. The Corporation have acquired a site for an Infectious Diseases Hospital, but they have not yet decided whether they will apply to the County Council to unite with them for Hospital purposes the adjoining Urban Districts. During the year 1,159 articles were disinfected in the steam disinfecter.

General Sanitation. The question of the Housing of the Working Classes has received great attention during the year. A house to house inspection was made of 914 houses; 347 were found to be single houses with only one entrance, 133 were in such a state as to be unfit for habitation, 150 were in bad repair, and 336 had some nuisance or other in connection with them. Of the 133 houses unfit for habitation, the following was the condition of affairs at the time the Medical Officer's report was sent in:—

Closed by Magistrates' Order	...	...	2
Closed voluntarily	...	...	9
Demolished or disused	...	...	8
Made fit	...	...	64
In hand	...	...	50
			133

Seventy-two of the houses in bad repair had been put into a proper condition, and the rest were in hand.

Regulations have been made under the Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops Orders. Bye-Laws also have been made regulating the paving of yards, and the construction and keeping of water closets, privies, etc., and enforcing a proper supply of water to water closets. The Sanitary Inspector has done during the year excellent work. (See Table of Inspector's work.) A large proportion of the nuisances he has dealt with consists of defective privies. Many of these are being converted to water-closets. Since last year precipitation tanks have been constructed at the Sewage Farm, but they have not yet been set to work. The Chesterfield Gas and Water Company's undertaking has been taken over by a joint Board of Chesterfield and the adjoining Urban Districts.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The provision of an Isolation Hospital, and arranging for the adjoining districts to use the same. (ii.) The acquisition of additional sources of water.

CLAY CROSS.

Medical Officer of Health, A. MACKINTOSH, M.D.

Area in Acres, 1,443.

Estimated Population, 8,000.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
14.1.	37.6.	0.6.	122.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. This Authority is handicapped in dealing with Infectious Diseases by the Notification Act not being in force. Where, however, cases came to the knowledge of the officials, the infected houses were disinfected, limewashed, and otherwise purified. The number of cases of Typhoid Fever was much less this year, namely, ten, resulting in one death. There were also three deaths from Scarlet Fever, and one from Membranous Croup, but the number of non-fatal cases is not known. Dr. Mackintosh recommends the District Council to unite with Chesterfield Rural District for a permanent Isolation Hospital.

General Sanitation. During this year the Clay Cross Water Company constructed extra filters. This was very necessary, as there are several houses on their gathering ground which might, in times of heavy rain, pollute the water. The Authority has purchased a water-cart, and a large amount of useful work has been done by the Sanitary Inspector (*vide* Inspector's Reports in Appendix.) New Bye-Laws have been made and approved of by the Local Government Board.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The adoption of the Infectious Diseases Notification Act. (ii.) The provision of an Isolation Hospital in conjunction with the Chesterfield Rural District Council. (iii.) The improvement of the property behind Eyre Street, where Fever has repeatedly broken out. (iv.) The covering in and raising of the floors of all the old ash-pits, and the conversion of such privies as are close to dwellings to slop-water closets or water-closets.

DRONFIELD.

Medical Officer of Health, A. MACKINTOSH, M.D.

Area in Acres, 1,046.

Estimated Population, 4,000.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
15.7.	31.5.	1.0.	198.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. The zymotic death-rate was entirely due to four deaths from Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, altogether fourteen cases of these diseases were reported. Eleven cases of Scarlatina were reported, one case occurred in the Master's House at the Grammar School. The Schoolmaster, after inspecting them, refused to have his child

removed to the cottages purchased as an Isolation Hospital by the District Council. This incident shows the necessity for the Authority making some arrangement with the Chesterfield Rural District Council for the erection of a *proper* permanent joint Hospital.

General Sanitation. Dr. Mackintosh again advises the District Council to undertake the emptying of privies and ashpits. The Slaughter-houses, Common Lodging-houses, and the Factories and Workshops have all been inspected, and are reported as being generally satisfactory. The water supply was scarce during the year. The Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme is proceeding slowly.

Further Sanitary Requirements. Dr. Mackintosh further recommends the District Council:—(i.) To adopt a new Code of Bye-Laws. (ii.) To provide a proper permanent Isolation Hospital, either by themselves, or in conjunction with the Chesterfield Rural District Council. (iii.) That all nuisances arising from privy middens sunk below the ground level should be abated by raising the bottoms above the ground level, and covering them over. (iv.) That the District Council should make itself responsible for the scavenging of the district. To these I should like to add that Dr. Mackintosh's report should be printed; the report contains many valuable suggestions, and unless a copy gets into the hands of each District Councillor, the District Council cannot know the opinions of their Medical Officer of Health on the matters upon which he is appointed to advise them.

FAIRFIELD.

Medical Officer of Health, C. J. BENNET, M.R.C.S.

Area in Acres, 3,448.

Estimated Population, 2,354.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
12·7.	31·4.	0·8.	108.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. Thirty-one cases of Scarlet Fever and one of Typhoid were reported during the year, the former disease causing two deaths; the Typhoid Fever occurred in a house which had a water-closet in the cellar not properly disconnected, and which was of defective construction.

General Sanitation. A main sewer has been constructed up Hades Lane, improvements have also been carried out by the Board at Dove Holes. Ash boxes have been substituted for ash-pits at Midland Terrace, and the Medical Officer recommends that this alteration should be made more general. The report does not state if Proctor's Yard, previously complained of, is yet in a satisfactory state. An outlet for sewage is required at Montpelier Place, Hades Lane, and Town End.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) Increased water storage. (ii.) The improvements referred to above. (iii.) The provision of an Isolation Hospital in conjunction with the Chapel-en-le-Frith Rural District Council. (iv.) The adoption of new Bye-Laws.

GLOSSOP (excluding Workhouse).

Medical Officer of Health, J. RHODES, M.R.C.S.

Area in Acres, 3,033.

Estimated Population, 23,093.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
17.7.	26.7.	1.6.	162.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. There was one case of Small Pox reported during the year; this was isolated at the little hospital at Gamesly. There were one hundred and eight cases of Scarlet Fever, and thirty-seven cases of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, nineteen of which proved fatal, sixteen being children under five years of age. None of these cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital, clearly showing the necessity for a proper hospital apart from the Small Pox one. In 1893 there were forty-eight cases of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, six of which were fatal. The excessive incidence of Diphtheria in the Borough of Glossop is the most unsatisfactory feature in the vital statistics of the County.

General Sanitation. The Sewerage question has now got to the stage of waiting for the approval of the Local Government Board to the plans. The method of treatment which the Corporation propose to adopt is that known as the "International," i.e., first precipitation by "Ferozone" (Copperas and Crude Alum), and second, filtration of the tank effluent through filter beds constructed of "Polarite" (magnetic oxide of iron roasted in closed vessels with charcoal); this system is perhaps the best artificial system which has yet been thoroughly tested. The reservoir at Marlow Brow receives surface water from land which has manure and night soil spread upon it. The Corporation should systematically send samples of this water to the County Analyst for analysis, particularly after heavy rains. Reference to the Nuisance Inspector's report appended will show that a very large amount of useful sanitary work has been done in this department; some 750 nuisances are, however, waiting for the sewerage scheme to be carried out before they can be adequately dealt with.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The completion of the sewerage scheme, and then the conversion of privies to water closets. (ii.) The question of water supply requires attention. (iii.) A proper joint hospital should be erected in conjunction with the Glossop Rural District Council.

HEAGE.

Medical Officer of Health, G. GARNHAM, M.R.C.S.

Area in Acres, 2,366.

Estimated Population, 2,500.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
20·0.	37·6.	2·0.	191.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. There was a wide-spread epidemic of Measles in this district, but the type was mild, and fortunately only four deaths resulted. There was also one death from Membranous Croup. The District Council has united with the other district Councils in the Belper Union for a Joint Isolation Hospital under the Belper Hospital Order.

General Sanitation. A sewerage scheme has been prepared, and is at the present time before the Local Government Board. A number of improvements have been made to privies, &c. New Bye-Laws, so urgently required, have not yet been adopted.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The adoption of proper Bye-Laws. (ii.) The carrying out of the sewerage scheme. (iii.) Systematically connecting all existing house drains to the proposed sewers, and the efficient trapping and disconnecting of all slop-stone pipes; also systematic action with regard to privy nuisances. There are many other matters that require attention, but the above are perhaps the most urgent now that the question of the isolation of persons suffering from infectious diseases is in hand.

HEANOR.

Medical Officer of Health, W. H. TURTON, M.B.

Area in Acres, 1,597.

Estimated Population, 10,550.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate	Infantile Mortality,
13·9.	42·8.	1·4.	126.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. Some fourteen cases of Scarlet Fever were reported during the year. One case occurring in a common lodging-house was removed to the cottage which is used as an Isolation Hospital. Fifty-one cases of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup were reported, but only two deaths resulted therefrom; Dr. Turton found in every part of the district infected individuals who had all been thrown together at their work. There were twenty cases and two deaths from Typhoid Fever; sixteen were reported during April and May. Most of the cases were traced to faulty sanitary arrangements, which have since been overhauled.

Sanitation in General. A better supply of town water is greatly needed. There are still a large number of surface wells. Dr. Turton objects to the County Council proposal to form a joint Hospital District for the Erewash Valley, and suggests that a

Hospital for Ilkeston and Heanor, built on a site between these two populous districts, would be much more satisfactory. It appears from the report that Dr. Maclean Wilson has made an inspection of the District on behalf of the Local Government Board, and called attention to the unsatisfactory state of the Water Supply, to the desirability for more systematic inspection by the Nuisance Inspector, and the necessity for the adoption of proper Bye-Laws.

Further Sanitary Requirements. These are as summed up in the Report for last year. (i.) Proper Bye-Laws are urgently wanted. (ii.) An improved Water Supply. (iii.) The adoption of precipitating tanks, and more land at the sewage disposal sites. (iv.) The District Council are recommended by their Medical Officer to unite with Ilkeston for Hospital purposes.

ILKESTON.

Medical Officer of Health, J. J. TOBIN, M.D.

Area in Acres, 2,526.

Estimated Population, 21,500.

Death Rate,
17.9.

Birth Rate,
39.3.

Zymotic Death Rate,
2.2.

Infantile Mortality,
174.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. Seventy-three cases of Typhoid Fever, causing twelve deaths, were reported during the year. The death-rate from this disease and Diarrhœa was 0.7 per 1,000, against 0.36 in the whole county; only two small districts having a higher death-rate from filth diseases. With regard to Scarlet Fever, Dr. Tobin refers to the urgency of the necessity for systematic isolation, and the earliest possible removal of first cases: unless these first cases are removed, the children living in the infected house, after being in contact with the patient, play in the streets with the children of neighbours, and in this way the disease is spread. Dr. Tobin points to an instance where a row of six houses were thus infected. He advocates the admission of patients to the Fever Hospital free. The number of cases of Scarlatina reported was fifty, and of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup twenty-eight.

General Sanitation. The high death-rate from Typhoid Fever points to the pollution of the soil and water. Referring to the latter, Dr. Tobin writes: "The urgency for a fresh water supply is too well known to need any comment;" while on the former point he writes, "More attention should be paid to the paving and flooring of back yards. Many instances occur in wet weather either where the mud is ankle deep, or where the paving, not being properly cemented, is loose, and open, and sloppy all over the yard. An impervious floor of some sort should be insisted upon." He also refers to the closet accommodation as being insufficient, and "in a filthy state from leakage into the floor,"

and advises the Corporation to adopt the system of waste water closets.

Reference to the summary for last year will show that the late Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Carroll, referred to the same sanitary shortcomings, and made the same recommendations as Dr. Tobin. In the face of this corroboration the Corporation should not hesitate to follow the advice given.

Since the last report was made the Corporation have dealt with the question of sewage disposal by acquiring more land and adopting precipitation at all their outfall works, except the present farm. The additional works proposed are as follows :—

Outfall.	Population.	Acres of Land irrigable.	If precipitation is to be adopted.
Northern	15	2½	Yes.
Southern	1,000	8.9	Yes.
Central	1,000	10	Yes.
Hallam Fields	250	Sewage to be pumped to present farm.	

