

Contributors

Derbyshire (England). County Council.

Publication/Creation

1897

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/jfnbeak8>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution, Non-commercial license.

Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.

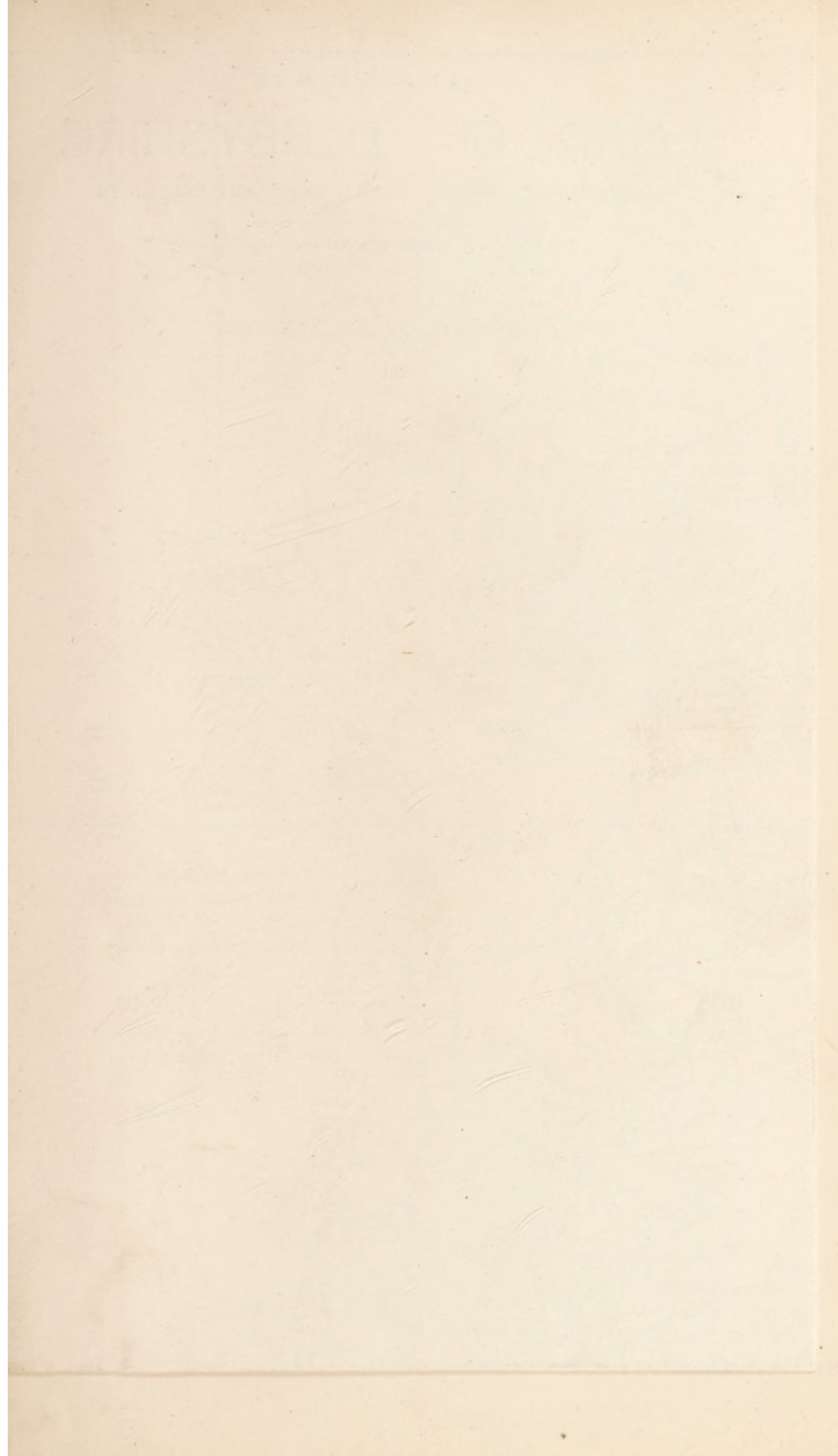
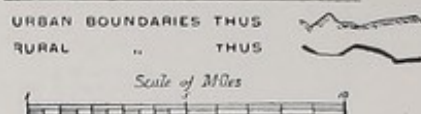


DIAGRAM MAP OF DERBYSHIRE


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 & 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 (1898)

Shaded thus 

Deaths from Diphtheria and Membranous
Croup during 1897:— •

† This Island of Derbyshire was transferred to the County of Leicester Sept. 30th, 1897.



Derbyshire County Council.

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH OF DERBYSHIRE
FOR THE YEAR 1897.


BY

SIDNEY BARWISE, M.D. (LOND.), D.P.H. (CAMB.),

Past President of the Midland Branch of the Society of Medical Officers of Health, Fellow of the Sanitary Institute, Member of the Epidemiological Society, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, etc.

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

BEMROSE & SONS, LIMITED, PRINTERS, DERBY AND
LONDON.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29157535>

INDEX.

PART I.

	PAGE
Report on the Health of the County, 1897	3
Population	3
Births and Birth Rates	3
Deaths and Death Rates	3
Zymotic Death Rate	3
Small Pox	5
Scarlet Fever	5
Typhoid Fever	6
Water Closets <i>v.</i> Pail Closets and Privy Middens	8
Tuberculosis	11
The Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act	12
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890	17
The Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890	18
Isolation Hospitals Act	18
Loans for Sanitary and Public Improvements	20
Provisional Orders	20
Bye-laws and Regulations	21

PART II.

URBAN SANITARY DISTRICTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Alfreton	22	Heage	32
Alvaston and Boulton	23	Heanor	32
Ashbourne	23	Ilkeston	33
Bakewell	24	Long Eaton	34
Baslow and Bubnell	24	Matlock	34
Belper	25	Matlock Bath	35
Bolsover	26	Newbold and Dunston	35
Bonsall	26	New Mills	36
Brampton and Walton	27	North Darley	37
Buxton	27	Ripley	37
Chesterfield	28	South Darley	38
Clay Cross	30	Swadlincote	39
Dronfield	30	Whittington	39
Fairfield	31	Wirksworth	40
Glossop	31		

PART III.

RURAL SANITARY DISTRICTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Ashbourne	41	Clown	48
Bakewell (South)	42	Glossop Dale	49
„ (North)	42	Hartshorne and Seals	49
Basford (Derbyshire Portion) ...	43	Hayfield	50
Belper (A), North	44	Norton	51
„ (B), South... ..	45	Repton	51
Blackwell	45	Shardlow	52
Chapel-en-le-Frith	46	Sudbury	53
Chesterfield	47		

TABLE I.—Death Rate from the seven Principal Zymotic Diseases and all causes in the Urban and Rural Sanitary Districts during the last seven years 4

TABLE II.—Cases, Deaths, Case Rate per 1,000 of population, and Case Mortality per cent. in Small Pox 12
 Do. do. Scarlet Fever 13
 Do. do. Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ... 14
 Do. do. Typhoid Fever 15
 Do. do. Puerperal Fever and Erysipelas ... 16

TABLE III.—Table giving the Birth Rates and the Death Rates from several causes in each of the Urban and Rural Sanitary Districts of the County at end.

APPENDIX A.—Table of Deaths during the year 1897 in each of the Urban and Rural Sanitary Districts, classified according to ages and diseases at end.
 Inspectors' Reports, Urban and Rural 54—63

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE
OF THE
DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

CHAIRMAN :

Alderman G. HERBERT STRUTT.

VICE-CHAIRMAN :

Councillor W. BRIGGS.

COMMITTEE :

Alderman SIR HENRY WILMOT, Bart. (*ex officio*).

Councillor F. C. ARKWRIGHT.

J. BESWICK.

REV. H. BUCKSTONE.

J. HALL.

REV. J. H. LEWIS.

R. F. MILLS.

W. B. ROBINSON.

S. ROTH, M.D.

LORD WATERPARK.

G. H. TAYLOR WHITEHEAD.

A. L. WRIGHT.

F. WRIGHT.

ALDERMAN ROBERTS

REPORT ON THE HEALTH OF DERBYSHIRE, 1897.

PART 1.

THE COUNTY AS A WHOLE.

POPULATION.

THE population at the middle of 1897 was estimated at 474,015 : the Urban Districts had a population of 233,425, and the Rural ones, 240,590.

BIRTHS.

The birth rate for the year was 32·67 : this is the lowest birth rate yet registered in the Administrative County. Since 1891 the birth rate has gradually fallen from 35·1. It is a matter of urgent importance that the death rate should be reduced *pari passu* with the birth rate, and no sanitary efforts should be spared to accomplish at least this much.

DEATHS.

The death rate for the year was 16·27, the Rural Districts having a rate of 15·26, and the Urban Districts 17·32 ; the death rate for England and Wales being 17·4. On the whole, therefore, the rate of Mortality was satisfactory.

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.

The death rate from the various zymotic diseases during the last seven years is given in Table I.

It will be seen that while the death rate from Diphtheria in England and Wales has gradually increased from ·17 to ·24, the death rate in the County from the same cause has fallen from ·19 to ·10 ; this is the most satisfactory feature of the Table.

The worst fact disclosed in the Table, is that while the Typhoid rate of England and Wales is ·16, that of the County is 20.

T A B L E I.
Death Rate from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases and all causes in the Whole County
during the last Seven Years.

Year.	RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria and Mem- branous Group.	Typhoidal Fev'ers.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.	Seven Principal Zymotics.	All Causes.
1891	— .002	.17 .17	.19 .17	.13 .16	.21 .43	.17 .46	.28 .46	1.1 1.9	18.9 20.2
1892	.03 .01	.13 .19	.23 .22	.17 .13	.83 .46	.57 .45	.4 .5	2.2 2.0	19.1 19.0
1893	.21 .04	.13 .23	.21 .31	.18 .22	.23 .37	.27 .34	.91 .95	2.1 2.5	17.5 19.2
1894	.03 .02	.14 .16	.22 .28	.13 .16	.26 .38	.43 .39	.22 .34	1.4 1.7	15.4 16.6
1895	.01 .007	.12 .14	.21 .25	.12 .17	.31 .36	.16 .29	.81 .88	1.7 2.1	17.03 18.7
1896	.002 .02	.24 .18	.16 .29	.15 .17	.88 .56	.37 .41	.39 .55	2.2 2.18	16.6 17.1
1897	— — — .00	.26 .23 .24 .14	.09 .12 .10 .24	.28 .12 .20 .16	.49 .19 .34 .40	.41 .35 .38 .35	.89 .49 .68 .86	2.39 1.51 1.94 2.15	17.32 15.26 16.27 17.4

SMALL POX.

There was one case of Small Pox in an unvaccinated child. If a scheme could be devised whereby the expense of the isolation of cases of Small Pox amongst the unvaccinated and those adults who have not been revaccinated fell solely upon them, while the revaccinated only paid for the isolation of cases of Small Pox amongst revaccinated adults and vaccinated children, the agitation against vaccination would soon be put a stop to. If what the opponents of vaccination say is true, there would be no hardship in such an arrangement.

SCARLET FEVER.

During the year nearly 3,000 cases of Scarlet Fever were reported.

This disease is typical of those which are communicated by personal infection from child to child. Until the various isolation Hospitals are at work it will be impossible to do much to combat Scarlet Fever, but even when the Hospitals are established, the disease will spread if there is not—

- (i.) Prompt Notification.
- (ii.) Early Isolation.
- (iii.) Exclusion from Schools (Day and Sunday) of children from infected houses.
- (iv.) Thorough disinfection of the house by Corrosive Sublimate Spray, Formalin, or other real disinfectant.
- (v.) The sterilization of infected bedding, clothing, etc., by means of a steam sterilizer.

In addition to the above, a medical man ought to be paid to visit the Public Elementary Schools daily,* to examine such children as the teachers wish to have an opinion upon. Each year the annual reports give instances of the spreading of infectious diseases through the medium of the elementary schools. This is not to be wondered at when we remember the inadequate ventilation and cubic space of elementary schools.

As soon as a case of any infectious disease is notified, a visit should be made to the infected house by the Sanitary Inspector or, if necessary, by the Medical Officer of Health, one of whom should fill up a form similiar to that on the opposite page, the notification of a case of infectious disease being, as it were, presumptive evidence of the existence of a nuisance. The forms when filed, according to the various diseases, cannot fail to

* Since writing the above the Derby School Board have advertised for such an officer.

throw light upon the origin of any outbreak of disease and the means by which it spreads.

TYPHOID FEVER.

There was a considerable amount of Typhoid Fever during the year, the death rate in the Urban Districts being $\cdot 28$ per 1,000, and in the whole County $\cdot 20$, against $\cdot 16$ in England and Wales.

In a few instances the disease was due to drinking polluted water, but the great bulk of the cases, like those at Chesterfield, were, as Dr. Richards points out, traceable to two causes—

- (i.) The pollution of the soil from privy middens, and the splashings from pail closets.
- (ii.) Personal infection.

The Local Government Board have had a large number of experiments carried out upon the vitality of the Typhoid Bacillus in soils containing a large quantity of organic matter. I cannot do better than give the results in the words of Sir Richard Thorne.*

“ Dr. Sidney Martin made one set of experiments with soils containing a large quantity of organic matter, some of these being derived from localities where enteric fever was wont to recrudesce from time to time. Having placed samples of these soils in flasks, and having completely sterilised them, he inoculated them with one and another culture of the Typhoid Bacillus. The examination of soils thus treated at intervals varying from about a fortnight to fifteen weeks showed that the bacilli had invariably retained their vitality; that in some cases the whole, and in others a part only, of the experimental soil had become pervaded by diffused growth of the bacilli; and that the extension of the growth bore relation to the temperature at which soil of this class was incubated and also to the amount of moisture in the experimental soil. The important conclusion is, however, reached that under the conditions of a laboratory experiment soil such as that described affords after complete sterilisation and at ordinary temperatures of the atmosphere not only a medium in which the Typhoid Bacillus can retain its vitality, but one in which it is CAPABLE OF MULTIPLICATION AND OF SPREADING ABROAD. In the official report referred to, Dr. Sidney Martin only records the results of his experiments up to the end of March last, when his experience in this matter was limited to 105 days, or fifteen weeks; but his further investigations into this subject have already shown that in a soil such as that referred to, the retention

* “ Soil and Circumstance in their control of Pathogenic Organisms.” Sir Richard T. Thorne, K.C.B., M.B. (Lond.), F.R.S.

Notified Disease.

DISTRICT

Name

Occupation

Age

Address

Place of Work or School

Last at Work or School

Date of Rash or First Illness

Number in Family

State of House

Number of Sleeping Rooms

Number Sleeping in each Room

Date of Notification

How Isolated

Nursed by

Other Duties of Nurse

Water Supply

Milk Supply

Closet Accommodation

Probable Source of Infection

[TURN OVER.]

Special Report on Case :—

Special Report on Sanitary Condition of Premises :—

Nuisances requiring Removal :—

Dated this

day of

189

Signed,

Sanitary Inspector.

of vitality and the power of spreading abroad of the Typhoid Bacillus have been maintained at varying temperatures for periods of no less than 214 and 268 days, that is to say, some seven and nine months."

Sir Richard Thorne, in discussing measures which should be taken to prevent the Typhoid Bacillus gaining access to soil, advocates, in the first instance, "The paving of open spaces about dwellings." "Indeed," he writes, "it is well known not only that the paving of yards about small cottages and tenement property has in its results been shown to be a public health measure of first importance, but also that the value of such a measure depends largely on the use of a form of pavement which really insures impermeability." He also points out that where the privy midden remains there all the conditions exist for the dissemination of Typhoid Fever. Again, to quote his words, "The privy midden which still prevails in many Midland towns presents every feature that should be studiously avoided. Generally sunk below the surface of the ground, often open to the rainfall, always storing up decomposing refuse in close proximity to dwellings, it provides almost every condition favourable to the production of a nuisance, to the saturation of soil with filth, and to the setting up and maintenance of those very conditions which seem to be essential to the vitality and multiplication of the Typhoid Bacillus. The fact that with our present knowledge, such a structure as the common midden privy should still exist in our midst, is the greatest blot which attaches to English sanitary administration at the close of the nineteenth century."

In the crusade that has been waged against polluted water as a cause of Typhoid, the importance of other causes has been minimised. The pollution of the ground itself is the chief of these.

During the last six years I have seen at least one epidemic of Typhoid a year, clearly due to the contamination of the ground close to dwellings by Typhoid excreta.

The remedies for typhoid fever and other filth diseases, apart from pure water supplies, are:—

1. The adoption of water closets, whereby the excreta is rapidly removed from the habitations.
2. The paving of back yards.
3. Public scavenging.
4. The separate collection and destruction by burning, or the application of chloride of lime, of the excreta from typhoid patients.

WATER CLOSETS *v.* PAIL CLOSETS AND PRIVY MIDDENS.

During the last five years great progress has been made in the provision of water supplies and proper sewers in the various districts, but full advantage of a proper system of sewerage is not being taken by the District Councils. It is a most short-sighted policy not to complete the sanitary reformation by the conversion of privy middens and pail closets to water-closets.

