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**CHESTERFIELD**  
**Rural District Council.**

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**Health Report**  
**FOR THE YEAR 1913.**

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

**BARRISTER-AT-LAW,**

***Medical Officer of Health.***

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**Chesterfield :**

**WILFRED EDMUNDS, LTD.,**

**"THE DERBYSHIRE TIMES" OFFICE.**

# CHESTERFIELD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL, 1913.

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Chairman :

MR. W. T. SALWAY, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :

MR. J. W. TURNER.

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Brackenfield	...	...	...	M. W. G. TURBUTT, J.P.
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Tupton	...	...	...	MR. G. E. B. KNIGHTON.
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Wingerworth	...	...	...	MR. W. BYARD.
Woodthorpe	...	...	...	MR. W. WALKER.



**Medical Officer of Health :**

HERBERT PECK, M.D., C.M., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,  
D.P.H. ;

Barrister-at-Law ; Captain R.A.M.C., Sanitary Corps T.F. ;  
Penmore House, Hasland, Chesterfield.  
Telephone 112.

**Inspector of Nuisances and Surveyor for No. 1 District :**

Comprising the Parishes of Ashover, Brackenfield, Calow,  
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 for No. 2 District :**

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

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

**Inspector of Nuisances for No. 3 District :**

Comprising the Parishes of Beighton, Coal Aston, Eckington,  
and Killamarsh.

Mr. DAVID NORTHWAY, C.S.I.,  
Parish Offices, Eckington, near Sheffield.

**Resident Engineer and Surveyor for Districts  
Nos. 2 and 3 :**

Mr. HENRY HUDSON, P.A.S.I.,  
Telephone 101. Union Offices, Chesterfield.

**Consulting Water Engineer :**

Mr. JOHN FRITH,  
Baslow.

**Resident Water Engineer :**

Mr. GILBERT FRITH,  
Telephone 101. Union Offices, Chesterfield.



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

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Penmore House,  
Hasland,  
Chesterfield,

May 1st, 1914.

Gentlemen,—

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

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

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

HERBERT PECK.

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# REPORT.

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## Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

The Chesterfield Rural District has an acreage of 67,981, being more than 106 square miles in area. It surrounds the Urban Districts of Clay Cross and Dronfield; also the Borough of Chesterfield and the adjoining Urban Districts of Brampton and Walton and Newbold and Dunston except upon the west. The northern part is in the watershed of the Rother and the southern in that of the Amber and its tributary, the Alferton Brook.

It has a larger population than any other Rural District in England. Parts of many parishes are urban in character.

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

The principal industries are coalmining, which with quarrying gives employment to more than 55 per cent. of the employed males of 10 years of age and upwards; the manufacture and working of iron, and agriculture. Good wages are earned by those willing and able to work.

The assessable value of the district on Lady Day, 1913, was £312,602; the amount expended on outdoor relief during the year ending that day was £6,689, equal to 21.77d. per head of the estimated population. The corresponding figures for 1911 and 1912 were £309,825, £7,695 and 25.54d., and £311,412, £6,028 and 19.70d.

Much gratuitous medical relief is obtained, as may be gathered from the list of public institutions mentioned under the heading Death-rate, in which deaths of persons belonging to the District occurred. The inhabitants of the middle of the district rely chiefly on the Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Hospital, but no record of the patients and their addresses being kept, it is impossible to say to what extent. The inhabitants of the northern parishes attend the Sheffield Hospitals, and those of the southern the Hospitals at Derby and Nottingham.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

### Water Supply.

The following table shows the water supply of each parish and the number of houses supplied in each; also the numbers with waterclosets and fixed baths. The percentages in the second column are only approximate, owing to empty houses being included among those supplied, but are near to the truth.

The water from Barbrook reservoir is filtered through filters of sand and chalk and passed to Ramsley reservoir, whence it is distributed to the northern part of the district. The water from the catchment area below the reservoir, which is collected in the Little Barbrook reservoir and was formerly taken to Ramsley reservoir, is not utilised at present. The water from the Ramsley gathering ground is piped past the reservoir to the Crowhole brook, by which it reaches the Crowhole reservoir, and eventually the Barlow brook. The water from both these areas would be available in time of scarcity.

The Crowhole reservoir is not used except for the purpose of trade supply. It is good water, and if it were filtered would be better than the Barbrook supply, inasmuch as it has little or no plumbosolvency. It should be used for a public supply in order that there may be an ample margin between demand and supply to allow of the conversion of privies to waterclosets.

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; Crowhole, 25,000,000 gallons and 1,800 acres; Little Barbrook, 281 acres. Only the Barbrook catchment is used, or less than one-third of the whole.



The water from the Barbrook, Little Barbrook and Ramsley catchments is peaty and plumbosolvent. That in Barbrook reservoir was acid on the ten occasions on which it was tested with lacmoid by the Medical Officer of Health. Tests made after the water had passed through the filters intended to remove solid matters in suspension and neutralise the acidity of the water showed the mixed filtrates to be slightly acid on one of ten occasions; the filtrates from filters 1 and 2 were not acid on any of the 9 occasions on which they were tested; that of 3 was acid on 1 of 8 occasions; that of 4 on 1 of 7; that of 5 on 4 of 8; and that of 6 on 2 of 9. The water in Ramsley reservoir was not acid on any of the 9 occasions on which it was tested. These results, with the exception of those from No. 5, are better than those of 1912, but show the necessity for the further filtration that has been decided upon. Extensions of mains were made in Staveley Town and Bramley Hollow, Eckington.

The Bathhouse tank of 15,000 gallons capacity, which receives the water from a never-failing spring in the millstone grit, supplies the village of Ashover; the water is of first-class quality and has little plumbosolvency, but is limited in quantity; the supply will have to be supplemented from other sources before any extensive conversion of privies is undertaken. An extension of mains was made to Milltown to supply urgent requirements, and will form part of a larger scheme for the Milltown area which will be carried out later.

The Press reservoirs in Ashover supply most of the southern parishes; they are three in number, and have an aggregate capacity of 25,000,000 gallons. The water is good and not plumbosolvent, but contains too much organic matter derived from the gathering ground. A scheme for filtration through sand has been prepared, and provisional arrangements have been made for the purchase of a site for the filters.

The supply of the southern part of the district should be augmented without delay, either by the construction of another dam at Press or in other ways. The amount of the present supply is too small to permit the carrying out of sanitary improvements which are most urgently needed.

An extension of main was made in Pilsley, bringing the main to the lower end of the Common.



Twelve houses in Birley Vale and three at Rainbow Forge, both in the Parish of Beighton, are supplied by the Corporation of Sheffield, and are included among those mentioned in the table giving the public supplies. Bond's Main in Temple Normanton has a very hard water obtained from springs met with during the sinking of the pitshaft. Arkwright Town, in Sutton-cum-Duckmanton, is supplied from springs in the neighbouring railway tunnel. The Wingerworth reservoir supplies some houses on that estate, and two in Brackenfield receive compensation water from the Alferton Urban District Council.

The accompanying table shows the number of houses in each parish supplied with water from permanent reservoirs, and the numbers that have waterclosets and fixed baths. As already stated, the percentage of supplies is only approximate, owing to many of the houses supplied being unoccupied, chiefly in Eckington, Sutton-cum-Duckmanton, and Unstone.

**TABLE 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 with water-closets.	Houses with Fixed Baths.	Percentage of Inhabited houses with fixed baths.	Reservoir.	The Supplying Authority.
Ashover ..	126	23	26	5	18	3	Bathhouse	The Council.
Barlow ..	109	54	2	1	2	1	Barbrook & Ramsley	Ditto.
Beighton ..	1097	97	139	12	104	9	Do.	Ditto.
Brackenfield ..	3	4	1	1	1	1	Butterley	Alfreton Urban District Council.
Brimington ..	1190	97	111	9	43	3.5	Linacre	Chesterfield Gas and Water Board.
Calow ..	7	3	—	—	6	3	Do.	Ditto.
Coal Aston ..	147	94	6	4	7	4	Barbrook & Ramsley	The Council.
Dronfield Woodhouse ..	193	93	13	6	14	7	Do.	Ditto.
Eckington ..	2568	98	232	9	99	4	Do.	Ditto.
Hasland ..	*897	—	52	—	30	—	Linacre Press	Chesterfield Gas and Water Board.
Heath ..	292	78	36	10	15	4	Barbrook & Ramsley	The Council.
Holmesfield ..	68	55	2	2	6	5	Do.	Ditto.
Killamarsh ..	973	99	56	6	26	2	Press	Ditto.
Morton ..	231	94	96	39	21	9	Do.	Ditto.
North Wingfield ..	998	98	164	16	36	4	Do.	Ditto.
Pilsley ..	560	95	66	11	34	6	Do.	Ditto.
Shirland and H. ..	795	96	55	7	25	3	Do.	Ditto.
Staveley ..	2351	99	412	17	113	5	Barbrook & Ramsley	Ditto.
Stretton ..	62	46	14	10	3	2	Press	Ditto.
Sutton c. D. ..	267	90	3	1	3	1	Do. and Springs	Ditto.
Tapton ..	57	62	2	2	3	3	Linacre	Chesterfield Gas and Water Board.
Temple Normanton ..	105	74	2	1	2	1	Press and Springs	The Council.
Tupton ..	402	95	36	9	14	3	Press	Ditto.
Unstone ..	498	98	14	3	13	3	Barbrook & Ramsley	Ditto.
Wessington ..	27	20	...	...	...	...	Press	Ditto.
Wingerworth ..	49	7	1	1	1	1	Linacre and Estate	C'field G. & W. Bd. & Wingerworth
Woodthorpe ..	27	51	3	6	1	2	Press	The Council.
<b>Whole District ..</b>	<b>14099</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>1544</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>4</b>	—	—

\*There were only 679 houses in this parish occupied on June 20th.



## River Pollution.

Following the Rother from its source in Pilsley, the stream is polluted by way of the Lock brook by the sewage of parts of North Wingfield and Pilsley, but works for dealing with this will be commenced shortly; by chemical refuse from the Clay Cross Co.'s works; by sewage from the Hepthorne Lane area of North Wingfield, but works for treating this are almost complete; and by sewage from some of the Midland Railway Co.'s cottages in Hasland. Subsidence and dilution improve its appearance, and it enters Chesterfield as a fairly clear stream to leave it in a worse condition.

In passing through the town it is joined by the Calow brook, polluted by chemical refuse from the Grassmoor Colliery, coal-washings from Bond's Main, and ochre water (water containing iron) from Calow Main; it receives ochre water from the old Boythorpe Colliery, chemical refuse from the Chesterfield Gasworks, and perhaps other works, by way of the Hipper.

On the Chesterfield boundary it receives the sewage of Piccadilly Cottages and Tapton Terrace, Tapton, and lower down a large amount of partly purified sewage from the Corporation sewage works, the effluent from the Whittington and Newbold sewage works, and crude sewage from the same district in three places.

The sewage from 285 houses at Barrow Hill, Staveley, enters a stream of ochre water from the disused Campbell mine, and mixing with it, loses its bad appearance (but remains sewage) and enters the stream.

While passing through Staveley, it receives chemical refuse from the Devonshire Ironworks, and the sewage of the 51 Hartington cottages; and by way of the Doe Lea, sewage from Markham, Seymour, Woodthorpe, Poolsbrook, part of Netherthorpe, Lowgates and Mastin Moor; other pollutions exist higher up the stream but outside the District.

At Renishaw it receives the sewage of the village, which passes through an old tank without receiving any treatment, and at Eckington the sewage from Ridgeway and Coal Aston, which, having travelled a good many miles down the Ford valley, has a good appearance.

Chemical refuse from the Holbrook Colliery enters between the railways at Killamarsh, and more lower down from Messrs. Ellison and Mitchell's chemical works.



Sewage purified to a large extent by subsidence, dilution and exposure to the air enters through the Drone from Barlow, Dronfield Woodhouse, Unstone, and other places.

The most serious pollutions are those by chemical refuse and those from the Chesterfield Borough and Whittington and Newbold Urban Districts. Steps should be taken without delay to prevent pollution in the District by sewage, and the County Council should be pressed to deal with the other authorities.

### **Drainage and Sewerage.**

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

### **Closet Accommodation.**

The number of houses with waterclosets was 1,544 at the middle of the year, an increase of 182 on the figures of the previous year. Many of the additional closets are at new houses, but 71 were converted from privy-middens by order of the Council. The remainder of the closets in the District are of the privy-midden type, with the exception of perhaps a hundred pailclosets.

The Council now requires that every house shall have a watercloset if a sufficient water supply and sewer are available.

### **Scavenging.**

The Parish Councils acting as Parochial Committees under the Council arrange for the scavenging of the Eckington Ward of Eckington, Hasland, Killamarsh, Staveley and Unstone. The work is done better as a rule in this way, and it is desirable that more Parish Councils should undertake it.

Contractors whose names appear in the Inspectors' reports do in the work in Ashover, Barlow, Beighton, Brimington, Coal Aston, Dronfield Woodhouse, three Wards of Eckington, Heath, Holmesfield, Morton, Pilsley, Shirland and Higham, and Tupton.

The scavenging of Arkwright Town in Sutton-cum-Duckmanton and Bond's Main in Temple Normanton is done by the servants of the Staveley Company.

Occupiers and owners arrange for the work in Brackenfield, Calow, Stretton, parts of Sutton-cum-Duckmanton and Temple Normanton, Tapton, Wessington, Wingerworth and Woodthorpe.

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#### SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

A large amount of good work was done. Particulars of it are given in the accompanying tables—"Matters dealt with under the Public Health Acts" and "Houses dealt with under the Housing Town Planning, etc., Act."

Mr. Robinson was off duty for some months owing to illness, but his work was done by the other Inspectors, Messrs. Hutchinson and Northway, and the Medical Officer of Health.

Many more visits were made than are shown in the tables, both on account of infectious disease and in the course of general surveys. Few parts of the District escape visitation in the course of a year.