The Table in the Appendix of the work done by the Inspectors in the County shows a very large amount of useful work done in this district.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) An adequate supply of pure water. (ii.) The provision of a steam disinfecter. (iii.) The improvement in the methods of refuse conservancy and disposal : (a) by the abolition of privy middens ; (b) some more sanitary method of disposing of the solid refuse, as by burning in a destructor. To these Dr. Tobin adds the paving of yards and alleys.

LONG EATON.

Medical Officer of Health, A. B. CHAMBERS, M.D.

Area in Acres, 2,099.

Estimated Population, 11,000.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
11.5.	31.9.	2.0.	122.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. One hundred and fifty-seven cases and seven deaths from Scarlet Fever were reported during the year. Dr. Chambers believes the outbreak to be largely due to school influence, and points out that the school with the largest amount of accommodation and cubic space per head had the least number of cases. He further recommends that the schools should be periodically and systematically limewashed and disinfected. There were four cases of Diphtheria reported during the year ; all the cases were traced to the first one. Of the four cases of Typhoid Fever reported, two were imported into the town. Dr. Chambers speaks strongly as to the necessity for an Isolation Hospital, and a steam disinfecter.

General Sanitation. The public water supply is gradually being adopted throughout the district; already 1,357 out of a total of a little over 2,000 houses are supplied. The bakehouses and slaughter-houses have all been inspected and limewashed. One lot of meat was seized and condemned by the Magistrates. Certain alterations which are required in the sanitary accommodation for females at one of the factories in the town have not yet been made. Complaints are made of the emanations from the sewer ventilators; Dr. Chambers recommends the construction of flushing manholes, &c.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The gradual conversion of privies and pail closets to water and slop water closets. (ii.) The erection of an Isolation Hospital, in conjunction with Shardlow and Alvaston under the Shardlow Hospital Order, 1895.

MATLOCK.

Medical Officer of Health, W. MOXON, M.R.C.S.

Area in Acres, 4,203.

Estimated Population, 5,600.

Death Rate,
14·8.

Birth Rate,
23·7.

Zymotic Death Rate,
1·0.

Infantile Mortality,
127.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. This is one of the few districts in the County in which the Notification Act is not in force; it is the more incomprehensible because Matlock is a health resort. The late Dr. Hunter, of Smedley's, was in favour of adopting the Act, and the experience of Buxton and Matlock Bath is distinctly in favour of its adoption. The members of the District Council should understand that the most careful medical men, before recommending their patients to any district, enquire whether this Act is in force or not, and Matlock must be severely handicapped by its being the only health resort in the County which has not adopted it. The only other Urban Districts in the entire County which have not yet put the Act in force are Clay Cross, Bolsover, and Bonsall. There were during the year seven deaths from infectious diseases; but what was the actual number of non-fatal cases in the resident and visiting population is not accurately known, as the cases were not notified to the Medical Officer.

The Medical Officer of Health draws attention to the necessity of providing an Isolation Hospital; he considers this matter of the very greatest importance to a place like Matlock.

General Sanitation. No information given this year.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The adoption of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act. (ii.) A system of sewage disposal. (iii.) The erection of an Isolation Hospital, in conjunction with the neighbouring District Councils of the Bakewell Union.

MATLOCK BATH.

Medical Officer of Health, G. HARVEY, L.R.C.P.

Area in Acres, 337.		Estimated Population, 1,900.	
Death Rate, 11·5.	Birth Rate, 22·1.	Zymotic Death Rate, 0·5.	Infantile Mortality, 95.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. Only one death from Zymotic diseases occurred in this district, namely, a death from Diarrhœa. The Notification Act was adopted on the 1st of September, and since then to the end of the year no cases of infectious disease occurred. The Medical Officer recommends the District Council to unite with their neighbours for the provision of an Isolation Hospital.

General Sanitation. The Medical Officer records further improvements at Scarthin Nick, which have resulted from the carrying out of the main sewerage works there; he further recommends the substitution of automatic flushing closets for pail closets. Attention is called to the polluted and offensive state of Cromford Dam.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The adoption of a sewage disposal scheme and a complete system of sewers. (ii.) The provision of an Isolation Hospital, in conjunction with neighbouring Authorities.

NEWBOLD AND DUNSTON.

Medical Officer of Health, W. S. SYMES, L.K.Q.C.P.I.

Areas in Acres, 2,802.		Estimated Population, 5,192.	
Death Rate, 17·7.	Birth Rate, 41·4	Zymotic Death Rate, 1·9.	Infantile Mortality, 181.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. Thirty-nine cases were reported under the Notification Act, namely, fourteen of Small Pox, twenty-two of Scarlatina, one of Typhoid Fever, and two of Erysipelas. The District Council is reminded of the necessity of providing a proper Isolation Hospital for the District.

General Sanitation. The necessity for new Building Bye-Laws is referred to; the Medical Officer states that the District is much improved since the Authority has carried out the scavenging by its own employees.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The erection of a permanent Isolation Hospital, in conjunction with the neighbouring Authorities. (ii.) New Building Bye-Laws should be adopted. (iii.) The Annual Report of the Medical Officer should be printed.

NEW MILLS (without Workhouse).

Medical Officer of Health, J. E. ANDERTON, M.R.C.S.

Area in Acres, 5,200.

Estimated Population, 6,685.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
17.5.	25.1.	2.0.	160.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. The District was very free from the notifiable Zymotics, the chief contributing causes of the Zymotic death-rate of two being Whooping Cough and Measles. The District Council are in communication with the Chapel-en-le-Frith Rural District Council, with the view of erecting a Joint Isolation Hospital.

General Sanitation. The Medical Officer reports that he finds the sanitary state of the district is practically the same as what he described in his 1893 report. Many of the houses in the district are damp, and their foundations sewage sodden; this is particularly the case at Whittle Bank, where it appears from the report that houses are unfit for habitation. The drains at the back of the houses in this locality merely consist of traps placed on the top of loose stone drains, which permit the sewage to percolate into the house foundations; the houses are on the hill side, and the privies on the top side are also percolating under the houses. This is the second year that attention has been called to this matter. At length a site has been obtained for sewage disposal works, and the sewage scheme should be pressed forward; many of the nuisances referred to in the Medical Officer's report cannot be adequately dealt with until this scheme is completed. The water question remains in the same unsatisfactory state.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) A fresh Water Supply. (ii.) A Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme. (iii.) The provision of an Isolation Hospital, in conjunction with the Chapel-en-le-Frith and Hayfield Rural District Councils.

NORTH DARLEY.

Medical Officer of Health, W. MOXON, M.R.C.S.

Area in Acres, 5,142.

Estimated Population, 2,270.

Death Rate.	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality,
14.9.	31.7.	0.8.	111.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. There was in this district during the year a smart epidemic of Measles, which caused two deaths. The Medical Officer advises the District

Council to combine with the other Authorities in the Bakewell Union for the erection of a Joint Isolation Hospital.

General Sanitation. No specific details are given in the report as to the sanitary condition of the various parts of this district, nor does it appear whether the condition of Midland Cottages referred to last year has yet been improved. The Medical Officer again calls attention to the necessity for a better water supply to some parts of the district.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The improvement of the Water Supply to certain parts. (ii.) The erection of a Joint Isolation Hospital.

RIPLEY.

Medical Officer of Health, E. GAYLOR, L.R.C.P.E.

Area in Acres, 1,211.

Estimated Population, 7,276.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
14.1.	32.7.	1.3.	138.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. Measles was prevalent in this district, and caused five deaths; there were also six cases of Scarlatina and two of Diphtheria notified. The Medical Officer advises the Sanitary Authority to unite with the other Authorities of the Belper Union for the provision of a joint Isolation Hospital. It is satisfactory to record that since the report was written the District Council have acted on this advice.

General Sanitation. The water difficulty is now in a fair way to be solved, as the District Council have applied to the Local Government Board to sanction a loan for erecting pumping engines, and acquiring the shaft water from the Hartshay Colliery. During the year the District was visited by Dr. Maclean Wilson on behalf of the Local Government Board. He recommended the District Council to undertake the scavenging of the district. Dr. Gaylor has previously urged the District Council to take the same step, and after visiting the place I feel it my duty to endorse the advice. A sewage scheme has been carried out at Marehay, but the houses are not yet coupled up to the sewers.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The erection of an Isolation Hospital under the Belper Hospital Order, 1895. (ii.) The Bye-Laws require revision. (iii.) The Board should make itself responsible for the scavenging of the district.* (iv.) The house drains require carefully connecting with the new sewers at Marehay.

SOUTH DARLEY.

Medical Officer of Health, M. H. F. CANTRILL, M.R.C.S.

Area in Acres, 2,007. Estimated Population, 754.

Death Rate, 19·8.	Birth Rate, 19·8.	Zymotic Death Rate, 1·3.	Infantile Mortality, 200.
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Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. There was an epidemic of Measles during the year, which resulted in one death.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) As mentioned in previous reports, the sewage at Darley Bridge goes direct into the river Derwent. It should be diverted upon the land, or be dealt with by precipitation. (ii.) The District Council should unite with the other Authorities of the Bakewell Union to form a joint Hospital Board.

SWADLINCOTE.

Medical Officer of Health, J. HAMILTON, M.D.

Area in Acres, 3,670. Estimated Population, 14,200.

Death Rate, 15·6.	Birth Rate, 41·9.	Zymotic Death Rate, 2·5.	Infantile Mortality, 134.
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Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. Forty-six cases of Scarlet Fever, eight of Typhoid Fever, and six of Diphtheria, were reported during the year, and resulted in three deaths from Scarlet Fever, five from Typhoid Fever, and two from Diphtheria; twenty-eight houses were disinfected. The Medical Officer of Health urges the District Council to provide an Isolation Hospital either in conjunction with the Repton Rural District Council, or by themselves.

General Sanitation. The District Council is proceeding with the scheme for supplying its district with water derived from a number of shallow bore holes in the alluvial deposits on the south bank of the Trent at Milton. It is probable that the water will have to be filtered. Plans for the sewerage and sewage disposal of the district have been submitted to the Local Government Board.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) Now that the questions of water supply and sewerage are in hand, the most important requirement of the district is the provision of a permanent Isolation Hospital for Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Typhoid Fever, and another for Small Pox, as well as a proper steam disinfecter. On the grounds of economy, it is advisable that the District Council should deal with this question in conjunction with the Repton District Council.

WHITTINGTON.

Medical Officer of Health, A. PALMER, M.R.C.S.

Area in Acres, 1,573.		Estimated Population, 8,798.	
Death Rate, 20·3.	Birth Rate, 43·6.	Zymotic Death Rate, 3·4.	Infantile Mortality, 182.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. The Infectious Diseases Notification Act was not in force during the year; the Medical Officer is therefore not in a position to state what the exact number of cases of Infectious Diseases was. There were, however, six deaths from Small Pox, two from Scarlet Fever, thirteen from Measles, and seven from Whooping Cough.

General Sanitation. Faraday Street and Shaw Street have at length been paved, but nothing has been done towards paving yards and courts. The total number of defective traps remedied was eighty-nine, while whole streets with defective traps can be found. Twenty-two nuisances arising from privies were abated: this is a start, but the progress is too slow; at least twelve a month should be dealt with. The tenant of the Sewage Farm has been warned that unless the sewage is systematically applied to the land, he will receive notice to quit. The system of letting a sewage farm to a tenant is radically wrong. It cannot be too clearly understood that on a small sewage farm it frequently happens, particularly in the wet weather, that the crops do not require the sewage, and it is unreasonable to suppose that the farmer will at such times properly distribute it over the land. What is invariably done is to concentrate the sewage on one small piece of the farm, until it runs out at the effluent drain practically the same as it is poured over the surface.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The proper management of the intermittent sewage filters by a servant of the District Council. (ii.) The formation of a Joint Hospital District, in conjunction with the surrounding District Councils. (iii.) The systematic conversion into water-closets of such privies as are nuisances, the abatement of nuisances arising from defective drains, and the improvement of private streets and yards.