With regard to the old-fashioned privy midden, sunk below the ground, and possibly uncovered, little difficulty arises. It is a nuisance within the meaning of the 91st section of the Public Health Act, and under the Act the Sanitary Authority may specify the works to be done to abate the nuisance. They may also send a letter by the same post as the notice is served, stating that they are willing to do the work of abating the nuisance, and will, if desired, do the work and charge the owner with the bare cost.

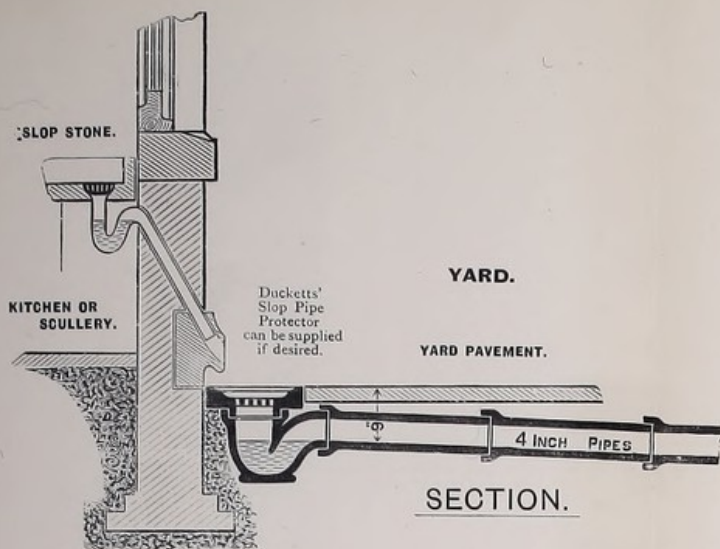
Where pail closets have been adopted the nuisance is much less, but unless the yard surface is carefully flagged, or rendered absolutely impervious in some other way, whenever the pail contents are splashed about, the filth obtains access to the soil. Occasionally the pails are left until they overflow : I have known their contents to be poured by the scavengers down the street gullies. The pails are not disinfected, and a pail infected with typhoid fever may be taken to three or four different houses in as many weeks, and is an undoubted factor in the spread of this disease.

The pail system is also an expensive one. It is found that the cost of collecting and emptying the pails is about 2d. per house per week, or 8s. 8d. per annum, so that the cost to a town of 25,000 people on this system would be over £2,000 per annum, so that merely on the grounds of economy the conversion of pail closets to water closets is distinctly a wise step.

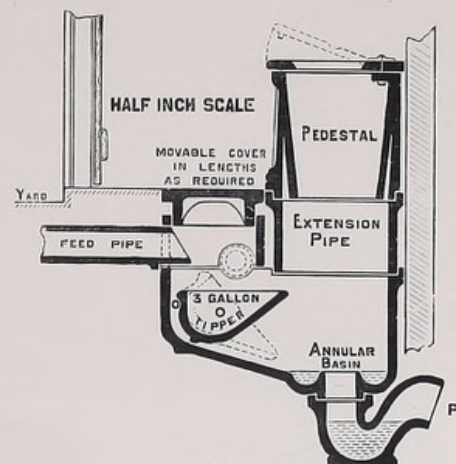
At certain places special powers have been obtained enabling the sanitary authorities to require the conversion of privies, whether in such a state as to be a nuisance or not, on payment of a proportion of the cost, and the Local Government Board have sanctioned loans for this purpose.

At Blackburn, for instance, the following powers are given the Sanitary Authority, under Section 127 of the Blackburn Improvements Act, 1882 :—

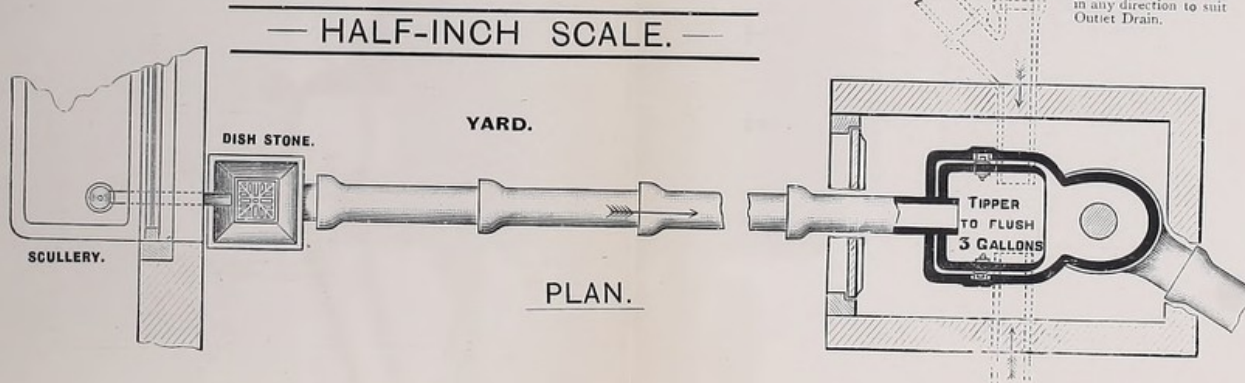
“When and so often as it shall be certified to the Corporation by the Medical Officer of Health, or under the hands of two medical men, that any privy, drain, or cesspool, is in a condition, state, or situation injurious, dangerous, or prejudicial to health, or



NOTE.—Trap P can be supplied with 4 or 6-inch outlet, but will be sent with a 6-inch outlet unless ordered otherwise.



Trap P can be turned in any direction to suit Outlet Drain.



to be in a filthy or unwholesome condition, or an annoyance to the public or neighbourhood, or to be so situate that the removal of the refuse or soil therefrom is prejudicial to health, or an annoyance to the public or neighbourhood, it shall be lawful for the Corporation, if they think fit to require the owner thereof by notice in writing for that purpose, forthwith or within such reasonable time as shall be specified in such notice, to repair, alter, or cleanse such privy, ashpit, or drain, or to convert the same into a water closet, and to cause such drain to be properly trapped, and such cesspool to be properly cleansed, altered, or repaired to the satisfaction of the Corporation, or of their Surveyor; and in default of the execution of the work specified in such notice, such owner shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Twenty Shillings for every day after the expiration of the time allowed by such notice, during which the requirements of such notice shall not be complied with, and the Corporation, if they think fit themselves, execute the work specified in such notice, and may recover the expenses incurred by them in so doing from such owner. Provided that if such owner shall satisfy the Corporation that such privy can be so altered as to prevent the same being injurious, dangerous, or prejudicial to health by other means than by converting the same into a water-closet, then such alteration, if made to their satisfaction, or to the satisfaction of their Surveyor, shall be deemed a compliance with this provision."

Under the above section, over 400 privy middens are converted into water closets every year.

Against the water carriage system no doubt it can be urged that a larger quantity of water would be consumed, but this difficulty can be got over by the adoption of closets which are flushed by slop water, such as that shown on the opposite page. The only point with regard to these slop closets is that they are not so clean as water closets, and ought not to be built close to the houses. The system of slop water closets has been made the subject of an exhaustive enquiry on the part of the Local Government Board, and their inspector, Dr. Parsons, puts forward the advantages of them over water closets as follows:—

Less prime cost.
 Saving of water.
 Diminution of volume of sewage.
 They are unaffected by frost.

My experience of them at Blackburn is distinctly in their favour if there is a good fall for them, and they are employed strictly as outdoor closets. The system has been extensively used at Burnley, and the Medical Officer of Health writes:—"After

many years' experience of waste-water closets, I find they work satisfactorily when properly looked after, they are very sanitary, there is a saving in the consumption of town water, they do not freeze, and are superior to any other outdoor closet."

The Borough Engineer of Accrington writes:—"Since we adopted the system, over eight years ago, there has been a general improvement in sanitation, evidenced by the continual diminution in the death-rate, last year 12·8 per 1,000. Fully three-quarters of the population are provided with waste-water closets, and so convinced are my Council with the efficiency and economy of the system, that a sum of £500 is set aside annually out of revenue, and a contribution not exceeding £2 per closet is made to property owners who will convert existing pail closets to waste-water closets!"

In conclusion, Dr. Parsons in 1890 reported to the Local Government Board that "whatever may be the advantages of so-called dry closets in isolated houses or rural places, the advantages appear to me to be unquestionably altogether on the side of slop closets, where sewers and water supply are available for the water carriage of excrement."

If any further evidence is required to prove the advantages of the water carriage system, it is forthcoming in the report of Dr. Boobyer, Medical Officer of Health of Nottingham, who gives the following table of the incidence of Typhoid Fever in houses with privy middens, pail closets, and water closets:—

NOTTINGHAM, 1887—1896.

Midden privy houses—Typhoid Fever,	1 case in 37 houses.
Pail closet houses	„ „ 1 case in 120 houses.
Water closet houses	„ „ 1 case in 558 houses.

If, however, it is objected that the houses in this return having water closets are of a better class than those with middens, this objection is completely met by the following return, which has been prepared by Dr. Porter, the Medical Officer of Stockport, in which the houses of the same rateable value are compared:—

Table showing for the five years, 1893-97, the incidence of Typhoid Fever in Stockport on privy pit houses and water closet houses respectively:—

Rateable Value.	Average number of privy pit houses.	Average number of water closet houses.	Typhoid incidence per cent. of privy houses.	Typhoid incidence per cent. of water closet houses.
Under £5	2,811	176	1.92	0.56
£5 and under £8 ...	7,771	703	3.53	0.42
£8 and under £10...	1,415	746	4.02	1.20
£10 and under £12...	1,077	425	3.89	1.88
£12 and under £14...	449	225	3.56	1.77
£14 and under £20...	656	613	4.57	1.30
£20 and under £30...	249	374	5.22	0.53
£30 and upwards ...	147	369	5.44	2.43
	<hr/> 14,575	<hr/> 3,631	<hr/> 3.39	<hr/> 1.21

Large sums of money are being spent in the County in obtaining pure water supplies and upon sewerage and sewage disposal works, but while privy middens and pail closets remain the rate-payers will not obtain full value for the money which they are expending. In the face of the experiments which have been made by the Local Government Board upon the vitality of the Typhoid Bacillus in soil, and Dr. Ballard's researches in relation to the organism of Diarrhœa, and the statistics of Nottingham and Stockport, only one conclusion can be come to, that is, that the conversion of privy middens and pail closets into water closets is a sanitary measure of the first importance, and the natural sequence to providing public water supplies and efficient sewerage works.

TUBERCULOSIS.

In the last Annual Report I published a model code of Regulations for dairies and cowsheds, and pointed out the advantage of having cows tested with Tuberculin as a diagnostic reagent for Tuberculosis. I am pleased to say that a start has been made in the County by Lord Vernon, who has remodelled two farms so as to comply with the regulations published. Each cow has been provided with 800 cubic feet of air space, the cowsheds have had adequate windows introduced, so that the direct sunlight may reach all parts of the cowshed, the drainage has been overhauled, the floors made impervious, and the sheds have been properly ventilated.

In addition to this over 200 cows have been tested with Tuberculin by Mr. Abell, M.R.C.V.S., of Derby, who in his report states although the cows to all appearances were healthy, yet as many as 54 per cent. had to be rejected as being Tubercular.

The cows which proved to be tubercular were isolated at once prior to being fed up for slaughter. The cows which were proved to be free from tubercular taint were removed to the new cow-sheds, where they are kept under perfectly clean and sanitary conditions.

The yard into which the milk is brought is paved with asphalt and has a good fall, so that it can be kept clean.

Each farm has a refrigerator through which the milk is passed immediately after milking, it is then passed through a centrifugal machine to remove any accidental impurities, and finally, to avoid all possible risk from pathogenic organisms, it is decanted into bottles by an arrangement of machinery which obviates the necessity for any handling. The bottles are then heated to 186° F., they are then suddenly cooled and left for two hours, during which time any highly resistant spores have grown into less resistant 'adult' germs, when the bottles are again heated to 212° F. for twenty minutes and the milk completely sterilized. As the bottles are removed from the sterilizing apparatus, an automatic arrangement closes them hermetically, and they are again rapidly cooled. The sterilized milk will keep for any length of time. I can only hope that the increased price which the milk realizes will be sufficient to induce other landowners to follow the example set by Lord Vernon.

THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NOTIFICATION) ACT.

The following pages, called Table II., give the number of cases of the various infectious diseases that have been notified to the various Medical Officers of Health during the year. I regret to say that the Act is not yet in force in the Urban Districts of Clay Cross and Matlock, and in the Rural District of Glossop Dale.

TABLE II.
SMALL POX.

	Estimated Population, 1897.	Cases.	Deaths.	Case rate per 1,000 of Population.	Case mortality per cent.
Rural Districts.					
Belper, A	11,200	1	...	0.08	...
Rural Districts...	240,590	1	...	0.004	...
Whole County	474,015	1	...	0.002	...

TABLE II.—*Continued.*

SCARLET FEVER.

	Estimated Population, 1897.	Cases.	Deaths.	Case rate per 1,000 of Population.	Case mortality per cent.
Urban Districts.					
Alfreton	17,615	54	1	3.06	1.85
Alvaston and Boulton...	4,000	4	...	1.0	...
Ashbourne	3,882	52	2	13.39	3.84
Bakewell	2,860	75	3	26.22	4.0
Baslow	870	9	...	10.35	...
Belper	11,000	15	1	1.36	6.6
Bolsover	5,500	63	3	11.45	4.76
Bonsall	1,330	18	...	13.53	...
Brampton and Walton	2,700	9	...	3.3	...
Buxton	8,678	14	...	1.61	...
Chesterfield (Boro')	24,500	267	7	10.89	2.62
*CLAY CROSS	8,000	162	7	20.25	4.32
Dronfield... ..	4,000	121	11	30.25	9.09
Fairfield	2,500	2	...	0.8	...
Glossop (Boro')	23,800	111	7	4.66	6.30
Heage	2,700	2	...	0.74	...
Heanor	11,250	161	7	14.31	4.34
Ilkeston (Boro')...	25,000	8	...	0.32	...
Long Eaton	11,750	39	...	3.31	...
*MATLOCK	5,800	8	...	1.37	...
Matlock Bath	1,950	3	...	1.53	...
Newbold and Dunston...	5,500	55	2	10.0	3.63
New Mills	6,700	63	5	9.40	7.93
North Darley	2,380	5	...	2.10	...
Ripley	10,000	55	4	5.5	7.27
South Darley	800	...	...	...	...
Swadlincote	15,000	31	...	2.06	...
Whittington	9,600	160	1	16.6	0.62
Wirksworth	3,760	2	...	0.53	...
Urban Districts ...	233,425	1,568	61	6.71	3.89
Rural Districts.					
Ashbourne	10,900	52	...	4.77	...
Bakewell, South	8,100	29	1	3.58	3.44
Bakewell, North	10,500	46	2	4.38	...
Basford (Derbyshire part of)	5,750	75	2	13.04	2.66
Belper, A	11,200	13	...	1.16	...
Belper, B	12,600	47	3	3.73	6.38
Blackwell	20,200	127	4	6.28	3.14
Chapel-en-le-Frith	12,990	13	1	1.0	7.69
Chesterfield	65,000	510	24	7.84	4.70
Clown	9,000	155	3	17.2	1.93
*GLOSSOP DALE	4,650	...	...	...	...
†Hartshorne & Seals ...	7,500	...	...	...	...
Hayfield	4,000	57	6	14.25	10.52
Norton	11,200	92	6	8.21	6.52
Repton	15,000	44	2	2.93	4.52
Shardlow	29,400	74	2	2.51	2.70
Sudbury	2,600	4	...	1.53	...
Rural Districts ...	240,590	1,338	56	5.56	4.18
Whole County ...	474,015	2,906	117	6.13	4.02

† For 9 months only.

