

[Report 1914] / Medical Officer of Health, Chesterfield R.D.C.

Contributors

Chesterfield (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1914

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/bwp4rr75>

License and attribution

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

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

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



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

CHESTERFIELD
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL
HEALTH REPORT
For the Year 1914.

HERBERT PECK, M.D., C.M., D.P.H.,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW,
Medical Officer of Health.

CHESTERFIELD:
THE DERBYSHIRE COURIER (1912), LIMITED, BROAD OAKS.
1914.

Chesterfield Rural District Council,

1914.

Chairman :

MR. J. W. TURNER, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :

MR. J. SIMPKIN.

Ashover	REV. J. B. NODDER, M.A.
Barlow	MR. W. T. PIDCOCK.
Beighton	MESSRS. W. DAWES & H. SYKES.
Brackenfield	MR. W. G. TURBUTT, J.P.
Brimington	MR. H. PHIPPS, C.C.
"	MR. W. T. G. BURR.
Calow	MR. J. PARKER.
Coal Aston	MR. E. PASHLEY.
Dronfield Woodhouse	MR. G. L. WAINE.
Eckington—Eckington Ward	MR. J. W. TURNER, C.C.
" Mosbro' Ward	MR. J. LEE.
" Renishaw Ward	MR. S. TONKS.
" Ridgeway Ward	MR. J. ELLIOTT.
Hasland	MR. J. BENNETT.
"	MR. J. A. OXLEY.
Heath	MR. F. CHAMBERS.
Holmesfield	MR. C. NICHOLS.
Killamarsh	MR. H. B. DAWES.
Morton	REV. A. H. PRIOR, M.A.
North Wingfield	MR. W. T. SALWAY.
"	MR. G. WILSON.
Pilsley	MR. G. CHAMBERS.
Shirland and Higham... ..	MR. J. T. HARRISON, J.P., C.C.
"	MR. J. SIMPKIN.
Staveley	REV. C. H. MOLINEUX, C.C.
"	MRS. MARKHAM.
"	MR. C. W. KENDALL, J.P.
Stretton	REV. J. L. BLAKE.
Sutton-cum-Duckmanton	MR. T. G. O. COLE.
Tapton	MR. J. WEBSTER.
Temple Normanton	MR. J. T. GOODLAD.
Tupton	MR. G. E. B. KNIGHTON.
Unstone	MR. J. R. JOHNSON, J.P., C.C.
Wessington	MR. W. RILEY.
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., T., Sanitary Section ;
 Penmore House, Hasland, Chesterfield.
 Telephone 112.

Inspector of Nuisances and Surveyor for Sub-District 1 :

Comprising the Parishes of Ashover, Brackenfield, Calow,
 Hasland, Heath, Morton, North Wingfield, Pilsley, Shir-
 land and Higham, Stretton, Sutton-cum-Duckmanton,
 Temple Normanton, Tupton, Wessington, Wingerworth,
 and Woodthorpe,

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

Inspector of Nuisances for Sub-District 2 :

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 Sub-District 3 :

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

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

**Sanitary Engineer for the District and Building Surveyor for
Sub-Districts 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.

Penmore House, Hasland,

Chesterfield,

March 29th, 1915.

Gentlemen,—

I have pleasure in laying before you my Seventeenth
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.

INDEX OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Table I.—Vital Statistics of the Whole District	40
„ II.—Infectious Diseases, Cases and Age-periods in each Parish, and Patients removed to Isolation Hospitals	41-2
„ III.—Death, Cause of, and Ages at... ..	43
„ IIIA.—Death, Causes of, and Ages at, in each Parish	45-6
„ IIIB.—Death Rates from Various Causes in the District and England and Wales	47
„ IIIC.—Vital Statistics of the Parishes of the District	48
„ IIID.—Vital Statistics of the Parishes of the District 1904-1913	49
„ IIIE.—Vital Statistics of the District, Neighbour- ing District and England and Wales com- pared	50
„ IIIF.—Occupation Mortality	51
„ IV.—Infant Mortality, Causes of	52
Adoptive Acts	24
Assessable Value	8
Bacteriological Examinations	24
Closet Accommodation	15
Common Lodging House	16
Council, Members of	2
Council, Officers of	3
Dairies and Cowsheds	17
Death Rate	37
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	44
Epidemic Diseases	44
Epidemic Diseases Death Rate	44
Factories and Workshops, Annual Report on	54
Food	17

	PAGE
Food and Drugs Acts	18
Hospital Accommodation	23
Housing	18 and Table p. 21
Infant Mortality	Table IV. and 37
Introductory Address	4
Medical Inspection of School Children	17
Meteorological Table	9
Milk Supply	17
Mortality Chart	51
Natural and Social Conditions of the District	7
Occupations of the Parents of Deceased Infants	38
Offensive Trades	16
Population	36
Premises controlled by Bye-Laws or Regulations	16
Prevention of Infectious Diseases	24
Public Health Acts, Matters dealt with under... Table	22
River Pollution	13
Sanitary Administration of the District	23
Sanitary Inspectors' Reports :—	
Mr. Robinson, No. 1 District... ..	59
Mr. Hutchinson, No. 2 District... ..	61
Mr. Northway, No. 3 District... ..	63
Scavenging	15
Schools	16
School Closure	17
Sewage Disposal, Mr. Hudson's Report on	56
Slaughter-houses	18
Water Supply	10

REPORT.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Physical Features and General Character.—The Chesterfield Rural District has an area of 68,986 acres or more than 106 square miles, land and water included. It surrounds the urban districts Clay Cross and Dronfield, and also the group of urban districts consisting of Chesterfield, Brampton and Walton, and Whittington and Newbold except upon the west. The northern part of the district is in the watershed of the Rother, which takes its rise in the parish of Pilsley, and the southern in that of the Amber, which arises in Ashover, and its tributary the Alfreton brook.

The district is hilly in character, the altitudes ranging from 117 feet 6 inches, at the Rother where it leaves Beighton, to 1,290 feet at Flask Edge, Holmesfield.

The geological formation is clay overlying the shales and sandstones of the coal measures, millstone grit and carboniferous limestone. Millstone grit denuded of the coal measures is the formation in Ashover, Brackenfield, Wessington, and Holmesfield; toadstone occurs in Ashover. The soil is shallow generally.

The district is served by three railways belonging to two companies. The Chesterfield and Stockwith canal, which runs in a northerly direction from Chesterfield, was formerly an important waterway but is now neglected and disused.

The Population.—The population at the census of 1911 consisted of 72,277—38,213 males and 34,064 females. The excess of males was found in all the parishes except Ashover and Holmesfield; also in the administrative county of Derby. It is in marked contrast to the proportion of the sexes in England and Wales, where the females outnumbered the males by 1,179,276. The increase since the census of 1891 was

7,950, or at the rate of 12.4 per cent. ; the rate of increase in the administrative county was 15.5 and in England and Wales 10.9.

Assuming that the population has continued to increase at the same rate, it was 75,042 at the middle of the year, and it is upon this estimate that all the statistics given in this report for the district as a whole are based. — Estimated upon the number of inhabited houses, it was 74,354 or 688 less, a difference equal on a unit to .0001 per 1000 ; as the difference would be greater in the case of smaller populations, the rates for the various civil parishes have been calculated on the basis of the number of houses occupied on June 30th.

The population, but not the area, of the District is larger than that of any rural district in England and Wales. Parts of many parishes are of an urban character and extensive urban powers have been obtained for them.

The chief industry is coal-mining, which, with quarrying, gave employment at the time of the census to more than 55 per cent. of the occupied males of 10 years and upwards ; the manufacture of iron and the allied trades maintained 11, and agriculture more than 8 per cent. ~~of the remainder~~. Good wages are earned by those able and willing to work and there is little extreme poverty.

The assessable value of the District on Lady Day, 1914, was £315,147 ; the amount expended on outdoor relief during the Poor law year ending that day was £6,360, equal to 20.34d. per head of the estimated population. The corresponding figures in 1911, 1912 and 1913 were £309,825, £311,412, £312,602 ; £7,695, £6,028, £6,689 ; 25.54d., 19.70d., 21.77d. The general expenses rate is $1/0\frac{3}{4}$ in the £.

Much gratuitous medical relief is obtained as may be gathered from the number of persons dying in public institutions. Apart from medical relief received under the Poor laws, the inhabitants of the middle of the district rely chiefly on the Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Hospital, which derives a large part of its revenue from the regular subscriptions of workmen, but it is impossible to say to what extent, for no record is kept of the names and addresses of the patients ; those living in the northern parishes attend the Sheffield Hospitals in addition, and those in the southern institutions in Derby and Nottingham.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD, 1914.

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.

1914.	Temperature of Air during the Month.			Mean Temperature of air.	Rainfall.						
	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean of		Number of days on which rain fell.			Amount collected in inches.			
			All highest.		All lowest.	Barbrook Reservoir.	Chesterfield Gasworks.	Press Reservoir.	Barbrook Reservoir.	Chesterfield Gasworks.	Press Reservoir.
January ...	55	12	43.19	34.06	23	10	18	2.55	1.07	1.60	
February ...	57	29	49.85	37.17	24	14	16	2.37	1.56	2.72	
March ...	59	25	48.93	35.45	31	20	29	3.59	2.24	3.16	
April ...	74	28	60.13	37.20	18	8	10	1.32	.93	1.42	
May ...	74	24	59.83	40.67	17	8	13	1.64	.99	1.67	
June ...	84	33	68.63	47.63	20	5	6	3.25	1.78	2.20	
July ...	86	44	70.16	53.03	25	14	15	4.02	3.56	4.40	
August ...	80	40	70.61	50.41	22	12	9	1.99	.90	1.90	
September ...	82	29	65.40	44.56	12	9	10	2.04	1.29	1.52	
October ...	63	32	58.00	43.06	18	14	14	3.73	2.56	2.92	
November ...	58	24	49.33	37.06	25	16	15	4.82	3.07	4.63	
December ...	54	26	43.94	34.51	26	22	22	6.46	5.40	6.14	
Entire Year	86 (a)	12 (b)	57.33	41.21	261	152	177	37.78(c)	25.35(d)	34.28(e)	

(a) July 21st. (b) Jan. 1st. (c) Greatest amount on one day, 1.23 inches on June 9th ; (d) 1.34 on July 2nd. (e) 1.38 on July 2nd.

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

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water Supply.

The accompanying table shows the number of houses in each parish supplied by public service or in a similar manner; also the numbers with water-closets and fixed baths. The percentages are as accurate as it was possible to obtain, but must be only approximate in one or two cases, e.g., the number of supplies in North Wingfield exceeds the number of occupied houses, probably because of the inclusion of some of the Heath supplies.

The great majority are supplied from the mains of the Council and the Chesterfield Gas and Water Board; a few by neighbouring authorities, from reservoirs constructed by private enterprise before the provision of public supplies, and from sources met with in mining or tunnelling operations. Included among the supplies are 15 houses in Beighton supplied by the Corporation of Sheffield; Arkwright Town in Sutton-cum-Duckmanton from springs in the neighbouring tunnel; Bond's Main in Temple Normanton from springs met with in sinking the pit shaft; 30 in Wingerworth from the estate reservoirs; two in Brackenfield which receives compensation water from the Alfreton Urban District Council. Six houses in the parish of Staveley are supplied by the Chesterfield Gas and Water Board.

The northern part of the District is supplied from the Barbrook reservoir, the water from the moors being collected and filtered there and stored in Ramsley reservoir. The water is peaty, usually straw-coloured but sometimes darker, slightly acid, very soft, and plumbo-solvent when in the reservoir, but its passage through the filters, which consist of layers of sand and chalk, removes most of the colour, neutralizes the acids and slightly hardens it, thereby lessening its plumbo-solvency. The existing filters are six in number. Four pressure filters, by Mather and Platt, the filtering medium of which is quartz, are being installed and will lessen the labour of cleansing the present filters. Lime in the form of whiting will be added before filtration in proportion to the volume of water used.

The reservoir was visited on eight occasions by the Medical Officer of Health who tested the water and filtrates with lacmoid solution. That in the reservoir was acid on all occasions; the mixed filtrates in the clear-water tank were

TABLE showing the Number of Houses in the Chesterfield Rural District supplied with water by public service or from private reservoirs; also the number provided with Waterclosets and Baths.