## Matters dealt with under the Public Health Acts.

1913.																												
Ashover	Barlow	Beighton	Brackenfield	Brimington	Calow	Coal Aston	Dronfield Woodhouse	Eckington	Hasland	Heath	Holmesfield	Killamarsh	Morton	North Wingfield	Pilsley	Shirland and Higham	Staveley	Stretton	Sutton-cum-Duckmanton	Tapton	Temple Normanston	Tupton	Unstone	Wessington	Wingerworth	Woodthorpe	Totals.	
Offensive accumulations	36	2	25	8	2	36	6	164	14	6		94	8	16	61	14		5			12		11	12			532	
Defective drains and sinks	8	11	14	29	6	2	3	100			5	49					19					6					244	
Defective gutters and drains	7		1	6	2		2	107	20		1	40	16	1	19	16		3	10			7	2	1			264	
Defective privies and ashpits		10	17	10			6	133			1	45					26					16					364	
Defective waterclosets				2													7										9	
Privies converted to waterclosets			21	2	2		28				4						16										71	
Dilapidated houses	2		10	5	2		104	5			1	20		16	6	15	10				3	1	1	2			203	
Defective workshops				2													2										8	
Filthy houses	1		1	1	4		4	2			1			8	6		1										25	
Overcrowded houses			1	1	4		4	4						4	1	3	2										33	
Paving and repair of yards	4		5	4			1	45				41		1	18	3	9							3	4		140	
Water in Cellars				2				2						1	1												7	
Water laid on by public service			12	10																							22	
Dilapidated or dirty cowsheds	1		1	1			1	2			1	1		1	1			2									11	
Animals improperly kept			1					2				1															6	
Other nuisances			4	2	2		1	58			1	9					2										86	
TOTALS	57	25	212	88	139	5	20	753	46	6	10	305	24	47	101	50	103	26			10	12	19	45	18	2	1	2025
Number of notices served—Statutory	13	9	33	28	3	...	10	85	31	...	7	22	16	31	40	36	23	21			4	...	19	15	6	2	1	...
ditto—Informal	44	1	5	8	5	36	2	1	22	15	6	2	8	8	16	61	14	11	5		...	12	...	6	12	...	...	...
Result of notices—nuisance abated	56	25	208	88	136	5	19	737	42	6	10	303	24	34	97	46	103	16			10	12	16	43	17	2	1	1957
ditto—Still in hand	1	...	4	...	3	...	1	16	4	...	...	2	...	13	4	4	...	10			...	...	3	2	1	...	...	68
Houses disinfected after phthisis pulmonalis			1	2			1	11			1	3					6				2							39
Houses disinfected after other infectious diseases		4	21	58	3		111				1	147					60					18						514



## PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

### **Common Lodging House.**

There is only one. It is situate in Eckington, and is clean and well kept.

### **Offensive Trades.**

The only one in the district is a bone-manure works in Sutton-cum-Duckmanton, which caused no nuisance.

Permission to adopt bye-laws was granted by the Local Government Board. The bye-laws are intended for prevention of nuisances.

### **Schools.**

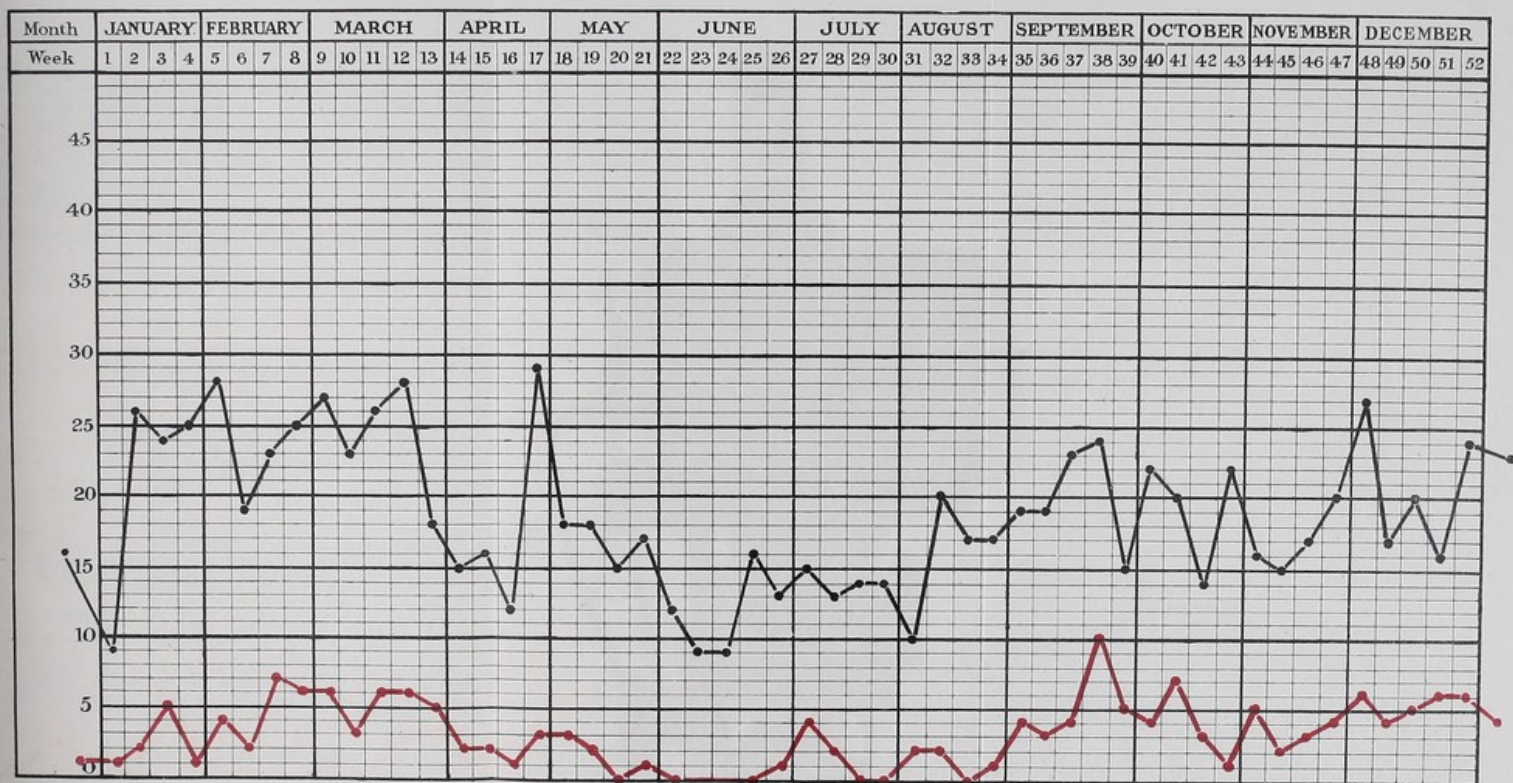
The County Council is the Education Authority. There are 60 schools in the district, including that for Clay Cross, which is the parish of Stretton. Most of them have privies, but the newer ones have waterclosets. Water is supplied to all of them by public service, except those at Stanedge and Uppertown in Ashover, Brackenfield, Calow, Wessington and Wingerworth.

Dr. W. D. Carruthers, Assistant School Medical Officer to the County Council, inspects the school children.

It was found necessary to close the following schools on account of the prevalence of measles in connection with them; the periods of closure were short and designed to prevent the spread of the disease by removing children in the incubative stage of the disease from contact with the children of other families:—The Infant Department of the Ridgeway Council School, Eckington, from February 10th to 24th, and the Mixed Department of the same School from February 13th to the 24th; the Infant Department of the Halfway Council School from February 5th to 10th and the whole School from February 13th to 19th; Divisions I. and II. of the Grassmoor School, Hasland, from February 7th to 24th; the Infant Department of the Ashover Council School from March 10th to 24th; the Infant Department of the Coal Aston Council School from March 13th to 31st; the Infant Department and Division I. of the Council School, Dronfield Woodhouse, from April 2nd to 28th; the Infant Department of the Camm School, Eckington, from May 21st to 25th, and all de-

# CHESTERFIELD RURAL DISTRICT.

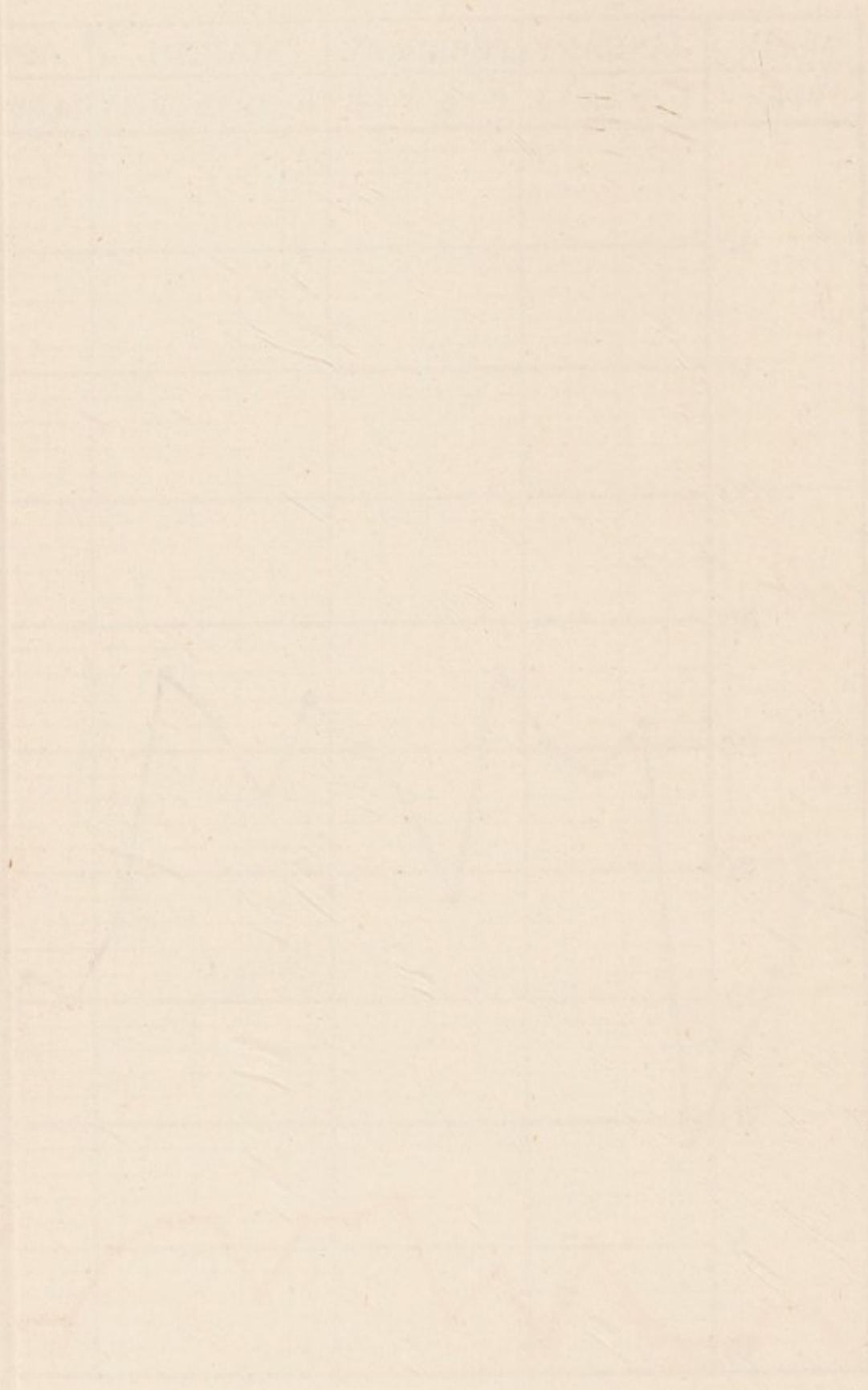
CHART SHEWING THE GROSS MORTALITY IN EACH WEEK OF 1913.



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



2000



2000



partments from May 28th to June 4th; Renishaw Council School from June 4th to 8th and again from June 12th to 20th; the Central Council School, Eckington, from June 9th to 15th; the Infant Department of the Endowed School, Mosborough, from July 9th to 14th.

The information of the outbreak of measles was given promptly in the cases of Halfway and Mosbro' Schools, and the short periods of closure were completely successful in preventing the spread of the disease, although a small number of cases occurred among the contacts during the time the schools or departments were closed. The information was not so early in other cases, and the disease had already got a good hold.

A decrease in the number of cases in an outbreak of diphtheria immediately followed the closure of the Infant Department of the Church of England School, Staveley, from December 16th to 20th, when the Christmas holidays began.

#### **Food. *Milk.***

The supply is produced in the district and its immediate neighbourhood. There is also much sent to Sheffield and London.

The number of cow-keepers on the register is 434, or 21 more than in 1912. The cowsheds are inspected twice yearly, and are much better kept than was the case formerly.

#### ***Other Foods.***

The weekly open-air markets in Eckington and Staveley were regularly visited by the Resident Inspectors, who examined the food exposed for sale and found it of good quality.

#### **Slaughterhouses.**

There are 80 on the register.

Bye-laws framed on the model bye-laws of the Local Government Board were sanctioned by that body and adopted.

A butcher found in possession of twenty-one pieces of unsound meat was fined £5, including costs, at the Alfreton Petty Sessions. In connection with the same case, a farmer



was fined 2s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. costs for permitting a shed to be used as a slaughter-house, the same being unlicensed.

### *Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.*

Mr. John White, F.I.C., Analyst to the County Council, has reported that 217 samples were collected in the district during the year, 17 of which were found to be adulterated. The nature of the samples and adulterations is not given in the report as should be the case.

### *Food Poisoning.*

A young man, healthy and of temperate habits, who lived in Holmewood, Heath, died of gastro-enteritis apparently caused by eating fried fish in a shop outside the district. An inquest was held, and the cause of death was returned as "gastro-enteritis, the result of ptomaine poisoning." The shop is one that is unusually well-kept.

