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Annual Report

ON THE

Health

OF THE

BOROUGH OF CHESTERFIELD,

FOR 1908,

BY

HERBERT PECK,

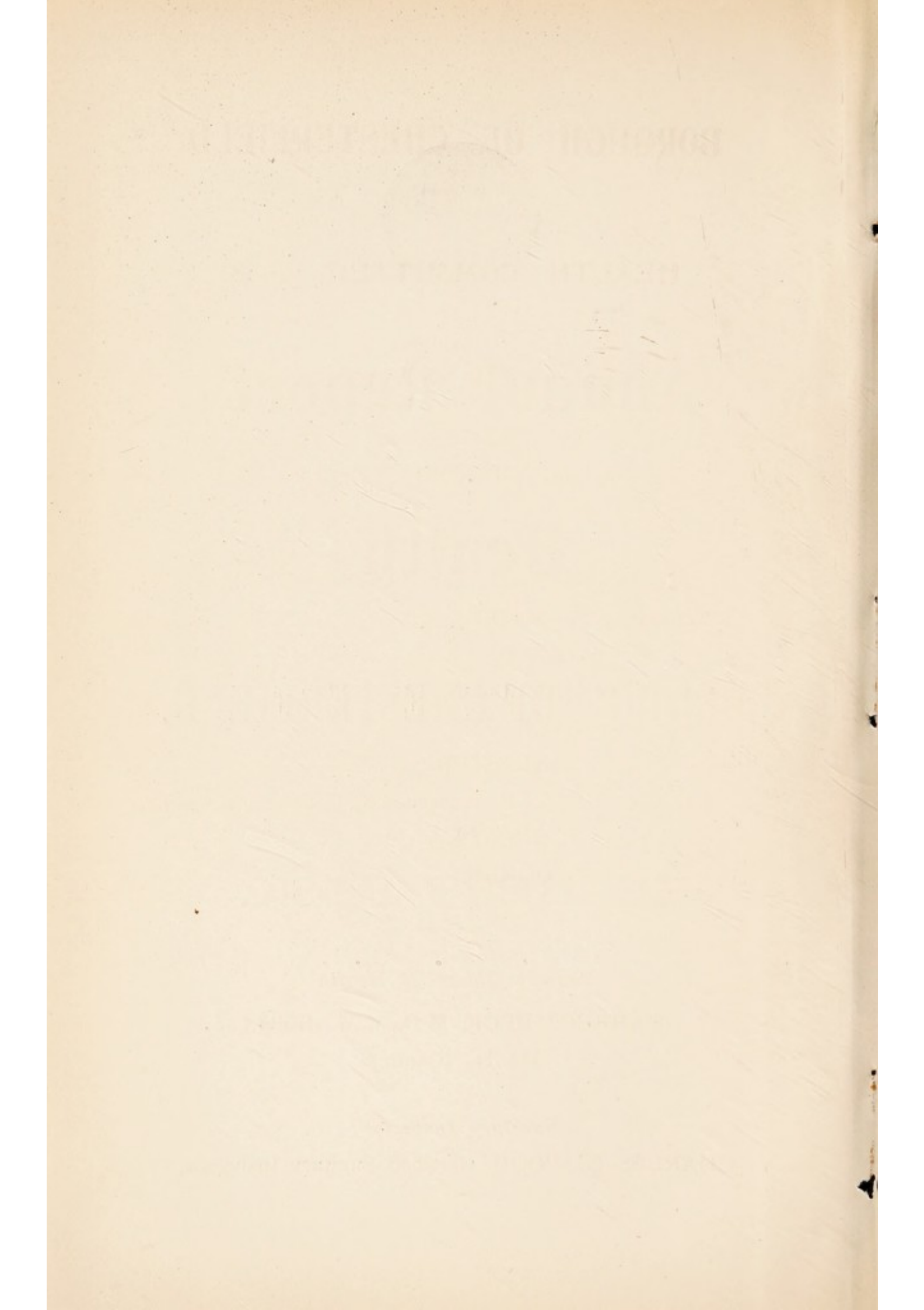
M.D. EDIN., D.P.H. CAMBRIDGE,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

CHESTERFIELD :

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1909.



BOROUGH OF CHESTERFIELD.

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1908.

Chairman :

ALDERMAN J. M. CLAYTON, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :

ALDERMAN BOOTH, M.D., J.P.

Members :

The Mayor, COUNCILLOR ~~EASTWOOD~~, J.P., *C. C.*
ALDERMAN WOODHEAD, J.P.
" WRIGLEY.
COUNCILLOR HADFIELD, C. C.
" LACK.
" LANCASTER.
" LOCKE, succeeded by COUNCILLOR SENIOR
" ROBINSON.
" SPOONER.

Medical Officer of Health :

HERBERT PECK, M.D., C.M., (Edin.),
D.P.H., (Camb.).

Sanitary Inspector :

CHARLES E. WOOD, Certified Sanitary Inspector.

*Health Office,
Saltergate,
Chesterfield,*

March, 1909.

Gentlemen,

I beg to lay before you my Ninth Annual Report upon the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the Borough.

I take this opportunity of acknowledging with thanks the assistance given me at all times by Members of the Committee, Mr. Wood and other Corporation Officials.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

HERBERT PECK.