PARISHES.	Number of Supplies.	Percentage of Inhabited Houses Supplied.	Houses with Water-closets.	Percentage with Water-closets.	Houses with Fixed Baths.	Percentage with Fixed Baths.	Reservoir.	Supplying Authority.
Ashover ...	149	26	26	5	18	3	Bathhouse	The Council.
Barlow ...	109	51	2	1	2	1	Barbrook & Ramsley	Do.
Beighton ...	1109	98	187	17	105	9	Do.	Do.
Brackenfield ...	3	4	1	1	1	1	Butterley	Alfreton Urban District Council
Brimington ...	1194	97	109	10	42	3	Linacre	Chesterfield Gas & Water Board
Calow ...	9	4	2	1	6	2	Do.	Do.
Coal Aston ...	147	96	6	4	7	4	Barbrook & Ramsley	The Council.
Dronfield								
Woodhouse	196	92	17	8	18	8	Do.	Do.
Eckington ...	2558	98	289	11	104	4	Do.	Do.
Hasland ...	672	99	50	7	27	4	Linacre	Chesterfield Gas & Water Board
Heath ...	292	77	36	9	15	4	Press	The Council.
Holmesfield ...	69	57	3	2	8	6	Barbrook & Ramsley	Do.
Killamarsh ...	979	99	61	6	26	3	Do.	Do.
Morton ...	235	94	100	40	25	10	Press	Do.
North Wingfield	1011	100	177	18	40	4	Do.	Do.
Pilsley ...	562	93	67	11	34	6	Do.	Do.
Shirland and Higham	800	94	57	7	28	3	Do.	Do.
Staveley ...	2375	99	444	18	124	5	Barbrook & Ramsley	Do.
Stretton ...	63	45	14	10	3	2	Press	Do.
Sutton-cum-Duckmanton	267	94	3	3	3	3	Ditto and Springs	Do.
Tapton ...	58	63	3	3	4	4	Linacre	Chesterfield Gas & Water Board
Temple								
Normanton	105	73	2	1	2	2	Press and Springs	The Council.
Tupton ...	402	94	36	8	14	3	Press	Do.
Unstone ...	478	100	14	3	14	3	Barbrook & Ramsley	Do.
Wessington ...	27	19	...	...	...	...	Press	Do.
Wingerworth ...	32	43	2	3	2	3	Linacre and Estate	C'field G. & W. Bd. & Winger-
Woodthorpe ...	27	52	2	6	1	2	Press	The Council.
Whole District	13928	90.0	1710	11.0	673	4.3	...	...

acid on one occasion (November 23rd), on which day all the filters were working and all but No. 3 yielding acid water, thereby showing the necessity of constant supervision; No. 1 was acid on 1 of the 6 occasions on which it was at work, No. 2 on 5 of 8, No. 3 on 0 of 8, No. 4 on 1 of 7, No. 5 on 4 of 8, and No. 6 on 1 of 8.

The capacities and catchment areas of the northern reservoirs are: Barbrook 100,000,000 gallons, raised to 113,000,000 by boards at the bye-wash, 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. The water from the catchment below Barbrook reservoir collected in the Little Barbrook reservoir and formerly supplied from Ramsley reservoir, is allowed to flow down to Baslow; that from the Ramsley gathering ground is piped past the reservoir to the Crowhole brook, by way of which it reaches Crowhole reservoir and eventually the Whitting brook. The water from these areas would be available in time of scarcity. All the yield of the Crowhole gathering ground is not impounded in the reservoir, for the bulk of it is allowed to flow past it through a by-pass; what is used is supplied for trade purposes. It is good water with little plumbo-solvency and would be better than the Barbrook water if it were filtered. Less than one-third of the gathering ground is used at the present time and large quantities of water go to waste from even this, especially during the winter months.

Most of the parishes in the southern part of the District obtain their supply from the Press reservoir in Ashover, which are three in number, and have an aggregate capacity of 25,000,000 gallons. The water is collected on a gathering ground of 500 acres, varied in character, but chiefly pasture land; it is of fair quality, soft and not plumbo-solvent, but contains a considerable amount of organic matter, chiefly of a vegetable nature; it is intended to remove this with sand filters, a scheme for which has been approved by the Local Government Board.

The Bathhouse tank of 15,000 gallons capacity is fed by an unfailing spring from the millstone grit and supplies the village of Ashover; the mains have been extended to Milltown and will supply eventually all that part of the parish. The water is excellent and has little plumbo-solvency but is limited in quantity; the supply will have to be supplemented from other sources before a general conversion of privies to water-closets can be undertaken.

The hamlets of Alton and Littlemoor in the parish of Ashover are now supplied from a tank of 25,000 gallons capacity from the spring at Brownhills purchased by the Council some years ago.

Extensions of mains were made in Beighton, Eckington, and Staveley, in the northern part of the district; mains were laid in Ashover as already stated, amounting in all to upwards of 8,000 yards; also three in North Wingfield, one in Pilsley, and one of 3,834 yards, chiefly in Temple Normananton, with a view to supplying Calow.

A service tank of reinforced concrete of 50,000 gallons capacity has been provided for Higham, and is perhaps the first of the kind erected in the district.

The Linacre reservoirs in the parish of Brampton from which Brimington and Hasland derive their supply, are the property of the Chesterfield Gas and Water Board. Three in number they have an aggregate capacity of 247,300,000 gallons or about 240 days supply. The greater part of the water is upland surface water collected in a gathering ground of 1,386 acres, but much is obtained from the Whispering Well at Holymoorside, artesian wells, and other sources. The high level water is plumbo-solvent. The Board obtained Parliamentary powers in 1911 to increase their supply by works to be carried out on the course of the Barbrook, below the gathering ground of the Council, from which water is to be taken through a tunnel to the Linacre reservoirs. Work has been commenced.

River Pollution.

The Rother is the principal stream in the district. It takes its rise in Pilsley, where the most serious pollution mentioned in previous reports has been remedied by the construction of sewage disposal works. Pollution of its tributary, the Locko brook, from parts of North Wingfield and Pilsley still takes place but will be ended by the proposed joint sewage disposal works. Chemical refuse enters it occasionally from the Clay Cross Company's and sewage from the Midland Railway cottages at Hasland. The sewage of Grassmoor no longer fouls the river, but is treated at the new sewage works with satisfactory results. It is a fairly clear stream when it reaches Chesterfield.

Here it receives the Calow brook polluted by chemical refuse from the Grassmoor and coal-washings from the Bonds Main collieries; also ochre water (water containing iron) from Calow Main, and, through the Hipper, from the old Boythorpe collieries. Chemical refuse from the Chesterfield Gas and Water Board's gasworks, and perhaps other works, comes in.

On the boundary of Chesterfield and the Rural District it receives the sewage of Piccadilly Cottages and Tapton Terrace, Tapton; lower down it receives the effluents from the Chesterfield Borough and Whittington and Newbold sewage works.

The sewage from Barrow Hill, mixed with ochre water from the old Campbell mine that acts as a precipitant, enters in Staveley; also chemical refuse from the Staveley Co.'s Devonshire Works and sewage from their Hartington Cottages. Through its tributary the Doe Lea, it receives sewage from Markham, Seymour, Woodthorpe, Poolsbrook, Netherthorpe, Lowgates, and Mastin Moor, and coal-washings from the Ireland Colliery. Other sources of pollution exist higher up the stream but outside the district.

The sewage of the village enters at Renishaw and that from Coal Aston and Ridgeway at Eckington; the latter does not deleteriously affect its appearance.

Chemical refuse enters at Killamarsh from the Holbrook Colliery; tanks have been constructed by the colliery company to deal with the coal-washing nuisance and 200 tons of coal are saved weekly thereby by which formerly went to waste in the river. The stream is polluted lower down from Messrs. Ellison and Mitchell's chemical works.

Sewage purified by subsidence, dilution and exposure to the air, to a degree at which it has no longer the appearance of sewage, enters through the Drone from Barlow, the Dronfield Urban District, Dronfield Woodhouse, Unstone and other places.

Some pollution of the Amber takes place in Ashover from the County Council School, but the sewage of the village, which enters after a long passage through caverns which are probably full of water, does not affect its appearance perceptibly. Some further pollution takes place at Milltown, but chemical analysis of a sample taken about a mile lower down showed no trace of it.

Drainage and Sewerage.

A full report by Mr. Hudson, the Sanitary Engineer, is appended.

Closet Accommodation.

The number of houses with water-closets was 1,711 at the middle of the year or 11 per cent. of the total number; it represents an increase of 167 in the twelve months ending June 30th. The number converted during the year was 252, viz. : In Beighton 28, Brimington 38, Coal Aston 9, Eckington 93, Hasland 8, Pilsley 12, Staveley 64. Most of the houses built during the year have water-closets in accordance with the resolution of the Council which requires that every new house shall have a water-closet if a sufficient water supply and sewer are available.

There are 4 slop water-closets in Ashover, 3 in Brimington, 10 in Hasland, 1 in Staveley, and 3 in Tupton, total 21. There are about a hundred pail-closets. The remainder of the houses have privy middens.

Flushing of Water-closets.

The practice of providing a flush-tank of only two gallons capacity is a bad one and should not be allowed. It is intended to save water but does not. Two gallons do not always clear the basin and a second flush is required. Four gallons are thus used where one flush of three gallons would have been sufficient. Worse than the waste of water is the blocking of the drain that sometimes follows on an insufficient flushing, bringing undeserved discredit on the water-carriage system.

Scavenging.

The Parish Councils acting as Parochial Committees of the Council arrange for the scavenging of the Eckington ward of Eckington, Hasland, Killamarsh, Staveley, Temple Normanton, and Unstone. More Parish Councils should undertake this work for members being on the spot can supervise it more effectually than is always possible to an inspector.

Contractors whose names appear in the Inspectors' reports do the work in Ashover, Barlow, Beighton, Brimington, Coal Aston, Dronfield Woodhouse, three wards of Eckington, Heath, Holmesfield, Morton, Pilsley, Shirland and Higham, Sutton-cum-Duckmanton, and Tupton. It is done by owners and tenants in the other parishes.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Much good work was done, of which particulars may be found in the appended annual reports of the Inspectors of Nuisances and in the tables "Matters dealt with under the Public Health Acts" and "Houses dealt with under The Housing, Town Planning, etc. Act, 1909."

Many more visits than are shown were made on account of infectious disease and of general surveys.

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

Common Lodging House.

The only one is in Eckington. It is clean and well kept.

Offensive Trades.

The only one is a bone manure factory in Sutton-cum-Duckmanton which causes no nuisance.

Bye-laws are in force for the regulation of any that may be established.

Pig-keeping.

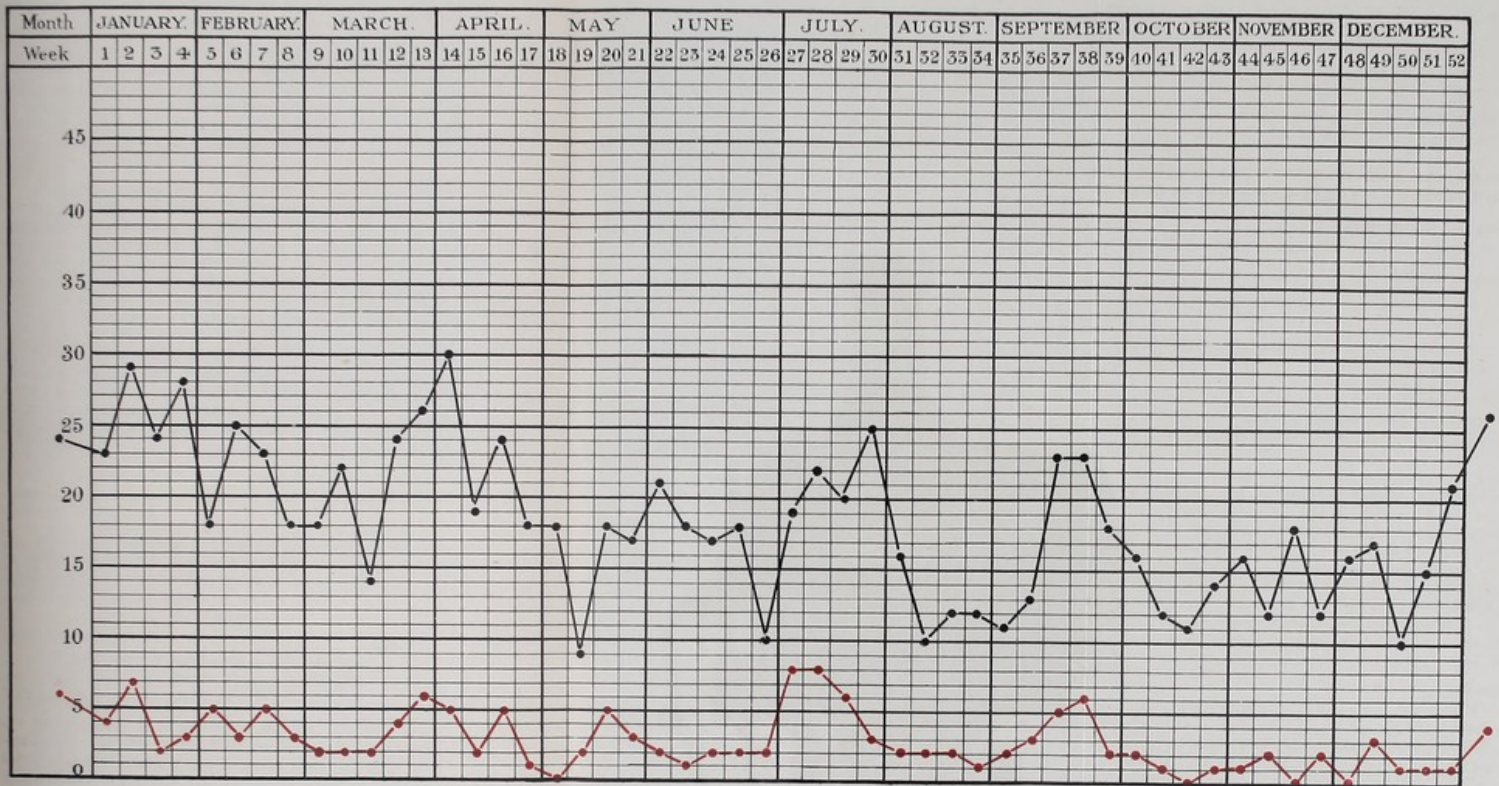
Bye-laws were framed by the Council on a model suggested by the Local Government Board but were not sanctioned by that authority, which considered 60 feet between a pig-stye and the nearest dwelling-house to be a greater distance than should be required, leading as it would be sure to do to a diminution in the number of pigs kept by cottagers, and that it is unnecessary to have bye-laws for the more rural parts of the district. It was accordingly resolved that the distance mentioned should be reduced to 45 feet and that the bye-laws should apply to the more thickly populated parts of the larger parishes and not at all to Brackenfield, Dronfield Woodhouse, Holmesfield, Stretton, Wingerworth, and Woodthorpe. The proposed bye-laws as amended have not yet been before the Board.