WIRKSWORTH.

Medical Officer of Health, A. E. BROSTER, M.R.C.S.

Area in Acres, 3,020.		Estimated Population, 3,740.	
Death Rate, 17·9.	Birth Rate, 25·9.	Zymotic Death Rate, 0·2.	Infantile Mortality, 82.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. This district was, during last year, singularly free from infectious diseases;

two non-fatal cases of Diphtheria and two of Typhoid Fever only being reported. Wirksworth has been included in the Belper Hospital Order, but the District Council threaten to appeal to the Local Government Board for their removal from the terms of the Order unless the site of the Hospital is fixed within one-and-a-half miles of Ambergate Station.

General Sanitation. The Local Government Board have refused to sanction the sewerage scheme of this district; that a scheme of sewerage is urgently required by this district is generally admitted. Its death-rate should be about fourteen, and when a sewerage scheme is carried out, and a more adequate supply of water is ensured, either by acquiring additional storage, or fresh sources, the death-rate will fall at least two per thousand.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) A system of Sewers and Sewage Disposal. (ii.) Increased Water Storage. (iii.) The erection of an Isolation Hospital under the Belper Hospital Order.

RURAL SANITARY DISTRICTS.

ASHBOURNE.

Medical Officer of Health, P. R. LITTLETON, M.R.C.S.

Area in Acres, 76,451.

Estimated Population, 10,631.

Death Rate, 13·0.	Birth Rate, 17·6.	Zymotic Death Rate, 1·4.	Infantile Mortality, 122.
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Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. In this district there were during the year two deaths from Scarlet Fever, two from Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, one from Typhoid Fever, and two from Measles; but what the actual number of cases of infectious disease was is not known, as the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act was not in force. Schools were closed at Alstonfield on account of Whooping Cough, while several other schools took their summer holidays early for the same reason.

General Sanitation. During the year a number of nuisances, chiefly arising from defective drainage, were dealt with. The Medical Officer writes—"The sewage in many parishes is conveyed directly to the river or watercourse. Undoubtedly the larger parishes should have some system of sewage disposal." During the year a special report on the condition of Fenny Bentley was presented by the Medical Officer. The water supply in some parts of the district is not satisfactory; that portion which is on the mountain limestone could be supplied by pumping water from disused lead mines, if convenient, or by bore holes into the limestone, the water being raised by windmills or paraffin engines.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The improvement of the water supply. (ii.) Systems of sewerage in the larger villages. (iii.) The provision of an Isolation Hospital, in conjunction with the Ashbourne Urban and Sudbury Rural District Councils.

BAKEWELL (South).

Medical Officer of Health, J. KNOX, M.D.

Area in Acres, 31,519.

Estimated Population, 7,860.

Death Rate, 16.1.	Birth Rate, 26.4.	Zymotic Death Rate, 0.7.	Infantile Mortality, 76.
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Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. During the year sixteen cases of Scarlet Fever, four cases of Typhoid and Continued Fevers, and one of Diphtheria, were reported. There were only two fatal cases of infectious diseases, namely, one of Scarlet Fever and one of Erysipelas. The schools at Monyash, Middleton, and Youlgreave were closed for a few weeks towards the end of the year on account of Measles.

General Sanitation. The water supply to Winster failed in the Autumn; Dr. Knox is of opinion that more storage is required. There are, however, in this part of the district, other parishes which are in need of proper water supplies. Many of the tenements occupied by the working classes in this district are said to be of the most miserable description. It is to be hoped that the Parish Councils will, if necessary, bear in mind their powers of appealing to the County Council to enforce The Housing of Working Classes Act. With regard to the question of sewerage and sewage disposal, the Medical Officer states that with the exception of Cromford, all the villages have old rubble drains, and the sewage is turned either direct into the river, or into some ditch leading into the nearest river; Youlgreave, Winster, Monyash, and Ashford are perhaps the worst examples. This District Council has not yet undertaken the scavenging of any part of its district; it is certainly necessary in the larger villages. The old village privies are, for the most part, badly constructed, and permit of leakage into the soil; they are frequently close to the cottages, the foundations of which they render damp and unhealthy; the remedy consists in systematically reconstructing them in proper positions, with cemented bottoms above the level of the ground; this, however, cannot be properly done until Mr. Toft has some assistance given him.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The improvement of water supplies, as mentioned above. (ii.) The sewerage of the larger villages. (iii.) Some different arrangement with regard to the Nuisance Inspector, which would permit of his devoting a sufficient amount of time to the duties of his office. (iv.) The formation of a joint Hospital committee in conjunction with the other District Councils within the Bakewell Union.

BAKEWELL (North).

Medical Officer of Health, P. S. FENTEM, M.D.

Area in Acres, 47,866.		Estimated Population, 10,554.	
Death Rate, 14.6.	Birth Rate, 27.2.	Zymotic Death Rate. 1.4.	Infantile Mortality, 107.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. There were two fatal cases of Diphtheria during the year, while Scarlet Fever was prevalent at Tideswell, Chelmorton, Hathersage, and Litton, and to a less extent at the Longstones, Carlton Lees, and Cressbrook. Printed notices were sent to the Superintendents of both Day and Sunday Schools. The schools at Litton and Chelmorton were both closed. The total number of cases was forty-seven, and the number of deaths six. Whooping Cough was also prevalent, and caused six deaths. The schools at Hassop and Great Longston were closed on account of the number of children suffering from this disease. In several parts of the district Measles was prevalent, and schools were closed on this account at Chelmorton, Great Longstone, Sheldon, and Hassop.

General Sanitation. During the year notices were served upon the keeper of the common Lodging-house at Stoney Middleton to effect certain improvements in the amount of cubic space, ventilation, drainage, etc. After a prosecution was instituted, the improvements required by Dr. Fentem were carried out. With regard to water supply, Dr. Fentem calls attention to an unpolluted stream of water, and a small gathering ground on Abney Moor, which might be utilized, and suggests that an engineer should be consulted. With the exception of a few places like Cressbrook, Bradwell, and Tideswell, the whole of the district on the mountain limestone is dependent for its water supply on the rainfall collected in meres and tubs; and besides the source of water to which Dr. Fentem calls attention, there is running into the Wye above Ashford 9,000,000 gallons a day of water of absolute purity. If a comprehensive scheme could be carried out for distributing this water for domestic, dairy, and irrigation purposes, the district, which now is one of the poorest in the whole of Derbyshire, would become a rich dairy country. Such a scheme as I have suggested need not be carried out all at once, and the payment of it might be extended over fifty years; but if, after consulting an engineer, the District Council decides not to entertain such a scheme, it would still be practicable for each township on the mountain limestone to pump its own water supply from disused mines or bore holes in the limestone by means of windmills or paraffin engines. Attention is called to the necessity for sewerage and dealing with the sewage of the larger townships; and for remodelling such of the privies as constitute nuisances.

Further Sanitary Requirements. As in South Bakewell.

BASFORD (Derbyshire portion).

Medical Officer of Health, J. S. TEW, M.D., D.P.H.

Area in Acres, 5,355.

Estimated Population, 5,614.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality,
12·0.	32·1.	1·0.	127.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. Twenty-six cases of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, five of Scarlet Fever, two of Typhoid, and one of Puerperal Fever, were reported during the year; three of the cases of Diphtheria and one of Typhoid were fatal. The erection of the Isolation Hospital has been rapidly proceeded with. To enable the Medical Officer of Health to ascertain when houses are ready for disinfection, reply post cards are sent to each case notified, for the medical man in attendance on the cases to notify when they regard the houses ready for disinfection; more than half the cards sent out in 1894 were returned filled up, and the houses were disinfected by an officer of the District Council. This is one of the few District Councils which undertakes the disinfection of houses by their own officer.

General Sanitation. There are in Codnor and Loscoe a large number of nuisances which cannot be properly dealt with until a Sewerage Scheme has been carried out: the scheme which has been prepared by Mr. Radford should be modified by the adoption of precipitation, and should be carried out forthwith. A public Water Supply is also urgently needed, but the district is too small, and the natural difficulties are too great, for it to carry out a scheme for itself. Ilkeston and Heanor will shortly have to deal with the water question, and at the same time Codnor should be supplied.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) A Sewerage Scheme. (ii.) A proper Water Supply.

BELPER (A).

Medical Officer of Health, E. GAYLOR, L.R.C.P.E.

Area in Acres, 35,135.

Estimated Population, 11,765.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
12·3.	28·8.	0·5.	91.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. The cases of infectious disease notified in 1894 were—Scarlet Fever, six; Diphtheria, nine; Puerperal Fever, three; and Typhoid Fever, one. The Typhoid case proved fatal; and so did two of the cases of Diphtheria. Three cases of Diphtheria occurred in a farm house at Idridgehay, and four cases in one house at Quarndon; in the latter case it was probably imported

from Alvaston by a domestic servant. Three other cases occurred in a farm house at Turnditch; it was difficult to trace the origin of the first case, but possibly it resulted from a trip on the Ship Canal, when at several points a strong odour of sewage was experienced. This District Council has united with the other District Councils of the Belper Union for a permanent Isolation Hospital under the Belper Hospital Order.

General Sanitation. Only two villages in this district have public water supplies; suggestions are made for the improvement of the supply at Pentrich, by protecting a spring in the lower part of the village and conducting the overflow to a tank supplied with a pump. Turnditch is another village which requires a proper water supply. No public works of any importance were carried out during the year.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The provision of an Isolation Hospital, under the Belper Hospitals Order. (ii.) The improvement of the water supply of Pentrich, Turnditch, and other villages. (iii.) The provision of pipe sewers in many of the villages to convey the sewage away from the wells and houses.

BELPER (B).

Medical Officer of Health, J. ALLEN, M.R.C.S.

Area in Acres, 15,487.		Estimated Population, 11,923.	
Death Rate, 12.1.	Birth Rate. 32.9.	Zymotic Death Rate. 0.5.	Infantile Mortality, 127.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. Twenty-three cases of Scarlet Fever, three of Diphtheria, and eight of Typhoid Fever were notified during the year. Two of the Diphtheria cases proved fatal; Measles was also prevalent and caused three deaths; six of the cases of Typhoid Fever occurred at South Wingfield. As mentioned in the report on the other portion of the Belper District, a Joint Hospital Committee has been formed to deal with the question of the isolation of persons suffering from infectious diseases.

General Sanitation. Sewerage schemes are required at Denby, Kilbourne, Holbrook, and Horsley Woodhouse. In the latter village a foul nuisance was reported, arising from an open drain from a slaughter-house, which was laid so badly as to allow the blood, &c., to remain in stagnant pools at the back of a public-house, which was only eight feet from the slaughter-house. A sewage disposal scheme for Duffield ought also to be carried out. The introduction of conical bottomed precipitation tanks, which permit of the sludge thrown down by Alumino-Ferric being removed without first pumping the sewage out of the tank, has rendered the

disposal of the sewage of villages practicable at a very moderate cost. I have had some years' experience of two forms of conical bottomed tanks—the ordinary Dortmund tank, and the special one made by Mr. Ives—both give equally good results. With regard to water supply, the District Council is boring into the Millstone grit for the supply of South Wingfield, at a site selected by Professor Boyd Dawkins. The water supply to some houses close to Mapperley is reported as bad. Smalley also requires an improved water supply.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The provision of an Isolation Hospital under the Belper Hospitals Order. (ii.) The sewerage of the villages mentioned above, and the disposal of the sewage of Duffield. (iii.) The improvement of the water supply of South Wingfield, Smalley, and several other parts of the district.

BELPER.

(Late Darley Abbey—Derby Rural.)

Medical Officer of Health, W. G. COPESTAKE, M.R.C.S.

Area in Acres, 324. Estimated Population, 950.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
10·5.	—	1·0.	—

Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. A case of Typhoid Fever was reported, and upon investigation was found to be resulting from defective drainage. The public school was closed on account of an epidemic of Measles.