SUMMARY AND INDEX
OF
ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT
For 1908.

BOROUGH OF CHESTERFIELD.

AREA.—Land and inland water, 1216 acres; inland water only, 18 acres.

ALTITUDE (average)—About 300 feet above ordnance datum.

POPULATION, Census of 1901—27,185.

ESTIMATED POPULATION, June 30th, 1908—30,690.

INHABITED HOUSES, Census of 1901—5282.

RATEABLE VALUE—£107,432.

ASSESSABLE VALUE—£102,051.

GENERAL DISTRICT RATE—4s. 2d. in the £.

POOR RATE—4s. 6d. in the £.

VITAL STATISTICS, 1908, per 1000 living.

BIRTH RATE—29·6. See page 17.

GROSS DEATH RATE—21·3. See page 17.

CORRECTED DEATH RATE—17·3. See page 18.

EPIDEMIC DEATH RATE—2·31. See page 20.

INFANT MORTALITY, per 1000 births—151. See page 21.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS—Penmore Isolation and Newbold
Smallpox Hospitals. See page 29.

WATER SUPPLY—From Linacre Reservoirs. See page 36.

SCAVENGING AND REFUSE DISPOSAL—See page 39.

NUISANCES ABATED DURING 1908—621. See page 43.

TABLE 1.
Vital Statistics of the Borough of Chesterfield during 1908 and previous years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.			TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of		NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.		
		Number.	Rate.*	UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.		Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.		Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Number.	Rate.*		
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births r'gist'r'd						Number.	Rate.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1898	25,516	880	34.5	201	228	616	24.1	112	77	—	539	21.1
1899	26,060	881	33.8	149	169	521	20.0	136	64	—	457	17.4
1900	26,617	898	33.7	191	212	621	23.3	108	50	—	570	21.4
1901	27,329	905	33.1	198	217	638	23.3	134	75	1	564	20.5
1902	27,765	896	32.3	144	161	557	20.0	139	80	1	478	17.2
1903	28,381	956	33.7	160	167	536	18.9	145	92	1	445	15.7
1904	28,590	909	31.6	155	171	568	19.6	162	102	—	466	16.3
1905	28,890	872	30.1	104	119	481	16.6	137	101	4	384	13.3
1906	29,255	830	28.4	151	182	568	19.4	182	117	3	454	15.5
1907	29,583	853	28.8	159	186	582	19.7	182	111	3	474	16.0
Averages for years 1898-1907.	27,799	888	32.0	161	181	569	20.5	144	87	1.3	483	17.4
1908	30,690	909	29.6	137	151	655	21.3	208	127	3	531	17.3

* Rates in columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths included in column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths included in column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in column 11.

By the term "Non-residents," is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made is given on the next page.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)—1,198. Total population at all ages at census of 1901—27,185. Number of inhabited houses at census of 1901—5,282. Average number of persons per house at census of 1901—5.146.

I. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District:

Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Hospital.

Chesterfield Union Workhouse.

II. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District:

Penmore Isolation Hospital, Hasland.

Newbold Smallpox Hospital.

III. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District:

Royal Infirmary, Sheffield.

The Union Workhouse is within the District.

TABLE II.
Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1908 and previous years in the Borough of Chesterfield.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	BOROUGH.				NORTH WARD.				SOUTH WARD.				WEST WARD.				HOSPITAL.	UNION WORKHOUSE.	
	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all Ages	Deaths under 1 Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all Ages	Deaths under 1 Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all Ages	Deaths under 1 Year			
YEAR.	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	a	
1898	25,516	880	539	201	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1899	26,060	881	457	149	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1900	26,617	898	570	191	9,551	—	155	52	8,764	—	213	62	8,302	—	202	77	—	—	
1901	27,329	905	564	198	9,875	—	180	58	8,764	—	196	70	8,690	—	188	70	—	—	
1902	27,765	896	478	144	10,073	266	155	38	8,763	289	162	47	8,929	339	161	59	—	—	
1903	28,381	956	445	160	10,248	245	130	34	8,923	295	158	56	9,210	416	157	70	—	—	
1904	28,590	909	466	155	10,323	231	147	40	8,958	314	152	48	9,309	364	167	67	—	—	
1905	28,890	872	384	104	10,440	246	109	28	9,000	280	127	39	9,450	346	148	37	—	—	
1906	29,255	830	454	151	10,646	233	126	35	9,077	276	153	54	9,532	321	175	62	—	—	
1907	29,583	853	474	159	10,425	262	158	53	8,706	279	163	54	9,901	312	153	52	95	456	
Averages of Years 1898 to 1907.	27,799	888	483	161	*	†	*	*	*	†	*	*	*	†	*	*	*	*	*
1908	30,690	909	531	137	10,860	257	172	35	9,010	326	177	51	10,250	326	182	51	107	463	

NOTES —(a) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are included in sub-columns c of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded. (See note on Table I. as to meaning of terms "resident" and "non-resident")
 (b) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.

* Eight years' average. † Six years' average.