### **Housing.**

This is good on the whole, but there is room for improvement, as may be seen from the following letter from the Local Government Board on the visit of their Inspector, Mr. Eyles, in August, when he spent four days in the district, during which time he visited every parish:—

Local Government Board,

Whitehall, S.W.,

29th November, 1913.

Sir,—

I am directed by the Local Government Board to state that they have had under consideration the report made by their Inspector, Mr. C. H. Eyles, after his recent visit for the purpose of investigating the housing conditions in the Rural District of Chesterfield.

The Board gather from their Inspector's report that the general housing conditions in some parishes in the district leave much to be desired. They understand that there is a considerable amount of overcrowding in the district, that there are numerous insanitary houses, and that the following defects are prevalent: dampness, lack of sufficient ventilation and lighting, insanitary condition of closets, lack of con-



venience for food storage, absence of proper paved surfaces and general dilapidation.

The Board understand that the Council's Officers are aware of many of the unsatisfactory dwellings referred to, and the Board request that the Council will proceed without delay to deal with them, making use wherever necessary of their statutory powers under the appropriate provisions of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, or the Public Health Act, 1875.

At the same time the Board think that arrangements should be made for expediting the inspection of the district under section 17 of the Act of 1909 and the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910. In addition to the particulars to be recorded by the Regulations referred to, particulars should be obtained of the number and size of the families occupying each house inspected and the number of lodgers (if any) in the house. If the existing staff of Inspectors is insufficient for this purpose, the Council should consider the desirability of reorganising their staff.

The Board understand that the conditions as regards overcrowding and insanitary dwellings are especially unsatisfactory in the parishes of Staveley, Shirland and Higham and Wessington. It appears to the Board that further working-class accommodation is urgently needed in the Parish of Staveley, and they think that the Council should at once prepare a scheme for the erection of houses under Part 3 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, in this Parish. The Board also think that a scheme should be prepared for erecting a few houses in the Parish of Wessington.

The Board would be glad to be informed of the result of the District Council's consideration of this letter at an early date.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

NOEL T. KERSHAW,

Assistant Secretary.

The Clerk to the Rural District Council,  
Chesterfield.



The implied suggestion that the district is understaffed is correct; there is much to be done which cannot be done without an increase in the number of Inspectors.

The opinion that more houses are required in Staveley is also correct; 250 houses are required to bring down the number of inmates per house to the average of the district, but more than this number could be let as fast as they could be built; it is probable that the want will be met by private enterprise in the immediate future, and that there will be no necessity for the Council to build cottages.

The case is different with regard to Wessington. Nearly all the able-bodied men work outside the parish, many of them outside the district, so that the provision of working-class dwellings by the Council would mean that another Authority was being relieved of the duty of providing accommodation for its workers. The following letter from the Assistant Overseer of the parish is to the point.

Wessington,

Alfreton,

16/4/14.

Dr. Peck.

Dear Sir,—

You know as well as I that there are no works in Wessington, and therefore all who earn their living have to go outside, except a few farmers.

Amber Row mentioned by you is owned by the Blackwell Colliery Co., Shirland, and occupied by their employees. Since seeing you on Monday last I have been making enquiries and find about 25 heads of families earn their living outside the Chesterfield area. The others are employed at Shirland, Morton, and Amber Mill Furnishing Co., all of which are in the Rural District, so you see my estimate of one-fifth working outside is rather below the mark.

I am,

Yours truly,

GEO. OUTHWAITE.

The 65 houses passed for occupation had all three or more bedrooms, except 1 in Beighton, 7 in Eckington, and 2 in Killamarsh.



There are not many back-to-back houses. Twenty-six in Palmer Street and 4 in Station Road, Holbrook, Eckington, are in process of conversion to through houses, following the dismissal of an appeal to the Local Government Board by the owner of some of them against a closing order. Many others are under notice, and will be altered shortly.

Mr. Northway states that there were at the close of the year 150 unoccupied houses in Eckington, 20 of which were closed, while 115 required slight and 15 extensive repairs to make them fit for occupation.

The work done under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act is shown in tabular form. The defects found in the houses were want of through ventilation, dampness, defective drainage in some cases, and insufficient or defective closet accommodation in many cases; many privies were too near the dwelling-houses.

Houses dealt with under the Housing Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

1913.

[illegible]



## **Factories and Workshops.**

Are reported upon in tabular form later on.

## **Sanitary Administration of the District.**

Five additional Officers in the shape of Health Visitors were appointed to carry out duties in connection with:—

The medical inspection of School children ;  
 The visitation of tuberculous patients ;  
 The inspection of midwives ;  
 The Notification of Births Act.

The cost is shared between the Council and the County Council ; the appointments are made by Miss Jackson and the County Medical Officer of Health, representing the County Council, and the Chairman and Medical Officer of Health of the District Council.

Three Health Visitors took up the first three parts of their duties on February 1st, and the fourth one from August 1st, being joined by others in September and October.

The work is heavier than was anticipated, and it may prove necessary to lighten it by a further appointment so as to allow of frequent re-visits of patients and babies.

A list of the other officers and the parishes in the Inspectors' Sub-Districts is given on page 3.

Mr. Robinson's Sub-District, for which he is also Surveyor, has an acreage of 34,435, and had a population at the census of 28,094 ; Mr. Hutchinson's Sub-District is 21,092 acres in area, and had a census population of 22,072 ; Mr. Northways is 13,459 acres in area, and has a census population of 22,111. Mr. Hudson has an acreage of 34,551 as Building Surveyor, and 68,986 as Resident Engineer. The Inspectors, Resident Engineer, Water Engineer, and Medical Officer of Health are whole-time officers, except that the last-mentioned acts as Medical Adviser to the North Derbyshire Hospital Committee.

A statement of the work done by the Inspectors under the Public Health Acts is given in tabular form on page 15.



## (2) Hospital Accommodation.

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 19 scarlet fever patients; Langwith for 6 enteric and 24 scarlet fever patients; Mastin Moor for 6 enteric and 19 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 Chesterfield Joint Hospital Committee's Smallpox Hospital has been removed from Newbold to a site at Spital, Chesterfield, beside that belonging to the North Derbyshire Hospital Committee, and the two are under the management of a Joint Smallpox Hospital Sub-Committee composed of representatives of the two Committees. There is accommodation for 50 patients. A strong wooden stage erected in 1905, when the hospitals were almost full, and appeared likely to be so at any time, would allow of the erection of a hospital tent for 14 to 20 patients. The buildings are in good condition. The water is from the mains of the Chesterfield Gas and Water Board. Facilities for bathing the patients were added during the year.

The charge to the constituent authorities for hospital accommodation is 1s. 3d. per diem.

The Chesterfield Joint Hospital Committee has accommodation for 38 diphtheria, enteric fever and scarlet fever patients at Penmore Hospital. There is an agreement between the two Committees under which either can send patients from its district to the hospitals of the other provided that at least 6 beds are left available for the patients of the district to which the hospital belongs. The charge for this is 2s. per diem. The agreement can be suspended by notice in writing if either Committee has reason to think it will require all its accommodation for its own patients.



The scarlet fever accommodation was provided at the rate of one bed for every 2,000 of the population in 1891, or at half the usual rate. The rate was increased to some extent by the urban districts in the vicinity of Chesterfield, which were originally in the North Derbyshire Hospital District, combining with the borough for hospital purposes, and by part of Norton Rural District being absorbed by the City of Sheffield; also by the building of Langwith Hospital. Notwithstanding this, the accommodation has been insufficient from the beginning, and the insufficiency becomes more marked every year with the increase of the population and the decrease in parental objections to removal. Theoretically the present accommodation is sufficient if discrimination is used, but as a matter of practice, opportunities for exercising discrimination are uncommon. It is unusual to find a cottage house where an infectious patient can be isolated satisfactorily, and when one is found and discrimination is used, the householder grumbles at having to keep his patient at home and accuses your officials of favouritism. An increase in the accommodation is contemplated in the near future.

#### **Adoptive Acts in Force in the District.**

The Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1890, Part III.

The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, so far as allowed by the Local Government Board.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907.

#### **Chemical and Bacteriological Work.**

A sample of water from a well at Barlow; samples from two wells in Brimington supplying six houses; and another from a well in Killamarsh, were reported by the County Analyst to be unfit for use for drinking purposes. Seven of the houses were connected with the public supply and the well at the eighth repaired.

Bacteriological examinations are made, free of charge to the senders, at the County Council Laboratory, Derby; 97 swabbings from suspected diphtheria patients gave 34 positive and 63 negative results; 16 specimens of blood from patients believed to be suffering from enteric fever gave 6 positive and 10 negative results; 68 specimens of sputum examined for the germ of tubercle gave 12 positive and 56 negative results; one "miscellaneous" sample, nature not stated, gave a negative result. Total, 182, as compared with 122 in 1912.



## Prevention of and Control over the Acute Infectious Diseases.

The number of cases of the notifiable infectious diseases, exclusive of tuberculosis, which were notified or otherwise ascertained was 805, as compared with the decennial average 594, or, put in a more comparable form, at the rate of 1.10 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with the decennial average .80. The death-rate from the notifiable infectious disease only was .517 as compared with the decennial rate .445.

Table II. shows the number of patients who suffered from the notifiable diseases, the age-periods of the patients, the parishes in which they lived and the number removed to hospitals. Table II. A gives the rates per 1,000 of the population estimated to the middle of 1912; if they had been calculated upon the population estimated to the middle of 1913, they would have been slightly lower, but they are more useful for purposes of comparison with the rates of other districts when left as they are.

### Smallpox

Was absent from the district for the eighth successive year, but 90 cases occurred in 16 towns of England and Wales, as compared with 111 in 1912 and 265 in 1911. There were in addition 25 cases, chiefly imported, in port sanitary districts.

The decline in the practice of vaccination continues. It is to be remembered when considering the following figures, which are for the whole of the Chesterfield Union, that there were always about 10 per cent. of the children born who died within a few weeks of birth and thus unvaccinated.

Year.	Births. Registered.	Successful Vaccinations.	Per- centage.
1907	4,749	2,801	58.9
1908	5,363	2,332	43.5
1909	4,847	2,412	49.8
1910	4,944	2,001	40.5
1911	4,727	1,819	38.5
1912	4,498	1,627	36.2
1913	4,618	1,209	26.2
	<hr/> 33,746 <hr/>	<hr/> 14,201 <hr/>	<hr/> 42.1 <hr/>



The unprotected state against smallpox of a large and increasing proportion of the community is a public danger, the magnitude of which cannot be gauged until after a widespread outbreak of smallpox, if even then. It is safe, however, to say that it is great, and that the present neglect of vaccination will result in a great waste of human life and public money.

### **Scarlet Fever.**

The disease was more prevalent in the country than in recent years, 130,626 cases being notified in England and Wales as compared with 107,477 in 1912, and 104,617 in 1911. The prevalence in the district was greatest in those parishes which have suffered least from it in the immediate past, in which there was a large proportion of persons unprotected by a previous attack. The largest number of cases occurred in Killamarsh, where the outbreak of the previous year continued until the successful prosecution of a person for failing to notify a case and exposure of the patient in school, when the number of cases lessened at once: the incidence of the disease was 33.6 per 1,000 of the population. The second largest number was in Eckington, but the disease could never be said to be prevalent, the cases being in groups; the incidence was 9.1 per 1,000. The next largest number was in Brimington, where the cases occurred during the latter half of the year without any common cause being apparent; the incidence in this case was at the rate of 12.7 per 1,000. The greatest incidence was upon Sutton-cum-Duckmanton, where it was 44.6: the disease was almost entirely confined to Arkwright Town; the spread was greatest in the summer holiday and was attributable chiefly to carelessness and to the houses being closely packed and without gardens for children to play in. The Shirland and Higham cases were equal to 11.6 per 1,000.

### **Diphtheria.**

This disease was more prevalent than usual, there being 50,850 cases notified in England and Wales, as compared with 44,687 in 1912 and 47,747 in 1911. The 154 which occurred in the district was the largest number recorded, the greatest previous numbers being 110 in 1905, 100 in 1908 and 127 in 1910. The increase must be ascribed in part to cases being reported as diphtheria which formerly would, in the absence of bacteriological evidence, have been regarded as tonsillitis.



The incidence rate was 2.10 in the district as a whole, 4.4 in Staveley, 4.2 in Shirland and Higham, 3.3 in Brimington, 2.5 in Killamarsh, and 1.1 in Eckington, which five parishes had the largest number of cases. The Eckington cases were chiefly in Mosbro' and were popularly but erroneously ascribed to contact at school. Some of the Staveley patients contracted the disease at school, as mentioned under the heading "Schools."

### **Enteric or Typhoid Fever.**

The number of cases in England and Wales was 8,117, as compared with 8,262 in 1912 and 13,730 in 1911. The 16 in the district was the smallest number in any year except 1909, when there were 15. The rate was equal to a case rate of .21 per 1,000, as compared with averages of .22 in the previous five years and .61 in the five preceding years: this is a very satisfactory decline.

The largest number of cases was in Eckington. All the cases occurred on premises where a privy-midden was the closet accommodation, but one patient contracted the disease outside the district, while three attributed it to having eaten shellfish about a fortnight before the commencement of their illness.

### **Puerperal Fever.**

There were 1,989 cases in England and Wales, as compared with 2,184 in 1912 and 2,029 in 1911. The number of cases and death-rate were about the average.

### **Erysipelas.**

The number of cases notified in England and Wales was 23,114, as compared with 22,865 in 1912 and 24,939 in 1911.

The number in the district was 48, equal to a case rate of .65 per 1,000, as compared with the decennial average 1.15.

### **Measles**

Caused 64 deaths, the largest number in any recent year. There were, however, 71 deaths from it in 1892, 92 in 1896, and 71 in 1899. Nearly all the patients who die succumb to broncho-pneumonia, too frequently the result of carelessness. It has been said that no death from measles occurs in a house rated at £10 or over, and the saying is very nearly true.



