[Report 1913] / Medical Officer of Health, Derby County Borough.

Contributors

Derby (England). County Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1913

Persistent URL

https://wellcomecollection.org/works/anfhjknp

License and attribution

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

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. 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.



County



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

YEAR 1913.

BY

Albert E. Brindley, IR.D., B.Sc., D.P.B., &c.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL, AND MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

DERBY :

J. W. SIMPSON AND SONS, LTD., PRINTERS, ALBERT STREET.

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

County Borough of Derby.

SANITARY COMMITTEE.

COUNCILLOR S. JOHNSON, J.P., MAYOR.

ALDERMAN R. LAURIE, M.D., J.P., CHAIRMAN.

ALDERMAN H. H. BEMROSE, | COUNCILLOR EATON, J.P., DEPUTY-

D.Sc., J.P. CHAIRMAN.

COUNCILLOR BERRY.

, COLLIS.

" DOMLEO.

.. DRUITT.

.. FARROW.

,, HULSE.

.. INNES.

.. NEWBOLD.

Hospital Sub-Committee

ALDERMAN LAURIE, M.D., J.P.

COUNCILLOR BERRY.

EATON, J.P.

COUNCILLOR INNES.

" NEWBOLD.

Housing and General Purposes Sub-Committee

ALDERMAN LAURIE, M.D., J.P., CHAIRMAN.

COUNCILLOR COLLIS.

DOMLEO.

EATON, J.P.

COUNCILLOR FARROW.

HULSE.

.. NEWBOLD.

Midwives Sub-Committee

ALDERMAN LAURIE, M.D. J.P.

H. H. BEMROSE,

D·Sc., J.P.

COUNCILLOR INNES

,, DRUITT.

SANITARY STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health and Medical Officer to the Education Committee, etc.

ALBERT E. BRINDLEY, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H., &c,

Assistant Medical Officers

ROBERT FRASER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Edin.), Resident Medical Officer Infectious Diseases Hospital, and Tuberculosis Dispensary Officer.

FREDERICK HALL, M.B. D.P.H. &c., Assistant Medical Officer to the Education Committee.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

W. WILKINSON, Certif. Sany. Inst., F.S.I.A.

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors.

CHARLES CLARKE, Certif. Sany. Institute.
FREDK. W. FORD, Certif. Sany. Institute.
FREDERICK HANSON, Certif. Sany. Institute, Meat Inspector.
H. HARDY, Certif. Sany. Institute.
HARRY J. MORGAN, Certif. Sany. Institute.

School Nurses.

NURSE A. E. BRIDGER, Certif. Sany. Institute, Certif. C.M.B.

NURSE T. HARRIS, Certif. C.M.B.

Health Visitors,

NURSE E. WALLS, Certif. San. Inst., Certif. C.M.B., Inspector of Midwives.

NURSE E. TAYLOR, Certif. C.M.B.

NURSE R. DRAPER.

MISS SMART, Certif. Sany. Insp. Exam. Board, Lond., Certif. C.M.B.

Chief Clerks.

G. J. GLEESON.

HENRY E. DAYKIN.

Clerks.

W. BAGSHAW. E. MORETON. S. PRIME. W. LONNON. P. SMITH.

H. OGDEN.
A. WATKINS

P. W. HEMMINGS.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

FORD STREET, DERBY,

July, 1914.

To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee of the County Borough of Derby.

GENTLEMEN,

I submit herewith my Annual Report on the sanitary condition of the Borough during the year 1913, this being my 6th Annual Report and the 37th of your Medical Officer of Health.

The statistics for the year are fairly satisfactory. The general death rate continues to be low, although a decimal higher than that for the preceding year. It is usually found that the deathrates in years with hot dry summers are higher than those of years in which the summer seasons are wet and cool; Diarrhæa mortality alone will almost account for this difference. The birthrate was slightly higher in 1913 than in 1912.

One of the least satisfactory features of our mortality figures is the increase in the number of deaths from Cancer, this being the highest recorded in one year. The recent increase in the deathrate from Cancer and other malignant diseases is clearly shown in the chart opposite page 46. At present the only administrative measure which seems to be practicable is to afford, as far as possible, every facility for the early recognition of the disease in order that surgical measures for its removal may be carried out if possible, or, in other cases, for the early utilisation of radium treatment.

Special features of this Report are the inclusion of certain tables of information derived from the Census of 1911. This important information was not available at the time the last Annual Report was written and relates to:—

- The age and sex distribution of the population of Derby at the last Census.
- (2) The various occupations engaged in by the inhabitants of the Borough.
- (3) The birth places of Derby residents.
- (4) Particulars of buildings, with number of occupiers, number of tenements, etc., in the town.

In addition, information has been obtained from a report recently issued on an "Enquiry by the Board of Trade on Working Class Rents and Retail Prices, together with Rates of Wages." The above information will, I trust, be both instructive and useful.

Of the administrative measures carried out during the year the most important perhaps, was the establishment of another Mothers' and Babies' Welcome held in the Mess-room at Messrs. Ley's works. The accommodation here is well adapted for the purpose and is very central for a populous district. The Department is very greatly indebted to Sir Francis and Lady Ley for permission to use this room, and to Mr. Wood for his courtesy and help in connection with the establishment of the centre, and to Messrs. Ley's nurses, who have at all times given valuable assistance to the Welcome. In the future it is hoped to extend the work of these Welcomes so as to (1) help the mother during the ante-natal period, (2) deal with older children up to school age.

Other important steps taken during the year were those which led to the establishment of a Tuberculous Dispensary in St. Helen's Street, although this was not ready for use until the spring of the present year. The erection of a new Sanatorium Pavilion was also commenced during the year, but this also was not ready for occupation until the spring of 1914.

The establishment of a School Clinic for treatment of certain classes of cases among school children in more suitable premises than the Health Office was, unfortunately, not practicable in 1913, though it is satisfactory to record that at the present time new premises will soon be ready for this branch of work, which may be considered an important part of the Public Health Service. The utilisation of the accommodation at the Health Office for the purposes of School Clinics and also for Tuberculosis Dispensary Work has been carried on under considerable disadvantage not only as regards the work itself but also from the considerable interference with the office work and routine duties of the Department, which has resulted. The provision of new premises in both cases will solve very great difficulties.

The Corporation Act of 1913, although very satisfactory in many ways, was disappointing in respect of the few sanitary clauses which the House of Commons Committee allowed to "stand fast," and I feel certain that had these special clauses of the Bill been passed in toto, instead of many of them being ruthlessly struck out, the Health of the town would have been more adequately safeguarded.

The housing question is one which has received a great amount of attention during the year, and considerable activity has been shown in dealing with houses under the Housing Acts.

As regards the future, one of the most urgent needs of the town is hospital accommodation for Small-pox cases, and it is satisfactory to record that, as the result of a conference with the representatives of a neighbouring town, some joint provision for this purpose may be made in the near future. In addition to this, more accommodation for the staff at the Infectious Diseases Hospital is greatly needed in order to make the conditions of that Institution more acceptable to the best type of nurse.

Another question which should, I think, receive early attention is the provision of means for the recognition of venereal diseases, in order that suitable treatment may be promptly administered and so lessen much illness in present and future generations.

The admission to the Isolation Hospital of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum (which is a frequent cause of blindness) was, I think, an important step and probably led to the saving of the sight of one or both eyes of several babies. In one case I am certain that the sight of both eyes would have been irretrievably lost but for the treatment received at this Institution.

In conclusion, it is very satisfactory for me, in view of the continued and continuously increasing work of preventive medicine, to express my indebtedness to my colleagues in the Public Health Department, as well as to those in other departments of the Corporation, for their ready and valuable help given at all times when needed, and to you, gentlemen, for your continued kind support and courtesy.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours obediently,
A. E. BRINDLEY.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1913.

	∑→+		
Area of Borough			3,445 acres.
Annual Rateable Value $\begin{cases} for Distroples \\ for Poor \end{cases}$	rict purposes Rate purposes	£541 £565,8	,664 2s. 6d. 361 12s. 6d.
Elevation above sea level— $\begin{cases} \text{higher lowe} \\ \text{Mark} \end{cases}$	est, Burton Roa st, The Siddals, ket Place,	d, 325 142 157	ft. ft. ft. } 182 ft. mean.
Population at Census, 1911 $\left\{ egin{array}{l} \mathrm{Mal} \\ \mathrm{Fen} \end{array} \right.$	es 59,999 nales 63,411	}	123,410
Population Estimated to $\{\begin{array}{c} M_{1} \\ M_{2} \\ M_{3} \\ M_{4} \\ M_{5} $	ales 60,985 males 64,477	7	125,462
Number of persons per acre at Ce	ensus, 1911		23.4
Number of Houses in Borough { at Census, 1911	inhabited 2' uninhabited	7,405 \ 1,406 }	28,811
Number of Houses erected during	g 1913		114
,, ,, ,, ,,	,, suitable for	Worki	ng
	Cla	SS	57
Number of Persons per House at	Census, 1911		4.34
,, ,, ,,	,, 1901		4.62
			te per 1,000
Marriages	Number.	1	population.
Marriages	1,012		16·1
Births (Registered)	3,013		23.6
Births (Notified) $\left\{ egin{array}{ll} \mathrm{Males} & \ldots \\ \mathrm{Females} & \ldots \end{array} \right.$			
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			12.5
Excess of Births registered over	Deaths 1,437		
Deaths—England and Wales			13·4
96 Great Towns			14.7
145 Smaller Towns			13.0
London			14.2
Zymotic Diseases	95		0.76
Phthisis	104		0.83
Other Tuberculous Diseases	54		0.43
Respiratory Diseases	270		2.15
Under 1 year of age	298		99
		per	1,000 births.

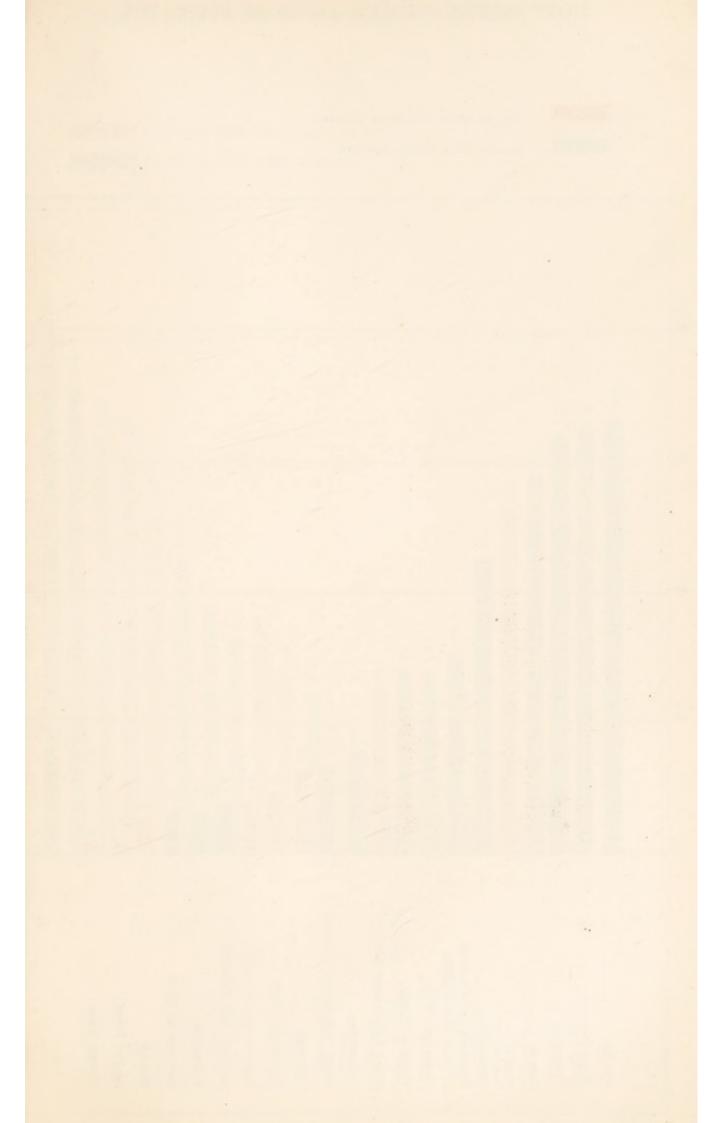
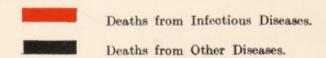


CHART SHOWING PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, 1912.



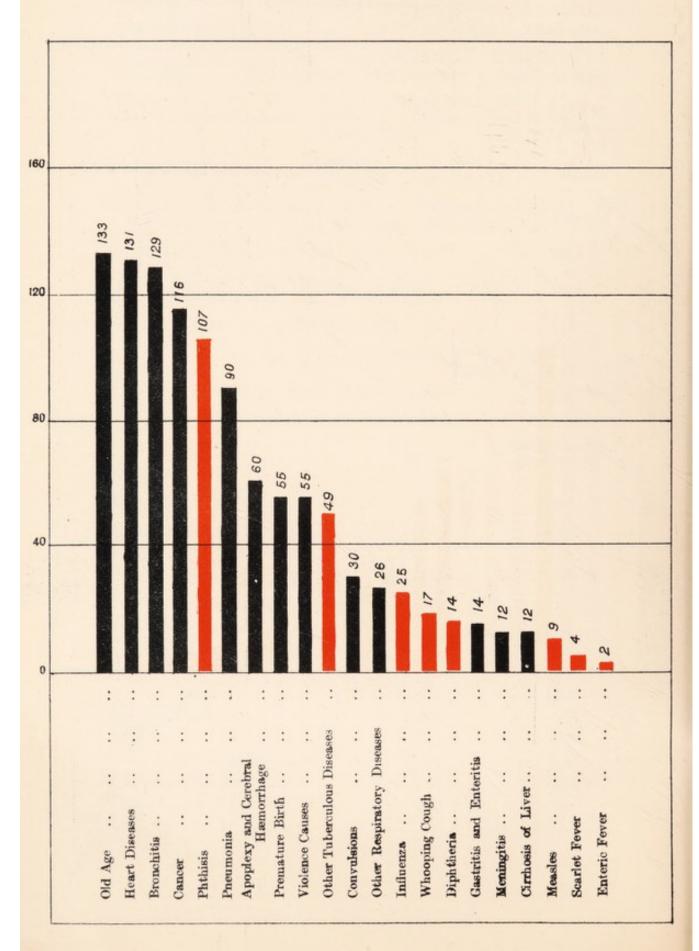
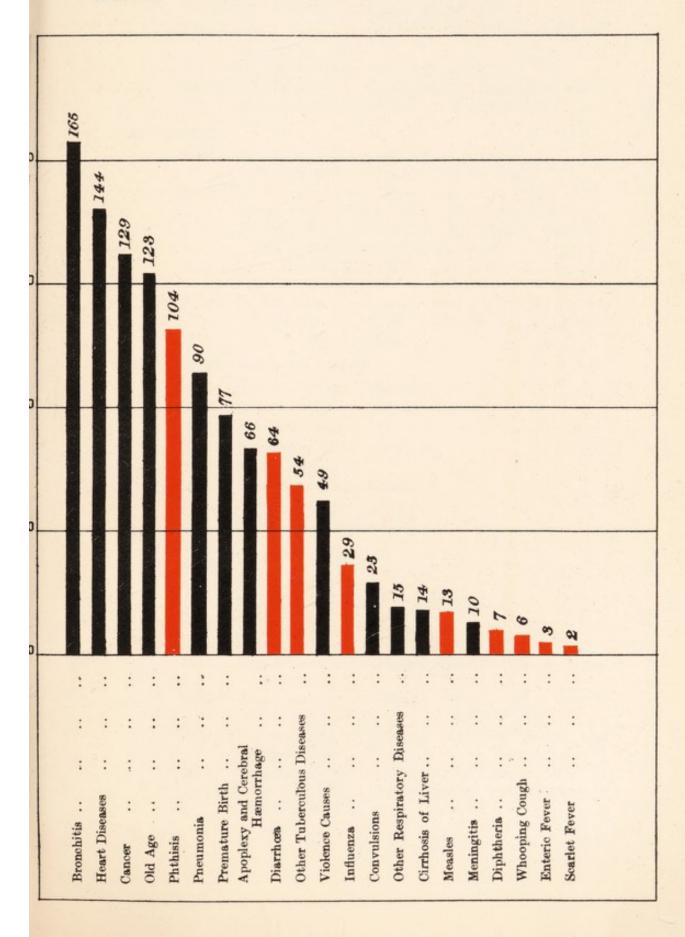


CHART SHOWING PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, 1913.



Deaths from Infectious Diseases.

Deaths from Other Diseases.



LEGAL SUMMARY.

Local Acts (containing Sanitary Provisions).

The Derby Waterworks Acts, 1848, 1868, 1873.

The Derwent Valley Water Acts, 1899, 1901, 1904, and 1909.

The Derby Improvement Act, 1879, Part IV.

The Derby Corporation Tramways Act, 1899, Part III.

The Corporation Acts, 1877 (Sec. 60), 1901, 1913.

Acts Adopted.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Part III., came into operation 20th September, 1899.

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890 (Secs. 7-13), came into operation 20th February, 1902.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Part II., came into operation 12th December, 1904.

Notification of Births Act, 1907, came into operation 11th January, 1908.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (Secs. 19, 22, 23, 25, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34-37, 46, 50-58), adopted 1st December, 1909.

Byelaws, Regulations and Orders.

1838. Unsound Meat, Nuisances, etc.

1858. Public Baths and Washhouses.

1859. Slaughter-houses.

1859. Nuisances, Snow, Filth, etc.

1877. Water Supply.

1885. New Streets and Buildings.

1890. Common Lodging Houses.

1891. Nuisances (additional).

1859. Height of Rooms.

1892. Street Stop Taps.

1898. Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

1899. Houses Let in Lodgings.

1904. Public Baths.

Regulations as to Branch Sewers in Main Drainage Area.

1907. Expectorating in Public Places, etc., Banana Skins, etc.

1908. Factory and Workshop Statutory Rules and Regulations.

 Confirming Order of L.G.B. under Sec. 51 P.H.A.A. Act, 1907, declaring certain trades to be offensive.

TABLE I.—Population, Number of Births, Total Deaths, and Deaths from certain causes, with the rates per 1,000 of the Population in the Borough of Derby for the past thirty-six years.

Res- piratory Death-rate.	3.6	5-0	2.7	3.5	3.1	3.1	3-0	00.00	3.1	57	5-3	3.0	10	1.7	3.1	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.0	5.6	5.5	9.5	00 c	20.00	20.0	7.7	2.1	5.0	Ç1	1.8	5.0	1.4	2.1	1-97	2.15
Deaths from Res- piratory Diseases exclusive of Phthisis.	596	407	224	287	529	263	520	310	272	247	271	281	326	158	292	281	249	254	240	549	257	244	271	220	204	210	204	254	244	569	223	251	183	261	245	270
Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births.	148	132	145	129	139	146	143	138	148	138	145	147	160	139	171	155	121	158	150	168	169	163	173	155	126	128	143	151	911	120	109	122	85	155	79	66
Phthisis Death-	5.0	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	Э	1.7	9.1	27	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.1	1:1	1.4	86-0		67		0.04	18:0	0.80	1.0.1	0.79	0.95	1.0	0.91	1-0	6-0	1-1	98-0	0.85
Birth-rate from seven living. Deaths Per 1,000 principal living at Diseases.	162	147	140	131	140	146	131	158	154	146	116	66	143	139	140	132	103	105	137	66	133	116	113	66	707	102	121	96	113	121	115	129	116	136	107	104
Zymotic rate per 1,000 living at all ages.	3-1	4.7	5.8	2.03	5.5	1-7	2-1	1.5	1.8	5.0	1.8	1-4	2.7	1.4	1.9	5-0	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.8	50.00	1.7	5.4	œ.	1.3	6-0	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	1-1	1.4	0.7	1.7	0-46	0.76
Deaths from seven principal Zymotic Diseases.	257	380	233	166	187	144	181	132	166	553	163	133	560	126	174	190	151	178	182	173	235	173	247	189	145	108	167	183	188	219	134	177	89	215	57	95
Birth-rate per 1,000 living.	38.4	39-4	37-9	38-8	35-7	36-6	35.3	35.3	35-9	32,9	31.5	31-6	58.9	30-6	31.8	32-4	29-6	29-4	58.4	27.7	58-0	28.8	27.7	27.8	28.2	27.1	27.3	25.5.	25.1	25.1	26.1	24.9	24.1	23.6	23-4	23.6
ected Death-rate ber 1,000 Births.	3,092	3,139	3,050	3,156	2,959	3,074	3,013	3,055	3,069	2,858	5,854	2,906	2,699	2,885	3,038	3,123	2,890	2,909	2,834	2,803	2,860	2,984	2,900	2,939	3,326	3,215	3,282	3,108	3,103	3,152	3,321	3,220	3,163	2,921	2,914	3,013
Death-rate per 1,000 living.	20-1	24.5	20-1	18-9	18-5	18.6	18-4	18.4	18.8	18.9	17.1	17.2	19.8	18.7	18.2	18-1	15-1	16.9	15.8	16.4	17-2	17.2	17.7	15.1	14-1	13.5	15.2	14.3	14.0	14.2	13.2	13-3	11.01	14.04	12-21	12.5
Corrected Number of Deaths.	1,613	1,970	1,614	1,529	1,533	1,549	1,569	1,591	1,651	1,683	1,550	1,582	1,843	1,765	1,734	1,740	1,468	1,669	1,577	1,656	1,756	1,775	1,854	1,598	1,639	1,596	1,824	1,746	1,733	1,784	1,678	1,712	1,444	1,737	1,521	1 576
Population.	80,385	80,385	80,385	81,470	82,687	83,922	85,176	86,449	87,741	89,052	90,383	91,733	93,105	94,422	95,528	96,648	97,781	98,927	100,087	101,262	102,448	103,649	104,684	106,076	116,869	118,707	120,449	199,207	123,981	125,774	127,583	129,411	131,256	123,648	124,544	125,462
YEAR	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1881	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	11611	1912	1913

COST OF LIVING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

DERBY.

SUMMARY-*WAGES, RENTS AND RETAIL PRICES.

- (i.) Percentage Increase or Decrease between 1905 and 1912.
- (ii.) Index Numbers showing Comparison with London in 1912.

	(i.) Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-) between 1905 and 1912.	(ii.) Index Numbers showing Comparison with London in 1912 (London=100).
RATES OF WAGES— (Skilled Men) Building (Labourers) (Skilled Men) Engineering (Labourers) Printing—Compositors	$^{+1}_{+9}_{+8}_{+3}_{+3}$	83 87 91 76 87
RENTS (including Rates)	Nil.	52
RETAIL PRICES— Meat Other Food Food Total	$+8 \\ +15 \\ +13$	97 97 97
Coal	+18	68
Food and Coal	+14	93
RENTS AND RETAIL PRICES COMBINED	+11	85

^{*} Extracted from a Report, recently issued, of an Enquiry by the Board of Trade into Working-class Rents and Retail Prices, together with the Rates of Wages in certain occupations in Industrial Towns of the United Kingdom.

The level of rents in each town in May, 1912, as compared with rents in the Middle Zone of London, represented by 100, is shown by the following Table of Index Numbers arranged in order of magnitude—

Rent Index Numbers in Descending Order. Rents in London (Middle Zone) = 100.

Index	Towns having the Index	Numbers st	ated.	Index
Numbers	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Number
100	London (Middle Zone)			100
84	Newcastle-on-Tyne			84
81	Croydon, Plymouth and Devonport			81
76	Cl			76
75			Dublin	75
73	Birkenhead			73
72	T			72
70	Huddersfield, Southampton,	Edinburgh		12
10				
	South Shields	and Leith,		=0
00	0 . 1 1	Greenock		70
68	Gateshead	T		68
67	Sheerness	Dundee,		1000
		Glasgow		67
66	Cardiff, Luton, Sunderland			66
65	Barrow-in-Furness, Liverpool			65
64	Manchester and Salford			
	Newport (Mon.)			64
62	Bradford, Oldham	Kilmarnock		62
61	Birmingham, Middlesbrough,	Aberdeen,		
	Portsmouth	Falkirk,		
		Paisley		61
60	Bolton, Coventry, Grimsby			-
00	Normanton, St. Helens			60
59	Carlisle, Darlington, Keighley			59
58	Dover, Leeds, Swindon			58
57	Bristol, Chatham and Gilling-			-00
01	ham, Reading, Sheffield		Limerick	57
56	Blackburn, Halifax, Lincoln,		Limettek	01
30	Stoke-on-Trent, Wigan			56
				90
55	Burnley, Nottingham, Roch-			
	dale, Stockton-on-Tees,	D 41		
	York	Perth	*****	55
54	Castleford, Hull, Preston			54
53	Merthyr Tydvil, Northampton,			
	Wolverhampton, Worcester			53
52	Chester, DERBY, Leicester,			
	Norwich, Stockport			52
51	Bedford, Warrington			51
50			Cork	50
49	Crewe			49
48	Burton-on-Trent	*****		48
47	Gloucester, Ipswich, Taunton			47
46		Galashiels	Belfast	46
43	Walsall			43
42	Kidderminster, Peterborough		Waterford	42
40	inductiminator, recordering		Londonderry	
10	Macclesfield			38

BIRTHPLACES OF DERBY RESIDENTS. CENSUS, 1911.

Where born.		Male.	Female.	Total
WALES.				
Anglesey		5	5	10
Brecknockshire		11	10	21
Cardiganshire		4	6	10
Carmarthenshire		7	9	16
Carnaryonshire		10	19	29
Denbighshire		20	25	45
Flintshire		17	19	36
Glamorganshire		25	29	54
City of Cardiff, C.B		19	17	36
Merthyr Tydfil, C.B		3	7	10
Swansea, C.B		11	21	32
Aberdare, U.D		1	1	2
Rhondda, U.D		1		1
Manie and balaine		2	4	6
M		19	25	44
D 1 1 1		17	26	43
Dadwanshina		18	16	34
		10	16	26
Wales (County not stated)	•••	10	10	20
Scotland		341	319	660
Ireland		403	379	782
Isle of Man and Channel Islands		17	35	52
British Colonies or Dependencies		159	164	323
PUDODE				
EUROPE. Gibraltar		4	2	6
M 1/ 1 0		7	7	14
C		,	,	14
Cyprus				
ASIA.				
Indian Empire		64	66	130
Ceylon		4	1	5
Other Colonies in Asia		5	5	10
AFRICA.		10		0.0
South African Colonies		16	14	30
West African Colonies Other African Colonies		4	4 3	8
Other African Colonies		1	63	4

BIRTHPLACES OF DERBY RESIDENTS.—contd.

Where born.			Male.	Female.	Total
AMERICA.					
anada			21	27	48
Newfoundland			1	1	2
Vest Indies			9	9	18
British Guiana, &c			1	4	5
AUSTRALASIA.					
Australian Commonwealth			16	1.0	32
				16	
New Zealand			5	5	10
Other Australasian Colonies			1		1
FOREIGN COUNTRIE	S.				
British Subjects			75	82	157
Naturalised British Subjects			8	6	14
Foreigners			97	63	160
AT SEA.			10	7	17
Birthplace not stated			421	The second second	994
artifice not stated			421	573	994
ENGLAND.					
Bedfordshire (A.C.)			271	263	534
Berkshire (A.C.)			64	62	126
Reading, C.B			15	17	32
Buckinghamshire (A.C.)			189	162	351
Cambridgeshire (A.C.) (inclu	ding				
Isle of Eley)			167	161	328
Cheshire (A.C.)			338	321	659
Birkenhead, C.B.			29	32	61
Chester, C.B			19	24	43
Stockport, C.B			35	31	66
Wallasey, M.B			5	8	13
S11 /A (U)			30	39	69
1 1 1 1 / 1 / 1 / 1			75	87	162
		• • • •	6,483		14,179
Derbyshire (A.C.)				7,696	
Derby, C.B			34,790	36,277	71,067
Devonshire (A.C.)			106	112	218
Devonport, C.B			16	16	32
Exeter, C.B			18	20	38
Plymounth, C.B			18	26	44
Porsetshire (A.C.)			58	69	127
Ourham (A.C.)			57	89	146
Gateshead, C.B			5	5	10
South Shields, C.B.			3	3	6

BIRTHPLACES OF DERBY RESIDENTS .- contd.

Where bor	n.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Durham (A.C.)—contd.					
Sunderland, C.B		 	15	21	36
West Hartlepool, C	.B.	 	12	11	23
Darlington, M.B		 	8	15	23
Stockton-on-Tees, 1	M.B.	 	13	18	31
Essex (A.C.)		 	144	146	290
West Ham, C.B.		 	37	21	58
East Ham, M.B		 	5	5	10
Ilford, U.D		 	7	2	9
Leyton, U.D		 	9	2	11
Southend-on-Sea, M		 	3	6	9
Walthamstow, U.D.		 	8	6	14
Gloucestershire (A.C.)		 	379	319	698
Bristol, C.B		 	132	130	262
Gloucester, C.B		 	82	93	175
Herefordshire (A.C.)		 	70	99	169
Hertfordshire (A.C.)		 	123	140	263
Huntingdonshire (A.C.)		 	92	76	168
Kent (A.C.)		 	154	177	331
Canterbury, C.B.		 	6	11	17
Gillingham, M.B		 	8	5	13
T - 1 · /A CIN		 	278	286	564
Barrow-in-Furness,			20	16	36
Blackburn, C.B		 	16	15	31
Blackpool, C.B		 	7	5	12
TO TO CLED		 	47	31	78
Bootle, C.B.		 	12	13	28
Burnley, C.B.		 	4	11	13
Bury, C.B.		 	20	15	38
T:1 CLD		 	176	178	354
Manchester, C.B		 	512	444	956
OLU CID		 	23	30	5;
TO I CLT		 	28	15	4:
Rochdale, C.B		 	25	24	49
St. Helen's, C.B		 	11	15	26
G-16 1 G-D		 	99	81	180
O .1 . O.T.		 	10	8	18
Warrington, C.B.		 	20	25	43
W' CD		 	14	12	20
T		 	1,152	1,211	1,363
T ' O'D		 	429	407	830
T : 1 1 : (1 (1)		 	600	673	1,273
C-1-1- CD			9	20	29
Timesla CD		 	=0	77	150

BIRTHPLACES OF DERBY RESIDENTS .— contd.

Where born.	3	Male.	Female.	Total.
London, A.C		1,032	1,021	2,053
Middlesex (A.C.)		108	105	213
Acton, U.D		2	6	8
Ealing, M.B		3	3	6
Edmonton, U.D		5	1	6
Enfield, U.D		3	- 6	9
Hornsey, M.B		17	6	23
Tottenham, U.D		10	7	17
Willesden, U.D		9	15	24
Monmouthshire (A.C.)		33	48	81
Newport, C.B		9	15	24
Norfolk (A.C.)		203	175	378
Great Yarmouth, C.B		23	12	35
Norwich, C.B		39	41	80
	uding			
Soke of Peterborough)		395	377	772
Northampton, C.B		54	85	139
Northumberland (A.C.)		21	30	51
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, C.B.		47	46	93
Tynemouth, C.B		6	4	10
Nottinghamshire (A.C.)		903	952	1,855
Nottingham, C.B		935	826	1,761
Oxfordshire (A.C.)		96	99	195
Oxford, C.B		33	29	62
Rutlandshire (A.C.)		78	55	133
Shropshire (A.C.)		094	263	497
Somersetshire (A.C.)		172	163	335
Bath, C.B		51	29	80
Southampton (A.C.) (includin			-	
of Wight)		105	116	221
Bournemouth, C.B		6	1	7
Portsmouth, C.B		43	32	75
Southampton, C.B		10	22	38
Staffordshire (A.C.)		1.370	1,586	2,956
Burton-upon-Trent, C.B.		2.00	834	1,439
Smethwick, C.B		29	28	57
Stoke-upon-Trent, C.B		217	226	443
Walsall, C.B		91	112	203
W + D · 1 CD		89	61	150
West Bromwich, C.B Wolverhampton, C.B		115	114	229
TT 1 (1 TT T)			15	29
Handsworth, U.D Suffolk, East and West (A.C.)		100	109	218
		90	27	47
Ipswich, C.B		20	21	11

17

BIRTHPLACES OF DERBY RESIDENTS.—contd.

Where Born.	Male.	Female.	Total
Surrey (A.C.)	81	96	177
Croydon, C.B	16	14	30
Wimbledon, M.B	4	2	6
Sussex, East and West (A.C.)	41	35	76
Brighton, C.B	29	25	54
Eastbourne, C.B	3	6	9
Hastings, C.B	7	8	15
Warwickshire (A.C.)	373	431	804
Birmingham, C.B	514	549	1,063
Coventry, C.B	97	115	212
Aston Manor, M.B	5	6	11
Westmoreland (A.C.)	31	28	59
Wiltshire (A.C.)	191	170	361
Swindon, M.B	39	33	72
Worcestershire (A.C.)	400	338	738
Dudley, C.B	61	75	136
Worcester, C.B	87	91	178
Kings Norton & Northfields U.D.		15	43
Yorkshire, East, North & West			
Ridings (A.C.)	518	563	1,081
Bradford, C.B	73	79	152
Halifax, C.B	41	53	94
Huddersfield, C.B	34	43	- 77
Kingston-upon-Hull, C.B	80	82	162
Leeds, C.B	209	188	397
Middlesbrough, C.B	14	23	37
Rotherham, C.B	64	85	149
Sheffield, C.B	335	374	709
York, C.B	49	36	85
Barnsley, M.B	25	25	50
Dewsbury, M.B	11	6	17
Wakefield, M.B	21	24	45
England (County not stated)	12	11	23

FOPULATION AT DIFFERENT AGES IN DERBY AT CENSUS 1911, AND ALSO AT CENSUS 1901.