* Notification Act not in force.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

	Estimated Population, 1897.	Cases.	Deaths.	Case rate per 1,000 of Population.	Case mortality per cent.
Urban Districts.					
Alfreton	17,615	2	2	0·11	100·0
Alvaston and Boulton...	4,000	1	...	0·25	...
Ashbourne	3,882	...	...	...	...
Bakewell	2,860	1	...	0·34	...
Baslow	870	2	...	2·29	...
Belper	11,000	9	3	0·81	33·3
Bolsover	5,500	1	1	0·18	100·0
Bonsall	1,330	...	...	...	...
Brampton and Walton	2,700	...	...	...	...
Buxton	8,678	1	...	0·11	...
Chesterfield (Boro')	24,500	10	4	0·40	40·0
*CLAY CROSS	8,000	...	...	...	...
Dronfield... ..	4,000	5	1	1·25	20·0
Fairfield	2,500	...	...	...	...
Glossop (Boro')	23,800	9	4	0·37	44·4
Heage	2,700	1	...	0·37	...
Heanor	11,250	26	...	2·31	...
Ilkeston (Boro')	25,000	23	4	0·92	17·39
Long Eaton	11,750	14	3	1·19	21·42
*MATLOCK	5,800	...	...	...	...
Matlock Bath	1,950	...	...	...	...
Newbold and Dunston...	5,500	1	...	0·18	...
New Mills	6,700	2	...	0·29	...
North Darley	2,380	1	...	0·42	...
Ripley	10,000	3	...	0·3	...
South Darley	800	...	...	...	...
Swadlincote	15,000	2	...	0·13	...
Whittington	9,600	1	1	0·10	100·0
Wirksworth	3,760	...	...	...	...
Urban Districts ...	233,425	115	23	0·49	20·0
Rural Districts.					
Ashbourne	10,900	...	...	...	...
Bakewell, South	8,100	2	1	0·24	50·0
Bakewell, North	10,500	2	...	0·19	100·0
Basford (Derbyshire part of)	5,750	3	...	0·52	...
Belper, A	11,200	3	...	0·26	...
Belper, B	12,600	5	3	0·39	...
Blackwell	20,200	5	1	0·24	20·0
Chapel-en-le-Frith	12,990	8	4	0·61	50·0
Chesterfield	65,000	26	10	0·4	38·46
Clown	9,000	11	1	1·22	9·09
*GLOSSOP DALE	4,650	...	...	...	...
†Hartshorne & Seals ...	7,500	1	1	0·13	100·0
Hayfield	4,000	6	2	1·5	33·3
Norton	11,200	7	2	0·62	28·71
Repton	15,000	1	...	0·06	...
Shardlow	29,400	16	4	0·54	25·0
Sudbury	2,600	...	...	...	...
Rural Districts ...	240,590	96	29	0·39	30·2
Whole County ...	474,015	211	52	0·44	24·64

* Notification Act not in force.

† For 9 months only.

TYPHOID FEVER.

	Estimated Population, 1897.	Cases.	Deaths.	Case rate per 1,000 of Population.	Case mortality per cent.
Urban Districts.					
Alfreton	17,615	16	6	0·9	37·5
Alvaston & Boulton ...	4,000	22	3	5·5	13·63
Ashbourne	3,882	1	...	0·25	...
Bakewell... ..	2,860	2	1	0·70	50·0
Baslow	870	...	...	...	...
Belper	11,000	7	2	0·63	28·57
Bolsover	5,500	16	2	2·9	12·5
Bonsall	1,330	5	1	3·75	20·0
Brampton & Walton ...	2,700	...	...	...	...
Buxton	8,678	9	2	1·03	22·2
Chesterfield (Boro') ...	24,500	59	10	2·4	16·94
*CLAY CROSS	8,000	9	2	1·15	22·2
Dronfield... ..	4,000	...	...	...	...
Fairfield	2,500	2	...	0·8	...
Glossop (Boro')	23,800	20	3	0·84	15·0
Heage	2,700	...	...	...	...
Heanor	11,250	54	12	4·8	22·2
Ilkeston (Boro')... ..	25,000	69	13	2·76	18·84
Long Eaton	11,750	46	4	3·91	8·69
*MATLOCK	5,800	1	1	0·17	100·0
Matlock Bath	1,950	...	...	0·2	...
Newbold & Dunston ...	5,500	1	1	0·18	100·0
New Mills	6,700	1	...	0·14	...
North Darley	2,380	...	...	...	...
Ripley	10,000	8	...	0·8	...
South Darley	800	...	...	...	...
Swadlincote	15,000	30	3	2·0	10·0
Whittington	9,600	2	...	0·20	...
Wirksworth	3,760	3	1	0·79	33·3
Urban Districts ...	233,425	383	67	1·64	17·49
Rural Districts.					
Ashbourne	10,900	4	...	0·36	...
Bakewell, South	8,100	14	3	1·72	21·42
Bakewell, North	10,500	5	1	0·47	20·0
Basford (Derbyshire part of)	5,750	3	...	0·52	...
Belper, A	11,200	1	...	0·08	...
Belper, B	12,600	3	...	0·23	...
Blackwell	20,200	104	9	5·14	8·65
Chapel-en-le-Frith ...	12,990	4	...	0·30	...
Chesterfield	65,000	57	7	0·87	12·28
Clown	9,000	6	2	0·66	50·0
*GLOSSOP DALE	4,650	...	...	...	...
†Hartshorne & Seals ...	7,500	1	...	0·13	...
Hayfield	4,000	2	1	0·5	50·0
Norton	11,200	13	1	1·16	7·69
Repton	15,000	3	1	0·2	...
Shardlow	29,400	26	4	0·88	15·38
Sudbury	2,600	2	...	0·76	...
Rural Districts ...	240,590	248	29	1·03	11·69
Whole County ...	474,015	631	96	1·33	15·21

† For 9 months only.

* Notification Act not in force.

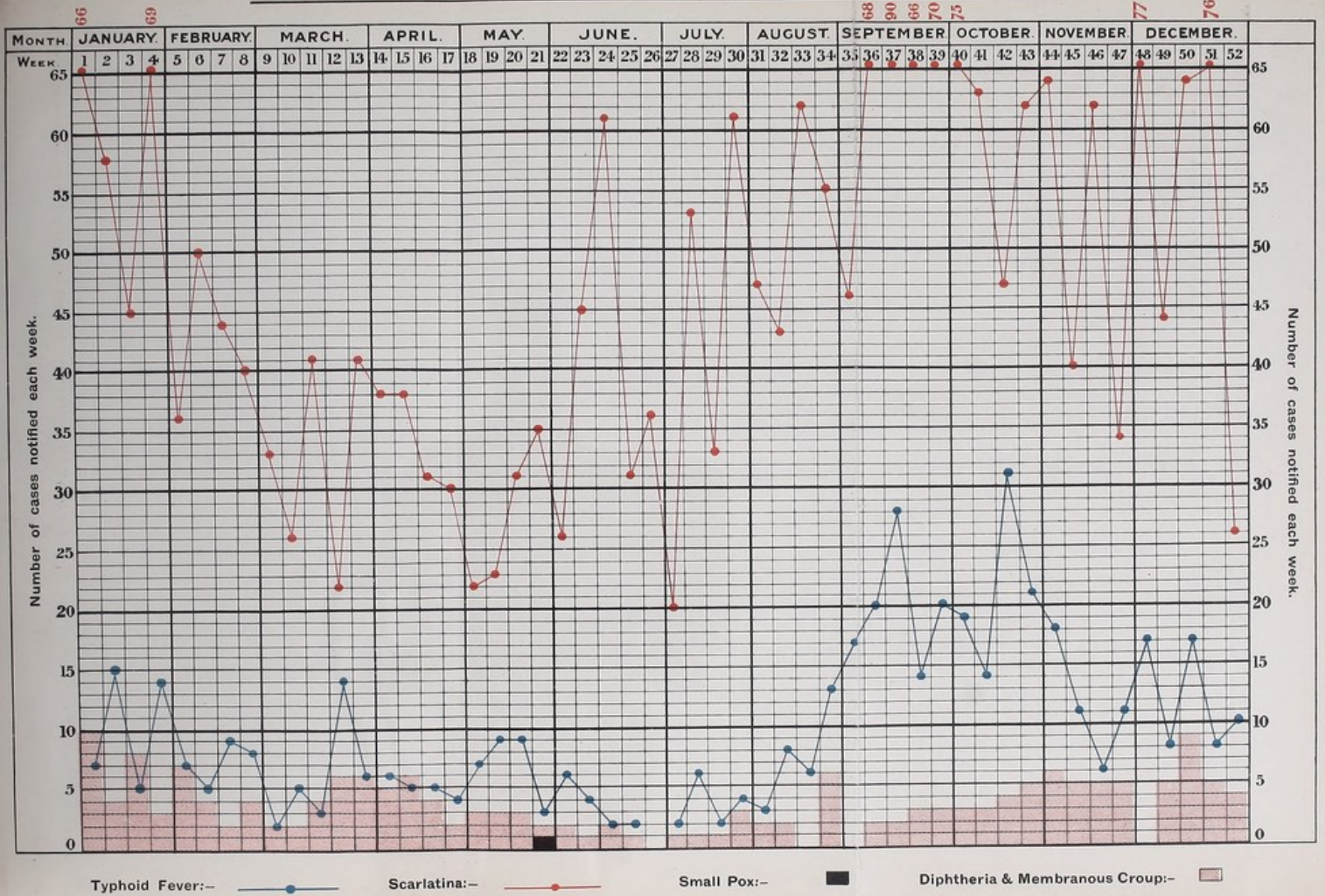
PUERPERAL FEVER AND ERYSIPELAS.

	Esti- mated Popula- tion, 1897.	Cases.		Deaths.		Case rate per 1,000 of Pop.		Case mortality per cent.	
		Puer- peral Fever.	Ery- sipelas	Puer- peral Fever.	Ery- sipelas	Puer- peral Fever.	Ery- sipelas	Puer- peral Fever.	Ery- sipelas
Urban Districts.									
Alfreton ...	17,615	5	13	3	...	0.28	0.73	60.0	...
Alvaston & Boulton ...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashbourne ...	3,882	...	6	...	...	...	1.54	...	...
Bakewell ...	2,860	...	22	...	...	...	7.69	...	...
Baslow ...	870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belper ...	11,000	2	7	2	...	0.18	0.63	100.0	...
Bolsover ...	5,500	1	8	1	...	0.18	1.45	100.0	...
Bonsall ...	1,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brampton & Walton	2,700	...	3	...	...	...	1.1	...	...
Buxton ...	8,678	...	2	...	...	...	0.23	...	...
Chesterfield (Boro') ...	24,500	3	27	3	1	0.12	1.1	100.0	3.70
*CLAY CROSS ...	8,000	...	1	...	...	...	0.12	...	...
Dronfield ...	4,000	2	3	...	...	0.5	0.75	...	...
Fairfield ...	2,500	...	1	...	...	...	0.4	...	...
Glossop (Boro') ...	23,800	2	11	...	2	0.08	0.46	...	18.18
Heage ...	2,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heanor ...	11,250	...	16	...	...	...	1.4	...	...
Ilkeston (Boro') ...	25,000	5	14	3	...	0.2	0.56	60.0	...
Long Eaton ...	11,750	...	21	...	1	...	1.78	...	4.76
*MATLOCK ...	5,800	1	...	1	...	0.17	...	100.0	...
Matlock Bath ...	1,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newbold & Dunston ...	5,500	1	21	...	...	0.18	3.81	...	...
New Mills ...	6,700	4	14	3	...	0.59	2.08	75.0	...
North Darley ...	2,380	2	...	2	...	0.84	...	100.0	...
Ripley ...	10,000	3	12	2	...	0.3	1.2	66.6	...
South Darley ...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swadlincote ...	15,000	1	23	...	1	0.06	1.53	...	4.34
Whittington ...	9,600	2	15	2	...	0.20	1.59	100.0	...
Wirksworth ...	3,760	...	2	...	...	...	0.53	...	...
Urban Districts ...	233,425	34	242	22	5	0.14	1.03	64.7	2.06
Rural Districts.									
Ashbourne ...	10,900	2	3	1	...	0.18	0.27	...	...
Bakewell, South ...	8,100	...	7	...	1	...	0.86	...	14.28
Bakewell, North ...	10,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basford (Derbyshire part of) ...	5,750	...	16	...	1	...	2.78	...	6.25
Belper, A ...	11,200	...	1	...	1	...	0.08	...	100.0
Belper, B ...	12,600	...	4	...	...	...	0.31	...	...
Blackwell ...	20,200	2	29	1	...	0.09	0.14	50.0	...
Chapel-en-le-Frith ...	12,990	2	13	...	...	0.15	1.0	...	...
Chesterfield ...	65,000	4	68	4	1	0.06	1.04	100.0	1.47
Clown ...	9,000	1	13	1	...	0.11	1.44	100.0	...
*GLOSSOP DALE ...	4,650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
†Hartshorne & Seals ...	7,500	3	3	...	...	0.4	0.4	...	...
Hayfield ...	4,000	...	8	...	...	...	2.0	...	...
Norton ...	11,200	1	11	...	1	0.09	0.98	...	9.09
Repton ...	15,000	...	2	...	...	...	0.13	...	...
Shardlow ...	29,400	1	14	1	3	0.03	0.47	100.0	21.42
Sudbury ...	2,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rural Districts ..	240,590	16	192	8	8	0.06	0.79	50.0	4.16
Whole County ...	474,015	50	434	30	13	0.15	0.91	60.0	2.99

* Notification Act not in force.

† For 9 months only.

Diagram, showing Seasonal prevalence of the four chief Zymotic diseases, 1897.



PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AMENDMENT ACT, 1890.

This most useful Act, without the aid of which it is almost impossible to effect a remedy for many gross insanitary conditions, gives power to local authorities among other things, viz. :—

- I.—To prevent any person throwing any solid refuse into a sewer so as to obstruct it.
- II.—To prevent waste steam being blown into the sewers.
- III.—To enable a local authority to lay drains at the cost of the owner of the property.
- IV.—To enable authorities to make bye-laws with respect to (a) water closets, and the supply of water thereto; (b) paving of yards and open spaces; (c) the provision of an adequate air space unbuilt upon in the rear of new dwellings.
- V.—To restrict any person throwing any solid refuse into any stream or watercourse.

The most important of these powers are probably those enabling authorities to make bye-laws for the paving of yards and open spaces. Under the heading of Typhoid Fever it has been shown that when once the typhoid organisms get access to the soil, they not only remain dormant for a great length of time, but even multiply, so that every precaution should be taken to prevent their access to the ground close to dwellings. The following is an extract from the bye-law with respect to the paving of yards which is in force in the Borough of Chesterfield :—

“The owner of every dwelling-house in connection with which there is any yard or open space shall, where it is necessary for the prevention or remedy of insanitary conditions that all or part of such yard or open space shall be paved, forthwith cause the same to be properly paved with a hard, durable and impervious pavement of flagging or paving bricks evenly and closely laid upon a sufficient bed of good concrete mortar, sand or other suitable material, and properly jointed, or with good asphalte on a proper foundation, and so sloped to a properly constructed channel as effectually to carry off all rain or waste water therefrom.”

The Act has been adopted by :—

URBAN AUTHORITIES.—Alfreton, Alvaston and Boulton, Bakewell, Baslow, Bonsall, Brampton and Walton, Buxton, Chesterfield, Dronfield, Glossop, Heanor, Long Eaton, Matlock, Matlock Bath, Newbold and Dunston, New Mills, Ripley, Swadlincote.

RURAL DISTRICTS.—Ashborne, Bakewell (North and South), Chapel-en-le-Frith, Clown, Repton.

The Act has not been adopted by the following :—

URBAN DISTRICTS.—Ashborne, Belper, Bolsover, Fairfield, Heage, North Darley, Whittington, Wirksworth.

RURAL DISTRICTS.—Basford, Belper (West and East), Hartshorne and Seals, Hayfield, Shardlow, and Sudbury.

The reports do not state whether or not it has been adopted by the Urban Districts of Clay Cross, Ilkeston, and South Darley; and the Rural Districts of Blackwell, Chesterfield, Glossop Dale, and Norton.

THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES PREVENTION ACT, 1890.

This Act, which gives adequate powers to Sanitary Authorities to obtain the disinfection of houses after infectious disease, and power to prohibit the supply of milk where it can be shown that the sale of such milk may cause the spread of infectious disease, has been adopted by the following authorities :—

URBAN AUTHORITIES.—Alvaston and Boulton, Bakewell, Baslow, Bonsall, Buxton, Chesterfield, Glossop, Heanor, Long Eaton, Matlock, Matlock Bath, Newbold and Dunston, New Mills, Ripley, Swadlincote, Wirksworth.

RURAL DISTRICTS.—Bakewell, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Clown, Hayfield.

The following have not yet adopted the Act :—

URBAN DISTRICTS.—Alfreton, Ashborne, Belper, Bolsover, Brompton and Walton, Fairfield, Heage, North Darley, and Whittington.

RURAL DISTRICTS.—Ashborne, Basford, Belper (West and East), Hartshorne and Seals, Repton, Shardlow, and Sudbury.

Information is not given whether the Act has or has not been adopted by the following authorities :—

URBAN DISTRICTS.—Clay Cross, Dronfield, Ilkeston, and South Darley.

RURAL DISTRICTS.—Blackwell, Chesterfield, Glossop Dale, and Norton.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS ACT.

BELPER JOINT ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—This hospital is now completed, and is about to be opened. Altogether it is contemplated to provide accommodation for thirty-two patients. All the administrative portions for such a hospital have been provided, but the actual ward accommodation for eighteen patients only has been erected at present.

HIGH PEAK JOINT ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—The Local Government Board have at length approved of the site for this hospital, and have also approved the plans of Mr. Bryden, F.R.I.B.A. The work of constructing the hospital will not be commenced till next spring (1899).

SHARDLOW JOINT ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—Great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a site for a hospital for this district, but at length I think I may say arrangements are being completed for the purchase of a suitable piece of land.