General Sanitation. The following information is given as to the water supply:—“The supply comes from three sources: first, the Churchwood spring, giving one gallon per minute, supplies the upper part of the village and the Abbey; second, the Nutwood spring, and third, the Allestree spring, yielding together five gallons per minute, are carried to a pump which has recently been erected, and which is worked by a small water-wheel; the pump is capable of raising 3,000 gallons in twenty-four hours to the height of one hundred and eighty feet. This is found to be far in excess of what is required.” Hand flushed water-closets have been adopted in the place of tub closets and privies; only eight privy-vaults are said to remain in the village.

Further Sanitary Requirements. This district has now been added to the Belper Rural B. District; the chief requirement is a method for disposing of its sewage.

BLACKWELL.

(Late Mansfield—Derbyshire portion.)

Medical Officer of Health, J. O. LITTLEWOOD, M.R.C.S.

Area in Acres, 21,240.

Estimated Population, 18,405.

Death Rate, 16.5.	Birth Rate. 43.0.	Zymotic Death Rate, 1.6.	Infantile Mortality, 153.
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Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. Two cases of Small Pox, fifty-five cases of Scarlet Fever, sixteen of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, twenty of Typhoid and two of Puerperal Fever, were reported during the year; four of the cases of Diphtheria proved fatal, two of Scarlet Fever, and three of Typhoid Fever. The Medical Officer calls attention to an important point, namely, that the community loses not only by the deaths from Scarlet Fever, but from the large number of permanent injuries this disease leaves behind in the form of deaf mutism, imbecility, &c. This appears to Mr. Littlewood a strong argument in favour of Isolation Hospitals. "How," he asks, "can cases be treated otherwise than badly in ill-ventilated and badly-constructed dwellings?" The best way of dealing with this question is for Joint Hospital Committees to be formed, having the control of large areas, just as the Metropolitan Asylums Board isolates all the cases of infectious disease occurring in the various sanitary districts within the County of London. Such a Joint Committee could put up two or three small hospitals at certain points, and, in addition, have one or two movable hospitals for dealing with local outbreaks of Small Pox. When the nurses were not wanted at one hospital, they could be drafted to another, and in this way they would have permanent employment. Besides the cost of administering the hospitals being less, the patients would be nursed by highly experienced and constantly employed nurses; and lastly, and most important, the hospitals and their staffs would always be ready.

General Sanitation. The Medical Officer reports that one of the most difficult problems awaiting settlement is that of scavenging. He writes: - "It is most desirable that some scheme should be adopted for facilitating the removal of the immense heaps of refuse matter scattered throughout the length and breadth of your district." The Sheepbridge Colliery Company have carried out a system of sewage purification by the International process at Langwith; a similar scheme has been commenced at Doe Lea, but the filters have not yet been started. The District Council have applied for a loan of £1,000 to improve the system of disposing of the sewage of Tibshelf. The various sewage farms were inspected during the year, and were always

found to be in an unsatisfactory condition. The only remedy appears to the Medical Officer for the District Council either to take the farms over and manage them themselves, or hand them over to the Parish Councils, and hold them responsible. It has been arranged that a supply of water from Mansfield shall be given to Tibshelf.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The improvement of the method of disposing of the sewage of the district. (ii.) The improvement of the water supply at Pinxton. (iii.) The formation of a Joint Hospital Committee with the Chesterfield Rural District Council.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH.

Medical Officer of Health, C. J. BENNET, M.R.C.S.

Area in Acres, 74,631. Estimated Population, 12,935.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
16.1.	28.2.	0.8.	109.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. During the year there were 102 cases of Scarlet Fever notified, but the disease must have been of an extremely mild type, as there were only six deaths. Five cases of Diphtheria and eight cases of Typhoid were notified, none of which were fatal. Dr. Bennet accounts for the widespread outbreak of Scarlet Fever by the extreme mildness of the disease, rendering it in many instances unrecognisable by the parents, who permitted the children to mix with others in the street, and even to attend school. The District Council is considering the advisability of uniting with New Mills and Hayfield for the formation of a Joint Hospital Committee.

General Sanitation. The sewage disposal scheme for Chapel-en-le-Frith was, at the time of writing the report, waiting for the approval of the Local Government Board. The District Council, I understand, wishes to see this scheme completed before taking in hand schemes for Castleton, Whaley Bridge, Hope, and other places. The introduction of conical-bottomed Dortmund tanks should render the disposal of the sewage of such places as Castleton and Hope a comparatively easy matter. Since the opening of the Dore and Chinley Railway a number of villages, such as Hope, Edale, &c., are being much frequented as health and holiday resorts, particularly by the people of Sheffield. Water-closets are being much more frequently used; already there are fourteen in a small village like Edale, so that the construction of small systems of sewerage, and precipitating tanks such as I have suggested, must in the future largely occupy the attention of the District Council.

The water supply of Castleton was much improved during the year. A supply for the village of Grindsbrook has been arranged for with the Midland Railway Company. Attention is called in the report to the necessity for improving the water supply to Hope. Since the report has been received, I have been informed that a supply has been obtained. The Medical Officer writes:—"Whaley Bridge, Chapel Milton, Wormhill, and Peak Forest Village, are also requiring improvements in their water supplies. With regard to the latter place (Peak Forest Village), I would suggest that a supply be obtained from the Dove Holes Water Works Company, which I have ascertained is quite feasible, and can be carried out at a comparatively moderate cost. I particularly press this case upon your attention, because there is no other place, either village or hamlet, in the Union so badly provided with water as Peak Forest Village. Neither can Wormhill be much better off for water, one would suppose, for I have myself seen milk cans full of milk standing in a cesspool to cool." He also calls attention to the desirability of protecting the water at Town End from receiving decaying leaves from the trees surrounding the reservoir. He also advises that the Urban powers obtained by the township of Chapel-en-le-Frith should be extended to the whole of the rural district. Attached to the report is a detailed statement of excellent work done by the Sanitary Inspector.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The completion of the sewage disposal schemes of Chapel-en-le-Frith, Castleton, Whaley Bridge, and Hope. (ii.) The improvement of the water supply alluded to above. (iii.) The provision of an Isolation Hospital, in conjunction with New Mills, Hayfield, and Fairfield.

CHESTERFIELD.

Medical Officer of Health, ANGUS MACKINTOSH, M.D.

Area in Acres, 65,699.

Estimated Population, 55,496.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
15·0.	38·7.	1·4.	142.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. The number of cases of Infectious Disease was:—Small Pox, ten; Scarlet Fever, two hundred and twenty-nine; Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, twenty-nine; Typhoid Fever, fifty-five. Dr. Mackintosh calls the attention of the District Council to the alteration effected by the passing of the Isolation Hospitals Act, 1893, and points out that in the past separate Sanitary Authorities have hesitated to undertake the work of isolation in Rural Districts on account of the expense. Undoubtedly the best

way of dealing with this question in rural districts is for one large central committee to be formed, and act for the whole of the Chesterfield Union and the smaller districts adjoining; just as the Metropolitan Asylums Board acts as the Isolation Hospital Authority for all the Sanitary Districts within the County of London. Such a Joint Hospital Committee could erect two or three small hospitals at convenient distances apart, and if necessary have one or two movable hospitals for dealing with Small Pox. The nurses would be drafted as required from one hospital to another, and the expense in this way would be reduced to a minimum; but these are details which could best be entered into and worked out by the Joint Hospital Committee itself after it has been formed.

General Sanitation. The southern Water Supply was unsatisfactory. I have examined samples of the water myself, and am glad to see that the District Council admits that something is necessary, and has decided to pipe the stream of water taken from its source to below Span Carr. It has also been decided to clean out the reservoirs as early as practicable. The water supply to hamlets in the parishes of Ashover, Stretton, Brackenfield, Wessington, Heath, and Calow is inadequate. A large reservoir should be constructed for the Northern Scheme. Here there is a gathering ground of five hundred acres, with a collectable rainfall of fifteen inches. Taking the rainfall of the district as thirty-five inches, storage should be provided for 170 days' supply. Before long it will be necessary to construct proper sewage disposal works at a large number of places in this district. The works which are at present in existence effect practically no purification; as there is, as far as I know, no light sandy gravel (which alone will purify sewage without precipitation), it will be necessary to use a precipitant such as Alumino-Ferric in every case. The form of tank which is acting best is the conical bottomed tank, which permits of the sludge being withdrawn without first emptying the tank. Tanks on these lines have been in use at Dortmund for many years. These and the Ives Patent Tanks give equally good results.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) Sewage disposal schemes at the various places referred to in the special report sent to the District Council upon this subject. (ii.) Increased storage for the Northern Water Scheme. (iii.) The improvement of the Southern Scheme, as contemplated by the District Council. (iv.) More dépôts for the disposal of the nightsoil and other refuse in the more thickly inhabited parishes. (v.) The formation of a Joint Hospital Committee of the District Councils with the Chesterfield Union, Norton, and Clown, and perhaps Blackwell.

CHESTERFIELD.

(Late Rotherham—Parish of Beighton.)

Medical Officer of Health, W. J. LE-TALL, M.R.C.S.

Area in Acres, 3,136.

Estimated Population, 3,184.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
15.0.	32.3.	1.8.	126.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. In the parish of Beighton there were during the year seven deaths from Diarrhœa, one from Typhoid Fever, one from Scarlatina, four from Measles, and one from Whooping Cough.

General Sanitation. Now that this parish has been transferred to the Chesterfield District Council, it is to be hoped that a system of sewerage will be carried out. The water supply should be extended to certain houses at Sothall.

Further Sanitary Requirements. As mentioned above and under Chesterfield proper.

CLOWN.

(Late Worksop—Derbyshire portion.)

Medical Officer of Health, C. WILLS, M.R.C.S.

Area in Acres, 12,830.

Estimated Population, 7,200.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
17.0.	43.6.	1.5.	130.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. Thirteen cases of Scarlatina, four of Diphtheria, and nine of Typhoid Fever, were reported during the year; three of the cases of Diphtheria proved fatal, as did two of Scarlatina and one of Typhoid Fever. The attention of the District Council is called to the advisability of uniting with the Chesterfield Rural Council for the formation of a Joint Hospital Committee.

General Sanitation. The sewage disposal scheme for Clown has been completed and started working. Certain lengths of sewer have rather a flat gradient, and a smell is caused by stagnant sewage; this would perhaps be remedied by constructing a flushing manhole. The water supply to Clown, Barlboro', and Whitwell is very indifferent. It should be a simple matter to obtain water in this district, and I should like to suggest the advisability of the District Council obtaining the opinion from a skilled geologist. It appears that an artesian spring has been tapped at Whitwell—this might possibly be utilised for part of the district.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) Sewerage schemes for Barlboro' and Whitwell. (ii.) The improvement of the water supply of the district. (iii.) The formation of a Joint Hospital Committee in conjunction with the Chesterfield Rural District Council.

GLOSSOP.

Medical Officer of Health, J. RHODES, M.R.C.S.

Area in Acres, 17,749.

Estimated Population, 4,526.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
16.1.	21.6	2.4.	91.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. As the Notification Act was not in force, the actual number of cases of Infectious Disease is not known; there were, however, five deaths from Whooping Cough, three from Measles, one from Typhoid Fever, and one from Scarlet Fever. This district is the only Rural District in the County which has not adopted the Notification Act, and I am convinced that it would be an excellent thing for the farmers of Derbyshire if the District Council would adopt it, so that it might go forth to the purveyors of milk in London and the large towns that the Act was in force throughout the Rural Districts of the County.

General Sanitation. A sewage disposal scheme and a system of scavenging are required at Marple Bridge and Compstall; a scheme has been prepared, but has not yet been carried out. The Medical Officer calls attention to the necessity for the adequate ventilation of shippens, as a means of prevention of tuberculosis in cattle.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The first sanitary requirement of this district is the adoption of the Infectious Diseases Notification Act. (ii.) The completion of the sewerage and sewage disposal scheme of the Special Drainage District of Compstall and Marple Bridge. (iii.) The provision of an Isolation Hospital in conjunction with the Borough of Glossop.