AGES.		1911.			1901.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 year	1,432	1,284	2,716	1,304	1,188	2,492
1—2	1,222	1,300	2,522	1,109	1,134	2,243
2-3	1,433	1,363	2,796	1,172	1,081	2,253
3-4	1,299	1,359	2,658	1,103	1,139	2,242
4—5	1,240	1,242	2,482	1,052	1,123	2,175
Total under						
5 years	6,626	6,548	13,174	5,740	5,665	11,405
5—10	6,087	6,172	12,259	5,488	5,598	11,086
10—13	3,666	3,516	7,182	3,192	3,296	6,488
13—14	1,155	1,133	2,288	1,062	1,121	2,183
1415	1,093	1,181	2,274	1,096	1,113	2,209
15-16	997	1,185	2,182	1,054	1,122	2,176
16-17	1,147	1,252	2,399	1,049	1,174	2,223
17-18	1,163	1,161	2,324	1,020	1,138	2,158
18-19	1,062	1,288	2,350	1,053	1,153	2,206
19-20	1,019	1,172	2,191	-1,035	1,160	2,19
20-21	954	1,210	2,164	989	1,251	2,240
21-25	3,934	4,550	8,484	4,059	4,590	8,649
25-30	5,147	5,708	10,855	4,417	4,970	9,387
30-35	4,972	5,225	10,197	3,967	4,011	7,978
3510	4,499	4,657	9,156	3,450	3,529	6,979
40-45	3,912	3,854	7,766	3,096	3,200	6,296
45-50	3,249	3,372	6,621	2,801	2,724	5,52
50-55	2,770	2,921	5,691	2,205	2,234	4,439
55-60	2,338	2,318	4,656	1,669	1,745	3,41
60-65	1,735	1,779	3,514	1,187	1,373	2,560
6570	1,230	1,379	2,609	817	1,050	1,86
70-75	680	965	1,645	509	689	1,198
75—80	378	523	801	280	398	678
80-85	149	253	502	116	164	280
85—90	35 2	74 15	109	30	49	79
90—95 95—100	2	15	17	4 2	1	1
100 upwards	_	=	=	- 2	- 1	-
Total all ages	59,999	63,411	123,410	51,387	54,525	105,912

It will be noted that increases of population had taken place at every age period, except at ages 19—25, when a diminution of 245 persons, as compared with the number at the 1901 Census, was found. Again, while at the 1901 Census, three persons were found at ages 95—100 there was none at the 1911 Census.

The number of Children of school age (5—14) was 31,729 at the 1911 Census, compared with 19,759 at the 1901 Census,



20

CENSUS, 1911.

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES AGED 10 YEARS AND UPWARDS, 1911. COUNTY BOROUGH OF DERBY.

	5 and wards.	dn 9	3200	2934	(55)	::	::	.01	::	:F :	a. : : :		- % :
	120		1001	3453	(21)	* :	::	:**	::	: 60 :	ct ::6		: 70
	-2		6293 4097	5183	(50)	98	::	: 00	::	0,44	÷		140
ARDS	. 23		3511	3968	(10)	15	::	: ∞	::	-4.5	15 15		00 co :
AGES OF FEMALES 10 YEARS AND UPWARDS.	59		10933 8511	7848 6968 5183 3453 3085 1543 1110 644	(81)	15 21	::	10	::	. 00 1-0			01 99 00 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1
RS AN	50		5760	2169 3591	(17)	8 8	::	:-	::		14: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :		673
0 YEA	15 20		8009	1340	(16) (17)	15	::	1.1	:	01-9	S - 8		8545
ALES 1	10—15 15		5830	5123	(15)	::	::	::	-::	`i::			ii :
FEN	dowed.	LAL	1264	1105	(14)	60.66	::	:-	::	38:	6:: 10		1452
SES OF	.beitu	elK	24283 4	225373159 17461105	(13)	1~00	::	; ;	::	39	:: 12		99
N N	.bairried.	enU	22144	9322	(12)	88	::	: 251	:	208 18	109		2397
	otal males.	Tel Fer	50691	35018 15673	(11)	70	::	:81	:	286 200	570 8 .: 138		104
96		1	:		-	:::	; ;	EIR ::	::	ts	::::		:::
FEMALES	63,411 12,720 50,691	ARDS.			Op Converse	::	COUNTRY. (Ashore and in Port)	ND THEIR	::	Medical. Physicians, Surgeons, Registered Practitioners Midwives, Sick Nurses, Invalid Attendants Others	::::	o's	::
	RDS	OCCUPATIONS. 10 YEARS AND UPWARDS	OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED.	UNOCCUPIED.			Y. and i	SCHONAL OCCUPATIONS AND SCHORDINATE SERVICES. cn, Priests, Ministers	::	ered P	ditical etc.	IV. DOMESTIC OPPICES OR SERVICES	Domestic Indoor Service. In Hotels, Lodging and Eating Houses Other Domestic Indoor Servants Domestic Outdoor Service
AND IED.	ALL AGES. UNDER 10 YEARS. YEARS AND UPWARDS	TONS.	D UN	NOCCE	Course	ok tocat covi.	COUNTRY (Ashore a	SUBORL OCCUPATIONS A	::	regist fine	Po fe	OR SE	ce. I Eati or Ser vice
	10 YE AND UI	OCCUPATIONS. 0 YEARS AND	D AN		(10)	tent	S (S	Occu NATE ts, M	suo.	ons, F	Teaching Literary, Scientific, and P. Engineers and Surveyors and 8. Art, Music, Drama,	CES	1. Domestic Indoor Service. In Hotels, Lodging and Ea Other Domestic Indoor S. 2. Domestic Outdoor Service
Осстивр	ALL NDER 1 EARS A		SUPLE	RETTRED OR ENGAGED IN	1	Government	II. DEPENCE OF THE Army (at Home)	SUBORDINA Cm, Priests,	Solicitors	surge ick N	entifi nd Su Music	OFF	door odgii stic rtdoo
	10 V	AGES	160%	RETT	1	il Go	at H	Str. Str. nen,	8 H	ans,	no - 90 hr	ESTIC	ic In Dome
MALES.	59,999 12,713 47,286	AT.	TOTAL			Sational Cocal Gove	DEFE my (III. Propes Clerical. Clergymo	Legal. Barristers, Law Clerks	Medical. Physicia Midwive Others	Teaching Literary, Engineer and 8. An	Down	Domestic In Hotel Other D Domestic
MA	6 57		:			1. Senskal ok Loc 1. National Government 2. Local Government	II. DEPINCE OF THE 1. Army (at Home) 2. Navy and Marines		_		4.6.6.7.	IX.	1. P. P. D.
	otal ales.	T.C	47286	7429	(6)	396	272 10	81	93		213 71 356		190
VARDS.	sprew wards.		2474	1251	(8)	01#	00	910	es ==	01 01	20120	-	. 12
d D	10				7)	50 50	: .	2.8	H 10	8. 10	212001	-	01 00 01
ANE ANE	10		016	373.37	(9)	88	→ ⊢	120	13.6	51.5	36 12 5 8 48 5 5 6		H 10 10
(BARS	10		111 6	103 146 352 8308 5873 3721	(9)	117	4 T	26 11	1-01	20 1 9	88 + 15		01 - 07
Ages of Males 10 Years and Upwards	20		10119 8411 6019 4073	1001	(4)	103	500	19	10	14	65 17 114 114		00 1-10
MAE	96	3		822	(6)	98.8	6.5	: 4	: 2	::	25°4		1996
HES OF	96	1	5388 4888	334 5054 4	(3)	\$1.00 \$1.00	86	. ::	: 18		3171		15.68
AG	21		5914	5051	(1)	100	6 1	::	:	::	01 01		:
	9	-							-				

1-							21					
(22)	:	17.	- ::	::::	:::	6:	: ::	::	:::	.:	: 01	: ::::::
(21)		1282	:: -	* ::::	:::	H	: : :	::	:::	:	:01	: :::
(50)	7.	1118 30 29	491	-:::	111	:	;°:::	::	F ::	:	: *	: ::: ":::
(61)	15	118	01 # 01	::::	:::	:	:" : :		нн :	:	. 24	: ::: ":::
(8)	± ∞ ∞ ∘	67 14	4 101	00.01	:::		01	01	0101	- 20	7	+ 01
0	45	113	10-11	401							- 01	
8			100	01=	111	:	::::	00 00	- 11	:		: 5 : 5 : 5 : 5 : 5
(10)	00.0	100	: 120	::	:::		::::	~ ~	::	:	::	9 6
(9)		21	. 15	::::			::::	6 .	:::			
9		18649	01 	60 : : :		00	:0::	::	H : :	·		1 1111111
10	00 =		10 400			1000	00					01 H
(13)		928		Z 111	:::	:	: ::	::	:	:	:=	: :: :::
12)	170	261 35	43.7	0.0	:::	:	: ::	18	G: 01	:		
0	40											
(11)	174	255 250 200 200	215 10 10	133	:::	00	: ::	18	Ε :	:	. 16	: :: ::
	ij	: :8 :	:::	: ::: s:	: (c) :	(not	::::	3:	(g : 8 :		9 % : :	y :::::2::g::
	 Other Service. Hospital & Benovolent Socy., Service & Insttn. Day Girls Day Servants 	Charwomen Laundry W Others.	V. COMMERCIAL OCCUPATIONS. 1. Merchants, Agents and Accountants 2. Commercial or Business Clerks 3 and 4. Dealers in Moncy; Insurance	VI. CONVEYANCE OF MEN, GOODS & MESSAGES. 1. On Railways Railway Officials, Clerks Railway Engine-Drivers, Stokers, Cleaners Platelayers, Gangers, Packers, Rly. Lab'rers (not Rly. Contractors' Labourers)	Coachmen (not Domestic), Cabmen Horschprs, Grooms, Stablemen (not Dom Motor Car Drivers (not Domestic) . Motor Cab, Motor Van, &c. Drivers.	Carmen, Carriers, Carters, Wagoners Farm)	Van Oth Oth First	Messigrs., P	VII. AGRICULTURE (On Farms, Woods & Gardens) Farmers, Graziers, Farm Workers Gardeners (not Dom.) Nurserymen, Seedsmen Others	VIII. FISHING.	IX. IN AND ABOUT, AND WORKING AND DEALING IN THE PRODUCTS OF MINES AND QUARRIES. 1. Workers	X. Metals, Machines, Implements and Convergate and 2. Iron, Steel, etc. Manufacture 3. General Engineering and Machine Making Blacksmiths, Strikers Erectors, Fitters, Turners (including Labrs.) Others Metal Machinists Labourers (undefined) in Engineering Works Boilermakers
(6)	. 21	245	465 998 421	4755 2212 628 599	288	887	E 65 65 7	719	195 169 5	-	172	130 1990 877 2047 2783 452 365 595
(8)	:		9 8 6	50.00	1×10	14	80 H	21.0	15 30 1	:	1-10	1 11125048
(2)	00	30	59 40 31	85 72 85	នាន :	26	· 67 ° ° ·	2 23	109 :		10	17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
(9)	1-		9 8 8 8 6 8 8 8	824 108 97	8161	129	00 01 01 :	220	A 01 A 00	F	21.22	28 305 318 457 89 89
(5)	1	2.4	127 139 99	536 536 1133	989	61	6.8	47.	655 :	:	88	24 409 197 401 1111 1111 127
(4)	.19	6.8	112 264 135	1201 588 113 175	15 10	71.61		60	\$21		19	31 252 211 2114 106 106 106
(8)	6	83	1823	584 322 119 62	172	88	.00 7 7	13.9	8122 :		00 00 00 00	25 12 15 301 316 82 240 829 829 829 829 829 829 829 829 829 829
(51)	10	5	80 80 80	888 120 120 120	00 00 00	62	: 188	12	13 13	:	84	305 305 302 31 31 56
(D)	-	::: ⁼	. :	학 ² : :	:::	П	00 PH : :	320	10 m	:	H 01	: 34 x 12 x 2 x 2 x 3

100				24			
	65 and Upwards.	(SS)	:"::::"	82-1		: ::	.::"
	10	(21)	61 :: :: ⁻ : ⁻	91	:::::"::::::	9 448	4401
1.	53	(20)	°°° : : : :	£ :	::::::::::::	Ø 1111111	4 4 01
ARDS	75	(19)	H 01 : ::::	04 10		S + : ::	000
Man d	33	(18)	; ; ; œœ 91914	10 10	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	38 5 7	33°°
S AN	50	(12)	9191 : 0000101H	60	::::::::::::::	99 1168	10.10 12
0 YEAR	15—20	(16)	7.0000000	10 01	::::::::::::::	9 944	888
AGES OF FEMALES 10 YEARS AND UPWARDS	10—15 15	(16)	; ;; ;	× :	11111111 41	# : : :	777
FEN	Widowed.	(14)	HH : ::H :01	00 01	::::::	H :: 1	50 60 FI
GES OF	Married.	(13)		o 4∗	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	6 000	004
1	Unmarried.	(12)		147	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	210 8 6 12	2525 2522 16
	Total Females	(11)		153 16	::::::	11 0 23	2334 234 234
	OCCUPATIONS. AT AGES 10 YEARS AND UPWARDS.	X. METALS, MACHINES, IMPLEMENTS AND CON- VEYANCES—continued.	4. Electric Apparatus 5—8. Tools, Dies, etc., Arms, Misc. Metal Trades 9. Ships and Boats 10. Vehicles. Cycle and Motor Car—Makers, Mechanics Motor Car—Makers, Mechanics Others Railway-Coach, Wagon Makers 11. Dealers.	XI. PRECIOUS METALS, JEWELS, WATCHES, INSTRUMENTS AND GAMES. Workers	House Build Builders Builders Builders Builders Bricklayers, Masons, Ma Painters, D Plumbers Other Worl Navvies, & Other Worl Navvies, & Other	XIII. Wood, FURNITURE, FITTINGS, DECORATIONS. Cabinet Makers, French Polishers; Upholsterers other Workers in Furniture, Fittings, etc Workers in Wood and Bark Dealers	Workers Earthenware, China Dealers
- 6	Total Nales.	(6)	588 922 2 2 733 681 2412 2141	315	78 1166 649 686 78 784 784 784 160	208 104 347 126	190
YEARS AND UPWARDS.	65 and [Upwards.	(8)	986 64	₩ 61	. 200 5 7 5 5 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	9 10 10	10
to di	10	6	18 70 1 17 176 176	61 0	17 120 120 87 78 155 155 155 155 155 155 155 155 155 15	22 113 22	01 00 00
RS A2	10	(9)	251 : 21288 01 2088 01	æ1-	11173 1117 1117 1117 1117 1117 1117 111	22 22 22	133
YEA	10	(9)	100 188 188 779 476 86 36	15.2	1138 1753 1753 1753 1753 1753 1753 1753 1753	12 82 22	00 00 01
MALES 10	10	€	122 223 283 666 666 666 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 83 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84	17	171 185 191 191 191 191 191 191 191 191 191 19	105 76 24 24	424
P MA	50	(8)	105 125 174 174 166 303 275 14	50.00	2444 888 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	123.7	15
AGES OF	15—20	6)	136 134 130 130 1345 1245 15	840	9101-194988	£ 114.8	138
	10—15 15	Ð	81 : 000004		ਚ 600 :: :: :: ::	10 HOLH	::

_				23		
(55)	T:::::	:::::	: : : C	400000-00	40121 :: 100	8
(21)	111 11	1 :: 21 :	51H 4	04888919	51.0512-11.014	4 : 64 : 42
20)	.: : 61		10 : 10	80854000	10626783	273 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
(19)	° :: " :		7 + + 0 +	167 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	18 22 22 23 8 8 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3	1 5 5 5 5 E
(18)	100 : :	: 01 ← 400	88 52 88 80 88 88	515 611 38 141 99 147 69	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2 t & 4 t- 52
(17)	7-4 : 0100	F 80 . H H	20 20 8 17	862 883 245 167 89 445 89	192 61 33 33 35 35 35 35	970 :450 60
(16)	915 9191	2 2 20	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	1480 107 567 584 284 357 14 73	315 888 888 887 474 66 66 66 66 822 832	:: 1135 1135 1135 1135 1135 1135 1135 11
(15)	: ::	:::::	. 52 ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° °	247 128 128 128 144 8 8		: : :
(14)	: ::	- :- : :	보다 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	90 81 91 84 4	51-48 88 88 88 88 88	118 :000 and
(13)	0100 HOI	01 - 00 01	t-01	362 34 34 53 106 86 86 86 19	20 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	50 869 88
(12)	: 555	61 4 0 8	387 74 11 11 11 11	3023 256 155 1086 593 721 36	74 8728 8728 8723 1112 1112 1113 1113 1113 1113 1113 1	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
(11)	. 56 . 56 7	55 to 11 to 12	250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250	3481 296 249 1150 728 820 43 275	820 251 138 138 157 141 145 145 145 145 145 145 145 145 145	55 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
XV. CHEMICALS, OH., GREASE, SOAP, RESIN, &C.	Druggistss and Matches e. Scap, Resin, etc.	XVI. Skins, Leather, Harrand Feathers. 1. Skins and Leather Curriers 2. Saddlery and Harress 3. Hair and Feathers 4. Dealers in Skins, Leather, Hair and Feathers XVII. Paper, Prints, Books, & Stationery.	Paper Box, Bag—Makers, Stationery Manftre. Printers, Lithographers Bookbinders Other Workers Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Newsagents, and other dealers	NVIII. TEXTILE FABRICS. 1—5 Textile Manufactures Cotton Manufactures Silk Manufacture Lace Manufacture Lace Manufacture Smallware Manufacture 6. Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. 7. Dealers (Drapers and Others)	XIX. Dress. Tailors Milliners Milliners Shirtmakers, Scamstresses Boot, Shoe, Slipper, Patten, Clogmakers Wig-makers, Hairdressers Other Workers	XX. Food, Todacco, DRINK, AND LODGING. 1. Food. Miksellers, Dairymen Butchers, Meat Salesmen Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Makers Bakerd, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Makers Grocers: Ten, Coffee, Chocolate—Dealers Other Workers Other Dealers
(6)	96 190 18 26	360 248 51 37 18	1288832	1472 30 30 175 175 173 173 124 125	392 1 1 160 160 160 221	151 262 151 152 423
(8)	16	t~ 00 01 00 01	∞ →		5 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	8 0 4 0 8 5 E E
(2)	120 : 20	17.00	01 = 00 01 01	8x+5110	19 : : 86 - 91	0222903
(9)	1 28 28	0 00 4 4 0 00 01	8 11 1 8 e	152 16 16 16 18 18 18	8 : 12122	84828888
(2)	\$16 : 00 t-	99 411 48	15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 1	$\begin{array}{c} 189 \\ 66 \\ 112 \\ 277 \\ 220 \\ 43 \end{array}$	± ; ; ± ; 5 ; 6 ;	108824488
(4)	. 588	94 14 10 10 10	197 177 24 36	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	S 1.8 8 315	145 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
(8)	20 : 12	1401	13 91 16	871 8 4 6 0 5 1 8 1 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	02 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	8574 a E 988
(3)	0 21 - 01 4	79 00 8 + 81	112	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0	:: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	110 1188 1188 1485 1485 1485 1485 1485 1485
(3)	111 11	:::	: :::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	\$-00FF0-4	:::	101 :

Aoes op Females. Aces op Females. 291 110 291 111 112 291 112 292 29	4 11 4	147 106 8 33 2 5 11 14 21 25 69 520 117 234 8351 9003 22507 2841 5123 1335 2159 7808 6912 5072 3311 2631
AGES OF FEMALES 10 YEARS AND Upwartied. 12.	98 11 4 10 53 19 12 10	106 8 33 2 5 11 14 213 22 285 3 5 29 45 9003 22507 2841 5123 1335 2159 7808 6915
AGES OF FEMALES 10 YEARS AND Upwartied. 12.	98 11 4 10 53 19 12 10	106 8 33 2 5 11 14 213 22 285 3 5 29 45 9003 22507 2841 5123 1335 2159 7808 6915
AGES OF FEMALES 10 YEARS AND Upwarded. AGES OF FEMALES 10 YEARS AND Upwarded. 11	98 11 4 10 53 19 12	106 8 33 2 5 11 14 213 22 285 3 5 29 45 9003 22507 2841 5123 1335 2159 7808 6915
AGES OF FEMALES 10 YEARS AND Upwarded. 1	98 11 4 10 53 19	106 8 33 2 5 213 22 285 3 5 9003 22507 2841 5123 1335 2159
	98 11 4 10 53	106 8 33 2 5 213 22 285 3 5 9003 22507 2841 5123 1335 2159
	98 11 4 10 53	106 8 33 213 22 285 9003 22507 2841 5123
	98 11 4 10	106 8 33 213 22 285 9003 22507 2841 5123
	98 11 4	106 8 33 213 22 285 9003 22507 2841
	98	106 213 9003
	98	106 213 9003
		106 213 9003
.:: 5 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	113	147 520 1351
Total C .		65
AT AGES AT AGES XX. FOOD, TO 2. Tobacco—To 3. Makers of S 4. Board, Lody Drinks, Coffee, Eat Keeper Imn, Hotel-I Cellarmen, Barmen Watters (no Others in Is SANI 1. Gas, Water, SANI 1. Gas, Water, SANI 2. Sanitary See XXII. OTHER, WORKER Costermongers, NORKER Costermongers, NORKER Costermongers, NORKER General—Shop Costermongers, NORKER General—Shop Costermongers, NORKER General—Shop Costermongers, NORKER AMIL OTHER, MORKER Costermongers, NORKER Coster		7 Retired (not Army or Navy); Pensioners
IntoT © : or os so were was	539	757 75 5 5927
and bine 58 (8) :	8	957 31 263
(7) 55 55 11 11 12 25 25 25 115 200 200 115 20		293
88 AN 45 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	25	8714
XEAN XEAN (5) (5) (11 51 100 100 18 8 8 8 8 8 8 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	49	48 48
(4) : 25 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	4	35 8 64
MAI 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		9
AGES OF MALES 10 YEARS AND UPWARDS. 15-20 20 25 35 45 55 and ds. 15-20 20 25 35 45 55 and ds. 15-20 20 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	22	333.
AGI 10 (1) 11 12 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	1.	5051

CENSUS, 1911.—INFIRMITIES.

PERSONS RETURNED AS TOTALLY BLIND, TOTALLY DEAF & DUMB, LUNATIC, IMBECILE, AND FEEBLE-MINDED, FOR THE BOROUGH OF DERBY.

			Males.	Females.	Total.
Totally Blind			34	36	70
Totally Deaf			33	35	68
Deaf and Dumb			115	86	201
Lunatic			163	235	398
Imbecile			18	23	41
Feeble-minded			38	34	72
Combined Infirmiti	es		-	3	3
	Total	1	401	452	853
				-	

Vital Statistics for the Year 1913.

Estimated Population.—The estimated population of the Borough at the middle of 1913 was 125,462, an increase of 918 over that of 1912.

Emigration from Derby.—The subjoined table is instructive as shewing the emigration from Derby during the 10 years 1901-1911. The total excess of births over deaths is 14,942, and if no emigration had taken place the census population of 1901 would have been increased by approximately this number, as shewn by the 1911 census, instead of only by 8,522, the actual increase of population. A net average of about 642 persons therefore emigrate from Derby annually.

26

TABLE SHEWING EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS DURING THE PERIOD 1902-1911 INCLUSIVE.

Year.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	Totals.
Births	3,326	3,215	3,282	3,108	3,103	3,152	3,321	3,220	3,163	2,945	31,835
Deaths	1,639	1,596	1,824	1,746	1,733	1,784	1,678	1,712	1,444	1,737	16,893
Excess Births	1,687	1,619	1,458	1,362	1,370	1,368	1,643	1,508	1,719	1,208	14,942

129,790 123,370 Population, Census 1901, 114,848+14,942 (10 years Excess Births over Deaths) = ... 1911... 6,420 i.e., 642 Persons per annum left Derby during the 10 years.

Marriages.—The number of marriages which were solemnized during 1913 was 1,012; this represents a rate of persons married equal to 16·1 per 1,000 of the population, which is a decrease of 0·3 compared with the previous year. The following table gives information relating to the marriage-rate for the past 16 years:—

Year.	1898	1899	1900	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Number of Marriages	961	961	1025	943	948	957	973	972	981	1005	982	967	994	917	1021	1012
Rate.	18.8	18-6	19.6	17:8	16:3	16.1	16.17	16.0	15.9	15:9	15.4	14.95	15.15	14.8	16.4	16.1

BIRTHS.

Birth-Rate.—The births registered during the year numbered 3,013, compared with 2,920 in 1912. Of the 3,013 births, 2,862 were notified in 1913 and investigated:—

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	 	1,401	1,353	2,754
Illegitimate	 	60	48	108
		Grand	l Total	2,862

From these figures it will be seen that the illegitimate births represent 3.8% of the present total, as compared with 3.1% in the previous year, 2.8% in 1910, and 2.2% in 1909. In the following table is set out the distribution of all births, both legitimate and illegitimate:—

TABLE II.—Relating to Births, Legitimate and Illegitimate.

WARD,			BIRTHS.		Birth Rate per 1,000.	Illegitimate Births per 1,000 Births	Total Legitimate and Illegitimat Births registered during the year 1902 to 1913.			
	I	egitimate.	Illegitimate	Total.		in 1913.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate	Illegitimate per 1,000 Births.	
Abbey		259	14	273	28.6	51	3354	132	38	
Arboretum		160	4	164	18.6	24	2221	67	29	
Babington		117	2	119	14.8	17	1691	52	30	
Becket		135	5	140	19.6	36	1770	85	46	
Bridge		102	3	105	18.6	20	1382	49	34	
Castle		190	6	196	26.1	31	2649	110	40	
Dale		224	7	231	24.7	30	2450	62	25	
Derwent		120	2	122	22.2	17	1720	44	25	
Friargate		180	4	184	20.5	22	2490	67	26	
Kingsmead		157	17	174	27:1	98	2014	137	64	
Litchurch		127	10	137	16.8	73	1895	89	45	
Markeaton		182	10	192	26.4	52	2505	104	40	
Normanton		212	5	217	25.8	23	2742	57	20	
Osmaston		151	9	160	23.5	56	2291	77	32	
Pear Tree		287	.6	293	30.3	20	3099	56	18	
Rowditch		151	3	154	18.8	19	2005	77	37	
Totals		2754	108	2862	22.8	37	36,278	1,265	34	
Others										

The births registered during the year numbered 3,013, which represents a birth-rate of 23.6 per 1,000, compared with 23.4 last year, 23.6 in 1911, 24.1 in 1910, and 24.9 in 1909.

As regards the various Wards, the birth-rates, as in previous years, varied between very wide limits, being as low as 14.8 in Babington Ward and 16.8 in Litchurch Ward, and as high as 30.3 and 28.6 in Pear Tree and Abbey Wards respectively. Babington Ward had the lowest birth-rate in 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1912.

The number of births which have been divided for the purpose of ascertaining facts relating to illegitimacy now exceeds 37,000, and it will be observed that practically one child in every 30 born in Derby is illegitimate. The rate of illegitimacy is highest in King's Mead Ward, not less than one child in 15 being born with that social stigma attached to it. The Wards which show the next highest figures are Becket and Litchurch Wards, rather less than one child in 22 and one in 23 respectively being illegitimate. Castle and Markeaton Wards are the next highest, each Ward shewing a rate of one in 25. The credit for the lowest illegitimate rate belongs to Pear Tree Ward, whilst a low rate is also recorded in Normanton Ward; three other Wards, Dale, Derwent, and Friar Gate Wards have also rates of over one in 37 births. It is interesting to note that one of the Wards which has already been mentioned as having a high birth-rate has also a low illegitimate rate.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.—This Act was adopted by the Council at a meeting held on December 4th, 1907, and came into operation early in January, 1908. The number of births notified during 1913 was 95% of the total registered. Details of work done under this Act will be found on pages 34, 35, 37, 38, 130, and 134.

Still-births.—The number of burials of still-born children in the Derby Cemeteries during 1913 was 110, or six fewer than the number in 1912.

Appended herewith is the usual table relating to these burials for the past 19 years.

For the particulars contained in the following table, I am indebted to Mr. C. E. Oliver, Clerk to the Derby Burial Board:—

Burials in the Derby Cemeteries during the past 19 years.

Year.	Ordinary Burials.	Burials of Still-born Children.	Total.	Percentage of Burials of Still-born Children to the whole.
1895	1587	210	1797	11.7
1896	1510	218	1728	12.7
1897	1581	182	1763	10.4
1898	1744	178	1922	9.3
1899	1787	193	1980	9.8
1900	1887	195	2082	9.4
1901	1627	. 246	1873	13.2
1902	1552	217	1769	12.3
1903	1522	184	1706	10.8
1904	1704	154	1858	8.3
1905	1692	161	1853	8.5
1906	1666	171	1837	9.4
1907	1627	155	1782	8.7
1908	1558	163	1721	9.5
1909	1618	152	1770	8.1
1910	1365	130	1495	8.7
1911	1624	112	1736	6.4
1912	1484	116	1600	7.8
1913	1478	110	1588	6.8

DEATHS

Annual Rate of Mortality.—The total number of deaths registered during the year was 1,667, as against 1,630 in 1912, 1,831 in 1911, 1,556 in 1910, and 1,799 in 1909; of these deaths 114 were of strangers; and there were 23 deaths of Derby residents registered outside the Borough, making a net total of 1,576. The net death-rate, therefore, from all causes was 12.5 per 1,000, as against 12.21 in 1912, 14.04 in 1911, 11.01 in 1910, and 13.3 in 1909.

The factor for correcting the general death-rate based on the population at the 1911 census as applied by the Registrar-General is 1.0078. The corrected death-rate for 1913 is therefore 12.69.

Principal Causes of Death, 1913.

Comparison with 1912.

	Deaths in 1913.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bronchitis	 165	36	
Phthisis	 104		3
Old Age	 123		10
Cancer	 129	13	
Heart Diseases	 144	13	
Diarrhœa	 64	49	
Premature Birth	 77	22	
Pneumonia	 90		
Apoplexy and Cerebral Hæmorrhage	 66	- 6	
Other Tuberculous Diseases	 54	5	
Measles	 13	4	
Violence Causes	 49		6
Convulsions	 23		8
Diphtheria	 7		7
Whooping Cough	 6		11
Meningitis	 10		2
Cirrhosis of Liver	 14	2	
Other Respiratory Diseases	 15		11
Influenza	 29	4	
Enteric Fever	 3	1	
Scarlet Fever	 2		2

MORTALITY IN AGE GROUPS.

(A) Infantile Mortality.

The deaths of children under one year of age in Derby during 1913 numbered 298, a rate of 99 per 1,000 births.

The infantile mortality for England and Wales during 1913 was 109, that of the great towns was 117, and of the smaller towns 112.

The infantile mortality figures, not only in Derby, but also in the great towns and in the smaller towns, as well as in England and Wales, generally were higher than those in 1912, when the infantile mortality-rates were respectively Derby 79, Great Towns 101, Smaller Towns 98, and England and Wales 95.

The following table gives the chief causes of death at different periods during the first year :-

Table III.—Infantile Mortality during the Year 1913. Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age

CAU	USE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Death under One Year
											1
	Certified	74	8	18	9	109	59	55	3)	36	298
	Small Pox										
0	Chicken-pox										
Common	Measles								1	2	3
Infectious	Scarlet Fever										
Diseases.	Diphtheria : Croup										
	Whooping Cough								1		1
i. Diarrhœal	Diarrhœa, all forms including										
Diseases.	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis,										
174004000.	Gastro-enteritis, &c		1		1	2	15	18	8	7	50
	Dogwood Pinth	49	5	6	1	61	11	9	les control	0	
	Premature Birth	0		2				3	ï	2	77
i. Wasting	Congenital Defects	- 0		_		4 3		-			6
Diseases.	Adalastania										3
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus		ï	7	5	25	8	10	4	i	48
	Autopuy, Deomey, Marasmus	1.0	0.00		.,	20	C)	10			-10
	(Tuberculous Meningitis							4		2	6
. Tuberculous	Tuberculous Peritonitis:										
Diseases.	Tabes Mesenterica						1	1	2	1	5
	Other Tuberculous Diseases						1		1	1	3
	Rickets										
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)							1	2		3
Other	Convulsions	5		2	1	8	- 6	2	3	4	23
Causes.	Bronchitis	.:		1		1	4	8	8	4	25
O armitor	Pneumonia	1				1	6	2	5	8	22
	Suffocation, overlying						3				3
	Syphilis		.:				1	2			3
	Other Causes	2	1		1	4	3	3	3	4	17
											200
		74	S	18	9	109	59	55	39	36	298

Table shewing Infant Deaths from Immaturity since the Year 1905.

Year.	Total Births.	No. of Premature Births.	Deaths from Wasting Disease (Marasmus Atrophy & Debility.)	Percentage of Im- maturity Death.
1905	3108	76	62	4.5
1906	3103	66	48	4.4
1907	3152	69	70	4.4
1908	3321	73	44	3.6
1909	3220	88	51	4.4
1910	3163	62	27	2.8
1911	2921	93	54	5.0
1912	2920	- 55	39	3.2
1913	3013	77	48	4.1

In Table III. are set out the causes of death among children under the age of one year. These are further subdivided into the weeks of the first month of life, and figures are given for each month until the age of one year. The deaths of 298 infants were registered during the year, as compared with 231 in the previous year, and 360 in the year 1911. In the sub-division "Wasting Diseases," no fewer than 134 of these deaths are classified; premature births and debilitated conditions contributing respectively 77 and 48. The above table shows the deaths from these two latter conditions (which two are grouped under the heading of Immaturity) during the past nine years in Derby. The next highest total is the allied diseases of Diarrhoa and Enteritis, which caused 50 deaths, as against only 12 in the previous year; this is followed by Bronchitis 25, Convulsions 23, and Pneumonia 22.

The investigation of the relationship between feeding and the mortality of infants which was begun in 1899 has been continued and the results are recorded below:—

TABLE IV.—Mortality per 1,000 births from certain diseases among children born between the period January 1st, 1912, and December 31st, 1912, who were breast-fed up to the age of three months or hand-fed, or were at first breast-fed and subsequently hand-fed (mixed), prior to attaining the age of three months:--

Methed of Feeding.	Brea	st-fed.	Mixe	ed-fed.	Han	d-fed.		three ses.	
Number of children.	22	7.5	2	46	2	73	2794		
D cas.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	27	11.9	5	20.3	5	18.3	37	13.2	
Diarrhœa (including Enteritis, Gastro- Enteritis and Gas-									
tritis)	3	1.3	7	28.5	6	22.0	16	5.7	
Marasmus	9	3.9	6	24.4	6	22.0	21	7.5	
Atrophy and Debility	10	4.4	2	8.1	8	28.6	20	7.2	
Tabes Mesenterica									
Various Abdominal Tuberculoses	1	0.4	1	4.1	1	3.7	3	1.1	
All other Tuberculous Diseases	3	1.3	3	12.2	3	11.0	9	3.2	
Convulsions	10	4.4	5	20.3	5	18-3	20	7.2	
Dentition									
Zymotic Diseases	2	0.8	1	4.1	2	7.3	5	1.8	
All other Diseases	9	2.9	1	4.1	3	11.0	13	4.7	
Totals	74	32.5	31	126-0	39	142-8	144	51.6	

Number of children registered during the above-mentioned	d
period	. 2,920
From the above the following deductions must be made: -	
(a) On account of no visit being made, but in respect of whom no death has been registered 2	9
(b) On account of no visit being made, owing to death occurring before any information could be obtained 1	0
(c) For the-reason that the death could not have been influenced by the manner of feeding, e.g.—	
(1) Some congenital defect incompatible with life 18	
(2) Death taking place owing to debility and no food having been given 2	
(3) The child being prematurely born 54	
(4) Some other cause not associated with the manner of feeding 13	37
	- 126
Net total of children who were under the direct observation	n
of the Women Inspectors	2,794
Percentage of children breast-fed	81.4
,, ,, ,, wholly hand-fed	9.7
,, ,, ., partly reared by hand and partly be natural means	
Death-rate per 1000 births of children breast-fed	32.5
,, ,, ,, hand-fed	142.8
,, ,, partly breast-fed .	126.0

TABLE IV. (a)—Mortality per 1,000 from certain diseases among children born between the period November, 1900, and December, 1907, who were breast-fed up to the age of three months, or hand-fed, or who were at first breast and subsequently hand-fed (mixed), prior to attaining the age of three months.