CHESTERFIELD AND NORTH DERBYSHIRE JOINT ISOLATION HOSPITAL DISTRICTS.—The County Council has made an order making a hospital district of the borough of Chesterfield, with the object of a joint hospital being erected for the use of the borough, the adjoining Urban Districts, and parts of the Chesterfield Rural District within the area of North Derbyshire Hospital Committee. A site has already been purchased by the Corporation for this hospital. Arrangements have been completed for the purchase of two other sites, one at Morton and the other at Mastin Moor, while negotiations are in progress for the purchase of a fourth site. When this other site is obtained the first step will have been taken for providing for the isolation of the infectious sick amongst the population of 160,000 resident within the Joint Hospital Districts.

HADDON JOINT ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—I regret that no site has yet been acquired by this Hospital Committee. Dr. Fentem, the medical officer of the North Bakewell Rural District, has found an absolutely ideal site, which was also thoroughly approved of by Dr. Moxon, the medical officer of the Matlock Urban District, and myself. The owner of the land would not, however, sell it unless a provisional order was obtained. It is a great pity that the County Council have not got equal powers for sanitary purposes to what they have under the Allotments Act.

REPTON DISTRICT COUNCIL.—This District Council is having plans prepared for an Isolation Hospital of sixteen beds, to be erected at Etwall, and your Committee have intimated that they will recommend a grant toward the cost of construction if the District Council will make application to become a hospital district under the Isolation Hospitals Act.

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, during the year ended 31st December, 1897:—

Name of Urban District Council.	Purpose.	Period in Years.	Amount. £
Bakewell ...	Market ...	20	586
Belper ...	Water supply...	30	8,400
Chesterfield ...	Land for street improvement...	50	1,977
Do. ...	Street improvement and bridge	8	10,005
Heanor ...	Water supply ...	5	2,000
Ilkeston ...	Gas supply ...	20	1,800
Do. ...	Water supply ...	5	1,800
Ripley ...	Private street improvement ...	7	450
Swadlincote ...	Do. Do. ...	7	2,480
Do. ...	Sewerage and sewage disposal (extra loan) ...	30	5,000

Loans sanctioned by the Local Government Board to Rural District Councils under the Public Health Acts, and the Local Government Act, 1894, during the year ended on the 31st December, 1897:—

Rural District.	Contributory Place.	Purpose.	Period in years.	Amount. £
Bakewell ...	Eyam ...	Sewerage and sewage disposal ...	30	452
Blackwell...	Tibshelf ...	Do. ...	30	1,000
Chapel-en-le-Frith...	Chapel-en-le-Frith	Do. ...	30	1,855

PROVISIONAL ORDERS.

Local Government Act, 1888.

Borough or County.	Purpose.	Title of Confirming Act.
Derby and Leicester Counties.	Altering of the boundaries between Counties.	Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 12) Act, 1897.

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

During 1897 the following Bye-Laws were sanctioned by the Local Government Board :—

Bakewell ... Scavenging and Cleansing :—

Cleansing of footways and pavements adjoining any premises, removal of house refuse from any premises, and cleansing of earth closets, privies, ashpits, and cesspools belonging to any premises.

Streets and Buildings :—

Construction of and heights of same, drainage of same, water closets, &c., and water supply to same, closing buildings unfit for human habitation, paving yards, laying out new streets, depositing plans and notices to construct new streets and buildings, &c., &c., &c.

Slaughter-houses :—

Licensing, registering, inspection, preventing cruelty therein, keeping clean, removing filth, and requiring a sufficient water supply.

Alfreton ... Markets :—

Regulating use of market place, buildings, stalls, preventing nuisances or obstructions therein, or in the immediate approaches thereto.

Fixing market days, regulating carriers resorting to market, fixing rates for carrying articles therefrom.

Matlock ... Pleasure Boats :—

Regulating number, naming boats, &c., fixing number of passengers, fixing rates of hire, qualification of boatmen, &c., &c.

PART II.

THE DISTRICTS SEPARATELY.

URBAN SANITARY DISTRICTS.

ALFRETON.

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

Area in Acres, 4,626. Estimated Population, 17,615.

Crude Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
15.66.	33.72.	2.32.	175.0.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Disease. During the year, 54 cases of Scarlet Fever, 2 of Membranous Croup, 16 of Typhoid Fever, and 5 of Puerperal Fever, were reported. There was no systematic disinfection after these cases, and Dr. Gaylor strongly advises the District Council to carry out the disinfection of houses by their own servants. He points out that this will be all the more necessary when the Isolation Hospital is ready for the reception of cases, as it will be useless to isolate cases if the house is to be left as a centre of infection.

Scavenging Only Alferton ward and Ironville have public scavenging, the latter by the Butterley Company. In other parts of the district the ash-pits are full to overflowing, and there is the greatest difficulty in getting the privy middens emptied, and in consequence all kinds of filth is allowed to accumulate quite close to the houses for twelve months or longer.

General Sanitation. Dr. Gaylor refers to the necessity for Bye-laws regulating the Common Lodging-houses. He also again calls attention to the necessity for a Bye-law fixing a minimum distance, say twenty yards, within a radius of which from a dwelling-house, no pig-stye should be allowed. The sewage of the district is treated by precipitation and subsequent irrigation over land; the land, however, is clayey and effects little purification, and biological filters of coal should be constructed.

Further Sanitary Requirements. As mentioned in the Report for 1896: (i.) Bye-laws for regulation of pig-styes. (ii.) Scavenging for the *whole* district. (iii.) Disinfection of premises by officers of the authority.

ALVASTON AND BOULTON.

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

Area in Acres, 2,155.

Estimated Population, 4,000.

Crude Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
14·75.	35·75.	3·25.	146·8.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Disease. During the year 22 cases of Typhoid Fever were notified, 3 of which proved fatal; there were also 9 deaths from Diarrhœa. The water supply of the district is wholly derived from surface wells, which are all liable to pollution. Two samples of water were submitted to the County Analyst and both were found to be contaminated. Mr. Wright calls attention to the urgent necessity there is for an Infectious Diseases Hospital.

General Sanitation. No steps have been taken to purify the sewage of the district. As soon as it is definitely known in what direction the Derby sewage is going, a scheme ought to be carried out.

Further Requirements (i.) A public water supply. (ii.) A system of sewage disposal is urgently needed.

ASHBOURNE (excluding Workhouse).

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

Area in Acres, 572.

Estimated Population, 3,882.

Crude Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
20·35.	33·51.	1·28.	130·7.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Disease. Fifty-two cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, and one of Typhoid Fever. Dr. Littleton points out that in many families, second, and even third cases of Scarlatina broke out after what appeared to be thorough disinfection. He attributes this breakdown to the absence of a steam disinfecter. It is quite impossible to sterilize bedding and clothing without a steam disinfecter. Many of the secondary cases would have been prevented; also if there had been an Isolation Hospital to which the first cases could have been removed.

General Sanitation. The yield of the new well is 100,000 gallons a day; already about two-thirds of the population use the public water supply. Many of the yards still require paving. There is a large amount of overcrowding. The Council have their remedy in Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) A system of Sewage purification. (ii.) An Isolation Hospital and Disinfectory. (iii.) A scheme for the better housing of the working classes.

BAKEWELL (excluding Workhouse).

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

Area in Acres, 3,064. Estimated Population, 2,860.

Crude Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
13·98.	28·67.	2·09.	121·9.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Disease. Seventy-five cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year. On this account the Lady Manners School, the National, and the Wesleyan Schools were closed. The temporary Hospital was re-lined and re-roofed, and made more suitable for use. A conviction was obtained in a case of wilful exposure whilst suffering from Scarlatina.

General Sanitation. The model Bye-laws of the Local Government Board were adopted during the year; the District Council should jealously see that the Bye-laws are systematically complied with. The District Council have decided to undertake the Scavenging of the district. As Dr. Evans points out, if the full advantage of this is to be obtained, the large out-of-date privies and ashpits must be replaced by water closets and small dry ashpits, or, better, galvanised iron ashboxes.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The completion of the excellent work in hand, outlined above. (ii.) A system of sewage disposal; this is one of the districts in which the local conditions appear to be favourable for the adoption of the Exeter Septic Tank process. As an experiment, a Septic Tank could easily be constructed at the outlet of the present rubble sewer.

BASLOW AND BUBNELL.

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

Area in acres, 5,635. Estimated Population, 870.

Crude Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
13·79.	16·09.	...	142·8.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Disease. Nine cases of Scarlet Fever were reported during the year. Children from the infected houses were prevented from going to school, and the houses were disinfected by the Sanitary Inspector. The District Council is to be congratulated upon the success of their officers

in keeping the disease within these limits. Two cases of Diphtheria also occurred.

General Sanitation. A complete sanitary survey has been made of 149 houses in Baslow and 20 in Bubnell. The District Council have adopted a code of Bye-laws, which Dr. Fentem states meet the requirements of the district. A scheme of sewage purification has to be carried out. A modification of one of the bacterial purification processes might be devised to do all that was necessary at a reasonable cost.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) Purification of the sewage. (ii.) Adoption of the Infectious Diseases Prevention Act.

BELPER (excluding Workhouse).

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

Area in acres, 3,183. Estimated Population, 11,000,

Crude Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
17.72.	37.45.	4.0.	150.0.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Disease. Fifteen cases of Scarlatina, 7 of Typhoid Fever, and 9 of Diphtheria, were reported during the year; there were also 17 deaths from Diarrhoea and 16 from Measles. Altogether the Zymotic death rate was 4.0 per 1,000. Only nine houses were disinfected, and the method adopted was fumigation with sulphur. As soon as the Isolation Hospital is open bedding &c., should be sent for disinfection to the steam sterilizer there, and every house in which a case of infectious disease occurs should be thoroughly disinfected by a servant of the Sanitary Authority, the method adopted for choice being the Corrosive Sublimate Spray, as recommended by the Public Health Committee.

General Sanitation. The plans for the sewerage and sewage disposal have been thrown open to competition. When a scheme is adopted and carried out, all the defective house drains, many of which are rubble, should be re-laid as sanitary pipe sewers, with cemented joints. At the same time water closets should be substituted for the insanitary privies. It is satisfactory to read "a philanthropic gentleman is about to erect a common lodging-house, with all the latest improvements." This is the only satisfactory way in which the "submerged tenth" can be dealt with. It is really useless to prosecute for overcrowding of lodging-houses, as it only has a temporary effect. By starting lodging-houses where every facility is given for cleanliness, and by generally ameliorating their environment, the condition of the class inhabiting these places must be gradually improved both physically as well as morally. The Medical Officer

advocates the establishment of Public Baths when the new water supply is laid on.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The erection of houses for the working classes. (ii.) A system of sewerage and sewage disposal. (iii.) The substituting of water closets and slop-water closets for privies. (iv.) The systematic disinfection of houses and bedding after cases of infectious disease.

BOLSOVER.

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

Area in Acres, 4,955. Estimated Population, 5,500.

Crude Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
16.54.	46.54.	2.18.	183.5.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Disease. At Shuttlewood, there was an outbreak of Typhoid Fever, 16 cases being reported, with 2 deaths. There were also 63 cases of Scarlatina, and 3 deaths therefrom. Dr. Cole points out that without an Isolation Hospital he is powerless to deal with epidemics such as that they have recently gone through.

General Sanitation. The necessity for a scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal is pointed out. The scavenging of the district, except that of the colliery villages, is left to the inhabitants, with the usual result of overflowing middens. The supply of water to Shuttlewood (where the Typhoid occurred) is very bad, and for part of the year dries up altogether, so that it is, to quote Dr. Cole, "a daily occurrence to see water being carried over 1½ miles in all sorts of vessels." During the year some old cottages, situated at the crags, were condemned as unfit for habitation.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) A proper public water supply. (ii.) A scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal. (iii.) The carrying out of public scavenging. (iv.) The conversion of pail closets and middens in the colliery villages to slop water closets.

BONSALL.

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

Area in Acres, 2,447. Estimated Population, 1,330.

Crude Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
19.4.	24.06.	1.50.	156.2.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Disease. Eighteen cases of Scarlet Fever and five of Typhoid were reported during the year. The Typhoid is attributed by the Medical Officer to the use of polluted water.

General Sanitation. The Medical Officer calls attention to the necessity for improving the arrangements for flushing the closets at the Infants' School. The water supply is derived from wells and springs in the mountain limestone. The water is hard, and some sources are liable to pollution.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) A proper public water supply. (ii.) A system of sewerage.

BRAMPTON AND WALTON.

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

Area in Acres, 10,102. Estimated Population, 2,700.

Crude Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
11.1.	25.5.	1.1.	43.4.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Disease. Only nine cases of Scarlet Fever were reported during the year.

General Sanitation. Dr. Goodfellow describes the difficulties which exist in purifying the sewage of the district: I do not think there is any doubt that dye waste can be precipitated easiest after its admixture with ordinary sewage, and that the suspended matter must be removed by precipitation before the mixed sewage and dye is applied to bacterial filters of coal or other material. Walton and Cutthorpe remain without a proper water supply. Referring to the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders, Dr. Goodfellow points out that in one case in his district the cubic space per cow in a shed accommodating sixteen cows was 212 cubic feet instead of 800.

Further Sanitary Requirements. Improvements to the water supply and to the sewage works.

BUXTON.

(Excluding Devonshire Hospital and Wye House Asylum.)

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

Area in Acres, 1,189. Estimated Population, 8,678.

Crude Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
13.48.	23.50.	.46.	68.6.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Disease. There were 14 cases of Scarlatina and 1 of Diphtheria reported during the year. There were, however, no deaths. Nine cases of Typhoid Fever, 2 of which proved fatal, were also reported. All cases which were likely to spread the disease were removed to the Isolation Hospital. The only requirement in this connection appears to be a better Ambulance.

General Sanitation. The Burbage Reservoir, with a capacity of 18,000,000 gallons, came into use during the year. Delay has occurred in the construction of the Sewage Filters, owing to the negotiations for the purchase of the necessary land. The time has, however, been well employed in rendering the bed of the river Wye impervious. However good the effluent from the sewage works, it would be liable to give rise to a nuisance after travelling through an underground channel in the limestone. Dr. Turner writes:—"From time to time evidence crops up which emphasizes the remark made in two previous reports, that all plans of house drainage should be passed and executed in strict conformity with the Bye-laws."

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The construction of sewage filters. (ii.) The enforcement of the Building Bye-laws—particularly with reference to the disconnection of drains from sewers. (iii.) The registration of common lodging-houses.

CHESTERFIELD (excluding Workhouse).

Medical Officer of Health, MEREDITH RICHARDS,

M.D., D.P.H.

Area in Acres, 1,219. Estimated Population, 24,277.

Crude Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
20·61.	32·97.	3·91.	215·3.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Disease. Two hundred and sixty-seven cases of Scarlet Fever were notified with 7 deaths (2·6 per cent.) Ten cases of Diphtheria occurred, with 4 deaths. The schools where the cases of Diphtheria occurred were visited, and bacteriological examinations were made of swabs from all throats. One case of true Diphtheria was found. The child was isolated, and no further cases occurred. Fifty-nine cases of Typhoid Fever were notified, 14 of which were secondary cases, occurring in infected houses. This shows the necessity for the isolation of Typhoid Fever. There were altogether 10 deaths from this disease.

Dr. Richards made exhaustive enquiries into the cause of this outbreak, which eliminated the water supply, milk supply, shell fish, and other like articles of diet, and ascribes the incidence of the disease to two main factors:—

1. Pollution of the soil from privy middens.
2. Personal infection.

Dr. Richards points out that the germs of Typhoid Fever can exist for long periods of time in organically polluted soil, such as is found in yards containing privy middens. Once the soil becomes infected with Typhoid, the germs will lie there to be

called into activity by favourable climatic conditions, such as existed in the autumn of 1897.

The houses were disinfected by spraying with Corrosive Sublimate or by burning sulphur. The number of houses disinfected in this way during the year was 184. The following 1,733 articles were disinfected in the steam disinfector :—

Mattresses	...	...	...	...	268
Beds	...	...	...	...	165
Bolsters or pillows	...	...	...	...	402
Bolsters or pillow-cases	...	...	...	...	147
Sheets	...	...	...	...	130
Blankets	...	...	...	...	188
Counterpanes	...	...	...	...	147
Curtains or bed hangings	...	...	...	...	39
Carpets or mats	...	...	...	...	47
Articles of male clothing	...	...	...	...	48
Articles of female clothing	...	...	...	...	72
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	80
					1,733

General Sanitation. For many weeks there was only a partial and inadequate supply of water, so much so that private wells, many of which yielded impure water, had to be opened. Samples of the public supply were submitted to the county analyst, and from his analysis it appears the water ought to be filtered. The scavenging of the district is in the hands of contractors, and it is stated that the work of removing the refuse becomes more difficult every year. An increase of their water supply is also necessary to enable a systematic adoption of water closets to be carried out.