TABLE III.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1908 in the Borough of Chesterfield.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Cases Notified in whole District.						Total Cases Notified in each Locality.					No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality.					
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years					North Ward	South Ward	West Ward	Hospital	Union Work-house	North Ward	South Ward	West Ward	Hospital	Union Work-house	Total
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65												65 and up-wards
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	39	16	18	2	3	..	7	8	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	42	3	5	5	23	2	8	12	12	7	3	..	2	..	..	..	2
Scarlet Fever	68	19	41	7	1	..	34	18	15	1	..	16	15	7	1	..	39
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	2	3	8	10	..	3	15	3	2	..	2	10	2	..	..	14
Relapsing Fever	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	2	...	...	...	2	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	174	40	67	22	39	2	52	55	54	10	3	19	27	10	1	..	57

ISOLATION HOSPITALS—Names and Situations—Penmore Isolation Hospitals, **Hasland**, and **Newbold** Small-pox Hospital. **Chesterfield** and North Derbyshire Hospital for diphtheria requiring operation. Total available beds, 57; number of diseases that can be concurrently treated 4

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during year 1908,
in the Borough of Chesterfield.

Causes of Death.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "residents" whether occurring in or beyond the district.							Deaths at all ages of "residents" belonging to localities whether occurring in or beyond the district.					Total deaths whether of residents or non-resi- dents in public institu- tions in the district.	
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 & under 5	5 & under 15	15 & under 25	25 & under 65	65 & upwards	North Ward	South Ward	West Ward	C. & N.D. Hospital	Union w'k house		
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	7	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever.. ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping-cough ..	9	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	11	..	7	4	..	..	..	3	1	7	..	..	..	2
Croup .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever } Typhus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
} Enteric	5	..	..	..	1	4	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	3
} Other contind.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza..	7	..	..	..	1	6	..	3	1	3	..	..	..	1
Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa	38	32	5	..	..	1	..	10	14	14	..	..	..	2
Enteritis	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ..	35	..	..	..	12	22	1	13	14	8	..	..	..	16
Other tuberculous Diseases	30	9	12	..	6	..	..	12	6	12	..	..	..	6
Cancer, malignant disease	31	..	..	1	..	24	9	9	13	12	..	..	..	12
Bronchitis	72	24	11	..	..	20	17	14	30	28	..	..	..	15
Pneumonia	32	5	9	1	1	13	3	3	13	16	..	..	..	7
Pleurisy .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other diseases of re- spiratory organs..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism	6	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	1
Venereal diseases ..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	1
Premature Birth ..	23	23	..	..	..	..	..	6	10	7	..	..	..	..
Diseases & accidents of parturition ..	4	..	..	..	1	3	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	4
Heart diseases ..	43	..	..	1	3	29	10	28	8	7	..	..	..	17
Accidents	11	..	2	1	1	5	2	6	3	2	..	..	..	25
Suicides	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1
Acute Rheumatism ..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Old Age	28	..	..	..	..	1	27	11	11	6	..	..	..	38
Uncertified	21	11	..	..	..	7	3	8	5	8	..	..	..	1
All other causes ..	97	24	9	2	2	39	21	28	31	38	..	..	..	54
All causes	531	137	67	15	28	190	94	172	177	182	..	..	..	208

Notes to Tables IV. and V.

- (a) In Table IV., all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are included with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups. They are also included among the deaths in their respective "Localities" according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of "Non-residents" occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner excluded.
- (b) See notes on Table I. as to the meaning of "Residents" and "Non-residents," and as to the "Public Institutions" taken into account for the purposes of these Tables. The "Localities" in Table IV. are the same as those in Table III.
- (c) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the District, whether of "Residents" or "Non-residents" are, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a), entered in the last column of Table IV.
- (d) Under the heading of "Diarrhœa" are included deaths registered as due to Epidemic Diarrhœa, Epidemic Enteritis, Infective Enteritis, Zymotic Enteritis, Summer Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Dysenteric Diarrhœa, Choleraic Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Nostras.

In addition, and as regards deaths of children under one year of age, under the heading "Diarrhœa" in column 2 (Table IV.) are included all deaths classified as "Diarrhoœal diseases" in Table V.

Under the heading of "Enteritis" in Table IV. are included only deaths over one year of age registered as due to Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, Gastric Catarrh, Gastritis, and Gastro-intestinal Catarrh, unless from information obtained by enquiry from the certifying practitioner or otherwise, the Medical Officer of Health has had reason for including such deaths under the specific terms "Diarrhœa." Deaths from Diarrhœa secondary to

Notes to Tables IV. and V.—Continued.

some other well-defined disease are included under the latter.

- (e) Under the headings of "Cancer" and Puerperal Fever" are included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms. Thus: Under "Cancer" are included deaths from Cancer, Carcinoma, Malignant disease, Scirrhous, Epithelioma, Sarcoma, Villous tumour, Papilloma of the Bladder, Rodent ulcer. Under "Puerperal Fever" are included deaths from Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Sapræmia, Pelvic Peritonitis, Periand Endo-Metritis occurring in the Puerperium.
- (f) Under "Congenital Defects" in Table V. are included deaths from Atelectasis, Icterus neonatorum, Navel hæmorrhage, Malformations and Congenital hydrocephalus.
- (g) Under "Tuberculous Meningitis" are included deaths from Acute hydrocephalus.
- (h) Under "Other Tuberculous Diseases" are included deaths from Tuberculosis, Tuberculosis of bones, joints and other organs, Lupus and Scrofula.
- (i) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are classed as "certified"; all other deaths are regarded as "Uncertified."