Method of Feeding.	Breast	t-fed.	Mix	ed.	Hand	-fed.		three sses.
Number of children.	124	15	26	80	32	82	183	377
Disease.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.						
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	171	13.8	38	14.2	103	31.4	312	17.0
Diarrhœa and Epidemic Enteritis	96	7.8	55	20.6	190	57.9	341	18-6
Gastritis and Gastro- Enteritis	13	1.1	7	2.7	25	7.7	45	2.5
Marasmus	57	4.6	30	11.2	81	24.7	168	9.2
Atrophy and Debility	99	8.0	20	7.1	91	27.8	210	11.5
Tabes Mesenterica	11	0.9	3	1.2	16	4.9	30	1.7
Various Abdominal Tuberculoses	14	1.2	7	2.6	16	4.9	37	2.1
All other Tuberculous Diseases	34	2.8	12	4.5	14	4.3	60	3.3
Convulsions	161	13.0	44	16.5	99	30.2	304	16-6
Dentition	14	1.2	10	3.8	12	3.7	36	2.0
Zymotic Diseases other than Diarrhœa	59	4.8	26	9-7	38	11-6	123	6.7
All other Diseases	121	9.8	15	5.6	72	22-0	208	11.4
Totals	850	69-5	267	95-9	737	230.7	1874	102-0

Number of children registered during the above-mentioned period 21,905
From the above the following deductions must be made: -
(a) On account of no visit being made, but in respect of whom no death has been registered 2,461
(b) On account of no visit being made, owing to death occurring before any information could be obtained
(c) For the reason that the death could not have been influenced by the manner of feeding, e.g.—
(1) Some congenital defect incompatible with life 92
(2) Death taking place owing to debility and no food having been given 180
(3) The child being prematurely born 471
(4) Some other cause not associated with the manner of feeding 8 ————————————————————————————
Net total of children who were under the direct observation
of the Women Inspectors 18,377
Percentage of children breast-fed 68 ,, ,, ,, wholly hand-fed 18
,, ,, ,, partly reared by hand and partly by natural means 14
Death-rate per 1,000 of children breast-fed 69.5
,, ,, ,, hand-fed 230·7
,, ,, ,, partly breast-fed 95.9

TABLE IV. (b)—Mortality per 1,000 from certain diseases among children born between January, 1908 (the year in which the Notification of Births Act was adopted), and December, 1912, who were breast-fed up to the age of three months, or handfed, or who were at first breast- and subsequently hand-fed (mixed), prior to attaining the age of three months:—

Method of Feeding.	Breas	st-fed.	Mixe	d-fed.	Hane	d-fed.	All t	
Number of children.	109	947	19	61	12	81	141	89
Disease.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1000.
Bronchitis and Pneu- monia	129	11.8	47	24.0	36	28-4	212	14-9
Diarrhœa (including En- teritis, Gastro-En- teritis and Gastritis	29	2.6	91	46-4	60	46-9	180	12.7
Marasmus	46	4.2	40	20.4	30	23.4	116	8-1
Atrophy and Debility	24	2.2	9	4.6	29	22.7	62	4-3
Tabes Mesenterica	1	0.09			1	0.8	2	0.1
Various Abdominal Tuberculoses	8	0.7	7	3.5	7	5.5	22	1-4
All other Tuberculous Diseases	10	0.9	11	5.6	12	9-3	33	2.3
Convulsions	75	.6.8	28	14.3	24	18.7	127	8-9
Dentition	5	0.4	1	0.5	2	1.5	8	0.
Zymotic Diseases	32	2.9	21	10.7	7	5.4	60	4.
All other Diseases	59	5-4	28	14.3	21	16-4	108	7-
Totals	418	38-2	283	144.3	229	178-9	930	65-

Number of children registered during the above-mentioned period 15,569
From the above the following deductions must be made:-
(a) On account of no visit being made, but in respect of whom no death has been registered 720
(b) On account of no visit being made, owing to death occurring before any information could be obtained 85
(c) For the reason that the death could not have been influenced by the manner of feeding, e.g.—
(1) Some congenital defect incompatible with life 52
(2) Death taking place owing to debility and no food having been given 78
(3) The child being prematurely born 355
(4) Some other cause not associated with the manner of feeding 90
——————————————————————————————————————
Net total of children who were under the direct observation of the Women Inspectors 14,189
Percentage of children breast-fed 77
,, ,, ,, wholly hand-fed 9
,, ,, partly reared by hand and partly by
natural means 13
Death-rate per 1,000 births of children breast-fed 38.2
,, ,, hand-fed 178-9
,, ,, partly breast-fed 144.3
The death-rate amongst the breast-fed children is 38·2 per 1,000 births, as compared with 178·9 per 1,000 among those hand-fed, and

144.3 per 1,000 amongst those only partly breast-fed. It is important also to note that not only is this marked difference to be seen in the general death-rate, but in every classification there is the same result, the death-rate is invariably lower among the breast-fed children

(B) Other Ages.

At all other ages there were registered 1,278 deaths, and of these 102 were of children between the ages of 1 and 5, 50 at the age period 5 and under 15, 54 between 15 and 25 years of age, 562 between 25 and 65, and 510 at all ages over 65.

In the first of these age periods, Zymotic Diseases were responsible for a large number of deaths, Measles causing 8 deaths, as compared with 6 in the previous year. Whooping Cough caused 5 deaths, as compared with 13 in 1912. Bronchitis 7 and Pneumonia 16, were likewise very fatal diseases. Tuberculous Diseases other than Phthisis were the cause of 19 deaths. One death occurred from Phthisis in this age period.

The age periods 5 to 15, and 15 to 25, are noted for being the healthiest, and in the former the chief contributing causes of death were Accidents 7, Heart Diseases 6, Tuberculous Diseases (other than Phthisis) 6, Diphtheria 4; in the latter period Phthisis was the most dangerous ailment, as no fewer than 20 out of the 54 deaths were assignable to that cause. Phthisis is likewise a dangerous disease at the next age period, 25 to 65, there being no less than 76 deaths, and in addition Heart Diseases contributed 69 deaths, and Cancer 78. In the declining years of life, Chest Ailments 106, Heart Diseases 62, and Cancer 48, are the chief causes of death, whilst the Zymotic Ailments become practically a negligible quantity.

District Mortality Rates.

In Table V. the various mortality rates which have been recorded in the different Wards into which the town is divided are set out. The deaths in public institutions have been relegated to the Wards to which the persons belonged before they were removed. On the basis of the general death-rate the healthiest Wards were Osmaston 6.44, Dale 8.97, and Arboretum 9.42. King's Mead Ward shows

the highest death-rate, viz., 22.13, with Castle 18.79, and Markeaton 15.67, the next in order. The high death-rate in each of these Wards is in considerable measure contributed to by the high death-rate among children. The Infantile Mortality in the town as a whole was 99 per 1,000 births, but in King's Mead Ward it was 195, and in Litchurch and Markeaton Wards 161. Infantile Mortality rates of below 99 (the average of the whole town) are noted in Arboretum (79), Babington (67), Becket (64), Dale (60), Derwent (25), Friar Gate (11), Normanton (92), Pear Tree (82). It is satisfactory to note that there is some improvement in the waste of infant life which is taking place in the Wards just referred to. The Phthisis death-rate for the whole town was 0.83, slightly lower than the previous year. The following Wards had a Phthisis death-rate below the average of the whole town, viz., Abbey, Arboretum, Babington, Dale, Derwent, Friar Gate, Normanton, and Rowditch Wards. The highest Zymotic rate is recorded in King's Mead Ward (2.34), whilst Markeaton Ward (2.06), Castle Ward (1.33), and Pear Tree Ward (0.95) were the next highest.

Table V.-Population, Density, Deaths, and certain Death Rates in the various Wards of the Borough of Derby for the Year 1913.

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births.	110	79	29	64	133	158	09	25	7.1	195	191	161	92	100	82	104	***	:				:	66
Number of deaths of infants under 1 year.	30	13	00	6	14	31	14	00	13	34	22	31	20	16	24	16	56	13				:	298
Phthisis death rate.	0.43	0.45	0.75	86.0	1.25	1.33	0.75	0.36	0.78	1.87	98.0	1.09	0.48	1.03	0.93	0.36	:	:				:	0.83
Deaths from Phthisis	4	4	9	7	_	10	7	67	7	12	_	8	7	-	6	೧೦	43	1				-	104
Respiratory death	2.20	1.93	0.99	2.94	2.63	3.73	1.49	1.85	1.34	4.55	5.09	3.16	1.55	1.62	1.86	1.58	:	:				:	2.15
Deaths from Respira- tory Diseases exclusive of Phthisis.	21	17	00	21	15	28	14	10	12	39	17	23	13	11	18	13	61	5				:	270
Zymotic death rate.	0.73	0.23	0.15	0.28	0.70	1.33	:	0.18	19.0	2.34	0.49	3.06	0.85	88.0	0.93	0.73	::	:					92-0
Deaths from seven principal Zymotic Diseases.	-	63	1	22	7	10	:	-	9	15	4	15	2	9	6	9	56	2				:	95
Death- rate per 1,000 living.	11.74	9.42	12.09	14.02	13.51	18.79	8.97	9.81	11.03	22.13	14.13	15.67	9.87	6.44	10.75	12.07	:	:				1	12.5
Total Deaths.	112	83	97	100	77	141	84	54	66	142	115	114	83	71	104	66	453	114				1	1,576
Density in persons per acre.	33	72	09	70	25	99	35	9	51	71	18	48	79	õ	25	23		:				:	24
Acreage. persons per acre.	285	122	134	102	229	112	569	907	176	95	462	151	106	1,381	392	354	:	:				:	5,272
Estimated population in 1913.	9.538	8.808	8,023	7,132	5,697	7,501	9.364	5,505	8,975	6,416	8,137	7,275	8,408	6,805	9,678	8,203	:	:				:	125,462
Population Estimated in population 1911. in 1913.	9.381	8,662	7.890	6,669	5,603	7,877	9,225	5,414	8,826	6,310	8,003	7,155	8,269	6,737	9.528	8,031	:	:					123,410
Wards.	Abbev	tum					Dale	Derwent	-	ead	Litchurch	Markeaton	Normanton	Osmaston	Pear Tree	Rowditch	"Institutions	Non-Residents	Transferred by	Reg. Gen. (full	address not	supplied)	+Whole Borough 123,410

"The deaths in Institutions have been relegated to the various Wards. +Excluding Non-Residents.

BRONCHITIS AND PNEUMONIA.

These two diseases were responsible for no fewer than 255 of the 1,577 deaths registered during 1913. Bronchitis was ascribed as the cause in 165 instances and Pneumonia in 90. The corresponding figures for 1912 were 129 and 90 respectively. Of the 165 deaths due to Bronchitis, 25 occurred in children under one year of age, while 89 (nearly 54%) occurred in persons of 65 and upwards. The 90 Pneumonia deaths include 22 under one year, 16 between one and five years, 8 between 5 and 25, 36 between 25 and 65, and only 8 at 65 and upwards. The number of deaths from Bronchitis is the largest recorded during the past 15 years.

The general direction which preventive measures should take would appear to be in the case of Bronchitis, greater care with regard to exposure and to the clothing of young children and elderly persons. The education of the public with respect to the possibly infectious nature of Pneumonia is desirable, and attention directed to the fact that persons with impaired constitutions, whether the result of defective home hygiene or of pernicious habits, are those upon whom the pneumococcus (the causal microbe of this disease) can most readily exhibit its pathological effects. corollary those conditions which tend to improve physique should be encouraged. The ventilation of workrooms and places where people congregate is of great importance. Since dust in excessive amount interferes with the efficient working of the respiratory tract, it would appear desirable that dustless streets should be aimed at, and the least dust-raising methods of scavenging should be adopted, and one is led to hope that vacuum methods may soon be efficiently and economically applied for this purpose. In the case of a person attacked it is obvious that careful disposal of the infected sputum is most desirable, as in the case of Tuberculosis of the Lungs.

44

BRONCHITIS.

Month	1.	$\frac{0}{1}$	1 5	$\frac{5}{15}$	$\frac{15}{25}$	$\frac{25}{45}$	$\frac{45}{65}$	65 and over.	Total.
January		 1	1		2	3	4	14	25
February		 8	.1	1			2	14	26
March		 7	2			1	5	21	36
April		 1					1.	11	13
May		 2					3	12	17
June		 	1				5	2	8
July		 					1	3	4
August		 					1	2	3
September		 	1				2	7	10
October		 1					2	4	7
November		 1					2	3	6
December		 1					1	8	10
Total		 22	6	1	2	4	29	101	165

45

PNEUMONIA.

Mont	th.	$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	5 15	15 - 25	25 	45 	65 and over.	Total.
January		 	1		1	1	2	1	6
February		 6	4			2	2	2	16
March		 4	5		1	1	4	1	16
April		 4					4	2	10
May		 3	1	1	2		3	2	12
June		 	1			2	2		5
July		 1		1				.1	3
August		 	2	٠		1	1	1	5
September		 1				1			2
October		 	2	1		1			4
November		 1				2			3
December		 3					4	1	8
Total		 23	16	3	4	11	22	11	90

INFLUENZA.

The only information relating to the prevalence of Influenza is to be gleaned from the death returns, and these shew that there were 29 deaths ascribed to this disease, as compared with 25 in the previous year, 14 in 1911, 6 in 1910, and 14 in 1909. The largest number of deaths (10) were registered in the age periods 45-65 and 65 and over. There were no deaths of children under one year of age. The Ward allocation of the deaths was:—6 in Abbey Ward, 5 in Normanton, 4 in Castle, 3 in Babington, 2 each in Arboretum,

Becket, and Pear Tree, and I each in Bridge, Derwent, Friar Gate, King's Mead and Osmaston Wards. There were no deaths from this cause in Dale, Litchurch, Markeaton, and Rowditch Wards.

CANCER OR MALIGNANT DISEASE.

Cancer or some variety of malignant disease was held responsible for 129 deaths, as compared with 116 in 1912, 125 in 1911, 95 in 1910, and 96 in 1909. There were only 3 deaths from this disease below the age of 25 years, 14 between 25 and 45, 64 between 45 and 65, and 48 at ages 65 and upwards. Abbey Ward, with 12 deaths, shewed the highest Ward mortality. In Osmaston Ward there were only 4 deaths from this disease.

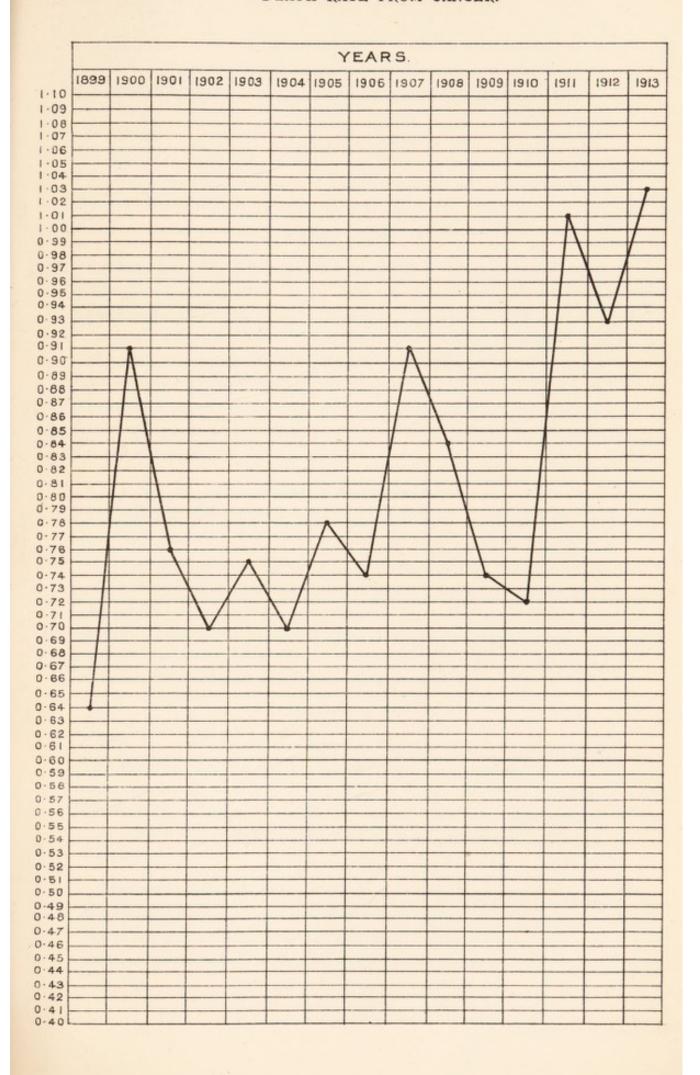
Part of the Body Affected.—The accompanying table shews the various organs affected with Cancer in the fatal cases of 1913. It will be noticed that this terrible disease especially selects the organs of the digestive system, and the organs of generation in the female:—

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1913.

PARTS AFFECTED.

DIGESTIVE S	YSTEM-				GENITO-URIN	ARY S	YSTEM	
Stomach				14	Uterus			 19
Liver				14	Mamma			 12
Rectum				10	Bladder			 8
Tongue				8	Ovary			 2
Peritoneu	m			5	Kidney			 2
Colon				3	Prostate			 1
Œsophag				3	Penis			 1
Gall Blac				2	Labia			 1
Bowel	iuei 			2	Urethra			 1
Tonsils				1	LYMPHATIC S	SYSTEM-		
Œsophag	us and	Stom	ach	1	Glands of	Neck		 2
Intestine				1	Thyroid			 2
Mouth				1	Throat			 1

DEATH RATE FROM CANCER.



RESPIRATOR	Y Syst	ЕМ		OTHER PART	S OF	BODY-		
Lung			 2	Face				5
Throat			 1	Spine				1
				Neck				2
				Doubtful				2
						Total]	129

VIOLENCE.

There were 49 deaths attributed to violence, as compared with 55 in 1912, 41 in 1911, 66 in 1910, and 55 in 1909. 43 of these cases were accidents, and 6 were cases of suicide. These totals compare with 45 and 10 respectively in the previous year. 6 of the cases of accident were of children under the age of 5 years, and 13 occurred amongst people aged from 25 to 65; this, of course, being the period of activity when risks, whether occupational or otherwise, are most common. All of the 6 cases of self-inflicted death occurred over the age of 25.

OTHER DISEASES.

There were 144 deaths from Heart Diseases, compared with 131 in 1912, and 112 in 1911; of these 131 were over the age of 25. The highest number was 19 in King's Mead Ward, followed by 15 in Litchurch Ward, and 12 in Dale Ward. Of the 27 deaths from Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of the Liver, there were none below the age of 25. Of the 77 deaths registered as due to prematurity, 9 occurred in Arboretum Ward. There were 8 deaths attributable to "Accidents of Parturition," as compared with 7 in 1912.

INQUESTS

We are informed by the Borough Coroner that the number of Inquests held by him during the year ended December 31st, 1913, was 171, being made up of 102 held on males and 69 on females. There were no unregistered deaths in the Borough; the cause of every death was certified either by a medical practitioner or by the Coroner.

Mortuary.—The Coroner's Officer, Mr. John Payne, informs me that the number of dead bodies which were received into the Mortuary during 1913 was 11, and that 2 post-mortem examinations were conducted in the building during the year.

THE NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1913 in accordance with the requirements of the Infectious Diseases Notification Acts was 575, as compared with 562 in the previous year, 1,113 in 1911, 1,163 in 1910, and 989 in 1909. The number (575) includes 49 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, a disease which only became notifiable on 23rd October, 1913. In addition there were 300 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 157 cases of other forms of Tuberculosis notified under the Tuberculosis Regulations; also 619 cases of Measles, 241 cases of Whooping Cough, 162 cases of Varicella, and 259 cases of Mumps, notified by school teachers.

The highest and lowest weekly notifications under the Notification Acts were as follows:—

Week ending	Cases Notified	
1st November, 1913	highest number 35	
17th May, 1913	lowest number 1	

The weekly notification to Superintendents of Sunday Schools attended by infected children commenced in the early part of 1911 and has been continued during the past year.

TABLE VI.-Summary of cases of Infectious Disease notified during 1913.

Quarters. Totals. Small Pox.	als.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria, (including Membranous Group).	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas. Puerperal Polio- Fever. myelitis	Puerperal Fever.	Polio- myelitis.	Cerebro- Spina Meningitis.	Phthisis	Phthisis Tuber lous Discases.	Ophthalmia Neonatrum
či :	288	:	55	25	က	38	67	:	:	107	58	
Çį	230	:	37	33	60	55	3	:	:	81	51	;
ci .	213	:	74	19	9	28	67	:	1	09	53	
Fourth 30	301	:	65	64	7	37	Çī	:	:	52	25	49
1032	32	:	231	141	19	125	6	:	1	300	157	49

The notification of other Tuberculous Diseases commenced on February 1st, 1913, and of Ophthalmia Neonatorum on October 23rd, 1913.

TABLE VI. (a) of the number of cases of Infectious Disease reported to the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1913, and of deaths from the diseases notified.

			Cases notified in 1913.	Deaths registered in 1913.
Small-pox				
Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever			231	2
Diphtheria (including Memb	ranous			
Croup)			141	7
Typhus Fever				2
Enteric or Typhoid Fever			19	3
Continued Fever				
Relapsing Fever				
Puerperal Fever			9	
Cholera				
Erysipelas			125	
DI		200		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis		• • • •	300	104
		• • •		
Other Tuberculous Diseases		• • •	157	54
Poliomyelitis				
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis			1	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum			49	

In dealing with these cases the following action was taken: -

			Quarters		
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Totals.
Number of visits made by Inspectors	234	212	246	507	1199
Cases isolated. Borough Hospital:-	49	0.0	50	45	170
Scarlet Fever	43	26	58		172
Diphtheria	13	19	8	33	73
Cases isolated. Royal Infirmary :-					
	2				2
Diphtheria	-	9	4		
Enteric Fever		3	4	7.	14
Puerperal Fever		1			1
Cases isolated. Children's Hospital					
Diphtheria					
		1.11			
Cases willing to be isolated but for	-	~	1	-	10
which no room could be found	7	5	1	5	18
Cases in which isolation was delayed	4		5	13	22
Number of rooms disinfected	207	235	204	202	848
			-	1000000	
,, classrooms ,, at the					
various schools within					
the Borough	29	34	35	67	165

In addition 47 rooms were disinfected after verminous conditions, Cancer, etc.

Table VIb. gives information respecting the notification of Infectious Diseases in previous years. It will be observed that the number notified in 1913 was much more than that for the previous year (937).

Table VI (b).—Number of Cases of Infectious Disease notified in the Borough of Derby during 1913 and in each year since 1881.

Years.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	bran- ous	En- teric & Con- tinued Fever.	mon- ary Tuber-	culous Dis-	peral	Ery- sipelas	Chick'n	Ophth- almia Neon- ator- um.	Polio- myeli-	C'r'bro Spinal Menin- gitis,‡	Total
1881	46	423	6		95			6						577
1882	15	770	10		113			6						914
1883	2	506	8		51			7						574
1884	7	389			344			11						751
1885		232	1		57			2						292
1886		167	6		162			1						336
1887		64	27		105			1						197
1888	20	756	23		163			3						965
1889		775	46		99			5						925
1890	5	346	81		64			1						497
1891		318	66		66			8						458
1892	11	470	67		55			9						612
1893	52	501	50		111			11						727
1894	3	513	46		104			7				*.*		673
1895	94	364	43		99	.,		10						610
1896	1	427	45		104			3						580
1897	1	432	57		125			3						618
1898		481	74		159			6						720
1899		885	60		141			8						1094
1900	1	602	52		125			7	67					854
1901	1	616	74		114			10	52					867
1902	8	332	63		85	56		13	88					645
1903	48	185	83		64	105		14	135					634
1994	210	638	150		64	103		16	138					1319
1905	123	535	271	1	44	82		13	89					1158
1906		290	561	3	71	111		11	113					1160
1907		181	606		74	99		7	128					1095
1908		116	670		39	108		15	120					1068
1909		210	653		13	127		9	104					1116
1910		673	358		29	131		8	95					1294
1911		404	447		52	255		13	92	105				1368
1912		193	187		41	375		11	122			6	2	937
1913		231	141		19	300	157	9	125		49§		1	1032

* Notifiable for six months from May 1st, 1911.

In addition to the above, the following cases of Measles were also notified during short periods of voluntary notification:—1884, 513 cases; 1887, 874 cases; 1888, 33 cases; also 34 cases of Scarlet Fever, and 3 cases of Enteric Fever from the annexed areas during 1901. 1 case of Typhus was notified in 1881, and 2 cases of Cholera in 1893.

[†] Phthisis became a notifiable (voluntarily) disease in July, 1902. ‡ Became notifiable (locally) 1st April, 1912. § Became notifiable (locally) 23rd Oct., 1913.

Table VII.—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified by the Teachers in the various Schools within the Borough.

SCHOOL.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Chicken pox.	Diph- theria.	Mumps.	Whoop- ing Cough.	Sore Throats	Ring Worm.	Various
Ashbourne Road	_	76	11	_		5	7	6	4
Brighton Road	_	2	-		2	19	1	-	-
Clarence Road	13	16	13		44	3	6	22	40
Firs Estate	-	1	_						2
Gerard Street	5	10	26		5	5	-1	9	2 2
Hastings Street	_		1	-	-			_	
Kedleston Road	2	9	3	1		32	_		21
Nuns Street	_	29		-	_	4			3
Nottingham Road	1	33		_	_	28	_		
Orchard Street	_	_	-					20000	
Osmaston	-	7	10	2	38		4	3	10
Pear Tree Council	1	15	4	_	40	2	2	2	7
Reginald Street	_	1	1			18	2 2	4	[3
St. James' Road	3	60	11	1	10	2	10	7	30
Traffic Street	1	46	28		4	4		5	41
All Saints'	_	19			12	19	-	4	3
Christ Church	1	2	1	1	1		1	- 1	
Curzon Street	i	22	-		2		2	1	
Parliament Street		9	4		2	_		î	2
Pear Tree Mission		5	- 1		11	11	1	4	5
Practising		57	- 1				3	8	1
St. Alkmund's	3	12	6		16	3	_	5	12
St. Andrew's		18	1		2	- 0		1	4
St. Anne's			1						-
St. Chad's	1	10	3	1	2		1	5	
St. Dunstan's	_	36	6	1	6		1	5	
St. James' Church		12	3		12		2		2
C4 T-1-2-	1	68	2	1	31	1	2	3	19
C4 T 11	2	7	2	1	31	1	9	1	11
C4 Tules's		13	8	1	6			4	12
Ct Manuia						-	-		
Ct Danl's	-	8	10	-			-	1	-
Ct Datania	2	7	12	-	-	67	_	9	3
C4 (TIL		7	1	-	3	17	5	5	26
		2		-	10		_		10
Special	-		4	-		-		3	19
Education Office		_			-				
Total	38	619	162	8	259	241	57	119	282

School Notification of Infectious Diseases.—The system of notification of infectious diseases by Head Masters and Head Mistresses to the Medical Officer of Health has continued. In the year under review the number of cases so notified was 1,785, as against 2,351 in 1912, 1,720 in 1911, 1,684 in 1910, and 1,451 in 1909. The great difference in these totals is due principally to Measles and Mumps, and to these aggregates the former disease contributed 619 cases as against 906 cases in 1912, 817 in 1911, 514 in 1910, and 1,621 in 1907, but only 278 in 1908.

This very fact alone shows the extent to which Measles interferes with school work, and any action, therefore, which can be taken to limit its extension should be taken advantage of. The number of Scarlet Fever cases which have been notified was 38, as against 37 in 1912, 54 in 1911, 103 in 1910, 31 in 1909, and 15 in 1908; the cases of Whooping Cough increased from 154 to 241, while cases of Diphtheria notified by the School Authorities decreased from 17 to 8.

Mortality from Zymotic Diseases.

Zymotic Mortality during the past ten years.

Years.	Ten Years' Average.	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Rate per 1,000	1.24	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.4	0.7	1.7	0.46	0.76

The diseases which are included under this heading, and which are usually designated the "seven principal Zymotic Diseases," are Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, and Diarrhea. Each of these diseases will receive separate consideration. The comparison of the mortality with previous years is set out in the above tabulation.

The total deaths registered as occurring within the Borough from this class of disease was 95, as compared with 57 in 1912, 215 in 1911, 89 in 1910, and 177 in 1909. These 95 deaths are equivalent to a death-rate of 0.76 per 1,000 of the population. The increase in the number of the total deaths from Zymotic Diseases is mainly due to the increased number of deaths from Diarrhæa. There was an increase in number of deaths from Diarrhæa of 53, as compared with 1912.

SMALLPOX.

Mortality from Small Pox during the past ten years.

Year.	Ten Years' Average.	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Rate per 1.000.	0.002	0.03	0.05	nil.							

No case of Smallpox was notified during the year 1913; the last case treated in the wards of the Borough Hospital was discharged on September 25th, 1905. Notification from other Sanitary Authorities.—During the year notification of one Smallpox "contact" was received from the Commonwealth of Australia.

In addition to the above-mentioned case of a person who had been a passenger on board a ship on which Smallpox had occurred, a notification was received from the Medical Officer of Health of the Port of London on 14th June that a recent passenger on board a steamer on which a case of suspected plague had occurred was on the way to Derby.

On 12th January notification was received from the Discharge Depôt, Gosport, that three persons who had been in contact with Diphtheria were coming to Derby; and further, on 22nd March, intimation was sent to the Derby Health Office that a person who had been in contact with Measles was coming to Derby.

All the above persons were visited, and no spread of infection was traced from any of them.

Notification of Chicken-pox.—Varicella was temporarily notifiable for six months (1st May to 31st October) in 1911, but it was not considered necessary to include the disease in the list of notifiable infectious diseases in 1913.

Vaccination.—I am indebted to Mr. A. E. Morgan, the Vaccination Officer of the Derby Union, for the following particulars relating to Vaccination for the year 1913, and also for the eight preceding years:—

							-	_	
	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Births	3129	3143	3188	3309	3145	3184	2935	2958	2964
Deaths of Unvacci- nated Children	380	309	383	264	294	213	268	240	240
Insusceptible and Postponed Cases	24	25	47	48	27	20	15	8	6
Successfully Vaccinated	856	407	497	445	326	250	248	153	140
Conscientious Objection Certificates	439	284	363	971	956	908	669	719	690

The above table, showing the small proportion of successfully vaccinated children to the total, reveals a very unsatisfactory state of things, and one calculated to cause very considerable anxiety as to the results of the next invasion of Smallpox, especially in the absence of special hospital accommodation for Smallpox in the Borough.

It is satisfactory to record that preliminary arrangements with a neighbouring town for the joint provision of hospital accommodation for Smallpox cases were made during the year. It is perhaps unnecessary to mention the fact that the present absence of such accommodation is a continuous source of anxiety to the Medical Officer of Health. Several Authorities (other than the one referred to) had been previously approached without success. It is to be hoped that some accommodation for early cases will soon be provided.

SCARLET FEVER.

Cases Notified	 	 231
Deaths	 	 - 2
Case Mortality	 	 0.86%

Mortality rate from Scarlet Fever during each of the past ten years (per 1000 living).

Years.	Ten Years' Average	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Rate per 1,000.	0.033	0.03	0:09	0.04	0.03	0.012	0.03	0.03	0.016	0.035	0.016

Mortality-rate from Scarlet Fever, 1913 (per 1,000 living):-

England and Wales = 0.0696 Great Towns = 0.07145 Smaller Towns = 0.05

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified during 1913 was 231, an increase of 38 upon the number for 1912. As regards the distribution of the disease, it was most prevalent in Dale Ward, with 35 cases, and least prevalent in King's Mead Ward, 5 cases. The number of deaths from Scarlet Fever was 2 only, giving a mortality-rate of 0.016; the 2 fatal cases occurred in persons resident in Friar Gate and Rowditch Wards. The extreme mildness of the type of the disease is proved by the very low case fatality, and the general mortality compares, as would be expected, most favourably with the 10 years' average in Derby.

As regards age incidence, the great proportion (150 out of 231) were of children at school age, viz., 5 to 15, whilst of the remaining cases, 53 were children between the ages of 1 and 5. There were 172 cases removed to the Borough Isolation Hospital for treatment. The ages of the two fatal cases were respectively 3 and 9 years. One of the fatal cases was a male and the other a female.

Sex .- 111 of the 231 cases were males, and 120 females.

Infected Households .--

n	165	instance	s 1	case c	only in	house		165
,,	21	,,	2	cases	in hou	ıse		42
,,	5	,,	3	,,	,,			15
	4	cases occ	curi	ed in				
		Orpha	nag	e, 2 in	n the I	eaf & L	umb	
		Institu	itio	n, and	1 3 in	the Bor	ough	
		Asylui	m					9
-	194	Infected	Н	ouseh	olds.			231

It may be mentioned also that three cases were notified by the Resident Medical Staff at the Infirmary, and four by the staff of the Children's Hospital, each case being referred to the home address for classification purposes.

Schools and Scarlet Fever.—Table VIII. shews the incidence of Scarlet Fever upon the respective scholars of the Elementary Schools in the Borough. It will be noticed that each school was more or less affected during the year with the exception of Hastings Street, Parliament Street, St. Joseph's, St. Paul's, Municipal Secondary, and the Special School.

Return Cases.—There were six "return" cases, a percentage of 2.6 of the cases notified and 3.4% of the cases admitted to hospital.

Failure to Notify Scarlet Fever.—A child (E.C.) was sent by the Headmaster of one of the Elementary Schools to the Medical Officer of Health and found to be suffering from Scarlet Fever. The facts were reported to the Sanitary Committee, who decided, after a letter from the father was read, that the Town Clerk send a letter of caution to the parents.