Housing of the Working Classes. During the year a systematic inspection was made of 884 houses, informal notices were served with reference to 99 houses, notices were served upon owners of 87 houses to asphalt and pave yard surfaces. Statutory notices were served on 7 houses to be closed, and the rest are being repaired, or the notices are still in abeyance.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops. The regulation providing 800 cubic feet per cow is being enforced. Two cow-keepers have been prosecuted for keeping cows in sheds which did not comply with the regulations of the Corporation. In each case the Sanitary Authority were successful.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) Filtration of the present supply and increased supply of water by the Chesterfield Joint Water Board, so that water closets can be adopted instead of privy middens. (ii.) Construction of sewage filters at the sewage farm. (iii.) Paving of back yards. (iv.) Erection of a destructor.

CLAY CROSS.

Medical Officer of Health, ANGUS MACKINTOSH, M.D.
(Deceased).

Area in Acres, 1,462. Estimated Population, 8,000.

Crude Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
15·12.	38·75.	2·37.	164·5.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Disease. During the year 162 cases of Scarlet Fever came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health. There were also 9 cases of Typhoid Fever, with 2 deaths, and as the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act is not in force, all the houses in which there were infectious cases did not come to the knowledge of the Medical Officer, and it was impossible to ascertain correctly the reason for these outbreaks. Such infected houses as were known to the Inspector were disinfected under his superintendence.

General Sanitation. The water supply during the year was scarce, irregular, and intermittent. Thirty old privies were pulled down and rebuilt in accordance with the Model Bye-laws of the Local Government Board. The scavenging is still left in the hands of the contractor, and matters would be improved if the District Council would carry out the work by their own servants.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The adoption of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act. (ii.) Improvements in the method of sewage disposal at Danesmoor. (iii.) The abolition of privy middens, and the adoption of slop-water closets. (iv.) Paving of back yards. (v.) Increased water supply.

DRONFIELD.

Medical Officer of Health, ANGUS MACKINTOSH, M.D.
(Deceased).

Area in Acres, 1,046. Estimated Population, 4,000.

Crude Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
20·25.	25·75.	3·75.	194·6.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Disease. During the year 121 cases of Scarlet Fever with 11 deaths, 5 cases of Diphtheria with 1 death, and 2 cases of Puerperal Fever occurred. The infected houses were disinfected under the superintendence of the Sanitary Inspector.

General Sanitation. Dr. Mackintosh called attention to the advisability of a proper system of scavenging being carried out. He also suggested the substitution of water closets for privy middens. Now that a complete system of sewers has been laid

in Dronfield there is every reason why they should be fully used and the excreta be removed by water carriage. This system is not only cheaper, but infinitely more sanitary. During the year the water supply was short, and at times was not fit to use without previously being boiled.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The substitution of water closets, or slop water closets, for privy middens. (ii.) The paving of back yards. (iii.) A system of public scavenging.

FAIRFIELD.

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

Area in Acres, 3,445. Estimated Population, 2,500.

Crude Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
18·0	35·60	...	157·2.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Disease. Only 2 cases of Scarlet Fever were reported during the year.

General Sanitation. The necessity for a proper system of sewage disposal is mentioned. There is no doubt that it will be a simple matter to deal with the sewage of Fairfield by means of conical-bottomed tanks and the use of Alumino-Ferric as a precipitant, as mentioned in the Annual Report for last year. It appears that the yards in the rear of a number of houses which have just been built are not paved. This, as Dr. Bennet says, is likely to become a serious danger to the occupiers, and ought to be put right at once.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The carrying out of a small sewage scheme. (ii.) The improvement of the water supply.

GLOSSOP (excluding Workhouse).

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

Area in Acres, 3,050. Estimated Population, 23,800.

Crude Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
18·02.	25·37.	2·85.	170·5.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Disease. During the year 111 cases of Scarlet Fever, 20 of Typhoid Fever, and 9 of Diphtheria were reported; 15 cases of Typhoid were removed to the Borough Hospital.

General Sanitation. During the year great progress has been made with the sewage scheme, contracts having been let for over £8,000, while another contract was about to be let for the construction of the outfall works. The work of the abolition of privy

middens is in hand, but unfortunately pail closets are being substituted for the privy middens. Now that there is a sewage scheme so near completion it will be infinitely better to adopt water closets instead of privy middens.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The substitution of water or slop water closets for privy middens. (ii.) The extension of the Isolation Hospital. (iii.) The inspection of the gathering ground of the water supply. It cannot be too clearly understood that this is necessary, in addition to the submission of samples to the public analyst.

HEAGE.

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

Area in Acres, 2,367. Estimated Population, 2,700.

Crude Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
17.40.	37.77.	—	147.0.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Disease. Only 2 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year, and no secondary case followed.

General Sanitation. At the present time the water supply of the district, except at Toadmoor, is very indifferent. The District Council are considering the advisability of entering into an agreement with the Belper Urban District Council for the purchase of a supply. No information is given as to the work done by the Nuisance Inspector.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The construction of sewage disposal works at Ambergate. (ii.) The procuring of the Belper water supply.

HEANOR.

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

Area in Acres, 1,579. Estimated Population, 11,250.

Crude Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
17.24.	39.91.	5.06.	171.4.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases. One hundred and sixty-one cases of Scarlet Fever were reported during the year; of these 2 were removed to the house which is supposed to serve as an isolation hospital. Fifty-four cases of Typhoid Fever also were reported, 31 of which obtained their milk from one source, and it was ascertained that the man who took the milk round was himself suffering from mild Typhoid Fever while engaged in doing this work and washing the milk utensils.

As soon as the milk supply was stopped the outbreak ceased. Without the information given by the Notification Act, the cause of the outbreak would not have been discovered, and the epidemic must have been most serious; as it was, it was stopped in about three weeks. There were 26 cases of Diphtheria also reported.

General Sanitation. At present the water supply is quite insufficient. The Local Government Board have sanctioned the scheme for the disposal of the sewage of the district. The scavenging of the district is carried out by the servants of the Authority, and the heaps of ashes and other refuse which were very prevalent a few years ago are not now to be met with.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The adoption of a code of Building Bye-laws. (ii.) The completion of the water works. (iii.) The completion of the sewerage and sewage disposal works. (iv.) The provision, in conjunction with the Borough of Ilkeston, of an Isolation Hospital.

ILKESTON.

Medical Officer of Health, J. S. WILLIS, L.R.C.P.E.

Area in Acres, 2,562.

Estimated Population, 25,000.

Crude Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
15.08.	35.64.	2.44.	148.1.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Disease. Twenty-three cases of Diphtheria, 8 of Scarlatina, and 69 of Typhoid Fever were reported during the year. Twenty-six of the cases of Typhoid and 3 of Scarlatina were removed to the Isolation Hospital. With regard to the Typhoid Fever, a system of Typhoid pails was introduced, the pails being emptied each day and then disinfected. The Medical Officer attributes the outbreak to pollution of the subsoil from privy middens.

General Sanitation. The district is full of old-fashioned middens, which are only emptied when absolutely necessary; these should gradually be converted to water closets. The Medical Officer urges upon the Authority the necessity for a refuse destructor.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The provision of a pure water supply. (ii.) The construction of sewage filters in addition to the present precipitation tanks. (iii.) The provision, in conjunction with Heanor, of a proper Isolation Hospital.

LONG EATON.

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

Area in Acres, 2,099. Estimated Population, 11,750.

Crude Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
13·02.	31·14.	2·04.	177·5.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Disease. As many as 46 cases of Typhoid Fever were reported during the year; no condition was found which was common to all, but in the great majority of the cases, some such local cause as a leaky privy midden polluting the subsoil close to the house was found. There were also 14 cases of Diphtheria and 39 of Scarlatina reported; children from infected houses were kept from school, and the house disinfected under the superintendence of the Inspector.

General Sanitation. The district is very flat, and as is usual in flat districts there are many complaints of smells from the sewers. Dr. Chambers suggests that automatic flushing tanks should be provided at various points. There is no doubt that this precaution, in conjunction with high ventilating shafts, will do a great deal to remedy the state of affairs complained of. The public water supply has now been laid on to 1,926 houses; there are still 421 supplied from surface wells. The Council have decided to carry out the work of Scavenging by their own officers. Now that there is a public water supply, and a good sewerage system, water closets should be substituted for privy middens.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The abolition of privy middens, and the substitution of water-closets. (ii.) The construction of biological filters at the sewage farm.

MATLOCK.

Medical Officer of Health, W. MOXON, M.B.

Area in Acres, 4,203. Estimated Population, 5,800.

Crude Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
14·13.	28·62.	0·34.	84·3.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Disease. The Notification Act has not yet been adopted by Matlock, so that practically nothing can be done to investigate the origin of cases of an infectious nature. There was one death from Typhoid Fever, and one death from Puerperal Fever; but there is no reason to suppose these fatal cases were the only ones. It is to be hoped

that the District Council will reconsider their position in reference to this question when the Haddon Hospital is open, for, as Dr. Moxon forcibly put it, "A hospital for the isolation of infectious cases, without any means of ascertaining the *locale* of the cases to be isolated, would savour of the humorous, if it had not its serious aspect."

General Sanitation. The District Council have undertaken the work of scavenging the district by their own servants. An Act has also been obtained for the acquisition of a new source of water supply; but a Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Bill, promoted by the District Council, was thrown out.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (1.) The adoption of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act. (ii.) A sewage disposal scheme.

MATLOCK BATH.

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

Area in Acres, 337. Estimated Population, 1,950.

Crude Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
7.17.	21.02.	0.51.	73.1.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Disease. Only 3 cases of Scarlatina were notified during the year; the infected houses were visited by the Medical Officer, instructions were given, and no further cases followed.

General Sanitation. The pail system is reported as still working satisfactory at Scarthin, but water closets ought to be adopted at Mount Pleasant. Details are given of the water supply of the District, which, with the exception of a few houses supplied with exceptionally hard limestone water, is satisfactory.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) A scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal. (ii.) The more general adoption of water closets.

NEWBOLD AND DUNSTON.

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

Area in Acres, 2,802. Estimated Population, 5,500.

Crude Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality'
18.72.	38.0.	3.81.	153.1.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Disease. Fifty-five cases of Scarlet Fever, and one each of Diphtheria, Typhoid, and Puerperal Fever were reported during the year. The Medical Officer points out that he is handicapped in dealing with Infectious Disease until an Isolated Hospital is opened.

General Sanitation. During the summer the water supply failed, and when it did not do this, the water at times was unfit to drink. Perhaps the chief insanitary condition of the District is the large number of old privy middens. Where this system prevails, it has a demoralising effect upon the inhabitants, who, having conditions about their premises which they cannot possibly make cleanly, become lax in their general ideas of cleanliness. The ashpits, too, are not emptied with anything like system. The Medical Officer suggests that the District should be divided into sections, and each section be thoroughly cleansed in turn.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The adoption of the model Bye-laws of the Local Government Board. (ii.) An additional supply of water by the Chesterfield Joint Water Board. (iii.) The construction of conical-bottomed precipitation tanks upon the present sewage farm.

NEW MILLS (without Workhouse).

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

Area in acres, 5,205. Estimated Population, 6,700.

Crude Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
17.76.	31.49.	2.83.	156.3.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Disease. Sixty-three cases of Scarlet Fever and 2 of Diphtheria were reported. All the houses were disinfected by the Sanitary Inspector.

General Sanitation. The Medical Officer of Health calls attention to the necessity for the District Council carrying out the scavenging of the district by their own officers. Until this is done, the house refuse is stored close to the houses so long as to become a nuisance, and then is thrown into the river. The Medical Officer calls attention to the necessity for ventilating shafts being constructed in connection with the new sewage works. With this recommendation I cordially agree. Theoretically it is possible to construct sewers with ventilating manholes so as not to be a nuisance, but in actual practice ventilating shafts about the height of a telegraph post are much preferable.

It is satisfactory to read that the negotiations which have been going on for some time with regard to the water supply of this district are reaching a favourable termination. There are a considerable number of persons living upon the gathering ground which yields the present supply of water, and in face of the epidemics of Typhoid Fever at Maidstone and King's Lynn, the necessity for obtaining a fresh supply of water from a source which is not liable to contamination from human excrement is

clearly shown. It is true the owners of the water supply have submitted samples to various chemists, who have given their opinion that the water was an excellent one for the public supply. It should be pointed out that this might be the case at the particular moment that that individual sample was collected, but with a flush of rain the conditions might be entirely changed. This was the case at Maidstone, it was also the case with the water which caused the outbreak of Typhoid Fever in the Tees Valley. It is now, I think, generally admitted that where the inspection of a gathering ground shows the water to be liable to contamination, as the Ollersett water, that water should be abandoned or properly filtered. The fact that occasional chemical analysis shows the water to be occasionally pure does not prove that it is safe, and, as I wrote in 1893, "I should strongly advise the District Council to purchase the works, not with a view of maintaining them, but with a view of clearing the ground for providing the district with an adequate supply of an unimpeachable character from some other source."

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) Fresh water supply.
(ii.) Completion of the sewerage and sewage disposal works.
(iii.) The carrying out of the scavenging of the district by the servants of the District Council.

NORTH DARLEY.

Medical Officer of Health, W. MOXON, M.D.

Area in Acres, 5,142.

Estimated Population, 2,380.

Crude Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
10.50.	28.89.	—	72.4.

A considerable number of ordinary nuisances which from time to time crop up in a district of this kind were dealt with during the year.

The most urgent matter requiring attention is a water supply; this has not yet been dealt with, nor has a small sewage scheme been carried out for Upper Hackney.

RIPLEY.

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

Area in Acres, 2,836.

Estimated Population, 10,000.

Crude Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
15.0.	34.9.	1.40.	163.3.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Disease. Fifty-five cases of Scarlet Fever, 8 of Typhoid Fever, 3 of Diphtheria, and 3 of

Puerperal Fever were reported. With regard to the Diphtheria, in every instance Dr. Gaylor found insanitary conditions which might be sufficient to account for the disease. The same applies to the cases of Typhoid Fever.

General Sanitation. The Local Government Board have held an inquiry relating to the water supply of the outlying districts, and it is hoped that in a short time a public supply will be laid on.

The District Council are, as Dr. Gaylor well says, to be congratulated on their administrative judgment in having adopted public scavenging, and he gives the following interesting details as to the amount of work which has been done during the year:—

Closets emptied	...	...	1,275
Pans emptied	...	...	12,546
Loads of Ashes removed	...	...	1,960

It is impossible for this large amount of filth to be removed from close proximity to dwelling-houses without having a beneficial effect upon the health of the inhabitants of the District. There is still a considerable part of the District which requires sewerage.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The extension of the water supply. (ii.) The sewage farms should be managed by the Council's servants and conical-bottomed precipitation tanks should be put down. (iii.) A sewage system should be carried out at Waingroves.

SOUTH DARLEY.

Medical Officer of Health, J. L. FLETCHER, M.B.

Area in Acres, 2,007.

Estimated Population, 800.

Crude Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
17·5.	28·75.	—	130·4.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Disease. The chief matter requiring attention in this District is the unsatisfactory state of the water supply at Wensley and Darley Bridge. In relation to this Dr. Fletcher writes, "I ask you to consider earnestly what constitutes a grave danger to the health of the district."

SWADLINCOTE.

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

Area in Acres, 3,670. Estimated Population, 15,000.

Crude Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
16.26.	37.73.	1.33.	164.3.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Disease. During the year 31 cases of Scarlet Fever, 2 of Diphtheria, and as many as 30 cases of Typhoid Fever were reported. Two of the cases of Typhoid Dr. Hamilton attributed to drinking polluted water. The Medical Officer points out the necessity for an Isolation Hospital.

General Sanitation. The sewerage scheme is now complete, and was at work during the year; also the new water supply from Milton was laid on. The District Council have taken the scavenging almost entirely under their own control, and a great improvement is thereby effected.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) Now that the sewerage scheme has been carried out, water closets and slop-water closets should be substituted for privy middens. (ii.) An Isolation Hospital. (iii.) The adoption of Model Building Bye-laws.

WHITTINGTON.

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

Area in Acres, 1,581. Estimated Population, 9,600.

Crude Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
16.35.	39.27.	.72.	156.5.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Disease. One hundred and sixty cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, with only 1 death. There were also 2 cases of Typhoid Fever and 1 of Diphtheria. Information is not given as to what steps were taken to prevent the spread of Scarlet Fever, nor as to the method of disinfection, &c.

General Sanitation. The water supply of the district was very scarce during the year. The Sewage Farm has not been worked satisfactorily, and the District Council have decided to work the farm by their own servants. Few other details are given.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The construction of precipitation tanks at their sewage works. (ii.) The adoption of water closets for privy middens. (iii.) The paving of back yards. (iv.) The disinfection of houses after infectious disease by the Council's servants. (v.) An additional supply of water by the Chesterfield Joint Water Board.

WIRKSWORTH.

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

Area in Acres, 3,027. Estimated Population, 3,760.

Crude Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
18·61.	28·72.	1·06.	175·9

Action taken with regard to Infectious Disease. Three cases of Typhoid Fever and 2 of Scarlet Fever were reported during the year. These were all promptly dealt with, and the disease did not spread.

