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CHESTERFIELD

Rural District Council.

HEALTH REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1911.

HERBERT PECK, M.D., C.M., D.P.H.,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW,

Medical Officer of Health.

CHESTERFIELD.

1912.

CHESTERFIELD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1911.

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VICE-CHAIRMAN :

MR. H. PHIPPS.

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Wingerworth	MR. W. BYARD.
Woodthorpe	MR. J. HOPKIN.

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Hasland, Heath, Morton, North Wingfield, Pilsley,
Shirland and Higham, Stretton, Sutton-cum-Duckman-
ton, Temple Normanton, Tupton, Wessington, Winger-
worth, and Woodthorpe.

Mr. E. S. ROBINSON,
The Chesnuts, North Wingfield.

**Inspector of Nuisances and Canal Boats for
No. 2 District :**

Comprising the Parishes of Barlow, Brimington, Coal Aston,
Dronfield Woodhouse, Holmesfield, Staveley, Tapton,
and Unstone.

Mr. JAMES HUTCHINSON, C.S.I.,
The Old Rectory, Staveley.

**Inspector of Nuisances and Canal Boats for
No. 3 District :**

Comprising the Parishes of Beighton, Eckington, and
Killamarsh.

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To the Chairman and Members of the Chesterfield Rural
District Council.

Penmore House,
Hasland,
Chesterfield,

May, 1912.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

I have pleasure in laying before you my Fourteenth Annual Report upon the Health of the District.

The vital statistics given in previous reports have been carefully revised in the light afforded by the recent census and are to be found in additional tables. The revision was doubly necessary owing to the last Annual Report of the County Medical Officer of Health containing figures which are unduly high on account of the deduction of the population and the retention of the deaths which occurred in the part of the district now taken into the Borough of Chesterfield. The rates given for the District are thus too high, and those for the Borough too low.

I take this opportunity of acknowledging with thanks the assistance received during the year from the Members and Officers of the Council.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

HERBERT PECK.

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REPORT.

Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

The Chesterfield Rural District has an acreage of 67,981, or about 106 square miles. It surrounds the Urban Districts of Clay Cross and Dronfield, and the Borough of Chesterfield and the neighbouring Urban Districts of Brampton and Walton and Whittington and Newbold except upon the west. The northern part is in the watershed of the River Rother, and that to the south of Clay Cross in those of the Alfreton and Amber brooks, tributaries of the Derwent.

The country is of a very hilly nature, ranging in altitude from 117 feet 6 inches near the Rother at Beighton to 1,290 feet at Flask Edge, Holmesfield.

The subsoil is clay overlying the shales and sandstones of the coal measures, millstone grit and carboniferous limestone. The millstone grit denuded of the coal measures is the formation in Ashover, Brackenfield, Wessington and Holmesfield. Toadstone occurs in Ashover. The soil is generally shallow, and the tenacious clay sub-soil necessitates the use of artificial filters for sewage disposal purposes.

The principal industries are coalmining, the manufacture and working of iron, agriculture and quarrying. Good wages are earned, and there is little of the abject poverty that may be seen in some large towns.

The assessable value of the district on Lady-Day, 1911, was £309,825. The amount expended on outdoor relief in the year ending that day was £7,695, equal to 25.54d. per head of the population.

As may be seen by the institutions mentioned under the heading Death-Rate, much gratuitous medical relief is obtained. The inhabitants of the middle of the district rely chiefly on the Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Hospital, but as no record of the addresses of patients is kept, it is impossible to give the number assisted there. The inhabitants of the northern part of the district attend the numerous Sheffield Hospitals, and those of the southern the public hospitals at Derby and Nottingham.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water Supply.

The northern part of the district is supplied from the Barbrook reservoir, the filtered water from which passes into the Ramsley reservoir, whence it is distributed. Some of the water from the part of the catchment area below the Barbrook reservoir was formerly collected in the Little Barbrook reservoir and passed on to Ramsley reservoir, but none of it is used now except in times of scarcity such as the end of last summer, and it runs to waste by the Barbrook to Baslow. The same remarks apply to the water from the Ramsley catchment, which passes by the reservoir to the Crowhole brook, Crowhole reservoir, and eventually the Barlow brook.

The Crowhole, or, more correctly, Far Lane reservoir (for Crowhole reservoir proper is the small one at Crowhole on the Barlow brook) is not used except for the purpose of trade supply. It still leaks, and when the water in it got very low towards the end of the summer, it was decided to empty it and examine the bottom and outlet culvert. This was done, when the latter was found to be broken and to be responsible for a large part of the leakage. Orders were therefore given for its repair. It is to be hoped that this reservoir will be used again soon. The water in it is not plumbosolvent, and if filtered would be as good a water as could be desired. Its utilisation would give a large margin of supply to allow of the extension of the watercarriage system of refuse disposal which is so urgently required.

The capacities and catchment areas of the northern reservoirs are:—Barbrook, 100,000,000 gallons and 1,038 acres; Ramsley, 18,000,000 gallons and 129 acres; Far Lane ("Crowhole"), 25,000,000 gallons and 1,800 acres; Little Barbrook, 281 acres. As shown above, only 1,038 of the 3,248 acres of catchment are used, or less than one-third.

The water from the Barbrook, Little Barbrook and Ramsley catchments is of a peaty nature and is plumbosolvent. The water collected in the Barbrook reservoir gave an acid reaction to lacmoid solution on the twelve occasions in the year on which it was tested by the Medical Officer of Health. On leaving the reservoir on its way to Ramsley, the water is passed through a battery of six filters intended to remove solid matters in suspension and neutralise any peaty acids in it. That these purposes are not effected is shown by the results of the tests made—the effluent from filter 2 being acid on 6 of the 9 occasions on which it was working; that of

filter 4 on 3 of 8; of filter 5 on 4 of 8; and of filter 6 on 4 of 11. The filtrates from filters Nos. 1 and 3 were tested on 9 and 8 occasions respectively, but were never acid. The water in the tank which receives all the effluents was acid on 1 occasion of 11 (March 6th), and that in Ramsley reservoir on 1 of 12 (December 28th). The suspended matter clogs the pores in the sand of the filters and coats the chalk beneath, and renders it almost useless. The installation of a mechanical contrivance to strain off the solid matter, and the thickening of the layer of chalk in the existing filters would probably put matters right.

The Bathhouse tank which supplies the village of Ashover is fed by a never-failing spring from the millstone grit. The water has very little plumbosolvency. The supply was not sufficient in recent years, but repair of the mains has made it so. It should be supplemented, and extended to Milltown, which is in urgent want of a supply by public service.

The Press reservoirs in Ashover, three in number, have an aggregate capacity of 25,000,000 gallons, collected on a gathering ground of about 500 acres. The water is good, but should be filtered; it is not of a peaty character, and has no plumbosolvent action. It is proposed to supplement this supply by conveying to the top, or No. 3, reservoir the flow from the springs at Edlestow belonging to the Council, which amounts to about 18,000 gallons per diem. This addition would be of great service, but the amount is insufficient to meet the increasing wants of the population of that part of the district, which has increased by 4,492, or 22 per cent., between the last censuses. No provision for the growth of population has been made in late years beyond repairing the dam of No. 2 reservoir, which however still leaks, in 1898. Perhaps the best solution of the difficulty would be the construction of a fourth reservoir at Birkin Lane above the present road, or alternatively on its site, in which case a new road could be carried along the top of the dam. Taking the collectable rainfall at $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches per annum, the catchment area would yield 141,000,000 gallons, which would be more than sufficient to fill the existing and suggested reservoirs, and provide an ample supply for sanitary improvements. The number of houses supplied at present from these is 3,051, containing a population of 15,560 who use about 150,000 gallons per diem, so that the annual consumption is about 55,000,000 gallons, the difference between which and the collectable

amount flows down the Press Brook. An arrangement could be come to with the Clay Cross Urban District Council respecting any rights they possess to the water flowing down the brook, or perhaps their and the Press schemes could be amalgamated, which would be better still and an unqualified benefit to both parties.

The result of the Local Government Board Inquiry held by Mr. P. M. Crosthwaite, on September 20th, regarding a proposal to borrow money for the extension of the southern water service has not been announced. Further inquiry is to be made.

The Linacre reservoirs in the parish of Brampton, are the property of the Chesterfield Gas and Water Board. They are three in number, and have an aggregate capacity of 247,300,000 gallons or 240 days supply. The greater part of the water is upland surface water collected on a gathering ground of 1,386 acres, but much is obtained from the Whispering Well at Holymoorside, artesian wells, and other sources. The high level water is plumbo-solvent. The Board obtained Parliamentary powers during the year to increase their supply from the valley of the Barbrook, below the gathering ground belonging to the Council.

Bond's Main, in the parish of Temple Normanton, is supplied with a very hard water from springs met with during the sinking of the coal-pit shaft, and Arkwright Town, in Sutton-cum-Duckmanton, from springs in the neighbouring railway tunnel. Some of the houses in Wingerworth are supplied from the estate reservoir, and two in Brackenfield receive compensation water from the Butterley reservoir of the Alfreton Urban District Council.

Table V. shows the number of houses in each parish supplied with water by public service; also the number with water closets and fixed baths, so far as they could be ascertained. Application for information respecting the parishes supplied by the Chesterfield Gas and water Board, was made by the Medical Officer of Health to that authority, but answer was given that it is not available owing to the manner in which the books are kept. Permission for the Medical Officer to inspect the books was given, but the answer practically amounted to a refusal, for if it is very difficult for a person familiar with the books to extract the information, it must be much more so for one strange to them.

The information respecting the number of houses sup-

TABLE V.—Shewing the Number of Houses in the Chesterfield Rural District supplied with Water by public service or from private reservoirs, also the Numbers provided with Waterclosets and Baths.

PARISHES.	Number of Supplies.	Percentage of Inhabited Houses supplied.	Houses with Water-closets.	Percentage of Inhabited Houses.	Houses with Fixed Baths.	Reservoir.	The Supplying Authority.
Ashover ...	121	21	28	4.9	26	Bathhouse	The Council.
Barlow ...	107	55	2	1.0	2	Barbrook & Ramsley	Ditto.
Beighton ..	1048	90	115	9.9	90	Do.	Ditto.
Brackenfield	2	3	2	3	2	Butterley	Alfreton Urban District Council.
Brimington ...	*	...	*	...	*	Linacre	Chesterfield Gas and Water Board.
Calow ...	*	...	*	...	*	Linacre	Ditto.
Coal Aston...	140	94	4	2.7	3	Barbrook & Ramsley	The Council.
Dronfield Woodhouse	186	89	3	1.4	4	Do.	Ditto.
Eckington ...	2517	91	266	9.6	75	Do.	Ditto.
Hasland ...	*	...	*	...	*	Linacre	Chesterfield Gas and Water Board.
Heath ...	(a)	...	...	...	...	Press	The Council.
Holmesfield	68	59	2	1.7	4	Barbrook & Ramsley	Ditto.
Killamarsh ..	933	98	43	4.5	24	Do.	Ditto.
Morton ...	193	92	70	33.3	17	Press	Ditto.
North Wingfield	(a) 1157	...	30	3.2	46	Do.	Ditto.
Pilsley ...	539	96	81	14.5	28	Do	Ditto.
Stirland and Higham	779	97	56	6.9	21	Do.	Ditto.
Staveley ...	2327	99	396	16.8	100	Barbrook & Ramsley	Ditto.
Stretton ...	61	46	8	6.0	3	Press	Ditto.
Sutton-cunn-Duckmanton	(b) 267	...	...	...	3	Do.	Ditto & Great Central Railway Co.
Tapton ...	*	...	*	...	*	Linacre	Chesterfield Gas and Water Board.
Temple Normanton	103	...	2	1.4	...	Press and springs	The Council and Staveley Co.
Tupton ...	(a) 222	...	12	10.0	10	Press	The Council.
Unstone ...	438	96	40	8.8	12	Barbrook & Ramsley	Ditto.
Wessington	27	20	...	...	...	Press	Ditto.
Wingerworth	*	...	*	...	*	Linacre & Estate	C'field G. & W. Bd. Wingerworth Estate
Woodthorpe ...	(a)	...	...	...	...	Press	The Council
Whole District ...	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

(a) The Heath supplies are included in those of North Wingfield and those of Woodthorpe in those of Tupton ;
 (b) 19 from Council's mains. (c) 54 from Council's mains. (d) 2 from the mains of the Chesterfield Gas and Water Board.
 * No figures available : see text of Report.

plied was given in 1909, and brought up-to-date in 1910 by the addition of the number of houses passed for occupation, but this method is not applicable since the alteration in the area of the district.