Imported Scarlet Fever .-

- (a) No. 31. E.D. (f., 7).—Away for holidays at Radcliffe-on-Trent, December 18th, 1912 to January 17th, 1913. Notified on January 21st, and found to be desquamating.
- (b) No. 40. W.S. (f., 2 yrs. 9 mos.)—Went with grandmother on January 6th to Elmton-by-Clown; returned on January 18th, illness began the next day (Jan. 19th).
- (c) No. 48. E.B. (f., 7).—Away for holidays from Dec. 18th, 1912; returned Jan. 31st. Rash noticed the same evening.
- (d) No. 126. G.L. (f., 7).—Came from Burton-on-Trent on Mar. 29. Illness commenced the same day; rash appeared on the following day.
- (e) No. 302. W.B. (m., 9).—Visited Feniscowles 25th July to 25th August. Rash on 28th August.
- (f) No. 305. M.W. (f., 12).—Visited Sheringham 31st July to 28th August. Illness commenced 28th August; rash on 29th Aug.
- (g) No. 306. E.C. (f., 4) No. 307. A.C. (m., 2) Elder brother visited Brimington 11th August to 25th August, and on August 20th had sickness followed by sore throat and rash; subsequently a doctor was called in, who decided against Scarlet Fever. On 29th August E.C. and A.C. commenced with Scarlet Fever. Later the elder brother mentioned above was notified.
- (h) No. 372. B.B. (m., 26).—Commercial traveller. Illness commenced on October 9th; rash on Oct. 10th. On Oct. 6th, 7th, and 8th, visited Cambridge, Ely, London, etc.
- (i) No. 385. E.H. (f., 7).—Stayed at Millhouses, Sheffield, for 3 weeks; returned on August 30th. Illness commenced Sept. 1st.

Insanitary Conditions.—Very few sanitary defects were discovered in the houses of the notified cases of Scarlet Fever by the Visiting Inspectors; the total comprising only nine nuisances. These defects were dealt with.

(1) Effluvia nuisance from cupboard.

(2) Water in cellar.

- (3) Insufficient flush to w.c.
- (4) Defective drains.

(5) Fowls in yard.

(6) House unfit for habitation.

(7) Choked drain.

(8) Defective joint of w.c. pan and trap.(9) P.A. insanitary; drains defective.

TABLE VIII.—SCHOOLS AND SCARLET FEVER.

	Average Attendance.	Scarlet Fever Cases.	Incidence per 1000 Attendances.
Ashbourne Road	1323	13	9.8
Brighton Road	801	2	2.49
Clarence Road	728	26	35.71
Firs Estate	1396	11	7.87
Gerard Street	761	7	9.19
Hastings Street H. G	377		
Kedleston Road	772	8	10.37
Nottingham Road	279	8	28.67
Nun Street	562	8	14.23
Orchard Street	324	2	6.17
Osmaston	386	2	5.18
Pear Tree Council	994	5	5.03
Reginald Street		1	
St. James' Road	1408	14	9.94
Traffic Street	972	2	2.05
All Saints'	317	1	3.12
Christ Church	448	1	2.23
Curzon Street	283	1	3.23
Parliament Street	190		
Pear Tree Mission	216	2	9.26
Practising	326	9	27.61
St. Alkmund's	180	1	5.55
St. Andrew's	461	4	8.68
St. Anne's	297	2	6.73
St. Chad's	519	1	1.93
St. Dunstan's	539	2	3.71
St. James' H. G	829	2	2.41
St. John's	435	2	4.59
St. Joseph's	271		
St. Luke's	558	2	3.58
St. Mary's	389	3	7.71
St. Paul's	485	• • •	21.2
St. Peter's	370	2	5.45
St. Thomas'	155	2	12.90
Special	82		
Municipal Secondary School			
Deaf and Dumb School		,	
(Residential)		1	
Private Schools		5	
Elementary Schools outside Borough			
Borough		4	

DIPHTHERIA.

Cases Notified	 	 141
Deaths	 	 7
Case Mortality	 	 4.9

Mortality rate from Diphtheria during the past ten years.

Year.	Ten Years' Average.	1904	1905	1908	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Rate per 1,000	0.224	0.25	0.19	0.52	0.42	0.28	0.25	0.16	0.19	0.11	0.056

Mortality-rate from Diphtheria, 1913 (per 1,000 living):-

England and Wales = 0.1296 Great Towns = 0.13145 Smaller Towns = 0.11

Diphtheria was less prevalent within the Borough during 1913; the number of cases (141) is a decrease of 46 compared with the number notified in 1912 (187), and the number of deaths (7) is 7 fewer than the number of fatal cases in 1912, and is the smallest number of deaths from Diphtheria during any one of the past 10 years.

Included in the 141 cases are (a) 90 cases notified by Medical men in the town on clinical symptoms only; (b) 34 cases notified on the results of bacteriological examinations of throat swabs of suspicious cases of throat illness and of cases with nasal discharge; and (c) 17 cases discovered in school or in the homes of the people, chiefly the "close contacts" of notified cases. The number of cases discovered by bacteriological examinations is a decrease of 22 over the number in 1912.

Quarterly Incidence.		Cases.	Deaths.
First Quarter	 	25	 1
Second ,.	 	33	 2
Third ,,	 	19	 1
Fourth ,,	 	64	 3
Monthly Incidence.		Cases.	Deaths.
January	 ***	9	 0
February	 	6	 1
March	 	10	 0

Monthly Incidence	e	continued.	Cases.	Deaths.
April			 11	 0
May			 12	 1
June			 10	 1
July			 2	 0
August			 5	 1
September			 12	 1
October			 27	 < 1
November			 26	 1
December			 - 11	 0
		Totals	 141	7
			-	

Weekly Incidence.—This is indicated in the accompanying chart.

Ward Distribution .-

Ward.		Cases	No. Isola	remove	d to pital	Total Deaths.
Abbey	 	13		7		1
Arboretum	 	6		4		1
Babington	 	7		2		0
Becket	 	2		1		0
Bridge	 	3		1	****	
Castle	 	6		6		. 0
Dale	 	8		3		0
Derwent	 	1				0
Friar Gate		21		0		0
King's Mea		2	***	4	***	0
Litchurch	 			1		0
Monkey	***	9	· Lenina	7		0
Normanton	 	2		1		0
	***	17		11		0
Osmaston	 	20		12		3
Pear Tree	 	17		9		2
Rowditch	 	7		4		0
						-
		141		73		7

It will be noted then that all the wards were affected, the greatest number of cases occurring in Friar Gate Ward, and the greatest number of deaths in Osmaston and Pear Tree Wards. Fatality.—The 7 deaths among the 141 notified cases gives a case-mortality of 4.9%, as compared with 7.49 in 1912. Five of the deaths took place at the Isolation Hospital. The mortality per 1,000 of the population is 0.056, as compared with a rate of 0.13 for the 95 great towns. The total of seven deaths includes one due to Heart Failure whilst undergoing an operation for Laryngeal Diphtheria.

One case notified as Diphtheria which proved fatal was certified on the death certificate as having died from "Broncho-Pneumonia and Heart Failure." This is not included in the number of deaths from Diphtheria.

Age and Sex.—Four of the 7 fatal cases were females, and 3 males. The age periods were as follows:—

1	to	2	years		 	0	deaths.
2	to	3	,,		 	0	,,
3	to	4	,,		 	3	,,
4	to	5	,,		 	0	,,
5	to	6	,,		 	0	,,
6	to	7	,,		 	1	,,
7	to	8	,,		 	1	,,
8	to	9	,,	1	 	0	,,
9	to	10) ,,		 	0	,,
10	to	1	1 ,,		 	1	,,
11	to	1:	2 ,,		 	1	,,

Schools Attended by the Fatal Cases.—Three of the fatal cases were not attending school, the remainder (4) attended school as follows:—Osmaston (2), St. Luke's and Pear Tree Council (1 each).

Antitoxin.—In the case of one of the fatal cases no Antitoxin had been administered, while in 6 Antitoxin was given—to one case 77 days before death; to one 13 days before; to one 7 days before; to one 6 days before; to one 5 days before death, and one on the day of death.

There were 14 deaths from Diphtheria in 1912, 25 in 1911, 22 in 1910, 33 in 1909, and 36 in 1908. There is therefore a satisfactory tendency to reduction in the number of deaths from this disease in the town.

Age	Period	s (all	cases).		Cases.	Deaths.
	Uı	nde	r 1	year	 	1	 0
	1	to	5	years	 	30	 3
	5	,,	15	,,	 	77	 4
	15	,,	25	,,	 	20	 0
	25	,,	65	,,	 ***	12	 0
	Ove	r	65	,,	 	1	 0

It will be seen then that the most susceptible age of attack is between 5 and 15 years.

Sex Distribution.—The numbers shew a slight preponderance of females, the total (141) including 60 males and 81 females.

Infected Households .--

	In 98	instance	s 1	case	only occurred in	a hou	se		98
	8	,,	2	cases	,,	,,			16
	4	,,	3	,,	,,				
			13	,,	occurred in the	Deaf	and D	umb	
					Institution				13
			2	,,	occurred in the	Railw	ay Ser	vants'	
					Orphanage				2
Totals	: 112	houses.					Cases		141

Second Attacks.—In four instances the cases had suffered from Diphtheria previously—one six months ago, one 2 years ago, one 3 years ago, and one 13-14 years ago.

Previous Cases in Household.—In 14 families previous cases of Diphtheria had occurred within periods of 2-3 months to six years or more.

(1)	In two	households	cases	had	occurred	2	months	previously	
-----	--------	------------	-------	-----	----------	---	--------	------------	--

100						
(2)	22	,,	,,	4	,,	,,
(3)	In one hou	ısehold	,,	8	,,	,,
(4)	,,	,,	,,	12	,,	,,
(5)	,,	,,	,,	2	years	,,
(6)	,,	,,	,,	3	,,	,,
(7)	In two ho	useholds	,,	5	,,	,,
(8)	In one ho	usehold	,,	5-6	,,	,,
(9)	In three l	nouseholds	,,	at ti	mės not	recorded.

Occupation.—Eighty of the 141 cases were school children, i.e., 56.7%; 27 were either children below school age or children not attending school. Among the remaining 37 cases there was no special indication that any particular occupation was a factor in the spread of the disease; but the majority of the adult females were engaged in domestic duties; one patient was a nurse in the Derby Royal Infirmary.

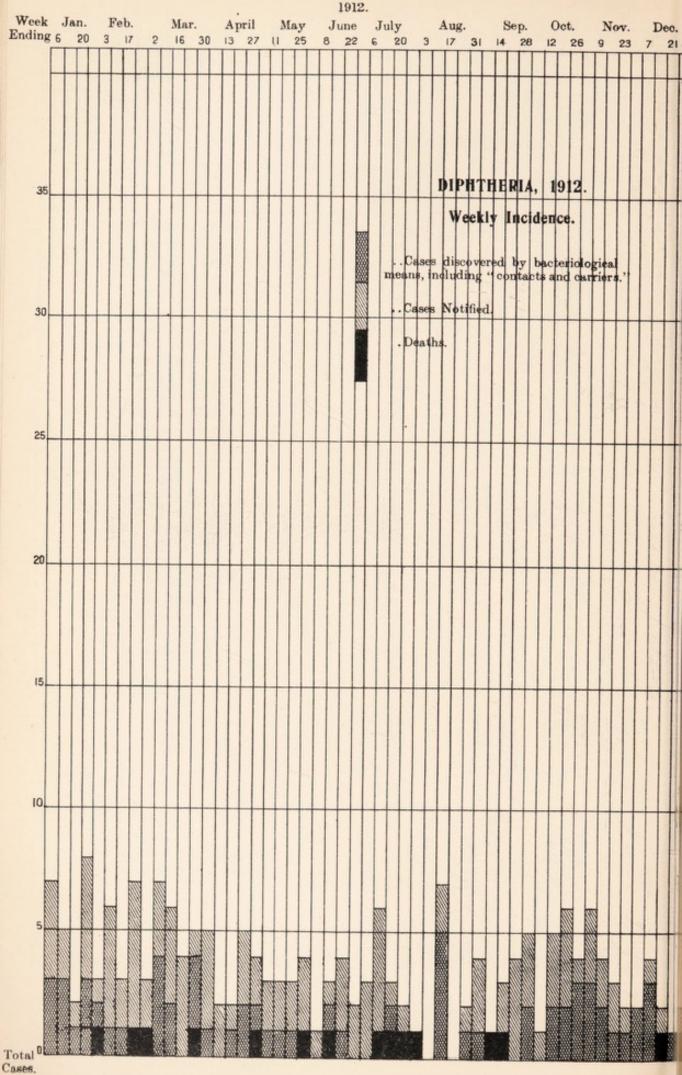
School Influence.—The 80 school children attended respectively 25 Public Elementary Schools, the Deaf and Dumb Institution, and Private Schools within the Borough, and one Public Elementary School outside the Borough. The following table gives the number of cases of Diphtheria attending each of the Public Elementary Schools, with the incidence per 1,000 attendances. All the Public Elementary Schools within the Borough had one or more cases of Diphtheria among its scholars during 1913, with the exception of All Saints', Christ Church, Curzon Street, St. Alkmund's, St. Anne's, St. James' H.G., St. John's, St. Paul's, St. Thomas', Special School, and Orchard Street.

64

TABLE IX .—SCHOOLS AND DIPHTHERIA.

	Average Attendance.	Diphtheria Cases.	Incidence per 1,000 attendances.
Ashbourne Road	 1323	3	2.27
Brighton Road	 801	2	2.49
Clarence Road	 728	1	1.37
Firs Estate	 1396	4	2.89
Gerard Street	 761	-2	2.63
Hastings Street	 377	ī	2.65
Kedleston Road	 772	2	2.53
Nottingham Road	 279	ī	3.59
Nun Street	 562	î	1.78
Orchard Street	 324		1 10
Osmaston	386	12	31.08
Pear Tree Council	994	6	6.03
Reginald Street		3	0.03
St. James' Road	 1408	3	2.13
Traffic Street	 972	5	
All Saints'	 317	9	5.14
Christ Church	 448		-
Curzon Street	 283		
Parliament Street	 190	9	10.70
Pear Tree Mission	 216	2	10.53
Dracticina	 326	1	4.63
C4 A11		3	9.51
St. Andrew's	 180	_	0.51
St. Anne's	 461	3	6.21
St. Chad's	 297	_	
St Dungton's	 519	1	1.92
O. T	 539	1	1.86
St. James' H. G St. John's	 829	-	
St. Joseph's	 435		
St. Luke's	 271	1	3.68
St. Mary's	 558	3	5.38
St. Paul's	 389	1	2.57
	 485	-	
St. Peter's	 370	1	2.7
St. Thomas'	 155	_	_
Special	 82	_	
Municipal Secondary	 -	1	
Private	 	2	_
Deaf & Dumb Institution	 	13	_
Schools outside Borough	 	1	







DEFECTIVE DRAINS AND OTHER NUISANCES.

Obvious nuisances were discovered in nine houses only; the details are subjoined.

Case No.

- 116.—Insanitary privy-midden.
- 119.-Blocked w.c.
- 152.—Blocked drains.
- 188.-W.c. blocked; house back-to-back.
- 195.—House overcrowded and dirty.
- 196.—Defective sink waste-pipe
- 347.—Insanitary privy-midden.
- 437.—Drain blocked.
- 585.—Insanitary privies.

Imported Cases.—(33) F.C.B. (f., 23). Came to Derby from Bradford, January 20th. Notified on January 22nd. Commencement of illness Jan. 18th. (317) J.T.A. (m., 6½). Came from Castle Gresley August 29th. Onset of illness Sept. 2nd.

Cases probably Infected outside Derby.—(303) Stayed at Skegness August 16th—25th. Onset of illness August 26th. (453) patient stayed at Answell, Leicestershire, from 25th to 27th October. Illness commenced October 27th.

MILK SUPPLY.

In no case could the attack of Diphtheria be traced to the milk supply.

Type of Disease.—Generally speaking, the disease was of a mild type, but in a few instances it took an insidious and toxic character. In some cases the parents had treated the patients as suffering from Mumps.

Cases of the laryngeal or "croupy" type were relatively not very common during the year. A few cases were of the "nasal" type.

HISTORY OF DIPHTHERIA IN DERBY.

It is satisfactory to record a continued diminution in prevalence of Diphtheria during 1913 as compared with that of the preceding five years; the average annual incidence in the latter years being 463. The number of cases in 1913 shews a diminution of no fewer than 322, as compared with this yearly average. As regards seasonal prevalence in the year the smallest quarterly number notified was in the third quarter, viz., 19, but the first quarter only shewed six more cases (25). The number of deaths (7) is 19 below the average for the preceding five years

The four years 1889-1892 shew an average of 19 deaths annually, and the high case-mortality would seem to suggest that many true cases of Diphtheria were not recognised at that time. Nevertheless, it will be observed that at no five-yearly period has Diphtheria been so prevalent as during the years 1907-11.

DIPHTHERIA IN DERBY, 1881-1913 (inclusive).

67

Year.	Cases of Diphtheria Notified.	Case Incidence per 1,000 of the Population.	Deaths.	Case Mortality per cent.
1881	6	0.08	2	33.3
1882	10	0.13	3	30.0
1883	8	0.10	1	15.5
1884	1	0.02	1	100.0
1885	1	0.02		nil.
1886	6	0.07	2	33.3
1887	27	0.31	7	26.0
1888	23	0.26	7	30.5
1889	46	0.51	19	41.4
1890	81	0.87	20	24.7
1891	66	0.71	17	25.8
1892	67	0.71	20	29.9
1893	50	0.52	6	10.8
1894	46	0.47	5	10.9
1895	43	0.44	6	14.0
1896	45	0.45	10	22.2
1897	57	0.57	9	15.8
1898	74	0.73	9	12.2
1899	60	0.58	8	13.3
1900	52	0.41	7	13.5
1901	74	0.70	20	27.0
1902	63	0.54	12	19.0
1903	83	0.70	3	3.6
1904	150	1.25	29	19.4
1905	277	2.27	23	8.3
1906	562	4.50	64	11.3
1907	606	4.81	52	8.8
1908	670	5.25	36	5.5
1909	653	5.04	33	5.0
1910	358	2.72	22	6.1
1911	447	3.61	25	5.3
1912	187	1.5	14	7.5
1913	141	1.12	7	4.9

Measures taken for Checking the Spread of the Disease.—The routine measures adopted for dealing with Diphtheria cases have been fully dealt with in former Annual Reports, and there is no need to repeat them. It may be mentioned, however, that during the year 1913 much use was again made of—

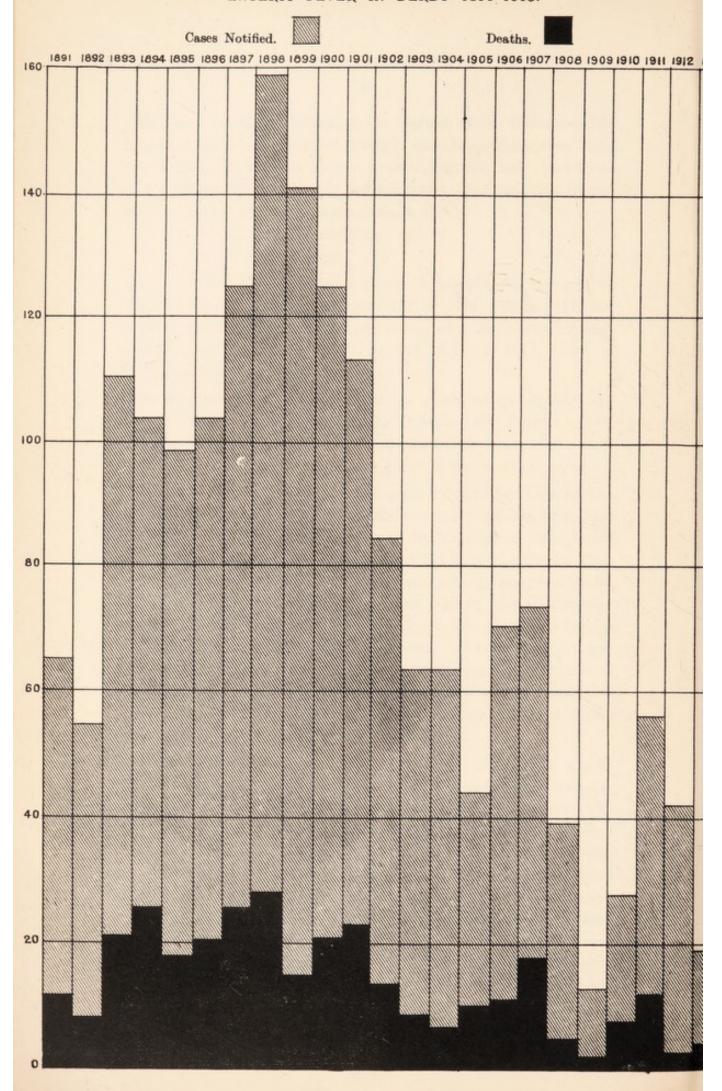
- (1) Hospital Isolation, and of
- (2) Bacteriology.
- (1) In 1913 the number of cases of Diphtheria removed to Hospital was 73, as compared with 132 in 1912, 206 in 1911, 204 in 1910, and 376 in 1909. The percentage of cases removed in each year being 51.7% in 1913, 70.6% in 1912, 46.0% in 1911, 56.9% in 1910, and 57.5% in 1909.
- (2) The number of throat swabbings examined bacteriologically in 1913 was 1,822, as compared with 2,216 in 1912, 2,388 in 1911, 4,990 in 1910, and 5,310 in 1909. A detailed summary of the work done in the Hospital Laboratory is given in the Hospital report.

Schools.—Special attention was paid to the condition of the throats of school children, and no child from an infected household was allowed to return to school until bacteriological examination of the throat swab shewed the absence of the Klebs-Læffler bacillus. After the notification of Diphtheria in a school child, the school last attended by the patient was at once visited, and all members of the class examined for suspicious symptoms; throat swabbings were taken of all shewing these symptoms, and usually of a dozen or so of the children who sat nearest to the patient, and also of any special playmate. Careful enquiry was made as to the absentees from illness, and these visited if thought advisable, and throat swabs taken unless a doctor was in attendance.

School Notification.—The Head Teachers of all the Public Elementary Schools in the town were notified of the arrangements for excluding the "close contacts" of Diphtheria patients (children living in infected households) from attending school until certified free from infection. The teachers also gave considerable assistance in notifying the Health Department of the existence among school children of cases with suspicious throat symptoms, either attending school or absent from this alleged cause. 57 cases of sore throat were notified by the school teachers during 1913; each of these was visited by a Medical Member of the Staff of the Health Department and a swabbing taken of the throat in most instances.



ENTERIC FEVER IN DERBY 1891-1913.



Antitoxin.—Antitoxin was supplied gratuitously, as in previous years, to the medical men practising in Derby. 148 phials, each containing 2,000 units, were supplied in Derby in 1913, as compared with 157 in 1912. In many of the cases admitted to the Hospital in 1913, Antitoxin had not been previously given.

Removal of Sanitary Defects.—As far as possible all the sanitary defects mentioned above were remedied.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Cases Notified	 	 19
Deaths	 	 3

There were 19 cases of Enteric Fever notified during the year, as compared with 43 cases notified in 1912. There were three deaths, including one fatal case which was notified in 1912.

Mortality .-

Percentage Ca	se Morta	dity	15.7
Mortality per	1,000 of	Population	0.024
,,	,,	(96 great towns)	0.04
,,	,,	(England & Wales)	0.04
,,	,,	(145 smaller towns)	0.05

Mortality from Enteric Fever during the past ten years.

Year.	Ten Years' Average.	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Rate per 1,000.	0.061	0.02	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.031	0.012	0.054	0.088	0.016	0.024

Fourteen of the cases were treated in the Derbyshire Royal infirmary and five cases were treated at home.

The number of cases notified is a decrease of 22 compared with the preceding year. In 1912, 41 cases were notified with 2 deaths (case-mortality 4.9%); in 1911 there were 11 deaths (case-mortality 21.15%); in 1910 there were 7 deaths (case-mortality 25%); in 1909 there were 13 cases notified with 2 deaths (case-mortality 10.3).

Age and Sex Distribution

There	were 11	males and	8 females		
0-1		0		0	 0
1-5		1		0	 0
5-15		4		3	 1
15-25		6		3	 1
25-45		7		6	 1
45-65		1		1	 1*
65 up	owards	0 * Notified	 previous	0 year.	 0

The fatal cases occurred in the following wards:—Two in Castle Ward and one in Friar Gate Ward.

Ward Distribution.—There were 6 cases notified in Castle Ward, 4 each in Abbey and Dale Wards, and 1 each in Arboretum, Babington, King's Mead, Markeaton, and Rowditch Wards.

Houses.—The 19 cases of Enteric Fever notified as occurring amongst Derby residents affected 18 households. From one house 2 cases were reported, whilst from the remainder (17) one case only was notified from each house.

Causation.—As in previous years, the cases have been classified in groups according to probable cause or the absence of any ascertained source of infection. It will be noticed that in 7 cases the source of infection was doubtful, 4 cases were probably due to personal infection, whilst 4 cases were possibly associated with some article of diet.

In four instances there were obvious sanitary defects found.

Blood Examination.—Nine blood specimens were examined for Widal's reaction. Five of these were negative, three were positive, whilst in one the result was doubtful.

Special Precautions.—A "Typhoid Pail" is provided for the reception of the excreta of patients treated at houses where no water closet is provided. These are periodically removed, their contents cremated at the Destructor, and cleansed. When a case occurs in a house provided with a tub closet the latter is removed and burnt at the Destructor, a new tub being substituted. The seats of all sanitary conveniences connected with Typhoid infected houses are cleansed and disinfected with Chloros. Gulleys are cleaned out and the drains flushed in the more populous centres; also courts and alleys in the immediate proximity are cleansed and washed by members of the Borough Surveyor's staff.

Sanitary Conveniences.—The 19 notified cases occurred in 18 houses, of which number 13 were provided with w.c.'s, 1 had a pail closet, and 4 had privy-ashpits.

Table X.—An analysis of the Enteric Fever cases notified in 1913.

Source of Infection doubtful.

Pro-			C	San	itary nienc									
gress- ive No.	Age	Sex	W.C.	Pail.	Privy.	Privy Cesspool.	1	Nuisan	ces.		Remarks.			
75	10	F.	2								days	before	e onset	of illness
114	38	F.	1											
168	8	F.	1				Complain but I time		quite	n cellar, dry at				
273	18	F.	1					••						
369	31	M.	1											
477	50	M.		1		.,								
536	10	F.	1				Rag-sorti	ing at	back d	loor.				
_					Ca	ses c	issociated	d wit	h a p	revious	case.			
330	16	M.			1		P.A.				Sister il	l recen	tly with	suspicious
345	28	M.		1								rhœal i l recent		ı suspicious
427	5	M.	1								Fatal;	thœl ill son of		6
436	36	M.	1								son	died fro	om dou	se ; another btful Pneu-
_				_	Ca	868 (associate	d wit	h Sar	nitaru I		ia just	before	onset.
										······································	-		. 1	
14		M.			1		P.A.				drain	as rela	id.	w.c. and
127	15	M.		**	1		Drains de				Convers		W.C. 1	and drains
179	31	F.	1				Broken v	v.c. pa	n.					
310	38	F.			1		Drains de	efectiv	re.		Flies nu	merous	in P·A	۱.
_			Cas	es p	ossi	bly a	ssociated	l with	h som	e Artic	le of D	riet.		
333	16	M.	2										ken of	while in
352	19	M.	1									of lo		nd ices 2-3
592	44	F.	1								Often p		of mu	
	1	77.00												

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Cases No	tified	 	 9
Deaths		 	 0

There were no deaths registered as due to this disease, compared with 4 deaths in 11 cases in 1912, 5 deaths in 13 cases in 1911, and 4 deaths in 8 cases in 1910, 7 deaths in 9 cases in 1909. The cases notified were 2 each in Dale and Derwent Wards, and 1 each in Castle, Friar Gate, Litchurch, Normanton, and Rowditch Wards. A medical practitioner was present during the parturition in each of four of the cases. The age of the youngest notified case was 21, and of the oldest, 38 years. The midwife in attendance on each case of Puerperal Fever was interviewed by the Medical Officer of Health, who advised on precautionary measures. These include disinfection of the clothing of the midwife in attendance on the case, and also disinfection of the midwife's residence.

Duration of Pregnancy.—This was full time in each of 7 cases, in one case it was six months, and in the other, three months.

Parity.—No fewer than six of the nine patients were primiparæ; one was 2-para, another 4- or 5-para, and the other 8-para.

Causation.—Certain predisposing factors may be mentioned. The patient who had the miscarriage at three months admitted having taken some pills with the object of inducing abortion; after the latter took place she went about her duties for nearly a week before being seized with "shivering fits." Another case had had symptoms before labour pointing to venereal disease. General aræsthetics had been given in three cases in which forceps were used. In two instances the patients were delicate and anæmic before pregnancy. In one instance the illness was attributed to disturbance caused by a drunken husband. The home of one of the patients was in a very dirty condition.

Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition.—Although there were no deaths registered from Puerperal Fever, there were three deaths from Puerperal Eclampsia, the respective ages being 17, 26 and 32 years.

MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.

In accordance with the requirements of the Midwives Act, 61 women, who were registered as midwives, gave notice of their intention to practise within the boundaries of the Borough. Twenty of these were women who were admitted to the roll on account of their having been in bona-fide practice for twelve months prior to July 31st, 1902. The remainder (41) include 17 connected with the Royal Nursing Institution and the five members of the Sanitary staff; the rest being the certificated women practising privately.

Two hundred and seventy-four notices were received from midwives stating that they had had to send for medical assistance, as compared with 204 in 1912, 173 in 1911, 159 in 1910, and 157 in 1909.

Ninety-five notifications of still-births were received, and most of them visited by women inspectors.

All the midwives in the Borough were regularly inspected by Nurse Walls during the year. The record books and outfits were examined, and such failures to comply with the rules of the Midwives Board as were discovered were reported to the Medical Officer of Health. In the case of minor defects, a letter was forwarded to the midwive concerned, specifically stating the rules which had not been observed, and requesting future compliance. In case of failure at the next visit, or in the case of more gross negligence, the midwife was requested to attend at the Health Office for personal interview. Nineteen midwives in all were thus interviewed, as compared with eight in 1912.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

This disease became notifiable in Derby on the 23rd day of October, 1913, after the usual resolution of the Council, followed by application to, and sanction by, the Local Government Board. Subsequently the disease became notifiable throughout the country by order of the Local Government Board under section 130 of the Public Health Act, 1875, coming into operation on the 1st April, 1914. The appended tabular summary gives particulars of the cases notified during October, November, and December. Of the notified cases two were removed to Hospital for treatment, but, previous to this, cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum had been admitted to Hospital for treatment before the disease became notifiable. Particulars of all these cases are given in the Hospital report.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM 1913.

CASES-49.

Sex	Distr	ibuti	on—2	29 Ma	ales.		20 I	Femal	es.			Total-	—49.				
Age Periods.	Ca	o. of ases h Sex	Tota Case	l Re	emove	ed to	Hos	pital.		1	Death	18.					
0—1 day 1—2 days 2—3 ,, 3—4 ,, 4—5 ,, 5—6 ,, 6—7 ,, 1—2 wks, 2—3 ,, 3—4 ,, 1—2 mos, 2—3 ,, 3—4 ,, 4—5 ,, 5—6 ,, 6—7 ,, 7—8 ,, 8—9 ,, 9—10 ,, 10—11 ,, 11—12 ,,	4 2 7 4 2	F. — 1 1 3 5 3 3 2 1 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	-1 5 5 12 7 5 11 2 -1		4 3												
Total	29	20	49		7*						_		H	lospita	d befo	ere rer ore not eration	noved t
Ward Distribu- tion.	All W'ds	Abb.	Arb.	Bab.	Bec.	Br.	Cas.	Dale	Der	F.G.	КМ.	Lit.	1	1		1	Row.
Total	49	7	3	1	1	1	4	5	3	2	4	1	4	3	3	6	1
Monthly Inc October Novemb Decemb	oer oer	e— 	Case 13 20 16 — 49 —	S.	Hous		1	No. o House 1 5 3 5 - 14 - 1 2 3 12 1 - 19 16 - 49	s.	No. Room 2 4 5 6 3 4 5 6 7	ns	3/- 4/9	2/3/6 4/3/6 & 9 5/-	6 /- & 4 : 4/6 & 5/9 ord.	/6	C	60. of cases. 1 5 3 5 - 14 - 1 2 3 12 1 - 19 16 - 40
					orwin)	. 10	con .	. 49						-	1		49

Midwives and Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—All the midwives in the Borough were invited to meet the Medical Officer of Health and Inspector of Midwives (Nurse Walls) in the large Committee-room of the Corporation on October 23rd, in order that the procedure to be followed out in connection with Ophthalmia Neonatorum could be explained. Abourt 40 midwives attended and were addressed by the Medical Officer of Health; afterwards questions were invited and explained.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

No case of this disease was notified during the year 1913.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

One case of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis was notified, and was admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. Examination of the case gave negative results (see page 101).

MEASLES.

School Notifications	***	619
Deaths		13
Mortality-rate per 1,000 living:-		
96 Great Towns		= 0.34
145 Smaller Towns		= 0.30
England and Wales		= 0.28
Derby		=0.10

The number of Measles cases notified by school teachers is lower than in 1912 (906), but the number of deaths is higher than the number in 1912, when 9 deaths only were recorded from this disease.

Of the 13 fatal cases (7 were males and 6 females), the ages were as follows:—

Under 1 year	 	3
Over 1 year and under 2 years	 	3
Over 2 years and under 5 years	 	5
Over 5 years	 	2

Wards:—Three in Normanton Ward, 2 each in Kings Mead and Markeaton Wards, and 1 each in Abbey, Arboretum, Becket, Litchurch, Pear Tree, and Rowditch Wards.