Schools.

The County Council is the Education Authority. There are 60 in the district, including that of Clay Cross, which is in the parish of Stretton. Most of them have privies but the newer ones have water-closets. They are supplied with water by public service except those at Stanedge and Upper Town in Ashover, Brackenfield, Calow, Wessington, and Wingerworth.

CHESTERFIELD RURAL DISTRICT

CHART SHEWING THE GROSS MORTALITY IN EACH WEEK OF 1914.



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

Drs. W. D. Carruthers and Archibald, Assistant School Medical Officers to the County Council, inspect the school children. The nurses who visit at the homes are the Health Visitors whose duties are mentioned in another place.

It was found necessary in consequence of the prevalence of measles in connection with them to close Halfway and Mosborough Schools, Eckington, from January 19th to 22nd, in what proved to be the vain hope of checking the outbreak. Shirland Infant School was closed on October 21st by one of the Assistant School Medical Officers on account of the prevalence of chicken-pox.

Handbills respecting diphtheria and the precautions to be taken were distributed in Stretton in May by means of the children attending the school. Others respecting scarlet fever were distributed in Beighton in March, at the Camm and Ridgeway Schools, Eckington, in October, and at the Holmewood and Heath Schools, both in the parish of Heath, in November and December. Some respecting measles were issued at Brimington, Poolsbrook (Staveley), and Killamarsh in January; Mosborough and Wingerworth in February; Spink Hill (Eckington) in March; Holmewood (Heath), Park House (Pilsley), and Bonds Main (Temple Normanton) in June; and Pilsley in October. Others respecting whooping cough were issued in Grassmoor (Hasland) and Shirland in May, Holmewood in June, Staveley in July, and Poolsbrook in October.

The above-mentioned times and places of distribution indicate the times and places of greatest prevalence of the diseases mentioned.

Handbills detailing the precautions that should be taken in acute contagious ophthalmia were issued in Coal Aston, principally as a precautionary measure in consequence of the occurrence of a few cases.

FOOD.

Milk Supply.

The milk used is produced in the district and its immediate neighbourhood. Much is sent to Sheffield and London, but probably not so much as a few years ago.

The number of cow-keepers on the register is 434. The cowsheds, and the cattle when in them, are inspected twice a year by the Sanitary Inspectors; they are in a good state structurally, although not up to the highest standard, and are kept in a more cleanly condition than formerly.

Other Foods.

The resident Inspectors regularly visit the open-air markets in Eckington and Staveley and inspect the food exposed for sale. Meat exposed for sale in butchers' shops is also inspected.

Slaughter-houses.

The Medical Officer of Health visited personally all the known slaughter-houses in the district and drew up a detailed report upon each. There were 80 premises on the register, many of which are now demolished or used for other purposes. The number in use was found to be 71, including knackers' premises in Ashover and Shirland; 34 were properly licensed; 32 were unlicensed owing to change of tenant; 5 were unlicensed and appear never to have been licensed, although in constant use. Seventeen were in a bad state, 15 being in such a bad state or unsuitable condition that closure was recommended as the only remedy; 32 were in need of serious alterations; 19 of trifling alterations; 3 required little or nothing to be done. The greatest imaginable difference existed as to cleanliness, the condition varying from the nicely clean to the utterly filthy. Food for human consumption was cooked in some of the badly kept premises.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

This is administered by the County Council. The County Analyst, Mr. John White, F.I.C., reports that 219 samples were collected and 14 of them found to be adulterated (the nature is not stated); 77 samples of milk were collected and 9 found to be adulterated.

Housing.

The accompanying table from the census returns shows the number of persons found in houses of different sizes. The number found overcrowded on the basis of two persons per room was 515 or 3.4 per cent. of the whole. The percentage was greatest in the cases of houses with one and two bedrooms, where it was 12.5 and 14.3 respectively.

The information obtained by the census officials is regarded as confidential, and it is, therefore, impossible to find out from them the whereabouts of the 13 three-roomed houses and the 86 four-roomed houses which had 10 to 12 occupants. Doubtless many were nominally houses, but really parts of houses with more than one occupier. Some of the cases have been dealt with in all probability, but overcrowding will not diminish until the appointment of more sanitary inspectors renders possible the systematic inspection of all houses.

All the 79 houses certified for occupation had three or more bedrooms except a bungalow at Brimington and a house re-built at White Lane, Ridgeway, Eckington. Privies are not permitted at new houses if a sufficient sewer and water supply for a water-closet are available. No charge is made for water for a closet unless there is more than one, in which case the extra one is charged for. A charge is made for fixed baths; this tax on cleanliness should be removed.

Twenty-five of the houses built are in Staveley, where the number would have been very much greater but for the war. Two large building schemes which were progressing favourably have been suspended until happier times.

The following back-to-back houses were made into houses with through ventilation:—In Beighton 4, Brimington 4, Eckington 33, Unstone 14, total 55, now 27. The only back-to-back houses known to the officers of the Council are:—In the parish of Eckington, 4 at Emmet Carr, Renishaw, 11 in Gosber Street, Eckington, 6 in High Street, Eckington, 8 at Marsh Quarry, 4 in Palmer Street, Halfway (under orders for conversion), 5 in Pipe Yard Lane, Eckington, 6 at Pit Hill, 6 in West Street, Eckington, 4 in West Villas, Mosborough; in North Wingfield, 6 at Hepthorne Lane; in Staveley, 18 at Canal Row and 12 at Lees' Buildings; in Unstone, 64 at Long Row; total 154, equal to 1 per cent. of the occupied houses.

The annual report for 1911 gave the number of back-to-back houses as 196, equal to 1.27 per cent. of the whole, but others found subsequently brought the total to 218, equal to 1.41 per cent.

A report in tabular form showing the work done under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations of 2nd September, 1910, is given herewith.

**CHESTERFIELD RURAL DISTRICT (Population 72,277).
Tenements in the Occupation of Private Families.**

No. of Rooms in Tenements.	Number of Occupants of Tenements.															Total No. of Tenements.	Tenements Overcrowded.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15 & over.		No.	Percentage.
	Tenements.																	
1	14	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	2	8.7
2	91	139	123	68	34	16	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	481	60	12.5
3	45	173	210	199	139	84	66	47	16	8	4	1	...	...	...	992	142	14.3
4	136	788	1040	974	849	595	444	265	126	56	19	11	...	...	...	5303	212	4.0
5	60	509	875	954	853	686	502	368	217	146	64	18	8	2	...	5262	92	1.7
6	19	201	316	322	323	245	154	113	72	46	29	12	5	2	...	1859	7	0.4
7	9	50	59	68	79	65	56	43	14	14	6	1	1	1	...	466	...	...
8	4	17	40	55	51	44	25	18	11	12	3	...	...	...	...	280	...	...
9	...	9	28	25	25	20	17	9	9	3	...	1	1	1	...	148	...	...
10 & over	...	9	31	24	43	40	30	27	11	15	12	5	2	1	1	251	...	...
Totals...	378	1902	2724	2689	2396	1795	1299	892	479	300	137	49	17	7	1	15065	515	3.4

Houses dealt with under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, in 1914.

	Ashover	Barlow	Brackenfield	Brimington	Calow	Coal Aston	Dronfield	Woodhouse	Eckington	Hasland	Heath	Tolmesfield	Killmarsh	Morton	N. Wingfield	Pilsley	Shirland and Higham	Staveley	Stretton	Sutton-cum-Duckmanton	Tapton	Temple Normanston	Tupton	Unstone	Wessington	Wingworth	Woodthorpe	Totals.
Number of Houses Inspected	22	686	141	426	26	129	132	5	232	18	23	28	25	29	9	1	9	29	9	1	9	...	20	53	14	1	1	743
Number of Defective Houses under consideration at end of 1913 ... ..	...	112	5	2	...	53	...	...	18	79	5	1	1	16	...	15	...	15	...	1	2	...	...	44	1	1	155
Number of Houses found defective in 1914	8	34	24	1	7	18	79	5	1	2	5	8	7	11	7	...	11	7	...	...	8	...	...	9	37	11	255
Number of Houses included in last found unfit for human habitation	1	4	10	...	...	18	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	36	...	...	80
Number of Representations made to Council Closing Orders made	6	4	10	1	...	18	71	1	2	...	...	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	36	...	1	171
Houses made fit after Closing Orders	1	1	5	3	...	18	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Houses made fit after Representation but without Closing Orders ... ..	...	4	5	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	8	...	...	14	...	...	51
Dealt with without Representations	2	...	13	...	7	...	8	5	...	8	5	...	4	11	7	...	...	11	7	...	...	...	4	8	1	...	91
Made fit without Representations	2	7	4	8	5	...	8	5	...	4	8	7	7	4	5	8	1	...	68
Demolished—Voluntarily	1	2	1	1	...	5
By Order of the Council ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Number under consideration at end of year	5	...	5	...	...	12	63	1	...	...	16	...	3	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	576	3	1	...	206
Number built in place of houses demolished ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	4	2	7	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1
Number Certified for Occupation during 1914 ... ..	...	19	10	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	7	2	3	3	25	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	79

Nuisances, etc., dealt with under this Act.

Dilapidated roofs	2	1	4	1	6	3	1	41	12	1	2	...	16	8	...	5	14	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	8	1	...	133
raingutters ... ..	...	1	4	...	8	3	2	41	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	69
Defective drains	2	2	1	1	...	1	23	...	...	1	2	3	4	4	4	3	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	15	2	1	...	71
privies and ashpits	2	2	1	16	3	3	25	8	...	3	2	16	8	6	9	9	...	9	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	109
Privies converted to water-closets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	8	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Yard paving ... ..	...	2	16	...	...	...	23	8	...	...	...	9	6	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Other matters ... ..	...	8	9	...	...	...	95	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	17	...	...	...	138
Totals	6	222	372	9	7	267	36	313	536	41	16	34	14	...	19	...	...	35	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	654

Matters dealt with under the Public Health Acts in 1914.