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

HERBERT PECK,

Medical Officer of Health.

March 23rd, 1909.

= Report =

Physical Features and General Character of the District.—The area of the Borough is 1216 acres, 18 of which are covered by water.

The greater part of the town is built upon a tongue of land which projects in an easterly direction from the high land of Newbold and Dunston into the valley of the Rother. the remainder being situate to the north, east and south of this in the valleys of the Hipper and Rother, which join here. The joint stream discharges into the now disused Chesterfield and Stockwith Canal, which overflows in time of heavy rain into its old bed, which contains little but the effluent from the sewage disposal works at ordinary times.

The geological formation is chiefly clay overlying the coal measure sandstone, but to the north the surface is largely composed of stones lying in a loamy soil, while most of the West Ward stands on alluvial deposits.

The Borough is divided for electoral purposes into three wards—the North, which is chiefly residential and mercantile, and contains the Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Hospital and the Union

Workhouse, and the South and West, which contain the principal factories and works, though they are also largely residential.

The town is a busy and increasing one, served by three lines of railway, and is the centre of an important colliery and agricultural district. The main industries are the coal and iron trades, but there are several large mills, engine works, potteries, breweries and tanneries. Coal and shale miners formed 22 per cent. of the males engaged in occupations at the time of the last census.

Population.—The population of the Borough as extended in the following year was 22,009 at the census of 1891, and 27,185 at that of 1901. It is still rapidly increasing.

Estimated according to the method of the Registrar-General, under which it is assumed that a population increases or decreases in any intercensal period at the same rate as in the previous one, it was 31,517 at the middle of the year. Calculated on the excess of births over deaths since the census and without allowance for emigration or immigration, it was 30,235. Calculated on the number of inhabited houses, it was **30,690**, and the statistics now presented to you are based on this estimate.

The number of inhabited houses in the North

Ward was 2,197, in the South, 1,714, and in the West 2,051. The population of the North Ward is estimated at 10,860, of the South at 9,010, and of the West at 10,250. The Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Hospital had 107 inmates, including members of the staff, on June 30th, and the Union Workhouse 463.

Birth Rate.—The number of births registered as occurring in the Borough was 936, but 27 of the 34 which occurred in the Union Workhouse belonged to other districts. This reduces the number to 909, which are equal to a **Birth Rate** of **29.6** per 1,000, as compared with an average of 32.0 in the previous ten years. The number of births has been exceeded only once, in 1903, when it was 956 and the birth rate 33.7.

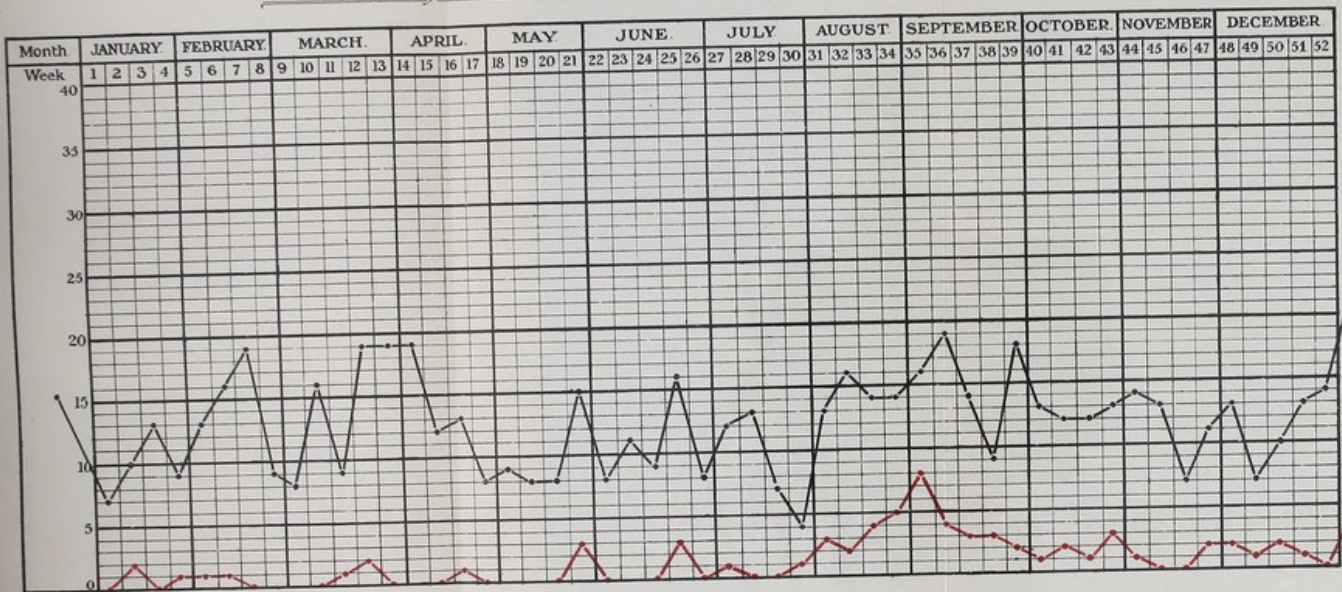
The rate was 25.5 in the North Ward, 36.2 in the South and 31.8 in the West.