Season.—The seasonal incidence was as follows:-

1st qu	ıarter	 	7	deaths.
2nd	,,	 	2	,,
3rd	,,	 	1	,,
4th	,,	 	3	,,

Monthly Incidence of Deaths .-

January	 	 	3
February	 	 	3
March	 	 	1
April	 	 	1
May	 	 	1
September		 	1
November		 	1
December		 	2
			13

Housing.—The 13 fatal cases occurred in 13 houses. These houses had the following accommodation:—

No. of Houses.	Accommodation.	Fatal cases of Measles
1	 2 rooms	1
3	 4 ,, (weekly rental 3/6-4/6)	3
1	 5 ,, (,, ,, 4/6)	1
5	 6 ,,	5
1	 9 ,,	1
2	 not stated	2
-		
13		13

Occupants of each House.—Particulars as to the number of occupants were obtained in eleven instances, and these were as follows:—

Nine-roomed house	 10
Six-roomed house	 8, 6, 6, 4, 3
Five-roomed house	 5
Four-roomed house	 10, 5, 5
Two-roomed house	 4

Source of Infection .-

- From children living in the same houses.—The infection was traced to cases of Measles living in same house in one instance.
- (2) School Infection.—Although only one of the children who died from Measles was of school age, yet in four instances a brother or sister attending school was first affected. The latter recovered after fatally infecting the younger brother or sister.
- (3) Source of Infection doubtful.—In five instances no definite evidence of the source of infection was obtained outside the household.

School Closure.—The Infants' Departments of three Public Elementary Schools were closed for periods of about a fortnight:—

- 1. St. Peter's, from 13th January to 31st January.
- 2. St. Mary's, from 16th January to 31st January.
- 3. Traffic Street from 25th April to 9th May.

WHOOPING COUGH.

School Notifications	241
Deaths	6
Mortality-rate, 1913, per 1,000 living:-	
96 Great Towns	=0.17
145 Smaller Towns	= 0.13
England and Wales	= 0.14
Derby	= 0.039

As in the case of Measles, all children notified by school teachers as suffering from Whooping Cough are visited by either the School Nurse or Health Visitor, advice is given as to isolation (when possible), exclusion from school, precautions, etc., when no doctor is in attendance. A special enquiry is made in each fatal case on lines similar to those of the notifiable infectious diseases.

Six deaths from Whooping Cough were registered in 1913, as compared with 17, 23, 14, 23, and 29 respectively in the five previous years. All the deaths were of children under five years of age, the youngest being a baby six months old.

Ages-6 Fatal Cases.

Unde	er 1 year of	age	 	1
1-2	years		 	1
2-3	,,		 	1
3-4	,,		 	2
45	,,		 	1

The number of cases notified by the school teachers is, of course, only a proportion of the total; taking the average case-mortality of Whooping Cough as 4.7, the 6 deaths would represent approximately only 128 cases of the disease. Hence the case-mortality in Derby during 1913 was considerably under the average.

Sex .- Two of the fatal cases were males and four females.

Season.—Quarterly Incidence.

1st	quarter	 	 0	deaths.
2nd	,,	 	 0	,,
3rd	,,	 	 0	,,
$4 \mathrm{th}$,,	 	 6	,,

Ward Distribution.—Three of the fatal cases lived in King's Mead Ward, two in Osmaston Ward, and one in Castle Ward.

Housing.—Particulars were obtained of the homes of the fatal cases. In one house two cases occurred. Of the 5 houses 1 had seven rooms, 2 had six rooms, and 2 had four rooms.

Cleanliness.—Personal and domestic cleanliness was reported as "satisfactory" in 2 instances, "fair" in two instances, and "untidy" and "dirty" in the other case.

Source of Infection .-

(a) From children in adjacent houses	0
(b) From brothers or sisters attending school	1
(c) From other children attending school	2
(d) From brothers or sisters not attending school	ol 0
(e) Doubtful	3

School Closure.—The Infants' Departments of two Public Elementary Schools were closed for periods of about a fortnight.

St. Paul's from 10th November to 24th November, 1913. Nottingham Road from 19th November to 8th Dec., 1913. The main factors in the spread of the infection of Whooping Cough were apparently (1) Infection at School, (2) Visits to adjacent houses.

- (1) The usual sequence of events in these cases is for a brother or sister or other inmate of the same house to contract Whooping Cough at school and to recover, while the baby of the household becoming infected dies.
- (2) With regard to the second chief mode of infection, attention may be called to the gross carelessness which is often observed by parents in taking young children into houses in which Whooping Cough exists.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

In the Derby Corporation Act, 1913, Section 76, are the following important provisions:—

- (1) Any parent or guardian having personal charge of a child in attendance at a school who is aware of or has reason to suspect the occurrence of any of the diseases known as Measles, German Measles, or Whooping Cough in any member of the family and who fails forthwith to notify such occurrence to the head teacher of the school shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.
- (2) If any person not less than sixteen years of age while suffering from any one of the diseases of Measles, German Measles, or Whooping Cough wilfully exposes himself without proper precautions against spreading the disease in any public place, shop, inn, or any public conveyance, or being in charge of any person so suffering wilfully exposes such sufferer he shall be lable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.
- (3) The provisions of this section shall cease to be in force within the Borough at the expiration of five years from the date of the passing of this Act unless they shall have been continued by Act of Parliament or by Provisional Order made by the Local Government Board and confirmed by Parliament, which Order the Local Government Board are hereby empowered to make in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875.

DIARRHŒA.

Number of Deaths .		64
Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under	2 years) in	1913 :
96 Great Towns	=29.33 per	1,000 births.
145 Smaller Towns	=24.73	,, ,,
England and Wales	=23.41	,, ,,
Derby	=22.23	" "

The great increase in the number of deaths from Diarrhea during 1913 as compared with the number registered in 1912 is shewn by the comparison of the respective figures for England and Wales, the 96 Great Towns, the 145 Smaller Towns, and for Derby:—
England and Wales, 1912, the rate was 8.53 per 1,000 births.

96 Great Towns	2.5	,,	,,	10.91	,,	22
145 Smaller Towns	,,	,,	,,	8.01	,,	,,
Derby	,,	,,	,,	7.19	,,	,,

The above rates are roughly only one-third of those in 1913.

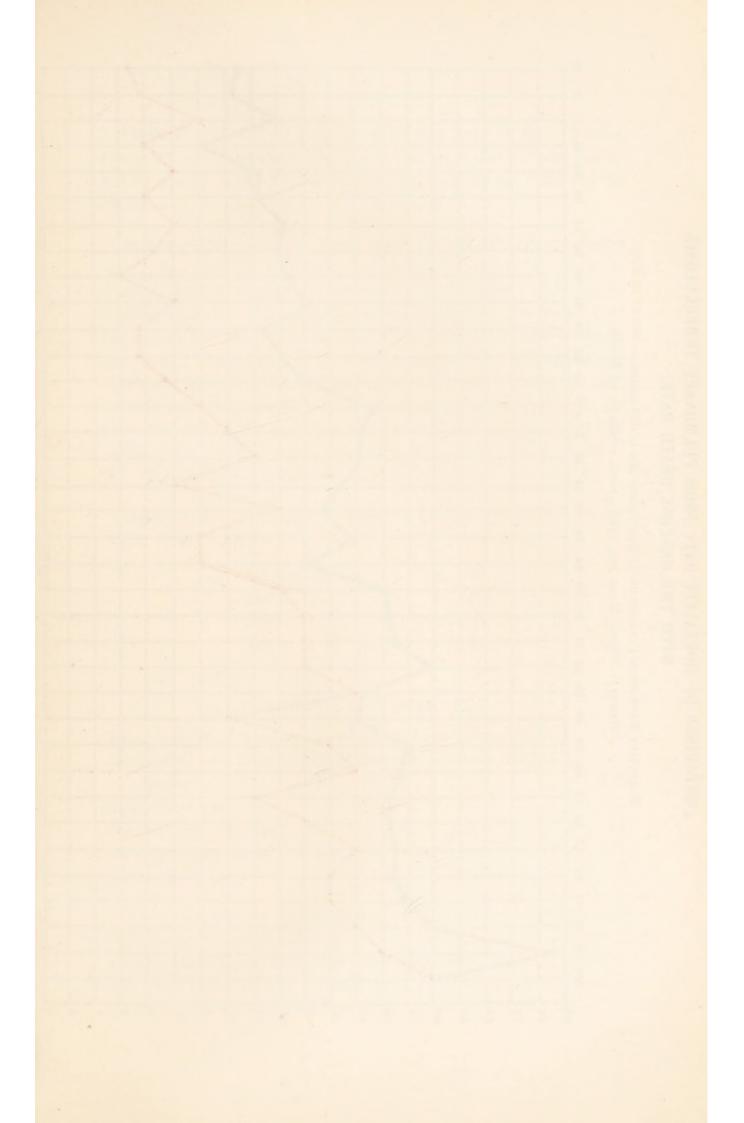
Mortality rate from Diarrhoea during the past ten years.

Year.	Ten Years' Average.	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Rate per 1,000 of population	0.47	0.68	0.61	0.63	0.34	0.45	0.38	0.21	0.80	0.09	0.51

The deaths from Diarrhæa, which includes the various epidemic disorders of the intestinal tract in infants, numbered 64, as compared with 11, 99, 28, 50, and 57 respectively in the five preceding years. The mortality-rate (per 1,000 of the population) is 0.51. Fifty of these deaths were of children under the age of 1 year, and 14 between 1 and 2 years. This disease is most fatal to infants. The preventive measures have been fully discussed in previous reports, and these have been continued during the year under review.

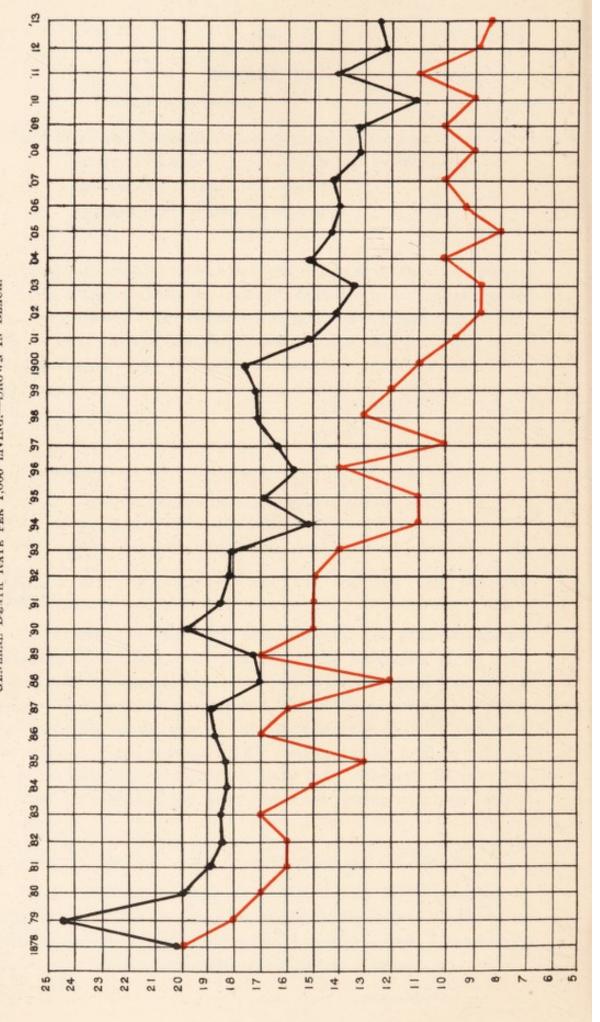
Sex .- Of the fatal cases 36 were males and 28 females.

Ward Distribution.—The 64 deaths affected 14 Wards, viz.:—Markeaton 13, King's Mead 10, Castle 7, Pear Tree 6, Abbey 5, Bridge, Normanton, Friar Gate and Rowditch 4 each, Litchurch 3, Babington, Becket, Derwent and Osmaston 1 each,



COMPARISON OF MORTALITY RATE FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS WITH THE GENERAL DEATH RATE.

MORTALITY RATE FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS PER 10 000 LIVING. - SHOWN IN RED. GENERAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 LIVING, -SHOWN IN BLACK.



Feeding.—Of the 50 children under one year of age, 13 were breast-fed, 10 were hand-fed, 26 were partly breast-fed and partly fed by hand; in the remaining case the information could not be obtained.

Season.—The monthly occurrence of the Diarrhea deaths was:—January 0, February 1, March 0, April 2, May 1, June 3, July 3, August 12, September 22, October 17, November 2, December 1. The monthly incidence of Diarrhea shews that September had the highest number (22), while January and March had none. The summer of 1913 was warm and dry, while generally speaking, that of 1912 was cold and wet. During the 3rd quarter, however, the total rainfall was 5:43 inches, which is very little less than that during the corresponding period of 1912, when it was 5:64 inches. The mean earth temperature at Greenwich at a depth of 3ft. 2in. during July, August, and September was 59:8 degs. F.

Deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years of age) per 1,000 births in 1913:—

1st qu	arter	 = 1.33
2nd	,,	 = 7.55
3rd	,,	 =50.62
4th		 =31.29

TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

Total number of	Notifica	tions o	of Puln	nonary	Tuber	culosis		400
Number of new	cases of	Pulm	onary	Tuber	culosis	notified	l in	
Derby								300
Re-notifications								100
Deaths from Ph	thisis							104
Notifications of	other for	ms of	Tuber	culosis	(from	Feb. 1st	t)	157
Deaths from	,,	,,	,,		(whole	year)		54

These diseases are classified under two headings, namely:—(1) Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and (2) "Other Tuberculous Diseases," which include Tabes Mesenterica, Tuberculous Meningitis, Scrofula, etc. The total number of deaths from Tuberculous Diseases is therefore 158, as compared with 156 in 1912, and 196 in 1911.

The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis numbered 104, as against 107 in 1912, 136 in 1911, 116 in 1910, 129 in 1909, 115 in 1908, 121 in 1907, and 113 in 1906; compared as death-rates, these figures represent respectively 0.83, 0.86, 1.09, 0.88, 0.99, 0.90, 0.96 and 0.89 per 1,000 of the population.

The table on page 84 shewing ages at death of these Phthisis cases demonstrates the fact, as in former years, that most of the deaths occur between the ages of 15 and 45, 74 (or 71%) occurring within these age periods One case under 5 years of age was registered, 2 between 5 and 15, 20 between 15 and 25, whilst between 25 and 65 there were 76 deaths; there were only 5 deaths at ages over 65.

As regards "Other Tuberculous Diseases," the heaviest mortality is observed among children under the age of 5 years, who contributed 33 out of the 54 deaths (14 of the 33 were under 1 year of age), whilst at all ages over 5 there were 21 deaths. Of the 54 deaths due to Other Tuberculous Diseases, "Tuberculous Peritonitis" caused 16 and "Tuberculous Meningitis" caused 19.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Notification.—The total number of notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis received at the Health Office during 1913 was 400. The number notified in 1912 was 461 (the highest number notified in one year). The notifications of 400 therefore shew a decrease of 61 compared with the number notified in 1912. The number 400 includes 100 re-notifications, leaving a net number notified during 1913 of 300.

The number of notifications received of Pulmonary Tuberculosis includes 54 Poor-Law cases.

Cases under Treatment.—There were 764 notified cases of Tuberculosis under treatment at the end of 1913.

83

Notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Year.	Private Practi- tioners.	Institu-	PoorLaw Cases.	Others.	Total
July 1st to					
Dec. 31st, 1902	35	16	5		56
1903	35	62	8		105
1904	37	56	10		103
1905	32	41	9		82
1906	43	62	6		111
1907	46	33	19	1	99
1908	49	22	37		108
1909	50	27	50		127
1910	62	29	38	2	131
23				(Reported by C.O.S.)	
1911	74	65	115	1	255
1912	233	128	100		461
1913	265	81	54		400

Ward Distribution.

	Cases Notified.		D	eaths.		11.50	ases tified.	Deaths.	
Abbey		20		4	King's Mead	1	25		12
Arboretum		21		4	Litchurch .		18		7
Babington		17		6	Markeaton		26		8
Becket		16		7	Normanton		21		4
Bridge		11		7	Osmaston .		19		7
Castle		22		10	Pear Tree .		21		9
Dale		14		7	Rowditch .		18		3
Derwent		13		2		-		3	
Friar Gate		18		7	Totals .	;	300		104

The largest number of cases was thus reported from Markeaton and King's Mead Wards. The deaths were highest in King's Mead, Castle, and Pear Tree Wards. There is a constant variation in the actual totals as observed from year to year. King's Mead, Abbey, and Pear Tree Wards had the highest number of deaths in 1912, and practically the only constant feature is the unenviable position which King's Mead Ward occupies.

Age and Sex.

The age incidence of persons attacked and notified in 1913 is shown in the subjoined table, the deaths registered at the same age period are inserted for comparison.

	All ages.	0-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 upwards
Males	 146	35	25	61	-20 _	5
Females	 154	42	42	55	13	2
Total	 300	77	67	116	33	7
Deaths	 104	3	20	54	22	5

The relative number of females notified shews an increase as compared with previous years.

The number of specimens of sputum sent for bacteriological examination was was 626, as compared with 572 in 1912.

Occupations.

Enquiries have been made into the occupations followed by the patients, and the information thus obtained has been tabulated in the subjoined table. The totals vary from year to year, and they shew no striking incidence on any particular trade. The textile workers contributed 37 cases as against 47 last year, labourers 17 as against 21, and the various workers in wood, stone, and metal 32 as against 42 in the previous tabulation. Children and persons engaged in domestic work contributed 74 and 58 respectively, as compared with 79 and 80 in the previous report.

Tex	tile Workers			Labor	irers.	
Mill Hands		 33	General			 12
Tailors and	Dressmakers	 4	Railway	Work		 5
	Total	 37			Total	 17

Indoor Occupations.			Various Occupations.				
Clerks			7	Insurance Agents			2
Shop Assistants			4	Hawkers			2
Hairdressers			2	Slotter			1
37 .		***	1	French Polisher			1
Various			1	Cable Hand			1
	Total		14	Journalist			1
	Local	***	11	Carter			1
777 7 . 71				Student			1
Workers in II		tone,		Painters			2
Metal	, &c.			Plumber			1
Fitters			7	Warehouseman			1
Stonemasons			2	Porter			1
Moulders			7	Errand Boys			3
Blacksmiths			3	Traveller			1
Bricklayer	***			Firewood Cutters			2
			1	Butcher			1
		• • • •	2	Gimper's Boy			1
Carriage Builder			1	Laundresses			2
Boilermaker (ap)	prentice)	1	Shoemaker			1
Fettler			1	Waitresses			3
Grinders			2	Lithographer		•••	1
Brass Finisher			1	Motor Mechanics	***		3
Box Maker			1	Newsagent			1
Iron Workers			3	Cold Storage Man Linker		***	1
				CU 21			1
	Total		32	Printing Hand			1
				Engine Drivers			2
Child	ren.			Photographer's Re	centio	nist.	1
School			63	Farm Labourers	ceptio		2
0.11			11	Bath Attendant			1
Others			11				1
	Total		74				1
	20002			Typist			1
	70			Curator of Museum	m		1
Domestic	Duties.			Paper Mill Hand			1
Housewives, Daug	ghters		47	Printer's Packer			1
Domestic Servant	s, &c.		9	No record			18
Charwomen			2				
					Total		68
	Total		58	01	Total	- 0	200
				Grand '	rotar	0	300

Schools.—The schools attended by the 63 notified school cases were as follows:—

School.		Ca	ses.	School.	Ca	ses.
Firs Estate			2	Osmaston		1
Traffic Street			1	Kedleston Road		3
St. Luke's			3	Parliament Street		1
St. James' Road	Council		7	Normanton		1
St. Andrew's			1	Christ Church		1
Reginald Street			2	Ashbourne Road		4
Curzon Street			2	Pear Tree Mission		1
St. Paul's			2	Pear Tree Council		3
St. Mary's			1	St. James' Higher Grade		1
St. Peter's			1	Private School		1
Training College			2	Not ascertained		15
Orchard Street			3			
St. Anne's			3	Total Cases		63
St. John's			1			_

Causation .- Enquiries by the Health Visitors elicited the following particulars: -

- (a) Family History.—A history of consumption in one or more near relatives was obtained in 90 cases.
- (b) Alcoholism.—A definite history, or "admission," was obtained in 5 instances, and a suspicious history in 12 instances.
- (c) Previous Illnesses.—It was considered by the patients or relatives that the signs of consumption followed various illnesses as follows. In many cases more than one of these illnesses had previously occurred:—

Winter Cor	agh		 23	Whooping Cough	 5
Hæmoptysi	s		 2	Appendicitis (operation)	 1
Pleurisy			 11	Debility	1
Bronchitis			 8		1
Colds			 3	Cricken Pox	 1
Measles			 12	Following Miscarriage	 1
Pneumonia			 14	Tumours in Abdomen	 1
Influenza			 7	Abscesses	 1
Following 6	Confir	nement	 5	Blood Poisoning	 1
Asthma			 2	Lung Trouble	 1

Catarrh of Stoma	ich		1	Stomach Trouble			1
Delicate from Bir	rth		24	Chest Trouble			. 1
Anæmia			6	Tuberculosis of B	owels		1
Rheumatism			3	Night Sweats			1
Typhoid Fever			2	Hæmorrhage			1
Accident			1	Cough			87
Scarlet Fever			1	Operation for Ab	domin	al	
Tuberculous Glar				Trouble			2
tion)			1	Operation for Ade	enoids		2
Small Pox			1	Urine Trouble			1
Dropsy			1	Frequent Colds			3
Operation for Hy	ysterec	tomy	1	-			

(d) Poverty.—No complete figures can be given relating to the effects of poverty in predisposing to Phthisis, but a very considerable proportion, especially of the Institution cases, are recorded as having been "out of work" not only since the onset of the illness, but also in many of these cases before this.

Housing.—The Health Visitors were able to obtain information about the housing accommodation in 263 of the 300 cases notified in 1913. The results are as follows:—

Houses.		Cases.
Two-roomed	 	 2
Three-roomed	 	 7
Four-roomed	 	 42
Five-roomed	 	 24
Six-roomed	 	 151
Seven-roomed	 	 16
Eight- (and over) -roomed	 :	 21
Common Lodging-houses	 	 0
Houses let in Lodgings	 	 0
No record	 	 37
	Total	 300

Sanitary Conveniences.—The character of the convenience was recorded in 295 instances, 213 of the houses were provided with water closets, 34 with tub closets, 25 with privy ashpits, and 3 with trough closets; no record 5.

Sleeping Accommodation.—The home accommodation was found to be as follows:—

(a)	Patients with	n separate	e bed	and	separate	bedroo	om	91
	Patients with							
200	Patients with							139
(d)	Doubtful						***	8
(e)	No record					***		30

Administrative Procedures—Tuberculosis Dispensary.—The accommodation at Ford Street offices became too limited for Dispensary work, and new accommodation had to be obtained elsewhere. This was obtained by leasing and adapting a large detached dwelling-house, No. 56, St. Helen's Street, for the purpose; but it was not ready for use at the end of the year. The number of patients attending the Dispensary continued to increase during the year. Portable shelters are provided for erection in the garden or back premises of suitable cases—there are six in use at the present time.

Condition of Windows.—Special attention is paid by the Health Visitors to the windows of dwelling-houses not only when visiting cases of Tuberculosis, but also when visiting other cases. Should windows be found not capable of being opened, the owner of the house is written to; it is satisfactory to record that in most instances the owners readily comply with the request to remedy this condition. Fifty-eight such letters were written during 1913.

Other administrative procedures—as dealt with in previous reports—have been continued, and the Department has continued to work in close association with the Charity Organisation Society. The number of Sputum Examinations made during the year was 1,433, including 807 specimens from Sanatorium patients and 626 from patients outside.

Institutional Treatment.—

- (a) Borough Isolation Pavilion.—The Phthisis Wards were opened on May 11th, 1911, and had dealt with 354 cases up to the end of 1913. 166 cases were admitted during 1913: 87 males and 79 females. Details are given in the Hospital Report on pp. 103-108.
- (b) Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis treated at the Derby Royal Infirmary.—A certain number of cases are treated on open-air principles (on balconies, etc.) at the Royal Infirmary, the number

admitted during the year ending September 28th, 1913, was 46, as compared with 38 treated in the preceding twelve months, 75 in 1911, and 70 in 1910. The results were as follows:—

Cured or Relieved	d			36
(One discharge	ed at c	wn requ	iest.)	
Unrelieved				4
Died				1
In Hospital				5
		Total		46

(c) Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis treated at the Children's Hospital during the year ended June 30th, 1913 = 20.

Cured or Relieved	 	 19
Unrelieved	 	 1
	Total	 20

In addition one case of Tuberculous Larynx was treated and recorded as "Cured."

- (d) Number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis admitted to Derby Union Workhouse during the year 1913—38 (18 males and 7 females).
- (e) Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis treated at the Victoria Home of Rest during 1913:—

In Home, January 1st	 	0
Admitted during the year	 	7
In Home, December 31st	 	2

Cases dealt with by the Charity Organisation Society.—I am indebted to the Secretary (P. S. Bridgeford, Esq.) for the following praticulars:—

The appointment of a Borough Sanatorium Committee, together with the increased local Sanatorium accommodation and Anti-Tuberculosis Dispensary, has entirely altered the scope and nature of the Derby C.O.S. work in connection with Consumptive cases.

All insured persons are now referred to the Health Office for treatment, whilst the Society still endeavours to co-operate whenever possible in the after-care of patients, in the maintenance of dependents, and in the improvement of home conditions.

The appended statement gives a rough idea of work done in this direction:—

Sanatorium aid-Ventnor (recommendations, fares, &	c.) 2
,, ,, —Bournemouth ,, ,,	1
Hospital treatment—Rhyl (tubercular spine case)	1
Maintained in the country (nine weeks)	1
Extra nourishment (5s. and 4s. weekly)	2
Spinal carriages lent (tubercular cases)	2
Clothing, etc	4
Hospital letters	10
Maintenance of Home (17 weeks; total expended £8/6	
Family income supplemented	2
Children of matint and a continue	2
Baby placed out during parent's treatment	1
National Insurance benefit obtained (previously refuse	
Advanced cases unhelpable by C.O.S. referred to oth	
Agencies	

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The notification of other forms of Tuberculosis became compulsory on 1st February, 1913.

Notification.—The total number of notifications of other forms of Tuberculosis received at the Health Office during 1913 was 170, of which 13 were re-notifications, leaving a net total of cases during 1913 of 157.

Parts Affected.—The parts affected of the 157 cases notified as suffering from other forms of Tuberculosis are shown in the following table:—

Meninges			 6	Cervical Glands & Right Foot	1
Spine				Larynx	-
Ear				Lungs, Ribs and Spine	
Cervical	Glands			Left Pleura	2
Glands				Humerus & Shoulder Joint	
Glands of	Neck	and			-

Right Elbow and Right Hip	1	Left Foot 1
Right Wrist, Left Stump of		Metatarsal Bones of Foot 1
Leg, Amputation of Foot	1	Abdomen (Organs and Peri-
Forefinger & Senile Tubercle	1	toneum) 20
Phalanx	1	Left Testicle & Epididymis
Hip	14	
Inguinal Glands	1	(both excised) 1
Femur	2	Testes 1
Knee	7	Epididymis 1
Bursa Patellæ	1	Bladder 1
Leg Bones (dormant), Skin		Bladder, Buttock & outside
of Face	1	of Left Knee 1
Periosteum Left Tibia and		Tuberculous Abscesses 2
Incipient Pulmonary		Skin 5
Tuberculosis	1	m
Ankle	4	Total 157

NOTIFICATION OF OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Year.	Private Practi- tioners.	Institu- tions.	PoorLaw Cases.	Others.	Total.
Feb. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1913	112	46	12	-	170

Ward Distribution .-

	Cases Notified.	Dea	aths.			Cases Notified.	Dea	aths.
Abbey	 12		5	King's Mea	d	5		1
Arboretum	 11		1	Litchurch		8		4
Babington	 9		1	Markeaton		4		5
Becket	 11		7	Normanton		11		-
Bridge	 2		2	Osmaston		5		4
Castle	 17		6	Pear Tree		13		3
Dale	 11		4	Rowditch		21		4
Derwent	 6		1	m .	,	150		_
Friar Gate	 11		6	Tota	als .	. 157		54

The largest number of cases was thus reported from Rowditch Ward. The deaths were highest in Becket Ward.

Age and Sex.—The age incidence of persons attacked and notified in 1913 is shown in the subjoined table, the deaths registered at the same age period are inserted for comparison:—

	All ages.	0-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 upwards
Males	 79	46	8	15	8	2
Females	 78	44	13	15	1	5
Total	 157	90	21	30	9 -	7
Deaths	 54	39	4	4	4	3

Occupations.—Enquiries have been made into the occupations followed by the patients, and the information thus obtained has been tabulated in the subjoined table. The textile workers contributed 12 cases, labourers 4 cases, and the various workers in wood, stone and metal 9. Children and persons engaged in domestic work contributed 87 and 15 respectively.

Tex	tile W	orkers.		Work	ers in Wo	od, &c	-cor	ıtd.
Mill Hands			11	Coach !	Trimmer			1
Dressmaker			1	Machine	Hand			1
			12	Wagon	Repairers			2
General	Labou 	rers	4			Total		9
					Childr	en.		
Indoo	r Occ	upation	is.	School				51
Clerks			6	Others				36
Workers	in W	ood, S			Total		87	
A	Letal,	dec.						
Fitter			1		Domestic .	Duties.		
Turner			1	Housewi	ives, Daug	hters		14
Boiler Weld			1	Charwon	nan			1
Stonemason			1					15
Blacksmith			1					_

Various	Occupa	tions.		Butcher				1
Printing Han	ds		 2	Tagger				1
Painter .			 1	Machinist				1
Firewood Cut	ter		 1	China Work	er	***		1
Laundress .			 1	Tester at M	otor V	Vorks		1
Shoemaker .			 1	Coil Maker				1
Twist Hand .			 1	No record				7
Newsagent .			 1			m		-
Linker .			 1			Total		24
Striker .			 1		Gran	d Total	1	157
Stableman .			 1				-	_

Schools.—The schools attended by the 51 notified school cases were as follows:—

School.		Case	es.	School.		Cases.
St Chad's			1	St. Alkmund's		1
Firs Estate			3	Christ Church		3
Traffic Street			2	Ashbourne Road		1
St. Luke's			1	St. James' Higher	Grade	2
St. James' Road	Council		6	St. Mark's		1
St. Andrew's			2	Orchard Street		1
Curzon Street			1	Training College		2
St. Paul's			3	Reginald Street		2
St. Mary's			1	Osmaston		1
St. Peter's			1	Parliament Street		2
Gerard Street			1	St. Joseph's		2
St. Anne's			1	Abbey Street		1
St. John's			1	Not ascertained		6
Brighton Road			1		Total	51
Normanton			1		Total	51

Causation.—Enquiries by the Health Visitors elicited the following particulars:—

- (a) Family History—A history of Tuberculosis in one or more near relatives was obtained in 26 cases.
- (b) Alcoholism.—No definite history or "admission" was obtained.
 obtained.

(c) Previous Illnesses.—Former illnesses, operations, accidents, etc., relating to these cases were reported as follows:-Swelling in neck 15 Swelling in neck with sore throat five weeks ago 1 Operations for glands in neck ... 4 Abscess in neck 4 Swollen glands 3 7 (operations) ,, Severe Influenza and Cold 6 Winter cough 4 ... Cough 3 2 Pleurisy Pneumonia 2 Bronchitis 1 Throat trouble 1 Whooping Cough 9 ... Measles 17 Chicken Pox Diphtheria 1 Typhoid Fever Diarrhœa 7 Delicate from birth ... 13 Accidents Diseased bones and joints 15 Abscesses ... 10 **OPERATIONS** Swelling on right side of chest 1 1 Growth in Axilla Poisoned hand 1 Rectal Abscess . . . 1 Hernia 1 Lumps and sores on face 3 Adenoids ... 1 Diseased thigh bone Lupus 1 Eczema ... 2 Convulsions 2 Pains in Abdomen

Following Confinement			 7.7.	 1
Mother delicate			 	 1
Negligent feeding			 	 1
Hydrocele			 	 1
Incontinence of urine		***	 	 1
Blood Poisoning			 	 1
Nasal discharge			 	 1
Acute Rheumatism	111		 	 1
Pain in shoulder			 	 1
Hard swelling on finger		***	 ***	 1
Lost use of right leg 3 n		ago	 	 1

Housing.—The Health Visitors were able to obtain information about the housing accommodation as follows:—

Houses.				(Cases.
Two-roomed					nil
Three-roomed					1
Four-roomed					14
Five-roomed					18
Six-roomed					70
Seven-roomed					17
Eight- (and over) -ro	omed				9
Common Lodging-hou	ses				nil
Houses Let in Lodging	gs				nil
No record					28
				_	-
		To	otal		157

Sanitary Conveniences.—Information as to the character of the conveniences was obtained as follows:—

104 houses were provided with water closets.

19 ,, ,, tub closets.

9 ,, privy ashpits.

1 house was provided with a trough closet, and in

24 no record was obtained.

Total 157

Sleeping Accommodation.—The home accommodation was found to be as follows:—

(a) Patients	with sep	arate be	d and	bedroom			 30
(b) Patients	with sep	parate be	d, no	separate	bedro	oom	 30
(c) Patients	with no	separate	bed				 58
(d) Doubtful							 10
(e) No recor	d						 29
					Total		157

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

The following tables give summaries of the various cases of non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis treated at the Derby Royal Infirmary and at the Children's Hospital:—

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL CASES OF NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS TREATED IN THE DERBY AND DERBY-SHIRE ROYAL INFIRMARY, YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 28th, 1913.

			Total.	Cured or Relieved.	Un- relieved.	Died.	In Hospital
Tuberculous	Peritonitis		23	16	1	3	3
,,	Adenitis		50	46	1		3
,,	Meningitis		4	1		3	
,,	Epididymitis		5	5			
,,	Kidney		3	3			
,,	Cystitis		1	1			
,,	Hip		18	17			1
,,	Knee		11	8		1	2
,,	Ankle		6	5			ī
,,	Wrist		5	5			
	Elbow		2	2			
,,	Shoulder		ī	ī			
,,	Other Joints		2	i			1
,,	Spinal Disease		2				2
2.2	Laryngitis		ĩ		1		-
. ,,	Mastitis		1	1	1		
"	Chrolitia		1	1			
"	Dynastia		2	1			
"	Fallopian Tube		1	1			1
,,	Disease in Bone			14	•••		
Miliary Tub		1000	21	14			7
	Tuberculosis		2	Donal	1	1 atotad	
Generansed	Tuberculosis		1	Resul	t not	stated.	

CASES OF NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS TREATED AT THE DERBYSHIRE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30th, 1913.