General Sanitation. Dr. Broster again calls attention to the urgent necessity for increased water storage. He publishes the gaugings of the springs for the last fourteen years, from which it is clear that if no water were wasted 5,000,000 gallons storage would be absolutely necessary. The District Council have done something during the year to prevent the waste by leakages, but this cannot take the place of increased storage. Nothing has yet been done with regard to the sewerage of the District.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) Increased water storage. (ii.) Sewerage and sewage disposal scheme. (iii.) The authority should take the scavenging of the District into their own hands.

RURAL SANITARY DISTRICTS.

ASHBOURNE.

Medical Officer of Health, C. E. POTTER, M.B.

Area in Acres, 70,381. Estimated Population, 10,900.

Crude Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
13·02,	27·79.	·09.	85·8.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Disease. Fifty-two cases of Scarlet Fever, 4 of Typhoid, and 2 of Puerperal were reported during the year. That there would have been many more cases of Scarlet Fever if the Notification Act had not been in force is evident from the fact that while investigating the cases reported a child was found attending school in the peeling stage of Scarlet Fever. Three of the cases of Typhoid Fever occurred at Thorpe. The first one was imported, and the other two received infection from the first.

General Sanitation. Excellent work has been done by the Sanitary Inspector. Many of the cottages in the district are being repaired, and old privies are being done away with and replaced by ash closets. Attention is called to the necessity for a proper water supply for the upper part of Kirk Ireton. At Thorpe, too, the water supply is extremely suspicious, while that at Hartington is also open to serious objection. A large spring flows into the Dove at Ludwell, above Hartington; this water might easily be piped over a great part of the Rural District. The other parishes requiring water are :—

Brassington.
Carsington.
Bradbourne.
Parwich.
Thorpe.

It is satisfactory to read that an additional reservoir has been built at Middleton-by-Wirksworth.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) A small Isolation Hospital in conjunction with the Ashbourne Urban District and the Sudbury Rural District. (ii.) The adoption of model Building Bye-laws. (iii.) The improvement of the water supply, as mentioned above. (iv.) The adoption of some simple means of sewage purification for the larger villages.

BAKEWELL (SOUTH).

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

Area in Acres, 33,742. Estimated Population, 8,100.

Crude Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
13·70.	27·03.	1·48.	109·5.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Disease. Twenty-nine cases of Scarlet Fever and 14 of Typhoid were reported during the year. Ten of the cases of Typhoid occurred in the village of Ashford, and the outbreak was attributed to drinking the river water from the Wye.

General Sanitation. Dr. Knox reports that with the aid of an additional inspector the general administration of the district has greatly improved. He points out the necessity for a public water supply at Ashford, and the necessity for a sewerage scheme for the same place. With regard to the scavenging of the district, he suggests that all the larger villages should be provided with public tips. It does not appear whether anything has yet been done with regard to providing a proper water supply for Monyash.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The improvement of the water supply. Many of the higher villages might obtain supplies from the disused lead mines in the limestone. (ii.) The large villages ought to be provided with public tips. (iii.) Public water supplies are required at Ashford and at the other places specified in the report already sent to the District Council.

BAKEWELL (NORTH).

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

Area in Acres, 50,487. Estimated Population, 10,500.

Crude Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
16·6.	23·71.	1·52.	148·5.

Forty-six cases of Scarlet Fever, 2 of Diphtheria, and 5 of Typhoid Fever were reported during the year.

Dr. Fentem embodies in his report a map showing the distribution of Scarlet Fever and Typhoid Fever in the district. He also gives a series of interesting diagrams of the seasonal prevalence of these diseases. The cases of Typhoid Fever were carefully investigated, and Dr. Fentem came to the conclusion that the water and milk supplies were not implicated. One case was probably imported from Yorkshire.

In all cases of Infectious Disease school teachers and superintendents of Sunday schools were notified, and children from infected houses were kept from school. On Dr. Fentem's suggestion a careful description of the early symptoms of the chief infectious diseases was printed and sent to the managers of schools with a view of inducing the teachers to send home children with the early symptoms of Measles, &c. At the present time the houses are disinfected by means of burning sulphur, but Dr. Fentem suggests the adoption of Defrie's Equifex Spray and the use of Formalin as a disinfectant.

General Sanitation. No less than 16 townships in Dr. Fentem's district have schemes of water supplies in various stages of evolution, many of the parishes having been grouped together. The following table relates to the sewage schemes which are in hand :—

District.	Cost. £		Estimated Cost per Head.		
			£	s.	d.
Chelmorton	964	...	3	6	3
Hathersage	3,514	...	2	8	6
Great Longstone.....	1,100	...	1	11	1
Little Longstone.....	1,120	...	9	0	0
Tideswell	4,000	...	2	1	11

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) Dr. Fentem advocates the abolition, as opportunity permits, of the old-fashioned privy middens and the substitution for them of sanitary dry earth closets and ash closets. (ii.) The provision of public tips for the large villages, to facilitate the periodical removal of the house refuse. (iii.) The carrying out of the water schemes which the District Council have in hand. (iv.) The completion of the sewage disposal schemes which are also in hand.

BASFORD (Derbyshire Portion).

Medical Officer of Health, G. B. WRAY, M.R.C.S.

Area in Acres, 5,500. Estimated Population, 5,750.

Crude Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
14.78.	30.78.	1.56.	152.5.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Disease. Seventy-five cases of Scarlet Fever, 3 of Diphtheria, and 3 of Typhoid were notified during the year.

As Dr. Wray points out, it is remarkable that there were not more cases of Typhoid Fever in Codnor and Loscoe. Unfortunately for this Parish, sanitary matters have been at a standstill for some time, waiting the result of the Boundaries

Committee's Inquiry into the question as to what district this Parish shall eventually be administered by.

General Sanitation. Part of Codnor Park is supplied with water from the Butterley Company—the supply is fairly satisfactory. The supply to the rest of the district is from surface wells, which are badly constructed, and from the nature of their surroundings are liable to pollution.

The sewage disposal scheme for Codnor and Loscoe has also been allowed to stand over, pending the result of the Inquiry of the Boundaries Committee.

Further Sanitary Requirements. The Boundaries Committee have made an Order adding the Parish of Codnor and Loscoe to Heanor Urban District. Nothing has yet been decided as to Codnor Park and Shipley.

BELPER A (NORTH).

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

Area in Acres, 32,334. Estimated Population, 11,200.

Crude Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
14.19.	23.75.	1.33.	150.3.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Disease. Thirteen cases of Scarlet Fever, 3 of Diphtheria, one of Typhoid Fever, and 1 case of Small Pox were notified during the year. All the cases were visited by the Medical Officer of Health, and his instructions were carried out. It is interesting to note that the case of Small Pox occurred in an unvaccinated child.

General Sanitation. A water scheme for Lea, Holloway, and Crich is in hand. A spring at Ashleyhay has been piped to a number of houses, and the source protected from pollution, while at Mackworth a Committee has been formed to procure a public supply. There are still, however, in the district, many villages supplied from surface wells, liable to pollution. It does not appear from the Report that any steps have been taken during the year for the disposal of the sewage in the villages under Dr. Gaylor's supervision.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) Sewage disposal schemes for the larger villages. (ii.) The disinfection of houses after infectious disease by the Sanitary Inspector. (iii.) Enforcement of the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk-shops Orders.

BELPER (B) SOUTH.

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

Area in Acres, 18,003. Estimated Population, 12,600.

Crude Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
14.04.	31.03.	1.5.	143.2.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Disease. Forty-seven cases of Scarlet Fever, 5 of Diphtheria, and 3 of Typhoid Fever were notified during the year.

General Sanitation. The sewerage of Denby is still in an unsatisfactory state, while at Duffield nothing further has been done to prevent the pollution of the Derwent within a mile of the intakes of the water supply of Derby. At Holbrook the District Council have at last instructed their Surveyor to prepare a sewerage scheme, while at Kilbourne the sewage finds its way into a water course which is used for cattle to drink at. Dr. Allen recommends a sewerage scheme. At South Wingfield a nuisance arises from the absence of a proper system of sewage disposal. At Horsley Woodhouse, however, during the year some improvement has been effected.

Under the heading of Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders, it appears the Inspector has inspected 25 cowsheds, and reports "all satisfactory." The inspection of 25 cowsheds in a large rural district like Belper, containing as it does at least 450 cowsheds, shows that the enforcement of the Orders is practically a farce.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) Sewage disposal schemes for the places mentioned above. (ii.) Thorough enforcement of the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders. (iii.) The provision of water supplies for Smalley, Horsley, Horsley Woodhouse, Kilbourne, and Denby. (iv.) The disinfection of houses after infectious disease by the Sanitary Inspector.

BLACKWELL.

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

Area in acres, 21,140. Estimated Population, 20,200.

Crude Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
17.97.	46.63.	3.16.	152.8.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Disease. One hundred and twenty-seven cases of Scarlet Fever, 104 of Typhoid Fever, and 5 of Diphtheria were reported during the year. Both the

outbreaks of Scarlet Fever and Typhoid Fever were made subjects of special reports. The outbreak of Typhoid Fever was probably due to the pollution of a surface well; a supply from a deep well has now been laid on.

General Sanitation. A large number of great improvements have been made in the administration of this district. The scavenging has been undertaken at South Normanton and Pinxton. A very large number of houses in the district are now supplied with water from the following public supplies:—

South Normanton and Blackwell from the mains of the Sutton-in-Ashfield Urban District; Tibshelf from the Mansfield Urban District mains; while Pinxton is about to obtain a supply from the Selston mains in the Basford Rural District. The parishes in the north of the district are either supplied by deep wells belonging to colliery companies or other large property owners, or are supplied from springs, which, with perhaps one exception, may be regarded as free from risk of pollution.

The advantage of having public scavenging must be apparent when we consider that in South Normanton alone during the year 7,316 closets were emptied—2,470 loads of refuse being removed. It is satisfactory to record that the District Council are employing Mr. Silcock, their surveyor, to re-arrange the scheme for the sewage disposal of South Normanton, while at Pinxton they have converted the present settling tanks into a bacterial tank. At Tibshelf three filter beds have been put down to supplement the Cosham tanks, but, as Dr. Littlewood points out, there is still necessity for an improvement in the condition of the effluent. Alterations will have to be made for the sewage disposal at Pleasley. At Langwith, the sewage disposal scheme still gives excellent results, the organic ammonia in the effluent being .075 parts per 100,000, and the nitrates .375. The report contains a number of analyses of the water supplies and analyses of the more important sewage effluents.

Further Sanitary Requirements. The improvement of the sewage disposal works and water supplies, as mentioned by Dr. Littlewood.

Great improvements have been made in the sanitary administration of this district during the last few years.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH.

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

Area in Acres, 78,859.		Estimated Population, 12,990.	
Crude Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
16.78.	20.70.	.92.	167.2

Action taken with regard to Infectious Disease. Eight cases of Diphtheria, 4 of Typhoid, and 13 of Scarlet Fever were reported

during the year. Where insanitary conditions were found in connection with these cases, notices were served and the nuisances were abated. The disinfection of the houses has been carried out by the Sanitary Inspector in a thoroughly efficient manner.

General Sanitation. Schemes for sewerage and sewage disposal have been prepared for Castleton and Whalley Bridge, but the contracts have not yet been let. A large scheme for the supply of water to Whalley Bridge, the New Mills Urban District and other places has been under the consideration of a Joint Committee. The necessity for an improved water supply for Hope, Bamford, Chapel Milton, New Smithy, and Wormhill is also referred to.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The carrying out of sewage works at Castleton and Whalley Bridge. (ii.) An improvement in the water supply, as mentioned above.

CHESTERFIELD.

Medical Officer of Health, A. MACKINTOSH, M.D. (deceased).

Area in Acres, 69,839.

Estimated Population, 65,000.

Crude Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
15·4.	35·75.	1·86.	136·4.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Disease. Altogether 664 cases of Infectious Disease were notified during the year. Of these, 510 were Scarlet Fever, 57 Typhoid Fever, 26 Diphtheria, and 4 Puerperal Fever.

This District Council has appointed a person to devote his whole time to investigating cases of Infectious Disease notified, and disinfecting the houses when the infection is over. During the year, 67 houses were disinfected by means of corrosive sublimate spray, and 279 were disinfected by sulphurous acid. At the same time a very large number of ashpits were also disinfected by corrosive sublimate. To do the work of disinfecting properly some arrangement should be made whereby the man could have the use of a horse and trap as it is impossible for him to carry the apparatus for disinfecting houses with corrosive sublimate any distance. It appears from the Report that altogether 700 visits to infected houses were made for the purpose of giving instructions and seeing that they were carried out.

General Sanitation. Dr. Mackintosh called attention in his report to the serious pollution of the Rother by the sewage of Chesterfield. The scavenging is let by contract at the following charges :—

Parishes.		Population.		Amount.
Ashover	...	2,353	...	20 pounds sterling.
Barlow	...	1,170	...	18 "
Beighton	...	2,852	...	130 "
Brimington	...	4,034	...	125 "
Coal Aston	...	534	...	10 "
Dronfield Woodhouse		728	...	9½ "
Hasland	...	4,542	...	180 "
Heath ...	...	403	...	10 "
Holmsfield	...	500	...	5 "
Killamarsh	...	3,202	...	130 "
North Wingfield	...	2,397	...	85 "
Pilsley ...	...	2,316	...	120 "
Shirland	...	3,694	...	115 "
Tupton	...	1,551	...	70 "
Totals	...	30,276		<u>1,027½</u>

The present sewage disposal tanks are described as obsolete, and it is suggested that the form of tank most suitable for the requirements of the District is that known as the "Dortmund." With regard to the water supply, no samples of water were submitted to ascertain if it still acts upon lead.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) An increased water supply. (ii.) Construction of sewage disposal works on the principle of precipitation and intermittent filtration.

CLOWN.

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

Area in Acres, 13,427. Estimated Population, 9,000.

Crude Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
17.11.	41.88.	1.33.	183.0.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Disease. There was a considerable epidemic of Scarlet Fever, 155 cases being reported. There were also 11 cases of Diphtheria, 6 of Typhoid Fever, and 1 of Puerperal Fever. Eighty-six of the cases of Scarlet Fever were notified at Clown. Without any means of Isolation, it is not to be wondered at that a disease like Scarlet Fever spreads in colliery villages. Altogether, 100 houses were disinfected, but it does not appear that the District Council have made themselves responsible for this work.

General Sanitation. Nothing appears to have been yet done with regard to obtaining a public water supply for any of the Parishes in this District. Local epidemics of Typhoid Fever have occurred every year, yet the District Council have not

recognised the importance of dealing with this question. Clown is the only village which is in possession of a sewage purification scheme.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The carrying out of a water scheme for the supply of Clown, Barlborough, and Bakestone Moor. (ii.) The sewerage and sewage disposal of Whitwell, Barlborough, and Bakestone Moor.

GLOSSOP DALE.

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

Area in Acres, 17,893. Estimated Population, 4,650.

Crude Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
13·54.	19·35.	·64.	155·5.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Disease. The Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act is not in force in this District. It is the only Rural District in the County in which it is not in force. The cost of working the Notification in this small District would not be more than £2 or £3 per annum, and the information obtained would be of great value, not only to this District, but to the adjoining Borough of Glossop. During the year the schools at Charlesworth had to be closed on account of Infectious Disease.

General Sanitation. The water supply of the District is said to be good as regards quantity, but is liable to surface contamination. The Ludworth and Chisworth sewage scheme has been approved of by the Local Government Board, and contracts are about to be let. It is also stated that a joint scheme for the disposal of the sewage of Mellor and Low Marple is under consideration.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The adoption of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act. (ii.) The sewerage and sewage disposal of Ludworth, Chisworth, and Low Marple. (iii.) The scavenging of the district, to prevent the house refuse being thrown into the Rivers. (iv) The improvement of the water supply.

HARTSHORNE AND SEALS.

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

(Nine months).

Area in Acres, 15,282. Estimated Population, 7,500.

Crude Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
11·86.	23·2	·53.	114·9

Action taken with regard to Infectious Disease. Only eight cases of Infectious Disease were reported during the first nine months

of the year. The Medical Officer suggests that the District Council should combine with the adjoining districts to provide an Isolation Hospital.

General Sanitation. The water supply of the district is reported to be derived almost entirely from surface wells liable to contamination. Woodville is the only place in the district with a public water supply, and its water is obtained from the Swadlincote Urban District. It appears that at Hartshorne, the main bulk of the sewage is allowed to percolate into the wells or the streams. At Woodville, nothing has yet been done with regard to providing a system of sewage disposal. Dr. Logan writes that there is a very urgent need throughout the district for a system of scavenging. This is especially necessary at Woodville, Hartshorne, Ticknall, Smisby, Oakerthorpe, and Donisthorpe.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The sewerage and sewage disposal of Woodville. (ii.) A better water supply at Hartshorne. (iii.) The scavenging of Woodville. (iv.) The provision of an Isolation Hospital in conjunction with Swadlincote or other adjoining authorities.

HAYFIELD.

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

Area in Acres, 10,282. Estimated Population, 4,000.