Illegitimacy.—The number of illegitimate births, exclusive of 25 in the Union Workhouse belonging to other districts, was 40, equal to 4.4 per cent of the whole. The rate was 2.33 in the North Ward, 5.82 in the South and 4.60 in the West.

Death Rate.—The number of deaths registered as occurring in the Borough was 655, equal to a Crude Death Rate of 21.3, as compared with an

— BOROUGH OF CHESTERFIELD. —

Chart Showing the Gross Mortality during each week of 1908.



Note: THE BLACK LINE INDICATES THE DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES: THE RED LINE THE DEATHS FROM THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES ONLY.

1910
1911
1912



1921
1922
1923

average for the previous ten years of 20·5. The subtraction of 127 deaths in public institutions which belonged to other districts and the addition of 3 in public institutions outside the district which belonged to it give a corrected total of 531, which is equal to a **Corrected Death Rate** of **17·3** per 1000 as compared with the decennial average, 17·4.

The deaths in public institutions belonging to the Borough have been attributed to their proper wards. The rate was 15·8 in the North Ward, 19·6 in the South and 17·8 in the West.

As comment was recently made on the deduction of so many deaths and the addition of so few, and it was disingenuously represented that the vital statistics of the Borough are unfairly manipulated to show a satisfactory result, it may be as well that the actual facts should be stated.

Chesterfield is the centre of the Poor Law Union District, which had a population at the time of the last census of 132,856, including 27,185 in Chesterfield. The number of the 208 deaths in the Hospital and Workhouse attributable to Chesterfield in proportion to the population would have been 43, but as a matter of fact 83 were so attributed and 3 from outside added. So much for 1908.

Reviewing the previous ten years, it is found

that Chesterfield's proportion calculated on the same basis would have been 294, whereas it was 568, and 13 outside deaths were added.

It was to be expected that the figures would be proportionately against the Borough, as it is well-known that a locality in which a Hospital or Workhouse is situate has always a larger proportion of deaths therein than other localities served by the institution.

The weekly lists of deaths are carefully scrutinised and notice of any death belonging to an outside district is sent to the medical officer of health of that district, and it is not until a form acknowledging the acceptance of the death for his district is received from him that the death is deducted from the Borough number. Some outside deaths cannot be allocated and remain against the Borough.

Deaths belonging to the Borough occurring in public institutions outside it are accepted in like manner, but it is too much to ask that they should be solicited. It is also too much to ask that all deaths in the County Asylum of persons taken there from the Chesterfield Union should be placed against a portion containing about one-fifth of the population.

Other Causes.—Table IV. gives the numbers

of deaths from various causes, and 97 as that from other causes. The latter deaths were attributed as follows:—To anæmia, pernicious, 1; appendicitis 1; birth, injury at, 1; bowels, obstruction of, 2; cerebral apoplexy, 18; cerebral embolism, 1; cerebral thrombosis, 5; cerebral tumour, 1; congenital defects, 2; convulsions, 6; debility, 10; diabetes mellitus, 3; goitre, exophthalmic, 1; femoral thrombosis, 1; gastric ulcer, 2; gastric catarrh, chronic, 1; gout, 1; heart failure, 2; hernia, 2; intussusception, 1; locomotor ataxy, 1; marasmus, 5; meningitis, simple, 2; nephritis, chronic, 12; other urinary disease, 1; nervous diseases, 2; new growth, indefinite, 1; ovarian tumour, 1; peritonitis, 3; rickets, 2; septic diseases, 5.

Epidemic Diseases Death Rate.—Seven deaths caused by measles, 1 by scarlet fever, 9 by whooping cough, 11 by diphtheria, 5 by enteric fever and 38 by diarrhœa are equal to an **Epidemic Diseases Death Rate** of **2·31** per 1000, as compared with an average for the previous ten years of 2·50. It is a better rate than appears on the surface, for the deaths included during the last three years under the heading diarrhœa include those of children under 1 year of age from different forms of enteritis.

The rate was 1·38 per 1000 in the North Ward,

2·88 in the South and 2·92 in the West.

Infant Mortality.—The deaths of children under one year of age were 137 in number and are equal to an **Infant Mortality Rate** of **150·7** per 1000 births, as compared with an average for the previous ten years of 181·2. The rate was 136 in the North Ward and 156 in the South and West. The infant deaths in the Union Workhouse were 6, equal to a rate of 174 per 1000 births, and those of them belonging to the Borough have been assigned to their respective wards.

The rate among legitimate children was 145, and among illegitimate 275.

Table V. gives the causes of death in detail.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, was adopted and came into force on May 5th, and provides for the compulsory notification of all births to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours. The Act has been well received, although some members of the medical profession anticipated interference in their province, fortunately without cause.

An arrangement was made between the Education and Health Committees for the joint appointment of a lady medical assistant to the Medical Officer of Health, her duties to be the medical inspection of school children and to act as health visitor. Dr. Bethia Alexander was ap-

pointed and entered upon her duties on June 10th. These are to visit houses where births have occurred and to advise mothers where necessary as to the feeding and care of infants. There is much good to be hoped from this work, but time alone can show how much will result.

Dr. Alexander's visits are principally, but by no means entirely, paid to the homes of the poorer classes who cannot afford to call in a doctor to advise on every apparently slight disorder caused by improper feeding, and whose children furnish almost the whole of the infant mortality. This was shown in the last Annual Report, in which a list of the occupations of the parents was given. A similar list for 1908 is given below.