	Ashover	Barlow	Beighton	Brackenhfield	Brimington	Calow	Coal Aston	Dronfield	Woodhouse	Eckington	Hasland	Heath	Holmesfield	Killamarsh	Morton	N. Wingfield	Pilsley	Shirland and Higham	Staveley	Stretton	Sutton-cum-Duckmanton	Tapton	Temple Normanston	Tupton	Uxstone	Wessington	Wingerworth	Woodthorpe	Totals.
Offensive accumulations	12	...	28	...	3	8	1	...	155	26	...	2	...	35	8	4	54	8	2	7	20	2	21	...	11	14	...	419	
Defective drains and sinks	2	2	55	1	17	6	14	1	214	27	2	1	35	8	16	12	21	21	22	4	...	10	16	2	...	488	
Defective gutters and downspouts	...	1	20	...	15	...	9	3	185	...	1	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	6	...	12	...	...	276
Defective privies and ashpits	2	3	70	...	29	10	12	12	120	4	4	3	31	8	16	4	10	10	72	...	4	4	4	10	10	7	...	434	
Defective water-closets	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	2	...	...	12	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Privies converted to waterclosets	...	...	28	...	22	9	9	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188
Dilapidated houses	2	1	23	...	13	3	13	1	190	7	...	1	25	4	22	4	6	6	7	6	4	332	
Defective workshops	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Filthy houses	1	3	2	1	2	2	...	13	
Overcrowded houses	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	14	2	2	...	1	2	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	33
Paving and repair of yards	1	...	55	...	16	1	...	...	86	4	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	213
Water in cellars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	19
Water laid on by public service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dilapidated or dirty cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	6	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Animals improperly kept	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	17
Other nuisances	...	...	49	...	15	12	1	1	313	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	4	...	15	...	...	454
Totals	19	7	331	1	139	18	69	23	1383	52	34	4	194	29	63	90	50	226	9	24	33	26	20	75	25	...	2944		
Number of Notices served—Statutory	...	3	296	...	45	68	10	10	1179	2	144	33	3	15	3249	
Informal	35	...	11	1	1	1	204	50	21	2	13	
Result of Notices—Nuisance abated	...	6	139	17	1	215	33	48	998	
Still in hand	...	1	6	3	11	27	60	
Houses disinfected after Phthisis pulmonalis	...	1	2	...	3	1	10	1	6	3	40	
after other infectious diseases	...	4	70	...	52	...	6	2	146	3	19	90	3	21	617	

Mr. Robinson reported that 451 Statutory Notices were served in Sub-District 1; 439 nuisances were abated and 12 in hand at the close of the year; 13 houses had been disinfected after pulmonary phthisis, and 201 after other infectious diseases.

Workshops, Work-places, etc.

Information respecting these is contained in the Home Office table appended and in the reports of the Inspectors.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT.**The Staff.**

A list of the officers other than the Health Visitors is given on page

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 1911 of 28,094; Mr. Hutchinson's Sub-District 21,092 acres and 22,072 persons; Mr. Northway's 13,459 acres and 22,111 persons; Mr. Hudson has an acreage of 34,551 as Building Surveyor, and 68,986 as Sanitary Engineer. The Inspectors, Sanitary Engineer, Resident Water Engineer, and Medical Officer of Health are whole-time officers except the last, who also acts as Medical Adviser to the North Derbyshire Hospital Committee.

Six Health Visitors carry out important duties in connection with the medical inspection of school children, the visitation of tuberculous patients, the inspection of midwives, and the Notification of Births Act.

Hospital Accommodation.

The district is served by four hospitals with accommodation for diphtheria, enteric fever and scarlet fever patients, and one for smallpox patients. The hospitals 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 and Mastin Moor Hospitals each provide accommodation for 6 enteric fever or diphtheria and 19 scarlet fever patients; Langwith for 6 enteric fever or diphtheria and 24 scarlet fever patients; and Morton for 3 diphtheria, 5 enteric fever, and 22 scarlet fever patients. There are isolation wards for doubtful cases at Langwith and Morton. A scheme is now before the Local Government Board for increasing the accommodation by 12 beds at each, and 8 on the open-air system at one of them.

The smallpox hospital at Spital, Chesterfield, has 50 beds and a wooden stage on which a tent could be erected in time of need. It is administered by a Joint Smallpox Hospital

Committee composed of members of the North Derbyshire and Chesterfield Joint Hospital Committees.

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

There is an agreement between the hospital authorities mentioned in the last paragraph but one under which either can send patients from its district to the hospitals of the other provided that at least 6 beds are left for the patients of the district to which the hospital belongs. The charge for this is 2s. per diem, so that a committee loses 9d. per diem on each patient treated in the hospitals of the other.

Table II. shows the number of patients removed to each hospital and the diseases from which they suffered.

ADOPTIVE ACTS IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT.

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

The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.

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

The Notification of Births Act, 1907.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

Bacteriological examinations are made at the County Council laboratory, Derby, free of charge for any registered medical practitioners. Twelve specimens of blood from suspected enteric fever patients gave 2 positive and 10 negative results; 140 swabbings from patients with sore throats gave 50 positive diphtheria and 90 negative results; 6 specimens of sputum from 47 doubtful cases of phthisis pulmonalis contained tubercle bacilli; one ringworm specimen was positive; 2 of 3 miscellaneous specimens, nature not stated, were positive.

A sample of water from a well in Tapton was reported by the County Analyst to be usable; another from a well in Wingerworth was bad and the Estate supply was therefore laid on to the house at which it was taken.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of cases of the notifiable infectious diseases, exclusive of tuberculosis which were notified or otherwise ascertained, was 883 as compared with the decennial average 612, or at the rate of 11.7 per 1000 of the population as compared with 8.2.

The death-rate from them was .65 per 1000 as compared with the decennial rate .43.

The death-rate from the principal Epidemic Diseases, i.e., enteric fever, smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria (including membranous croup), and diarrhoea under two years of age was 2.04 as compared with the decennial average 1.96.

Table II. shows the number of patients who suffered from each disease, their age periods, the parishes in which they lived, and the number removed to the isolation hospitals.

Smallpox

Was absent from the district for the ninth successive year.

A welcome check in the decline of the practice of vaccination occurred, the percentage of infants vaccinated rising by .2. The following are the figures of recent years:—

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
1914	4,881	1,287	26.4
Eight years...	38,627	15,488	40.1

The unprotected state of the population against smallpox makes the outlook a grave one. Given an outbreak of mild cases to spread the disease under the guise of chickenpox, the malady may and probably will cause ravages in the manner still in the remembrance of older members of the community, but unimaginable by the younger generations reared under the protection of the Vaccination laws.

Scarlet Fever.

The disease was more prevalent in the country than in recent years, 165,045 cases being notified in England and Wales, as compared with an average of 114,240 in the pre-

vious three years, all years of great prevalence ; the rate was 4.47 cases per 1000 of the population as compared with the triennial average 3.15. The incidence in the district as a whole was 7.6 cases per 1000. The largest number of cases occurred in Eckington, where the rate was 11.0, and the next in the adjoining parish Beighton, where it was 14.0 ; Heath had the highest rate, 21.8 ; Unstone 12.1, Pilsley 12.0, North Wingfield 11.3, Brimington 10.8.

Diphtheria including Membranous Croup.

The disease was more prevalent than usual, there being 59,357 cases reported in England and Wales as compared with an average of 47,761 in the three previous years ; the rate per 1000 was 1.61 as compared with the triennial average 1.32. The 224 cases which occurred in the district is the largest number recorded, the greatest previous numbers being 110 in 1905, 100 in 1908, 127 in 1910, and 154 in 1913. Part of the apparent increase of late years must be ascribed to the inclusion of cases which would not have been considered to be diphtheria before bacteriological examination made possible the detection of mild cases. The incidence rate per 1000 was 2.98 on the district as a whole, 7.54 in Staveley, 4.58 in Shirland and Higham, 3.08 in Beighton, 2.96 in Wessington, 2.78 in Killamarsh, 2.46 in North Wingfield, 2.44 in Heath, and 2.39 in Pilsley.

Enteric or Typhoid Fever.

The number of cases in England and Wales was 8,778 as compared with an average of 10,036 in the three previous years ; the rate per 1000 was .24 as compared with the triennial average .28. The number in the district was the smallest recorded, being 9 ; two of these were imported and several doubtful. There was no death belonging to the district, which fact constitutes another record ; there were two within it but both were strangers who contracted the disease outside it, whose deaths were deducted by the instructions of the Registrar-General.

The following figures of cases and deaths in the five yearly periods that have elapsed since the adoption of the Notification of Infectious Diseases Act, 1889, are of interest :

	Notified	Rate		Rate
	Cases.	per 1000.	Deaths.	per 1000.
1890 to 1894	... 264	4.6	31	.54
1895 to 1899	... 333	5.2	49	.76
1900 to 1904	... 264	3.8	42	.60
1905 to 1909	... 175	2.9	31	.51
1910 to 1914	... 87	1.4	11	.18

All the houses infected during the year had privy middens except one with a water-closet; the patient in this case was a professional nurse who contracted the disease whilst nursing another.

The observations of Dr. Boobbyer showed that in Nottingham during ten years the incidence of enteric fever was 1 case for 42 houses with privy middens, 1 for 151 with earth-closets, and 1 for every 420 with water-closets. The incidence of diarrhœa, if it could be observed, would probably be about the same.

Germ of these and other diseases are carried by flies which breed in the middens and carry the noxious micro-organisms from the filth to food. One fly can carry two million organisms in its crop which it partly empties every few minutes or when disturbed; it also empties its bowel every few minutes; it carries enormous numbers of germs on its body and feet, some of which are deposited wherever the fly settles. One fly has been seen to produce 150 eggs every ten days during six weeks; if all survived and multiplied at the same rate, each fly at the beginning of a summer would be represented by about five and a half millions at the end of it. It will be seen by this that a privy-midden is a danger not to its possessor only, but also to all within the range of flight of flies, which is about a mile going with the wind.

Puerperal Fever.

There were 2,338 cases in England and Wales as compared with an average of 2,067 in the three previous years; the rate per 1000 was .06 as compared with the triennial average .06. The number of cases was 9, equal to a rate of .12 per 1000 as compared with the decennial average .09. The mortality was .027 against .028.

The rate is falling under the operation of the Midwives' Act.

Erysipelas.

There were 26,977 cases in England and Wales as compared with an average of 23,639 in the three previous years. The number in the district was 54, equal to a case rate per 1000 of .73 as compared with the decennial average .82, but the mortality was much heavier than usual being .053 against .020.

Measles.

Caused 55 deaths equal to a death-rate of .733 per 1000, the decennial rate being .411. The areas and times of prevalence of this disease and whooping cough can be gathered from the portion of the report dealing with Schools.

Whooping Cough.

The number of deaths was 29 as compared with 16 in 1913. The death-rate was .386 as compared with the decennial average .262.

Preventive Measures.

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

Schools apparently connected with an outbreak were visited and the children attending them examined when necessary by the School Medical Officer or the Medical Officer of Health. Handbills were distributed as mentioned under the heading Schools.

Disinfectants were supplied to householders in needy circumstances. Special attention was paid to the cleansing of the closets at houses where cases of enteric fever occurred. Anti-diphtheritic serum was supplied gratuitously through medical practitioners for both curative and prophylactic purposes.

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

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER TUBERCULOSIS.

The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was .506 per 1000 of the population as compared with .598 in 1913, and the decennial average .621. The rate for the ten years ending 1912 averaged .627 as compared with 1.123 in England and Wales, the last being the latest figures available.

The rate from other forms of tuberculosis was .306 as compared with .381 in the previous year, and the decennial average .566. The rate for the ten years ending 1912 was .595 and that of England and Wales .464 during the same period.

The work in connection with this disease has greatly increased since the issuing of the Order of the Local Government Board of December, 1912, which consolidated previous Orders and made all cases of tuberculosis compulsorily notifiable. Some of the additional duties were mentioned in the last annual report.

The accompanying tables record the number of patients suffering from phthisis pulmonalis and other tuberculous diseases, the numbers removed to hospitals and sanatoria, provided with shelters, treated at the tuberculosis dispensary, and other information.

The method of procedure in these cases is to visit the patients as soon as possible and to take the steps indicated in the Order. These include a recommendation to the patient to attend the Tuberculosis Dispensary, if the private medical attendant approves, where appropriate treatment is given with or without tuberculin. The patients are visited at their homes as often as practicable. Patients' travelling expenses to the Dispensary are refunded; outdoor shelters are provided where a suitable site can be found; the relieving officer supplies suitable food in necessitous cases. Application is made to the County Council for the Sanatorium treatment of patients likely to benefit by it. It has been impossible to obtain it for all suitable cases up to the present, but should be less difficult now that the sanatorium at Penmore Hospital is completed and that at Walton, Chesterfield, almost so. Both are the property of the County Council.

Houses in which deaths occurred were disinfected by the Sanitary Inspectors.