### **Whooping Cough.**

The number of deaths fell from 39 in 1912 to 16. The death-rate was .218 per 1,000, as compared with the decennial average .297.

### **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 to be connected with an outbreak were visited, and the children examined when necessary. Handbills 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. (See Schools).

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. Application was made to the Local Government Board for permission to supply antistreptococcic serum for the treatment of cases of puerperal fever and septicaemia, but this was not granted.

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.

### **Kinematograph Shows.**

This is a new factor in the spreading of infectious diseases which will have to be reckoned with in future. They cannot be closed compulsorily in time of epidemic like an elementary school or by moral suasion as a Sunday School generally can, and it is difficult to see what can be done. It is



probable that their influence for harm is increased by the closing of day schools, as the school children are then more at liberty to attend them.

The most that can be done at present is to require that they are so built as to receive sufficient sunlight and fresh air, the enemies of harmful germ life. Bye-laws for their regulation should be made by the central authority and enforced in the case of all of them, whether existing or to be built.

## PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER TUBERCULOSIS

The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.598 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with an average rate of .627 in the previous ten years and an average of 1.144 in England and Wales in the ten years ending 1911. The death-rate from other forms of tuberculosis was .381 as compared with decennial rates of .595 for the district and .474 for England and Wales.

In December, 1912, the Local Government Board issued an Order consolidating the regulations under previous Orders and making all cases of tuberculosis other than pulmonary compulsorily notifiable from February 1st, 1913. Under it, the medical officer of health is to send to the appropriate district all notifications erroneously addressed to him and to inform the notifying practitioner that he has done so; to keep a register containing the full particulars set out in each notification received by him; to send to the medical officer of health of the county after the end of each week a statement of all the notifications received during the week; to make himself, or by an officer acting under his instructions, such inquiries and take such steps as may be necessary or desirable for investigating the source of infection, for preventing the spread of infection, and for removing conditions favourable to infection; to visit the home of the patient; to ascertain the state of health of all other members of the household; to keep a record of the inquiries or investigations made in each case into the causes and antecedents of the disease and of the conclusions reached by him as to the factors which combined to produce it; to co-operate closely with the Tuberculous Officer of the district. It is, in addition, necessary that he shall be in close touch with the School Medical Officer.

The work and expense put on the Medical Officer by this Order are great; the additional amount of travelling—more than 1,000 miles in 1912 when only pulmonary cases were noti-



fiable—adds to his already heavy travelling expenses, and the clerical work encroaches on his leisure, already reduced to slender proportions by the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, other Acts, and more recently by the adoption of the Notification of Births Act. It will be impossible for the work to be done efficiently without neglecting other duties unless speedy means of locomotion are provided by the Council.

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The accompanying tables respecting pulmonary phthisis and other tuberculous diseases record the number of patients visited by the Medical Officer of Health, the number of visits paid by the Health Visitors, the numbers removed to sanatoriums, provided with shelters, treated at the tuberculosis dispensary, and other information.

The method of procedure in all these cases is to visit the patients as soon after notification as possible and to take steps indicated under the Order. These include reference of the patient to the Tuberculosis Dispensary at Chesterfield, where the patients receive appropriate treatment, with or without tuberculin; the private medical attendants are always consulted, and there has been no friction between them and the officials. The patients are visited afterwards as frequently as practicable.

Patients' travelling expenses are refunded; special representation is made to the relieving officers in cases where the patients are unable to obtain sufficient suitable food; outdoor shelters are supplied where a suitable site is available.

Application is made to the County Council for sanatorium treatment in suitable cases, and will be made more frequently when the County Sanatorium now being built at Chesterfield is available.

### **Phthisis Pulmonalis.**

The number of cases of pulmonary consumption on the register at the end of 1912, after deductions for death and removal, was 68; the 125 ascertained during the year included 3 of strangers in the private sanatorium at Ashover and 9 reported after death, which left 113 and brought the number to be visited and advised to 181 (exclusive of other tuberculous cases). The table has been prepared at the expense of much time and trouble, and when prepared expresses most inade-



quately the amount and nature of the work done, giving as it does no indication of the time spent in travelling and in examinations and interviews. In order that the figures may not appear to conflict with those in Table III. it is necessary to remark that 7 of the 44 deaths from consumption, 6 of which were unknown previously, occurred outside the district; that the death in Holmesfield does not appear in Table III., having been transferred to Sheffield; and that another in Tupton was ascribed to fibroid or "grinders'" phthisis, although the patient was regularly visited during life.

Eighteen of the patients received treatment in sanatoriums and 3 in Brompton Hospital, or about  $11\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. altogether. Two are said to have recovered and are included under that heading, but would be more properly included under the next, both being in far from robust health. Nearly all derived benefit from this treatment, but the period of stay was too short for this to be marked or properly established. The return home, with the change of conditions as to housing and diet, was followed by retrogression in several cases, but the treatment did good to the extent at least that the patients learned to conduct themselves so as not to be dangerous to others. The educational effect of sanatorium treatment is one of its principal benefits.

The third patient under the heading "Recovered" received none but home treatment.

Eight patients had shelters. This method of treatment is valuable, especially in cases where the patients have had sanatorium treatment, with its attendant training. Its sphere of application is limited to a great extent by the existence of privy middens in back gardens, which are often suitable in other respects as the sites for shelters.

The occupations of the 44 patients belonging to the district who died were:—Male: agricultural labourer 1, carter 1, clothier's traveller 1, coalminer or employed in or about coalmines 14, draper's clerk 1, edge-tool maker 1, farmer 1, labourer 4, locomotive enginedriver 1, police constable 1, school caretaker 1, none 1—total 28. Female: domestic servant 2, housewife 13, none 1—total 16.

### **Other Tuberculous Diseases.**

The term covers all local manifestations of the disease except pulmonary consumption, and includes that also in the many cases which are complicated with some other lesion.



# Phthisis Pulmonalis in Chesterfield Rural District during 1913.

33

PARISHES.	Patients.		Where Treated.			Treated at Dispensary		No. visited by M.O.H.	No. of visits Paid by Nurse	Condition at the end of the year.					Left District.	Died in Jan. 1914.
	No.	Sex.	At Home		Hospital	With Tuberculin Treatm't	Without Tuberculin.			Recover-ed.	Better and work-ing.	Better chang-ed.	Un-chang-ed.	Worse Dead.		
			with shelter	w'out shelter												
Ashover ..	1	M.		1			2	1	3		4		1		2	
Barlow ..	12	8		10	2			12	41				3	2		
Beighton ..																
Brackenfield ..	12	6		9	1	1	5	10	62		1	4	4	1		
Brimington ..	3	2		3			1	2	17				1	1		
Calow ..	2	2		2			1	1	7				1			
Coal Aston ..	1	1					1									
Dronfield Woodhouse ..																
Eckington ..	40	31	1	35	3	1	11	32	136		7	8	10	4	4	2
Hasland ..	8	2		6	2		3	6	29		1	1	1	2	1	
Heath ..	4	3		4				3	8							
Holmesfield ..	1	1		1				1	0							
Killamarsh ..	11	4		10	1		4	8	23			2	2	1	2	1
Morton ..	3	2		3			2	3	10					4		
North Wingfield ..	13	4		13			1	11	48		2	4	2	2	2	
Pilsley ..	5	2		4			1	5	22		2	1	2	3		
Shirland and H. ..	16	8	1	11	2		3	15	81		1	3	4	5		2
Staveley ..	27	16	3	20	4	1	8	21	141	2	4	1	8	6		2
Stretton ..	2	2	2	2				2	13		1			1		
Sutton c. D. ..	4	2		4			2	2	11		1		1	1		
Tapton ..	2	1		2			2	2	7		2					
Temple Normanton ..	1	1		1												
Tupton ..	2	1		2			6	2						1	1	
Unstone ..	10	6		9	1			5	36		1	1	1	3	4	
Wessington ..																
Wingworth ..																
Woodthorpe ..	1	1			1			1								
TOTALS ..	181	102	8	152	18	50	11	145	696	3	27	28	40	28	15	7

# Other Tuberculous Diseases in Chesterfield Rural District during 1913.

34

PARISHES.	Patients.			Where Treated.			Received Dispen- sary Treatment.		Number Visited by M.O.H.	No. of visits paid by Nurse.	Condition at the end of this Year.					Left District.
	No.	Sex.		At Home Only.	At Sanat- orium also.	At Hos- pital also.	With Tuber- culin	Without Tuber- culin.			Re- cover- ed.	Better and work- ing.	Better chang- ed.	Un- Worse Dead.		
		M.	F.													
Ashover ..	1	1		1			1		1	4	1				(a) 2	1
Barlow ..	2	2		2			1		1	8						
Beighton ..	6	5	1	3		3			4	19	2		2			
Brackenfield ..	8	3	5	5		3	1		7	49	3		4			
Brimington ..	1	1				1			1	8	1					
Calow ..																
Coal Aston ..																
Dronfield Woodhouse ..																
Eckington ..	14	6	8	7		7			9	58	1		5		2	3
Hasland ..	6	2	4	5		1			3	15	1		4		1	
Heath ..	5	4	1	3		2	1		1	20	1		2			1
Holmesfield ..																
Killamarsh ..	2		2			2			2	4			1			
Morton ..																
North Wingfield ..	7	6	1	5		2			5	21	1	2	2		1	
Pilsley ..	2	2		2					1	8	1	1				
Shirland and H. ..	5	3	2	3		2			2	16	3		2			
Staveley ..	10	4	6	5		5			6	22	1	1	2			1
Stretton ..																
Sutton c. D. ..	2	2	2			2			1	8			2			
Tapton ..	2	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	8			1		1	
Temple Normanton ..	2	2							1	5						
Tupton ..	2	2		2					1	1						
Unstone ..	1	1		1					1	1						
Wessington ..	3	2	1	3					3	6						3
Wingerworth ..	1	1		1					1	4						
Woodthorpe ..																
TOTALS ..	82	48	34	49	1	32	4	1	51	285	10	5	21	27	1	9



The 102 ascertained cases in Table II. included 16 which were not reported until after death and 4 in which death occurred too soon after notification to allow of a visit being made; one belonged to another district, and is included in no other table. One tuberculous child in Beighton died of gastro-enteritis, which fact explains the apparent discrepancy between the tables.

The diseases from which the patients suffered were:—

Abdominal tuberculosis, including peritonitis and tabes mesenterica ... ..	25
Tubercular meningitis ... ..	12
Hip-joint disease ... ..	9
Knee-joint disease ... ..	5
Caries of spine ... ..	8
Diseases of other bones ... ..	9
Diseases of glands, excluding abdominal glands	28
Skin ... ..	1
Lupus ... ..	1
General ... ..	4
	<hr/>
	102
	<hr/>

Most of the unvisited cases came under the first two headings.

### **Tuberculosis in Milch Kine.**

Thirteen cases of tuberculosis of the udder and 12 of general tuberculosis with emaciation were reported by the County Police. The premises were visited by the Inspectors and the cowsheds disinfected with whitewash.

Nine of the cases occurred in Beighton, 5 in Eckington, 2 in Staveley, 2 in Stretton, and single cases in Ashover, Brackenfield, Coal Aston, Killamarsh, Morton, Sutton-cum-Duckmanton and Tapton.

Two cases were detected in the first place by one of your Inspectors when engaged in inspecting dairies.

All the beasts were slaughtered and the carcasses safely disposed of under the supervision of the police and your Inspectors.

## **Means for preventing Mortality in Childbirth and Infancy.**

The County Council is the Midwives Supervising Authority.

The Notification of Births Act came into force on June 1st, but arrangements for administering it were not completed until the beginning of November, although some visits were made from August 1st onwards.

All notifications of births are sent to the Medical Officer of Health, who distributes them twice or thrice weekly to the Health Visitors; these visit the households concerned as early as practicable and advise the mothers where necessary as to the care and nurture of their infants. (See "Sanitary Administration of the District" and "Infant Mortality.")

Houses where births occurred were visited as follows:—  
In Ashover 7, Barlow 6, Beighton 48, Brimington 79, Calow 18, Coal Aston 2, Dronfield Woodhouse 8, Eckington 105, Hasland 37, Heath 31, Holmesfield 2, Killamarsh 61, Morton 15, North Wingfield 66, Pilsley 40, Shirland and Higham 33, Staveley 162, Stretton 2, Sutton-cum-Duckmanton 10, Tapton 2, Temple Normanton 6, Tupton 19, Unstone 49, Wingerworth 2—total 810.

## **VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT.**

### **The Population.**

The amended census figures gave the population as 72,277 persons, 38,213 of whom were males and 34,064 females. An excess of males over females was found in all the parishes but Ashover and Holmesfield; the females of the whole country exceeded the males in number by considerably more than a million.

The number of houses inhabited on June 30th was 15,333; the number of families or separate occupiers, which is not always the same thing as some houses may be inhabited by more than one family, was 15,101.

The population at the middle of the year, estimated according to the method of the Registrar-General, which is based on the assumption that the population increases or decreases in any intercensal period at the same rate as in the previous one, was 74,191, but has been taken for the purposes



of this report at **73,494** ; this estimate is based on the returns of the Assistant Overseers of the numbers of houses inhabited on June 30th.

### The Birth Rate.

The number of births registered as occurring in the district was 2,196, but 16 belonging to it which occurred in other places brought the total to 2,212, of which 1,162 were male and 1,090 female. These are equal to a **Birth Rate** of **30.1** per 1,000 of the population, as compared with an average rate in the previous decade of 33.7. While considerably higher than the 28.5 of the previous year, it is next to the lowest recorded for the district.

The rates for each parish may be found in Table III. C, and the decennial rates in Table III. D. The rates of the district are compared with those of other districts and England and Wales in Table III. E.