Occupations of Parents.—Asphalter 1, assurance collector 1, baker 1, barman 1, blacksmith 3, bricklayer 2, cab driver 1, carter 3, charwoman 1, clerk 1, coal merchant 1, coal miner 53, colliery labourer 2, cotton factory hand (female) 1, domestic servant 4, fish merchant 1, fish salesman 1, fitter, etc., 8, footballer 1, hairdresser (journeyman) 1, hawker 1, ironworker 9, ironworks labourer 2, jeweller's assistant 1, joiner 1, labourer 16, painter 2, plumber (master) 1, police sergeant 1, pork butcher (master) 1, potter 1, railway employee 5, shoemaker 1, solicitor 1, steam roller tender 1, stonemason 1, tobacco hand (female) 1, no occupation (female) 3.

TABLE VI.
SYNOPTIC TABLE of the foregoing Rates, the Rates of Neighbouring Districts, and the Rates of England and Wales.

	Estimated Population	Annual Rates per 1,000 living.							Infant Mortality per 1000 Births
		Births	Deaths	Zymotic Deaths	Phthisis Deaths	Other Tubercular Diseases Deaths	Respiratory Diseases Deaths		
1908.									
England and Wales	...	26.5	14.7	1.29	...	...	...	...	121
76 Great Towns...	...	27.0	15.8	1.59	...	...	...	...	128
142 Smaller Towns	...	26.0	14.7	1.26	...	...	...	...	124
England and Wales, less 218 Towns...	..	26.2	13.8	0.99	...	...	...	...	110
Rolsover Urban District	10,000	45.0	13.7	1.50	...	0.7	2.5	...	113
Brampton and Walton Urban District	3,020	25.1	8.9	...	0.6	...	0.6	...	92
Chesterfield Rural District	79,737	35.4	14.8	1.44	0.56	0.55	2.86	...	132
Clay Cross Urban District	8,700	34.0	13.9	1.3	0.1	0.57	2.41	...	128
Dronfield Urban District	3,990	36.1	17.0	0.75	1.25	0.5	2.26	...	145
Newbold and Dunston Urban District	6,636	42.2	12.3	0.4	0.60	1.06	3.16	...	93
Whittington Urban District	10,185	38.9	13.6	0.68	0.88	0.78	3.60	...	111
City of Sheffield...	463,222	30.8	15.9	1.9	1.2	0.5	3.3	...	141
BOROUGH OF CHESTERFIELD	30,690	29.6	17.3	2.31	1.14	0.98	3.11	...	151
Borough of Chesterfield, average of ten years, 1898 to 1907	27,799	32.0	17.4	2.50	1.11	0.66	3.09	...	181

TABLE VII.

Vital Statistics of the Borough of Chesterfield for 1908, compared with those for the ten years ending 1907, and with those of England and Wales for the same period.

The Rates are per 1000 living.	Chesterfield, 1908	Chesterfield, average of ten years, 1898 to 1907	England and Wales, average of ten years, 1898 to 1907
Estimated Population	30,690	27,999	33,205,453
Birth Rate	29·6	32·0	28 1
Death Rate... ..	17·3	17·4	16·4
Epidemic Diseases Death Rate	2·31	2·50	1·83
Infant Mortality (per 1000 births)	151	181	142
Small-pox Death Rate ... ..	...	·003	·014
Measles	·23	·37	·34
Scarlet Fever	·03	·16	·12
Whooping Cough	·29	·29	·30
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	·36	·15	·22
Croup ... ..	...	·04	·20
Enteric Fever	·16	·24	·13
Epidemic Influenza	·23	·18	·26
Diarrhœa	1·23	1·29	·72
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	·03	·05
Erysipelas	·03	·02	·03
Phthisis Pulmonalis	1·14	1·10	1·23
Other Tubercular Diseases	·98	·66	·53
Cancer, Malignant Disease	1·18	·58	·86
Bronchitis	2·34	1·97	1·32
Pneumonia	1·04	1·00	1·26
Pleurisy ... ..	...	·014	·04
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of the Liver	·20	·21	·20
Venereal Diseases... ..	·16	·08	·06
Premature Birth	·75	·66	·57
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition... ..	·13	·08	·07
Heart Diseases	1·40	1·08	1·47
Accidents	·36	·36	·49
Suicides	·10	·06	·10
Acute Rheumatism	·07	·04	·08
Old Age	·91	1·46	·94*
Uncertified (per cent. of total deaths)	3·95	3·7	1·64

* Average of 8 years.

TABLE VIII.

Showing the Number of Cases of and Deaths from Infectious Diseases during recent years.