			Ad- mitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Un- relieved.	Died.
Tuberculous	Peritonitis		17	5	8	1	3
,,	A .1 '4 '		21	15	4		2
,,	Disease of	Spine	1	1			
,,	,, ,,	Hip	6	4	2		
,,	" "	Knee	5	3	2		
,,	"	Ankle	1	1			
,,	,, ,,	Lupus	1		1		
,,	Meningitis		8				8
	Dactylitis		1				1

HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The staff consisted of Resident Medical Officer, a Matron, three Sisters in Charge, three Assistant Nurses, and six Probationers; in addition there are Cook, Kitchen-maid, two House-maids, Sewing-maid, Between-maid, Laundress, Laundry-maid, three Ward-maids, and Caretaker and his Wife. After the opening of the Phthisis Wards and Home the additional staff consisted of a Charge-Nurse, Assistant Nurse, three Probationers, Cook-General, and two Ward-Housemaids. Additional help is given by three men who attend daily for work in the boiler-house and grounds (one of these attended to the Tuberculosis Sanatorium Grounds).

The admission of Diphtheria cases, commenced in 1907, was continued throughout the year, and 73 cases were admitted, as compared with 132 in 1912, 206 in 1911, 201 in 1910, 376 in 1909, and 218 in 1908. The number of cases of Scarlet Fever admitted was less than that of the previous year. For the first time, cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were admitted to the isolation wards.

The Bacteriological Laboratory was utilised fairly extensively, the number of examinations being as follows:—Throat swabs 1,822 and sputum examinations 1,433; compared with 2,216 throat swabs and 564 sputum examinations in 1912. The increase in

number of examinations of sputa is noticeable. A feature noticed in the total swabs examined is the increased number of these sent in by local practitioners. Details of these examinations are given on pages 101-103.

As a preliminary to the discharge of Diphtheria patients from Hospital, swabbings of the throat were taken in each case, showing the absence of the Klebs-Læffler bacilli; two successive negative swabs taken from both throat and nose were required before discharge of the patient was sanctioned.

No case of Smallpox has been admitted during the past year. Fortunately the town has been free from this disease. The need for some special provision for the isolation of Smallpox is again emphasized.

The following statistics have reference to the patients under treatment during the past year: —

treatment among the property of	Scarlet Fever		iph- eria.
Remaining in Hospital, December 31st, 1912	28		17*
Admitted during 1913	176		73
Number discharged during 1913	181		70
Number who have died in Hospital during 1913	0		5
Remaining under treatment on Dec. 31st, 1913	23		15
* These figures include "contact." or "carr	er" car	ses.	

SCARLET FEVER.

Number o	f Cases	 	176
Number of	of Deaths	 	0
Case-mort	ality	 	0

An analysis of the cases of Scarlet Fever shows that-

At ages of 0-5 there were 35 cases admitted.

,,	5-10 ,,	80	,,
,,	10-15 ,,	37	,,
,,	15 and over	24	.,

Type of Case.—148 were of the ordinary type, 4 were of the septic type. There was 1 severe toxic case, which made a good recovery after the administration of 50 cc.'s antistreptococal serum.

Twenty-three cases admitted as Scarlet Fever were found not to be suffering from that disease (9 of them showed no disease except simple sore throat, 7 cases proved to be German Measles, 2 Stomatitis, 2 Influenza, 1 Septic Rash, 2 simple Sore Throat).

During 1913 mild uncomplicated cases of Scarlet Fever were discharged after five weeks detention in Hospital.* Previously the minimum period of residence in Hospital for Scarlet Fever was six weeks.

* This practice was commenced in 1912.

DIPHTHERIA.

Number	of	Case	es	 	73
Number	of	Dea	aths	 	5
Case-mor	rtal	ity		 	6.8%

It will be noticed that only 73 cases of Diphtheria were admitted in 1913, as compared with 132 in 1912. Although Diphtheria showed this diminished prevalence many of the cases treated were of a very virulent type, which accounts for the high case-mortality.

This number includes 4 "contact" or "carrier" cases, i.e., cases shewing no clinical symptoms of the disease, but in whom bacteriological examination of the throat shewed the presence of Diphtheria bacilli. There were therefore 69 cases of true Diphtheria among the 73 cases admitted.

(a) "Contact" or "Carrier" Cases (4):-

Age pe	eriods.			
0-5		2	cases.	It will thus be seen that this
5-10		1	case.	precautionary detention in Hos-
10-15		0	,,	pital applied mainly to children.
15-20		1	,,	In only one case was a wage-
Over 2	0	0	,,	earner detained in Hospital.

Every "carrier" or "contact" case was given a prophylactic dose of 2,000 units of Antitoxin.

(b) Clinical Cases. (69):-

Age.		Cases.	Deaths.	C	ase Mortality.
0-5		14	 1		7.1%
5-10		33	 3		9.09%
10-15		8	 1		12.5%
15 and ove	er	14	 0		
		69	5		

Type of the Disease.—Two of the cases were of the laryngeal type, in the remainder (67) the disease primarily affected the fauces.

Approximate time of admission of Diphtheria cases-

On 1s	st day of illness	s	 0	case.
,, 21		,	 10	cases.
,, 31			 14	,,
,, 4			 11	"
,, 5			 11	,,
	een 6th and 10	th day	 18	,,
	10th day of i		 12	,,
	of disease dou		 3	,,

It will be noticed that 30 out of 69 cases were admitted after the 6th day of illness.

Antitoxin.—In 21 cases small doses of Antitoxin had been administered before admission. In Hospital an average of 6,000 units was administered to the 69 patients (largest amount 28,000 units).

Cause of I	Death.			C	ases.
•	Heart Failur	e		 	5
Paralysis.					
-	Soft Palate			 	4
	Еуө			 	3
Laryngeal	Obstruction.	-			
	Cases			 	2
	Tracheotomy			 	1
	Deaths		***	 	1

Tracheotomy was performed in one case, which died soon after operation from Heart Failure.

Duration of Stay (69 Diphtheria cases)—Average stay in Hospital, 38·1 days.

Several children were detained over six months in Hospital on account of "positive" throats, i.e., persistence of diphtheria bacilli on bacteriological examination. Four of these cases were treated with Autogenous diphtheria vaccines with successful results.

Seven cases sent in as Diphtheria were found not to be suffering from that disease; of these 6 had simple Sore Throat, while 1 proved to be Scarlet Fever. In these 7 cases no Diphtheria bacilli were found on bacteriological examination.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

One case notified as epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis was admitted during the year. The cerebro-spinal fluid obtained by lumbar puncture was sterile. The case was found to be one of Pneumonia with meningeal symptoms.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

During 1913, seven cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were treated in the Isolation Hospital. The mother was admitted with the child in each instance, and the case treated in a cubicle. All these seven cases were specially virulent ones needing constant treatment.

Result.—Four of the babies were discharged with normal healthy eyes, but in the other three cases the sight of one eye was totally lost.

The average stay in hospital was twelve days.

THE LABORATORY REPORT.

The following is a summary of the work done at the Hospital Laboratory during 1913:—

I.—Throat Swabs. 1,822 swabs were examined for the presence of Diphtheria bacilli, as compared with 2,216 in 1912.

School Swabs:		+ (1	Positiv	e.) -	- (Negative).)
January	 		0		5	
February	 		1		20	
March	 		0		10	
April	 		0		29	
May	 		0		18	
June	 		1		41	
July	 		0		6	
August	 		0		4	
September	 		1		11	
October	 		3		70	
November	 		2		50	
December	 	·	0		14	
	Total		7		278	
			annual .		-	

Eight cases were discovered in school "contacts," as compared with 4 infective cases in 1912.

Bacteriological Examination of Throat Swabs-Analysis.

	Disinfecti'n Total M'thiy + Total	125	124	139	160	134	167	11	54	100	266	306	170	1822
	Total	16	22	3	34	30	32	19	6	31	97	51	35	407
1-1	ecti'n	0	0	63	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	62	4	6
200	Disinf +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	-	10
DOCTORS	1	0	0	0	33	0	67	0	0	0	1	0	5	=
DO	Contacts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	-
	osis.	16	20	23	25	27	27	17	œ	25	74	46	20	328
	Diagnosis.	0	01	9	9	3	**	0	-	9	18	က	50	53
	Cotal	27	29	32	53	20	02	20	7	22	123	129	62	624
	Disinfecti'n Total	1	-	67	63	67	67	**	67	0	-	0.1	4	22
ENT.)isinfe	0	63	0	67	3	-	1	0	0	3	0	0	12
DEPARTMENT.		16	14	14	20	18	35	67	-	4	71	98	33	314
DEPA	Contacts.	0	1	0	61	0	0	-	0	0	67	9	67	14
	osis.	10	11	16	27	27	31	13	4	17	43	33	23	255
	Diagnosis.	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	Т	33	61	0	7
	Fotal	82	73	9/	73	54	65	38	38	47	46	126	73	191
	Discharge. Total	49	40	25	38	20	47	10	23	20	0	99	37	355
	Disch:	18	20	20	11	1	4	0	0	0	1	4	-	80
TAI.	osis.	12	10	56	55	53	13	30	14	34	30	46	32	298
HOSPITAL.	Diagnosis. + -	65	က	10	¢1	4	1	33	-	00	15	10	60	28
E		:	:	:		:	:	- :	:	I		::		otals
	1913.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Yearly Totals

II.—Sputum Examination. The number of sputum specimens examined in 1913 for the presence of tubercle bacilli was 1,433, and 382 of these gave positive results, while 1,051 were negative. The specimens were obtained from the following sources:—

(a)	from General Pract	titioners	 	 391
(b)	from Dispensary		 	 235
(c)	from Sanatorium		 	 807

Preparation of Media, etc.—The blood serum and other media were prepared in the Laboratory, the swab outfits were also prepared and sterilised.

Sputa which have given negative results with ordinary film preparations have all been further examined by the sedimentation method of Ellermann and Erlandsen. This method has proved of great value and is now always used in the routine examination of sputa. Eighteen specimens of sputum, which previously had given negative results by the ordinary film method, were found to be positive after the application of the above method.

()l:	Madhal
Ordinary	Method.

Ellermann Erlandsen.

Positive.	Negative.	Positive.	Negative.
117	354	268	694

Other Work done in Laboratory.—Autogenous vaccines were made for four Diphtheria patients. Three specimens of urine were examined for tubercle bacilli—one was a positive, two negative; one urine was examined for B. coli. Specimens of spinal fluids were examined for meningococci.

SANATORIUM REPORT FOR 1913.

The Sanatorium staff is subject to the control of the Matron of the Isolation Hospital, and consists of one Sister-in-charge, one Assistant Nurse, two Probationer Nurses, together with Wardmaid. The home staff consists of Cook and a Kitchen-maid. In addition one man is detailed for outside work.

(The nursing staff was subsequently increased when the new Pavilion was opened.)

The	e Sanatorium was opened	in Ma	y, 1911				
Du	ring 1911, 47 patients wer	e admit	ted.				
Du	ring 1912, 139 patients w	ere adm	itted.				
Re	maining in Sanatorium De	ecember	31st, 1	1912		30	
Ad	mitted during 1913				***	166	196
Nu	mber discharged 1913					154	130
Nu	mber who have died in H	ospital	during	1913		14	168
Re	maining under treatment	on Dece	mber 3	1st, 19	13		28

Sex.—Of the 166 cases admitted 79 were females, 87 were males.

TABLE I .- AGE GROUPS OF PHTHISIS CASES.

Years.		Number	of Pat	ients.
010	 		20	
1015	 		23	
15-20	 		20	
20-25	 		22	
25-30	 		26	
30-40	 		32	
40-50	 		17	
5060	 		6	
Over 60	 		0	
			166	

TABLE II.—OCCUPATIONS.

School	 	39	Carter	 	1
Chiefly Domestic	 	27	Clerks	 	6
Labourers		9	Printer	 	1
Factory Workers	 	35	Shop Assistants	 	2
	 	1	Tailoresses	 	2
	 	1	Shoemaker	 	1
Plumber	 	1	Engine Drivers	 	2

Wheelwright	 	1	Joiners	 	2
Bath Attendant	 	1	Soldier	 	1
Railway Workers	 	2	Errand Boys	 	3
Fitters	 	6	Painters	 	4
Iron Moulders	 	3	Blacksmiths	 	2
Domestic Servants	 	7	Dealer	 	1
Steelworker	 	1	Waitresses	 	2
Brassworker	 	1	Trunk Maker	 ***	1

In 81 of the 166 patients tubercle bacilli were found in the sputum, in 85 no bacilli were found after repeated examinations. Thus 49% of the cases were of an infective nature.

Clinical Results.—Classification of Patients.—Patients in all stages of Phthisis were included in the 166 admissions. The early and advanced cases were, as far as possible, kept apart, the advanced cases being located in the isolation wards.

There were 13 cases admitted with a wrong diagnosis; 10 were cases of Surgical Tuberculosis, leaving 143 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The latter patients are classified in three groups according to the extent of lung diseased. (Classification agreed upon by International Tuberculosis Committee.)

- Class I.—Cases of slight severity, limited to small areas of one lobe.
- Class II.—Cases of slight severity more extensive than I.; limited to one lobe.
- Class III.—Cases more advanced than II., and all those with considerable cavitation.

Class I.	 	62
Class II.	 	30
Class III.	 	51

Total ... 143

GROUP I .- SUMMARY.

No. of Cases.	Disease Arrested.	Much Improved.	Imp	roved.	Station- ary.	Worse.
62	50	9		3	0	0
	Disease	Arrested			80%	
	Much	Improved			14.5%	
	Improv	ved			4.8%	

"Disease Arrested."—General health completely restored; lung disease arrested; no physical signs or only those compatible with healed lesions; sputum free from bacilli.

GROUP II.

No. of Cases.	Disease Arrested.	Much Improved.	Im	proved.	Station- ary.	Worse.
30	5	19		6	0	0.
	Disease	Arrested			16.6%	
	Much I	mproved			63.3%	
	Improv	ed			20%	

GROUP III.

No. of Cases.	Disease Arrested.	Muc Impre		Impro	Station- ary.		Dead.
51	0	14		7	8	8	14
	Muc	h Imp	roved		 27.4	%	
	Imp	roved			 13.7	%	
	Stat	ionary			 15.6	%	
	Wor	se			 15.6	%	
	Dead	d			 27.4	%	

In Group III. are included cases of acute rapidly fatal Tuber-culosis.

Many of the cases in Group III. were taken into the isolation wards to die—cases which could not be isolated properly at home, and were a source of danger to other members of their families.

Wrong Diagnosis (13 cases).-

Syphilis of	Lung	 	1	Tumor of Lung	 	1
Anæmia		 	3	Heart Disease	 	1
Asthma		 	2	Bronchitis	 	5

Surgical Tuberculosis .-

Tuberculous	s Glands	 3	Otitis Media (Tuberculous)	1
,,	Kidney	 1	Tuberculous Knee	1
Abdominal	Tuberculosis	 2	,, Epididymitis	1
Lupus		 1		

Average stay in Hospital, 70.7 days.

Tuberculin was extensively used in the Sanatorium for cases in Groups I. and II. Several different brands of Tuberculin were used, including P.T.O., P.T., & B.E. Seventy-eight cases received Tuberculin. Injections as a rule were given twice weekly, beginning with a very minute dose, and gradually increasing—avoiding reactions as much as possible.

Several cases were treated with pneumosan injections.

Physical Treatment.—On admission each patient is placed at complete rest for a varied period according to the general condition—temperature, pulse-rate, etc. Thereafter the patient is gradually advanced through stages of exercise till he or she is able to do several hours' active work per day.

```
Stage I.—Rest.—R.

,, II.—Stage of regulated exercises.—R.E.

,, III..—Stage of regulated work.—E.
```

A coloured card is given to the patient according to the stage reached.

Eighty-five patients reached Stage III. of regulated work.

After History .-

Working and well	 	64
Working part time	 	6
Unable to work	 	20
Doing house-work only	 	13
Returned to school	 	26
Not fit for school	 	9
Died since discharge	 	12

Insured Cases.—During the year 1913, 79 cases were admitted to the Sanatorium through the Insurance Committee. Of these 79 cases-

57 are well and working,

10 are unfit for work,

11 have died, and

1 has left the town.

The first insured patient was admitted on August 3rd, 1912.

Of the 27 cases admitted during 1912-

15 are well and working,

4 getting about, but unfit for active work,

8 have died.

The members of the Insurance Committee visited the Sanatorium on May 21st by the invitation of the Sanitary Committee.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY REPORT, 1913.

Rooms at the Ford Street Offices have been utilised as a Tuberculosis Dispensary since February, 1912. Tuberculosis Clinics are held three days a week—on Monday and Thursday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock, and on Wednesday afternoons from 2 to 6 o'clock.

Summary.

	1912.	1913.
Number of Clinics held	95	211
Total number of patients attending Clinics	328	597
Total number of attendances 2	,150	5,678
Greatest number of attendances at any Clinic	46	69
Number of insured persons attending Clinic	75	185
Number of attendances of insured patients	520	2,307
Number of patients who received tuberculin		
treatment at the Dispensary	56	143

At the Wednesday Clinics patients are received for diagnosis and advised as to treatment. Suitable cases are picked out for Sanatorium treatment. All contacts from tuberculous households are referred by the Health Visitors to the Dispensary for examination.

All doubtful cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis occurring amongst school children are referred for diagnosis by the School Medical Officer from the School Clinics to the Tuberculosis Clinics. On all those doubtful children Von Pirquet's cutaneous tuberculin test is applied. This diagnostic test is simple and harmless, and in most cases there is no objection on the part of the parents to having it performed. We have found this test of great value in the investigation of Tuberculosis in childhood.

During 1913 this test was performed on 168 children, as compared with 116 during 1912. 58 (29.2%) gave positive reactions, as compared with 52 (44.9%) during 1912. 110 (70.8%) gave negative reactions, as compared with 64 (55.1%) during 1912.

All these 168 cases were specially chosen badly nourished children with symptoms suggestive of chest trouble, yet only 29% gave positive reactions. Koch's tuberculin (Human O.T. pure) and pure Bovine tuberculin were both used in the application of the above tests.

The above results differ markedly from those of many other observers of this test in school children.

At the Evening Clinics on Mondays and Thursdays, patients are given tuberculin injections. The tuberculins used are P.T.O., P.T. and B.E. During 1913, 143 patients received these injections at the Dispensary. The dosage is increased very gradually and reactions are avoided as much as possible.

No medicines have been supplied at the Dispensary. As tuberculin can only be administered to picked early cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and is not suitable for the more advanced cases, it would greatly help the work of the Dispensary if additional special remedies were supplied.

Three hundred and sixteen home visits were made by the Dispensary Medical Officer in connection with Dispensary cases.

Hospital Provisioning, 1913.

1913.	Days in Hospital.	Average Persons per day.	Cost of Provisioning.	Average Cost per Person per day.*
1st Quarter	4597	51.08	£ s. d. 194 1 1	s. d. 0 10·13
2nd ,,	4616	50.73	189 17 1	0 9.88
3rd ,,	4113	44.71	177 14 10	0 10.37
4th ,,	5221	56.75	210 15 0	0 9.69
Totals 1913	18547	50.81	772 8 0	0 9.98
Totals for 1912	20642	56.39	756 3 10	0 8.8

^{*}This includes cost of provisioning staff.

Sanatorium Provisioning, 1913.

1913.	Days in Sanatorium	Average Persons per day.	Cost of Provisioning.	Average Cost per Person per day.*
1st Quarter	3423	38.03	£ s. d. 172 17 10	s. d. 1 0·12
2nd ,,	3992	43.87	188 14 2	0 11:35
3rd ,,	4277	46.49	201 9 11	0 11:31
4th ,,	4133	44.92	221 0 6	1 0.83
Totals 1913	15825	43.36	784 2 5	0 11.89
Totals for 1912	11530	31.5	606 15 1	1 0.7

^{*} This includes cost of provisioning staff.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Details of the articles of food condemned and destroyed during 1913 will be found in Mr. Wilkinson's report. The numbers of the animals intended for food which were inspected and found to be infected with Tuberculosis were as follows:—Bullocks, 7; Heifers, 28; Cows, 200; Pigs, 62. In very few cases was it found necessary to condemn the carcases or portions of it for Tuberculosis, except in the case of pigs. These numbers show an increase on the number for 1912 of 31 cows; a decrease of 3 heifers and of 50 pigs, affected with this disease. The increase in the number of tuberculous cows may be attributed in some degree to the number slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1913. It should be mentioned that, in the case of the pigs, the majority of the carcases were in prime condition, while of the 28 heifers in which Tuberculosis was found (usually to a very limited degree) 26 were prime carcases. The carcases of all the 7 bullocks were in prime condition. In the case of the cows, however, only 36 of the 200 carcases were in first-class condition, but most of the others were of either "good" or "medium" class, except in the case of animals condemned under the Tuberculosis Order, when the carcase was often emaciated and unfit for food.

In a prime carcase of one pig condemned, the disease affected the spinal column and some of the ribs; in another case, also a prime carcase, the pig was affected with Tuberculosis in all the "offals," in the vertebral column, and in the lumbar and renal glands.

Prosecution.—A butcher was prosecuted for exposing for sale 12½lbs. of meat unfit for human food and for having 66lbs. of meat in his possession and, in conjunction with his assistant, for obstructing the Meat Inspector in the execution of his duty in seizing the meat. Included in the 66lbs. of meat found in a yard at the back of the shop in which the 12½lbs. of beef was exposed, was a tongue in process of pickling. The meat in the shop was "soft, flabby, livid and moist," while that found in the yard shewed signs of commencing putrefaction. The butcher was fined £4 and costs for exposing unsound meat for sale, and £1 and costs for obstruction, his assistant being fined also £1 and costs for the same offence.

FOOD-PREPARING PREMISES.

There are 36 pork butchers' premises within the Borough, and in 27 of these food is prepared for sale. Special attention has been given to them during 1913, particularly by Inspector Hanson.

During the past year cards showing plans of premises have been prepared; these show the arrangements for the carrying on of the work. The reverse side of card records details of utensils used in the course of the business, etc.

Alterations have in many cases been made in the arrangement of premises to make them more suitable for the trade carried on. Some of these places have been specially built and fitted for the purpose for which they are used, and are in every way suitable for the trade. Their owners have shown themselves wishful to produce clean wholesome food under conditions which will prevent as far as possible any danger from food poisoning.

Other owners or occupiers are not so careful as to the cleanliness or suitability of their premises, and it is with these that our chief difficulty lies.

In many places earthenware or enamel utensils have taken the place of wood tubs for pickling purposes; the former are more easily cleansed and not so liable to contamination.

Our greatest difficulty has been with regard to gut-scraping; many of the occupiers cannot see any danger in this work being carried on in connection with food-preparation premises, and, as a consequence, there is an ever-present danger of poisoning from the fæcal matter contained in these "skins"; over this we have no control. The above-mentioned practice should be prohibited, and salted "skins" only should be permitted.

Your Inspector has made 249 visits during the year, and 34 notices have been given for the remedying of defects; 32 of these have been attended to, and the remaining two are receiving attention.

It is satisfactory to record that no case of food poisoning occurred in the Borough during the year—at least, none was reported to your Medical Officer of Health.

THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The Special Sub-Committee of the Sanitary Committee of the Corporation, which deals with the housing problem, devoted special attention to certain districts during the year. The houses specially selected for this Sub-Committee's visit were chiefly houses situated in courts and with no through ventilation. Many of these latter houses were in good condition, and occupied by elderly and cleanly people. In other cases there were certain houses which certainly seemed to require measures of more or less drastic nature.

The number of inspections made by the Committee during the year was 309 and concerned the following Wards:—

Bridge Ward	 78	Inspections.
Castle Ward	 143	,,
King's Mead Ward	 34	,,
Litchurch Ward	 42	,,
Pear Tree Ward	 12	,,

In addition to the above the Medical Officer of Health made 678 inspections of houses in the following Wards:—

Abbey Ward	 6	Inspections.
Babington Ward	 6	,,
Becket Ward	 18	,,
Bridge Ward	 138	,,
Castle Ward	 168	,,
King's Mead Ward	 263	,,
Litchurch Ward	 52	,,
Markeaton Ward	 3	,,
Pear Tree Ward	 24	,,

Number demolished during year. 13 Number of D.O's served. 18 SUMMARY OF WORK DONE UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS, DURING THE YEAR 1913. Number purpose. used for another mom CI demo-lished after Closing Order but without Demo-Number lition Order. 07 remedied Number Number further action. 9 Closing Orders made. Jo 36 Number Number Number of (without lished further action. without 00 served) C.O. being Representamade. 46 Number remidied. 00 Number Houses cerned con-34 Letters Number remedied asking defects to be X Number Number of number for Habitaunfit tion. Dwelling spected. Houses In-400 spections Number Total of Induring year. 987

DETAILS OF HOUSES DEALT WITH BY THE SANITARY COMMITTEE DURING THE YEAR 1913.

Situation of Premises.	Nature of Defects found.	Action taken.
Burton Rd., Ct. 1, H. 7	N.T.V. Obstructive	Scheduled for de-
	dwelling	molition.
Goodwin St., Ct. 4, H. 1	N.T.V. Old and dilapidated	do.
2	do.	do.
2 3	do.	do.
4	do.	do.
Morledge, No. 29	Old and dilapi- dated condition	Closing Order served.
31	do.	do.
33	do.	do.
35	do.	do.
Morledge, Ct. 4, H. 5	Old and dilapi- dated, damp,	do.
	ventilation in- adequate	
6	do.	do.
Morledge, Ct. 5, H. 1	N.T.V. Old, dilapi-	do.
and an area of the second	dated, obstruc- tive	
2	do. Roof defective	do.
Albion St., C. 2, H. 3	N.T.V. Obstructive	Demolished.
Queen St., Dolphin Yd., No. 1		Closing Order served.
Bridge Gate, Wide Yd., No. 10	Do. Defective lighting, &c.	do.
21	Do. Structure de- fective, lighting deficient	do.
Wellington St., Ct. 2, H. 1	Structure dilapi- dated, founda- tions sunk, ven-	do.
9	tilation defective	do.
2	do. do.	do.
$\begin{array}{c} 2\\ 3\\ 4 \end{array}$	do.	do.
William St., Back of 24	N.T.V., damp, de-	do.
william St., Dack of 24	fective flooring, &c.	uo.
Nuns St., Back 28, No. 1	Do. Old, damp	do.
2	Do. do.	do.

Situation of Premises.	Nature of Defects found.	Action taken.
Nuns Street, No. 77	Dilapidated con-	Demolished without
ivalis istreet, 210.	dition	Closing Orders
79	do.	being made
81	do.	do.
Castle Place, No. 35	N.T.V. damp	Closing Order served
36	Do. do.	do.
38	Do. defective	do.
	brickwork	
Carrington St. (White-	Dilapidated con-	do.
man's Yard) No. 6	dition, damp	
7	do.	do.
8	do.	do.
9	do.	do.
10	do.	do.
11	do.	do.
12	do.	do.
Hill St. (Upper) No. 1	Defective and	do.
IIII St. (Cppci) 11s. 1	dilapidated struc-	
	ture, ventilation	
	defective	
3	do.	do.
4	do.	do.
Bridge Gate, Ct. 5, H.3	Back to back, old,	Representation made
Dringe date, et. o, and	dilapidated	
4	Do. damp	do.
5	do. damp,	do.
	dilapidated	
6	Do. damp, old	do.
7	Do. damp, de-	do.
	fective	
	brickwork	
8	Do. damp, do.	do.
9	Do. damp, do.	do.

RESULTS OF WORK UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS, ACTION IN WHICH WAS COMMENCED IN 1912.

Situation of Premises,	Nature of Defects found.	Action taken.		
Willow Row, Ct. 7, H.2	Back to back, un- satisfactory structure and surroundings	Demolished		
3	do.	do.		
4	do.	do.		
5	do.	do.		
6	do.	do.		
7	do.	do.		
8	do.	do.		
Willow Row, Ct. 4, H 1	Obstructive	do.		
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	dwelling			
2	do.	do.		
Bridge St., Ct. 7, H. 3	No through venti- tilation	do.		
4	do.	Angular ventilation made		
5	do.	do.		
X	do.	Demolished		
6	do.	Angular ventilation made		
7	do.	do.		
Bridge St., Ct. 6, H. 4	do.	Demolished		
5	Unsafe	do.		

HOUSES DEALT WITH ON REQUEST FROM M.O.H., WITHOUT NOTICES BEING SERVED, DURING THE YEAR 1913.

Situation of Property.	Defects.	Result.
St. Helen's Street, back 53	N.T.V.	Through ventilation made.
Abbey St., Dairy House Yard, 1	N.T.V.	Through ventilation made.
Do. do. 2	N.T.V.	Through ventilation made.

Empty Houses in June in the various Wards in each of the past Six Years.

				Number	of Hou	ises.	
Ward.		1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Abbey		 128	120	152	120	136	89
Arboretum		 35	39	54	68.	52	20
Babington		 85	92	134	120	113	93
Becket		 84	77	97	- 93	83	58
Bridge		 59	53	54	42	49	50
Castle		 117	109	107	135	129	114
Dale		 95	85	72	65	57	25
Derwent		 29	27	30	20	16	22
Friar Gate		 65	62	50	61	38	34
King's Mea	d	 167	161	122	123	147	136
Litchurch		 47	45	72	58	54	41
Markeaton		 94	96	51	- 75	57	51
Normanton		 30	27	41	37	32	11
Osmaston		 35	32	49	52	46	19
Pear Tree		 48	63	44	55	43	13
Rowditch		 69	63	55	45	56	26
		1,187	1,151	1,184	1,169	1,108	802

Houses Erected in Derby.—I am indebted to Mr. John Ward, Borough Surveyor, for the following figures:—

Year ending December	er 31st.	Ho	uses erected.
	1902		728
	1903		363
	1904		280
	1905		293
	1906		249
	1907		226
Year ending June 30	th.		
	1907-8		280
	1908-9		230
	1909-10		230
	1910-11	·	220
	1911-12		102
	1912-13		132

CENSUS, 1911.

CLASSIFICATION OF BUILDINGS.

	g		No.	14.	8 8	103	7
	BUILDINGS NOT USED AS DWELLINGS.		Kind of Building.	13.	Places of Worship Govt, and Municipal Buildings	Shops Offices Warehouses, Work-	Theatres and other places of amusement
.(6	Flats	nate ii b	edəğ obuləni)	27	t-	53.7	# :
	Sheds s, &c.	sels, rant	Nes Vag	11.	:	15 67	::
			Others.	10.	81	83.5	1 :
			Institu- tions.	.6	2.6	3,685	+ :
	LLINGS.	Offices,	houses, Work- Shops, Factories.	οċ	31	132	10
1.	ED AS DWE	Hofels	Inns, and Public Houses.	7.	291	1,481	#
1911.	BUILDINGS USED AS DWELLINGS.		Shops.	.9	1,697	1,700	96
	Bu		Blocks of Flats.	rō.	10	1-13	1
			Ordinary Dwelling Houses.	4	25,262	25,555	1,295
			Cols. 4—	oó.	27,405	27,720 123,410	1,406
1901.			Total.	oi	24,851	25,077 114,848	1,774
				Cols. 1.	DERBY C.B. Number Inhabited	Separate Occu- piers Population	Uninhabited Being Built

TENEMENTS IN OCCUPATION OF PRIVATE FAMILIES.

DERBY, C.B.—CENSUS 1911.

	2,265 890		Popu- lation.		125 23 8 	156	764 245 247 247 126 36	1,418	1,025 510 585 516 297 76 24 1	200
	1.9	Total	Number of Private Families (or Tene-	ments).	8 8 8 1	100	463 76 60 85 60 125 60 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125	630	424 137 117 125 100 10	
	two occupants per reall ages under 10 years of age Private Families '' a room		up- wards.		111111	1	1111111	1	11111111	
	ccups es 10 y te Fal om .		14.		111111	1	THIII	1	11111111	
	two occur all ages under 10 Private F		13.		111111		1111111	1		I
	nan t on, a 'i in " F ro in		12.				1111111	1	11111111	
	Population, pulationin, than two	Tenements).	11.	9.	THEFT		1111111	1	1117-111	
	oments with more than ther, 265. Population, entage of Population in living more than two		10.	ements	111111	1	1111111	1	11-11-11	
CENSUS 1911.	Tenements with more than two occupants Number, 265. Population, all ages under 10 years of Percentage of Population in "Private Familie living more than two in a room	of Persons in Private Families (or	6.	(or Tenements).	111111	1	1111111	1	3-	
CENS	Nu Nu	te Fan	œ		111111	1	111111	1	01 10 00 1 1 10	1
, C.B.	1. 110 220 362 314	n Priva	7.	vate E	111111		11-111	-	1-0211-	4
DERBY, C.B	1911. 123,410 27,720 119,262 27,614	rsons in	6.	of Pri	111111	1	20 9	80	01-205111	40
	1901. 114,848 25,077		5.	Number of Private Families	111111	1	SI 10 1- SI	36	2228	400
	: :::	Number	4.	4	-01	69	20 64 -	65	1888-1111	100
	ceupier	1	ಣೆ		0110	7	888 8	94	28 12 0	186
	 arate O her te Fam amilies		2.		E 64	33	212 3 3	215	22	170
	on. or Sepa or Ot "Priva		-		15	57	112	211	16	94
	Total Population Eamilies or Separate Occupiers, "Private" or Other Population in "Private Families". Number of Private Families	No of	Children under	of age.	0-0160460		0-008459		0-084595	
	Total ", Popul	Jo o'N	Rooms per Tene.	ment.	-		61		m	

6,064 3,678 3,351 2,416 1,497 384 82	17,472	21,979 34,368 45,858 8,990 3,650 1,826 2,591	119,262		non.	Under 10.	137 51 10 3 33 17
2,173 931 687 406 217 47 9	4,470	6,009 7,722 10,365 1,921 773 371 453	27,614		Fopulation.	All ages.	429 144 104 42 42
11111111	1	1111:11	1		Jo e		
11111111	1	00 01 00	6	om,	Number of Private	Families (or Tenements).	38 1 2 2 3 8
1111111	1	01000101	16	R	Nu	Fan	
11111111	1	1572000-	43	s per	10		111111
014-	7	8 6 4 9 8 8 8 8	120	Person	6		-1111-1
1-600000	24	26 131 32 18 18 10	302	es (or T	- oć		1-1111
140001	40	45 145 224 63 17 17 12 30	536	Rooms and upwards with more than Two Persons per der 10 years of age in Private Families (or Tenements).	7.	ment	-1111
418483101	125	148 357 380 87 39 15	1,058	with m	6.		00 01
24 24 25 25 25 25 25 17 1	244	288 562 738 142 53 31 60	1,874	age in	5.	amilies	F0101 01 =
53 103 103 1 1 1	406	474 885 1,106 200 98 62 81	2,906	and up	4	of Private Families (or	89 -
134 130 143 187 187	298	743 1,252 1,597 349 146 65 73	4,225	Rooms der 10 y	-		01 18
308 230 361 5	904	1,102 1,540 2,299 385 139 83 90	5,638	f Five	.50	Number	20-1111
534 11 11	993	1,260 1,576 2,194 369 162 59 41	5,661	Tenements of Five	1.	-	601 1-1
13 13 13	937	1,364 1,131 1,469 244 83 83 32	4,344	Tenements of Five Rooms Number of Children under 10	0.		111111
192	192	551 140 155 23 10 2	882			ent.	
01384591		1111111	1		No. of Persons	Tenement.	113 13 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14
4		Total. 1—4 5 6 7 8 9 10 and upwards	Totals		No. of Rooms	Tenement.	10 9

WATER SUPPLY.