The highest rate was in Heath, as has been almost invariably the case of late years, and the lowest in Holmesfield, Dronfield Woodhouse, Wingerworth, and Woodthorpe, all agricultural parishes, in the order named.

### Illegitimate Births.

The 92 illegitimate births included 8 which occurred in the Union Workhouse and 3 outside the district, and are equal to 41.6 per 1,000 births, or an Illegitimate Birth Rate of 1.25 per 1,000 of the population. The average rate in the previous five years was 36.2, and in the preceding five years, 38.1 per 1,000 births. The average rate of England and Wales in the five years ending 1911 was 25.7, and in the previous five years 27.9.

There were none in Calow, Dronfield Woodhouse, Holmesfield, Temple Normanton, and Woodthorpe; the rates per 1,000 births in the other parishes were:—In Ashover 20, Barlow 43, Beighton 44, Brackenfield 91, Brimington 42, Coal Aston 59, Eckington 41, Hasland 77, Heath 56, Killamash 33, Morton 29, North Wingfield 36, Pilsley 61, Shirland and Higham 55, Staveley 28, Stretton 48, Sutton-cum-Duckmanton 51, Tapton 111, Tupton 38, Unstone 13, Westsington 36, Wingerworth 166. The high figures in Tapton and Wingerworth were due to one in each, showing the inadvisability of drawing conclusions from a small number of events.



### Death Rate.

The deaths registered as occurring in the district were 985 in number, and equal to a Crude Death Rate of 13.4 per 1,000 living.

Forty-four deaths of persons belonging to the district occurred in Chesterfield Workhouse, 31 in the Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Hospital, 9 in the County Asylum at Mickleover, 1 in the Cheshire County Asylum, 5 in the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, Derby, 1 in Dronfield Isolation Hospital, 1 in Hull Sanatorium, 1 in the Middlesex Hospital, London, 1 in Nottingham General Hospital, 2 in the Children's Hospital, Sheffield, 6 in the Royal Hospital, Sheffield, 5 in the Royal Infirmary, Sheffield, 1 in a private hospital, Sheffield, 1 in the Whitchurch Mental Hospital; others occurred in Alferton, Aughton, Carlton, Chesterfield (2), Clay Cross (2), Fulbeck, Matlock, Sheffield, and Worksop—total 120.

Two deaths belonging to Clay Cross occurred in one of the isolation hospitals in the district, and 24 attributable to other districts in various parishes.

The addition of the former and the subtraction of the latter give 1,079, of which 606 were male and 473 female, as the correct total for the district, these being equal to a Corrected Death Rate of 14.7 and a **Standardized Death Rate of 14.8** per 1,000. Standardization for ages and sexes gives the rate that would have obtained if the population had possessed numbers of the sexes and persons at the different age-periods proportionate to the numbers in the population of England and Wales. It is the only way by which accurate comparison of death rates can be made.

It is the highest death rate since 1908, and 0.3 above the decennial average.

Unstone had the highest rate, as was also the case in 1912; Calow, Sutton-cum-Duckmanton, Hasland and Coal Aston, in the order named, had unduly high rates. There was no death in Brackenfield; Holmesfield had the very low rate of 3.6, and Wingerworth one of 6.0: the rates of Pilsley, Morton, Tupton and Heath are very good when the high birth rates of those parishes are borne in mind.

The causes of death for the District are given in Table III., and for the parishes in the following table; the other



supplementary tables give a variety of information respecting the parishes; Table III. F. gives the occupational mortality.

The reports for 1911 and 1912 pointed out the fall that had taken place in the mortality of Speedwell Terraces, Staveley, since the conversion to waterclosets of the 175 privies that were there until June of that year. That the improvement in the health of the locality is due to the change and not to accident may be regarded as proved. The following are the latest available figures, and the population of the Speedwell Terraces has been taken as 894.

Year.	SPEEDWELL.			REST OF STAVELEY.		
	All causes.	Rate per 1000	Infant Mortality per 1000 Births.	All causes	Rate per 1000.	Infant Mortality per 1000 Births.
1907	31	34.7	294	150	13.8	133
1908	21	23.5	196	157	14.3	124
1909	16	17.9	98	141	12.8	100
1910	26	29.0	233	148	13.4	120
Total Deaths and Average Rates.	94	26.3	205	596	13.6	119
1911	12	13.4	100	137	12.3	136
1912	10	10.4	61	129	11.8	76
1913	10	11.2	*	178	15.5	*

\*Not yet available.

It is to be remembered in considering the above figures that the reduction of the mortality is not the only benefit that has accrued, for many more cases of illness occur than deaths, and the marked lowering of the number of deaths shows that an enormous amount of sickness, suffering and ill-health has been prevented. It would pay the Council handsomely to convert every privy in the District into a water-closet when the public water supply and an adequate sewer are available. The reduction in the cost of scavenging (about 2/- per house in the case of the Borough of Chesterfield, would pay the interest on the outlay, and leave diminished sickness and added enjoyment and greater security of life as profit.



The death rate from cancer in Coal Aston was 4.54 per 1,000 as compared with a decennial average of 1.66; the rate for the whole district was 0.64 and the decennial rate 0.68. To put it in another way, 12.1 per cent. of the deaths in Coal Aston the last eleven years were caused by cancer as compared with 4.8 per cent. in the rest of the district.

### Infant Mortality.

The deaths of infants attributable to the District were 290 in number and equal to an INFANT MORTALITY RATE of 131 per 1,000 births. This compares unfavourably with the 109 of England and Wales, and still more so with the 96 of Rural England and Wales. It is slightly higher than the decennial average, 130, and the same as the average of the years 1908 to 1911; the rate in 1912 was phenomenal and is therefore excluded.

There was no infant death in Brackenfield, Dronfield Woodhouse, Holmesfield, Tapton, Wingerworth and Woodthorpe, all rural parishes where few births occurred. The highest rate was in Sutton-cum-Duckmanton, where the deaths under one year of age were one-third the number of births, or at the rate of 333 per 1,000, and the next in Unstone, the parish with the highest death rate, where it was at the rate of 215. Calow, Hasland, and North Wing had high rates.

That much of the lamentable waste of infant life is preventible is seen from the fact that the lessened decomposition and smaller number of flies bred in the refuse receptacles of the district consequent on the wetness and coldness of the summer of 1912 resulted in the lowest infant mortality rate on record; this speaks volumes in favour of the conversion of privies to waterclosets.

The following figures extracted from the Report for 1911 of the Registrar General show the Infant Mortality per 1,000 births in some occupations:—

Artists ... ..	27	Agricultural Labourers	97
Merchants ... ..	30	Coke-burners ... ..	140
Medical Practitioners ...	39	Coalminers ... ..	162
Naval Officers ... ..	41	General Labourers ... ..	167
Solicitors ... ..	41	Foundry Labourers ...	171
Army Officers ... ..	44	Ironworkers (undefined)	172



Woodmen ... ..	47	Scavengers ... ..	192
Church of England			
Clergymen ... ..	48	Carters and Hawkers ...	196
Teachers ... ..	48	Patent Fuel Manufac-	
		turers ... ..	199

When it is remembered that 55 per cent. of the males over 10 years of age engaged in occupations at the time of the census worked "in or about mines and quarries," one triet were entirely rural in character, but one can realise how much can be done. The appointment of Health Visitors to visit where births have occurred and advise ignorant or inexperienced mothers (not always the same thing) as to the care and nurture of the children will eventually lower the rate, but no great improvement is likely to be apparent for some years. Particulars as to the duties of the Health Visitors may be found under the heading "Means for preventing mortality in child-birth and infancy."

The causes of death and the age-periods at which the infants died are given in Table IV.; the rates for the parishes are given in Tables III. C and III. D.

### Occupation of Parents of Deceased Infants.

**LEGITIMATE CHILDREN:** Assurance agent 1, blacksmith 2, blacksmith's striker 2, boot salesman 1, butcher 1, butcher and coalminer 1, cabinetmaker 1, carpenter and joiner 4, carter 2, coalminer 169, colliery banksman 2, colliery deputy 2, colliery fireman 2, colliery electrician 2, colliery labourer 14, other colliery employees 10, cokeoven labourer 5, commercial traveller 1, farmer 3, farm labourer 3, foreman on refuse tip 1, furnaceman 5, greengrocer 1, grocer's manager 1, ironmoulder 7, ironworks labourer 7, other ironworks employees 4, labourer (general) 3, painter (master) 1, plumber 2, police constable 1, railway clerk 1, railway fireman 2, railway goods guard 1, railway platelayer 1, railway signalman 4, stonemason 3; **ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN:** Charwoman 2, domestic servant 3, unmarried woman now married 2, woman of no occupation 10.

**TABLE I.**  
**Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous Years of the Chesterfield Rural District.**

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 Number	Nett.		Number	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of age.		At all Ages.	
			Number	Rate.					Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number	Rate.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	75,709	2805	2820	37.2	1097	14.5	8	90	399	141	1179	15.6
1909	76,689	2476	2485	32.4	952	12.4	10	70	303	122	1009	13.2
1910	77,690	2630	2639	34.0	1011	13.0	6	104	329	125	1109	14.3
1911	72,497	2300	2313	31.9	893	12.3	25	114	316	137	985	13.6
1912	73,429	2081	2094	28.5	792	10.8	23	116	183	87	885	12.0
1913	73,494	2196	2212	30.1	985	13.4	26	120	290	131	1079	14.8

"Transferable Deaths" are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided.

At Census, 1911:—

Area of District in acres (land and inland water)	..	..	68,968
Total population at all ages	..	..	72,277
Number of inhabited houses	..	..	15,101
Average number of persons per house	..	..	4.780



**Table II. Cases of Infectious Disease notified and ascertained otherwise during the year 1913 in the Chesterfield Rural District.**

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.													
	AT ALL AGES.	At Ages—Years.						Ashover	Barlow	Beighton	Brackenfield	Brimington	Calow	Coal Aston	Dronfield Woodhouse	Eckington	Hasland	Heath	Holmesfield	Killamarsh	Morton
		Under 1.	and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.														
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	154	3	33	100	14	4	..	..	3	8	..	18	1	1	1	14	8	3	1	12	1
Erysipelas ..	48	1	1	1	4	18	18	5	..	7	..	2	1	..	1	7	2	2	..	3	..
Scarlet fever	580	5	155	380	29	11	..	..	2	10	1	66	8	1	..	111	4	10	1	129	2
Enteric fever	16	..	1	3	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	7	..	..	..	1	..
Puerperal fever	7	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	125	..	1	15	30	62	16	1	..	10	..	10	..	2	1	24	5	2	..	8	..
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	102	11	24	36	15	14	2	..	1	6	..	11	1	..	..	16	7	5	..	3	..
Totals	1032	20	215	535	99	118	39	6	7	41	1	108	15	5	3	180	27	22	2	156	3

ISOLATION HOSPITAL OR HOSPITALS, SANATORIA, &c. See text of report for information respecting these, the cases notified in each locality and the patients removed to Hospitals.

# Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1913.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY												TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.					TOTAL.	
	North Wingfield	Pilsley	Shirland and Higham	Staveley	Stretton	Sutton-cum-Duckmanton	Tapton	Temple Normanton	Tupton	Unstone	Wessington	Wingerworth	Woodthorpe	Dronfield	Langwith	Mastin Moor	Morton		Penmore
Diphtheria (including Membranous														1	5	14	17	3	
Croup .. ..	3	6	17	53	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	40
Erysipelas ..	7	2	2	5	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	405
Scarlet Fever ..	12	1	47	45	2	62	3	1	1	6	1	1	1	134	29	176	65	1	10
Enteric Fever ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	9	4	10	20	4	3	1	1	..	7	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	12	2	7	15	..	2	2	2	3	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	43	15	83	140	7	71	7	5	5	7	4	2	2	136	35	190	90	4	455



**TABLE II. A.**  
**Notifications of infectious Disease and Attack-Rates, 1913, in the County of Derby.**

1913.	Estim't'd Popula- tion 1912	Smallpox.		Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria.		Enteric Fever		Pu'rp'ral Fever		Erysipelas.	
		Cases.	Rate.	Cases.	Rate.	Cases.	Rate.	Cases.	Rate.	Cases.	Rate.	Cases.	Rate.
Administrative County	569,966	..	..	2740	4.81	902	1.58	118	0.21	31	0.05	346	0.61
County Borough of Derby ..	124,544	..	..	238	1.91	147	1.18	19	0.15	9	0.07	127	1.02
Aggregate of Boroughs and Urban Districts	292,599	..	..	1202	4.11	542	1.85	77	0.26	18	0.06	209	0.71
Aggregate of Rural Districts ..	277,367	..	..	1538	5.54	360	1.30	41	0.15	13	0.05	137	0.49
<b>Borough and Urban Districts:—</b>													
Bolsover ..	11,793	..	..	32	2.71	24	2.04	6	0.51	3	0.25	28	2.37
Brampton and Walton	2,119	..	..	1	0.47	23	10.85	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chesterfield ..	38,078	..	..	72	1.89	133	3.49	2	0.05	5	0.13	25	0.66
Clay Cross ..	8,366	..	..	13	1.55	10	1.20	2	0.24	2	0.24	2	0.24
Dronfield ..	3,961	..	..	67	16.91	11	2.78	..	..	..	..	2	0.50
Whittington and Newbold ..	17,504	..	..	197	11.25	36	2.06	..	..	1	0.06	29	1.66
<b>Rural Districts:—</b>													
Blackwell ..	40,704	..	..	236	5.80	45	1.11	5	0.12	..	..	25	0.61
Clowne ..	18,630	..	..	181	9.72	45	2.42	6	0.32	..	..	8	0.43
Norton ..	3,995	..	..	20	5.01	3	0.75	1	0.25	..	..	..	..
<b>Chesterfield</b> ..	<b>73,329</b>	..	..	<b>594</b>	<b>8.10</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>2.11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>0.65</b>
Chesterfield R.D. Average of 10 years, 1903 to '12	73,968	6	0.09	377	5.10	85	1.15	34	0.45	7	0.09	85	1.15

These Statistics are taken from the Report of the Medical Officer to the Local Government Board.