	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	Average of 10 yrs	1908
Notifiable Diseases.												
SMALL-POX :												
Cases ... ..	...	...	..	...	9	43	6	53	...	...	11'1	0
Deaths ... ..	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	0'2	0
DIPHTHERIA & MEMBRANOUS CROUP :												
Cases	5	7	44	39	23	41	37	19	19	17	25'1	39
Deaths	2	1	2	10	4	7	10	3	2	0	4'1	2
ERYSIPELAS :												
Cases	23	27	21	26	32	18	32	34	39	40	29'2	42
Deaths	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0'5	1
SCARLET FEVER :												
Cases	121	105	159	88	59	51	291	116	63	53	110'6	68
Deaths	6	4	5	5	2	0	11	8	2	2	4'5	2
ENTERIC FEVER :												
Cases	47	21	20	109	20	22	46	15	17	8	32'5	23
Deaths	5	7	8	19	3	3	10	4	5	3	6'7	5
PUERPERAL FEVER :												
Cases	5	5	0	4	3	1	0	2	3	2	2'5	2
Deaths	3	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
TOTALS—Cases ...	201	165	244	266	146	176	412	239	141	120	211'0	174
Deaths	16	12	15	39	11	12	31	16	11	6	15'9	10
Non-notifiable Diseases.												
DEATHS ONLY :												
DIARRHŒA	46	33	31	44	17	35	63	23	44	25	36'1	38
ENTERITIS	20	14	24	12	5	3	9	3	0	2	9'2	3
MEASLES	18	4	32	4	13	10	2	7	4	9	10'3	7
WHOOPIING COUGH ...	14	5	4	14	4	8	7	6	8	10	8'0	9
TOTALS	98	56	91	74	39	56	81	39	56	46	63'7	57

Infectious Diseases.—The notified cases were 174 in number as compared with an average in the previous ten years of 211, and the deaths from them 10 as compared with the average 16. The deaths from the non-notifiable epidemic diseases were 57, as compared with the decennial average 64. These figures, on an increasing population, may be considered fairly satisfactory when it is remembered that deaths from enteritis of children under one year are now included among those from Diarrhœa.

Small-pox.—No case occurred, for the third year in succession.

A case at the Union Workhouse was reported at the end of the year and the patient removed to the Newbold Small-pox Hospital, but it proved to be one of severe chicken-pox.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.—Houses infected 36, cases 39, deaths 2. The number of cases was above the decennial average 25 and the largest since 1903, when there were 41. The mortality was less than half the average.

The case mortality was 5 per cent. as compared with the average 16. The decreasing mortality must be ascribed in large part to the increasing use of diphtheria antitoxin serum for both curative and prophylactic purposes.

Twenty-four of the cases occurred in the West Ward, 6 of which were in the month of March.

Two patients were removed for operation to the Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Hospital, where they died.

It is not often necessary to remove the patients to the hospital when a protected cordon is placed round the patient by the administration of anti-diphtheritic serum to the persons in contact with him. This is shown by the fact that since the Penmore Isolation Hospital was opened, 88 houses have been known to be infected, but the total number of cases was only 94. Three of the secondary cases were notified simultaneously with the other case in the house. No house had more than two cases. The advocates of hospital treatment cannot find much support for their view in these figures. It is of advantage to have a patient in hospital when the operation of tracheotomy is performed, but this is a poor argument, for if the disease be recognised at an early stage it should be rare for surgical interference to be necessary. Expense should be a matter of secondary consideration where human life is concerned, but it may be asked if it is worth while to bear the expense of maintaining a special block of an isolation hospital for the comparatively few cases of the district. It would not lessen the number of cases. Would it

lessen the mortality? It appears doubtful.

Scarlet Fever.—Houses infected 55, cases 68, deaths 2. The number of cases was well below the average 111, and the mortality less than half. The case mortality was 3 per cent. as compared with the average 4. It was nothing in the 39 cases removed to Penmore Hospital, complicated though some of them were, but nearly 7 per cent. among those were nursed at home.

Half the cases occurred in the North Ward. The disease could never be said to be prevalent, but cases occurred every month, the largest number being 14 in December.

Enteric Fever.—Houses infected 18, cases 18, deaths 5. The numbers of cases and deaths were below the averages 32·5 and 6·7. The case mortality was 28 per cent. as compared with the average 21.

Eleven patients were removed to Penmore Hospital, where two were found to have other diseases, (in one case scarlet fever). Three were taken to the Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Hospital, where two others were admitted from other districts. Another was taken to the Union Workhouse and died there.

The disease was of an exceptionally severe type, as were also most of the cases which occurred

in neighbouring districts. Some of the less severe were doubtful cases.

One case was believed to be caused by eating polluted shellfish, but the origin of the others could not be ascertained. One was believed to be secondary to a previous case in the same house which had not been recognised.

Erysipelas.—Houses infected 42, cases 42, death 1. The number of cases was above the average 29, and the one death represented double the average.

There were 4 cases in addition to the above admitted to the Chesterfield Hospital, to which institution two patients from the South Ward were also admitted.

Bacteriological Examinations.—These are made at Birmingham University at the expense of the County Council.

Sixteen specimens from doubtful diphtheria patients were sent, of which seven gave positive and 9 negative results; 11 specimens of blood from patients believed to have enteric fever were sent, of which 2 gave positive and 9 negative results. There were also sent 17 diphtheria and 7 enteric fever specimens from Penmore Hospital, from which positive results were obtained in 2 diphtheria and 4 enteric fever cases, negative results being obtained in the remainder.

Hospital Accommodation.—Penmore Isola-

tion and Newbold Small-pox Hospitals are the property of the Chesterfield Joint Hospital Committee, which consists of representatives of the Brampton and Walton, Newbold and Dunston, and Whittington Urban District Councils, and the Corporation of Chesterfield.