River Pollution.

The most serious pollution is that of the Rother by the sewage of Pilsley, but this will be remedied before long by the construction of sewage disposal works. Another is that from the sewage of Hephthorne, North Wingfield, but this also will be dealt with shortly.

The Rother receives ochre water (limonite), from the disused Boythorpe and Campbell mines, and the Drone from an old mine in Unstone.

The Musterbrook is polluted by coal washings from a colliery, and ochre water from the pitheap of another. A report made on it by the Medical Officer of Health in October was ordered to be considered a special report, and copies were sent to the Local Government Board and the County Council. Omitting the names of the persons who complained of the nuisance, it ran as follows:—

Pollution of the Musterbrook.

“Complaints of this by coal washings and ochre-water (limonite), have been made at various times by numerous farmers in Calow.

On September 25th, I inspected the brook from Calow Lane to Bond's Main Colliery, in the company of Councillors Goodlad and Parker. We found that a small amount of ochre-water enters the stream immediately below Calow Lane bridge on the left-hand side looking up the stream.

The sewage from your Winsic sewage tank enters on the right-hand, about half a mile higher up. (This causes no nuisance.)

Ochre-water from the Calow Main Colliery enters on the left side a little higher up, but not in such great volume as formerly. Then the stream from Grassmoor comes in on the right near Bond's Main Colliery. A dam near the entrance to the old footrill is abandoned and the pumping-engine house dismantled, and water for washing coal is now pumped from the pool above a new dam built a little above the old drive to Sutton Hall. The water in it is clear and appears good.

The settling tanks at Bond's Main Colliery were in a

bad state; one was full and the other almost so; little sedimentation was taking place. The bed of the stream is covered throughout with a deposit of coal-dust, which is deepest near the settling tanks.

Complaints have been made repeatedly to the Staveley Company, the owners of Bond's Main Colliery.

They have promised amendment and kept the promise for a short time, but the pollution is now as bad as ever.

Complaint has been made to the County Council, but their efforts for abatement of the nuisance have also been unavailing."

In consequence of the report, Dr. Barwise, County Medical Officer of Health, visited the offending colliery with your Medical Officer of Health, when a promise was made by the manager on behalf of the proprietors that a new coal-washing plant which has no effluent should be installed without delay. The pollution from the ochre water is much less than it was, owing to the water from the pit shaft being made to flow round instead of through the pit heap.

Drainage and Sewerage.

A report by Mr. Hudson, the Resident Engineer, is appended.

Closet Accommodation.

The conservancy system is losing ground, and it is to be hoped will become more and more unpopular. It is now no unusual thing for your officers to be asked to obtain the conversion of a privy to a water closet on the ground of it being a danger to health, or a cause of the fly nuisance.

The resolution of the Council to refuse to permit the erection of a privy where there is a public water supply and a sufficient sewer is a long step in the right direction. The conversion of the privies to water closets would do more for the health of the district than anything else could do.

The number of water closets in each parish, so far as it was possible to ascertain it, is given in Table V.

Scavenging.

Scavenging is done in Hasland and Staveley by the servants of the Parish Councils, and will soon be done in the same way in Unstone. It is highly desirable that the Parish Councils should be invited to undertake this work.

It is done by contractors, whose names appear in the Inspectors' reports, in Ashover, Barlow, Beighton, Brimington, Coal Aston, Dronfield Woodhouse, Eckington, Heath, Holmesfield, Killamarsh, Morton, North Wingfield, Pilsley, Shirland and Higham and Tupton. Morton contracted for removal for several years, then discontinued the practice, but has now renewed it.

The scavenging of the colliery villages, Arkwright Town and Bond's Main, in Sutton-cum-Duckmanton and Temple Normanton, is done by servants of the Staveley Company. That of Brackenfield, Calow, Stretton, Sutton-cum-Duckmanton, Tapton, Temple Normanton, Unstone (for the present), Wessington, Wingerworth and Woodthorpe, is left to the occupiers and owners.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

The following is a summary of the work done, and the nuisances dealt with. Many of the latter were discovered in the course of inspection, in connection with the Housing and Town Planning Act, those mentioned under the heading "Number of Defects Found" being included.

No record was kept by the Inspectors of the actual numbers of houses visited. "A general look-round" was often made without any nuisance being observed, and consequently without anything worth reporting being done.

TABLE VI.

Sub-Districts.	1.	2.	3.	Whole District.
Disinfection after phthisis pulmonalis	11	13	10	34
Disinfection after other infectious diseases	113	63	71	247
Offensive accumulations	185	57	13	255
Defective drains	85	39	48	172
Defective privies and ashpits...	62	31	67	160
Privies converted to water-closets	—	176	—	176
Waterclosets Repaired	—	17	5	22
Dilapidated houses	27	17	10	54
Dilapidated or dirty cow sheds	2	10	—	12
Filthy houses	4	4	4	12
Overcrowded houses	4	8	3	15
Yard surface in bad repair ...	11	9	7	27

Sub-Districts.	1.	2.	3.	Whole District.
Defective spouting	—	8	16	24
Water in cellars	—	3	—	3
Water supplies put in	—	6	—	6
Defective workshops	2	3	2	7
Other nuisances	5	11	—	16
Totals	387	399	175	961
Number of notices served, Statutory	197	131	155	483
Number of notices served, Informal	190	78	18	286
Result of notices: Nuisance abated	380	392	165	937
Result of notices: Matters still in hand at close of year	7	7	8	22

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS.

Slaughterhouses.

There are 84 on the register. The existing bye-laws being out of date, others framed on the model of the Local Government Board are under consideration.

Dairies and Cowsheds.

There are 431 on the register. They are inspected at least once in six months, and are found in much better condition than formerly was the case. This will effect the tuberculosis diseases deathrates in the course of time.

Common Lodging-Houses.

The only one is in Eckington, and is kept satisfactorily.

An application for a licence for another in the same parish was refused on account of the premises being unsuitable.

Offensive Trades.

No bye-laws have been adopted for these.

The only place where an offensive trade is carried on is in Sutton-cum-Duckmanton, where there has been a

manure factory for many years. No complaint has been received concerning it.

The gut-scraping and sausage-skin business in Tapton, concerning which there were many complaints, has been removed to another district.

Schools.

The County Council is the Education Authority. There are 58 schools including Clay Cross School, which stands in the parish of Stretton. Almost all have privies and are to this extent at least capable of sanitary improvement. Water is supplied by public service to all, so far as your Medical Officer of Health knows, but those in Uppertown in Ashover, Brackenfield, Calow, Handley in Stretton, Wessington and Wingerworth.

The medical inspection of children is carried out by Dr. W. D. Carruthers, 2nd. Assistant School Medical Officer to the County Council.

Food—Milk.

The milk supply is produced in the district and its immediate neighbourhood. Some is sent to Sheffield and London.

Samples are occasionally taken by the officers of the County Council, who have the administration of the Food and Drugs Act. It is highly desirable that many more samples should be taken than is the case at present, especially on Sundays and public holidays. When samples were taken on a Sunday in 1903 by your officers, 8 of 17 were found to contain added water. Prosecutions followed and convictions were obtained in several cases, but the costs were borne by the Rural District Council and the fines inflicted paid to the County Council. This inequitable arrangement resulted in no more samples being taken. The County Council offered to pay the expenses of future prosecutions, but this was not thought to be enough. Extra pay for Sunday work should be given in addition to this, either to your officers or others who might well be employed to do it. Complaints which sometimes reach your officers and are passed on to the County Council, show that this form of adulteration—surely the meanest form, as it robs the babies, the least able to protect themselves,—still continues.

Other Foods.

Forty-four cases of food-poisoning, distributed over the parishes of Brimington, Calow, Hasland, North Wingfield,

Staveley and Sutton-cum-Duckmanton, occurred in connection with the extensive outbreak in Chesterfield, and were caused by eating pork pies which had been filled with jelly, in the form of gravy, which had been exposed to contamination.

Samples of preserved peas in Eckington, and sardines in Staveley were suspected, but apparently wrongly, of causing illness.

Housing.

Housing is generally good, but more cottages are required in Staveley. There is more than a sufficiency in the adjoining parishes Eckington, where there are many empty houses, and Sutton-cum-Duckmanton. The building trade is brisk in most of the other populous parishes, and the houses let readily as built. Their erection is supervised by the Building Surveyors, Messrs. Hudson and Robinson.

All new houses have through ventilation, at least three bedrooms and a sufficiency of airspace about them. Privies are not permitted to be erected where is a public water supply and sewer. No charge is made for water for a closet except where there is more than one, in which case the additional ones are charged for. A charge is made for fixed baths, but it is to be hoped that this charge will be remitted as soon as the water supply of the southern part of the district is augmented.

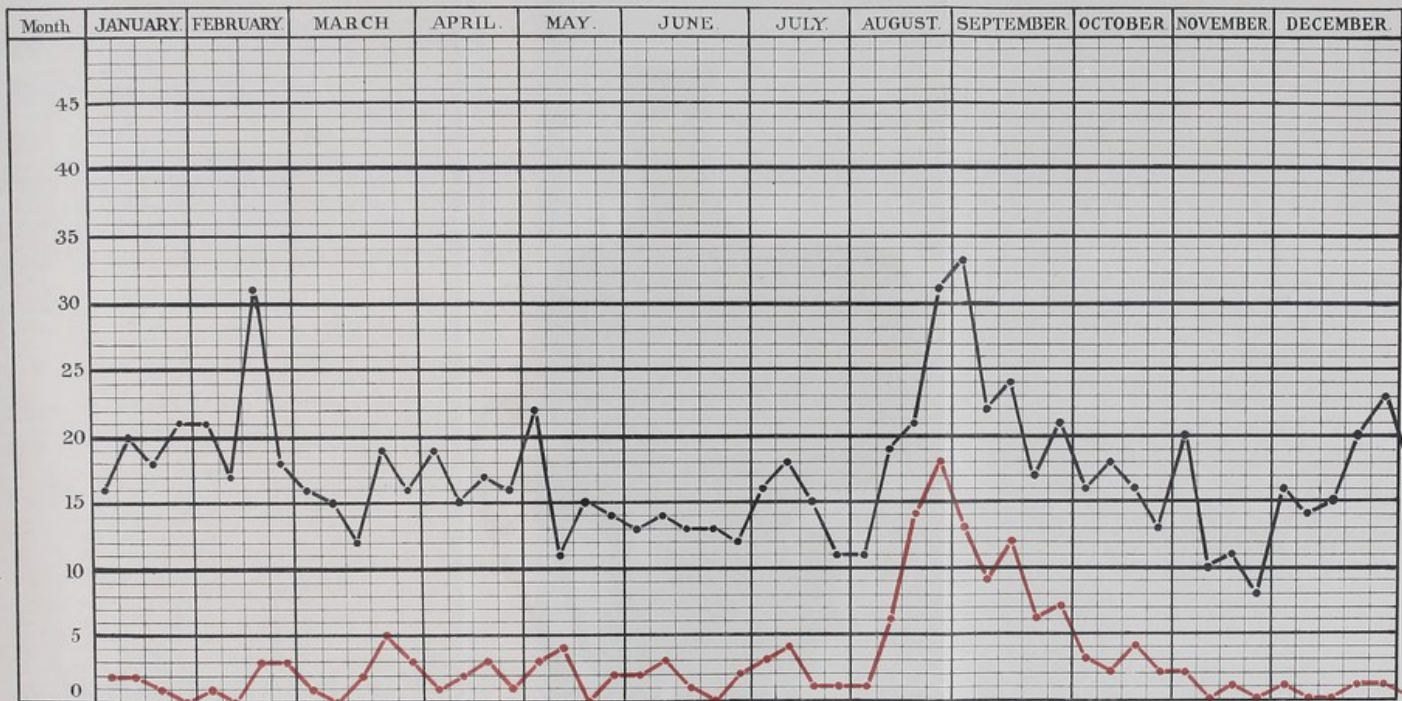
There are not many back-to-back houses. The following list includes all known to the officers of the Council:— In the parish of Eckington, 4 at Emmet Carr, Renishaw; in Gosber Street, Eckington, 11; High Street, Eckington, 6; Palmer Street, Mosbro', 26; Pipe-yard Lane, Eckington, 6; Station Road, Mosbro', 8; West Street, Eckington, 13; West Villas, Mosbro', 4; in the parish of North Wingfield, 6 at Hephthorne Lane; in the parish of Staveley, 22 at Canal Row, and 12 at Lees' Buildings; in Unstone, 78 at Long Row—total, 196.

These are equal to 1.27 per cent. of the total inhabited houses.