The number of cases of pulmonary consumption on the register at the end of 1913, after deductions for removals and deaths, was 119; the 99 ascertained during the year included 3 in the private sanatorium at Ashover, and 13 reported after death, leaving 83, which brought the total to be visited and advised to 202, exclusive of other tuberculous cases. Ten cases were reported by the School Medical Officers.

The occupations of the 38 patients belonging to the district were:—Male: Boiler-maker 1, brick-burner 1, clerk 1, coal-miner 9, coal-miners' sons 2, colliery labourer 1, edge tool maker 1, farmer 1, greengrocer and carter 1, iron moulder 1, labourer 1, railway fireman 1, no occupation 1; Female: Domestic servant 1, electric fuse-maker 1, housewife 12, spinster 2.

Fifty-one persons suffering from other tuberculous diseases were under observation at the beginning of the year and 72 cases were notified or ascertained in other ways in the course of it. Seven were reported by the Registrars of Deaths and 9 by the School Medical Officers.

The parts affected and the number of cases of each were:—

Bowels & peritoneum	11	Hip joint	2
Membranes of brain	8	Other joints	6
Glands of neck	24	Eyes	1
Other glands	3	Skin	3
Spine	7	Other organs ...	3
Other bones	4		

The 116 patients reported during life were visited and advised as in pulmonary cases.

The number of visits paid by the Health Visitors was 1,243, which means that each patient was visited about once a month, for some patients who died soon after notification of their cases had only one or even no visit. Most of the patients were also visited by the Medical Officer of Health.

**Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the Chesterfield
Rural District, 1914.**

PARISHES.	Patients under Ob- servation—Jan. 1.	Reported during Year.	Attended Tubercu- losis Dispensary.	Received Hospital or Sanatorium Treatment.	Provided with Shelter.	Reported in Error.	Recovered, Working or at School at close of Year.	Left District.	Died.	Under Ob- servation Dec. 31st.	
										M.	F.
Ashover	1	6	2	1	1	...	1	...	4 [†]	2	1
Barlow	1	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2
Beighton	9	7	6	5	1	...	8	2	3	4	4
Brackenfield ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brimington	10	9	4	4	1	2	9	1	4	3	7
Calow	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Coal Aston	1	4	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	1
Dronfield Woodhouse	1	5	2	1	2	...	...	...	2	4	...
Eckington	29	17	9	8	3	...	11	9	9	16	4
Hasland	3	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	4
Heath	3	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	2
Holmesfield ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Killamarsh	4	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2
Morton	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
North Wingfield	9	6	2	2	...	...	4	...	1	2	8
Pilsley	5	3	2	2	1*	...	...	...	1	2	5
Shirland and Higham	9	5	2	1	...	...	5	1	3	6	4
Staveley	21	5	2	2	2	1	9	1	4	10	2
Stretton	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sutton-cum-Duckmanton .	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Tapton	2	2	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	...
Temple Normanton	1	2	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Tupton ... ..	...	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3
Unstone	5	6	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	4	3
Wessington ... ..	...	3	1	1	2	...	2	...	1	2	...
Wingerworth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodthorpe	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	119	99	54	30	15	4	58	16	43 [†]	70	57

* Also 1 provided privately. ‡ Including 3 of Visitors. † Including 2 ascribed to other causes.

**Tuberculosis other than Phthisis pulmonalis in the
Chesterfield Rural District, 1914.**

PARISHES.	Patients under Ob- servation—Jan. 1.	Notified during Year.	Attended Tuber- culosis Dispensary.	Received Hospital or Sanatorium Treatment.	Reported in Error.	Recovered Working or attending School at close of Year.	Left District.	Died.	Under Ob- servation Dec. 31.	
									M.	F.
Ashover ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Barlow	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Beighton	4	5	1	2	1	4	...	4	3	1
Brackenfield ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brimington	5	7	1	...	...	6	2	...	2	4
Calow	3	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	1
Coal Aston ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dronfield Woodhouse ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eckington	9	8	...	...	...	...	2	5	4	1
Hasland	1	5	...	2	...	1	...	3	2	...
Heath	3	4	...	3	2	2	...	2	4	1
Holmesfield ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Killamarsh	1	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3
Morton ... ..	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
North Wingfield	5	6	1	1	3	5	1	...	2	1
Pilsley	1	4	2	...	...	3	...	1	2	1
Shirland and Higham... ..	3	1	...	2	2	2	...	1	1	1
Staveley	8	19	2	2	7	2	2	6	5	7
Stretton	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Sutton-cum-Duckmanton	2	2	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	3
Tapton	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Temple Normanton	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
Tupton ... ..	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Unstone ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Wessington ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wingerworth	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Woodthorpe ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	51	75	10	22	20	34	10	25‡	30	27

‡ Including 2 ascribed to other Diseases.

MEANS FOR PREVENTING MORTALITY IN CHILD-BIRTH AND INFANCY.

The County Council is the Midwives Supervising Authority. No work has yet been undertaken by that authority for expectant mothers in this district.

As the Notification of Births Act came into force as recently as June 1st, 1913, the year under review is the first complete year in which work has been done under it. This work has been of good quality and has yielded satisfactory results which are reflected in the Infant Mortality Rate, but would be better done if there were more to do it. The many duties of the Health Visitors leave them far too little time to attend to this part of their work.

Almost all the births in the more thickly populated parts are notified, but only 13 of 57 in Ashover, 3 of 10 in Brackenfield, 2 of 10 in Holmesfield, 4 of 15 in Stretton, and 2 of 28 in Wessington were reported. Steps must be taken to publish further the provisions of the Act and, failing compliance with them, prosecutions should be instituted.

The number of births registered as occurring in the district was 2,345, of which 2,181 or 93 per cent. were notified to the Medical Officer of Health and by him to the Health Visitors; these officers visited 2,006 of the houses once and paid in all 5,958 second and further visits, bringing the total of visits paid to 7,964. Some of the unvisited houses were not visited on account of a request to that effect being received with the notification and the remainder on account of the infant living a few hours only.

The work is of the utmost value. Its importance cannot be measured by the figures of child mortality which show nothing of the benefit received by the survivors in the shape of better health and increased vigour. There is no truer saying than "A child is made or marred before it's two years old." It is to be hoped that it will be found possible to establish "baby welcomes" in the principal centres, which would form admirable schools for mothers and enable the Health Visitors to see more of the children under their care. The possibility depends upon the amount of voluntary assistance to be obtained and the attitude of the Rural District Council. The Council has the power to provide the necessary money, half of which would be repaid by the Local Government Board. The depletion of the manhood of the coun-

try by the war makes it more necessary than ever that the waste of infant life should be lessened and that the young shall have every possible chance of attaining a sound and vigorous constitution.

The following short reports by the Health Visitors on the way in which they are received are of interest:—

Nurse Bousfield (Hasland, Heath, North Wingfield, Sutton-cum-Duckmanton, and Temple Normanton): “I find
“the majority of mothers willing to listen and anxious to
“follow out any instructions relating to the feeding and
“clothing of their infants. They are beginning to under-
“stand the relative values of woollen and cotton garments
“and I have succeeded in getting several of them to knit
“woollen vests and belts for their babies in place of cotton
“ones. Fortunately the majority of babies are breast-fed,
“but the mothers of artificially fed babies are, I think,
“beginning to understand the dangers of ‘pobs,’ and most
“patent foods and are sticking more to the nearest substi-
“tute for babies’ natural food.”

Nurse Harvey (Barlow, Coal Aston, Dronfield Wood-
house, Holmesfield, Unstone): “On visiting the people under
“the Notification of Births Act I have found the majority
“have taken the visit kindly when it has been explained to
“them. They have in many cases asked me to call again,
“especially where a mother has lost one child by death.”

Nurse Howes (Brimington, Calow, Staveley, Tapton):
“I am glad to say the majority of mothers receive one quite
“kindly and endeavour to carry out advice given and also
“like you to call again to see if baby is progressing satis-
“factorily.”

Nurse Latham (Eckington): “When first we started a
“good deal of time was taken up in explaining who we
“were. We were often taken for inspectors come to find
“fault, but when this difficulty was overcome the work was
“made much easier. It is seldom we meet with any opposi-
“tion now, but if we do, it is in the instance where the
“parents reside in some isolated spot and do not hear of
“our visits. It is a common occurrence now to be called in
“for advice and visiting fresh cases, messages are often left
“asking us to call at a neighbour’s. Feeding: The majority
“are breast-fed. Dummies: These are not used to a great

“extent. Bottles: The long-tube bottle is slowly but surely
 “dying out. Cleanliness: The majority clean up for our
 “visits, so we find it best to visit unexpectedly; this, we
 “find, answers the purpose. We also tell them that when
 “we are in the village we will always come when wanted.”

Nurse Moulton (Ashover, Brackenfield, Morton, Shirland and Higham, Stretton, Tupton, Wessington, Wingerworth, Woodthorpe): “In visiting I find on the whole people look
 “forward to the visits and are willing to accept advice;
 “also the mothers are taking a more intelligent interest in
 “the children, especially with regard to feeding.”

Nurse Woodford (Beighton, Killamarsh, Pilsley): “In
 “Killamarsh there is great interest taken in the visiting and
 “in most cases any advice given is carried out. The
 “mothers are told what the babies should weigh at my next
 “visit and I often find they have had the child weighed to
 “see if there is a steady gain, and, if not, they invariably
 “send me word and ask for advice. The babies are well
 “cared for as a rule and well above the average weight.”

“In Pilsley there is a good deal of superstition con-
 “nected with the weighing, the mothers believing that
 “children who are weighed never thrive. This will be over-
 “come in time. The children are clean and well cared for
 “as a whole.

“In Beighton the mothers seem very eager to have my
 “advice and to carry it out.”

The War.

Large numbers of men have enlisted and the separation allowances of the wives and children left behind exceed in many cases the housekeeping allowances received in the past from their husbands. It is quite probable that this and, in a small degree, the diminution of drinking facilities will have some beneficial effect on the infant mortality rate. An adverse influence is the increased cost of food, largely due to people buying the same kinds as in time of peace and neglecting the cheaper sorts, some of which, for example oatmeal, are among the very best. Cookery classes for mothers should be held in all the schools and would be well attended if properly advertised and held at convenient hours.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT.

Birth Rate.

The number of births registered as occurring in the district was 2,345 and 7 belonging to it occurred outside it, bringing the total to 2,352, of which 1,181 were of males and 1,171 of females. These are equal upon a population estimated at 75,042 to a **Birth-rate** of **31.3** per 1000, which is an improvement on the 30.1 of the previous year, but below the decennial average, 34.5.

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 the case almost invariably of late years, where it was 42.1, but this was nearly approached by Wessington with 41.4, North Wingfield with 40.7, and Unstone with 39.4. The lowest rates obtained in the rural parishes Wingerworth and Woodthorpe, where the deaths outnumbered the births.

Illegitimate Births

Were 91 and included 3 outside the district which have not been attributed to any parish; they are equal to 38.7 per 1000 of the total births, or an Illegitimate Birth-rate of 1.21 per 1000 of the population. The average rate in the previous five years was 37.0, and in the preceding five years 37.9. The average rate of England and Wales in the five years ending 1912 was 41.5, and in the previous five years 39.8.

There were none in Brackenfield, Coal Aston, Dronfield Woodhouse, Holmesfield, Stretton and Wingerworth. The rates per 1000 births in the other parishes were: In Ashover 88, Barlow 48, Beighton 49, Brimington 17, Calow 24, Eckington 53, Hasland 33, Heath 35, Killamarsh 36, Morton 25, North Wingfield 40, Pilsley 60, Shirland and Higham 15, Staveley 26, Sutton-cum-Duckmanton 63, Tapton 167, Temple Normanton 42, Tupton 30, Unstone 34, Wessington 71, Woodthorpe 500. There were only 2 births in Woodthorpe, hence the alarming rate.

Death Rate.

The deaths registered as occurring in the district were 953 in number and are equal to a Crude Death Rate of 12.7 per 1000. Twenty-six of these were of persons who belonged to other districts and 122 persons belonging to it died outside. The subtraction of the former and addition of the latter give 1,049 as the correct number, 566 of which were of males and 483 of females. These are equal to a Corrected Death Rate of 14.0 and a **Standardized Death Rate** of **14.1** per 1,000 living. Standardization for sexes and ages gives the rate that would have obtained if the population had been composed of proportionate numbers of the sexes and persons at the various age-periods which were found in the population of England and Wales at the last census. It is the only way in which accurate comparison of the death rates of different districts is obtainable.

The rate is fractionally better than the decennial average 14.35, and an improvement on the rate of the previous year, which was 14.8. Heath had the highest rate, 25.3, as it also had the highest birth, diarrhœa, and infant mortality rates; Barlow, Coal Aston, Eckington, Hasland, North Wingfield, and Wingerworth had unduly high rates. The lowest were in Morton and Temple Normanton, which fact shows that a high birth rate does not necessarily mean a high death rate also.