Private Supplies.—Careful attention was paid to the private supplies from wells situated in certain parts of the town, and water samples were taken for analysis from six of these wells and carefully examined. In the case of two wells the water was found to be polluted. These wells were closed and town's water provided for the houses.

Public Supplies.—The water supply from the Derwent Valley Water Board was commenced on September 10th, 1912, and admitted to the supply reservoirs at Little Eaton, and thus mixed with the original supply. During the year 1,232,264,000 gallons of water were supplied to the Borough through the public service; of this amount 432,024,000 gallons consisted of Derby water, and the rest (800,240,000 gallons) of Derwent Valley Water.

The following analyses made by Mr. Otto Hehner, the Borough Analyst, dated 5th May, 1913, give a good idea of the character of the water supplies:—

- (a) Derwent Valley Water itself, which is, as might be expected, a very soft water.
- (b) The original Derby water supply derived from the filter tunnels situated in the valley near the river Derwent in the Little Eaton district—a hard water.
- (c) A mixed supply, i.e., of the Derwent Valley water (a) and the original Derby supply (b).

Freeman's filter is a small filter which deals with the supply of the house of the resident foreman at the Little Eaton works.

"The samples examined represent the constituents of the Derby water supply separately, namely, the Derwent Valley and the tunnel water, and their mixture as supplied to the town by the low and high services. A separate bacterioscopic examination only was made, as usual, of the water from Freeman's filter bed.

"The composition of the samples in parts per 100,000:-

	1			. Service	High e. Service.
Chlorine		0.90	1.85		
Sulphuric Acid (SO ₃)			7.16		
Nitrie Aeid (N_2O_5)		0.16	0.84	0.29	0.27
Free Ammonia		0.0009	0.0008	None	None
Albuminoid Ammonia		0.0094	0.0025	0.0031	0.0037
Oxygen absorbed from panganate at 80° F. 15 mins	in 		0.012	0.057	0.067
Do. in 4 hor	ırs	0.227	0.028	0.126	0.135
Total solids dried at 212°	F.	6.96	41.44	18.40	17.20
Loss on Ignition		1.52	3.46	2.80	2.72
Appearance of solids on heating		Charred	No char	Slight	Slight.
Phosphorie Acid				None.	
Hardness—Permanent		3.6	10.5	5.2	5.0
,, Temporary		0.3	19.2	8.8	7.6
,, Total		3.9	29.7	14.0	12.6
Colour	E	Brown		Deep Yellow	Deep Yellow
BACTERIOSCOPIC EXA	AMI	NATION	٧.		
Total number of organis per cubic centimetre growing on gelatine		97	990	61	121
Do. at blood-heat of agar	on 	6	19	5	7

[&]quot;B. Coli not detectable in any of the samples in 36 cubic centimetres.

" Freeman's Filter-bed.

Total number of organisms ... 535 Growing on agar 7

"B. Coli not detectable in 36 cubic centimetres.

"The condition of all the samples is unexceptionally good. The Derwent Valley water is exceedingly soft, quite free from lead as delivered and bacteriologically clean. The tunnel water, as usual, is hard and organically pure. It contains in its unfiltered state a considerable number of organisms of the ordinary water-bacterium type, but is quite free from sewage pollution. The service waters are both as near as can be alike. They are well filtered, and though the colour of the Derwent Valley water is very perceptible, the amount of organic matter is not high. They are quite clean and good, and well suited for drinking and all domestic uses.

"The number of organisms in the sample from Freeman's bed is considerably higher than that present in the town service, but there is nothing of an objectionable character.

(Signed) "Otto Hehner."

Plumbo-solvency.—The question of the dangers of Lead Poisoning from the new supply either used alone or mixed with the original hard water (Derby supply) received much attention during the year. Samples of the water were sent to Mr. Otto Hehner on several occasions. The Borough Surveyor arranged in the basement of the Municipal Buildings in Babington Lane a lead pipe line consisting of two sets of joint lines, one-half of which was composed of old lead tubing 80 feet long, and the other half of perfectly new tubing, also 80 feet long, for experimental purposes.

In a communication to the Borough Surveyor, dated December 31st, 1912, Mr. Hehner states "With the samples of Derwent Valley water which you last sent me, I have made a series of experiments and found, as before, that the water dissolves lead to a serious extent."

Again, on a report dated 1st February, 1913, Mr. Hehner states "We found that the old Derby supply, low service, which

was possibly not quite unmingled with a little Derwent Valley water, did not attack lead, old or new, in 24 hours."

"The Derwent Valley water, high service, was practically unaffected by the old lead pipe, only 0.11 parts per million being found after 24 hours. This result is quite satisfactory, and plumbism in old houses need not be apprehended. In the case of the new pipe, however, the effect of the Derwent Valley water is most marked. In the first experiment we found after 24 hours contact with the new pipe 2 parts of lead per million. In new houses the supply will therefore become contaminated by prolonged contact."

Mr. Otto Hehner made some experiments by adding minute quantities of calcium phosphate which, in the Laboratory, he found to prevent the solvent action upon lead, but the results were not very encouraging and Mr. Hehner said: "Calcium phosphate does not appear to be as effective as I believed it to be from my former experiments. Sodium phosphate is somewhat more efficient."

The Borough Surveyor then wrote to ask Mr. Hehner whether he considered that the water after standing for 6 and 12 hours would have any injurious effect, as the Waterworks Committee thought that 24 hours was a very long time for water to stand, as in the ordinary way the water would not stand more than—say from 6 to 12 hours. Mr. Hehner replied: "From my experiments it is evident that the attack of the Derwent Valley water on new lead piping is sufficiently marked after 6 hours to affect the water. Until we have found a protecting agent it will be necessary to run all water that has been standing in the lead pipes to waste."

Experiments were then made on the suggestion of the Medical Officer of Health with lead pipe which had been well washed with tin internally, as his experience in a manufacturing town in Lancashire supplied with water of a similar character to the Derwent Valley water (peaty moorland water) which had caused serious cases of lead poisoning in new houses, showed that good tin-washed pipes (provided that the plumbing was efficiently carried out) effectively prevented plumbism in that town.

Mr. Hehner reports as follows: "The sample of water from the high service, which had been in contact for 24 hours with a new tin-washed pipe was practically free from dissolved metal, the total amount, whether tin or lead I cannot say, being only 0.03 parts per million. This is quite insignificant, and you make take it that the tinnning is effective. The two samples which had been for 24 hours in contact with a new lead pipe (i.e., not tin washed) are not alike, one of them labelled first bottle contains no less than 2 parts of lead per million, while the second bottle shows only 0.78. It is clear that the water attacks lead seriously."

It was therefore decided to require all new lead pipes for water supplies to new houses and others requiring new pipes to be tin washed.

Deposits from the Town Supply.—Complaints were received from time to time about the brownish discolouration of the water and deposits in the same. Two samples of water were sent to Mr. Hehner, who reported as follows:—

"The two samples of water which you sent to me in consequence of complaints about deposits forming from the town water have been carefully examined. Both contained a few dark, heavy particles, which, I presume, are similar to those forming the deposit in the pipes. I find them to consist of minute crystaline congregations of mineral matter, incrusted with peaty substance. The mineral matter is mainly silicious, and cannot, therefore, have been deposited after the water had become properly filtered and deprived of all suspended substance. The particles would seem to have come from the filter beds or from the reservoir subsequent to filtration. I need not say that they are quite harmless; they indicate a slight defect in filtration or storage.

The composition of the two samples, which were both taken from the High Service Reservoir on different days, was found to be as under:—

inder:—		No	vember 7th.	November 10th.
Chloride			1.40	1.15
Sulphuric Acid (SO	₃)		2.84	2.28
Nitrie Acid (N_2O_5)			0.24	0.22
Phosphoric Acid			None	None
Free Ammonia			None	None
Albuminoid Ammor	nia		0.0036	0.0043
Oxygen absorbed f ganate at 80° F.			0.117	0.145
Do. in 4 hours			0.213	0.260
Total solids dried a	at 212° F	·	17.04	13.12
Loss on Ignition			2.24	2.16
Appearance of solids	s on heati	ng	Charred	Charred
Hardness—Permane	ent		5.1	4.8
,, Tempor	ary		7.3	3.2
,, Total			12.4	8.0

Both samples were markedly yellow, from peaty matter in solution. The sample of Nov. 10th contains rather more organic matter than that of Nov. 7th. Apart from this they are in good condition."

MILK SUPPLY OF DERBY.

An enquiry was made during the year with a view of ascertaining the amount of milk consumed in the Borough. The results of the enquiry were that the average daily consumption of milk in the Borough was approximately 6,436 gallons. This is equivalent to '41 of a pint per head per day of the population,

SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS.

SPECIAL DRAINAGE COMMITTEE: -

Alderman Robotham (Chairman).

- .. Laurie.
- ,, Newbold.
- .. Sir Thomas Roe. M.P.

Councillor Antliff.

- ,, Druitt.
- ,, Hill.
- ,, Russell, L.
- .. Surtees.
- .. Walker.
- ,, Young.

The Sewage Works at Spondon were under the constant supervision not only of the Resident Foremen, but also of the Borough Surveyor and staff, and of the Medical Officer of Health and his staff. The number of samples examined in the Chemical Laboratory at the Works by Mr. S. F. Hurlstone was 2,873, as compared with 2,933 in the previous year. The following is a summary of the samples examined chemically during the year 1913:—

					Total		2,873
Drinking Water							6
tanks							237
General Filter E	ffluen	ts, afte	r passi	ng thre	ough hu	mus	
Individual Filte	r Efff	uents					937
General Filter I	Effluer	ıt					237
Individual Septi	c Tar	ak Efflu	ients				1,176
General Septic '	Fank	Effluen	t				234
Raw Sewage							46

The percentage purification of the sewage in the septic tanks by the filters and in the humus tanks respectively was as follows:—

Septic Tanks	 34.76%
Filters	 47.98%
Humus Tanks	 3.68%
Total	 86.42%

Table XI.—Showing the means of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary for the 12 months ended 31st December, 1913.

		Тневмо	METERS.		Rainf		Greatest 24 ho		
1913.	Dry Wet Shade Temperature.			Infir- mary	Infir-		Date.	No. of Rainy days,	
Bi	Bulb.	Bulb.	Maxi- mum.	Mini. mum.	Grounds 1913.	1912.	in inches.	Date.	1913.
January	38.3	38.1	43.2	33.7	3.76	3.91	-99	11th.	23
February	38.5	37.3	46.3	33.3	-89	1.51	.38	9th.	15
March	42.9	40.5	49.6	36.4	3.60	2.43	.52	14th.	25
April	47.1	44.5	53.5	39.7	3.08	·23	.62	28th.	20
May	54.7	50.5	62.0	45.5	1.80	2.50	.71	3rd.	16
June	59.8	55.2	67.1	48.9	1.08	5.12	·64	9th.	11
July	58.2	54.7	65.8	52.1	-82	3.12	.65	6th.	8
August	60.0	56.7	68.3	51.6	2.07	5.75	.80	22nd.	13
September	57.2	55.6	64.9	51.2	1.46	.97	.42	19th.	15
October	50.0	48.5	57.3	45.8	2.67	2.86	.75	5th.	13
November	45.5	44.0	51.7	39.4	2.38	2.10	.48	11th.	23
December	40.5	39.0	45.1	36.6	1.02	3.29	.41	4th.	14

The "driest" month was July, which had only eight wet days, as compared with 17 wet days in July, 1912. There were 196 wet days in 1913, with a total rainfall of 24.63 inches, as compared with 224 days and 33.8 inches in 1912.

The highest mean shade temperatures were registered during the month of July. The greatest variation between the maximum and minimum temperature was observed during the months of June and August. January was the coldest month, and most rain fell during the months of January and March. The greatest number of rainy

days was observed in March, January and November. The heaviest amount of rainfall in twenty-four hours was on the 11th January, when 0.99 inch fell. The nearest approach to this was on 22nd August, when 0.80 inch fell.

SUMMARY OF VISITS PAID BY HEALTH VISITORS.

Visits re	Births				 		1,755
Re-visits	re Births				 		2,333
Visits re	Still-births				 		55
,,	Deaths of Inf	ants u	nder 1	year	 		161
,,	Tuberculosis				 		1,348
,,	Disinfections				 		23
,,	Whooping Co	ugh (I	Deaths)		 		5
,,	Measles (Deat				 		197
,,	Diarrhœa (De				 		27
,,	Cases of Puer		Fever		 		9
,,	Midwives				 		125
,,	Measles				 		56
,,	Whooping Co	ough			 		3
,,	3.5				 		87
,,	Chicken Pox				 		3
,,	Ophthalmia	Neonat	torum		 		187
,,	Special Visits				 		56
,,					 		18
,,	Outworkers				 		729
,,	*** 1				 		325
,,	Lying-in Wor	men			 		5
	ssful Visits (ou		novals,	etc.)	 		820
	Enteric Fever				firmary	7.	
	Welcome hel				•		
	at Tuberculos				 		205
220010000	ar a depos o desor						

INSPECTIONS OF WORKROOMS.

A good feature of the workrooms of Derby where women are employed is the fact that none of them are underground. The rooms are well-lighted and satisfactorily ventilated. Of the 258 workrooms on the register where women are employed, 18 were notified during 1913. All have been inspected and the following nuisances were found:—

Rooms require cleansing				 14
Roof defective, allowing rain to enter we	orkroom	m		 1
Dampness				 3
Shut windows				 3
Insufficiently ventilated				 2
Window fixed				 1
No heating apparatus for women .				 1
Fumes from gas iron not removed		***		 1
Iron heating stove without hood				 12
Fumes from coke stove				 1
W.c. pan requires cleansing				 8
Insufficient sanitary accommodation				 1
Sanitary convenience requires repairing,	etc.			 1
Walls of sanitary arrangements require	cleansi	ng		 2
No water supply to women's convenience	Θ			 1
Door requires fixing to convenience				 1
No convenience in connection with work	rooms			 1
Rain-water pipe defective				 1
No dust bin to premises				 150
Cellar steps need repairing				 1
			Total	 61

INSPECTION OF OUT-WORKERS OR HOME-WORKERS.

"Pursuant to Section 107 Factory and Workshop Act, 129 lists of out-workers have been received from the various firms in Derby. Of the out-workers 628 were engaged in net-mending, 557 in altering, making or finishing wearing apparel, 14 making paper-bags, and 10 making surgical bandages. Sixteen lists have been received from other Councils of out-workers, employed by firms in their district, who reside in Derby, and 43 lists have been forwarded to Councils in whose districts out-workers employed by Derby firms, reside. The homes of the out-workers continue to show a fair standard of cleanliness, though some require frequent visits. This is often the case where the work done constitutes the whole or principal means of the livelihood of the family, and frequently the most difficult to deal with. During 1913, 78 verbal notices and 36 official notices were served with regard to unwholesome premises,"

INSPECTIONS OF MIDWIVES.

Sixty-one midwives notified their intention to practice during 1913, as compared with 75 in 1912. The number of trained certified women notifying however is increasing. A certain number of these are working for a short time in connection with the Derbyshire Royal Nursing Institution before removing to other districts. The qualifications of the 61 midwives was as follows:—

Certified by	Central Midwives Board	37
,,	London Obstetrical Society	2
,,	City of London Lying-in Hospital	1
,,	Rotunda Hospital, Dublin	1
In bona-fide	practice prior to 1902	20

125 visits were paid to midwives practising outside public institutions. The number of visits paid during the year varies between two or three to the more competent women to seven or eight (or more) to the more careless and neglectful ones. It is satisfactory to record that the number of these latter is diminishing. Most of the bona-fide women are anxious to improve themselves, and attend any lectures, etc., connected with their work, as far as they are able. About 75% of the births in Derby are attended by midwives. During the year, in accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives Board, 274 reports were sent to the Medical Officer of Health, stating that a midwife had to send for medical aid. The reasons for sending were as follows:—

				Baby.	Mother.
Feebleness or prematurity o	of	infant		47	-
Delayed labour				-	13
Ophthalmia Neonatorum				61	
Malformations				15	
High temperature					5
Post-partum hæmorrhage				_	7
Accidental hæmorrhage				-	2
Ante-partum hæmorrhage				****	1
Lacerated perineum			***	_	9
Adherent placenta				-	8
Brow presentation				-	2
Occipito-posterior presentat	ioi	n			5

				Baby.	Mother.
Breech presentation					4
Mal-presentation				-	2
Transverse presentation		***			7
Face presentation				100000	1
Arm presentation					1
Fainting attacks				-	9
Cyanosed condition of ch	ild			3	
Twins (both dead)		***		1	
Inflamed breast				_	1
Diarrhœa				1	
Circumcision		***		1	
Convulsions				4	
Spina Bifida		V		1	
Vomited blood		***		1	
Albumen in urine					1
Ruptured perineum				-	4
Complication at confinem	ent			-	2
Pneumonia				-	1
Still-born (born before as	rrival	of doct	tor)		1
Uterine Inertia					5
Obstruction					8
Twin labour				-	1
Prolonged second stage				-	16
Miscarriage					7
Abortion		***			3
Swelling over pelvis					1
Mucus in throat					1
Contracted pelvis	2.55		***	-	3
Fits during labour		***			1
Weakness				-	1
Rise of temperature					5
Trouble with breasts				-	1
Not definitely stated				1	1

Nineteen midwives were interviewed at the Health Office for various infringements of the rules. Letters were forwarded to the Central Midwives Board notifying 7 changes of midwives' addresses. Eight letters were sent to midwives re notifying wrong addresses.

One letter was sent for not notifying birth within 36 hours. One letter was sent because the midwife had discouraged breast feeding, cautioning her as to the advice she gives in future.

One midwife who had countermanded an instruction of a Health Visitor to take an infant suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum to the Children's Hospital was severely reprimanded by the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee. Fortunately, no permanent injury to the child's eyesight resulted.

STILL-BIRTHS.

Ninety-eight still-births were notified during 1913. Seventy-five of these attended by midwives were visited and enquiries made. In some cases where the still-birth was a breech presentation, one is at times tempted to think that, with better management, a life might have been saved.

MOTHERS' AND BABIES' WELCOMES.

The number of attendances at the Mothers' and Babies' Welcomes continues to increase. The mothers are invited when the first visit of the Health Visitor is paid, and many accept the invitation who live a considerable distance from the Centre. The improvement in the cleanliness of both mother and baby after one or two visits is at times most noticeable. We are greatly indebted to Miss Longdon for her kindness in using her influence in providing the use of the rooms at the Friends' Meeting House, St. Helen's Street. The latter are conveniently situated, have good arrangements for making tea, and are always nicely heated in cold weather.

New Welcome at Messrs. Ley's Works.—Through the kindness of Sir Francis and Lady Ley, and the courtesy of Mr. Wood, the use of a large mess-room with splendid accommodation was made available on Tuesday afternoons each week for use by the mothers and babies and health visitors. This Centre became very popular with mothers in the district, and the average attendance soon exceeded that at the St. Helen's Street Centre. The Borough Health Visitors received great assistance in connection with this Centre from Messrs. Ley's nurses. The first meeting was held on April 8th and more than 20 mothers attended with their babies. Later in

the year these numbers were increased, and on October 14th, 68 mothers and 51 babies attended. The Annual Christmas Party and Entertainment was held in the above room for the mothers who attended both Centres.

Dried Milk.—In connection with these Welcomes a supply of died milk is kept at the Health Office, and retailed at cost price to mothers for suitable cases. This is of especial value during the summer months.

	St. Helen's Street.	Ley's
Number of Welcomes held during 1913	48	36
Number of babies brought to Welcomes du	ring	
1913	202	. 212
Number of attendances at Welcomes du	ring	
1913	1,012	. 922
Average number of babies weighed	21	. 26
Highest number of attendances by one baby	30	. 22
Average attendance of each baby	5	. 4

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The following are the tables of action taken and work done, which are required to be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

1.—INSPECTIONS.

Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

	Number of				
Premises.		WRITTEN NOTICES.			
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	491	63	18	0	
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	1534	122	116	0	
Work Places (other than out-workers' premises)	0	0	0	0	
Total	2025	185	134	0	

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

	Ni	Number		
Particulars.	Found	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	of Prosecu tions.
Nuisances under the P.H.				
Acts—				
Want of Cleanliness	96	99	0	0
Want of Ventilation	10	8	0	0
Overcrowding	1	1	0	0
Want of Drainage of floors		0	-0	0
Other Nuisances	40	37	0	0
Sanitary Accommodation—				
Insufficient	18	13	0	0
Unsuitable or Defective	121	92	0	0
Not separate for sexes		3	. 0	0
Offences under the F. &				
W. Act—				
Illegal occupation of un-				
derground bakehouse				
(S. 101)	0	- 0	0	0
Breach of Special Sanitary				
neguirements for Release				
requirements for Bake-	76	77	0	0
houses (SS. 97 to 100)		1	0	0
Other Offences	1.1	1		
Total	382	331	0	0

3.—HOME WORK.

		NAT	URE OF WO	ORK.	
	Making Wearing Apparel.	Making Lace and Net.	Surgical Bandage Making.		Total.
Twice a year—					
Lists	102	8	2	2	114
Contractor's Outworkers	10	12	0-	0	22
Workmen	498	602	10	2	1112
Once a year					
Lists	11	2	0	2	15
Contractor's Outworkers	2	0	0	0	2
Workmen	2 47	14	0	12	73
Addresses of Out-workers—	1 200				
Received from other Councils	4	34	0	0	38
Forwarded to other Councils	7	36	0	0	43
Outwork in Unwholesome	1	1 7.7			
Premises—					
Instances	23	55	0	0	78
Notices Served	10	26	0	0	36
Inspection of Premises			_		-
Notices served to remedy					
	0	0	0	0	
Defects	1	3	0	o o	4
Outwork in Infected Premises	1	0	V	V 1	

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Total number of workshops on Register 464 $\begin{cases} A & District 160 \\ B & ,, & 102 \\ C & ,, & 95 \\ Bakehouse and \\ Offensive \\ Trades *113 \end{cases}$

* Not including empty Bakehouses.

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:— Failure to affix Abstract (S. 133)	0
Action taken in matters referred to H.M. Inspector as remediable Spector	
under the Public Health Acts but not under the Factory & Workshops Act (S. 5) Reports sent to H.M. Inspector	175
Other	0
Underground Bakehouses (S.101)	
Certificates granted during the year	0
In use at the end of the year	1

Sanitary Inspector's Report, 1913.

GENTLEMEN,

Another year's work is closed, which completes my 25th as Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Nuisances for the Borough.

In taking a backward look there is some temptation to compare things as they were, with those of to-day, and to mark the progress made, but with so much yet to be done, the time required for such a review can be better spent in securing still further improvements, for sanitation knows no finality, new duties and requirements call for increased activity, and every step forward reveals still another to be taken.

BAKEHOUSES.

Bakehouses in occupati	on at begin	ning of	year		96
New Bakehouses added				0	
Empty Bakehouses re-	occupied			2	
Bakehouses re-entered	on Register			0	
					98
Transferred to Factory	List			1	
Vacated during year				10	
Total number occupied	at end of y	ear			87
Unoccupied at commen	cement of y	ear			46
Add places since vacat	ed			10	
Total unoccupied					56
Deduct re-occupied				2	
Deduct demolished				2	
Total unoccupied at en-	d of year				52
Visits to unoccupied I	Bakehouses				138
Visits to occupied Bak					439
Written notices served					5

139
Sanitary Work :
Defects found (during 1913 and including 10 reports from H.M.I.)
Of the remaining 3 complaints of H.M.I., one has been returned without action thereon, one is being dealt with by District Inspector, and one is awaiting contemplated alterations.
CANAL BOATS.
The following Report on Canal Boats for year 1913 under Section 3 of the Canal Boats Act, 1884, was duly made to the Town Clerk on 5th January, 1914, for submission to the Local Government Board:—
 Inspector and Salary. Chief Inspector and Assistant. No salary allocated.
Address: Sanitary Offices, 16, Ford Street, Derby.
2. Boats inspected, 84. Visits to Canal, 85.
3. Infringements of Acts and Regulations:—
(a) Registration
4. Legal proceedings: None.
5. Other steps taken: 10 caution forms and 4 letters sent; 9 caution forms have been cleared.
6. Cases of infectious disease dealt with: None.
7. Detention of boats for cleansing and disinfection: None.

Number of boats on Derby Register at end of year: 20.

Number of boats Registered during year 1913: None.
 Number of boats believed to be in use: 17.
 Boats taken off Register during year 1913: None.
 Number of boats which have not been traced: 3.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

Houses on Register at beginning of	year	 		21
Added during year		 		0
Given up during year		 	1	
Total on Register at end of year		 		20

These houses contain 141 sleeping rooms, having accommodation for 689 adults and 28 children.

Visits of Inspection-903, of which 24 were night inspections.

Notices given, verbal and written, for various breaches of Byelaws 83, all of which received attention, and 82 have been remedied. Three of the above contraventions, namely (1) two men sleeping in one bed, (2) two men sleeping in one bed, (3) man sleeping in kitchen, were found whilst making night inspections. Legal proceedings were taken against the keepers responsible for items 1 and 2, and fines imposed. In item 3, legal proceedings have been ordered.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS

Purveyors on Register at beginning	of year	r			434
Added during year					87
Removed from Register during yea	r			115	
On Register at end of year					406
Inspector's Visits		1	,295		
Notices served			142		
Complied with			147		

Registered Purveyors living outside the Borough.

At beginning of year		 	 	174
New Registrations		 	 	2
Removed from Register during	year	 	 0	
On Register at end of year		 	 	176

Cowkeepers within the Borough.

(Included in the foregoing particulars as Purveyors.)

On Register at beginning of year	 	 	19
Removed from Register during year	 	 1	
Total on Register at end of year	 	 	18

The number of cows kept on farms within the Borough varies considerably, but at the end of 1913, the number found was 162.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

(Administered under the direction of the Markets' Committee.)

No outbreak of Anthrax, Glanders, or Sheep Scab has occurred within the Borough during the year, but we are still under the Sheep-dipping Order, and strict attention is given as to exposure of sheep in markets, and the collection and issue of the requisite declarations.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

Several outbreaks of this disease have occurred in various parts of the country, but they have fortunately been prevented from spreading, and our markets and the Borough have not been affected.

Parasitic Mange.

One case reported—not a valuable animal, and on being advised so to do the owner agreed to have it slaughtered. It is probable the ailment was imported, as the owner of the horse was a general carter, stabling his horses occasionally in different parts of the country. The stable, harness, etc., were thoroughly cleansed and disinfected and the spread of the disease to other animals prevented.

Swine Fever.

This disease seems to be a hardy perennial. One outbreak has occurred within our borders, affecting two pigs, each of which was found diseased. The outbreak was confirmed on report to the Board of Agriculture, both animals were slaughtered, and the premises cleansed and disinfected. The origin of the outbreak was not traced.

Three outbreaks occurred in the County in pigs which had passed through our markets. Every possible inquiry was made to trace the origin, but without success.

The General Orders relating to Swine Fever and the Movement of Swine still remain in force, and continued supervision over movement, marking, slaughter, and the issue and control of licenses is exercised.

The Derby (Siddals Road Allotment) Order still remains in force.

Tuberculosis in Animals.

On the 1st of May an important Order of the Board of Agriculture came into force, scheduling Tuberculosis under the Diseases of Animals Acts, and laying down specific procedure for dealing with this disease, the principal points aimed at being—elimination of Tuberculosis amongst bovine animals, and preventing the use of milk affected with Tuberculosis.

For the first time the principle of compensation for the destrucof animals suffering from this disease was admitted, and payments by Government are promised for a period of five years.

Diseased or suspected animals are subject to valuation, and compensation is to be paid upon a Veterinary Certificate after slaughter, under three headings:—

- (1) If found free from Tuberculosis the Local Authority shall pay to the owner the full value, plus twenty shillings.
- (2) If the animal is found suffering from the disease, but not in an advanced stage, the Local Authority are to pay three-fourths of the value.
- (3) If suffering from advanced Tuberculosis the owner of the animal is to receive one-fourth of the value, or thirty shillings, whichever is the greater.

Our operations in 1913 under this Order have been confined to two special features: (1) Veterinary inspection of cattle brought into our Store Market from the country on Fridays, and (2) the administration as regards animals kept within the Borough. Under the first heading five cows were sent back to their homes, to be there dealt with. Under the second, we had two animals sent back into the Borough from Uttoxeter Market. The provisions of the Order were strictly followed, and the slaughter of one of the animals only was called for under its provisions.

After full exercise of the required officialdom, the miserable animal was eventually slaughtered, and the badly diseased carcase, falling within the terms of the 3rd heading for compensation, the owner accepted 30s. as being greater than one-fourth of the value immediately before slaughter. It was thought that the Local Authority would receive from the Government one-half of the cost of administering the Order, but the following statement shows how the matter worked out:—

		_		-
		£4	14	6
Expenses re slaughter		 0	15	0
Veterinary and Valuers	expenses	 2	9	6
Compensation to Owner		 1	10	0
		£	S.	d.

to which should be added a portion of salary of Inspector and Veterinary Inspector and cost of printing, posting, forms, etc.

The assistance to which the Local Authority was entitled under the Order finally figured out thus:—

	£	s.	d.	
Amount paid Owner as Compensation	 1	10	0	
Less amount received for hide	 1	7	4	
Net Cost of Compensation	 0	2	8	
Amount claimable from Government	 £0	1	4	

I have for years pointed out the danger arising from the consumption of tubercular meat and milk.

Account has been kept too of the large percentage of tuberculous cows, many of them giving milk right up to the time of slaughter, which have been killed within the Borough, and it was hoped that the Tuberculosis Order would have been our greatest help in protecting the food supply of the people, by getting rid of the mischief at its source, on the farms, but more generous treatment by Government will be necessary before much improvement can be expected.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Samples submitted to the Borough Analyst (Mr. Otto Hehner).

Samples.	Ar	ticle.		Genuine.	Adulterated.
131	Milk		 	113	18
36	Butter		 	36	-
1	Cheese		 	1	-
168				150	18

10.71% of the samples purchased were found adulterated.

Milk and Cream.

New Regulations with regard to the use of preservatives have been issued by the Local Government Board, but their utility in the protection of the food supply of the public is problematical.

No preservative is to be added to Milk, but this result had been attained, so far as this Borough is concerned, by operations under the Food and Drugs Acts.

With regard to Cream the effect is probably one that was not expected; retail dealers evidently taking the regulation as an authority to add preservative to all Cream, until it is the exception now to find Cream free from these injurious additions.

Five samples of Cream were purchased and submitted for analysis, one only being free from preservatives, and experiences of ordinary purchases confirm this action as general.

Particulars as to labelling and the proportions of preservative added have been supplied to the Medical Officer of Health for the purpose of his report under the regulations.

FOOD INSPECTION.

During the year Inspector Hanson has regularly visited markets, snops, slaughter-houses, and food preparing premises, and the condemnation and destruction of over 40,500 lbs. of diseased and unsound food, fully demonstrates the vigilance of the Inspector and the great importance of his work.

Several prosecutions have been taken and penalties inflicted in each case, as set out in table of prosecutions.

The following Bye-law is in force within the Borough: -

"Every occupier of a slaughter-house in case of any diseased or unsound cattle being brought to such slaughter-house shall forthwith give information thereof to the Local Board, or their Sanitary Inspector, or other authorised Officer in that behalf."

The wide distribution of private slaughter-houses makes the work of inspection difficult, but the butchers, by their notifications under the above Bye-law, have rendered the work of inspection easier than it would otherwise have been. There are odd ones, however, who are not careful to comply, and their attention is called to the requirement and to the fact that a penalty is provided for their neglect.

Unsound Food Destroyed.

Fish			lbs.	Meat-	
Catfish			156		lbs.
Cockles			504	Beasts' Kidneys	51
Codfish			430	Beef	17,358
Dabs			336	Lungs, Liver, etc.	9,291
Fish Fillets			231	Mutton	361
Hake			76	Pork	2,562
Herrings			224	Veal	448
Kippers	***	***	546		410
Mussels		5	,488	Various—	
Shrimps			64	300 Eggs	
Fruit-				191 Rabbits	
Damsons			60	Turkey	10
Pears			448	Venison	448
Tomatoes			940	7 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	

Records have been kept from which it is possible to give in detail particulars of animals or parts surrendered or seized as affected with Tuberculosis.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

On Register at beginni	ing of	year			~		32
Added during year							1
Given up during year						1	
On Register at end of	year						32
Visits of	Inspec	ction			130		
(including	10 ma	de durir	g the	night t	ime.)		

Cautions given to keepers and lodgers for minor offences found during inspections, all of which received prompt attention 172

Three contraventions of Bye-laws were reported to Committee and proceedings ordered.

These houses contain 167 rooms and have accommodation for 227 adults and 45 children.

ICE CREAM DEALERS.

On Register	at beginni	ng of ye	ear	 			277
Added durin	ig year			 			15
Struck off				 		21	
On Register	at end of	year		 7			271
	Notices se	erved		 	3		
	Notices co	omplied	with	 	3		
*	Inspector'	s Visits		 	352		

NUISANCES.

Insanitary conditions to the number of 8,766 have been remedied.

Complaints, under the Factory and Workshop Act, have been received from H.M.I., the majority of which have been remedied

and reported upon to him in detail, and a summary has been supplied to the Medical Officer of Health for the purpose of his report under the Act.

In 30 instances, a much larger number than usual, it was necessary to report the circumstances to the Sanitary Committee and take legal proceedings.

Two cases of insufficient means of drainage and defective paving were dealt with by the Borough Surveyor, being unusually complicated owing to the large number of owners concerned, 26 separate notices having to be served.

Twenty-two notices were for the provision of proper sanitary dust bins, three for defective drains, one for defective spouts, one for offensive privies, and one for defective tub closets. In each of these instances the requirements were carried out.