A report on the work done under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations of 2nd. September, 1910, is given in the following table, which explains itself. The only remark necessary is that such alterations as may be needed to put the 11 condemned houses in Brimington, in good condition will probably be made.

CHESTERFIELD RURAL DISTRICT.

CHART SHEWING THE GROSS MORTALITY IN EACH WEEK OF 1911.



NOTE - The black line indicates the Deaths from all causes, the red those from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases only.

TABLE VII.—Report upon the work in the Chesterfield Rural District under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910.

PARISHES.	Number of Houses Inspected.	Houses unfit for Human Habitation.	Number of Representations made to Council.	Number of Closing Orders made.	Number made fit without Closing Orders.	Number made fit after Closing Orders.	Number Finally Closed.	Number of Through Houses.	Number of Back-to-back Houses.	Single Houses with Through Ventilation.	Single Houses without Through Ventilation.	Number of Defects Found.	Number with Privies.	Number with Water Closets.
Ashover ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	4	2	4	12	...
Barlow ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	8	...
Beighton ...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	10	51	...
Brackenfield ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brimington ...	31	13	3	2	*11	1	...	...	9	19	2	19	31	...
Calow ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Coal Aston ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dronfield Woodhouse ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eckington ...	208	2	2	2	...	1	...	48	71	78	11	94	195	13
Easland ...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	22	23	...
Heath ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...
Holmesfield ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
Killamarsh ...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	24	...	...	39	...
Morton ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...
North Wingfield ...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	25	...
Pilsley ...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	2	5	19	...
Shirland and Higham ...	6	2	2	2	...	1	...	5	...	1	...	2	6	...
Staveley ...	72	2	2	2	...	2	...	18	18	24	12	43	72	...
Stretton ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Sutton-cum-Duckmanton ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tapton ...	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	4	3	...
Temple Normanton ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tupton ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	...
Unstone ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Wessington ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7	...
Wingerworth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodthorpe ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whole District ...	524	20	10	9	*11	5	4	240	98	154	32	204	510	13

* Matter in progress.

Factories and Workshops.

Factories and Workshops are reported upon Page 61.

Sanitary Administration of the District.

A list of the officers of the Council and their sub-districts is given on the third page of this book.

No. 1. district, for which Mr Robinson is Building Surveyor and Inspector of Nuisances, has an acreage of 34,520, and had a population at the census of 1911 of 28,107; No. 2 district, for which Mr Hutchinson is Inspector, an acreage of 22,128, and a population of 22,728; No. 3. or the Eckington district, an acreage of 11,924, and a population of 21,462. Mr Hudson has an acreage of 34,052 as Building Surveyor, and 67,981 as Resident Engineer.

All the above, the Water Engineer and the Medical Officer of Health are whole-time officers, with the exception that the last-mentioned acts as Medical Adviser to the North Derbyshire Hospital Committee.

A statement of the work done by the Inspectors, is given under the heading "Sanitary Inspection of the Districts."

Hospital Administration.

The five isolation hospitals which serve the district and six neighbouring districts are the property of the North Derbyshire Hospital Committee, which consists of members representing the Bolsover, Clay Cross, and Dronfield Urban District Councils, and the Blackwell, Chesterfield, Clowne, and Norton Rural District Councils.

Dronfield Hospital provides accommodation for 6 enteric and 17 scarlet fever patients; Langwith for 6 enteric and 24 scarlet fever patients; Mastin Moor for 6 enteric and 17 scarlet fever patients, and Morton for 3 diphtheria, 5 enteric and 22 scarlet fever patients. There are isolation wards for doubtful or complicated cases at Langwith and Morton Hospitals. Each hospital has an administrative block, laundry, disinfecting chambers, and other necessary buildings.

The accommodation for small pox patients is limited to 30 beds at Spital Hospital, Hasland. A strong wooden stage was erected at the time of the Hasland small-pox outbreak, 1905, when the hospital and Newbold Hospital were almost full and might have been completely so at any time, which will allow of the erection of a tent hospital for 14 to 20 patients. The buildings are in good order. The water supply is from the mains of the Chesterfield Gas and Water

Board. An arrangement has been come to with the Chesterfield Joint Hospital Committee under which the Newbold Small-pox Hospital buildings will be transferred to Spital.

The charge for hospital accommodation to the constituent authorities is 1s. per diem for each patient.

The Chesterfield Joint Hospital Committee has accommodation for 35 patients at Penmore Hospital, Hasland, and for 22 small-pox patients at the Newbold Hospital. There is an agreement between the Committees under which either can send patients from its district to the hospitals of the other, provided that at least 6 beds are left for the patients of the district to which the hospital belongs. The charge for this is 2s. a day. This agreement can be suspended if either Committee thinks it will require all its accommodation for its own patients.

A table is given showing the number of patients removed to hospital from each parish, and the diseases from which they suffered.

Water Analysis.

Two samples of water from a well in Morton, and one from a well in Tapton, were condemned by the County Analyst.

Eight of 10 samples of water from Heath village, taken by a medical practitioner and examined by the medical Officer of Health, contained lead in different amounts; they were taken from wells with lead services. This is an additional argument, if one were needed, in favour of the extension of the southern water mains.

Bacteriological Examinations.

These are made at the County Council Laboratory at Derby. No charge is made for them.

Thirty-five swabbings from diphtheria patients gave positive and 39 negative results; 3 specimens of blood from suspected enteric fever patients gave positive and 12 negative results; 10 specimens of sputum from patients thought to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, gave positive and 20 negative results. The one sample of milk examined for tubercle bacilli contained them. The body of a sheep was examined for suspected rabies, but the germs were not found.

TABLE VIII.—Table showing the number of cases of Infectious Disease which came to knowledge of the Chesterfield Rural District Council during the years 1901 to 1911, and also the numbers of Infected Houses and Deaths.

Year.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.												Non-Notifiable Diseases.												
	Small-pox.			Scarlet Fever.			Diphtheria and Membranous Group.			Enteric Fever.			Erysipelas.			Puerperal Fever.			Totals.			Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea & Enteritis.	Totals.
	H	C	D	H	C	D	H	C	D	H	C	D	H	C	D	H	C	D							
1901	...	...	...	199	286	8	26	34	12	35	37	6	87	90	3	7	7	4	354	454	33	25	44	66	135
1902	2	2	...	142	194	6	33	35	10	32	53	7	75	77	1	9	9	4	293	370	28	20	14	58	92
1903	11	14	...	145	198	5	46	64	14	43	53	6	63	63	2	4	4	0	312	396	27	16	41	79	136
1904	4	8	...	383	578	24	57	71	10	36	45	9	67	67	2	7	7	2	554	776	47	23	14	102	139
1905	22	42	...	448	590	28	74	110	15	19	20	3	71	73	0	6	6	2	640	841	48	25	14	68	107
1906	...	...	...	310	388	6	58	63	17	73	87	11	72	73	1	7	7	2	520	618	37	4	26	95	125
1907	...	...	...	257	398	8	57	66	6	16	18	6	59	61	2	3	3	2	392	546	24	43	24	41	88
1908	...	...	...	269	347	8	84	100	14	33	35	7	81	81	2	6	6	2	473	569	33	8	11	76	95
1909	...	...	...	264	329	5	73	82	14	12	15	4	73	73	1	10	10	2	432	509	26	54	9	37	100
1910	...	...	...	225	269	4	114	127	19	19	23	3	49	50	1	8	8	1	415	477	29	58	30	56	144
Aver. of 8.	4	7	...	264	358	10	62	75	13	32	39	6	70	71	1.5	7	7	2	439	557	33	28	23	68	118
1911	...	...	...	184	243	4	87	99	17	18	18	3	47	48	2	6	6	3	342	414	29	24	13	103	140

TABLE IX.—Showing the Number of Houses in the Chesterfield Rural District infected during 1911 with the Notifiable Diseases, and also the number of Cases and Deaths.

PARISHES.	Scarlet Fever.			Diphtheria and Membranous Group.			Enteric Fever.			Erysipelas.			Puerperal Fever.			Totals.		
	H	C	D	H	C	D	H	C	D	H	C	D	H	C	D	H	C	D
	Ashover	24	36	2	...	1	1	25	7	2
Barlow	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	1
Beighton	4	5	...	6	7	2	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	13	15	3
Brackenfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Brimington	3	3	...	4	4	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	9	9	1
Calow	2	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	5	...
Coal Aston	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
Dronfield Woodhouse	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
Eckington	24	33	1	10	10	3	...	2	2	9	9	1	2	2	1	47	56	6
Hasland	6	7	...	8	9	...	...	4	4	4	5	...	...	...	...	18	21	...
Heath	6	10	...	1	1	...	...	4	4	2	2	...	1	1	...	14	18	...
Holmesfield	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Killamarsh	8	9	...	15	18	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	27	3
Morton	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
North Wingfield	18	23	...	8	8	2	...	2	2	5	5	...	...	...	...	33	38	2
Pilsley	11	14	...	6	7	...	...	2	2	3	3	...	1	1	...	23	27	1
Shirland and Higham	11	13	...	2	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	15	17	2
Staveley	33	41	...	5	8	1	...	2	2	5	5	...	...	...	...	45	56	2
Stretton	1	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	...
Sutton-cum-Duckmanton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	3	3	...
Tapton	3	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	...
Temple Normanton	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
Tupton	4	4	...	4	6	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	11	2
Unstone	17	27	1	4	4	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	...	25	35	3
Wessington	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	4	1
Wingerworth	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Woodthorpe	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Total	184	243	4	87	99	17	18	18	347	48	2	6	3	342	414	29		

* Occurred outside the District.

TABLE X.—Showing the number of patients in the Chesterfield Rural District removed to the Isolation Hospitals during 1911.

HOSPITAL.	Scarlet Fever.				Diphtheria.				Enteric Fever.				Total	
	Dronfield	Langwith	Mastin Moor	Morton	Penmore	Dronfield	Langwith	Mastin Moor	Morton	Dronfield	Langwith	Mastin Moor		Morton	Penmore
Ashover	...	...	...	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Barlow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beighton	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brimington	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calow	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal Aston	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eckington	13	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hasland	2	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Heath	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holmesfield	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Killamarsh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Wingfield	1	3	...	12	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...
Pilsley	...	3	...	9	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...
Shirland and Higham	...	...	...	8	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Staveley	9	...	16	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stretton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tapton	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tupton	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unstone	11	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Woodthorpe	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	46	6	31	48	15	7	7	3	7	3	7	1	164	

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of cases which were reported or came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health in other ways was 414, as compared with the decennial average 556. This is the smallest number since 1903, when there were 396. The number of deaths was also below the average.

The number of cases of the notifiable infectious diseases was 5.71 per 1,000 of the population, and the mortality 0.40, as compared with the decennial averages 7.66 and 0.45.

The population of the district having been lessened by the inclusion of parts of Calow and Hasland in the borough of Chesterfield, it is necessary to give the averages per 1,000 of the population. A statement of the mere numbers of cases would give an impression of a greater diminution in the prevalence of these diseases than has actually taken place.

Small-pox.

Several false alarms were given, but no true case reported, for the sixth year in succession.

This cannot be expected to continue. It may be safely predicted that when an extended outbreak of small-pox occurs in the country, it will be on a larger scale than anything hitherto seen by the present generation. Owing to the relaxation of the vaccination laws, the proportion of unvaccinated persons, i.e., persons susceptible to the infection of small-pox, in the population increases yearly. This is seen in the figures given below, which are for the Chesterfield Union. The separate figures for the district are not available.

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	Five Years.
Births Registered ...	4749	5363	4847	4944	4727	24,630
Successful Vaccina- tions ...	2801	2332	2412	2001	1819	11,365
Percentage...	58.9	43.5	49.8	40.5	38.5	46.1

The indifference of some parents, the laziness of others, and the objection of still more to endure for a few days the irritable temper of a child suffering from the discomfort which sometimes follows vaccination are the principal causes of the falling off. Few persons have a really conscientious objection to vaccination. The majority of those who assert they have would be more properly described as having a

profound ignorance of the dire effects of the loathsome disease small-pox, and the protective influence of vaccination.

Scarlet Fever.

Houses infected 184; cases 243; deaths 4. The case rate per 1,000 of the population was 3.35, as compared with the decennial average 4.88, and the mortality .055 as compared with .139.

The most serious outbreaks were at Ashover and Unstone, and were connected with schools. Repeated examinations of the children showed several at the firstnamed to have had mild and unrecognised attacks, but the children at the other appeared healthy. Most infection towards the end of the outbreak occurred outside the schools.

Eckington and Staveley had the largest numbers of patients, but the cases were scattered both as to locality and time.