The causes of death for the district are given in Table III., and for the parishes in Table III. A.; a variety of information respecting the parishes is given in other supplementary tables; Table III. F. gives the occupational mortality of the district.

Infant Mortality.

The deaths of infants under one year were 265, equal to an **Infant Mortality Rate** of **113** per 1000 births. It is the second-best rate recorded for the district, the best being the exceptional rate of 1912 (87), which was due to climatic reasons and must not be taken as a criterion. It is well below the decennial average 129, but cannot be considered altogether satisfactory for reference to Table III. E. will show that is only a trifle below the highest in the Chesterfield Union, and much above that of the rest of the country. Some progress has been made as can be seen by the following average rates:—

Five years, 1889 to 1893,	161	per 1000	births.
„ 1894 to 1898,	149	„	
„ 1899 to 1903,	149	„	
„ 1904 to 1908,	139	„	
„ 1909 to 1913,	120	„	

The rate can and should be lowered much further and the means by which it can be done are indicated under the heading Means for Preventing Mortality in Child-birth and Infancy.

The highest parish rate was in Wingerworth, a small parish where one event makes a high percentage. The rate was 235 in Heath, due to the mortality in Holmewood, 213 in Sutton-cum-Duckmanton chiefly from deaths at Arkwright Town, and 200 in Hasland from the Grassmoor deaths; the radical fault in these places is the privy midden system which should be abolished at any cost; it is a cause of death which cannot be overcome by health visiting or infant clinics. Some facts respecting the different kinds of closets can be found under the heading Enteric Fever and should be considered by all who take an interest in the improvement of the sanitary conditions of the district.

There were no infant deaths in Dronfield Woodhouse, Stretton, and Woodthorpe, all parishes of small populations. The rate was 18 in Ashover, 25 in Morton, and 36 in Wessington; the 60 in Pilsley is probably the best it has had since it assumed an urban character; the same may be said of the 95 of Staveley; the rate was 83 in Temple Normanton, and 100 in Brackenfield, Holmesfield, and Shirland and Higham.

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

Occupations of the Parents of Deceased Infants.

Legitimate: Assurance agent 2, beerhouse keeper 1, blacksmith 2, bricklayer 1, clerk 1, coal miner 145, colliery deputy 5, colliery foreman 1, colliery labourer 11, colliery employés (other) 14, engineers and fitters 6, estate agent 1, farmer 7, farm labourer 3, groom 1, ironworks labourer 10, ironworks employés (other) 5, labourer 7, railway station-master 1, railway employés (other) 9, shopkeepers 4, soldier

(private) 2, tradesmen (various) 6, travelling showman 1, total 246. Illegitimate: Charwoman 1, domestic servant 5, housekeeper 5, spinster 1, spinster (now married) 2, woman (of no occupation) 5, total 19.

The Infant Mortality among legitimate children was at the rate of 109 per 1000 births and among illegitimate children 202.

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics during 1914 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			
		Uncorrected 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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1909	76689	2476	2485	32.4	952	12.4	10	70	303	122	1009	13.2
1910	77690	2630	2639	34.0	1011	13.0	6	104	329	125	1109	14.3
1911	72497	2300	2313	31.9	893	12.3	25	114	316	137	985	13.6
1912	73429	2081	2094	28.5	792	10.8	23	116	183	87	885	12.0
1913	73884	2196	2212	30.1	985	13.4	26	120	290	131	1079	14.8
1914	75042	2345	2352	31.3	953	12.7	26	122	265	113	1049	14.0

Notes.—This table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it, with the corresponding rates.

“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)	...	...	...	68,986
Total population at all ages	...	...	...	72,277
Total families or separate occupiers	...	...	...	15,101

TABLE II. Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1914 in the Chesterfield Rural District.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH CIVIL PARISH.																	
	AT ALL AGES							At Ages—Years.							Ashover	Barlow	Beighton	Brackenfield	Brimington	Calow	Coal Aston	Dronfield Woodhouse	Eckington	Hasland	Heath
	Under 1.	and under 5 years.	and under 5 years.	and under 15 years.	and under 25 years.	and under 45 years.	and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.																	
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...	224	2	51	136	23	8	4	...	7	...	5	2	16	...	7	2	...	1	21	6	5				
Erysipelas ...	54	2	3	3	2	18	19	...	7	...	1	1	6	...	4	1	...	1	9	4	2				
Scarlet fever ...	569	7	155	368	31	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	59	10	...	5	136	20	44
Enteric fever ...	9	...	1	2	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...		
Puerperal fever ...	9	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	94	1	3	24	16	35	13	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	9	...	4	...	5	17	2
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	74	8	18	26	12	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	7	3	...	...	8	5	4
Totals ...	1051	38	231	559	85	92	37	9	13	12	109	1	87	16	12	12	198	41	61						

Isolation Hospital or Hospitals, Sanatoria, Etc.—Dronfield, Langwith, Mastin Moor, and Morton Hospitals for cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever, and enteric fever; Spital Hospital for small pox; all belonging to the North Derbyshire Hospital Committee; also Penmore Hospital, belonging to the Chesterfield Joint Hospital Committee.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1914—Contd.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH CIVIL PARISH.													TOTAL CASES RE-MOVED TO HOSPITAL							
	Holmesfield	Killamarsh	Morton	North Wingfield	Pilsley	Shisland and Higham	Slaveley	Stretton	Sutton-cum-Duckmanton	Tapton	Temple Normanton	Tupton	Unstone	Wessington	Wingerworth	Woodthorpe	Dronfield	Langwith	Mastin Moor	Morton	Penmore (C.J.H.C.)
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...	1	13	...	12	7	19	91	6	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	1	35	34	4
Erysipelas ...	...	2	...	4	2	6	6	2	...	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ...	1	9	6	55	35	21	23	...	15	5	...	2	27	8	...	...	...	24	124	104	3
Enteric fever ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	1	1	...	5	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	1	1	1	6	3	2	5	...	1	2	...	4	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	...	3	1	6	4	1	18	...	2	...	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	4	29	8	88	54	47	149	8	19	8	3	12	45	12	3	0	132	25	159	141	7

TABLE III.—Causes of, and Ages at Death during the year 1914, in the Chesterfield Rural District.

CAUSES OF DEATH	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT. (a)									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-residents" in Institutions in the District. (b)
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and upwards	
All causes } Certified (c)	1013	252	73	64	66	42	97	159	260	...
} Uncertified	36	13	4	2	...	...	5	1	11	...
Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	55	12	25	14	4	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	15	...	1	4	10	...	...	...	...	10
Whooping Cough	29	15	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	30	...	1	11	17	1	...	...	...	10
Influenza	12	1	2	1	1	...	1	1	5	...
Erysipelas	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis	38	1	...	...	...	5	26	4	2	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	9	3	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	14	7	1	1	2	2	1	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	56	...	...	1	...	...	8	27	20	...
Rheumatic Fever	7	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	...	...
Meningitis (See note d)	11	4	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	...
Organic Heart Disease	84	...	...	1	2	7	13	24	37	...
Bronchitis	76	14	7	...	4	...	...	15	36	...
Pneumonia (all forms)	81	26	12	11	3	3	8	12	6	...
Other diseases of res- piratory organs	19	2	1	3	1	...	2	5	5	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (See note e)	24	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	5	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	9	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	2	...
Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	25	...	...	2	...	4	3	10	6	...
Puerperal Fever... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Other accidents and diseases of Preg- nancy and Par- turation	9	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...
Congenital Debility & Malformation, in- cluding Prema- ture Birth	103	101	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths, ex- cluding Suicide	39	1	1	4	5	7	9	7	5	...
Suicide	9	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	1	...
Other defined diseases	269	53	8	5	8	4	9	41	141	...
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	15	2	4	...	...	...	2	2	5	...
Totals	1049	265	77	66	66	42	102	160	271	21
Sub-Entries (included in above figures).										
14 (a). Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 (a). Poliomyelitis.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broncho-Pneumonia.	42	17	10	10	2	1	...	1	1	...
Old Age	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	75	...
Arterio-sclerosis and Cerebral Hæmorrhage	47	...	...	...	...	1	3	11	32	...

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.

- (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 to be 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. Showing the Births in the Civil Parishes comprised in the Chesterfield Rural District registered during 1914; also the Deaths and their Causes.

PARISHES.	BIRTHS	DEATHS.		Enteric Fever.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Erysipelas.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Tuberculous Meningitis.	Other Tubercu- lous Diseases.	Cancer.	Rheumatic Fever.	Non-Tubercu- lar Meningitis.
		Certi- fied.	Uncer- tified.													
Ashover	57	32	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..
Barlow	21	17	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Beighton	164	52	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..
Brackenfield	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brimington	175	72	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	5	1	..
Calow	42	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Coal Aston	16	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dronfield Woodhouse	27	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eckington	340	191	6	..	17	4	4	4	3	1	9	2	3	9	2	1
Hasland	121	54	4	..	..	..	4	1	..	1	1	..	1	3	..	..
Heath	85	50	1	..	11	1	6	..	..	..	2	1	1	5	..	..
Holmesfield	10	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Killamarsh	169	58	..	..	5	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Morton	40	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
North Wingfield	199	72	5	..	8	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	5	1	1
Pilsley	83	41	..	..	4	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..
Shirland and Higham.	130	59	1	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	1
Staveley	378	162	4	..	6	..	1	11	4	..	4	2	4	10	..	1
Stretton	15	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1
Sutton-c-Duckmanton	47	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Tapton	6	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
Temple Normanton	24	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tupton	67	22	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Unstone	88	30	1	..	..	3	..	2	2	1	2	1	..	1	..	1
Wessington	28	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wingerworth	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woodthorpe	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2352	1013	36	0	55	15	29	30	12	4	38	9	14	56	7	11

TABLE III A—Continued.

PARISHES.	Organic Heart Disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia, all Forms.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Typhoid.	Appendicitis.	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Alcoholism.	Nephritis.	Puerperal Fever.	Pregnancy and Parturition.	Debility, Malformation, Premature Birth.	Violence.	Suicide.	Old Age.	Other Defined Diseases.	Ill-defined or unknown Diseases.
Ashover	5	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	7	11	1
Barlow	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	3	1
Beighton	5	6	10	2	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	6	1	1	1	7	...
Brackenfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Brimington	7	3	6	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	8	16	1
Calow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	3	1	...
Coal Aston	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...
Dronfield Woodhouse	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Eckington	10	13	16	3	2	1	1	...	9	...	...	16	10	1	21	30	5
Hasland	5	5	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	6	2	2	5	10	2
Heath	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	2	...	...	8	...
Holmesfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
Killamarsh	8	3	4	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	2	1	1	12	...
Morton	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...
North Wingfield	6	5	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	12	3	1	2	19	...
Pilsley	3	3	4	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	3	2	2	8	...
Shirland and Higham	2	5	5	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	5	...	7	13	1
Staveley	20	15	17	5	3	2	3	...	2	...	1	15	4	1	8	26	1
Stretton	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Sutton-c-Duckmanton	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	1	3	1
Tapton	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Temple Normanton	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Tupton	2	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	5	1
Unstone	...	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	4	...
Wessington	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...
Wingerworth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...
Woodthorpe	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total	84	76	81	19	24	5	9	0	25	2	9	103	39	9	76	193	15

TABLE III B.

Showing the Death Rates from Various Causes in the Chesterfield Rural District in 1913 and 1914, and comparing them with those for the ten years 1903 to 1912 in England and Wales and the Chesterfield Rural District.

Rates per 1,000 living.	England and Wales 1903-1912.	Chesterfield Rural District.		
		1903-1912.	1913.	1914.
Enteric Fever... ..	.074	.073	.041	nil
Smallpox ... ..	.004	.000	.000	nil
Measles ... ..	.314	.355	.870	.733
Scarlet Fever ... ..	.089	.146	.177	.200
Whooping Cough ... ..	.261	.297	.218	.386
Diphtheria and Croup... ..	.154	.181	.245	.400
Influenza ... ..	.201	.169	.136	.160
Erysipelas ... ..	.030	.020	.027	.053
Phthisis Pulmonalis	1.123	.627	.598	.506
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	.168	.595	.150	.120
Other Tuberculous Diseases	.296		.231	.186
Cancer, malignant disease	.935	.681	.640	.746
Rheumatic Fever ... ..	.065	.024	.014	.093
Non-Tubercular Meningitis	.160	.068*	.136	.146
Organic Heart Disease	1.395	1.06	1.07	1.119
Bronchitis	1.108	1.16	1.20	1.013
Pneumonia, all forms... ..	1.205	1.19	1.21	1.079
Diarrhœa and Enteritis ... ..	.537	.814†	.721	.320
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	.061	.054*	.027	.067
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	.106	.119	.136	.120
Alcoholism ... ..	.058		.082	nil
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ... ..	.392	.392	.401	.333
Puerperal Fever ... ..	.040	.026	.027	.027
Pregnancy and Parturition	.060	.103	.082	.120
Congenital Debility, Mal- formation and Premature Birth	1.124	1.33	1.55	1.37
Violence, excluding Suicides ... ..	.451	.588	.531	.520
Suicide ... ..	.102	.100	.027	.120
Old Age ... ..	.946	1.05	.952	1.013
All Causes	14.85	14.41	14.76	14.1

* 2 years only. † 6 years only.