HARTSHORNE AND MEASHAM.

(Late Ashby-de-la-Zouch—Derbyshire portion).

Medical Officer of Health, R. LOGAN, M.R.C.S.

Area in Acres, 17,475.

Estimated Population, 7,205.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
18.5.	23.3.	2.0.	303.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. In this district there were 116 cases of Scarlet Fever with a single death. There were also six cases of Typhoid Fever, and one of Diphtheria; this latter proving fatal. Schools were closed at Measham by the late Dr. Kyle on account of Scarlet Fever. The total number of cases removed to the Isolation Hospital from the Derbyshire portion of this district was six.

General Sanitation. A new public well has been sunk for the supply of the parish of Oakerthorpe. A tank has been made to intercept the sewage of Donisthorpe, but no system of sewerage has been carried out for Woodville, nor has a system of sewage purification been adopted at Measham.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) A sewerage scheme for Woodville, and a sewage disposal scheme at Measham. (ii.) The improvement of the water supply. (iii.) The provision of a permanent Isolation Hospital, either by itself, or in conjunction with the Repton District Council.

HAYFIELD.

Medical Officer of Health, C. J. BENNET, M.R.C.S.

Area in Acres, 9,335.

Estimated Population, 3,952.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
15.1.	25.8.	2.5.	88.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. Sixteen cases of Scarlatina, fifteen of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, and three of Typhoid Fever, were reported during the year. Nine of the cases of Diphtheria and Croup were fatal, and one of Typhoid Fever. The District Council is at the present time in communication with the Chapel-en-le-Frith and New Mills District Councils, with the view of forming a Joint Hospital Committee.

General Sanitation. A sewage disposal scheme for Hayfield has been prepared, and is now before the Local Government Board, awaiting their approval. A large number of nuisances, which were the causes of cases of infectious disease, will be abated when this scheme is carried out. A site for the disposal of solid refuse will also be acquired at the sewage disposal works. Mr. Bennet writes: "The existing water supplies are inadequate, and nearly all more or less liable to be contaminated by surface drainage, besides being very inconveniently situated for the public." He suggests that the stream of water rising at the head of, and running through the south valley of Kinder, should be impounded and utilized as a public supply.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The sewerage scheme proposed should be completed. (ii.) A general water scheme should be carried out. (iii.) The provision of an Isolation Hospital, in conjunction with New Mills and Chapel-en-le-Frith. (iv.) The Medical Officer's Report should be printed.

NORTON.

(Late Ecclesall Bierlow.)

Medical Officer of Health, A. K. GALE, M.R.C.S.

Area in Acres, 10,630.		Estimated Population, 8,719.	
Death Rate, 10·7.	Birth Rate, 34·8.	Zymotic Death Rate, 0·6.	Infantile Mortality, 75.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. Thirty-one cases of Scarlatina, ten of Diphtheria, six of Typhoid, and one of Typhus Fever were reported during the year. A careful enquiry into the history of the cases of Scarlatina notified showed that the Norton School was acting as a centre for infection. The school was closed, and no fresh case occurred. The District Council has had under consideration the advisability of uniting with the Chesterfield Rural District Council for the purpose of erecting a Joint Isolation Hospital. The Medical Officer calls the attention of the District Council to the advisability of undertaking the work of disinfecting houses after infectious disease, as is done by the Basford District Council.

General Sanitation. New wells have been sunk at Norton Grange, and that at Bole Hill has been deepened, and in this way the supply has been improved. The sewage of Totley Rise has not yet been properly purified.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The purification of the sewage of Totley and Sheffield Road. (ii.) The provision of an Isolation Hospital, in conjunction with the Chesterfield Rural District Council.

REPTON.

(Late Burton-upon-Trent—Derbyshire portion.)

Medical Officer of Health, J. A. MOIR, M.D.

Area in Acres, 53,319.		Estimated Population, 14,611.	
Death Rate, 15·4.	Birth Rate, 27·6.	Zymotic Death Rate, 1·0.	Infantile Mortality, 136.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. As the Notification Act was not in force during the year, the report does not contain information as to the number of cases of infectious disease which occurred, but the fact that there were three deaths from Diphtheria and two from Typhoid Fever shows that there must have been a considerable number of cases which should have been isolated. Dr. Moir heard of three cases of Scarlet Fever at Burnaston, one at Findern, three in the family of a boatman at Willington, and at the end of the year there was the

outbreak at Hatton, which, through the contamination of milk, led to such disastrous consequences in the Metropolis. I cannot but feel that had the District Council followed the advice I gave them on attending a meeting in 1892, the London outbreak, in which many lives were lost, would not have occurred. Altogether nine cases of Diphtheria came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health. A proper permanent hospital capable of isolating two separate infectious diseases in both sexes at the same time, and a proper steam disinfecter, should be provided by this District Council either in conjunction with the Swadlincote District Council or by themselves. One hospital would do admirably for the two districts, though each could provide its own at double the cost, but in this case of course no contribution would come from the County Council.

General Sanitation. A detailed report on the sanitary requirements of this district was sent by the Public Health Committee to the District Council. Since then it is satisfactory to read that the nuisance in Boggy Lane, Church Broughton, has been abated; proper sewers have replaced the open drains on the Egginton Road at Etwall. The small sewage works at High Cross Banks, Castle Gresley, have been completed, the sewage being utilized on about one acre of land; but nothing has been done at Repton, Coton-in-the-Elms, Findern, Linton Heath, nor have sewage disposal works been made at Egginton or Etwall. Your committee, after considering the condition of this district, decided that it was unreasonable to expect the District Council to proceed with all these places at the same time, but that a start must be made with Repton. An ultimatum has been sent to the District Council asking them to agree to an order of the Court to carry out a sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for this Township within eighteen months, and informing them that otherwise proceedings would be commenced against them under the "Rivers Pollution Prevention Act." The water supply of most of this District is derived from surface wells, which are liable to become polluted. Of five well waters taken in one parish (Willington), three were so polluted as to be unfit for drinking purposes, one was suspicious, and only one was fit for use. It is suggested that a spring coming out above Willington should be utilized for the village; there is also a good spring at Findern which should be piped for the supply of that village. Most of the district north of the Trent is formed of the new red marl overlying the Bunter Sandstone, and it would be well worth the while of the District Council obtaining the opinion of some geologist such as Prof. Lapworth, of Birmingham; or Prof. Boyd Dawkins, of Manchester; or Mr. Whittaker, of the Ordnance Survey; on the practicability and cost of obtaining an artesian supply by boring through into the Bunter Sandstone. There is, however, in this district a valuable source of underground water in the area of Bunter

conglomerate on the south of the Trent, into which Swadlincote originally intended to bore, and it would be well if the District Council could come to some arrangement with Sir Francis Burdett for utilizing this supply.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The provision of an Isolation Hospital. (ii.) The sewerage and sewage disposal of Repton, and subsequently of the other places mentioned. (iii.) The improvement of the water supply.

SHARDLOW (including Workhouse).

Medical Officer of Health, C. HARWOOD, M.D.

Area in Acres, 42,804.

Estimated Population, 27,456.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
12·6.	30·1.	0·6.	106.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. The following were the Infectious Diseases notified during the year:—Scarlatina, forty-six cases; Typhoid Fever, sixteen; Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, sixteen; and Puerperal Fever, four. A case of Scarlet Fever broke out in the schoolmaster's house at Kegworth, showing the necessity for an Isolation Hospital. The District Council has united with the Long Eaton and Alvaston and Boulton District Councils for the provision of an Isolation Hospital under the Shardlow Hospitals Order, 1895.

General Sanitation. During the year no sewerage or water scheme was inaugurated. Sewage disposal schemes are urgently required for Sandiacre, Stanley, and other places. Some new sewers, however, have been laid at Spondon and Normanton. Houses were condemned as unfit for human habitation at Castle Donington, Barrow, and Melbourne.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The erection of an Isolation Hospital under the Shardlow Hospitals Order. (ii.) Schemes for the disposal of the sewage of Sandiacre, Stanley, and the more densely populated parts. (iii.) The scavenging of the more urban parts.

SUDBURY.

(Late *Utttoxeter*—Derbyshire portion.)

Medical Officer of Health, B. H. HERBERT, M.R.C.S.

Area in Acres, 16,689.

Estimated Population, 2,589.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
9·2.	23·1.	—	—

Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. There were no deaths from Infectious Disease in this district. The District Council should, however, consider the advisability of uniting with

the Ashbourne Urban and Rural District Councils for the provision of a small cottage Isolation Hospital, and a steam disinfecter and ambulance; the share in the expense of this District Council in such a scheme would be about £260, or less than £13 a year for thirty years.

General Sanitation. During the year the water from the Somershall springs was taken to Uttoxeter. The Medical Officer expresses a hope that the new District Council will carry out some scheme of sewerage for the village of Doveridge.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The provision of a small Isolation Hospital, in conjunction with the Ashbourne Urban and Rural District Councils. (ii.) Small systems of sewerage in the larger villages.

TAMWORTH (Derbyshire portion.)

Medical Officer of Health, H. J. FAUSSET, M.D.

Area in Acres, 2,746.

Estimated Population, 326.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
9·2.	27·6.	—	111.

The Derbyshire portion of this district consisted of two parishes: Chilcote, with a population at the census of 1891 of 105; and Croxall, with a population of 210. By the passing of the Local Government Act the Derbyshire portion ceases to exist as a separate district. Chilcote remains in Derbyshire as part of the Hartshorne and Measham District; Croxall is transferred to Staffordshire.

TABLE IV.] COUNTY OF DERBY. Year ending December 31st, 1894.

Table giving the Birth Rate and the Death Rates from several causes in each of the URBAN Sanitary Districts of the County.