Sixty per cent. of the patients were removed to isolation hospitals.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.

Houses infected 87; cases 99; deaths 17. This disease was more prevalent than usual, the case rate being 1.37 per 1,000, as compared with the decennial rate 1.02, and the mortality .234 as compared with .179.

Few parishes were without a case. Many first cases in families were attributed to infection at school, but a large number occurred when the schools were closed. There was no general infection of a school.

Seven per cent. of the patients were removed to hospitals.

Enteric Fever.

Houses infected 18; cases 18; deaths 3. The case rate per 1,000 was .25, or less than half the decennial average .53. The mortality was .041, as compared with the decennial average .085.

The Barlow case was connected with some that occurred in Staveley and Whittington inasmuch as the patient worked at the Staveley Works with other patients. The works were visited twice by the Medical Officer of Health, once with the Sanitary Inspector and again with the Medical Officer of Health of the Whittington and Newbold District, but no cause for complaint was found.

One Eckington case was in a house where a trapped bath wastepipe discharged into the soilpipe of a watercloset, and the other was attributed to the emptying of an ashpit three weeks before.

One of the Heath cases was a sequel to those of 1910, and another in the next house to it was probably due to infection from the ashpit common to the two houses.

The Morton cases were the consequence of drinking water from a polluted well. This was closed and the Council's water laid on to the houses.

One Staveley case followed another that occurred at the end of 1910. The other occurred at the same time as those at Barlow and Whittington, and the patient worked at the same works.

No cause was evident or suspected in the cases not specially mentioned.

Ten, or 55 per cent. of the patients were removed to isolation hospitals; also one who had not got the disease.

Erysipelas.

Houses infected 47; cases 48; deaths 2. The case rate was .66 per 1,000 as compared with the average .97, and the mortality .027 as compared with .022. Two cases occurred in one house in Hasland, where a girl contracted the disease from her father.

Puerperal Fever.

Houses infected 6; cases 6; deaths 3. There is no special comment to be made upon these cases, which are reported direct to the County Council, the Midwives Supervising Authority, by the medical attendants. The case and mortality rates were .083 and .041 respectively, as compared with the decennial averages .092 and .029.

Measles.

The mortality was .33 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with an average of .44 in the previous five, and .38 in the previous ten years.

It was greatest in Shirland and Higham, Eckington and Pilsley, and is shown in Table XIII. There was none in the 17 of the 27 parishes.

Whooping Cough.

The mortality was .18 per 1,000. The average for the previous five years was .26, and the decennial average .31.

The mortality was greatest in the northern parishes Eckington, Killamarsh, and Staveley, but there were numerous cases and some deaths in Tupton, and Wessington. There were no deaths in 21 of the 27 parishes. See Table XIII.

Preventive Measures.

Each case was inquired into as to connection with previous cases, milk and water supplies, school and Sunday school attendance, and other probable causes. Instructions to prevent spreading were given verbally and in printed form.

Schools which appeared connected with an outbreak were visited, and the children examined when necessary. Hand-bills giving instruction in simple language as to the best means of preventing the spreading of infection were distributed by means of the school children whenever it appeared that the disease was likely to assume an epidemic form; also when a school was closed.

Disinfectants were supplied to householders in needy circumstances, and the perchloride of mercury disinfectant fluid in all cases of enteric fever. Special attention was paid to the cleansing of the closets at houses where cases of enteric fever occurred.

Antidiphtheritic serum was supplied gratuitously to medical practitioners for both curative and preventive purposes.

Scarlet fever and enteric fever patients were removed to isolation hospitals, where sufficient isolation could not be obtained at home and where permission to do so was given by parents or guardians. It was not found necessary to move any patient compulsorily.

SCHOOL CLOSURE.—With the object of interfering as little as possible with the course of school education, it has been attempted to obtain the same result as was formerly obtained by school closure by the exclusion from the infant departments of affected schools of children under school age and children from infected houses. Children in other departments who had had the prevailing complaint were allowed to continue attendance. This is in accordance with a memorandum issued by the Local Government Board in 1908.

The following is a list of the schools closed:—

(1) The Council School, Holmesfield, from April 24th to May 15th, on account of measles, and (2) The Council School, Ashover, from October 19th to 30th, on account of scarlet fever. The short periods of closure were intended to allow of the development of the disease in children who had already contracted it.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.

The mortality from diarrhoea and diarrhoeal disorders averaged 1.05 per 1,000 in the five years, 1901 to 1905, and 0.81 in the five years 1906 to 1910, and was 1.42 in 1911. The 103 deaths is the highest number recorded for the district, but the rate is the same as that which obtained in 1904, when there were 102 deaths.

This great mortality is the consequence of the exceptionally hot summer, which favoured the general health of the community but also favoured the decomposition of organic matter and the increase of flies, which conveyed noxious germs from their breeding places in privies, ashpits, and other stores of refuse to the houses and food of the people living near them.

All the deaths were inquired into by the Medical Officer of Health and Inspectors of Nuisances, but not all the information desired was obtained, owing to people leaving the district and other causes.

Seventy-nine of the deaths were those of infants, and the ways in which they were fed were as follows:—

From the breast only	12
By long-tube bottle	13
By short-tube bottle	4
By teat-bottle	28
Spoon-fed	1
Breast and spoon-fed	1
Partly bottle-fed	4
Not known	16

79

Cow's milk and a variety of patent foods were given by the bottles.

Five of the 11 children between 1 and 2 years of age were said to be breast-fed; 3 were fed from long-tube, 1 from short-tube, and 1 from teat-bottles. The method of feeding was not ascertained in the other case.

The occupations of the parents were as follows:—Agricultural labourer 1, bootmaker 1, bricklayer 1, colliery deputy 3, colliery labourer 2, colliery manager 1, coal-miner 54, other colliery employees 8, engine fitter 1, engine tender 1, gardener 1, gasworks stoker 1, grocer's manager 1, insurance agent 1, ironworks electrician 1, ironworks labourer 2, iron-moulder 1, ironworker 1, other ironworks employees 6, railway signalman 1, woman of no occupation 1.

The age periods at which the other persons died are shown in Table III.

Three of the deaths, including one in the County Asylum, occurred in houses with water-closets, 1 in a house with an earth-closet, and 99 in houses with privy middens.

The houses with privy middens were responsible for 96.1 per cent. of the deaths; those with water-closets, earth-closets and slop-closets were accountable for only 3.9 per cent. of the mortality.

The occupations of the parents of the deceased children show that the mortality was chiefly among the working classes, the term being used to distinguish manual labour from other forms of work. This is the class that least understands the value of cleanliness of surroundings and which finds it difficult to believe that flies are dangerous, but knowledge on the subject is spreading. The presence of a privy midden in the backyard is no longer regarded as a necessary nuisance, and a healthy opinion in favour of watercarriage is growing rapidly.

The mortality was great in the colliery villages, Arkwright Town, Barrow Hill, Bond's Main, Holmewood, and Poolsbrook, where the houses are built in rows or streets, with intervening rows of privy middens, an arrangement calculated to permit the wafting of unpleasant odours to the houses in whatever direction the winds may happen to be.

The great improvement that has taken place in the health of Speedwell, Staveley, since the conversion of the privy middens to water-closets should be noted. It is mentioned under the heading "Death Rate."

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER TUBERCULOSIS.

Twelve cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were reported under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908, and 9 under the Public Health (Tuberculosis in Hospital)

Regulations, 1911. Two Poor-Law patients belonged to Eckington, 2 to Unstone, and single patients to Coal Aston, Heath, Killamarsh, North Wingfield, Pilsley, Shirland and Higham, Staveley and Sutton-cum-Duckmanton. Two hospital patients belonged to each of Beighton, Shirland and Higham, and Staveley, and single patients to Brimington, Morton and Stretton.

Inquiry was made into the cases by the Medical Officer of Health, who gave advice both verbally and in printed form as to the sickroom and the best means of preventing extension of the disease to other members of the family. Pocket spittoons and disinfectant fluid were supplied by the Inspectors of Nuisances to such as required them. When a death occurred, the sickroom was disinfected by the Inspector of the sub-district.

Two unreported early cases in other inmates of an infected household were detected by the Medical Officer of Health when visiting. Advice was given concerning isolation, and the seeking of medical aid strongly urged on the patients, but both got worse and died towards the end of the year.

The only Sanatorium in the district is the private one at Ashover belonging to Dr. Ida E. Fox, which is chiefly used by patients from a distance. One of the hospital patients went to a sanatorium at Bournemouth, and two to the Sherwood Forest (now the Ransome) Sanatorium, near Mansfield; 2 to Derby Royal Infirmary, 1 to the Nottingham General Hospital, 2 to the Sheffield Royal Hospital, and 1 to a Sanatorium at Withernsea.

The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was .51 per 1,000 of the population as compared with an average .67 in the previous five and ten years, and an average 1.19 in England and Wales during the ten years 1900 to 1909. The death-rate from other forms of tuberculosis was also .51 per 1,000, as compared with the average .58 in the previous five, and .63 in the previous ten years. The average rate for England and Wales for the ten years 1900 to 1909 was .51.

The occupations of those who died from pulmonary tuberculosis were:—Male: Blacksmith 1, coal miner 5, coal-miner, son of 1, clerk, mercantile 1, coke drawer 1, colliery engine fitter 2, colliery joiner 1, colliery pony driver 1, cow-keeper, farmer's 1, engineer's apprentice 1, farmer, son of, retired, 1, joiner's apprentice 1, labourer 1, labourer, son of, 1, licensed victualler 3, stonecutter 1—total, 23. Female: Domestic servant 1, daughter of coal miner 1, horsekeeper 1,

labourer 1, widow of saddler 1, wife of coalminer 3, engineer's fitter 1, farmer 1, slater 1, sub-postmaster 1, underviewer 1, not known 1—total, 14.

A comprehensive scheme for the whole of the county will be brought forward at an early date under which tuberculosis will be attacked in all directions, i.e., by visitation, tuberculin, and tuberculosis dispensaries and sanatoria. No scheme, however, will be thorough which omits the testing of cattle by tuberculin, for it is through the milk of tuberculous cows that the disease is conveyed to infants.

MEANS FOR PREVENTING MORTALITY IN CHILDBIRTH AND INFANCY.

The County Council is the Midwives Supervising Authority. Reports on puerperal fever cases are made directly to the Council by the medical attendants, who receive a fee for the work.

The prevention of Infant Mortality is dealt with under that heading.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT.

The Population.

The unrevised figures of the census of 1911 give 72,297 as the population of the district. This is about 6,000 below the estimated population of 1910 after the deduction of the population lost by the absorption of parts of Calow and Hasland by the Borough of Chesterfield. Mistakes of the kind are unavoidable and are necessarily greater towards the end of an intercensal period than at the beginning, and afford a strong argument in favour of a more frequent numbering of the people.

This over-estimate necessitates a revision of the figures given you in past years, and the results of the revision are presented in Tables XV., XVI., and XVII. These give the rates in each parish from some of the principal causes of death for the each parish from some of the principal causes of death for the five yearly periods, 1901 to 1905, and 1906 to 1910, and for the ten years, 1901 to 1910. Table XIV. gives similar figures for 1911.

Former estimates of population given you were based upon the returns made by the Assistant Overseers of the number of inhabited houses in each parish, but the 72,500 taken as the **ESTIMATED POPULATION** for 1911 is based on the assumption that the population increased in the three months

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1911 and previous Years in the Rural District of Chesterfield.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.			TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.			NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-correct'd		Nett.	of Non-residents registered in the District.		of Residents registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.		Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number	Rate*
		Number	Rate*		Number	Rate*		Number	Rate*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1906	72,744	2390	2404	33.05	959	13.18	8	88	307	128	1039	14.28		
1907	73,541	2452	2462	33.48	1070	14.55	7	76	329	134	1139	15.49		
1908	74,338	2805	2820	37.93	1097	14.76	8	90	399	142	1179	15.86		
1909	75,135	2476	2485	33.71	952	12.67	10	70	303	122	1009	13.40		
1910	75,932	2630	2639	34.75	1011	13.31	6	104	329	125	1109	14.61		
1911	72,500	2300	2313	31.9	893	12.31	25	114	316	136.6	985	13.59		

(1) Persons dying in Institutions for the sick or infirm, such as hospitals, lunatic asylums, workhouses, and nursing homes (but not almshouses) are regarded as residents of the district in which they had a fixed or usual residence at the time of admission. If the person dying in an Institution had no fixed residence at the time of admission, the death is not transferable. If the patient has been directly transferred from one such institution to another, the death is transferable to the district of residence at the time of admission to the first Institution.