TABLE III C. Vital Statistics of the Civil Parishes comprised in the Chesterfield Rural District for 1914.

PARISHES.	Average: Land and Water.	Inhabited Houses.	Estimated Population.	Birth and Death Rates per 1000 Living.								Infant Mortality per 1000 Births.	
				Births.	All Deaths.	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Phtisis Pulmonalis	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Cancer.		Respiratory Diseases.
Ashover	9564	565	2467	23.1	14.6	.41	...	...	.41	...	...	1.22	18
Barlow	3932	197	885	23.7	20.3	...	...	...	1.13	...	...	5.65	143
Beighton	3137	1133	5196	31.6	10.2	...	...	.58	.77	...	...	3.46	104
Brackenfield	1551	73	327	30.6	9.2	...	...	...	...	...	3.06	...	100
Brimington	1343	1231	5483	31.9	13.7	...	...	.18	.73	...	.91	1.82	103
Calow	1267	249	1225	34.3	9.0	...	...	...	.82	...	...	...	119
Coal Aston	1535	153	640	25.0	17.2	...	...	...	...	...	1.56	1.56	125
Dronfield Woodhouse	1544	213	926	29.2	8.6	...	...	...	2.16	...	1.08	2.16	...
Eckington	7125	2630	12402	27.4	15.9	.32	...	.16	.73	...	.73	2.58	115
Hasland	1092	680	3438	34.9	16.8	.29	...	.58	.29	...	.87	2.62	200
Heath	1676	379	2014	42.1	25.3	..	...	1.48	.99	...	2.48	.99	235
Holmesfield	4699	122	551	18.1	10.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Killamarsh	1662	982	4674	35.5	12.2	.42	...	.63	.21	...	.21	1.89	118
Morton	1125	251	1223	32.7	6.5	...	...	...	.82	...	...	.82	25
North Wingfield	1551	979	4865	40.7	15.8	.41	...	...	.21	...	1.03	2.06	126
Pilsley	1493	600	2928	28.3	14.0	.68	...	.68	.34	...	.68	2.39	60
Shirland and Higham.	2956	850	4153	31.3	14.4	.96	...	.24	.72	...	.48	2.41	100
Staveley	6872	2382	12070	31.3	13.8	.91	...	.25	.33	...	.82	3.06	95
Stretton	1574	140	680	22.0	11.8	...	...	...	...	...	2.94	1.47	...
Sutton--Duckmanton	4369	285	1491	31.5	12.7	...	...	.64	...	...	.64	1.28	213
Tapton	699	92	441	13.6	11.3	...	...	...	...	...	2.26	4.53	167
Temple Normanton	520	143	712	33.7	8.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.80	83
Tupton	735	427	2064	32.0	11.1	...	...	.97	...	...	.48	1.45	106
Unstone	2003	478	2233	39.4	13.9	.90	...	.90	.90	...	.45	3.13	136
Wessington	973	140	676	41.4	14.8	...	...	...	1.48	...	1.48	2.96	36
Wingerworth	2958	74	322	12.4	21.7	3.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Woodthorpe	1031	52	268	7.5	11.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.73	...
Total	68,986	15,500	75,042	33.0	14.1	.40	...	.32	.51	.31	.75	2.35	113

TABLE III D. Vital Statistics of the Civil Parishes comprised in the Chesterfield Rural District for the Decennium 1904 to 1913.

PARISHES.	Average Population.	Birth and Death Rates per 1000 Living.								Infant Mortality per 1000 Births.	
		Births.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Phtisis Pulmonalis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Cancer.	Respiratory Diseases.		All Deaths.
Ashover	2411	23.5	.17	.08	.04	.37	.58	.54	1.37	12.9	83
Barlow	880	25.8	.23	...	.57	.57	.68	.57	2.84	13.5	110
Beighton	4463	33.6	.20	...	.22	.74	.36	.47	3.88	13.7	128
Brackenfield	322	31.4	.31	...	.31	.93	.31	.31	1.86	12.4	99
Brimington	5145	31.1	.09	.04	.39	.72	.56	.70	2.14	12.8	108
Calow	1210	33.0	.25	...	.17	.41	.50	.74	2.56	14.2	133
Coal Aston	660	24.8	.31	.15	.15	.76	.61	2.12	1.97	15.6	98
Dronfield Woodhouse	832	26.6	.12	...	.12	.72	.48	.24	1.56	12.4	104
Eckington	12403	31.8	.15	.07	.40	.63	.48	.76	2.63	15.2	132
Hasland	7088	36.6	.23	.08	.58	.61	.87	.73	2.20	15.0	148
Heath	1746	48.8	.46	.17	2.06	.97	.87	.73	2.46	17.3	145
Holmesfield	484	23.3	...	...	...	.83	...	.78	2.06	13.4	71
Killamarsh	4329	35.0	.14	.05	.74	.51	.60	.81	3.03	16.0	131
Morton	986	30.2	...	...	.40	.51	.40	1.14	1.93	12.0	123
North Wingfield	4229	35.7	.19	.02	.57	.38	.69	.50	2.67	14.1	143
Pilsley	2704	34.2	.15	.15	.30	.41	.52	.48	2.44	13.2	118
Shirland and Higham.	4061	32.7	.07	.07	.30	.69	.76	.54	2.24	12.8	135
Staveley	11849	31.7	.28	.06	.44	.74	.55	.78	2.56	14.2	121
Stretton	653	12.2	...	...	.15	.31	...	...	1.22	11.3	113
Sutton-c-Duckmanton	1376	41.1	.36	.58	.44	.29	.58	.80	2.61	18.7	184
Tapton	454	21.8	...	...	...	.66	.22	.44	1.54	13.2	71
Temple Normanton	640	43.1	.47	...	1.72	.47	.31	1.25	1.25	18.4	149
Tupton	1962	33.4	.10	.05	.51	.41	.76	.61	2.39	14.1	140
Unstone	2043	32.6	.15	.10	.34	1.08	.29	.88	3.13	16.0	126
Wessington	683	39.1	.44	...	.44	.29	.15	.29	2.05	13.6	120
Wingerworth	359	28.1	...	...	...	.28	.28	.28	2.78	11.8	59
Woodthorpe	270	15.2	...	...	...	.37	...	...	...	11.9	98
Total	74241	34.5	.186	.069	.454	.621	.566	.687	2.51	14.35	129.2

TABLE III E.—Synoptic Table showing the Vital Statistics of the District, Neighbouring Districts, and England and Wales in 1914.

1914.	Estimated Population.	ANNUAL RATES PER 1,000 LIVING.							Infant Mortality per 1000 Births.
		Births.	Crude Deaths.	* Standardized Deaths.	Principal Epidemic Diseases.	Pulmonary Phthisis Deaths.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases Deaths.	
England and Wales ... ..	...	23.6	13.9	13.6	...	...	...	...	105
97 Great Towns, including London ...	...	24.9	14.6	14.9	...	...	...	...	113
145 Smaller Towns ... ..	...	23.6	12.8	12.9	...	...	...	...	104
England and Wales less the 242 Towns	...	21.9	13.3	12.2	...	...	...	...	93
London ... ..	...	24.6	14.4	14.4	...	...	...	...	103
Bolsover Urban District	11,225	31.1	11.6	12.7	.36	.99	.09	2.4	92
Brampton and Walton Urban District	2,200	19.0	11.3	13.1	...	.91	...	...	73
Borough of Chesterfield	40,465	29.6	13.5	14.3	1.1	1.03	.34	2.4	103
Clay Cross Urban District	8,375	31.1	17.5	17.6	.7	1.1	.6	3.0	115
Dronfield Urban District	4,020	25.3	14.9	15.4	1.7	.74	.49	2.4	89
Whittington & Newbold Urban District	17,900	32.2	15.2	15.7	.89	1.17	.33	3.1	111
City of Sheffield	476,971	27.3	16.3	17.2	2.54	1.19	.41	3.11	132
CHESTERFIELD RURAL DISTRICT	75,042	31.3	14.0	14.1	2.04	.51	.31	2.35	113
Chesterfield Rural District, Average of ten years, 1904 to 1913	74,241	33.0	14.4	14.5	1.96	.62	.57	2.51	129

*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 1914.

OCCUPATIONS.		MALE.	Rate per 1000 so employed.	FEMALE.	Rate per 1000 so employed.
A.	I.—General or Local Government of the Country ...				
	II.—Defence of the Country ...				
	III.—Professional and their Subordinate Services ...	12	9.7	4	1.9
	IV.—Domestic Offices or Services ...				
	V.—Commercial Occupations ...				
B.	VI.—Conveyance of Men, Goods, and Messages ...	10	6.0	...	...
C.	VII.—Agriculture ...	28	13.4	...	...
	VIII.—Fishing ...			...	...
D.	IX.—In and about Mines and Quarries ...	164	12.1	...	...
E.	X.—Metals, Machines, Implements, and Conveyances ...	31	11.2	...	...
	XI.—Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, etc. ...			...	...
F.	XII.—Building and Works of Construction ...	14	14.4	...	...
	XIII.—Wood, Furniture, Fittings, and Decorations ...			...	...
G.	XIV.—Brick, Cement, Pottery and Glass ...				
	XV.—Chemicals, Oils, Grease, Soap, Resin, etc. ...				
	XVI.—Skins, Leather, Hair and Feathers ...	5	20.4	1	25.6
	XVII.—Paper, Prints, Books, and Stationery ...				
H.	XVIII.—Textile Fabrics ...	...	...	...	...
I.	XIX.—Dress ...				
	XX.—Food, Tobacco, Drink, and Lodging ...				
	XXI.—Gas, Water, Electricity and Sanitary Service ...	44	21.4	2	2.3
	XXII.—Other, Undefined Workers and Dealers ...				
	Total Occupied ...	308	12.5	7	2.0
	XXIII.—Without Specified Occupations or Unoccupied ...	9	2.2	252	11.9
	Total, aged 10 years and upwards, occupied and unoccupied	317	11.0	259	10.5

The number engaged in each occupation having been taken as being the same as at the time of the census, the rates given are slightly higher than the true rates.

TABLE IV. Chesterfield Rural District.
INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1914.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.				Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months & under 6 months.	6 months & under 9 months.	9 months & under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.						
All causes } Certified.	61	17	12	5	95	45	38	43	31	252
	8	...	2	...	10	1	1	1	...	13
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	7	12
Scarlet fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	3	3	15
Diphtheria and Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Abdominal Tuberculosis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	5
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ... ..	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	4
Convulsions	3	2	2	...	7	5	6	6	2	26
Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Bronchitis	1	1	1	...	3	4	3	2	2	14
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	10	6	26
Diarrhoea ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	...	7
Enteritis ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	5	3	1	3	13
Gastritis ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	3	3	...	1	8
Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3
Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at birth	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Atelectasis	8	1	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	9
Congenital Malformations	2	...	1	...	3	2	...	2	1	8
Premature birth	40	10	3	2	55	4	...	1	...	60
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	10	2	4	3	19	3	5	4	1	32
Other Causes	2	...	...	...	2	4	1	3	2	12
Totals	69	17	14	5	105	46	39	44	31	265

Nett Births in the year	{ Legitimate	2258
	{ Illegitimate	94
Nett Deaths in the year	{ Legitimate Infants	246
	{ Illegitimate Infants	19

NOTES TO TABLE IV.

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

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.

29th March, 1915.

RURAL DISTRICT OF CHESTERFIELD.
Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1914,
 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		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	0	27	21	0	0	3	0	0	0
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	82	51	140	0	2	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	82	78	161	0	2	7	0	0	0

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

PARTICULARS.	Number of Defects.									Number of Prosecutions.		
	Found			Remedied			Referred to H.M. Inspector.			Sub-Districts		
	Sub-District			Sub-District			Sub-Districts.					
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	0
<i>Nuisances under Public Health Acts :</i>												
Want of Cleanliness	4	0	3	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Want of Ventilation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowding	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Nuisances	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanitary accommodation	insufficient unsuitable or defective not separate for sexes											
0 2 5 0 2 5 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	2	5	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 ... 1 ... 1 ...	1	...	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	7	2	9	6	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0

FACTORIES, ETC.—continued.