Crude Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
17·25.	19·5.	2·5	115·3.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Disease. During the year 57 cases of Scarlet Fever, 6 of Diphtheria, and 2 of Typhoid Fever were reported. The cases of Diphtheria arose in houses where defective privies were found. Where insanitary conditions were found to be the cause of infectious disease, notices were served, and the faulty conditions remedied.

General Sanitation. Nothing appears to have been done yet with regard to the insufficient water supply of Hayfield. There is absolutely no excuse for this, as a supply can be obtained at a reasonable cost. Unless a supply is provided shortly, this is a case in which the County Council should consider the advisability of making a formal complaint to the Local Government Board under Section 299 of the Public Health Act. It appears that some of the present sources of water have been analysed, and the analyst reports favourably upon the samples of the water. This is liable to give the Authority a false sense of security, unless they remember that the pollution of water is more or less intermittent in nature, the sources of pollution collecting

during the dry weather, and being washed down during a rainfall. An inspection of the sources of the water, as Dr. Bennet points out, proves they are liable to contamination.

The sewage works were nearly completed during the year.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) An improved water supply for Hayfield. (ii.) The sewage disposal of Mellor.

NORTON.

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

Area in Acres, 10,630. Estimated Population, 11,200.

Crude Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
13·83.	34·73.	1·42.	110 5.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Disease. Ninety-two cases of Scarlet Fever, 7 of Diphtheria, 13 of Typhoid Fever, and 1 of Puerperal were reported during the year. Twenty-one houses, and 21 lots of bedding were disinfected by the Sanitary Inspector after Infectious Disease. Ten of the cases of Typhoid Fever occurred in the parish of Norton, and were attributed to wet and defective ash pits.

General Sanitation. It appears a scheme is now under consideration for the promotion of a special drainage district for a portion of Dore, with the object of connecting the sewage with the sewers of Sheffield. The Sheffield water mains have also been extended to Bole Hill, Norton, Little Norton, Backmoor, and Hensworth.

Further Sanitary Requirements. Scheme of sewage disposal.

Great progress has been made in this district since its administration has been in the hands of Dr. Gale.

REPTON.

Medical Officer of Health, E. RIDING, M.R.C.S.

Area in Acres, 54,263. Estimated Population, 15,000.

Crude Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
16·27.	26·53.	1·06.	100·7.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Disease. Forty-four cases of Scarlet Fever, 3 of Typhoid Fever, and 1 of Diphtheria were notified. A temporary Isolation Hospital was provided at Etwall. Dr. Riding states that it was of the greatest use. The three cases of Typhoid were carefully inquired into, and such insanitary conditions as could be were remedied.

General Sanitation. A new sewer has been laid at Etwall. A public water supply for Repton and Willington is also advocated, and sewage disposal schemes for Repton, Etwall, Mickleover, Castle Gresley, and Hilton are under consideration. It is also satisfactory to note that the Authority is providing a proper Isolation Hospital.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The sewerage disposal schemes, as mentioned above. (ii.) A public water supply, as mentioned above.

Many improvements have been effected in this district since the appointment of Dr. Riding.

SHARDLOW.

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

Area in Acres, 45,620. Estimated Population, 29,400.

Crude Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
14.65.	32.82.	1.15.	111.9.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Disease. Seventy-four cases of Scarlet Fever, 16 of Diphtheria, and 26 of Typhoid Fever were reported during the year. The Post Office at Melbourne was removed to another house and the schools were closed on account of Scarlet Fever. Eight of the cases of Typhoid Fever occurred at Ockbrook, and were said to be due to the contamination of a spring. The houses were disinfected; but no details are given as to the method of disinfection adopted.

General Sanitation. The water supply of the District is procured from shallow wells, liable to risk of contamination. A joint sewage scheme for Sandiacre and Stapleford was approved by the Local Government Board during the year. As far as the Report shows, no further sanitary works are being carried out, or are any requirements referred to. This, however, must not be taken to mean that the District really does not require many improvements, such as those tabulated below.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) A public water supply. (ii.) Schemes for the sewerage and sewage disposal of Littleover, Normanton, Osmaston, Spondon, Stanley and Little Eaton. (iii.) Public Scavenging in the more densely populated villages. (iv.) The disinfection of houses, after Infectious Disease, by a servant of the Sanitary Authority.

SUDBURY.

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

Area in Acres, 17,300. Estimated Population, 2,600.

Crude Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
13·84.	22·69.	...	67·7.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Disease. Four cases of Scarlet Fever and 2 of Typhoid Fever were reported during the year. Children from infected houses were prevented from going to school, and neither the Scarlet Fever nor Typhoid Fever spread.

General Sanitation. The Water Supply is, with the exception of Sudbury, derived from surface wells. Doveridge has, however, the right to take water at 8d. per 1,000 gallons from the Uttoxeter mains.

Further Sanitary Requirements. (i.) The provision of an Isolation Hospital, either in conjunction with the Ashbourne Urban and Rural Districts, or by entering into an agreement for the use of the Etwall Hospital in the Repton Rural District. (ii). The abatement of nuisances from village slop water.

URBAN.

[illegible]

URBAN—continued.

[illegible]

URBAN—continued.

District and Population.	Dwelling-houses and Schools.				Lodging-houses.	Dairies and Milkshops.	Cowsheds.	Bakehouses.	Slaughter-houses.	Canal Boats.	Structure of ash-pits and privies.	Deposits of refuse and manure.	House Drainage.				Water Supply.	Pigsties.	Animals improperly kept.	Offensive trades.	Smoke nuisances.	Other nuisances.	Totals.	Food Supply and Water.				Precautions against infectious disease.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
	Foul conditions.	Structural defects.	Overcrowding.	Unit for habitation.									Water-closets.	Defective Traps.	No disconnection.	Other faults.								Seizures of unwholesome food.	Samples of food taken for analysis.	Samples of food found adulterated.	Samples of water taken for analysis.	Samples of water condemned as unfit for use.	Lots of infected bedding stored or destroyed.	Houses disinfected after infectious disease.	Schools disinfected after infectious disease.	Prosecutions for not notifying existence of infectious disease.	Convictions for not notifying existence of infectious disease.	Prosecutions for exposure of infected persons or things.	Convictions for exposure of infected persons or things.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Chesterfield. 28,244.	Inspections made	17	36	..	24	31	11	103	1	5	35	379	..	2320	14	..	13	4	162	184

URBAN—continued.

District and Population.	Dwelling-houses and Schools.				Lodging-houses.	Dairies and Milkshops.	Cowsheds.	Bakehouses.	Slaughter-houses.	Canal Boats.	Structure of ash-pits and privies.	Deposits of refuse & manure.	House Drainage				Pigsties.	Animals improperly kept.	Offensive trades.	Smoke nuisances.	Other nuisances.	Totals.	
	Foul conditions.	Structural defects.	Overcrowding.	Unit for habitation.									Water-closets.	Defective traps.	No disconnection.	Other faults.							
Heage. 2,639.	Inspections made .....	..	1	..	..	30	27	11	17	..	380	1	..	268	157	2	1	2	1	..	..	3	903
	Informal notices ..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	4	..	380	1	..	238	157	2	1	2	1	..	..	3	825
	Legal notices ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nuisances abated .....	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	4	..	290	1	..	247	141	2	1	2	1	..	..	3	698
Heanor. 11,050.	Inspections made	38	14	6	26	24	27	66	60	73	..	4625	24	426	18	..	54	8	..	12	..	..	5795
	Informal notices ..	19	55	7	3	1	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	69	6	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	187
	Legal notices ..	19	147	7	3	1	..	..	8	3	..	80	12	240	6	..	18	4	..	6	..	..	554
	Nuisances abated	19	147	7	3	1	..	..	9	3	..	80	12	240	6	..	18	4	..	6	..	..	555
Ilkeston. 23,000.	Inspections made .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	5	..	11	19	6	..	..	..	..	48
	Informal notices ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	5	..	11	19	6	..	..	..	..	48
	Legal notices ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
	Nuisances abated .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	5	..	11	19	6	..	..	..	..	48
Long Eaton. 11,280.	Inspections made .....	..	..	..	8	3	3	3	12	..	35	3	..	2	1	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	83
	Informal notices ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
	Legal notices ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Nuisances abated .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	15
*Matlock. 5,730.	Inspections made .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Informal notices ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Legal notices ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nuisances abated .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* For last four months only.

† Each house disinfected after a case of infectious disease.

URBAN—continued.

District and Population.	Dwelling-houses and Schools.						Lodging-houses.	Dairies and Milkshops.	Cowsheds.	Bakehouses.	Slaughter-houses.	Canal Boats.	Structure of ash-pits and privies.	Deposits of refuse & manure.	House Drainage.				Water Supply.	Pigsties.	Animals improperly kept.	Offensive trades.	Smoke nuisances.	Other nuisances.	Totals.	Food Supply and Water.								Precautions against infectious disease.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	Foul conditions.	Structural defects.	Overcrowding.	Unit for habitation.											Water-closets.	Defective Traps.	No disconnection.	Other faults.								Seizures of unwholesome food.	Samples of food taken for analysis.	Samples of food found adulterated.	Samples of water taken for analysis.	Samples of water condemned as unfit for use.	Lots of infected bedding stored or destroyed.	Houses disinfected after infectious disease.	Schools disinfected after infectious disease.	Prosecutions for not notifying existence of infectious disease.	Convictions for not notifying existence of infectious disease.	Prosecutions for exposure of infected persons or things.	Convictions for exposure of infected persons or things.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Matlock Bath. 1,918.	Inspections made	5	16	3	4	3	2	2	2	..	33	27	13	3	..	3	4	5	7	130

URBAN—continued.

District and Population.	Dwelling-houses and Schools.				Lodging-houses.		Dairies and Milkshops.		Cowsheds.		Bakehouses.		Slaughter-houses.		Canal Boats.		Structure of ash-pits and privies.		Deposits of refuse & manure.		House Drainage.				Water Supply.		Pigsties.		Animals improperly kept.		Offensive trades.		Smoke nuisances.		Other nuisances.		Totals.			
	Foul conditions.	Structural defects.	Overcrowding.	Unfit for habitation.							Water-closets.	Defective Traps.	No disconnection.	Other faults.																										
South Darley. 790.	3	1	35	3	25	19	92
	3	1	35	3	25	19	92
	3	1	19	3	11	19	10	18	62
Swadlincote. 14,675.	28	10	2	15	19	98	8	10	230
	18	8	2	15	19	71	2	8	179
	10	2	19	27	10	18	51
	28	10	2	15	98	216
Whittington. 9,540.	15	8	1	28	92	70	184	26	468
	15	8	1	5	..	26	3	12	83
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	92	44	..	..	181	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	370	
	15	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	92	70	..	..	184	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	452	
Wirksworth. 8,750.	18	123	6	..	10	6	5	..	15	42	186	8	2	659
	6	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	14	..	..	..	62	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	213	
	211
	6	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	14	..	..	..	62	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	211	

RURAL.

[illegible]

RURAL—continued.

District and Population.	Inspections made Informal notices Legal notices Nuisances abated	Dwelling-houses and Schools.				Lodging-houses.	Dairies and Milkshops.	Cowsheds.	Bakehouses.	Slaughter-houses.	Canal Boats.	Structure of ash-pits and privies.	Deposits of refuse & manure.	House Drainage.				Water Supply.	Pigsties.	Animals improperly kept.	Offensive trades.	Smoke nuisances.	Other nuisances.	Totals.	
		Foul conditions.	Structural defects.	Overcrowding.	Unfit for habitation.									Water-closets.	Defective Traps.	No disconnection.	Other faults.								
Hartshorne and Seals. 7,436.	63 63 63	2 2 2	4 4 4	7 7 7	6 6 6	11 11 11	97 97 97	43 43 43	1 1 1	6 6 6	3 3 3	2 2 2	6 6 6	4 4 4
Hayfield. 4,022.	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	6	24 .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	137 14 .. 147	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	96 1 1 1	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..
Norton. 10,079.	6 .. 2 2	28 32 17	5 1 1	6 1 1	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	14 3 .. ..	.. .. .. ..	201 8 92 73	20 2 8 8	.. .. .. ..	30 7 65 45	64 7 43 38	81 27 19 19	11 5 .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..
Repton. 14,820.	1 1 1 1	8 6 .. 6	1 .. 1 1	2 2 2 ..	.. .. .. ..	9 1 .. 1	15 .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	308 210 6 108	14 14 .. 14	10 2 .. 2	93 93 .. 67	4 4 .. 4	85 85 .. 40	35 5 .. 4	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..
Shardlow. 28,869.	.. 1 .. 1	.. .. .. ..	.. 4 .. 4	.. .. 2 1	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. 65 .. 65	.. 3 .. 3	.. 4 .. 4	.. 54 .. 54	3 3 .. 3	.. 14 .. 14	.. .. 17 16	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. 30 .. 30	.. 178 19 195

RURAL—continued.

District and Population.		Inspections made	Informal notices Legal notices	Nuisances abated
Sudbury. 2,600.	Foul condi- tions. Structural defects. Overcrowd- ing. Unfit for habitation.	4. . . . .	. . . . .. . . . .. . . . .. . . . .	. . . . .. . . . .. . . . .. . . . .
	Lodging-houses.	.	.	.
	Dairies and Milkshops.	.	.	.
	Cowsheds.	.	.	.
	Bakehouses.	4	.	.
	Slaughter- houses.	4	.	.
	Canal Boats.	.	.	.
	Structure of ash- pits and privies.	50	7	7
	(Deposits of refuse & manure.	7	4	4
	Water- closets. Defective Traps No discon- nection. Other faults.	6 9 5. . . . .	. . . . .. . . . .. . . . .. . . . .	. . . . .. . . . .. . . . .. . . . .
	House Drainage.	17	7	7
	Pigsties.	20	.	.
	Animals im- properly kept.	1	1	1
	Offensive trades.	.	.	.
	Smoke nuisances. Other nuisances.	.	.	.
	Totals.	240 80 50	9 3 4	4 3 4
	Food Supply and Water.	.	.	.
	Seizures of unwholesome food.	.	.	.
	Samples of food taken for analysis.	.	.	.
	Samples of food found adulterated.	.	.	.
	Samples of water taken for analysis.	9	3	3
	Samples of water condemned as unfit for use.	4	.	.
	Loths or infected bedding stored or destroyed.	.	.	.
	Houses disinfectcd after infectious disease.	.	.	.
	Schools disinfectcd after infectious disease.	2	.	.
	Prosecutions for not notifying existence of infectious disease.	.	.	.
	Convictions for not notifying existence of infectious disease.	.	.	.
	Prosecutions for exposure of infected persons or things.	.	.	.
	Convictions for exposure of infected persons or things.	.	.	.
	Precautions against infectious disease.	.	.	.

TABLE III.] COUNTY OF DERBY. Year ending December 31st, 1897.