(2) The deaths of infants born and dying within a year of birth in an Institution to which the mother was admitted for her confinement should be referred to the district of fixed or usual residence of the parent.

(3) Deaths from Violence are referred (a) to the district of residence, under the general rule; (b) if this district is unknown, or the deceased had no fixed abode, to the district where the accident occurred, if known; (c) failing this, to the district where death occurred, if known; and (d) failing this, to the district where the body was found.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 68,969. Total population at all ages, unrevised Census figures, 72,297. Number of inhabited houses, as returned by Assistant Overseers, 15,397. Average number of persons per house, 4.6955.

Table II.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1911 in the Rural District of Chesterfield.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases Notified.						
	At all Ages.	At Ages.—Years					
	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.
Small-Pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ..	1	23	57	8	10	..	..
Erysipelas	2	1	5	9	13	12	6
Scarlet Fever	2	63	154	16	7	..	..
Typhus Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever .. .. .	..	..	5	6	7	1	..
Relapsing Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	1	5	..	..
Plague .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Under Tuberculosis Regu- lations, 1908.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Ditto 1911.	..	..	..	2	5	4	1
Totals	5	87	221	48	50	17	7
	435						

ISOLATION HOSPITALS, Names and Situations: See text of Report, p. 20. Total available beds, 135.
Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated, 4

TABLE III.—Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1911, in the Chesterfield Rural District.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.										Total Deaths whether of 'Residents' or 'Non- Residents' in Institu- tions in the District.
	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 upwards		
All causes { Certified Uncertified	949 36	304 12	63 2	44 1	49 1	30 ..	83 6	158 8	218 6	5 0	
Enteric Fever	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	24	10	7	4	2	..	1	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	4	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ..	13	6	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	17	..	1	7	9	..	..	..	..	1
Influenza	11	1	..	1	..	..	2	5	2	..
Erysipelas	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ..	37	1	..	..	2	10	15	8	1	..
Tuberculous Meningitis	22	12	..	3	5	1	1	..	..	1
Other tuberculous Diseases	15	6	1	2	1	..	3	2	..	..
Meningitis, Non- Tubercular	5	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..
Organic Heart Disease	57	..	..	..	4	4	6	22	21	..
Rheumatic Fever ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Cancer, malignant disease	49	..	..	..	1	..	7	26	15	..
Bronchitis	81	24	7	6	1	..	1	18	24	..	
Broncho-Pneumonia ..	48	21	15	3	3	..	1	3	2	..	
Pneumonia (all forms)	39	9	1	3	3	1	7	6	9	..	
Other Diseases of Res- piratory Organs ..	9	..	..	3	1	..	1	2	2	..
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	103	79	11	1	..	..	4	4	4	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	25	..	2	1	2	..	4	12	4	..	
Puerperal Fever ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ..	4	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
Congenital Debility & Malformation, includ- ing Premature Birth	100	99	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent Deaths, exclud- ing Suicide	39	2	..	1	6	7	10	12	1	..	
Suicides	7	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	..	..
Other Defined Diseases	244	45	12	5	6	1	12	29	134	..	
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	14	1	1	..	..	..	..	8	4	..
Total	985	316	65	45	50	30	89	166	224	5	

TABLE IV.—Rural District of Chesterfield.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1911.

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

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total deaths under One Year.
All Causes	Certified	54	15	9	10	88	51	74	46	45	304
	Uncertified	10	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	1	12
	Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicken-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	7	10
	Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diphtheria and Croup .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	6
	Diarrhœa .. ..	..	1	..	1	2	11	25	8	6	52
	Enteritis .. ..	..	1	1	..	1	3	1	9	7	23
	Tuberculous Meningitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	7	12
	Abdominal Tuberculosis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	5
	Other Tuberculous Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
	Congenital Malformations	6	1	1	1	9	1	..	..	..	10
	Premature Birth	32	5	2	2	41	2	1	..	..	44
	Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	13	4	3	3	23	14	7	1	..	45
	Atelectasis	5	1	2	..	8	2	..	..	..	10
	Injury at Birth .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Syphilis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Rickets .. ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convulsions	1	1	..	1	3	3	7	5	9	27
	Gastritis .. ..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	4
	Laryngitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bronchitis	2	1	..	..	3	7	3	5	6	24
	Pneumonia (all forms) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	7	10	7	6	30
	Suffocation, overlying .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Other Causes	3	..	..	1	4	..	1	2	1	8
		64	15	9	10	98	52	74	46	46	316

Rural District of Chesterfield—

Population, estimated to middle of 1911, 72,500

Births in the Year	legitimate	2,228
	illegitimæ	85
Deaths in the year	legitimate	299
	illegitimate	17
Deaths from all Causes at all Ages		985

following the census at the same rate as between the last two censuses.

The unrevised census figures show the following increases and decreases in the parishes when compared with those of the previous census:—Increases: Barlow 34, Beighton 1,381, Brackenfield 5, Brimington 731, Calow 106, Dronfield Woodhouse 42, Heath 1,376, Holmesfield 47, Killamarsh 902, Morton 146, North Wingfield 1,694, Pilsley 224, Shirland and Higham 198, Staveley 598, Sutton-cum-Duckmanton 319, Temple Normanton 286, Tupton 217, Unstone 307, Wessington 84—total, 8,697. Decreases: Ashover 30, Coal Aston 17, Eckington 731, Hasland 4,048, Stretton 31, Tapton 47, Wingerworth 35, Woodthorpe 21—total, 4,960. Net increase, 3,737.

Birth Rate.

The number of births registered as occurring in the district was 2,300, and 13 belonging to it occurred in the Union Workhouse. These, 1,176 of which were of males and 1,137 of females, are equal to a corrected BIRTH-RATE of 31.9 per 1,000 of the population. The average of the rates of the previous five years was 33.7 and of the previous ten years 35.0.

The rates in each civil parish are given in Table XIV.

The highest rates were in Temple Normanton and Heath, both of which have mining populations and contain a large proportion of young married persons; the lowest in the agricultural parishes, which are largely depleted of the younger part of their population by migration to urban centres, where employment more remunerative than agricultural labour can be obtained, and where there are more opportunities for amusement than the country affords. The difference would be more marked than it is but for large numbers of miners living in places where houses are cheap, consequent upon the cessation of work at pits which formerly gave employment to large numbers of men for whom houses were built in these neighbourhoods.

Illegitimate Births.

The 85 illegitimate births, 12 of which occurred in the Union Workhouse, are equal to an illegitimate birth-rate of 1.7 of the population, or 36.7 per 1,000 of the total number. The rate was 37.3 in the previous five, and 36.3 in the previous ten years. The average rate in England and Wales for the five years ending 1909 was 40.1 and for the ten years 39.7.

There were none in Barlow, Brackenfield, Calow, Coal Aston, Dronfield Woodhouse, Holmesfield, Morton and Wingerworth. The rates per 1,000 births in other parishes were: In Ashover 70, Beighton 23, Brimington 39, Eckington 39, Hasland 45, Heath 24, Killamarsh 23, North Wingfield 34, Pilsley 29, Shirland and Higham 55, Staveley 39, Stretton 70, Sutton-cum-Duckmanton 38, Tapton 77, Temple Normanton 34, Tupton 60, Unstone 40, Wessington 77, Woodthorpe 333.

The last figures of the above are due to the fact that one birth in the three that occurred in the parish was illegitimate. It illustrates well the danger of drawing conclusions from statistics based on small numbers.

Death Rate.

The 893 deaths registered as occurring in the district are equal to Crude Death-rate of 12.31 per 1,000. The deaths of 25 persons belonging to the district occurred in the Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Hospital, 54 in the Union Workhouse, 15 in hospitals in Sheffield, 8 in the County Lunatic Asylum at Mickleover, 2 in the Royal Infirmary at Derby, 1 in Conisborough Isolation Hospital, 1 in Rotherham Hospital, 1 in Worksop Workhouse, and others in the Clowne (2), Loughborough, Morecambe, Sheffield, Swinton, and Swire Sanitary Districts—total, 114. There occurred in the isolation hospitals, 1 death belonging to Bolsover and another to Shirebrook, and in other parts of the district 2 deaths belonging to Bolsover, 5 to Chesterfield, 3 to Clay Cross, 2 to Sheffield, 2 to Whittington, and single deaths to Banbury, Birmingham, Colsterworth, Coventry, Handsworth, King's Lynn, Leeds, Mansfield and Oldbury—total, 25. The addition of the former and subtraction of the latter give 985, of which 532 were male and 453 female, as the corrected total for the district, equal to a DEATH-RATE of 13.6 per 1,000 of the population. The average rate in the previous five years was 14.5, and in the previous ten years 15.0.

The rates for the parishes are shown in Table XIV. The highest are those of Temple Normanton, Heath and Sutton-cum-Duckmanton, all of which have a large proportion of miners in their population. Most of the others are satisfactory.

The inhabitants of Palmer Street, Mosbro', where the houses are back-to-back, were 124 in number in June, and allowing for two unoccupied for a short time, may be taken

as 134. The following are some of the mortality statistics of recent years compared with those for the rest of Eckington :

	PALMER STREET, MOSBRO'.					REST OF ECKINGTON.				
	All Causes.	Rate per 1000	Dia-rrhoea	Tuber- culosis	Infants	All Causes	Rate per 1000	Dia-rrhoea	Tuber- culosis	Infants
1908	5	37.3	2	—	5	226	18.5	9	16	82
1909	6	44.8	3	—	5	160	13.2	4	14	49
1910	7	52.2	2	—	5	179	14.8	10	15	50
1911	4	29.8	—	2	2	185	15.4	17	12	45
Totals and Averages	22	41.0	13.0	2	17	750	15.8	40	57	226

The conversion of the privies and ashpits at Speedwell, Staveley, to water-closets and dustbins appears to have brought about an improvement in the health of the inhabitants, as may be seen from the following table. The number of inhabitants has been taken as 894, or 66 less than that on which were based the statistics previously submitted. This is in consequence of the recent census.

	SPEEDWELL.			REST OF STAVELEY.	
	All causes.	Rate per 1000	In- fants	All causes.	Rate per 1000
1907	31	34.7	10	150	13.8
1908	21	23.5	11	157	14.3
1909	16	17.9	5	141	12.8
1910	26	29.0	10	148	13.4
Total and Averages	94	26.3	36	596	13.6
1911	12	13.4	3	137	12.3

These figures speak for themselves. They afford a strong argument in favour of a forward policy in the matter of solid refuse disposal. They do not, however, convey any impression of the great amount of sickness and ill-health which has been prevented by the improvements.

Infant Mortality.

The deaths of infants under one year of age were 316, equal to an INFANT MORTALITY RATE of 137 per 1,000

births, as compared with average rates of 131 in the previous five years, and 141 in the five years preceding them. This is lower than might have been expected considering the increase in the number of deaths from diarrhœal disorders due to the hot dry summer.

It is higher than that of England and Wales, but compares favourably with most of those for neighbouring districts, which may be seen in Table XIV.

The decennial rate for the ten years ending 1910 was 137 as compared with 127 for England and Wales. This is not as it should be. The positions could and should be reversed. As has been frequently pointed out, the district is exceptionally favoured in its pure air, its good water supply, and its facilities for sewage disposal, while there is comparatively little unemployment.

The ignorance of mothers as to the proper way of feeding infants is the chief factor in the causation of the mortality. It is met to a trifling extent by the distribution by the registrars at the time of the registration of births of leaflets giving instructions in simple language as to the feeding and care of infants. It should be met by the appointment of health visitors and the adoption of the Notification of Births Act. The appointment is a condition of the permission of the Local Government Board for the adoption. The Act provides for the notification of all births to the Medical Officer of Health in 36 hours after their occurrence, and enables the giving of advice at an early date instead of several weeks later, as would be the case if the births were reported by the registrars, by which time improper methods may have been commenced. The proposed appointment of tuberculosis visitors offers an excellent opportunity of commencing this work. The same woman could do both kinds of work and also act as school nurse, and overlapping would thus be avoided. Instead of there being three women to do three different kinds of work which sometimes overlap, they could be appointed to each do her share of all three.

Another important factor is the pollution of food by flies, which is spoken of under the heading "Diarrhœa and Enteritis."

The rate was 134 among legitimate, and 200 among illegitimate children.

The rates for the different parishes are given in Table XIV. Those for Morton, Heath, Temple Normanton and Tupton are the worst. That for Sutton-cum-Duckmanton is a great improvement on those of recent years.

Tables XV., XVI., and XVII. give information as to child mortality in the past in different parishes.

Occupations of Parents.