3.—HOMEWORK. <i>List of Outworkers (S 107).</i>		Number of								
		Lists.			Outworkers.					
		Sub-Districts 1 2 3			Con-tractors Sub-Districts 1 2 3			Workmen Sub-District 1 2 3		
Lists received:—										
Wearing apparel—Making, etc. ....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lace, lace curtains and nets ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Total		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils:—										
Wearing Apparel—Lace, Curtains, etc.										0
Total										0
Addresses of outworkers forwarded to other Councils										0
Inspection of outworkers' premises—										
Wearing Apparel—Making, etc. ....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lace, lace curtains and nets ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
File making ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals										
<i>Outwork in unwholesome premises, s 108.</i>										
Instances of homework in unwholesome premises										
4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.										
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of 1909										
Total number of workshops on register										265

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

		1	2	3
Action taken in matter referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)	Notified by H.M. Inspector ...	0	0	9
	Reports (of action taken sent to H.M. Inspector	0	0	9

Engineer and Surveyor's Department,
Rural District Council Offices,
Chesterfield,

February, 1915.

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

Gentlemen,

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

BEIGHTON.—Private Street Works Act, 1892.

The work of making up Allen Road and Cross Allen
Road, under this Act, by direct labour, is well in hand and
will I hope shortly be completed.

BRIMINGTON.—Private Street Works Act, 1892.

Plans have been prepared and an Order obtained putting
this Act in force with respect to King Street and the lower
portion of Princess Street.

ECKINGTON.—Private Street Works Act, 1892.

The work of repairing Pit Street, Queen Street, and
School Street under this Act has been proceeded with by
direct labour. Pit Street, which caused so much controversy,
has been completed. I hope the other two streets will be
completed soon; the work on the streets both at Eckington
and Beighton has been delayed considerably owing to the
difficulty in obtaining delivery of materials, scarcity of rail-
way wagons, the War being the cause.

Sitwell Street has been repaired by most of the owners
concerned.

ECKINGTON.

The construction of two covered detritus tanks at Little-
moor was completed in the early part of the year. The tanks
have been emptied twice, and 170 loads of silt removed.

Instructions have been given for a scheme to be prepared
to enlarge the Spinkhill Sewage Disposal Works.

HEATH.

The sewage disposal works at Williamthorpe for treating the sewage from Holmwood Village, situated in this Parish and that of North Wingfield, were completed in the early part of the year at a cost of £2,541 0s. 0d. The effluent which is an excellent one is discharged into the Williamthorpe Pond. The water from this pond is used by the Hardwick Colliery Company for the boilers at their Holmwood Colliery.

KILLAMARSH.

Plans and sections have been prepared for an extension of the sewerage system on the eastern side of the Village, at an estimated cost of £2,195. The matter has been adjourned *sine die*.

NORTH WINGFIELD.

The sewerage and sewage disposal works for the Hepthorne Lane area, situated in the parishes of North Wingfield and Tupton, have been completed at a cost of £2,595 and are working extremely well.

An outfall site for the Loco Brook Scheme has been chosen and the price agreed upon with the vendors and the provisional agreement is being prepared.

This scheme will deal with "The Green" and "Hillyfields" area, the sewage of Waterloo and the sewage from Upper Pilsley. I hope to prepare plans and forward them to the Local Government Board during the coming year.

PILSLEY.

Instructions have been given for Brunswick Street to be repaired under the Private Street Works Act, 1892, an Order for which was issued in 1903.

Plans, sections and estimates have been approved for a small sewage scheme to deal with the drainage of the properties situated near the Railway Station. The work will be carried out this coming year.

The 9in. sewer in Rouse Street has been taken up and re-laid at an improved gradient.

STAVELEY.

436 yards of sewer have been laid to take the drainage from the property being and to be erected in Netherthorpe Road.

Instructions have been given for the preparation of an extension scheme in connection with the Netherthorpe Out-fall Works.

Plans were prepared some time ago, and provision made in the estimates to carry out the work, but new plans will now be made to provide for the greater flow of sewage anticipated to arise from extensive building operations, 10 acres of building land having recently been laid out.

SHIRLAND AND HIGHAM.

255 yards of 9in. sewer have been taken up and re-laid to an improved gradient in Stonebroom Lane.

TUPTON.

About 845 yards of 9in. cast iron and stoneware sewer are being laid from the Hephthorne Lane Sewerage Works to the site of the proposed School in Station Road.

The following table shows the number of buildings erected and plans approved for the last six years.

Comparing the figures for the last three years it will be seen that building operations in this district had improved considerably in 1914, but at the time of writing it looks as though the War will have a serious effect upon building in 1915:—

Year.	Building Erected.				Plans Approved.			
	Dwelling-houses,		Other buildings.		Dwelling-houses.		Other buildings.	
1909	...	185	...	18	...	206	...	34
1910	...	156	...	39	...	164	...	41
1911	...	67	...	38	...	78	...	47
1912	...	41	...	12	...	76	...	23
1913	...	39	...	41	...	55	...	51
1914	...	62	...	23	...	76	...	31

HENRY HUDSON,

Engineer and Surveyor to the Chesterfield
R.D. Council.

March 25th, 1915.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY AND BUILDING
INSPECTOR (SOUTHERN DISTRICT)**

To the Chairman and Members.

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my report for 1914.

NOTICES SERVED.

Cleansing Ashpits and Accumulations of Refuse	182
Defective Drains, etc.	107
Defective Privies and Ashpits	69
Dilapidated Houses	44
Defective Workshops	6
Filthy Houses	6
Back Yard Pavings	17
Overcrowding	10
Other Nuisances	10
Total... ..	<u>451</u>

DISINFECTION.

201 houses have been disinfected after Fevers, etc.

13 houses after Phthisis.

NUISANCES ABATED.

Cleansing Ashpits, etc.	182
Drains	107
Privies and Ashpits	64
Dilapidated Houses	40
Defective Workshops	6
Filthy Houses	6
Back Yard Pavings	14
Overcrowding	10
Other Nuisances	10
Total	<u>439</u>

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

All have been inspected at intervals.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are 93 registered. All have been inspected at intervals.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

180 registered. All have been inspected during the year.

OUTWORKERS.

There are 16 Outworkers registered. All have been visited and found satisfactory.

SCAVENGING.

Parish.	Contractor's Name and Postal Address.	Price Per house per year.
Ashover	S. Nightingale, Basset Barn, nr. Tupton	2/-
Hasland	Parish Council	
Heath	F. Seward, Seanor Farm, Pilsley	6/-
Holmewood	ditto	6/-
North Wingfield ...	W. H. Coupe, North Wingfield..	4/6
Highfields	ditto	5/6
Waterloo	ditto	4/6
Hepthorne Lane ...	ditto	5/-
Pilsley, Upper ...	D. Mosley, Pilsley	4/9
Pilsley Town	W. H. Coupe, North Wingfield..	4/4
Shirland & Higham	C. J. Cutts and F. Brothwell. Shirland	5/3
Stonebroom	J. V. W. Leah, Stonebroom ...	4/6
Morton	S. Talbot, Morton	5/3
Tupton	H. Turner, Tupton	7/-

Your obedient servant,

E. S. ROBINSON.

**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 1914:—

RETURN OF NOTICES.

Insanitary Privies and Ashpits	...	...	...	134
Defective Drains and Traps...	...	...	...	63
Defective Roofs	...	...	...	33
Defective Rain-gutters and Downspouts	...	...	...	45
Privies converted into Water-closets	...	...	...	77
Defective Water-closets	...	...	...	14
Defective Yard Paving	...	...	...	52
Overcrowding	...	...	...	7
Water in cellars	...	...	...	7
Filthy Houses	...	...	...	3
Pigs improperly kept	...	...	...	3
Offensive accumulations	...	...	...	18
Defective Cowsheds	...	...	...	3
Defects re Workshops	...	...	...	2
Other Nuisances	...	...	...	46
Total	...	...	...	507

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are 14 Slaughter-houses in the district as follows: Barlow 1, Brimington 3, Staveley 8, and Unstone 2.

One in Brimington has been demolished, and one new licence has been granted in the same parish. All have been visited regularly and were usually found clean.

COWSHEDS.

There are 146 Cowsheds on the register. All have been visited at least twice during the year; they were usually found in a cleanly state. Notices have been served through insufficient light in three cases.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are 69 of these on the register. All have been visited at various times, and they were usually found clean. Notices re sanitary conveniences have been served in two cases.

DISINFECTION.

The disinfection of dwelling-houses, after cases of infectious disease, have been carried out as follows:—

PARISH.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever,	Con- sumption.	Total.
Barlow	2	2	...	...	1	5
Brimington	43	9	...	...	3	55
Dronfield Woodhouse	2	...	...	...	1	3
Holmesfield	2	...	...	1	...	3
Staveley	20	67	2	1	6	96
Tupton	3	...	...	...	...	3
Unstone	20	1	...	...	3	24
Total	92	79	2	2	14	189

Both cases of Enteric Fever were imported from outside the district.

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, the number of houses, and the price paid for each house per annum:

Parish	Name and Address of Contractor	Price paid for each house.	Number of houses.
Barlow	Mrs. A. Haslam, Bradley Lane, Barlow	3/3	186
Brimington North	J. W. Sharman, Victoria Farm, Brimington	5/2	656
Brimington South	F. Herberts, Princess St., Brimington	4/4	605
Dronfield Woodhouse	F. Bingham, Spa House. Cowley, nr. Chesterfield...	3/6	212
Holmesfield	F. Sharpe, Cowley Bar. Holmesfield, nr. Sheffield	1/9	129
Staveley	Day work, under direction of Sanitary Inspector ...	—	—
Unstone	Work carried out by the Parish Council	—	—

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES HUTCHINSON,

Sanitary Inspector.

March 9th, 1915.

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

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Report of work done in the Eckington District during the year 1914.

The District comprises the parishes of Beighton, Coal Aston, Eckington, and Killamarsh, having a total area of 13,758 acres, and a population of 22,111.

RETURN OF NOTICES.

Defective Privies and Ashpits	...	...	...	231
Defective Drains, Traps, etc.	...	...	...	318
Defective Roofs and Dilapidated Houses	...	...	...	251
Defective Yard Paving	...	...	...	155
Defective Rain-gutters and Downspouts	...	...	...	231
Overcrowding	...	...	...	16
Privies converted into Water-closets	...	...	...	111
Filthy Houses	...	...	...	4
Water Supply put on	...	...	...	2
Water in Cellars	...	...	...	9
Offensive Accumulations	...	...	...	219
Through Ventilation provided	...	...	...	40
Pigs improperly kept	...	...	...	6
Insufficient Closet Accommodation...	...	...	...	3
Urinals Defective	...	...	...	2
Defective Water-closets	...	...	...	6
Nuisances not specified above	...	...	...	373
Total	...	...	...	1977

DISINFECTION OF HOUSES.

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

PARISH.	Scarlet Fever	Enteric ever	Diphtheria	Puerperal fever	Phthisis Pulmonalis	Erysipelas	Total
Beighton ...	56	1	13	...	2	...	72
Coal Aston...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
Eckington ...	117	2	21	2	10	4	156
Killamarsh ...	8	...	11	...	1	...	20
Total ...	187	3	45	2	13	4	254

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are 29 Slaughter-houses in the district as follows: Beighton 7, Eckington 16, and Killamarsh 6. All have been inspected regularly and were usually found clean.

There is one knacker's yard in the district. It has been inspected regularly.

COWSHEDS.

There are 108 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 seven.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are 117 Factories and Workshops on the register. All have been visited and were usually found clean.

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.

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	1181
Coal Aston ...	Wm. Valentine, Coal Aston	4/3	157
Eckington Ward	Parish Council		
Mosbro' Ward ...	Wm. Turner, Queen Street, Mosbro'	3/-	825
Marsh Lane W'd	H. Smith, Marsh Lane ...	2/10	233
Ridgeway Ward	H. Littlewood, Ridgeway...	2/9	290
Renishaw District	W. Rose, Low Farm, Spinkhill	5/-	264
Spinkhill District	ditto	5/-	54
Killamarsh ...	Parish Council		

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER.

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

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,,

DAVID NORTHWAY,

Sanitary Inspector.

Jan. 28th, 1915.