Notification Act in Force, 1895.	URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.	MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.	AREA in Acres.	POPULATION.			BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	Annual Rates per 1,000 of estimated Population.							
				CENSUS, 1881.	CENSUS, 1891.	ESTI- MATED, 1894.			Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Death Rate from Contagious Fevers & Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Respiratory Death Rate.	Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births.	
Yes.	ALFRETON	E. Gaylor, L.R.C.P.E.	4,625	13,885	16,355	16,540	583	216	35.0	12.9	1.4	0.2	0.7	2.4	125	
Yes.	ALVASTON AND BOULTON	W. H. Wright, M.R.C.S.	2,155	1,506	3,116	3,750	133	47	35.4	12.5	1.3	0.5	1.6	2.1	60	
Yes.	ASHBOURNE (including Workhouse)	P. R. Littleton, M.R.C.S.	572	3,485	3,810	3,852	184	47	34.7	12.2	1.8	0.5	0.7	1.6	67	
	" (without Workhouse)			3,485	3,810	3,852	134	40	34.7	10.3	1.5	0.5	0.7	1.2	67	
Yes.	BAKEWELL (including Workhouse)	C. W. Evans, M.B.	3,064	2,502	2,748	2,860	71	63	24.8	22.0	0.6	...	0.6	2.0	84	
	" (without Workhouse)			2,502	2,748	2,860	66	32	23.0	11.1	0.6	...	0.3	1.0	75	
Yes.	BASLOW AND BURNELL	P. S. Fentem, M.D.	5,635	843	864	871	14	12	16.0	13.6	...	...	...	...	214	
Yes.	BELPER (including Workhouse)	R. G. Allen, M.R.C.S.	3,182	9,875	10,420	10,705	388	235	36.2	21.9	3.2	0.4	2.0	3.6	175	
	" (without Workhouse)			9,875	10,420	10,705	378	203	35.2	18.9	3.1	0.3	1.6	3.3	179	
NO.	BOLSOVER	T. W. Cole, M.B.	4,955	2,281	3,662	5,500	216	86	39.2	15.6	1.6	0.9	0.7	3.6	180	
NO.	BONSALL	J. C. Innes, L.R.C.S.	2,447	1,354	1,329	1,329	39	15	29.3	11.2	...	...	0.7	2.2	76	
Yes.	BRAMPTON AND WALTON	J. A. Goodfellow, M.B.	9,802	2,457	2,532	2,532	69	31	27.2	12.2	1.5	...	0.7	0.3	130	
Yes.	BUXTON (including Devonshire Hospital, etc.)	F. Turner, M.R.C.S.	1,147	6,025	7,540	8,000	184	138	23.0	17.2	1.2	0.2	1.1	2.6	135	
Yes.	CHESTERFIELD (with Workhouse)	J. E. Gould, M.D., D.P.H.	1,219	19,835	22,009	22,766	832	420	36.5	18.4	1.3	0.4	1.0	3.0	144	
	" (without Workhouse)			19,835	22,009	22,766	832	354	36.5	15.5	1.2	0.2	0.9	2.6	144	
NO.	CLAY CROSS	A. Mackintosh, M.D.	1,443	6,879	7,727	8,000	301	113	37.6	14.1	0.6	0.1	0.8	3.3	122	
Yes.	DRONFIELD	A. Mackintosh, M.D.	1,046	4,331	5,438	4,000	126	63	31.5	15.7	1.0	...	1.2	4.0	198	
Yes.	FAIRFIELD	C. J. Bennet, M.R.C.S.	3,448	1,464	2,103	2,354	74	30	31.4	12.7	0.8	...	1.2	2.9	108	
Yes.	GLOSSOP (including Workhouse)	J. Rhodes, M.R.C.S.	3,033	19,574	22,414	23,093	617	431	26.7	18.6	1.6	0.4	1.4	3.8	162	
	" (without Workhouse)			19,574	22,414	23,093	617	411	26.7	17.7	1.6	0.4	1.4	3.8	162	
Yes.	HEAGE	G. Garnham, M.R.C.S.	2,366	2,405	2,490	2,500	94	50	37.6	20.0	2.0	...	1.2	5.2	191	
Yes.	HEANOR	W. H. Turtton, M.B.	1,597	6,822	9,779	10,550	450	146	42.8	18.9	1.4	0.5	1.0	3.0	125	
Yes.	ILKESTON	J. J. Tobin, M.D.	2,526	14,122	19,744	21,500	846	386	39.3	17.9	2.2	0.7	2.0	4.5	174	
Yes.	LONG EATON	A. B. Chambers, M.D.	2,099	6,217	9,636	11,000	351	127	31.9	11.5	2.0	0.5	0.9	1.2	122	
NO.	MATLOCK	W. Moxon, M.R.C.S.	4,203	4,395	5,285	5,600	133	83	23.7	14.8	1.0	...	1.6	1.9	127	
Yes.	MATLOCK BATH	G. Harvey, L.R.C.P.	337	1,698	1,846	1,900	42	22	22.1	11.5	0.5	...	1.0	1.0	95	
Yes.	NEWBOLD AND DUNSTON	W. S. Symes, L.K.Q.C.P.I.	2,802	4,769	5,192	5,192	215	92	41.4	17.7	1.9	0.2	1.5	4.0	181	
Yes.	NEW MILLS (including Workhouse)	J. E. Anderson, M.R.C.S.	5,200	6,552	6,661	6,685	168	117	25.1	17.5	2.0	0.3	1.3	3.8	160	
	" (without Workhouse)			6,552	6,661	6,685	168	110	25.1	16.4	1.9	0.3	1.1	3.8	160	
Yes.	NORTH DARLEY	W. Moxon, M.R.C.S.	5,142	1,844	2,179	2,270	72	34	31.7	14.9	0.8	...	0.8	1.7	111	
Yes.	RIPLEY	E. Gaylor, L.R.C.P.E.	1,211	6,087	6,815	7,276	238	103	32.7	14.1	1.3	0.5	0.5	3.2	138	
Yes.	SOUTH DARLEY	M. H. F. Cantrill, M.R.C.S.	2,007	679	754	754	15	15	19.8	19.8	1.3	...	1.3	3.9	200	
Yes.	SWADLINCOTE	J. Hamilton, M.D.	3,670	11,893	13,889	14,200	596	222	41.9	15.6	2.5	0.4	0.4	3.5	194	
Yes.	WHITTINGTON	A. Palmer, M.R.C.S.	1,573	7,271	8,798	8,798	384	179	43.6	20.3	3.4	0.2	2.0	5.4	182	
Yes.	WIRKSWORTH	A. E. Broster, M.R.C.S.	3,020	3,678	3,725	3,740	97	67	25.9	17.9	0.2	0.2	1.8	4.5	82	
	29 URBAN DISTRICTS		85,576	174,728	205,860	218,217	7,482	3,590	34.2	16.4	1.7	0.4	1.2	3.2	145	

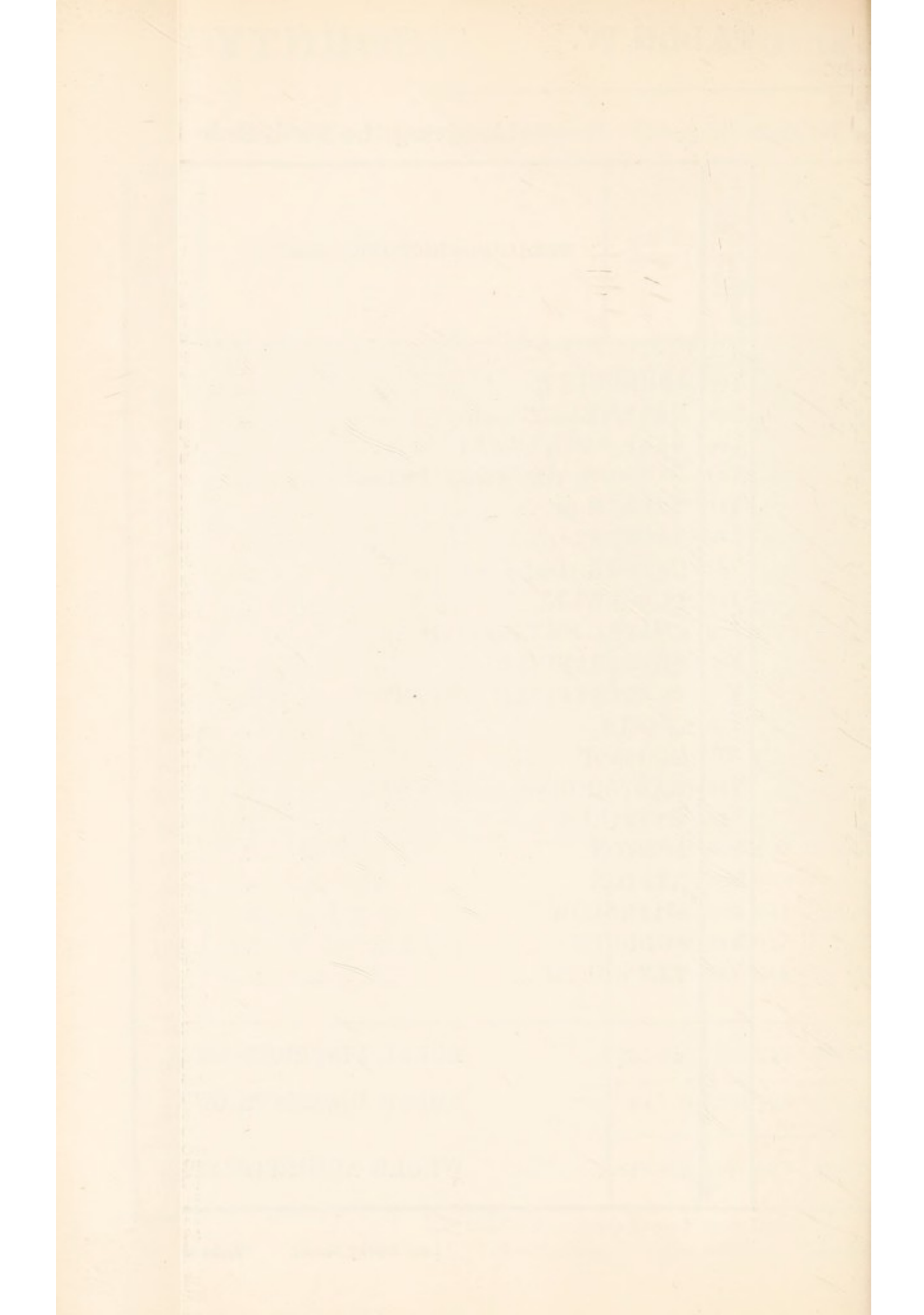
TABLE IV. COUNTY OF DERBY. Year ending December 31st, 1894.

Table giving the Birth Rate and the Death Rates from several causes, in each of the RURAL Sanitary Districts of the County.

Notification Act in Force, 1895.	RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILS.	MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.	AREA (Acres.)	POPULATION.			BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	ANNUAL RATES PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION.							
				Census.	Census.	Estimated.			Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Death rate from Contagious Fevers and Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Respiratory Death Rate.	Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births.	
				1881.	1891.	1894.										
Yes	ASHBOURNE	P. R. Littleton, M.R.C.S.	76,451	10,793	10,631	10,631	*188	139	17.6	13.0	1.4	0.2	0.8	1.7	122	
Yes	BAKEWELL (South)	J. Knox, M.D.	31,519	7,727	7,860	7,860	208	127	26.4	16.1	0.7	0.1	0.7	3.1	76	
Yes	BAKEWELL (North)	P. S. Fentem, M.D.	47,866	10,890	10,617	10,554	288	155	27.2	14.6	1.4	0.09	1.1	2.3	107	
Yes	BASFORD (Derbyshire Portion)	J. S. Tew, M.D., D.P.H.	5,355	5,388	5,614	5,614	*180	67	32.1	12.0	1.0	0.1	0.5	2.1	127	
Yes	BELPER (a)	E. Gaylor, L.R.C.P.	35,135	10,266	11,108	11,765	339	145	28.8	12.3	0.5	0.16	1.4	1.7	91	
Yes	BELPER (b)	J. Allen, M.R.C.S.	15,487	11,364	11,132	11,923	393	145	32.9	12.1	0.5	0.08	1.5	2.9	127	
Yes	BELPER (Darley Abbey)	W. G. Copestake, M.R.C.S.	324	995	931	950	...	10	...	10.5	1.0	1.0	...	...	...	
Yes	BLACKWELL	J. O. Littlewood, M.R.C.S.	21,240	12,777	16,773	18,405	793	305	43.0	16.5	1.6	0.7	0.8	2.9	153	
Yes	CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH	C. J. Bennet, M.R.C.S.	74,631	12,557	14,013	12,935	365	208	28.2	16.1	0.8	0.08	1.0	2.1	109	
Yes	CHESTERFIELD	A. Mackintosh, M.D.	65,699	52,041	55,530	55,496	2,151	835	38.7	15.0	1.4	0.5	0.8	3.6	142	
Yes	CHESTERFIELD (BEIGHTON)	W. J. Le Tall, M.R.C.S.	3,136	2,071	2,852	3,184	103	48	32.3	15.0	1.8	0.3	1.2	2.5	126	
Yes	CLOWN	C. Wills, M.R.C.S.	12,830	5,817	6,830	7,200	314	123	43.6	17.0	1.5	0.4	1.3	5.0	130	
NO	GLOSSOP	J. Rhodes, M.R.C.S.	17,749	3,976	4,383	4,526	98	73	21.6	16.1	2.4	0.4	1.1	2.2	91	
Yes	HARTSHORNE & MEASHAM	R. Logan, M.R.C.S.	17,475	6,211	7,013	7,205	168	134	23.3	18.5	2.0	0.27	0.55	3.1	303	
Yes	HAYFIELD	C. J. Bennet, M.R.C.S.	9,335	4,043	3,952	3,952	102	60	25.8	15.1	2.5	0.2	...	2.5	88	
Yes	NORTON	A. K. Gale, M.R.C.S.	10,630	5,400	8,044	8,719	304	94	34.8	10.7	0.6	0.2	1.1	2.1	75	
Yes	REPTON	J. A. Moir, M.D.	53,319	14,233	14,562	14,611	404	225	27.6	15.4	1.0	0.3	1.2	3.0	136	
Yes	SHARDLOW	C. Harwood, M.D.	42,804	24,879	26,159	27,456	829	346	30.1	12.6	0.6	0.1	1.0	1.8	106	
Yes	SUDBURY	B. H. Herbert, M.R.C.S.	16,689	2,627	2,589	2,589	60	24	23.1	9.2	...	...	0.7	2.7	Nd	
Yes	TAMWORTH	H. J. Fausset, M.D.	2,746	264	315	326	9	3	27.6	9.2	...	...	...	3.0	111	
	RURAL DISTRICTS OF DERBYSHIRE		560,420	204,259	220,908	225,901	7,296	3,266	32.3	14.4	1.1	0.3	0.9	2.8	120	
	URBAN DISTRICTS OF DERBYSHIRE		85,576	174,728	205,860	218,217	7,482	3,590	34.2	16.4	1.7	0.4	1.2	3.2	145	
	WHOLE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY		645,996	378,987	426,768	444,118	14,778	6,856	33.2	15.4	1.4	0.36	1.1	3.0	136	

* Estimated from Birth Rate of whole District.