The occupation of the parents of the infants who died, and the number who followed them, were:—Legitimate Children: Assurance agent 5, boiler attendant 1, bricklayer 1, brickmaker 1, blacksmith 2, butcher 2, carter 1, coal miner 186, colliery carpenter 2, colliery deputy 6, colliery firemen 6, colliery labourer 10, colliery manager 1, other colliery employees 6, druggist 1, engine driver, stationary 3, engine fitter 1, electrician 1, farmer 2, farm bailiff 1, farm labourer 3, furnaceman 3, furnace labourer 4, gardener 4, gasworker 2, general dealer 1, greengrocer 1, grocer 3, grocer's manager 2, hawker 1, house-furnisher's assistant 1, ironworker 5, iron-moulder 2, joiner 1, labourer 11, photo-engraver 1, railway platelayer 4, railway signalman 3, other railway employees lower grades, 4, shoemaker 2, sicklemaker 2—total, 299. Illegitimate Children: Baker's apprentice 1, domestic servant 7, French polisher 1, unmarried woman now married 2, woman of no occupation 5, woman separated from her husband 1—total, 17.

Epidemic Diseases Death Rate.

The 168 deaths ascribed to the seven principal zymotic diseases included 3 from enteric fever, 24 from measles, 4 from scarlet fever, 13 from whooping cough, 17 from diphtheria, and 103 from diarrhoeal disorders, and are equal to an EPIDEMIC DISEASES DEATH-RATE of 2.26 per 1,000 of the population.

The rate was 1.94 in the previous year, and averaged 1.81 in the district, and 1.58 in the County during the previous ten years. The rate in England and Wales during the ten years ending 1909 was 1.63.

The rates from diphtheria, enteric fever and diarrhoea in each parish are given in Table XIV., and similar rates for previous years, corrected in the light of the recent census, in Tables XV., XVI., and XVII.

Appended are:—

- (1) The Report of the Resident Engineer, Mr. Hudson;
- (2) Mr. Robinson's Report on Sub-District No. 1;
- (3) Mr. Hutchinson's Report on Sub-District No. 2;
- (4) Mr. Attenborough's Report on Sub-District No. 3;
- (5) The Report on Factories and Workshops;
- (6) The Annual Report on Canal Boats;
- (7) A Meteorological Table.

TABLE XI.—Synoptic Table showing the Vital Statistics of the District, Neighbouring Districts, and England and Wales.

	1911.	Estimated Population	ANNUAL RATES PER 1000 LIVING.							Infant Mortality per 1000 Births.	
			Births	Crude Deaths	Corrected Deaths	Principal Epidemic Diseases	Phtthisis	Other Tubercular Diseases	Respiratory Diseases		
England and Wales	24.4	14.6	14.6	...	...	...	...	...	130
77 Great Towns	25.6	15.5	16.4	...	...	...	...	...	140
136 Smaller Towns	23.4	13.8	14.4	...	...	...	...	...	133
England and Wales less the 213 Towns	23.4	13.9	13.1	...	...	...	...	...	118
London	25.0	15.0	15.8	...	...	...	...	...	128
Bolsover Urban District	...	11,225	34.9	13.2	14.1	4.19	.36	.45	1.87	...	178
Brampton and Walton Urban District	...	2,125	21.1	12.7	...	..	1.88	...	...	...	133
Borough of Chesterfield	...	37,550	29.3	17.1	...	3.9	1.17	.42	2.19	...	176
Clay Cross Urban District	...	8,365	29.9	17.9	...	1.20	1.20	1.20	4.3	...	184
Dronfield Urban District	...	3,943	26.6	13.6	14.9	2.54	1.01	.76	3.04	...	142
Whittington & Newbold Urban District	...	17,284	30.2	18.0	...	4.1	0.52	.40	4.05	...	193
City of Sheffield	...	455,793	27.8	16.1	...	3.2	1.2	.40	2.9	...	141
CHESTERFIELD RURAL DISTRICT		72,500	31.9	13.6	...	2.26	0.51	0.51	2.44	2.44	137
Chesterfield Rural District, Average of ten years, 1901 to 1910	...	73,234	35.0	15.0	...	1.81	0.66	0.63	2.64	...	136

TABLE XII.

Showing the Death Rates from Various Causes in the Chesterfield Rural District in 1911, compared with those for the ten years ending 1910, and those for England and Wales.

Rates per 1,000 living.	Ch'sterfield Rural Dis- trict, 1911.	Ch'sterfield Rural Dis- trict, 1901 to 1910.	England & Wales, 1900 to 1909
All Causes	13·59	·15	15·8
Enteric Fever	·041	·085	·10
Smallpox	—	—	·013
Measles	·331	·378	·32
Scarlet Fever	·055	·139	·11
Whooping Cough	·18	·31	·29
Diphtheria	·23	·18	·20
Influenza	·15	·17	·24
Erysipelas	·027	·022	·03
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	·51	·66	1·19
Tuberculosis Meningitis	·31	} ·63	·51
Other Tuberculous Diseases	·20		
Meningitis, other than ...	·069	—	—
Organic Heart Disease	·79	1·08	1·45
Rheumatic Fever	·014	·033	·07
Cancer	·68	·67	·88
Bronchitis	1·12	1·22	1·24
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	·66	} 1·42	1·27
Pneumonia, all other forms	·54		
Other Respiratory Diseases	·12		
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	1·42	·93	·61
Appendicitis & Typhlitis	0·14	—	—
Alcoholism	·041	} ·13	·19
Cirrhosis of Liver	·069		
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	·34	—	—
Puerperal Fever	·041	·029	·05
Other Accidents and Dis- eases of Pregnancy and Parturition	·055	·123	·06
Congenital Debility and Malformation, includ- ing Premature Birth ..	1·38	—	...
Violent Deaths, exclud- ing Suicide	·54	·59	·47
Suicides	·096	·098	·10
Old Age	·95	1·03	·94

TABLE XIII.—Showing the Mortality and its Causes in the Civil Parishes comprised in the Chesterfield Rural District in 1911.

PARISHES.	Enteric Fever	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Erysipelas.	Phtthisis, Pulmonalis.	Tuberculous Meningitis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	Meningitis, Non-Tubercular	Organic Heart Disease	Rheumatic Fever.	Cancer.	Bronchitis.	Broncho-Pneumonia.	Pneumonia, All other forms	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Appendicitis and Typhlitis.	Alcoholism.	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Nephritis and Bright's Disease	Puerperal Fever.	Pregnancy and Parturition.	Debility & Malformation; Pre-mature Birth.	Violence, excluding Suicide	Suicide.	Old Age.	Other Defined Diseases.	Ill-defined Diseases.	Totals.	
Ashover	...	2						1				2		1	2		2	1									3	1	5	10		26	
Barlow	...				1			1				2			5	4	2	1	2	1							10	1	3	10		9	
Beighton	...				2			5	2			2			2	4	1	1	2	1								3	3	1	10		64
Brackenfield	...							4	1	3		2			2	4	3	4	3	4							3	1	5	14		3	
Brimington	...	1		3	1			1				2			1	2	1	1	3	2							3	1	2	3		64	
Calow...	...							1							1	1	1	1	1								3	1	1	2		16	
Coal Aston	...							1							1	1	1	1	1									1	1	2		5	
Dronfield Woodhouse	...							1							1	1	1	1	1									1	1	2		6	
Eckington	...	4	1	3	3	3	1	6	3	5	2	6		11	16	13	4	2	17					9	1		13	12	15	33	3	189	
Hasland	...	1						1	1	2	1	4		1	8	2	1	1	4								5	1	4	11	1	46	
Heath	...	1						1	2			6		1	3	1		10									6	1	5	5		37	
Holmesfield	...							1							1	1			14								4	2	1	2		4	
Killamarsh	...	1		2	3			2		1		8	1	3	7		2										4	2	1	13	1	66	
Morton	...	1						1							1	2											2	1	2	9		9	
North Wingfield	...				2				3	1	1	1			2	5	3	1	6								14	2	2	9	1	55	
Pilsley	...	3										6			4				2								3	5	2	7	1	41	
Shirland and H.	...	1	5		1	1		4	2		4	4		5	2	3	1	1	8								6	1	5	9	1	58	
Staveley	...	1	2		1	5		5	6	2	5	5		7	13	3	16	22									11	4	14	23	2	149	
Stretton	...														1	1											2	4	2	4	2	4	
Sutton c. D.														1	1											6	2	2	4		19	
Tapton	...																										1	1	2	4		3	
Temple Normanton	...	1													2				5								6	1	5	8	1	15	
Tupton	...	1			2	1		3	2	1		2		1	4	2			4								6	2	3	8	1	47	
Unstone	...	1	1		1	1		2	1			2		3	4	1	3	2									2	1	2	3	1	33	
Wessington	...	2			1			1			1	1		1	1	2			2								1	1	1	1	1	11	
Wingerworth	...																																4
Woodthorpe	...																																2
Whole District	...	3	24	4	13	17	11	21	37	22	15	57	1	49	81	48	39	9	103	1	3	5	25	3	4	100	39	7	69	175	14	985	

TABLE XIV.—Vital Statistics of the Civil Parishes comprised in the Chesterfield Rural District for the year 1911.

PARISHES.	Estimated Population	BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1000.										Infant Mortality per 1000 Births.	
		Births	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Phthisis	Other Tubercles.	Cancer.	Resp. rates	All Causes			
Ashover	2395	29.6	...	...	...	.42	...	.42	...	.42	...	10.9	70
Barlow	883	23.8	1.13	...	...	1.13	...	...	...	...	...	10.1	95
Beighton	4787	35.1	.42	...	.21	1.04	...	1.04	...	...	...	13.4	95
Brackenfield	327	24.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.2	...
Brimington	5318	29.1	.19	...	.75	.75	...	.38	...	...	...	12.0	135
Calow	1172	33.3	...	...	1.71	.85	...	.86	...	...	...	13.7	154
Coal Aston	655	24.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.6	63
Dronfield Woodhouse	832	18.0	...	...	...	...	...	1.20	...	...	...	7.2	133
Eckington	12146	29.9	.25	...	1.40	.49	...	.90	...	...	...	15.6	129
Hasland	3381	32.8	...	...	1.18	.89	...	.80	...	...	...	13.6	153
Heath	2166	39.2	...	...	4.62	.46	...	1.39	...	...	...	17.1	247
Holmesfield	485	14.4	...	...	...	2.06	...	...	...	...	...	8.3	...
Killamarsh	4569	37.7	.66	...	3.06	.44	...	.66	...	...	...	14.5	122
Morton	993	20.2	...	...	...	...	...	1.01	...	...	...	9.1	261
North Wingfield	4710	37.6	.42	...	1.28	...	...	.64	...	...	...	11.7	196
Pilsley	2751	37.8	...	...	.73	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.9	77
Shirland and Higham	4132	31.0	.24	...	1.94	.97	...	.48	...	...	...	14.0	156
Staveley	12033	30.1	.08	...	1.83	.42	...	.50	...	...	...	12.4	133
Stretton	640	21.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.3	143
Sutton c. D.	1485	35.7	...	...	1.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.8	132
Tapton	441	29.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.8	77
Temple Normanton	724	40.1	...	...	6.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.1	241
Tupton	2018	33.2	.99	...	1.98	1.49	...	1.49	...	...	...	23.3	209
Unstone	2125	35.3	...	...	.93	.93	...	.47	...	...	...	15.5	120
Wessington	716	36.3	...	...	...	1.39	...	...	...	...	...	15.4	...
Wingerworth	353	22.7	1.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.3	250
Woodthorpe	263	11.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.6	...
Whole District	72500	31.9	.23	0.04	1.42	0.51	0.51	.68	2.44	13.6	137		

TABLE XVII.—Vital Statistics of the Civil Parishes comprised in the Chesterfield Rural District for the Ten Years 1901 to 1910.