Privies Converted to W.C.'s

In 1910 report a table consisting of 13 columns was given, indicating our sanitary accommodation at the end of each year. The following is the information at end of 1913:—

1. 2. 3. 4 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 1913—23,157 91 279 173 42 3,596 23,379 10.3 1,698 423 545 473

NUISANCES AND HOUSING.

There has been much agitation recently as to the question of "Housing," as though nothing had been done towards rendering houses fit for habitation until the passing of recent legislation. I wish to point out, however, that the thousands of nuisances abated every year have practically all been matters of repair and removal of conditions dangerous to tenants of dwellings.

Let me quote a few items from the record of the past seven years.

IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSING DI	JRING	SEVEN	YEA	RS,	T 9061	0 1912.	
	9061	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	!	-	-	1	1	1	
	316	284	250	231	138	123	145
DRAINS disconnected from Sinks	171	44	5	19	17	10	13
do. branches provided new	958	778	099	638	670	489	446
	1398	1867	1276	1098	579	829	584
do. removed from inside houses	187	112	63	93	84	49	09
do. (brick) replaced	380	211	52	75	58	29	36
do. inlets trapped, and repaired	2108	2057	1728	1668	1230	1277	979
do. waste pipes repaired or renewed	. 79	104	53	219	127	88	165
HOUSES cleansed	66 .	103	93	85	40	41	31
do. cellars cleansed and limewashed	53	25	51	52	54	99	45
do. damp coursed and made dry	6#	41	34	54	19	47	7
do. new sinks provided	***		::	36	21	43	65
do. ash bins provided	638	581	478	451	281	487	1044
do. cellar coverings repaired	:	:	:		:	61	3
do. dangerous walls or buildings repaired	. 13	œ	6	00	9	G1	4
do. yards and passages paved	635	815	636	691	467	481	414
do. yards cleansed			:	:	:	9	:
do. roofs and floors repaired	. 122	120	108	134	53	79	135
do. spouting repaired or renewed	362	431	312	285	221	253	416
do. rooms ventilated	5	13	13	00	89	4	1
PRIVIES repaired or new tubs provided	. 883	1113	1152	689	589	636	551
do. converted to water closets	623	640	515	502	364	272	294
WATER soft water tanks cleansed, repaired, etc	77	7.5	71	156	74	79	98
do. disused wells filled in	99	73	47	49	65 65	36	28
do. Town supply to replace well	17	18			12	12	8
do. repairs to wells	00	67	::	9	9	6	19
W.C.'s cleansed or repaired	. 41	09	46	48	88	99	137
do. flush water laid on	4	21	11	11	17	12	1
do. additional provided	. 28	25	13	13	34	33	17
do. fittings repaired	. 100	111	131	100	124	83	142
NUISANCES, Fowls or animals removed	. 16	15	35	6	00	32	14
do. Manure, etc., removed	44	45	37	33	33	26	20
Manure pits, etc., repaired	. 37	38	44	31	21	16	6
do. Stagnant water removed from cellars	. 19	11	31	16	19	67	30
do. Swill bolling discontinued	-		127	2	70	O. C.	J.C.

NUISANCES ABATED.

	NUISANCES ABAT	ED.				
		A	B	C	X	Total.
	Ashnits Demolished	1.1		-		
	Ashpits Demolished	11	48	118		177
	Drains Cleansed or Repaired (or Soil Pipes)	288	453	165		906
	Disconnected from Sinks			2		2
	Provided (or Soil Pipes)	125	142	244		511
	Re-laid and New	257	290	265		812
	Romoved from Incide Houses		290	100		
		7	7	8		22
	Waste Pipes Repaired, Renewed, Pro-					
	vided, &c		20	117		137
	Soil Pipes Removed from inside Houses		3			3
	Brick Replaced by Salt-glazed Earth-	***			***	
	onware Dines			00		00
	enware Pipes			23		23
	Inlets Trapped and Inspection Cham-					
	bers Provided or Repaired	319	371	686		1376
	Soil Pipes and Drains Ventilated	61	67	163		291
						13
	TI CI	***		13		
	Houses Cleansed	11	46	8		65
	Cellars Cleansed and Limewashed	6	2	4		12
	Damp-Coursed and made Dry	7	16	8		31
	Norr Ciples Duomided			40		40
					• • • •	5-65
	Overcrowding Prevented	1	8	3		12
	Ash Bins provided	261	394	277		932
	Dangerous Walls or Buildings Repaired		1			1
	Paving of Yards and Passages ,,	108	129	257		494
	Vanda Claanaad	100	120	201		
				***		***
	Roofs, Floors, etc., Repaired	26	42	28		96
	Spouting Repaired, Disconnected or					
	Provided	94	95	172		361
			1	1		2
	Rooms Ventilated		1	1		4
	Privies Cleansed and Repaired, or new Tubs			or remain		
	Provided	342	212	158		712
	Converted to W.C.'s	81		243		418
	D 11.1.1	4 17				21
	WW 1 2 WW 1 2	-				
	Urinals Erected	2	1 110000	3	• • • •	5
	Removed		1			1
	Repaired or Cleansed		9			9
1	Water Soft Water Tanks Cleansed or Re-					
	paired and Pumps Provided		7	66	13	85
	Disused Wells Filled in			14	111	42
	Provided with Town Water		2	8		11
	Covers of Tanks or Wells Repaired	1		5		6
0	W.C.'s Cleansed or Repaired	0.4				130
				1		5
	Flushing Water Laid on		4			
	Additional Provided			5	• • • •	28
	Fittings Repaired	87	74	33		194
	Ventilated		2			2
1	Bakehouses (Contraventions)				77	77
1		***			83	83
1			***	***		
8	Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops do.				147	147
1	Factories and Workshops	74	84	28		186
1	Houses Let in Lodgings				179	179
1					7	7
1	Offensive Trades					3
1	Smoke Nuisances	1			***	
1	Slaughter-houses		. 1			1
1	Fowls or Animals removed	4	10			14
1	Accumulations of Manure, &c., removed, and					
1			23	4		32
	Premises Cleansed			4	***	
1	Manure Pits or Cesspools removed or repaired		1	1		5
	Stagnant Water or Sewage removed from Cellars		2			2
	Stables Drained, Paved, Drains removed, &c		10	12		22
13			2			2
1	Swill Boiling discontinued		2			
1	Ice Cream Premises				3	3
	Other Nuisances	15				15
		-		0107	100	9700
		2290	2796	3184	496	8766
	1	-	-			

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

20

19

Trades on	Register at beginning of y	ear			
Added dur	ing year				
Given up o	during year				
Total on R	tegister at end of year				1
,				-	
	Factories			2	
	Workshops			17	
	Inspector's Visits			87	
	Notices served			5	
	Defects remedied			7	
	List of Offensive Trades	in tl	ie Bor	ough.	
	Bone Boiling			1	
	Bone Calcining			1	
	Bone Calcining Gut Scraping			1 1	
	Gut Scraping Hide and Skin Markets	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1	
	Gut Scraping Hide and Skin Markets Skin Curing	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1 2	
	Gut Scraping Hide and Skin Markets Skin Curing Soap Boiling	s		1 2 2	
	Gut Scraping Hide and Skin Markets Skin Curing Soap Boiling Tallow Melting	 s		1 2 2 1	
	Gut Scraping Hide and Skin Markets Skin Curing Soap Boiling Tallow Melting Tripe Boiling	···		1 2 2 1 1	
	Gut Scraping Hide and Skin Markets Skin Curing Soap Boiling Tallow Melting Tripe Boiling Varnish Making	···		1 2 2 1 1 6	
	Gut Scraping Hide and Skin Markets Skin Curing Soap Boiling Tallow Melting Tripe Boiling	···		1 2 2 1 1 6	

Total ... 19

POLICE COURT PROGEEDINGS.

Complaint.	Result.		tal C	
Selling Adulterated Milk—	Fined 10s and Cost	7	10	0
Added Water 12.6 parts Selling Adulterated Milk—			10	0
Added Water 5:4 parts Selling Adulterated Milk—	Fined 5s. and Costs	1	5	0
Added Water 4 parts Selling Adulterated Milk—	Dismissed		•••	
Added Water 4.6 parts Selling Adulterated Milk—	Fined 10s. and Costs	1	9	0
Added Water 7.8 parts Selling Adulterated Milk—	Dismissed			
Added Water 5 parts Selling Adulterated Milk—	Fined 10s. and Costs	1	16	6
Added Water 7·1 parts Selling Adulterated Milk—	Fined 2/6 and Costs	1	2	6
Added Water 4 parts Selling Adulterated Milk—	Fined 2/6 and Costs	1	2	6
13.4% deficient in Fat Selling Adulterated Milk—	Fined 2/6 and Costs	1	2	6
Added Water 9.9 parts Selling Adulterated Milk—	Fined 1s. and Costs	1	0	0
9.3% deficient in Fat	Fined £1 include Costs	1	0	0
Selling Adulterated Milk— 7.3% deficient in Fat	Fined £1 include Costs	1	0	0
Selling Adulterated Milk— 9 0% deficient in Fat	Fined £1 include Costs	1	0	0
Selling Adulterated Milk— 11:3% deficient in Fat	Fined £1 include costs	1	0	0
Exposing for Sale Unsound Meat	Fined £4 and Costs	4	9	6
Obstructing Inspector whilst searching for Unsound Meat	Fined £1 and Costs	1	7	6
Obstructing Inspector whilst searching for Unsound Meat	Fined £1 and Costs	1	7	6
Room overcrowded in Common Lodging House	Fined 5s. and Costs	0	12	6
Room overcrowded in Common Lodging House	Fined 5s. and Costs	0	12	6
Selling Adulterated Milk— 9.7% deficient in Fat	Fined 2/6 and Costs	1	0	6
Selling Adulterated Milk— 6% deficient in Fat	Summons withdrawn			
Selling Adulterated Milk— 6% deficient in Fat	Pay 5s. towards Costs	0	5	0
Selling Adulterated Milk— 6.5 parts Added Water	Pay 5s. towards Costs	0	5	0
Depositing Diseased and Un- sound Meat for Sale	Fined £10 and Costs	10		6
Exposing Diseased and Un-		-	-	

PRIVY AND ASHPIT CLEANSING.

	775				
Night-work-	-Privies cleansed				3,119
,,	Ashpits cleansed				1,813
,,	Privy Cesspools	eleansed			219
Day-work—I	Dry Ashpits cleans	ed			549
	Refuse	Collected.			
Night-work-	-Loads, Excreta o	nly			3,485
,,	Ashes and Excret	a			1,657
,,	Ashes only				1,174
Day-work-	Ashes, etc				28,083
Offal and Tr	ade Refuse carted	by Producer	s-Loads		1,582
					25 001
					35,981
	Refuse	Disposal.			
Disposal of M	Manure—By Boats,	311 loads.			
•		ners' own ca	rts, 2,08	7 tons 1	2 cwts.
		to Farmers			
	load				
Deposited on	Tips, 5,625 loads.				
	Destructors, 22,699	tons 8 cwts			
	om Refuse and sold			rap iron	
,,	,, ,,	52 tons 1			
,,	,, ,,	19 cwts.	2 qrs., bo	nes.	
	Cost calculate	d on Wage	s only.		
	Average No. of			Wage	es only,
	Men, including hired.	Loads.		includi	ng hired
, Da					nen.
Collection	y 52·69		2/6:04		
Collection { Day		28,083 @ 2 6,316 @ 3/	11.36	£3,51 £1,24	nen. 5 14 11 6 9 5
	y 52-69 ght 18-36 ster Depot 41-71	28,083 @ 2 6,316 @ 3/	11.36	£3,51 £1,24	nen. 5 14 11
		28,083 @ 2 6,316 @ 3/	11.36	£3,51 £1,24	nen. 5 14 11 6 9 5
	ster Depot 41.71	28,083 @ 2 6,316 @ 3/	11·36 10·49	£3,51 £1,24	nen. 5 14 11 6 9 5
Disposal—Ches	ster Depot 41.71 SLAUGHT	28,083 @ 2 6,316 @ 3/ 28,479 @ 1/	11·36 10·49 ES.	£3,51 £1,24 £2,66	nen. 5 14 11 6 9 5 8 7 7½
Disposal—Ches	SLAUGH7 private owners	28,083 @ 2 6,316 @ 3/ 28,479 @ 1/ CER=HOUS	11·36 10·49 ES.	£3,51 £1,24 £2,66	nen. 5 14 11 6 9 5 8 7 7½ 36
Disposal—Ches In hands of Corporation	SLAUGH7 private owners houses let to priva	28,083 @ 2 6,316 @ 3/ 28,479 @ 1/ FER=HOUS te tenants	11·36 10·49 ES	£3,51 £1,24 £2,66	nen. 5 14 11 6 9 5 8 7 7½ 36 14
Disposal—Ches In hands of Corporation Corporation	SLAUGH7 private owners	28,083 @ 2 6,316 @ 3/ 28,479 @ 1/ CER=HOUS te tenants lic	11·36 10·49 ES	£3,51 £1,24 £2,66	nen. 5 14 11 6 9 5 8 7 7½ 36

Slaughter-house at 39, Church Street, has not been used as such during the year and having been used for other purposes the license has lapsed.

Visits of Inspection ... 7,382

STABLES (FORD STREET).

(Administered under the direction of the Plant & Stores Committee)

The following table signifies the actual disposition of horses:—

Number at beginning of year	 		61	
Bought during the year	 		5	
				66
Disposed of	 			5
Inspector's Department	 	***	38	
Surveyor's Department	 		18	
Police and Fire Brigade	 		5	
			_	61

Disposal of Horses.

Two horses were sold as suitable for farm work, a third was destroyed as no longer fit for work, a fourth was turned over to our own Farm, and the fifth died from acute inflammation.

STAFF.

Ernest Garfield Hardy was appointed as Inspector in succession to Inspector Dolman, deceased.

> WILLIAM WILKINSON, Chief Sanitary Inspector.

BOROUGH SURVEYOR'S OFFICE,

BABINGTON LANE, DERBY,

February 11th, 1914.

Borough Surveyor's Report, 1913.



Manholes Constructed during the Year 1913

Oxford Street			1	Whitaker Street		 1
Castle Place				Cotton Lane		
Leicester Street			3			_
Grayling Street			2			10
Sewers	Cleane	ed O	ut	during the Year	1913	

London Road	 21	Thorntree Lane			2
Cavendish Street	 3	Grayling Street			4
Otter Street	 4	Wood Street			16
Clarke Street	 18	Leaper Street			4
Clumber Terrace	 3	Castle Place			3
Park Street	 4	Bold Lane			2
Duke Street	 22	Carrington Street			9
Bridge Gate	 13	Leicester Street			8
Normanton Road	 9	Watson Street			13
Fox Street	 35	Green Street			2
Bateman Street	 2	Mansfield Road			63
Robert Street	 4			-	
Woods Lane	 5		Loads	2	269

Manholes Cleaned Out during the Year 1913

St. Peter's Street		 1	Nottingham Road	 1
Oxford Street			Leicester Street	 1
Kedleston Road		 1	Allestree Street	 1
Meadow Road		 2	Hill Street	 2
Highfield Road		 2	Uttoxeter New Road	 1
Siddals Road	***	 3	Grayling Street	 2
Vale Street		 2		
Osmaston Road		 3	Loads	 24

This list is, of course, in addition to the Manholes on the Sewers cleaned out.

New Sewers laid during the Year 1913

Cotton Lane ... 9"

Near Deadman's Lane (relaid with 48" cast iron pipe.)

Water Used during the Year 1913

						GALLONS.
Sewer Flushing						 3,831,150
Court Flushing						 1,543,749
Street Watering						 5,564,000
Steam Rolling						 1,180,180
Cabstands, Bridge	es, and	Wood	Paving			 180,000
Footways				***		 56,400
					Total	 12,355,479

JOHN WARD,

Borough Surveyor.

Appendix I.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DERBY.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous years.

	ted to]	Births.		To Death:	s Reg-	Trans: Dea	ferable ths.	Ne	tt Deaths Dis	s belong strict.	ing to
	estima each J	H.	Ne	tt.	ister the Di		lents n the	s not n the		r 1 Year Age.	At all	Ages.
YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Number.	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents registered in District.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Net Births.	Number.	Rate.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1908.	127,583	3,321			1,777	14.0	99	4	359	108	1,682	13.2
1909.	129,411	3,242	3,220	24.9	1,799	13.91	87	3	391	121	1,715	13:3
1910	131,256	3,198	3,163	24.1	1,556	11.9	117	5	266	84	1,444	11.0
1911.	123,648	2,948	2,921	23.6	1,831	14.8	111	16	360	123	1,736	14.0
1912.	124,544	2,932	2,914	23.4	1,630	13.09	135	26	231	79	1,521	12.2
1913.	125,462	3,013	2,862	22.8	1,667	13.3	114	28	298	99	1,576	12:5

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 5,272 acres.

Total population at all ages	4.4.9	44.6	14.4		***	 ***	123,410 At Censu of 1911.	s
Number of inhabited houses	***	***			***	 	27,405 \ At Censu	
Average number of persons per	house	***	111	***		 ***	4·34∫ of 1911.	

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DERBY.

Appendix II.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1913.

.183	ıdso	н от рэчош	l									1
-9.	ses i	Total Ca	: :82	9	176	11		:-	_	152	[-	445
	1	Rowditch	:::-	11	17	:-	;	:-	:	18	-	11
	.9	Безг Тте	17:	10	11	: :	:	: :	:	12 51	9	200
	·u	Osmasto	: :8	5	00	: :	:	: :	:	: 61	60	8
LULY	·uo	Normante	: :1	16	10	: :	:	: -	;	:21	00	79
LOCALITY	·ue	Маткева	: :01	==	13	:-	1	: :	1	26	₹	67
RACH	.d	Litchure	: :6	Į-	œ	: :	:	:-	:	: 2 0	-	55
IN E.	.bad.	M s'gniX	: :01	4	ĵ.	:-	:	: :	:	: 63 10	#	94
	.6	Friargate	2	9	5.4	: :	:	:-	-	:22	01	8
Notified		Derwent	: :-	9	14	: :	:	; C9	:	: 22 9	00	45
		Døle.	::00	12	35	: 4	:	: 01	:	:41	10	91
CASES		Castle.	: :9	00	9	: 9	:	:-	:	12.53	4	65
TOTAL		Bridge	: : 00	5	10	: :	1	: :	:	:= 01	1	97
T		Вескет	: :01	*	11	1,1	;	: :	:	:97	1	45
	·u	Babingto	11:15	9	==	:-		: :	:	17	-	55
	·uu	Атрогети	: :9	10	13	:-	:	: :	:	:21	00	39
		Abbey	13: ::	6	65	: 4	;	: :	:	15 20	(-	16
T.		65 and upwards.	: :-	00	:	::	1	: :	:	t- t-	:	83
DISTRICT	10	.68 of 61-	111	53	-	-	:	: :	-	: 83 0	i	97
E DIS	Years.	.61 of 62	: :21	33	91	: 1-	:	9	:	30	:	526
	-sə	.62 of 61	: :8	t-	15	: 9	;	: 00	:	:52	1	186
NI O	At Ages	.61 of 6	: :::	6	150	: 🔻	:	: :	:	:1:99	:	377
TELE	A	.6 of I	: :8	9	55	: -	:	: :	:	. ° 9	:	111
S NOT		Under I.	: :-	00	:	1.1	:	1 1	:	; x	49	62
CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOL		At all Ages.	: :=	125	231	19	:	: 6	1	300	49	103 2
		NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox Cholera Diphtheria (including	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Lyphus Fever	Kelapsing Fever	onemuca rever	Jerebro-spinal Menin-	Poliomyelitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Totals

Appendix IIa.

Tuberculosis Notifications-Ist Feb. 1913-3rd Jan. 1914.

M C.	5	toria.	65	01	:	:
FORM C.	Poor	Institu- tions.	12	5	1	:
	Total Notifi- tions	(including cases previously notified).	12	18	7	6
FORM B.		Total	1	14	9	6
FOB	nary	15	0.1	6	03	4
	Primary Notifications.	101	10	5	4	10
	No	under 5	:	:	:	:
100	Total Notifi- cations	(including cases previously notified).	146	132	78	74
Ì		Total	133	111	73	70
		65 and up- w'ds.	9	П	03	5
	or.	55 65 65	00	4	4	:
M A	tion	45 to 55	13	5	9	-
FORM A.	ifica	35 45	26	14	6	00
F	Primary Notifications.	25 to 25	83	31	7	12
	ary	25 55	10 16	16	1	50
	rim	20 to 20	10	17	4	6
	e l	10 15 15	14	16	00	14
		1000	00	5	18	10
		0 1 to to 1 5	4	0.1	6	00
		-03-	:	:	70	33
			Pulmonary, Males	" Females	Non. Pulm., Males	Females
			Pulme		Non.	

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DERBY.

Appendix III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death, during 1913.

		DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							T.		
Causes of Death.	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and up- wards	TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	
Enteric Fever	3	***	***	***	1	111	1	. 1		3	
Small-pox	1.0			***			***	444			
Scarlet Fever		3	3	5	2		***			1	
Whooping-cough	6	ï	i	4	1	***	***		***	***	
Diphtheria and Croup	7	100		3	4		***	111	***	102	
Influenza	29				8		6	10	10	1	
Erysipelas	1		***	***		***		1	10		
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuber-										***	
culosis)	104	***		1	2	20	54	22	5	43	
Tuberculous Meningitis	19	6	7	3	2	1	***	411		8	
Other Tuberculous Diseases	35	8	6	3	4	3	4	4	3	17	
Cancer, Malignant Disease	129	***	***	2	1.11	1	14	64	48	32	
Rheumatic Fever	10		***		***		1	***	***	***	
Meningitis Organic Heart Disease	144	3	144	1	1	1	4	***		6	
Bronchitis	165	25	6	1	6	7 2	20	49	62	32	
Pneumonia (all forms)	90	20	10	6	3	5	10	38 26	89	27	
Other Diseases of Respira-							10	20	0	30	
tory Organs	15		1				1	4	9	4	
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	64	50	14	221						17	
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	3			1.		144	1	1		9	
Cirrhosis of Liver	14	111		***	*	***	4	6	4	5	
Alcoholism	13	111					5	6	2		
Nephritis and Bright's Dis-						18					
ease	53				2	1	4	29	17	11	
Puerperal Fever Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Par-	***	***	***				***	***		***	
Congenial Debility and Mal-	8	***	***			1	7	***		3	
formation, including Pre-											
mature Birth	135	131	3	1		***		***		17	
Violent Deaths, excluding	40				-		-	_			
Suicide	42 6	3	111	3	7	2	5	7	15	25	
Other Defined Diseases	459	46	7	8	11	9	39	101	200	1	
Diseases ill-defined or un-	100	30	,	0	1.1	19	00	101	238	157	
known	6		1			1		4			
			-							***	
			-		-	-					
	1576	298	59	43	50	54	185	377	510	454	
-			-			- 1	- 1				
SUB-ENTRIES (included in above figures).											
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis Poliomyelitis	Nil Nil					***		***			

INDEX.

						p.	AGE.
Acts Adopted							9
Acts, Local							9
Acreage of Borough			Table V.				8
Ages of Population							18
Annual Rate of Mortality			Table I.			8	31
Annual Rate of Births			Table I.			8, 27,	
Anthrax							141
Antitoxin in Diphtheria							69
Bacteriological Examination	ons				101	102	103
Bakehouses							138
Births		Table 1.	and App	endix I.		8, 27,	28
Birthplaces of Derby Resi	idents				13, 14,	15, 16	, 17
Blood Examinations							70
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	l.					43, 44	, 45
Buildings, Classification							119
Burials							30
Byelaws and Regulations							9
Canal Boats							
Cancer						46	
Causes of Deaths			Appendi			32	
Census, 1911 8, 13		16, 17, 1	8, 20, 21,	22, 23, 2	4, 25, 11		
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis				**		75,	101
Chicken Pox							54
Clerks							4
Closing Orders			**		11	4, 115,	116
Closure of Schools						77	, 78
Committee, Special Drains	age .				* *		128
Committee-Sub, Hospital							3
Committee-Sub, Housing	and Gen	eral Pur	poses				3
Committee-Sub, Midwives							3
Common Lodging Houses							140
Conversion to Water Carri	age Syste	em			* *		149
Coroner's Inquests							47
Cowkeeners							141

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops							
Death—Classification of Causes Appendix III. 32, 40 Deaths—Causes of, in Age Groups Appendix III. 32, 40 Deaths—Principal Causes	Dairies, Cowsheds and Mil	lkshops		196			140
Deaths—Causes of, in Age Groups	Death—Rates	Tab	oles I , V.	and App	endix I.		8, 31
Deaths—Principal Causes 31	Death-Classification of Ca	auses		Appendi	x III.		32, 40
Demolition Orders	Deaths-Causes of, in Age	e Groups	3	Appendi	x III,		32, 40
Density of Population	Deaths-Principal Causes						31
Density of Population	Demolition Orders					1	14, 115, 116
Derwent Valley Water	Density of Population			Table V.			
Diarrhœa 80, 81 Diphtheria 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 99, 100 Diseases of Animals Acts 141 Dispensary—Tuberculosis 108, 109, 110 Disinfection 50 District Mortality Rates Table V. 40, 41 Drainage—Special, Committee 128 Elevation of Borough 8 Em'gration from Derby 25, 26 Enteric Fever Table X. 69, 70, 71 Estimated Population Tables I. V., & Appendix I. Factory and Workshop Act 135, 136, 137 Feeding of Infants Tables IV., IVA., IVB. 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 Food and Drugs Acts 144 Food Inspection 144 Food Preparation Premises 112 Foot and Mouth Disease 141 Flushing of Sewers 154 Glanders 141 Health Visitors—Work of 130, 135 Hospital, Infectious Diseases 97—103, 110 Houses Let in Lodgings 97—103, 110 Houses Empty 146 Houses Empt							
Diphtheria 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 99, 100 Diseases of Animals Acts	Diarrhœa						
Diseases of Animals Acts 141							
Dispensary—Tuberculosis 108, 109, 110							
Disinfection 50 District Mortality Rates Table V 40, 41 Drainage—Special, Committee 128 Elevation of Borough 8 Emigration from Derby 25, 26 Enteric Fever Table X 69, 70, 71 Estimated Population Tables I., V., & Appendix I. Factory and Workshop Act 135, 136, 137 Feeding of Infants Tables IV., IVA., IVB. 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 Food and Drugs Acts 144 Food Inspection 144 Food Preparation Premises 112 Foot and Mouth Disease 141 Flushing of Sewers 154 Glanders 130, 135 Health Visitors—Work of 130, 135 Home Work 131 Hospital, Infectious Diseases 97—103, 110 Hospital, Small-pox 7 Houses Let in Lodgings 146 Houses Empty 118 Houses Empty 118 Housing of the Working Classes 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 148 Ice Cream Dealers 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 148 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>							
District Mortality Rates Table V. 40, 41 Drainage—Special, Committee							
Drainage—Special, Committee 128							
Elevation of Borough							
Emigration from Derby .25, 26 Enteric Fever Table X	Draining opening commi						120
Emigration from Derby	Elevation of Borough						8
Enteric Fever Table X. 69, 70, 71 Estimated Population Tables I., V., & Appendix I. Factory and Workshop Act	Emigration from Derby						
Estimated Population . Tables I., V., & Appendix I. Factory and Workshop Act							
Factory and Workshop Act							
Feeding of Infants Tables IV., IVA., IVB. 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 Food and Drugs Acts	10000				, as related		
Food and Drugs Acts 144 Food Inspection 144 Food Preparation Premises 112 Foot and Mouth Disease 141 Flushing of Sewers 154 Glanders 154 Health Visitors—Work of 130, 135 Home Work 131 Hospital, Infectious Diseases 97—103, 110 Hospital, Small-pox 7 Houses Let in Lodgings 146 Houses in Borough 8 Houses Empty 118 Houses Erected 8, 118 Housing of the Working Classes 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 148 Ice Cream Dealers 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 148 Ice Cream Dealers 28, 29 Infantile Mortality Tables L, III., IV., IVa., IVB., V. 8, 32 Infectious Diseases—Deaths .Table VIA.	Factory and Workshop Ac	et				1	35, 136, 137
Food and Drugs Acts	Feeding of Infants	Ta	bles IV.,	IVA., IV1	34, 35	5, 36, 3	7, 38, 39, 40
Food Preparation Premises	Food and Drugs Acts						
Foot and Mouth Disease	Food Inspection						144
Flushing of Sewers 154 Glanders 141 Health Visitors—Work of 130, 135 Home Work 131 Hospital, Infectious Diseases 97—103, 110 Hospital, Small-pox 7 Houses Let in Lodgings 146 Houses in Borough 8 Houses Empty 118 Houses Erected 8, 118 Housing of the Working Classes 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 148 Ice Cream Dealers 146 Illegitimacy 28, 29 Infantile Mortality Tables L, III., IV., IVA., IVB., V 8, 32 Infectious Diseases—Deaths Table VIA.	Food Preparation Premise	s					112
Glanders	Foot and Mouth Disease						141
Glanders	Flushing of Sewers						154
Health Visitors—Work of 130, 135 Home Work 131 Hospital, Infectious Diseases 97—103, 110 Hospital, Small-pox 7 Houses Let in Lodgings 146 Houses in Borough 8 Houses Empty 118 Houses Erected 8, 118 Housing of the Working Classes 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 148 Ice Cream Dealers 146 Illegitimacy 28, 29 Infantile Mortality Tables I., III., IV., IVA., IVB., V. 8, 32 Infectious Diseases—Deaths Table VIA.							
Home Work	Glanders						141
Home Work	TT 141 TT 14 TT 14						
Hospital, Infectious Diseases							
Hospital, Small-pox							
Houses Let in Lodgings		es				!	7—103, 110
Houses in Borough							7
Houses Empty							146
Houses Erected							8
Housing of the Working Classes							118
Ice Cream Dealers							8, 118
Illegitimacy	Housing of the Working (Classes			113, 114,	115, 1	16, 117, 148
Illegitimacy							
Infantile Mortality . Tables I., III., IV., IVA., IVB., V 8, 32 Infectious Diseases—Deaths Table VIA.							
Infectious Diseases—Deaths Table VIA.							
					V., IVA.,	IVB.,	V 8, 32
", Notifications Table VI., VIA., VIB., & Appendix II. 48							
	" " Notifi	ications	Table	VI., VIA.	, VIB., &	Appe	ndix II. 48

Infirmary, Derby	Royal						88, 89, 96
Infirmities							25
Influenza							45, 46
Inquests							47
Inspectors, Sanita							4
Institutional Trea							, 89, 90, 96, 97
Immaturity							33
Laboratory-Bact							101, 102, 103
" Che							128
Legal Summary							9
Ley's Welcome							134, 135
Malignant Disease	е .						46, 47
Manholes Constru	icted .				4.10		154
Manholes Cleaned	in 1913						155
Marriages							8, 27
Measles							75, 76, 77
Measles and Who	oping Co	ugh—Le	gal Powe	ers			79
Meat Inspection							111
Medical Aid							132, 133
Meteorological Ob	servations	3					129, 130
Midwives					78	, 75,	132, 133, 134
Milk Supply							127
,, and Cream							144
Mortality-Annua	al Rate			Table I.			8, 31
" Ward				Table V.			40, 41
Mortuary							47
Mothers' and Ba							134, 135
Notification—Bir							29
" Infect							
	onary Tub	erculosis	Table V	I., VIA., V	IB., &		dix IIA. 82, 83
Nuisances		• •					146, 148, 149
" and He	ousing						147
Occupations of I	Douby Pos	idonte				90	01 00 09 04
Occupations of I							0, 21, 22, 23, 24
Occupation and							84, 85
Offensive Trades							
Ophthalmia Neor				* *			73, 74, 75, 101
Outworkers—Insp	pections						131
Parasitic Mange							141
Persons Per Hou							8
Pneumonia and							43, 44, 45
Police Court Pro							151
Poliomyelitis—Ac							
Pollomyenus—Ac	att.						10

Population—Estimated			Tables	I. and	V	8, 25
" Census			Table V	7.		8, 18
" Natural Incre	ease					8
			Table V	7.		
Pregnancy, Diseases of						72
Privy and Ashpit Cleansin						1 152
Provis oning, Hospital						110
" Sanatorium						110
Puerperal Fever						72
Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Tables 1.				81-90
Purveyors of Milk						140
Purveyors of Milk						
Rainfall						129, 130
Rateable Value of Borough						8
Refuse Collection and Disp						152
Rents						11, 12
				I. and		8
Respiratory Death Rate						11
Retail Prices						
Sanatorium Treatment of	Puln	nonary Tu	berculosis		10	03-108, 110
Sanitary Inspector's Repo						138
Scarlet Fever					55, 56, 5	7, 58, 98, 99
Scarlet Fever—Imported						57
School Notification of Inf						-0
		,,	Sunday			48
Schools and Scarlet Feve			Table			
Schools and Diphtheria			Table			
School Closure						77, 78
Sewage Disposal						128
Sewage Disposal Sewers laid in 1913						155
						154
" Cleaned in 1913						18
Sex of Population						141
Sheep Scab	1.5					152
Slaughterhouses						53, 54
Smallpox						100
Special Drainage Commit	ttee					100
Sputum Examination						150
Stables Ford Street	* *		* *	**	7	0=
Staff—Hospital				• •		103, 104
,, Sanatorium						
" Sanitary				• •		3-4, 153
Statistical Summary, 191	13					
Still Births						29, 134
Swabs, Throat						101, 102
Swine Fever						141

Tenements and Occupiers					120, 1	121
Tuberculin					107, 1	109
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary Tables						
zaoctomony I amonaty I work	,,	1. 110.	, 02	, 00, 01,	88, 89,	90
Tuberculosis Pulmonary Death R	ates T	Cables I.,	V.			8
Tuberculosis Dispensary					108, 1	109
Tuberculous Diseases Tables I	II., IVI	VB.		8, 81	, 82, 90-	-97
Tuberculosis in Animals					1	142
Typhoid Fever		Table X			69, 70,	71
Unsound Food					1	111
" Destroyed					1	144
Vaccination						54
Violence—Deaths from						47
Vital Statistics		Appendi	x I.,			25
Wages						11
Ward Distribution—Deaths		Table V				
" " Infectious Dis	seases	Appendi	x II.			
Water Supply					122-1	127
Water used during 1913					1	155
Welcomes, Mothers' and Babies'					134, 1	135
Whooping Cough					77, 78,	79
Whooping Cough and Measles-L	egal Pow	er				79
Women Inspectors, Work of					130-1	35
Workrooms and Workplaces-Insp	ections				130, 1	31
		the year				
Zymotic Diseases		Tables I	and V.		8,	53