¹ Late Derby Rural. ² Late Mansfield. ³ Late Rotherham. ⁴ Late Worksop. ⁵ Late Ashby. ⁶ Late Ecclesall Bierlow. ⁷ Late Burton. ⁸ Late Uttoxeter.



APPENDIX A.]

COUNTY OF DERBY.

Table A of the Local Government Board.

Table of Deaths during the year 1894 in each of the URBAN Sanitary Districts, Classified according to Ages and Diseases.

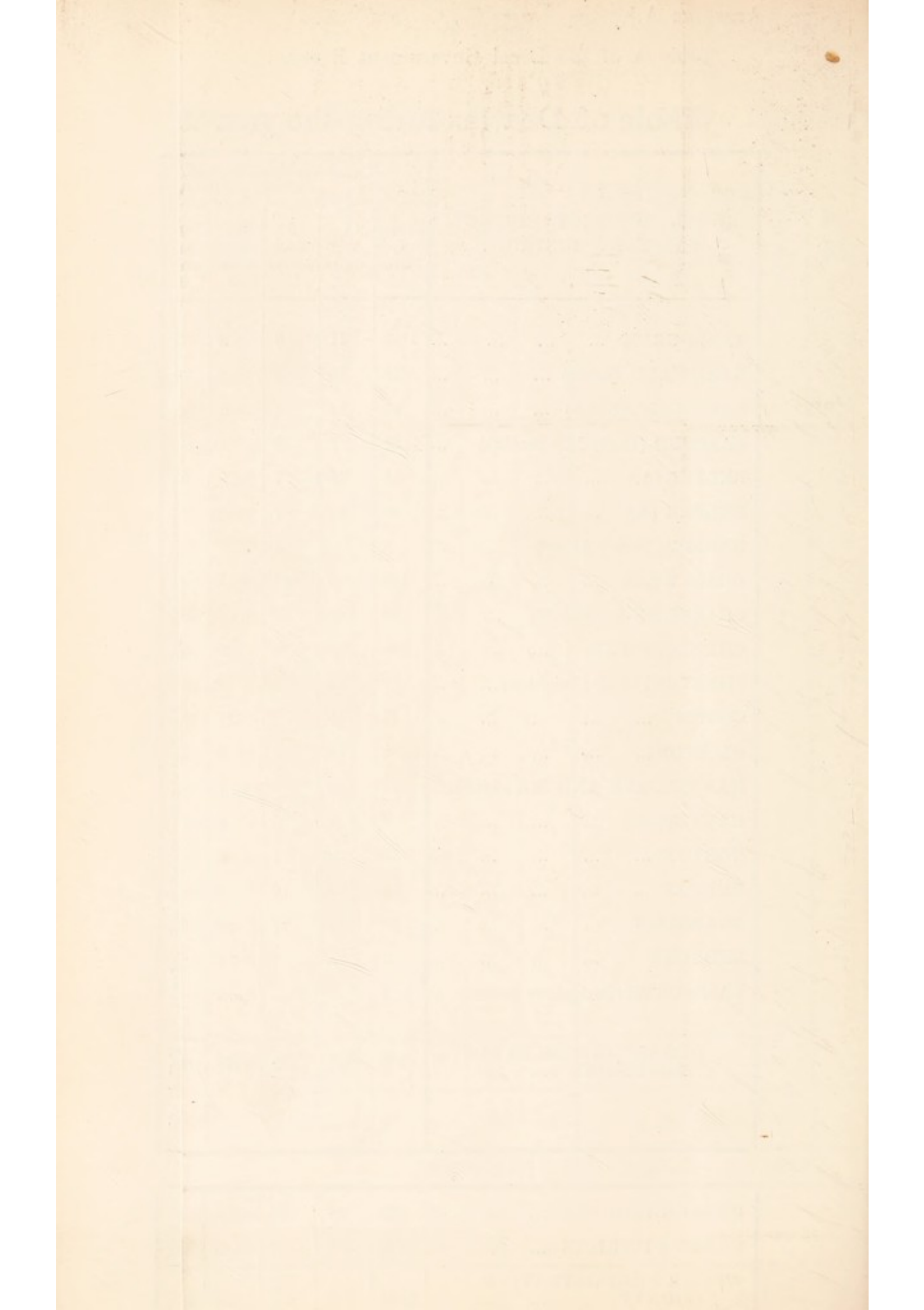
Table of Deaths from all causes at the end of the Urban Sanitary Districts, Classified according to Ages and Diseases.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.	DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES.						DEATHS FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	CONTINUED FEVERS.						Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal Fever.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea & Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Ague.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, & Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	TOTAL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																

COUNTY OF DERBY.

Table A of the Local Government Board.

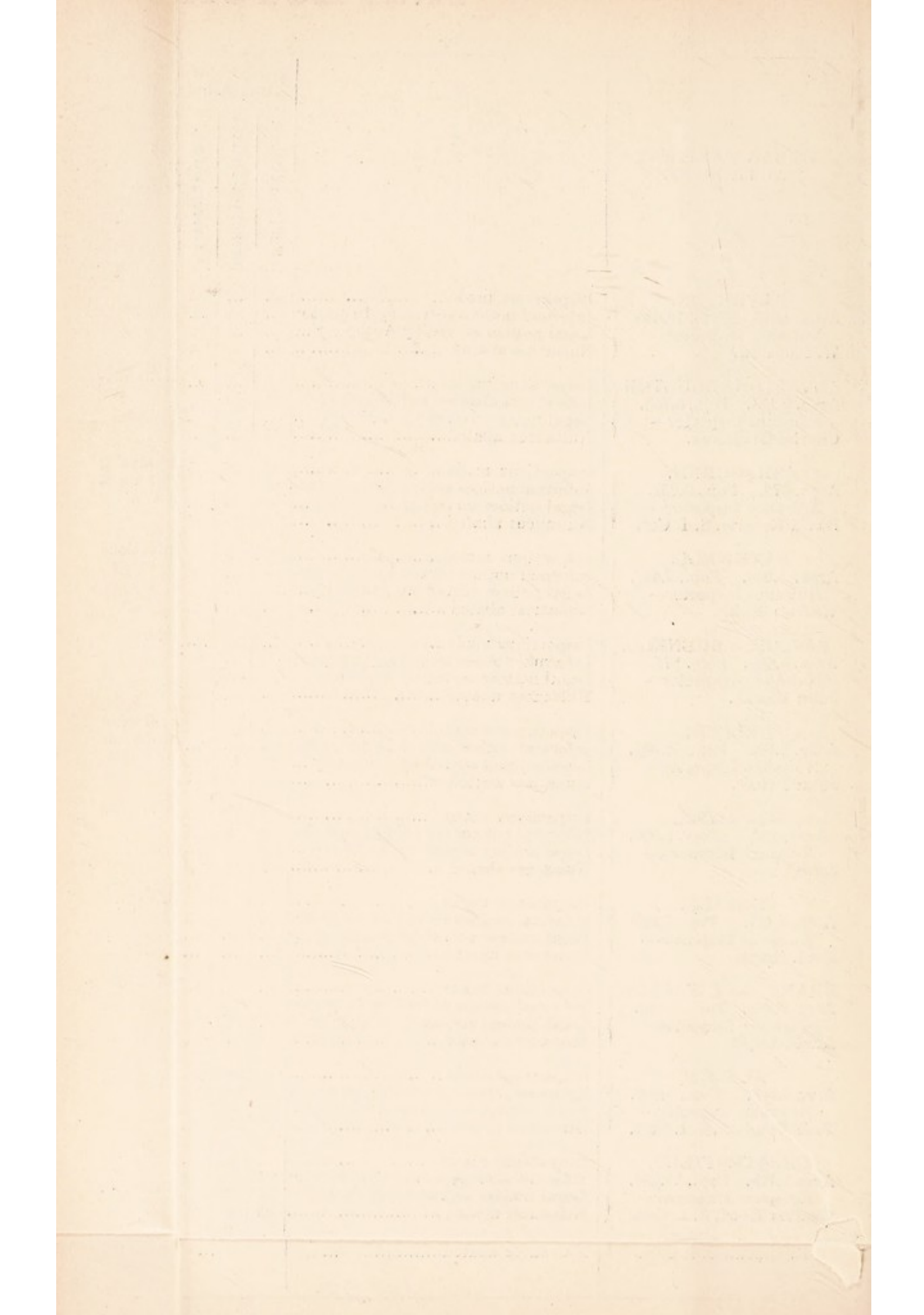
Table of Deaths during the year 1894 in each of the RURAL Sanitary Districts, Classified according to Ages and Diseases.

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL SANITARY DISTRICT.	DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES.																				
	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards.	CONTINUED FEVERS.																					
							Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal Fever.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea & Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Ague.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	TOTAL.
ASHBOURNE	23	11	8	8	35	54	Under 5 Over 5	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	2	...	...	5	1	18	34	
BAKEWELL (South)	16	16	2	8	35	50	Under 5 Over 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	14	14	53	102	
BAKEWELL (North)	31	14	4	8	48	50	Under 5 Over 5	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	19	10	4	53	
BASFORD (Derbyshire portion)	23	9	2	2	16	15	Under 5 Over 5	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	11	29	20	5	50	110	
BELPER (A.)	31	18	7	5	46	38	Under 5 Over 5	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	3	9	1	30	49	
BELPER (B.)	50	11	7	8	35	34	Under 5 Over 5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	20	...	2	33	61	
BELPER (Darley Abbey)	4	...	1	...	2	3	Under 5 Over 5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	19	15	12	5	31	84
BLACKWELL	122	46	13	14	55	55	Under 5 Over 5	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	8	10	...	...	1	35	...	4	104	168
CHAPEL-LE-FRITH	40	20	10	20	68	50	Under 5 Over 5	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	15	20	13	68	187	
CHESTERFIELD	306	90	29	39	186	185	Under 5 Over 5	...	2	4	3	1	...	...	1	...	7	20	17	...	...	...	1	117	1	2	217	396
CHESTERFIELD (Beighton)	13	12	2	2	13	6	Under 5 Over 5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	6	...	2	11	25	23
CLOWN	41	15	6	11	31	19	Under 5 Over 5	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	9	16	5	3	29	67
GLOSSOP	9	13	4	6	17	24	Under 5 Over 5	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	11	22
HARTSHORNE AND MEASHAM	51	13	3	7	30	30	Under 5 Over 5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	15	...	1	35	64	
HAYFIELD	9	7	6	1	13	24	Under 5 Over 5	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	8	16
NORTON	23	10	1	6	31	23	Under 5 Over 5	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	10	12	6	1	29	61
REPTON	55	14	6	9	84	57	Under 5 Over 5	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	3	...	...	17	25	23	4	36	69
SHARDLOW	88	28	17	22	85	106	Under 5 Over 5	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	2	...	...	1	25	2	2	70	116
SUDBURY	...	...	...	2	8	14	Under 5 Over 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	29	25	27	9	133	230
TAMWORTH (Derbyshire portion)	1	...	...	...	1	1	Under 5 Over 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	7	...	...	11	24
RURAL DISTRICTS OF DERBYSHIRE	936	347	128	178	839	838	Under 5 Over 5	2 5	14 11	18 4	...	1 19	...	...	9 9	...	2 9	32 1	79 1	40 12	...	5 5	9 213	319 313	6 258	21 91	725 1,005	1,283 1,983
At all ages	7	28	29	19	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	11	33	80	52	12	5	222	632	264	112	1,730	3,266
SUMMARY OF WHOLE COUNTY.																												
RURAL DISTRICTS	936	347	128	178	839	838	...	7	28	29	19	1	20	...	9	...	11	33	80	52	12	5	222	632	264	112	1,730	3,266
URBAN DISTRICTS	1,088	495	151	185	863	808	...	9	34	20	32	1	36	1	14	...	6	83	112	49	15	...	270	718	283	102	1,805	3,590
WHOLE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY	2,024	842	279	363	1,702	1,646	...	16	62	49	51	2	56	1	23	...	17	116	192	101	27	5	492	1,350	547	214	3,535	6,856



INSPECTORS' REPORTS.—URBAN, 1894.