PARISHES.	Average Population.	Birth and Death Rates per 1000 Living,										Infant Mortality per 1000 Births
		Births.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Phtthisis Pulmonalis.	Other Tubercles.	Cancer.	Respiratory Diseases.	All Causes.		
Ashover	2412	24.3	.13	.08	.42	.54	.67	.54	1.37	12.4	90	
Barlow	864	28.9	.12	..	.92	.46	74	.47	2.50	12.9	96	
Beighton	4027	34.2	.07	..	.70	.85	.37	.45	3.98	14.6	140	
Brackenfield	324	30.9	.31	..	1.54	.93	.31	.93	.92	14.5	90	
Brimington	4916	33.5	.06	.07	.56	.62	.47	.69	2.34	12.9	103	
Calow ...	1164	35.0	.35	..	.80	.43	.95	.94	2.71	14.7	119	
Coal Aston	665	17.9	.89	.23	.89	.91	.68	1.66	1.35	17.8	193	
Dronfield	809	28.7	.25	..	.50	1.12	.37	13	1.74	14.5	99	
Eckington	12548	34.3	.12	.06	.89	.69	.52	.75	2.01	16.3	143	
Hasland	8360	38.7	.25	.13	1.12	.63	.96	.75	2.10	15.0	141	
Heath ...	1408	53.8	.59	.27	3.31	1.29	1.12	.49	3.06	20.9	150	
Holmesfield	458	25.0	..	..	.88	.45	..	.87	2.64	16.4	77
Killamarsh	4072	36.6	.18	.05	1.80	.64	.67	.81	3.50	16.3	128	
Morton	914	32.1	..	..	.64	.45	.21	1.19	2.08	12.1	116
North Wingfield	3776	38.4	.11	.03	1.16	.37	.72	.40	2.71	14.1	138	
Pilsley	2627	35.6	.16	.11	.73	.61	.53	.40	3.13	14.4	137	
Shirland and Higham	4022	35.6	..	.05	.40	.78	1.03	.52	2.29	13.5	136	
Staveley	11703	33.7	.24	.08	.75	.81	.60	.70	2.74	14.7	146	
Stretton	656	29.4	..	..	.30	.45	.15	—	1.82	11.9	98
Sutton-cum-Duckmanton	1309	44.6	.62	.77	1.46	.69	.93	.71	2.68	20.1	185	
Tapton	467	22.5	..	..	.21	.44	..	.63	1.50	12.2	86
Temple Normanton	566	55.2	.56	.61	3.30	.20	.56	.83	1.28	23.5	173	
Tupton	1898	38.1	..	.06	1.28	.32	.80	.63	3.07	15.5	146	
Unstone	1955	33.8	.37	.05	.67	.77	.63	.56	2.94	15.8	145	
Wessington	669	35.7	.30	..	.91	.30	.30	.30	2.26	15.1	173	
Wingerworth	372	27.7	..	..	.55	.54	.28	1.06	3.21	13.4	39
Woodthorpe	273	14.7	..	..	.36	.37	..	1.09	2.56	12.5	100
Whole District	73234	35.0	.18	.08	.93	.67	.63	.67	2.64	15.00	135.9	
Derbyshire	...	28.5	.16	.08	.58	.81	.50	.66	2.42	14.1	126.2	

Rural District Council Offices,
Chesterfield, 1912.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS.
CHESTERFIELD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

To the Chairman and Members of the Chesterfield Rural
District Council.

Gentlemen,—

I beg to submit the Third Annual Report on the work of my Department.

There are 70 sewage outfalls in the district, and the sewage to be treated is practically a domestic one, there being very few manufactories which discharge their waste into the Council's sewers.

In the construction of new schemes every effort is being made to reduce the number of sewage outfalls by linking up the smaller outfalls with the larger ones, where practicable and economical.

All the sewers are on the "Combined" system, and take most of the storm water off the roads, except at Beighton, where separate sewers are provided.

All the works constructed during the last ten years are on the percolating filter system, except those at Stonebroom, where the chemical precipitation and "contact" filter system is in use.

The percolating filter system has proved to give very excellent results in this district, where sufficient attention has been given to the details of the construction of the works. The attention given to the works when completed is also a great factor in the efficiency of results.

The system consists of first passing the sewage through grit and screening chambers, to catch the road silt and floating and suspended matters;—the sewage is then passed into septic tanks, having a capacity of 24 hours dry weather flow, where the solid organic matters are "digested" and liquified. After leaving these it is distributed on to filters (composed of hard clinkers), chiefly by means of revolving spreaders worked with the flow of sewage.

After passing through the filters, the sewage emerges into a condition fit to discharge into the stream.

Tanks are now being provided at the outlets from filters, in order to catch any "humus" that may be present in the effluents.

Three times the dry weather flow of sewage is treated in the septic tank sand filters.

The sludge from the tanks is discharged into lagoons dug in the ground, where it is left till dry, when it is carted by farmers on to the land and used for manure.

The storm flow of sewage (i.e., the flow in excess of three times the dry weather flow), is now treated in stand-by tanks in duplicate. These tanks are so arranged that they empty themselves to a determined sludge level when the flow falls below three volumes, the sludge being removed periodically.

A large number of the sewage outfalls in the Council's district consist of the old type of covered triple tank, constructed in the years 1875 to 1880.

In re-constructing these outfalls these old tanks, will, where practicable, be retained to act as stand-by tanks for storm water, a saving in the cost of the schemes being made thereby.

All these old tanks are periodically cleansed and kept in as good order as possible.

The following list gives details of existing outfalls, works in course of construction, and in contemplation:—

BARLOW.—New outfall works were constructed at Common Side in 1910:—The works comprise screening chamber, septic tanks in duplicate, 30 ft. diameter filter, and old tank used for storm water.

BEIGHTON.—The sewage of Beighton village gravitates to a storage sewer situated near "The Terrace," from whence it is lifted by a "Shone" ejector (worked by compressed air), to the outfall works at Woodhouse Lane. The effluent from the filters can be irrigated on two acres of land.

HACKENTHORPE.—The sewage is first dealt with in a covered tank, and then irrigated over land.

BRIMINGTON.—The sewage from the village proper is dealt with at the Wheeldon Mill outfall works. These consist of two open septic tanks and four bacterial filters. A separate tank and filter is provided for storm water.

The sewage of New Brimington is treated in three tanks of the old type, situated at The Lunn, The Dumble, and Steel's Field.

A tank of the type at Ringwood takes the sewage from the property in Staveley Road.

The sewage from The Common is irrigated on three roods of land near Allpits Wood.

The sewage from about 20 houses near to Tapton Grove Lane, is treated in a small tank and filter. The sewage is distributed over the filter by means of perforated channels, fed with an automatic tipper.

CALOW.—The sewage from the village proper is treated at No 1. outfall. The works comprise detritus chamber, septic tank, and two bacterial filters, each 30ft. diameter by 3ft. deep.

The sewage of Cock Alley, Top Alley and Bole Hill, is treated in works constructed in 1910:— The works comprise screening chamber, circular septic tank, and a 30ft. diameter filter, 5ft. deep.

COAL ASTON.—The sewage is passed through a tank of the old type.

DRONFIELD WOODHOUSE.—The sewage is treated in two tanks of the old type, the effluent from one being irrigated over land.

ECKINGTON.—The main outfall works near Pipworth Lane comprise screening and detritus chambers, three open septic tanks, and four bacterial filters, each 60ft. diameter, and 6ft. deep.

Outfall works consisting of septic tanks and filters, are provided for treating the sewage from the hamlets of Mosborough, Halfway, Spinkhill, and Troway.

The sewage from Marsh Lane, Ridgeway, Back Lane, Mosborough, and Renishaw, is treated in tanks of the old type.

HEATH.—The Council have arranged to purchase $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land from Captain Hunloke, on which to construct new works for the treatment of the sewage from Holmwood Village. Application will be made in the coming year, to the Local Government Board to sanction a loan for the works.

HASLAND.—Arrangements have been made to discharge the sewage of Hasland Green, into the Chesterfield Corporation Sewers;—for this purpose a sewer is now being constructed from the Corporation sewer in Storforth Lane, to a point near Mr. Middleton's house at Church Side.

HASLAND (Grassmoor Area).—A Local Government Board Inquiry was held on January 10th, 1912, relative to the Council's application to borrow £4,574, to carry out a scheme for this area. This scheme will also deal with the sewage of 32 houses, situated near the Hasland Boundary at Speedwell, in the parish of North Wingfield.

HASLAND (Winsic Area).—A scheme has been prepared for dealing with this area, and application for a loan will be made during the year.

KILLAMARSH (Main Outfall Works).—The Local Government Board sanctioned a loan of £5,343, for this scheme at the beginning of 1911. The works were commenced in April, and were completed last November. Excellent results are being obtained.

The sewage on reaching the outfall is first passed through 2 screening chambers, from whence it passes into a storage well having a capacity of 60,000 gallons (or 24 hours flow). From here the sewage is lifted by means of two 4in. Worthington centrifugal pumps driven by two 8½ brake horse power National gas-engines, into two 26ft. diameter septic tanks (capacity 60,000 gallons). The effluent from these tanks is passed on to four percolating filters, each 60ft. diameter, and 6ft. deep, the sewage then passing through humus tanks to the River Rother. Two stand-by tanks are provided for storm water.

The works at Highmoor, consist of septic tanks and filters. The sewage is distributed over the filters by means of fixed pipes, fed with syphons.

The sewage from Green Lane is treated on four filters, distribution being effected by means of perforated channels, and automatic tippers.

The sewage from Westthorpe is discharged into a tank of the old type.

MORTON.—The old precipitation works were abandoned in 1910, and new works on the percolating filter system were constructed. The works comprise 2 open septic tanks, a 50ft. diameter filter 5ft. deep, humus tanks, and a tank to treat storm water.

NORTH WINGFIELD (Hepthorne Lane).—I anticipate that application for a loan will be made to the Local Government Board this year, in connection with the scheme for this area.

“The Green” and Hillyfields Area.—Outfall works comprising screening chamber, circular septic tank, and a 45ft. diameter filter 7ft. deep, are provided for this area.

The sewage from Waterloo and a portion of Pilsley, is dealt with in a tank of the old type, situated near Locko Brook. Land has been purchased on which to construct new works.

STAVELEY.—The bulk of the sewage is treated at the Netherthorpe outfall works. Extensions are to be carried out at these works during the coming year.

Tanks and filters are provided at Barrow Hill and Mill Green.

PILSLEY.—The sewage is at present treated in two tanks of the old type. A Local Government Board Inquiry was held in September last, relative to the Council's application to borrow £1,920 to carry out new works, and the construction of the scheme will be put in hand as soon as sanction is obtained.

SUTTON-CUM-DUCKMANTON.—Outfall works, consisting of septic tank, and two filters primary and secondary, each 34ft. diameter, by 3ft. 3ins. deep, are provided at Arkwright Town.

SHIRLAND AND HIGHAM.—The outfall works at Stonebroom Village and Stonebroom Lane, are on the precipitation system. The sewage here is first treated with “aluminoferric” to precipitate the solids, after which it is passed into contact filters, and allowed to remain for three hours, when it is drawn off and irrigated on land.

The sewage from Shirland Village, Higham, and New Higham, is treated in tanks of the old type.

TUPTON.—The sewage is treated in works similar to those at Arkwright Town.

TEMPLE NORMANTON.—The sewage from Bond's Main Village, is treated in works similar to those at Arkwright Town.

UNSTONE.—Tanks of the old type are provided at “The Green,” and Siscar.

A septic tank and a filter, fed by means of an automatic tipper, is provided to deal with the sewage from Apperknowle.

WESSINGTON.—The sewage is dealt with in works similar to those at Apperknowle.

Beighton—Private Street Works Act, 1892.

During the year Manvers and Elm Roads have been made up under the above Act, at a cost of £1,059 8s., and £163 12s. 2d. respectively.

Eckington—Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

Application has been made to the Local Government Board, for the issue of an order putting in force Section 19, of the above Act, with respect to Sitwell Street, and Pit Street, and a Public Inquiry was held on November 17th., 1911, but up to the time of writing no decision is to hand.

BUILDING SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

(NORTHERN DISTRICT).

Sixty-seven dwelling-houses and 38 other buildings were erected, and plans for 78 dwelling-houses and 47 other buildings were approved in 1911.

The figures for the two previous years were as follows:—

	1909 Dwelling Houses.		1909 Other Buildings.
Erected	185	...	18
Plans approved	206	...	34

	1910 Dwelling Houses.		1910 Other Buildings.
Erected	156	...	39
Plans approved	164	...	41

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

HENRY HUDSON,

Engineer and Surveyor.

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CHESTERFIELD.
 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR
 AND BUILDING SURVEYOR (SOUTHERN
 DISTRICT).

To the Chairman and Members.

Gentlemen,—

I have pleasure in submitting to you my Report for the year 1911.

Cleaning ashpits	185
Defective drains	85
Defective privies, ashpits, and w.c.s... ..	62
Dilapidated houses	27
Houses unfit for habitation... ..	2
Backyard pavings	11
Filthy houses	4
Overcrowding	4
Other nuisances	5
Dilapidated cowsheds	2
Total	387

Disinfection.

One hundred and twenty-four houses have been disinfected during the year.

Slaughter-Houses.

There are 36 on the register. All have been inspected at intervals.

Factories and Workshops.

There are 93 on the register. All have been inspected during the year.

Dairies and Cowsheds.