TABLE III.—Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1913, 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	1025	264	84	77	62	46	87	170	234	13
} Uncertified	54	26	0	1	0	0	3	12	12	0
Enteric Fever .. ..	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1
Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. ..	64	13	19	21	11	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. ..	13	1	1	6	4	1	..	..	..	8
Whooping Cough ..	16	10	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	18	1	2	5	10	..	..	..	..	4
Influenza .. ..	10	1	1	1	1	3	..	1	2	..
Erysipelas .. ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis .. ..	44	..	..	..	2	10	13	15	4	..
Tuberculous Meningitis	11	2	2	5	2	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases .. ..	17	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	..	..
Cancer, malignant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
disease .. ..	47	..	..	..	..	..	3	28	16	..
Rheumatic Fever ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis .. ..	10	2	3	2	1	..	..	2	..	..
Organic Heart Disease	79	..	..	..	3	2	12	20	42	..
Bronchitis .. ..	88	28	8	5	1	..	2	14	30	..
Pneumonia (all forms)	89	27	17	14	5	2	6	9	9	..
Other diseases of Res-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
piratory Organs ..	10	..	..	2	2	1	..	3	2	..
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	53	41	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis and	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhlitis .. ..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	10	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	1	..
Alcoholism .. ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..
Nephritis and Bright's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disease .. ..	30	1	1	1	..	3	4	15	5	..
Puerperal Fever ...	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Other Accidents and	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of Pregnancy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
and Parturition ..	6	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..
Congenital Debility &	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malformation, includ-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ing Premature Birth	114	112	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Violent Deaths, exclud-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ing Suicide .. ..	39	..	2	3	8	8	10	7	1	..
Suicide .. ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Other Defined Diseases	272	47	9	6	6	9	21	46	128	..
Diseases ill-defined or	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
unknown .. ..	21	..	2	..	..	..	1	9	9	..
TOTAL .. ..	1079	290	84	77	62	45	90	182	249	13
Sub-Entries included in	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
above figures :—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Men-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ingitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia except	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Broncho-Pneumonia	42	5	3	8	3	2	5	9	7	..
Old Age .. ..	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	..
Arterio-sclerosis and	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	65	..	..	..	..	..	1	25	39	..



## NOTES TO TABLE III.

The classification and numbering of Causes of Death are those of the "Short List" on page XXV. of the Manual of the International List of Causes of Death, which has been consulted and followed.

- (a) All "Transferable Deaths" of residents, i.e., of persons resident in the District who have died outside it, are included with the other deaths in columns 2-10. Transferable deaths of non-residents, i.e., of persons resident elsewhere in England and Wales who have died in the District, are in like manner excluded from these columns. For the precise meaning of the term "transferable deaths" see footnote to Table I.
- (b) All deaths occurring in institutions for the sick and infirm situated within the district, whether of residents or of non-residents, are entered in the last column of Table III.
- (c) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are regarded as "Uncertified."
- (d) Exclusive of "Tuberculous Meningitis" (10), but inclusive of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.
- (e) Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years are included under Title 19; those at 2 years and over being placed under Title 28).

Table III. A. Deaths in the Parishes comprised in the Chesterfield Rural District and their Causes.

PARISHES.	Certi- fied	Un- certi- fied	Enteric Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Erysipelas	Phthisis Pulmonalis	Tubercu- lous Men- ingitis	Other Tu- berculous Diseases	Cancer	Rheumatic Fever.	Non-Tu- bercular Meningitis
Ashover ..	30	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barlow ..	15	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beighton ..	65	1	..	6	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	1
Brackenfield ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brimington ..	74	7	..	2	2	5	2	..	..	..	2	2	6	..	2
Calow ..	25	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal Aston ..	13	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Dronfield Woodhouse ..	11	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eckington ..	162	12	2	10	4	2	..	2	..	7	1	3	8	..	2
Hasland ..	65	3	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	2	..	..
Heath ..	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Holmesfield ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Killamarsh ..	70	1	..	..	4	..	1	1	..	4	1	..	3	..	1
Morton ..	10	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
North Wingfield ..	77	4	..	16	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	4	5	..	..
Pilsley ..	25	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Shirland & Higham ..	46	2	..	1	1	1	2	..	1	2	..	2	1	..	1
Staveley ..	179	9	..	7	..	1	6	2	..	10	4	1	12	..	..
Stretton ..	11	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Sutton-c-Duckm'nton ..	27	1	..	4	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Tapton ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Temple Normanton ..	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tupton ..	16	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
Unstone ..	52	..	..	2	1	4	..	2	1	5	..	..	2	1	2
Wessington ..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wingerworth ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woodthorpe ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1025	54	3	64	13	16	18	10	2	44	11	17	47	1	10



Table III. A.—continued.

PARISHES.	Organic Heart Disease	Bronchitis	Pneumonia (all forms)	Other Re- spiratory Diseases	Diarrhoea	Appendi- citis	Cirrhosis of Liver	Alcoholism	Nephritis	Puerperal Fever	Pregnancy and Par- turation	Debility, Malforma- tion, Prem- ature Birth	Violence	Suicide	Old Age	Other Defined Diseases	Ill-defined or unkn'wn Diseases	TOTALS
Ashover ..	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	9	12	2	35
Barlow ..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	8	..	16
Beighton ..	7	7	13	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	10	2	..	1	5	..	66
Brackenfield ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brimington ..	..	4	6	2	7	1	1	1	1	..	..	5	2	..	7	13	2	81
Calow ..	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	3	4	1	25
Coal Aston ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	13
Dronfield Woodhouse ..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	11
Eckington ..	16	8	20	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	1	13	6	..	12	31	6	174
Hasland ..	3	15	1	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	6	2	..	3	13	3	68
Heath ..	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	1	3	..	19
Holmesfield ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Killamarsh ..	6	8	3	1	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	8	3	..	1	22	..	71
Morton ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	11
North Wingfield ..	4	3	8	..	9	..	..	..	2	..	..	10	1	..	2	12	..	81
Pilsley ..	1	3	2	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	1	7	..	25
Shirland & Higham ..	3	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	5	3	..	8	9	..	48
Staveley ..	13	14	20	3	7	..	3	4	4	1	2	18	7	1	11	33	4	183
Stretton ..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	3	..	12
Sutton-c-Duckm'nton ..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	8	1	28
Tapton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	..	6
Temple Normanton ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	13
Tupton ..	1	2	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	1	2	..	19
Unstone ..	4	5	9	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	1	..	2	3	..	52
Wessington ..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	..	10
Wingerworth ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Woodthorpe ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3
Total ..	79	88	89	10	53	2	10	6	30	2	6	114	39	2	70	202	21	1079

**TABLE III B.**

*Showing the Death Rates from Various Causes in the Chesterfield Rural District in 1913, and comparing them with those for the ten years ending 1912, and with those for England and Wales for the ten years ending 1911.*

Rates per 1,000 living.	Ch'sterfield Rural Dis- trict, 1912.	Ch'sterfield Rural Dis- trict, 1903 to 1912.	England & Wales, 1902 to 1911
All Causes ... ..	14.76	14.41	15.1
Enteric Fever ... ..	.041	.073	.083
Smallpox ... ..	—	.000	.012
Measles ... ..	.870	.355	.318
Scarlet Fever ... ..	.177	.146	.098
Whooping Cough ... ..	.218	.297	.268
Diphtheria ... ..	.245	.181	.166
Influenza ... ..	.136	.169	.208
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	.598	.627	1.144
Tuberculous Meningitis	.150	} .595	.172
Other Tuberculous			
Diseases ... ..	.231		.302
Non-Tuberculous			
Meningitis ... ..	.136	2 years .068	.168
Organic Heart Disease	1.07	1.06	1.39
Rheumatic Fever ... ..	.014	.024	.068
Cancer ... ..	.640	.681	.918
Bronchitis ... ..	1.20	1.16	1.13
Pneumonia, all forms ...	1.21	1.19	1.24
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	.721	6 years .814	.801
Appendicitis & Typhlitis	.027	2 years .054	.059
Alcoholism ... ..	.082	} .119	.061
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	.136		.109
Nephritis and Bright's			
Disease ... ..	.401	.392	.388
Puerperal Fever ... ..	.027	.026	.043
Pregnancy and			
Parturition ... ..	.082	.103	.062
Congenital Debility, Mal- formation, Premature			
Birth ... ..	1.55	1.33	1.16
Violence, excluding			
Suicides ... ..	.531	.588	.454
Suicide ... ..	.027	.100	.102
Old Age ... ..	.952	1.05	.943



TABLE III C. Vital Statistics of the Civil Parishes comprised in the Chesterfield Rural District for 1913.

PARISHES.	Acreage: Land and Water.	Inhabited Houses.	Estimated Population.	Birth and Death Rates per 1000 Living.								Infant Mor- tality per 1000 Births.	
				Births.	All Deaths.	Diph- theria.	Enteric Fever.	Diarr- hoea.	Phthisis pulmon- alis.	Other Tuberc's	Cancer.		Respira- tory Diseases
Ashover ..	9564	556	2422	20.6	14.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.2	60
Barlow ..	3932	201	905	25.4	17.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.3	43
Beighton ..	3137	1136	5181	30.3	12.7	.77	..	.58	.19	.39	..	3.9	133
Brackenfield ..	1551	68	302	36.4	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brimington ..	1343	1228	5468	30.4	14.8	.37	..	1.28	.37	1.1	1.1	2.2	133
Calow ..	1267	249	1225	29.4	20.4	.82	..	..	..	..	..	4.9	194
Coal Aston ..	1535	157	660	25.8	19.7	..	..	..	1.51	4.54	..	..	118
Dronfield Woodhouse ..	1544	208	896	17.9	12.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.1	—
Eckington ..	7125	2600	12,252	25.7	14.2	..	.16	.33	.57	.65	2.3	2.3	111
Hasland ..	1092	679	3443	34.0	19.8	..	..	1.45	1.16	.58	4.6	..	179
Heath ..	1676	376	1999	44.5	9.5	..	..	..	..	.50	.50	..	101
Holmesfield ..	4699	124	561	17.8	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	—
Killamarsh ..	1662	976	4644	31.2	15.3	.22	..	.65	.86	.22	.65	2.6	124
Morton ..	1125	246	1198	29.2	9.2	..	..	..	1.66	..	..	..	86
North Wingfield ..	1551	950	4720	35.6	17.2	.21	..	1.90	.42	1.27	1.06	2.3	173
Pilsley ..	1493	591	2883	34.0	9.0	..	.35	.35	.35	..	.35	1.7	92
Shirland and H. ..	2956	827	4038	31.7	11.9	..	..	.25	.50	.50	.25	.99	109
Staveley ..	6872	2375	12,035	30.1	15.6	.50	..	.58	.83	.42	1.00	3.1	124
Stretton ..	1574	135	655	32.1	18.3	..	..	1.53	1.53	..	..	3.1	143
Sutton c. D. ..	4369	265	1391	28.0	20.1	..	..	.72	.72	..	..	2.2	333
Tapton ..	699	92	441	20.4	13.6	..	..	..	..	2.27	..	..	—
Temple Normanton ..	520	142	707	32.5	18.4	..	..	5.66	1.41	..	..	2.8	160
Tupton ..	735	423	2044	25.4	9.3	..	..	1.47	..	.98	.49	1.5	154
Unstone ..	2003	466	2173	36.4	23.9	..	..	.46	2.30	..	.92	6.4	215
Wessington ..	973	134	646	43.3	15.5	..	..	1.55	..	..	..	3.1	107
Wingerworth ..	2958	76	332	18.1	6.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.0	—
Woodthorpe ..	1031	53	273	18.3	11.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Whole District ..	68,986	15,333	73,494	30.1	14.8	.24	.04	.72	.60	.38	.64	2.5	131



TABLE III. D.—Vital Statistics of the Civil Parishes in the Chesterfield Rural District for the decennium 1903 to 1912.

Birth and Death Rates per 1000 Living.											
PARISHES.	Average Population.	Birth and Death Rates per 1000 Living.								Infant Mor- tality per 1000 Births.	
		Births.	Diph- theria.	Enteric Fever.	*Diarr- hoea.	Phtisis pulmon- alis.	Other Tubercu- lous Dis- eases	Cancer.	Respira- tory Diseases		All Causes.
Ashover	1124	24.1	.17	.08	.07	.50	.58	.54	1.4	12.4	81
Barlow	875	27.1	.20	..	.09	.57	.61	.57	2.6	13.4	110
Beighton	4313	34.1	.12	..	.25	.84	.36	.44	3.8	14.0	130
Brackenfield	325	31.1	.31	..	.51	1.23	.31	.62	1.8	14.8	99
Brimington	5072	31.6	.06	.04	.41	.73	.55	.64	2.2	12.6	109
Calow ..	1199	33.8	.25	..	.27	.42	.67	.92	2.3	14.0	133
Coal Aston	661	25.4	.30	.15	.25	.76	.76	1.66	2.0	15.4	107
Dronfield Woodhouse	822	27.7	.12	..	.20	.70	.49	.24	1.6	11.9	105
Eckington	12451	32.9	.14	.06	.62	.64	.51	.79	2.7	15.4	131
Hasland	7530	37.6	.24	.12	.84	.58	.94	.78	2.1	14.9	145
Heath	1653	50.3	.48	.18	2.97	1.09	1.03	.60	2.7	18.9	165
Holmesfield	473	22.8	..	..	..	.85	..	.85	2.1	15.4	83
Killamarsh	4249	35.7	.21	.05	1.09	.47	.61	.85	3.2	16.1	126
Morton	954	30.0	..	..	.67	.31	.42	1.26	2.2	12.1	126
North Wingfield	4092	36.7	.17	.02	.57	.39	.66	.39	2.7	13.3	138
Pilsley	2673	34.1	.15	.11	.43	.52	.56	.49	2.8	13.9	122
Shirland and Higham	4054	33.3	.03	.07	.45	.76	.81	.54	2.3	12.8	135
Staveley	11800	32.3	.25	.06	.63	.72	.54	.73	2.6	14.1	124
Stretton	654	25.5	..	..	..	.15	..	..	1.4	10.6	114
Sutton-cum-Duckmanton	1360	43.2	.44	.66	.59	.22	.66	.81	1.5	18.4	168
Tapton	458	21.4	..	..	..	.66	..	.66	1.8	13.1	71
Temple Normanton	619	46.4	.48	.16	1.73	.32	.48	1.29	1.1	20.2	164
Tupton	1941	35.3	.10	.10	.59	.41	.82	.57	2.5	14.5	137
Unstone	2013	33.1	.30	.10	.48	.89	.35	.84	3.1	15.5	120
Wessington	682	39.1	.44	..	.48	.29	.15	.29	2.2	13.3	112
Wingerworth	364	28.6	..	..	..	.55	.27	.27	2.7	12.4	58
Woodthorpe	270	15.2	..	..	..	.37	..	..	2.6	11.9	98
Total	73958	33.7	.18	.07	.63	.63	.59	.68	2.52	14.4	130

\* Six years only.