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, 1898.	URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.	MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.	AREA in Acres.	POPULATION.			BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	Annual Rates per 1,000 of estimated Population.							
				CENSUS, APRIL, 1891.	CENSUS, APRIL, 1901.	Estimated to middle of 1897.			Birth Rate.	Crude Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Death Rate from Cancer, Consumption, & Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Respiratory Death Rate.	Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births.	Total Death Rate per 1,000 Births.
Yes	ALFRETON	E. Gaylor, L.R.C.P.E.	4,626	13,885	15,345	17,615	594	276	33.72	15.66	2.32	.51	.62	2.66	175.0	
Yes	ALVASTON AND BOULTON	W. H. Wright, M.R.C.S.	2,155	1,506	3,116	4,000	143	59	35.75	14.75	3.25	3.0	1.0	2.0	146.8	
Yes	ASHBOURNE (with Workhouse)	P. R. Littleton, M.R.C.S.	572	3,485	3,810	3,882	130	92	33.51	23.69	1.28	.77	1.54	4.12	130.7	
	" (without Workhouse)			3,485	3,810	3,882	130	79	33.51	20.35	1.28	.77	1.54	3.86	130.7	
Yes	BAKEWELL (with Workhouse)	C. W. Evans, M.B.	3,064	2,502	2,748	3,860	82	56	28.67	19.58	2.09	.34	1.39	3.14	121.9	
	" (without Workhouse)			2,502	2,748	3,860	82	40	28.67	13.98	2.09	.34	1.04	2.79	121.9	
Yes	BASLOW AND BUBNELL	P. S. Fentem, M.D.	5,635	843	861	870	14	12	16.00	13.79	...	...	2.29	...	142.8	
Yes	BELPER (with Workhouse)	R. G. Allen, M.R.C.S.	3,183	9,875	10,420	11,000	412	241	37.45	21.90	4.0	1.72	1.54	3.27	150.4	
	" (without Workhouse)			9,875	10,420	11,000	412	195	37.45	17.72	4.0	1.72	1.09	2.90	150.0	
Yes	BOLSOVER	T. W. Cole, M.B.	4,955	2,281	3,662	4,500	216	91	46.54	16.54	2.18	.36	.54	3.63	183.5	
Yes	BONSALL	J. C. Innes, L.R.C.S.	2,447	1,354	1,329	1,330	52	26	24.06	19.54	1.50	1.50	3.75	2.25	166.2	
Yes	BRAMPTON AND WALTON	J. A. Goodfellow, M.B.	10,102	2,457	2,532	2,700	69	30	25.5	11.1	1.1	.37	.74	3.3	43.4	
Yes	BUXTON	F. Turner, M.R.C.S.	1,189	6,025	7,540	8,678	204	128	23.50	14.74	.46	.34	.80	2.07	68.6	
	" (without Devonshire Hospital & Wye House Asylum)			6,025	7,540	8,678	204	117	23.50	13.48	.46	.34	.80	1.95	68.6	
Yes	CHESTERFIELD (with Workhouse)	H. M. Richards, M.D., D.P.H.	1,219	19,835	22,009	2,500	841	587	34.32	23.95	3.91	3.18	1.18	3.91	215.3	
	" (without Workhouse)			19,835	22,009	2,277	808	505	32.97	20.61	3.91	3.10	.93	3.63	215.3	
NO.	CLAY CROSS	A. Mackintosh, M.D. (deceased)	1,462	6,879	7,727	8,000	310	121	38.75	15.12	2.37	1.12	.87	2.37	161.5	
Yes	DRONFIELD	A. Mackintosh, M.D. (deceased)	1,046	4,331	3,438	4,000	113	81	25.75	20.25	3.75	.25	.40	3.25	194.6	
Yes	FAIRFIELD	C. J. Bennet, M.R.C.S.	3,445	1,464	2,103	2,500	89	45	45.60	18.0	...	...	...	1.6	157.2	
Yes	GLOSSOP (with Workhouse)	J. Rhodes, M.R.C.S. (deceased)	3,050	19,574	22,414	23,800	604	463	25.37	19.45	2.85	.42	2.10	3.90	170.5	
	" (without Workhouse)			19,574	22,414	23,800	604	429	25.37	18.02	2.85	.42	1.39	3.52	170.5	
Yes	HEAGE	G. Garnham, M.R.C.S.	2,867	2,405	2,490	2,700	102	47	37.77	17.40	...	...	.74	6.10	147.0	
Yes	HEANOR	W. H. Tutton, M.B.	1,579	6,822	9,779	11,250	449	194	39.91	17.24	5.06	3.02	.89	2.75	171.4	
Yes	ILKESTON	J. G. Willis, L.R.C.P.E.	2,662	14,122	19,744	25,000	891	277	35.64	15.08	2.44	.18	.72	2.16	148.1	
Yes	LONG EATON	A. B. Chambers, M.D.	2,099	6,217	9,636	11,750	368	153	31.14	13.92	2.04	1.53	1.27	2.12	177.5	
NO.	MATLOCK	W. Moxon, M.D.	4,203	4,395	5,285	5,800	166	82	28.62	14.13	.34	.17	1.37	1.55	84.3	
Yes	MATLOCK BATH	G. Harvey, L.R.C.P.E.	337	1,698	1,846	1,950	41	14	21.02	7.17	.51	...	1.02	1.33	78.1	
Yes	NEWBOLD AND DUNSTON	W. S. Symes, L.R.C.P.I.	2,802	4,769	5,192	5,500	209	103	38.0	18.72	2.81	3.08	1.27	3.08	153.1	
Yes	NEW MILLS (with Workhouse)	J. E. Anderton, M.R.C.S.	5,205	6,552	6,661	6,700	211	126	31.49	18.80	2.83	.59	.89	1.94	156.3	
	" (without Workhouse)			6,552	6,661	6,700	211	119	31.49	17.76	2.83	.44	.74	1.94	156.3	
Yes	NORTH DARLEY	W. Moxon, M.D.	5,142	1,844	2,179	2,380	69	25	28.99	10.50	...	...	1.26	1.26	72.4	
Yes	RIPLEY	E. Gaylor, L.R.C.P.E.	2,836	7,860	8,774	10,000	349	150	34.9	15.0	1.40	.10	.50	3.5	163.3	
Yes	SOUTH DARLEY	J. L. Fletcher, M.B.	2,007	679	754	800	23	14	28.75	17.5	...	...	2.5	7.5	130.4	
Yes	SWADLINCOTE	J. Hamilton, M.D.	3,670	11,898	13,889	15,000	566	224	37.73	16.26	1.33	.60	.73	2.60	164.3	
Yes	WHITTINGTON	A. Palmer, M.R.C.S.	1,581	7,271	8,798	9,600	377	157	39.27	16.35	.72	1.66	.62	4.27	155.5	
Yes	WIRKSWORTH	A. E. Broster, M.R.C.S.	3,027	3,678	3,725	3,760	108	70	28.72	18.61	1.06	.26	1.58	2.92	175.9	
	URBAN DISTRICTS		87,567	176,501	207,819	233,425	7,820	4,044	33.50	17.32	2.39	1.17	1.07	2.96	161.5	

TABLE III. COUNTY OF DERBY. Year ending December 31st, 1897.

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, 1908.	RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.	MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.	AREA (Acres).	POPULATION.			BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	ANNUAL RATES PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION.							
				Census. April, 1891.	Census. April, 1891.	Estimated to middle of 1897.			Birth Rate.	Crude Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Death rate from Continued Fevers and Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Respiratory Death Rate.	Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births.	
Yes	ASHBOURNE	C. E. Potter, M.B.	70,381	10,793	10,631	10,900	303	142	27.79	13.02	.09	.09	.82	2.93	85.8	
Yes	BAKEWELL (South)	J. Knox, M.D.	33,742	7,727	7,860	8,100	219	111	27.03	13.70	1.48	.74	.98	1.85	109.5	
Yes	BAKEWELL (North)	P. S. Fentem, M.D.	50,487	10,830	10,617	10,500	249	175	23.71	16.6	1.52	.76	1.14	4.47	148.5	
Yes	BASFORD (Derbyshire portion)	G. B. Wray, M.R.C.S.	5,500	5,388	5,614	5,750	177	85	30.78	14.78	1.56	.34	.69	2.78	152.5	
Yes	BELPER (A) (West)	E. Gaylor, L.R.C.P.E.	32,334	9,488	10,080	11,200	266	159	23.75	14.19	1.33	.08	.89	2.05	150.3	
Yes	BELPER (B) (East)	J. Allen, M.R.C.S.	18,003	11,364	11,132	12,600	391	177	31.03	14.04	1.5	.31	.87	2.2	143.2	
Yes	BLACKWELL	J. O. Littlewood, M.R.C.S.	21,140	12,777	16,773	20,200	942	363	46.63	17.97	3.16	1.73	.79	3.51	152.8	
Yes	CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH	C. J. Bennet, M.R.C.S.	78,859	12,557	14,013	12,990	269	218	20.70	16.78	.92	...	1.07	1.46	167.2	
Yes	CHESTERFIELD	A. Mackintosh, M.D. (deceased)	69,839	54,112	58,382	65,000	2,324	1,001	35.75	15.4	1.86	.86	.84	2.98	136.4	
Yes	CLOWN	C. Wills, M.R.C.S.	13,427	5,817	6,830	9,000	377	154	41.88	17.11	1.33	.3	.88	3.1	183.0	
NO	GLOSSOP DALE	J. Rhodes, M.R.C.S. (deceased)	17,893	3,976	4,383	4,650	90	63	19.35	13.54	.64	.64	1.50	2.15	155.5	
Yes	HARTSHORNE & MEASHAM†	R. Logan, M.R.C.S.	15,282	6,211	7,013	7,500	174	89	23.2	11.86	.53	.13	1.2	1.73	114.9	
Yes	HAYFIELD	C. J. Bennet, M.R.C.S.	10,282	4,043	3,952	4,000	78	69	19.5	17.25	2.5	.25	1.5	1.0	115.3	
Yes	NORTON	A. K. Gale, M.R.C.S.	10,630	5,400	8,044	11,200	389	155	34.73	13.83	1.42	.62	.71	2.58	110.5	
Yes	REPTON (with County Asylum)	E. Riding, M.R.C.S.	54,263	14,233	14,562	15,000	397	244	26.53	16.27	1.06	.26	1.93	2.6	100.7	
Yes	SHARDLOW	C. Harwood, M.D.	45,620	24,879	26,159	29,400	965	431	32.82	14.65	1.15	.54	.88	2.34	111.9	
Yes	SUDBURY	B. H. Herbert, M.R.C.S.	17,300	2,627	2,589	2,600	59	56	22.69	13.84	...	...	8.46	2.69	67.7
	RURAL DISTRICTS OF DERBYSHIRE		564,982	202,222	218,634	240,590	7,669	3,672	31.87	15.26	1.51	.61	.97	2.68	134.5	
	URBAN DISTRICTS OF DERBYSHIRE		87,567	176,501	207,819	233,425	7,820	4,044	33.50	17.32	2.39	1.17	1.07	2.06	161.5	
	WHOLE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY		652,549	378,723	426,453	474,015	15,489	7,716	32.67	16.27	1.94	.89	1.02	2.82	148.16	

† For Nine Months only.

† For Nine Months only.

APPENDIX A.]

COUNTY OF DERBY.

Table A of the Local Government Board.

Table of Deaths during the year 1897 in each 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.																	Total Deaths at all Ages.				
	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.	Typhus.	Erysipelas or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal Fever.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea or Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, & Pleurisy.		Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	All Causes.
ALFRETON	104	47	8	13	58	46	Under 5	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	...	11	15	3	...	...	32	...	1	86	151
ALVASTON AND BOULTON	21	6	4	2	17	9	Over 5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	11	15	13	3	74	125
ASHBOURNE (with Workhouse)	17	7	3	1	32	32	Under 5	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	4	...	16	32
BAKEWELL (with Workhouse)	10	4	4	...	20	18	Under 5	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	6	6	...	15	24
BASLOW AND BUNNELL	2	1	...	...	3	6	Under 5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	25	32
BELPER (with Workhouse)	62	47	6	14	54	58	Under 5	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	2	...	14	3	17	...	2	13	24	2	57	109
BOLSOVER	47	10	5	4	10	15	Under 5	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	16	23	24	2	60	121
BONSALL	5	4	...	3	10	4	Under 5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	12	...	37	37	91	
BRAMPTON AND WALTON	3	3	2	2	6	14	Under 5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	2	2	15	34
BUXTON	14	5	...	9	56	39	Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	5	9
CHESTERFIELD (with Workhouse)	181	69	22	31	174	110	Under 5	...	1	...	...	10	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	27	53	40	27	171	337
CLAY CROSS	51	14	7	6	20	23	Under 5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	9	...	12	...	48	65
DRONFIELD	22	13	9	5	14	18	Under 5	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	10	...	18	35	109
FAIRFIELD	14	6	3	...	10	12	Under 5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	5	9	24
GLOSSOP (with Workhouse)	103	63	16	19	122	140	Under 5	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	44	...	...	27	6	...	3	18	25
HEAGE	15	9	...	1	11	11	Under 5	...	1	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	43	66	40	12	125
HEANOR	77	32	8	14	37	25	Under 5	...	6	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	3	...	13	23
ILKESTON	132	78	15	24	75	53	Under 5	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	14	8	2	37	85	194
LONG EATON	65	10	6	13	28	31	Under 5	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	18	28	24	2	77	167
MATLOCK	14	4	3	7	33	21	Under 5	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	4	...	44	75
MATLOCK BATH	3	...	...	...	5	6	Under 5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	12	18	32
NEWBOLD & DUNSTON	32	19	7	3	26	16	Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	12	3	35	64
NEW MILLS (with Workhouse)	33	15	6	9	32	31	Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	3
NORTH DARLEY	5	1	2	...	13	4	Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	5	11
RIPLEY	57	27	4	6	26	30	Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	22	51	111
SOUTH DARLEY	3	1	...	2	2	6	Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	10
SWADLINCOTE	93	18	5	9	57	42	Under 5	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	29	...	1	63	111
WHITTINGTON... ..	59	30	7	5	36	20	Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	29	1	58	113
WIRKSWORTH... ..	19	7	1	3	19	21	Under 5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	6	16	15	1	21
29 URBAN DISTRICTS OF DERBYSHIRE	1263	550	158	205	1006	862	Under 5	...	40	21	9	7	3	2	111	5	94	3	19	12	235	337	18	975
At all ages	61	14	9	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	332	104	2046	4044

COUNTY OF DERBY.

Table A of the Local Government Board.

Table of Deaths during the year 1897 in each of the RURAL Sanitary Districts, Classified according to Ages and Diseases.

If Notification Act is in force 1898.	RURAL 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.												Puerperal Fever.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria or Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	All Causes.	Total deaths at all ages.
								Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Meningitis Group.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.																		
Yes.	ASHBOURNE ...	26	6	4	7	36	63	Under 5 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	1	15	92	142	
Yes.	BAKEWELL (South) ...	24	6	4	7	33	37	Over 5 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	17	3	63	110	...	
Yes.	BAKEWELL (North) ...	37	12	11	3	51	61	Over 5 ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	6	12	2	48	81	...
Yes.	BASFORD ...	27	13	...	2	20	23	Over 5 ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	35	18	6	51	135	171
Yes.	BELPER (A) (West) ...	40	20	7	5	38	49	Over 5 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	7	5	20	45	85
Yes.	BELPER (B) (East) ...	56	19	8	8	49	37	Under 5 ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	4	1	10	8	18	5	56	99	...	
Yes.	BLACKWELL ...	153	63	16	16	72	43	Over 5 ...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	17	26	...	1	11	16	2	55	102	177	
Yes.	CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH ...	45	22	5	11	66	69	Under 5 ...	...	1	...	4	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	13	22	26	13	58	147	...	
Yes.	CHESTERFIELD ...	317	135	38	43	253	215	Over 5 ...	...	18	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	14	9	15	10	102	151	218
Yes.	CLOWN ...	69	19	1	6	29	30	Under 5 ...	...	6	3	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	88	5	6	253	492	1,001
No.	GLOSSOP DALE ...	14	1	1	4	22	21	Over 5 ...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	20	...	67	...
Yes.	HARTSHORNE AND SEALS ...	20	11	4	10	18	26	Under 5 ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	7	8	25	48	89
Yes.	HAYFIELD ...	9	8	4	5	19	24	Over 5 ...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	6	...	21	31	69
Yes.	NORTON ...	43	19	5	9	30	40	Under 5 ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	10	1	30	52	...
Yes.	REPTON (with County Asylum) ...	40	21	6	10	94	73	Over 5	3	1	1	1	1	5	...	14	1	36	62	155		
Yes.	SHARDLOW ...	108	48	12	25	102	136	Under 5	1	3	1	2	8	1	15	15	5	48	99	...	
Yes.	SUDBURY ...	4	1	1	2	12	16	Over 5	1	1	3	6	4	11	...	33	4	2	91	186	431
	RURAL DISTRICTS OF DERBYSHIRE ...	1,032	424	127	173	953	963	Under 5	37	10	11	...	3	2	41	83	104	...	11	909	13	14	818	1,456	3,672	...		
	† For 9 months only.							Over 5	19	7	1	...	26	6	5	2	15	12	223	336	313	104	1,139	2,216	3,672	...		
								At all ages	...	56	17	12	...	29	8	...	8	46	85	119	12	234	645	326	118	1,957	3,672	3,672		

COUNTY OF DERBY. Year ending December 31st, 1897.

Summary of Table A. of the Local Government Board.

DISTRICTS.	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 Croup.	CONTINUED FEVERS.				Puerperal Fever.	Cholera.	Erysipela.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea or Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, & Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	All Causes.	Total Deaths at all ages.
												Typhus.	Erysipelas or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.														
[I.] Under 5 and over 5.																													
URBAN DISTRICTS	1263	550	158	205	1006	862	Under 5	...	40	9	7	...	4	...	...	...	3	2	111	94	191	1	20	337	1	18	975	1813	4044
							Over 5	...	21	5	2	...	63	...	...	22	...	3	5	3	17	12	235	355	331	86	1071	2331	
RURAL DISTRICTS...	1032	424	127	173	953	963	Under 5	...	37	10	11	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	41	83	104	...	11	309	13	14	818	1456	3672
							Over 5	...	19	7	1	...	26	...	...	8	...	6	5	2	15	12	223	336	313	104	1139	2216	
WHOLE COUNTY	2295	974	285	378	1959	1825	Under 5	...	77	19	18	...	7	...	...	...	3	4	152	177	295	1	31	646	14	32	1793	3269	7716
							Over 5	...	40	12	3	...	89	...	...	30	...	9	10	5	32	24	458	691	644	190	2210	4447	
[II.] At all Ages.																													
URBAN DISTRICTS	1263	550	158	205	1006	862	...	...	61	14	9	...	67	...	...	22	3	5	116	97	208	13	255	692	332	104	2046	4044	4044
RURAL DISTRICTS	1032	424	127	173	953	963	...	...	56	17	12	...	29	...	...	8	...	8	46	85	110	12	234	645	326	118	1957	3672	3672
WHOLE COUNTY	2295	974	285	378	1959	1825	...	...	117	31	21	...	96	...	...	30	3	13	162	182	327	25	489	1337	658	222	4003	7716	7716