[illegible]



INSPECTORS' REPORTS.—RURAL, 1894.

RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.		Dwelling Houses and Schools.		Lodging Houses.	Dairies and Milkshops.	Cow Sheds.	Bakehouses.	Slaughter-houses.	Canal Boats.	Ashpits and Privies.	Deposits of Refuse and Manure.	Defective Ashpits and Privies.	Remove Privies and Ashpits.	House Drainage.		Water Supply.	Pigsties.	Animals improperly kept.	Offensive Trades.	Smoke Nuisances.	Not Particularized.	Other Nuisances.	Total.	Precautions taken by Inspector against Infectious Diseases. Action taken under Food and Drugs Act, &c.			
		Foul Conditions.	Structural Defects.											Overcrowding.	Unfit for Habitation.										Water Closets.	Defective Traps.	No Disconnection.
ASHBOURNE. Area, 76,451. Pop., 10,631. Nuisance Inspector— Wm. Smith.	Inspections made..... Informal notices served by Inspector Legal notices served by Authority... Nuisances abated.....	6 9 3 4 6 5 1 5 4 3 8 3	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	11 4	...	...	...	...	2	12	14	7	2	...	...	...	9	83	1 Sample of water taken for analysis. 5 Houses disinfected after infectious disease.		
BAKEWELL. Area, 31,519. Pop., 7,800. Nuisance Inspector— Albert Toft.	Inspections made..... Informal notices served by Inspector Legal notices served by Authority... Nuisances abated.....	4 11 ... 1 22 ... 7 ... 12 4 4 ... 1 4 4 11 ... 1 16	...	...	...	3	9	...	163 16	...	...	...	...	...	18 41	...	...	13	...	...	1	...	12	314	2 samples of water taken for analysis. 20 Houses disinfected after infectious disease.		
BASFORD (DERBYSHIRE PORTION). Area, 5,865. Pop., 5,614. Nuisance Inspector— John Parker.	Inspections made..... Informal notices served by Inspector Legal notices served by Authority... Nuisances abated.....	 1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	1 lot of infected bedding disinfected. 26 Houses disinfected.		
BELPER. Area, 50,946. Pop., 22,625. Nuisance Inspector— John Cleton.	Inspections made..... Informal notices served by Inspector Legal notices served by Authority... Nuisances abated.....	1 6 2	...	...	...	10 10	...	...	...	34 45	...	...	...	...	55	...	4	12	...	...	...	322	501	36 samples of water for analysis; 12 samples of water condemned as unfit for use.			
BLACKWELL. Area, 21,240. Pop., 18,405. Nuisance Inspector— George Allport.	Inspections made..... Informal notices served by Inspector Legal notices served by Authority... Nuisances abated.....	These figures are for the	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH Area, 74,631. Pop., 12,935. Nuisance Inspector— Joseph Goddard, S.I., Cert.	Inspections made..... Informal notices served by Inspector Legal notices served by Authority... Nuisances abated.....	... 6 ... 3 ... 6 ... 3 ... 3 ... 3 ... 15 ...	...	...	...	1	47	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	The water supplies have had careful attention.		
CHESTERFIELD. Area, 70,654. Pop., 55,496. Nuisance Inspector— Ernest Robinson.	Inspections made..... Informal notices served by Inspector Legal notices served by Authority... Nuisances abated.....	 1 17 9 5 ... 15 9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	...	...	...	...	...	17	1048	Houses disinfected after Small Pox, Fever, &c.		
CHESTERFIELD (BRIGHTON). Area, 3,136. Pop., 3,184. Nuisance Inspector— D. Jennings.	Inspections made..... Informal notices served by Inspector Legal notices served by Authority... Nuisances abated.....	... 5 ... 10 ... 5 5 5 ...	...	...	...	5	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	316	...	6 Houses disinfected after Infectious Disease.		
CLOWN. Area, 12,830. Pop., 7,200. Nuisance Inspector— W. T. Brown.	Inspections made..... Informal notices served by Inspector Legal notices served by Authority... Nuisances abated.....	 5 ... 2 ... 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	New sewer completed. 4 main sewers flushed and cleaned. 24 houses dis- infected after infectious disease. 27 Notices served for different nuisances. 41 New Houses completed. 2 New Schools completed. 1 New Chapel completed.	
GLOSSOP. Area, 17,749. Pop., 4,526. Nuisance Inspector— W. M. North.	Inspections made..... Informal notices served by Inspector Legal notices served by Authority... Nuisances abated.....	 5 1 ... 2 ... 5 1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	...	3 Houses disinfected after Infectious Disease.		
HARTSHORNE AND MEASHAM. Area, 17,475. Pop., 7,205. Nuisance Inspector— J. Warren.	Inspections made..... Informal notices served by Inspector Legal notices served by Authority... Nuisances abated.....	45 20 7 6 5 2 28 4 3	...	...	...	2 2	25 7	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	17 13	...	9	24	...	6	...	...	65	...	10 samples of food taken for analysis. 3 samples of water taken for analysis. 2 Schools disinfected after Infectious Disease.		
HAYFIELD. Area, 9,335. Pop., 3,992. Nuisance Inspector— Wm. McMath.	Inspections made..... Informal notices served by Inspector Legal notices served by Authority... Nuisances abated.....		...	...	...	4 26	69 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 36	12	85	2	1	...	...	...	1	252	7 Houses disinfected after Infectious Disease.		
NORTON. Area, 10,630. Pop., 8,719. Nuisance Inspector— T. G. Edwards.	Inspections made..... Informal notices served by Inspector Legal notices served by Authority... Nuisances abated.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
REPTON. Area, 53,319. Pop., 14,611. Nuisance Inspector— George Watson.	Inspections made..... Informal notices served by Inspector Legal notices served by Authority... Nuisances abated.....	1 2 1 1 1 1	...	...	...	3	24 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	23	22	7	...	...	...	20	123	70 visits made to infected houses.			
SHARDLOW. Area, 42,804. Pop., 27,456. Nuisance Inspector— Henry Forman.	Inspections made..... Informal notices served by Inspector Legal notices served by Authority... Nuisances abated.....	5 ... 7 5 1 ... 3 2 1 ... 3 2 2 ... 3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 24	17	65	36	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 samples of water for analysis. 5 sam- ples condemned as unfit for use.
SUDBURY. Area, 16,680. Pop., 2,589. Nuisance Inspector— John Collier, S.I., Cert.	Inspections made..... Informal notices served by Inspector Legal notices served by Authority... Nuisances abated.....	3 2 ... 1 3 2 ... 1 3 2 ... 1	...	...	...	136	5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	3 3	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 sample of water taken for analysis and condemned as unfit for use. 3 Houses disinfected after Infectious Disease. 2 Schools disinfected after Infectious Disease	

To the Derbyshire County Council.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my first Annual Report as County Analyst. I propose to lay before you a brief summary of the work done by myself, from the date upon which I commenced my duties, viz., April 30th, 1894, until the end of that year.

Under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 529 samples of Food and Drugs were submitted to me; 527 by the County Inspectors and two by private purchasers.

The following table shows the various articles of which the samples consisted :—

Milk	...	...	...	...	81
Butter	...	...	...	...	114
Whey-Butter	...	...	...	...	1
Lard	...	...	...	...	12
Cheese	...	...	...	...	1
Bread	...	...	...	...	3
Flour	...	...	...	...	4
Tea	...	...	...	...	2
Coffee	...	...	...	...	53
Oatmeal	...	...	...	...	57
Pepper	...	...	...	...	25
Mustard	...	...	...	...	23
Sugar	...	...	...	...	2
Arrowroot	...	...	...	...	2
Cayenne Pepper	...	...	...	...	1
Ground Ginger	...	...	...	...	11
Whiskey	...	...	...	...	56
Brandy	...	...	...	...	10
Rum	...	...	...	...	16
Gin	...	...	...	...	9
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	14
Sweetmeats	...	...	...	...	2

Chewing Gum	...	...	...	1
Linseed Meal	...	...	...	5
Tincture of Rhubarb	...	...	...	10
Syrup of Rhubarb	...	...	...	1
Tartaric Acid	...	...	...	4
Citric Acid	...	...	...	1
Cream of Tartar	...	...	...	3
Paregoric	...	...	...	2
Precipitated Sulphur	...	...	...	1
White Wax	...	...	...	2
Total	...	...	...	<u>529</u>

The total number of samples which proved to be adulterated was seventy-six, and the following Table shows how this number was made up :—

Coffee	...	...	...	18
Milk	...	...	...	10
Butter	...	...	...	10
Whiskey	...	...	...	10
Oatmeal	...	...	...	9
Tincture of Rhubarb	...	...	...	5
Mustard	...	...	...	4
Rum	...	...	...	4
Vinegar	...	...	...	2
White Wax	...	...	...	2
Brandy	...	...	...	1
Chewing Gum	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	<u>76</u>

The percentage of samples adulterated upon samples submitted was, therefore, 14·3. This figure does not, however, fully represent the extent of the adulteration during the year, as in addition to those shown above, sixteen samples of milk were of decidedly low quality, and thirteen samples of spirits were slightly below the legal standard of strength. It is probable that many of these were examples of slight intentional adulteration.

Proceedings against the vendors were instituted by the Inspectors in all cases where the extent of the adulteration was sufficiently serious to warrant this course. With the exception of four cases, which were dismissed upon technical grounds, convictions were either obtained and fines inflicted, or the defendants were directed to pay the costs of the hearing, in each instance.

It is a matter of satisfaction to me to be able to state that my analysis has not been seriously disputed, nor my certificate objected to, in a single case. In those cases which have come under my notice, in which the vendor has obtained an independent analysis of his sample, my certificate has been confirmed. It has consequently not been necessary to make the reference, provided by the Act, to the Somerset House chemists.

It is perhaps worthy of remark that the admixture of maize with oatmeal, to which I certified in five samples, appears to be an entirely new method of adulteration. I can find no previous record of its adoption, and believe these were the first proceedings instituted for this particular offence. All the meals were traced to the same miller, all of them contained the same quantity of maize, viz., 3 per cent., and convictions were obtained in every case.

In addition to the work under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, I have analysed sixty-four samples of water. Forty-nine of these were received from various Sanitary Authorities in the County, in accordance with the arrangement under which they are entitled to submit samples to me for analysis. I also received, and paid over to the County Treasurer, fees for these analyses, amounting to £15 0s. 6d. Fifteen other samples were submitted to me by the County Medical Officer, for special purposes; these comprised samples from the Meerbrook Sough, the Magpie Level, and the rivers Derwent and Rother, together with several sewage effluents.

I have received no samples under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act.

I have the honour to be,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN WHITE, F.I.C.,

County Analyst.

Derby, Sept. 14th, 1895.