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

1913.	Estimated Population	ANNUAL RATES PER 1000 LIVING.							Infant Mort'ly, per 1000 Births.
		Births	Crude Deaths	* Standardized Deaths	Principal Epidemic Diseases	Phtthisis Deaths	Other Tubercular Diseases	Respiratory Diseases	
England and Wales	...	23.9	13.7	13.4	...	...	...	...	109
96 Great Towns, including London	...	25.1	14.3	14.7	...	...	...	...	116
145 Smaller Towns	...	23.9	12.8	13.0	...	...	...	...	112
England and Wales less the 241 Towns...	...	22.2	13.1	12.1	...	...	...	...	96
London	...	24.8	14.2	14.2	...	...	...	...	104
Bolsover Urban District	...	33.8	10.1	11.4	.62	.17	.62	2.13	142
Brampton and Walton Urban District...	11,225	19.3	11.9	12.4	.46	.92	...	.46	48
Borough of Chesterfield	2,175	27.5	18.5	16.9	.99	1.06	.56	2.65	143
Clay Cross Urban District	39,594	31.9	21.1	21.3	6.3	1.1	.47	2.7	150
Dronfield Urban District	8,368	29.7	12.0	13.7	1.00	1.75	.25	1.50	101
Whittington & Newbold Urban District	4,000	29.5	13.8	14.3	1.18	0.84	.28	2.4	134
City of Sheffield	17,756	28.2	15.8	16.6	2.25	1.17	.41	3.17	129
471,662	471,662								
<b>CHESTERFIELD RURAL DISTRICT</b>	<b>73,494</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>2.26</b>	<b>.60</b>	<b>.38</b>	<b>2.53</b>	<b>131</b>
Chesterfield Rural District, Average of ten years, 1902 to 1911	73,968	33.7	14.4	14.5	1.87	.63	.59	2.52	130

\* Standardized to England and Wales for ages and sexes: corrected for transferable deaths.



**TABLE III F. OCCUPATION MORTALITY.**

The following Table has been prepared at the request of the County Medical Officer of Health to show the occupations of all the persons over 10 years of age who died in 1913.

OCCUPATIONS.		MALE.	Rate per 1000 so employed.	FEMALE.	Rate per 1000 so employed.
<b>A.</b>	I.—General or Local Government of the Country .. .. . II.—Defence of the Country .. .. . III.—Professional and their Subordinate Services .. .. . IV.—Domestic Offices or Services .. .. . V.—Commercial Occupations .. .. .	14	11.4	13	6.1
<b>B.</b>	VI.—Conveyance of Men, Goods, and Messages .. .. .	14	8.4	..	..
<b>C.</b>	VII.—Agriculture .. .. . VIII.—Fishing .. .. .	29	13.9	2	7.0
<b>D.</b>	IX.—In and about Mines and Quarries .. .. .	138	10.1	..	..
<b>E.</b>	X.—Metals, Machines, Implements, and Conveyances .. .. . XI.—Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, etc. .. .. .	46	16.8	..	..
<b>F.</b>	XII.—Building and Works of Construction .. .. . XIII.—Wood, Furniture, Fittings, and Decorations .. .. .	12	12.4	..	..
<b>G.</b>	XIV.—Brick, Cement, Pottery and Glass .. .. . XV.—Chemicals, Oils, Grease, Soap, Resin, etc. .. .. . XVI.—Skins, Leather, Hair and Feathers .. .. . XVII.—Paper, Prints, Books, and Stationery .. .. .	1	4.1	..	..
<b>H.</b>	XVIII.—Textile Fabrics .. .. .	..	..	..	..
<b>I.</b>	XIX.—Dress .. .. . XX.—Food, Tobacco, Drink, and Lodging .. .. . XXI.—Gas, Water, Electricity and Sanitary Service .. .. . XXII.—Other, Undefined Workers and Dealers .. .. .	39	19.0	3	3.5
	Total Occupied .. .. .	293	11.9	18	5.2
	XXIII.—Without Specified Occupations or Unoccupied .. .. .	11	2.6	206	9.2
	Total, aged 10 years and upwards, occupied and unoccupied ..	304	10.6	224	9.1

The number engaged in each occupation has been taken as being the same as at the time of the census.



**TABLE IV. Rural District of Chesterfield.**  
**INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1913.**  
 Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes {	Certified ..	52	17	9	13	91	46	51	39	37	264
	Uncertified ..	16	..	..	1	17	1	6	1	1	26
Small-pox ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ..		..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	6	13
Scarlet fever ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Whooping Cough ..		..	..	..	..	..	2	3	4	1	10
Diphtheria and Croup ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Erysipelas ..		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Tuberculous Meningitis ..		..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Abdominal Tuberculosis ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3
Other Tuberculous Dis. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Convulsions ..		6	1	2	4	13	9	7	2	3	34
Laryngitis ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis ..		..	1	..	2	3	5	7	4	9	28
Pneumonia (all forms) ..		..	..	2	..	2	3	7	8	7	27
Diarrhœa ..		..	..	..	..	..	6	6	5	5	22
Enteritis ..		..	1	..	1	2	2	10	1	2	17
Gastritis ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Syphilis ..		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Rickets ..		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Suffocation, overlying ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at birth ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis ..		4	2	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	6
Congenital Malformations ..		4	3	1	..	8	1	2	1	..	12
Premature birth ..		45	4	2	4	55	6	..	..	..	61
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ..		8	4	2	3	17	6	9	5	2	39
Other Causes ..		1	1	..	..	2	1	2	1	..	6
		68	17	9	14	108	47	57	40	38	290

Nett Births in the year {	Legitimate ..	..	..	..	2120
	Illegitimate ..	..	..	..	92
Nett Deaths in the year {	Legitimate Infants ..	..	..	..	273
	Illegitimate Infants ..	..	..	..	17

## NOTES TO TABLE IV.

Under Abdominal Tuberculosis are included deaths from Tuberculous Peritonitis and Enteritis and from Tabes Mesenterica.

The total deaths from Congenital Malformations, Premature Birth, Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus, equal the total in Table III. under the heading Congenital Debility, and Malformation including Premature Birth.

Want of Breast Milk included under Atrophy and Debility.

For references to the meaning of any other headings, see notes attached to Table III.

May 1st, 1914.

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In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III. and IV., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

HERBERT PECK,

Medical Officer of Health.



# METEOROLOGICAL RECORD, 1913.

Rain Gauges, 5 inches in diameter, 1 foot above ground, 1,080 feet above sea level at Barbrook Reservoir, 279 feet at Chesterfield Gas Works, and 810 feet at Press Reservoir.

1913.	Temperature of Air during the Month.			Mean Temperature of air.	Rainfall.					
	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean of		Amount collected in inches.					
			All highest						All lowest	
January	52	15	42.96	32.51	30	14	19	4.34	4.09	4.13
February	54	20	46.03	32.64	21	12	14	1.68	.98	1.58
March	57	25	48.67	34.74	28	17	21	4.37	3.57	4.92
April	67	25	54.13	37.76	24	15	17	3.21	2.95	3.55
May	78	32	61.58	43.29	23	12	14	2.54	2.50	2.22
June	81	39	67.13	47.20	15	7	11	1.57	.44	.75
July	79	40	66.09	50.70	15	9	13	1.57	1.23	1.59
August	84	36	67.80	48.16	15	6	9	1.58	1.62	1.59
September	78	35	65.40	48.16	23	14	14	2.60	2.24	2.13
October	66	28	57.13	44.00	29	12	16	4.46	3.86	3.79
November	57	29	52.13	39.50	28	16	19	3.82	2.49	2.97
December	55	13	44.32	35.80	26	9	11	2.07	1.12	1.21
Entire Year	84 (a)	15 (b)	56.11	41.20	277	143	178	33.81 (c)	27.09 (d)	30.43 (e)

(a) Aug. 3rd. (b) Jan. 14th. (c) Greatest amount on one day, 0.99 inches on Jan. 11th and Oct. 5th. (d) 0.93 on Oct. 7th. (e) 0.96 on July 6th.

The figures are supplied by the courtesy of the officials of the Chesterfield Gas and Water Board and Mr. Gilbert Frith.



RURAL DISTRICT OF CHESTERFIELD.  
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF  
HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1913,

On the Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,  
in connection with

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES AND  
HOMEWORK.

**1.—INSPECTION.** *Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.*

PREMISES.	No. of								
	Inspections			Written Notices.			Prosecutions		
	Sub-Districts			Sub-District			Sub-District		
	I	2	3	I	2	3	I	2	3
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	0	31	14	0	0	1	0	0	0
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ... ..	79	60	110	8	4	4	0	0	0
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in part 3 of this Report) .. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ... ..	79	91	124	8	4	5	0	0	0

**2.—DEFECTS FOUND.**

PARTICULARS.	Number of Defects.											
	Found			Remedied			Referred to H.M. Inspector.			Number of Prosecutions.		
	Sub-District			Sub-District			Sub-Districts.			Sub-Districts.		
	I	2	3	I	2	3	I	2	3	I	2	0
<i>Nuisances under Public Health Acts :</i>												
Want of Cleanliness ...	8	2	4	8	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Want of Ventilation ...	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowding ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Nuisances ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanitary } insufficient ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
accommo- } unsuitable or defective ...	0	1	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
dation } not separate for sexes ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :</i>												
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ...												
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97-100)												
Other Offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this report)												
Total ... ..	9	4	8	0	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0



# FACTORIES, Etc.—continued.

3.—HOMEWORK. <i>List of Outworkers (S 107).</i>					Number of								
					Lists			Outworkers					
					Sub-Districts			Con-tractors			Workmen		
					1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Lists received:—													
Wearing apparel—Making, &c.					...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2
Lace, lace curtains and nets					...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...
Total					...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	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>											Lace, &c.		
Instances of homework in unwholesome premises					...	...	...				1	2	3
											Nil		
4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.											Sub-Districts.		
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of 1909					...	...	...				1	2	3
					...	...	...				79	69	117
Total number of workshops on register											265		

## 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	8	0	8
	Reports (of action taken sent to H.M. Inspector	8	0	8

Rural District Council Offices,  
Chesterfield,  
February, 1914.

## SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS.

### CHESTERFIELD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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

Gentlemen,—

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

There are 70 sewage outfalls in the district, and the  
sewage to be treated is chiefly a domestic one, there being  
very few manufactories which discharge their wastes 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 and  
the Hepthorne Lane area of North Wingfield and Tupton,  
where separate sewers are provided.

All the works constructed during the last thirteen years  
are on the percolating filter system, except those at Stone-  
broom, 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 clinker) 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 the 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 these tanks and 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.

In order to make the sludge dry quickly, I have introduced a system of drainage for the sludge bays—3in. land tiles are laid in the bottom of the bays and covered with engine ashes. The ashes retain the sludge but allow the water to pass into a main drain which discharges into a sump, from whence the liquid is pumped back into the tanks. In connection with the pumping I have had a one horse power petrol engine fixed at Grassmoor sewage works, and it has proved to be very efficient and economical.

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.

A large number of 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 feet diameter filter, and the old tank used for storm water tank.

**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 Wheeldon Mill outfall works. These consist of two open septic tanks and four bacterial filters. A separate tank and filter are provided for storm water.

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

During the year a small outfall works comprising screening chamber 8ft. x 4ft. x 3ft. average depth, two sedimentation tanks each 13ft. x 6ft. x 5ft. average depth, and one filter 30 feet diameter by 4ft. deep, has been constructed on the outfall site at Wheeldon Mill, to treat the sewage from 54 houses which are too low to be connected with the Main outfall works.

A tank of the old 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 the 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. These works comprise detritus chamber, septic tank, and two bacterial filters.

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

### 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 chamber and detritus chambers, three open septic tanks, and four bacterial filters, each 60 feet diameter and 6 feet deep.

At the end of last year the construction of two covered tanks was commenced, for the purpose of collecting road grit brought down by the sewers in storm times.

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

The sewage from Marsh Lane (Ridgway), Back Lane (Mosbro'), and Renishaw, is treated in tanks of the old type.

In December, 1912, the Local Government Board sanctioned a loan of £2,541 for outfall works to be constructed near the Williamthorpe Colliery Pond. This is a joint scheme with North Wingfield. The works comprise screening chamber, 6ft. by 3ft. by 4ft., average depth, two sedimentation tanks each 20ft. diameter by 6ft. 3in. to square, and 6ft. to cone, two detritus tanks each 10ft. by 4ft. 6in. by 5ft. average depth, two storm tanks each 20ft. by 6ft. by 6ft. deep, two filters each 50ft. diameter and 5ft. deep, two humus tanks each 12ft. by 5ft. by 4ft. average depth, 9in. outfall sewer, 12in. storm water sewer, and a 6in. sewer to link up the drainage of the Colliery Company's property in North Road and Hardwick Street. The works are practically completed.