There are 180 on the register. All have been inspected twice during the year.

New Dwellings.

Eight-four new dwelling-houses have been erected. Plans for 81 dwellings and 15 other buildings have been approved.

Out-Workers.

There are 6 outworkers in the district, all of whom have been visited twice during the year. All the work-places were found clean and satisfactory.

SCAVENGING.

Parish.	Price Per house per year.	Contractor's Name and Postal Address.
Ashover ...	2/0	S. Nightingale, Basset Barn, Tupton.
Hasland ...		Work done by Parish Council.
Heath ...	6/0	G. Milnes, Hall Farm, Holmewood.
Holmewood ...	7/6	Do. Do.
North Wingfield...	4/6	W.H.Coupe, North Wingfield
Highfields ...	5/6	Do. Do.
Waterloo ...	4/0	Do. Do.
Hepthorne Lane...	4/6	Do. Do.
Pilsley, Upper ...	4/9	D. Mosley, Sitwell Grange, Pilsley.
Pilsley, Lower ...	4/4	W.H.Coupe, North Wingfield
Shirland ...	5/6	L. Wilson, Stonebroom Lane.
Stonebroom ...	4/6	J. W. Leah, Stonebroom
Morton ...	3/9	T. Talbot, Morton.
Tupton ...	4/4	G. Madin, New Tupton.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

E. S. ROBINSON.

March 6th, 1912.

CHESTERFIELD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR
FOR THE STAVELEY DISTRICT.

To the Chairman and Members of the Chesterfield Rural
District Council.

Gentlemen,—

I have the pleasure to submit to you my Report of the
work carried out in the Staveley District during the year
1911.

The District comprises the parishes of Barlow, Brimington, Coal Aston, Dronfield Woodhouse, Holmesfield, Staveley, Tapton and Unstone.

RETURN OF NOTICES.

Insanitary privies and ashpits	31
Defective drains	39
Dilapidated houses	17
Yard paving	9
Defective rain gutters and downspouts... ..	8
Overcrowding... ..	8
Privies converted into water closets	176
Defective water closets	11
Filthy houses	4
Water supply put on	6
Water in cellars	3
Cowsheds	10
Workshops... ..	3
Offensive accumulations	57
Other nuisances	11
Total	393

House Scavenging.

The following Table will show in which parishes the house scavenging is carried out by the Council, together with the name and address of the contractor, the number of houses, and the price paid for each house per annum.

Parish.	Name and Address of Contractor.	Price paid for each House per annum.	No. of Houses
Barlow ...	T. Haslam, Bradley Lane, Barlow	3/3	186
Brimington North) ...	J. W. Sharman, Victoria Farm, New Brimington	4/-	638
Brimington (South) ...	Mrs. Yeomans, Hall Farm, Brimington	4/1	607
Coal Aston ...	W. Valentine, Holmley Lane, Coal Aston	4/-	157
Dronfield Woodhouse	F. Sharpe, Cowley Bar, Holmesfield	3/-	206
Holmesfield ...	F. Sharpe, Cowley Bar, Holmesfield	1/9	128
Staveley ...	Day Work under direction of Sanitary Inspector		

Disinfection.

During the year I have disinfected 76 houses after infectious diseases; 55 were after scarlet fever, 9 after diphtheria, 4 after enteric fever, 7 after consumption, and 1 after puerperal fever. They were spread over the district as follows: Brimington 10, Coal Aston 3, Holmesfield 3, Staveley 38, Tapton 2, and Unstone 20—total, 76.

Slaughter-houses.

There are 12 Slaughter-houses in the district, as follows:—Barlow 1, Brimington 3, Staveley 8, and Unstone 1. All have been visited at various times and were usually found clean. A special report upon each has been made to the Northern Sanitary Committee.

Cowsheds.

The names of 165 persons have been placed upon the register as Cowkeepers and Milksellers, under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order, all of whose premises have been visited at least twice, and were usually found clean. Improvements have been carried out at 10.

Factories and Workshops.

There are 69 of these on the register. All have been visited, and improvements have been carried out at 3.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. HUTCHINSON,

Sanitary Inspector.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR FOR THE ECKINGTON SUB-DISTRICT.

Sanitary Department,

Eckington, April, 1912.

To the Chairman and Members of the Chesterfield Rural
District Council.

Gentlemen,—

I have pleasure in submitting my Tenth Annual Report for the No. 3 District, which comprises the parishes of Beighton, Eckington, and Killamarsh, having a total area of 12,012 acres, and a population of 21,462, according to the last census.

This is done by contract in the parishes of Beighton and Eckington. In Killamarsh the Parish Council contract for the work. The parish of Beighton forms one district, and the parish of Eckington is divided into five districts.

The following Table shows the names of the contractors and other information:—

Parish and Ward or District.	Name and Address of Contractor.	No. of Houses, &c.	Amount per house per annum.	Contract terminates.	Tips pro- vided by	Name of Owner of Tip.
Beighton	... J. Moore, High Street, Beighton	1086	3/4	June, 1912	Council	Mr. E. G. John- son, Beighton.
Eckington	Eckington Ward	1148	3/3	May, 1912	"	Council and Sir Geo. R. Sitwell
	Mosbro'	846	3/0	May, 1912	"	Mr. J. Lee
	Ridgeway	521	3/0	May, 1912	Contractor	—
	Renishaw District	260	5/0	Dec., 1914	"	—
Spinkhill	" "	54	5/0	Dec., 1914	"	—

Infectious Diseases.

All cases are visited after notification, and if the patients are not removed to the Isolation Hospital, printed instructions relating to management of infectious diseases are left at the house. The rooms are afterwards disinfected. The M.O.H. has reported on the cases in each parish.

RETURN OF NOTICES SERVED.

Defective drains, traps, etc., including choked drains	48
Defective privies and ashpits	67
Dilapidated dwellings	10
Overcrowding	3
Defective and insufficient yard paving	7
Defective water closets and water fittings... ..	5
Insufficient water supply	16
Filthy houses	4
Miscellaneous nuisances, including pigkeeping and offensive accumulations	13
Total	173

Slaughter-houses.

There are 36 Slaughter-houses in use and occupation. These have been visited regularly, and in most cases were found in a cleanly condition.

There is one Knacker's Yard in the district. Of other "offensive trades" there are none.

Cowsheds, Dairies, and Milkshops.

There are 86 of these in the district, which are inspected at intervals, and at least once in each six months. During the year a few notices have been served on some of the occupiers to cleanse and limewash the premises, but the sheds are now in a more cleanly state than in former years.

There are two purveyors of milk in the district, one of whom procures his milk from milk sellers in Eckington, the other from farmers in an adjoining rural district. A large quantity of the milk is sold in Sheffield, and the premises of the vendors are liable to inspection by officers of the Corporation.

Factories and Workshops.

There are 147 in the district, a large number of which are men's workshops, especially in connection with the edge tool industry in the Ridgeway Ward.

Out-Workers.

There are two outworkers' premises, one boot-repairing and one lace-making. The inspections of the above are included in the Report of the M.O.H.

1910.	PARISH.			Total.
	Eckington.	Beighton.	Killamarsh.	
Aerated Waters	2	...	...	2
Bakehouses	6	...	2	8
Bedding Manufacture	1	...	...	1
Blacksmiths	9	2	1	12
Boot Repairing	9	3	2	14
Brick Making	1	...	1	2
Cycle Making	1	2	1	4
Dressmaking and Millinery	25	8	6	39
Edge Tool Making	15	1	...	16
Engineering, &c.	3	1	2	6
Flour Milling	1	...	1	2
Gas Works	1	1	1	3
Iron Works	2	...	1	3
Joinery	7	4	2	13
Papermaking	...	1	...	1
Printing	1	...	1	2
Quarrying	1	1	1	3
Saddlery	2	1	1	4
Sausage Making	3	...	1	4
Saw Milling	2	...	...	2
Tailoring	2	1	3	6
Total	94	26	27	147

Housing (and Town Planning) Act.

The particulars for this are included in the Report of the M.O.H.

Petroleum Acts.

The number of renewals for the above has not been as great as in previous years, probably owing to the more extensive use of coal gas in the parish of Beighton.

The following Table shows the particulars:—

Licence to Store.	PARISH.			Total.
	Beighton	Eck'ton	Kill'msh	
Carbide of Calcium ...	3	2	1	6
Petrol Motor Spirit ...	...	3	...	3
Total ...	3	5	1	9

These Licences are renewable annually.

Common Lodging Houses.

The only one in the district situate at 102, High Street, Eckington, contains 8 bed, and 2 day rooms, and is registered for 26 adults and 1 child.

It has been inspected regularly and always found in a cleanly condition.

The whole of the beds are provided with wire mattresses.

No infringement of the bye-laws has been found, nor has any case of infectious disease been reported.

Eckington Market.

This market, which is held on Friday afternoons and evenings, has been inspected regularly, and the meat and other kinds of food exposed for sale have been examined and found fit for human food.

CANAL BOATS.

This forms the subject of a joint Report, which follows.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

HARRY ATTENBOROUGH,

Inspector of Nuisances, Canal Boats
and Lodging Houses.

FACTORIES, Etc.—continued.

3.—HOMEWORK. <i>List of Outworkers (S 107).</i>	Number of								
	Lists			Outworkers					
				Con-tractors			Workmen		
	Sub-Districts			Sub-Districts,			Sub-District		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Lists received :—									
Wearing apparel—Making, &c. ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1
Lace, lace curtains and nets ...	2	2	2	0	0	1	3	4	1
Total ...	2	2	4	0	0	2	3	4	2
Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils :—									
Wearing Apparel—Lace, Curtains, &c.							No. 1 District	0	
Total ...								0	
Addresses of outworkers forwarded to other Councils ...							No. 1 District	0	
Inspection of outworkers' premises—									
Wearing Apparel—Making, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lace, lace curtains and nets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
File making ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Outwork in unwholesome premises, s 108.</i>									
Instances of homework in unwholesome premises ...							Lace, &c.		
				1	2	3			
							Nil		
4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.									
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of 1909 ...				Sub-Districts.					
				1	2	3			
				93	69	147			
Total number of workshops on register							309		

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

CLASS.		Number.		
		Sub-Districts.		
		1	2	3
Action taken in matter referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) ...	Notified by H.M. Inspector ...	0	0	0
	Reports (of action taken sent to H.M. Inspector	0	0	0
		0	0	0

ANNUAL REPORT ON CANAL BOATS.

To the Chairman and Members of the Chesterfield Rural
District Council.

Gentlemen,—

The salaries of £2 10s per annum formerly paid to the Inspectors for Sub-Districts Nos. 2 and 3 are now merged in their salaries as Inspectors of Nuisances.

No work was done in the year, for the Kiveton Tunnel not having been repaired since it fell in some years ago, no boats can come along the canal to this district.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servants,

HERBERT PECK, Medical Officer of Health;
J. HUTCHINSON, Inspector for Sub-District No. 2;
H. ATTENBOROUGH, Inspector for Sub-District No. 3

TABLE XVIII.—METEOROLOGICAL RECORD, 1911.

Rain Gauges, 5 inches in diameter, 1 foot above ground, 279 feet above sea level at the Gas Works and 1,080 feet at Barbrook Reservoir. Temperature taken in the shade and 4 feet from the ground.

MONTHS.	Temperature of Air during the Month.			Mean Temperature of air.	Rainfall.			
	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean of		Number of days on which rain fell.		Amount collected in inches.	
			All highest					All lowest
January ...	52	19	43.5	32.4	6	25	1.06	1.62
February ...	61	15	45.9	34.5	13	20	1.22	2.67
March ...	61	30	46.8	34.5	16	29	.87	1.71
April ...	62	27	53.1	38.4	13	21	.92	2.01
May ...	78	33	65.2	45.7	6	13	1.49	1.09
June ...	82	31	68.8	46.7	7	17	1.66	2.55
July ...	90	40	76.7	50.7	0	11	0	.27
August ...	94	41	76.3	53.4	7	21	.98	2.20
September ...	89	32	74.9	45.6	8	18	1.31	2.85
October ...	60	32	55.1	40.0	14	29	1.84	2.80
November ...	58	29	47.8	35.9	15	26	2.45	4.02
December ...	55	29	47.8	36.2	22	31	5.61	6.26
Entire Year	94 (a)	15 (b)	58.4	41.1	127	261	19.41 (c)	30.05 (d)

(a) August 10th. (b) February 1st. (c) Greatest amount on one day, .82 inch on June 24th.

(d) Greatest amount on one day, 1.03 inches on June 24th.

Supplied by the courtesy of the Gas and Water Board and Mr. Gilbert Frith.