## HASLAND.

The sewage from the properties at Hasland Green and Church Side is discharged into the Chesterfield Corporation sewers.

Grassmoor Area.—In August, 1912, the Local Government Board sanctioned a loan of £4,449 for the construction of a sewage scheme for this area, and the works were opened on the 27th August, 1913. The scheme also deals with the sewage of 32 houses at Speedwell in the Parish of North Wingfield. The works comprise, two screening chambers, each 12ft. by 6ft. by 6ft. average depth, two septic tanks each 30ft. by 10ft. by 8ft. 6in. average depth, two storm tanks each 20ft. by 10ft. by 4ft. 6in. deep, two humus tanks each 16ft. by 7ft. by 3ft. average depth, three filters 50ft. diameter and 5ft. deep. The sewers laid are of the following sizes:—6in., 9in., and 15in.

Winsic Area.—In October, 1912, the Local Government Board sanctioned a loan of £437 for the construction of a sewage scheme for this area, and the works were completed in July, 1913. The scheme comprises: Screening chamber 4ft. by 6ft. by 3ft. average depth, two septic tanks each 12ft. by 6ft. by 5ft. average depth, two storm tanks each 10ft. by 5ft. by 4ft. average depth, one filter 25ft. diameter and 5ft. deep, one humus tank 8ft. by 4ft. by 2ft. average depth. A 6in. outfall sewer was also laid from the old outfall works.

## KILLAMARSH.

Main Outfall Works.—The Local Government Board sanctioned a loan for £5,343 for this scheme at the beginning of 1911. The works were commenced in April, 1911, and were completed in November, 1911. Excellent results are being obtained. The sewage on reaching the outfall is first passed through two 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 Brake horse-power National gas engines to 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 the humus tanks to the River Rother. Two stand-by tanks are provided for the storm water.

The works at Highmoor consist of septic tanks and filters. The sewage is at present distributed over the filters by means of fixed pipes, fed with syphons. It is proposed to alter the method of distribution during the coming year.



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

#### NORTH WINGFIELD.

In May, 1913, the Local Government Board sanctioned a loan of £2,595 for the construction of a sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for this area, and the construction of the works is well in hand. The scheme comprises: Screening chamber 6ft. by 3ft. by 3ft. average depth, two detritus tanks each tank 10ft. by 4ft. 6in. by 3ft. average depth, two sedimentation tanks each 20ft. diameter by 4ft. to straight and 5ft. to come, two humus tanks each 10ft. by 4ft. by 4ft. average depth, two storm tanks each 15ft. by 6ft. by 5ft. deep, two filters each 45ft. diameter and 4ft. deep. The sewers laid are of the following sizes: 6in., 9in., and 12in. This scheme is joint with Tupton Parish.

"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.

A scheme is in contemplation to combine these two outfalls and construct new works on land to be acquired near the Locko Brook, and instructions have been given for an approximate estimate of the cost to be prepared.

#### PILSLEY.

Main Outfall.—A loan of £1,920 was sanctioned by the Local Government Board in February, 1912, and the works were completed in December, 1912. Excellent results are being obtained. The works comprise: Screening and detritus chambers, two elongated sedimentation tanks, two 50ft. diameter filters each 5ft. deep, and two humus tanks; the old tanks have been converted into storm water tanks.



A scheme for dealing with the drainage of the properties situated on the east side of the railway station at Pilsley is in contemplation. I expect the work will be carried out during the coming year.

#### STAVELEY.

There are several tanks of the old type in the parish, viz., at Seymour, Poolsbrook, Hartington, Barrow Hill, Mastin Moor and West Handley.

The bulk of the sewage is treated at the Netherthorpe outfall works. Plans for extensions have been prepared.

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

#### SUTTON-CUM-DUCKMANTON.

Outfall works consisting of septic tank, and two filters, primary and secondary, 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 aluminiferous 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 of the Village proper 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 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.



**Private Street Works,****ECKINGTON (PIT STREET AND SITWELL STREET).**

In October, 1912, the Local Government Board issued Orders putting in force the Private Street Works Act, 1892, with respect to Pit Street and Sitwell Street, and on the same date the Board issued an Order putting in force Section 19 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, with regard to Pit Street. The owners in Sitwell Street agreed to execute the necessary repairs themselves, and during the past year a considerable amount of work has been done.

With regard to Pit Street, notice of Provisional Apportionment has been served on the owners concerned.

**ECKINGTON (QUEEN STREET AND SCHOOL STREET)**

On the 19th of November, 1913, application was made to the Local Government Board for the issue of an Order putting in force the Private Street Works Act, 1892, with respect to Queen Street and School Street, and information has been received from the Board that Orders will be forwarded shortly.

**BEIGHTON (ALLEN ROAD AND CROSS ALLEN ROAD).**

On December 13th, 1913, application was made to the Local Government Board for the issue of Orders putting in force the Private Street Works Act, 1892, with respect to Allen Road and Cross Allen Road, and information has been received from the Board that the Orders will be forwarded shortly.

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**BUILDING SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.**


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**(NORTHERN DISTRICT.)**


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Thirty-nine dwelling-houses and 41 other buildings were erected, and plans for 55 dwelling-houses and 51 other buildings were approved in 1913.

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

	Dwelling houses.		Other buildings.
	1909.		1909.
Erected ... ..	185	...	18
Plans approved ... ..	206	...	34
	1910.		1910.
Erected ... ..	156	...	39
Plans approved ... ..	164	...	41
	1911.		1911.
Erected ... ..	67	...	38
Plans approved ... ..	78	...	47
	1912.		1912.
Erected ... ..	41	...	12
Plans approved ... ..	76	...	23

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

HENRY HUDSON,

Engineer and Surveyor.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY AND BUILD- ING INSPECTOR, SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

To the Chairman and Members.

Gentlemen,—

I have pleasure in submitting to you my Report for the year 1913.

### NOTICES SERVED.

Cleansing Ashpits and Accumulations of Refuse...	228
Defective Drains, Sinks, etc....	80
Defective Privies and Ashpits and w.c.'s ...	81
Dilapidated Houses ...	33
Houses Unfit for Habitation ...	6
Paving Back Yards ...	37
Filthy Houses ...	4
Overcrowding ...	11
Dilapidated Cowsheds ...	1
Other Nuisances ...	0

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481

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**Disinfection.**

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

**NUISANCES ABATED.**

Cleansing Ashpits ... ..	228
Drains, etc. ... ..	80
Privies, etc.... ..	68
Dilapidated houses ... ..	30
Houses unfit for Habitation ... ..	6
Back Yard Pavings ... ..	30
Filthy Houses... ..	4
Overcrowding ... ..	11

**Slaughter-houses.**

There are 37 registered Slaughter Houses. All have been inspected at intervals.

**Factories and Workshops.**

There are 93 on the register. All have been inspected at intervals.

**Dairies and Cowsheds.**

One hundred and eighty on the register. All have been inspected during the year.

**New dwellings.**

Twenty-six new houses have been erected. Plans for 38 dwellings and other buildings have been submitted and approved.

**Outworkers.**

There are 18 outworkers. All have been visited and found satisfactory.

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.
<b>Heath</b>	...	
Heath ...	7/6	G. Milnes, Hall Farm, Holmewood.
Holmewood ...	7/6	Do. Do.
<b>North Wingfield</b>		
North Wingfield...	4/6	W.H.Coupe, North Wingfield
<b>Highfields</b> ...	5/6	Do. Do.
Hepthorne Lane...	4/0	Do. Do.
Waterloo ...	4/6	Do. Do.
<b>Pilsley</b>		
Pilsley, Upper ...	4/9	D. Mosley, Sitwell Grange, Pilsley.
Pilsley, Lower ...	4/4	W.H.Coupe, North Wingfield
<b>Shirland and Higham</b>		
Shirland ...	5/3	C. J. Cutts & F. Brothwell, Shirland.
Stonebroom ...	4/6	J. & W. Leah, Stonebroom.
Tupton ...	3/9	T. Talbot, Morton.
Morton ...	4/4	H. Turner, New Tupton.

Your obedient Servant,

E. S. ROBINSON.

March 25th, 1914.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE STAVELEY SUB-DISTRICT.

Gentlemen,—

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report of work done in the Staveley District during the year 1913.

### RETURN OF NOTICES.

Defective Privies and Ashpits ... ..	69
Defective Drains and Connections ... ..	73
Defective Roofs ... ..	25



Defective Rain-gutters and Downspouts ... ..	17
Defective Yard Paving ... ..	14
Privies Converted into Waterclosets ... ..	18
Defective Waterclosets ... ..	9
Overcrowding ... ..	11
Water Supply ... ..	12
Water in Cellars ... ..	3
Filthy Houses ... ..	2
Pigs improperly kept ... ..	2
Defects in Cowsheds ... ..	5
Defects in Workshops ... ..	4
Offensive Accumulations ... ..	21
Other Nuisances ... ..	11
Total ... ..	296

### **Slaughter Houses.**

There are 14 Slaughter Houses in the district, as follows : Barlow 1, Brimington 3, Staveley 8, and Unstone 2. All have been visited regularly, and they were usually found clean.

### **Cowsheds.**

There are 145 Cowsheds on the register. These are visited at least twice during the year. They were usually found clean. Notices have been served in five cases for limewashing, etc.

### **Factories and Workshops.**

There are 69 on the register. All have been visited during the year, and were usually found clean. Notices have been served in four cases.

### **Disinfection.**

Dwelling-houses have been disinfected in the various parishes as follows :—

PARISH.			Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Diph- theria	Puerperal Fever	Consump- tion	Total.
Barlow	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	4
Brimington	...	...	47	1	10	...	2	60
Holmesfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Staveley	...	...	30	...	29	1	6	66
Tupton	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Unstone	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	18
Total	...	...	99	1	41	1	9	151

### House Scavenging.

The following Table will show in which parishes the removal of house refuse is carried out by the Council, together with the names and addresses of the contractors 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	Mrs. A. Haslam, Bradley Lane, Barlow	3/3	186
Brimington (North)	J. W. Sharman, Victoria Farm, Brimington	4/2	650
Brimington (South)	Mrs. Yeomans, Hall Farm, Brimington	4/1	605
Dronfield Woodhouse	G. Booker, Dronfield Woodhouse	3/-	209
Holmesfield	Fred Sharpe, Cowley Bar	1/9	128
Staveley	Day Work under direction of Sanitary Inspector	...	...
Unstone	Work carried out by Parish Council	...	...

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

JAMES HUTCHINSON,

Sanitary Inspector.

Staveley, March 12th, 1914.



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

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

I have pleasure in submitting my Report of work done in the Eckington District during the year 1913.

The District comprises the parishes of Beighton, Coal Aston, Eckington and Killamarsh, having a total area of 13,578 acres, and a population of 22,111.

### RETURN OF NOTICES.

Defective Privies and Ashpits	295
Defective Drains, Traps, etc.	201
Defective Roofs and Dilapidated Houses	134
Defective Yard Paving	91
Defective Rain-gutters and Downspouts	148
Overcrowding	5
Privies Converted into Waterclosets	53
Filthy Houses	6
Water Supply put on	12
Water in Cellars	2
Offensive Accumulations	283
Through Ventilation Provided	12
Other Nuisances	75
Cowsheds	4
Workshops	8
Pigs improperly kept	4
Insufficient Closet Accommodation	5
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Total	1,338
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### **Disinfection of Houses.**

Dwelling-houses have been disinfected in the various parishes as follows:—

PARISH.	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Diph- theria	Puerperal Fever	Phthisis pulmonalis	Erysipelas	Total.
Eckington ...	91	6	9		11	5	122
Beighton ...	12		8		1	1	22
Killamarsh ...	135		11		3	1	150
Coal Aston ...	1	1	1		1		4
Total ...	239	7	29		16	7	298

### House Scavenging.

The following Table will show in which parishes the work is done by the Council, together with the names and addresses of the Contractors, the number of houses, and the price paid for each house per annum :—

Parish and Ward or District	Name and Address of Contractor.	Price paid for each house per annum.	No. of Houses.
Beighton ...	E. Farrar, West Street, Beighton	3/2	1164
Coal Aston ...	Wm. Valentine, Coal Aston	4/3	157
Eckington Ward ...	Parish Council		
Mosbro' „ ...	Wm. Turner, Queen Street, Mosbro'	3/0	840
Marsh Lane „ ...	H. Smith, Marsh Lane	2/10	239
Ridgeway „ ...	H. Littlewood, Ridgeway	2/9	290
Renishaw District ...	W. Rose, Low Farm, Spinkhill	5/0	264
Spinkhill „ ...	„ „	5/0	54
Killamarsh ...	Parish Council		



### **Slaughter Houses.**

There are 29 Slaughter Houses in the district as follows : Beighton 7, Eckington 16, and Killamarsh 6. All have been visited at intervals, and were usually found clean.

There is one Knacker's Yard in the district. It has been inspected regularly.

### **Cowsheds.**

There are 109 persons registered as Cowkeepers and Purveyors of Milk, under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, all of whose premises have been visited twice during the year. A few notices have been served on some of the occupiers to cleanse and limewash the premises, and structural improvements have been carried out at four.

### **Tuberculosis Order.**

Fourteen milch beasts were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis, and were slaughtered.

### **Out-Workers.**

There are two Outworkers in the district. These are in a satisfactory condition.

### **Factories and Workshops.**

There are 117 Factories and Workshops on the register. All have been visited. They were usually found clean. Improvements have been carried out at eight.

### **Common Lodging-Houses.**

The only one in the district, situate at 102, High Street, Eckington, contains 8 beds 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.

No infringements 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 afternoon and evening, has been visited regularly. and the meat and other kinds of food exposed for sale have been examined and found fit for human food.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

DAVID NORTHWAY,

Sanitary Inspector.