Penmore Hospital provides accommodation for 16 scarlet fever patients in four wards, two of which are single bed wards for paying patients or serious cases; for 10 enteric fever patients in two wards; while the isolation block has 4 beds in three wards for patients who have to be kept under observation. The floor-space, wall-space and air-space are sufficient to allow of these numbers being increased to a total of 35 if necessary. The scarlet fever block has a large "sun room" for the use of convalescent patients in inclement weather.

There are also an administrative block, steam laundry, disinfecting-block with a Washington-Lyon's steam disinfector, discharging rooms, ambulance and bedding van sheds, stable and mortuary. The hospital and grounds occupy about 3 acres of land and there are 9 acres in reserve for possible extensions.

Infected articles are removed, disinfected and returned free of charge on application being received from the sanitary officials of the constituent authorities.

Newbold Hospital (two miles from the town)

provides accommodation for 22 patients in two wards, one of which is fitted with red glass windows. It has a small administration block, providing accommodation for the caretakers and one nurse, and a wash-house and mortuary. It has a water supply from the mains of the Chesterfield Gas and Water Board, and a small sewage disposal works on the bacterial purification system. Disinfection of infected articles is done at Penmore Hospital.

The charge to the constituent authorities for the maintenance of patients in the hospitals is 1s. 6d. per diem, and 3s. for those from other districts and the Union Workhouse.

Patients from the North Derbyshire Hospital District are admitted under an agreement between the Committees under which patients from the district of either can be admitted to the hospitals of the other. This arrangement can be suspended temporarily by either Committee if there is reason to expect a serious outbreak in its district.

The Work at Penmore Hospital in 1908.—
There were in the hospital at the beginning of the year 2 scarlet fever patients belonging to the Borough of Chesterfield and 10 to the North Derbyshire Hospital District.

The cases admitted in the course of the year

from the Borough were 36 of scarlet fever, including one admitted as enteric fever, 2 of scarlet fever complicated with diphtheria, 1 of scarlet fever and erysipelas, 8 of enteric fever, and 2 of broncho-pneumonia admitted as enteric fever. There were also admitted 1 case of scarlet fever from Newbold and Dunston; 3 cases of scarlet fever from Whittington; and 41 cases of scarlet fever, 1 of scarlet fever and diphtheria, 1 of bronchitis admitted as scarlet fever, 6 of enteric fever, and 1 of bronchitis and three of pneumonia admitted as enteric fever from the North Derbyshire Hospital District; also a Clay Cross child from the Chesterfield Hospital suffering from scarlet fever and burns, from the latter of which she died within half-an-hour of admission.

Ninety-five patients were discharged and 6 died. The cause of death was scarlet fever in two cases, in one of which the patient was the ill-nourished, illegitimate son of parents aged 16 and 17; burns in one case; scarlet fever and erysipelas in another, and enteric fever in two. One of the last was admitted in a hopeless condition from neglect.

There were in the hospital at the close of the year 12 scarlet fever and 3 enteric fever patients belonging to the Borough, 1 scarlet fever patient belonging to Whittington, and 2 to the North Derbyshire Hospital District.

Summary.—Patients in the hospital at the beginning of the year 12. Admitted during the year 107. Discharged 81. Transferred to other hospitals when convalescent 14. Died 6. In the hospital at the end of the year 18.

Patients admitted during the year and those who were in the hospital at its commencement belonged as follows :—To the Borough of Chesterfield 51, Newbold and Dunston 1, Whittington 3, Chesterfield Hospital 1, North Derbyshire Hospital District 63—total 119.

The Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

The cases, other than diarrhoea, which came to my notice were those reported by the School Attendance Officers, and were :—Of measles 180, whooping cough 36, mumps 19, chicken-pox 27, ringworm 37, other skin affections 74—total 373.

The number of cases of chicken-pox thus reported gives no proper idea of its prevalence towards the end of the year, which was great.

Information of all cases of notifiable infectious disease was given in return to the Education Authority's officers.

Measles and Whooping Cough caused 7 and 9 deaths respectively, as compared with the decennial averages 10·3 and 8. Warning handbills advising carefulness and isolation of the

patients were sent to all houses known to be infected.

Diarrhœa and Enteritis.—The total number of deaths was 41, as compared with the decennial average 45·3. Thirty-four occurred in the four months ending October, and the number of rainy days in the same period was 51 as compared with the average 45. The number of rainy days in the summer and autumn bears a relation to that of diarrhœa deaths. As pointed out in previous reports, 1899 and 1905 were the only recent years in which the number of rainy days and deaths from diarrhœa were both below the average.

The storage of decomposing organic matter, animal or vegetable, near dwellings is a fruitful source of disease. Flies breed in the filth and carry disease organisms of various kinds into houses and on to food. It has been stated (by Dr. Jackson of New York) that one fly can carry 100,000 bacteria. Infantile diarrhœa and enteric fever are the diseases most frequently spread by flies in this country, but the germs of the following have also been shown to be carried by them:—Diphtheria, scarlet fever, small-pox, measles, whooping cough, ophthalmia, plague, cholera, anthrax, tuberculosis, glanders, erysipelas, swine fever, ringworm, and other diseases not frequently met with in this country.

The moral of the above is the observation of cleanliness in everything, the substitution of water closets for privies and of ashbins for ashpits, which would result in an improvement in the public health and a diminution in the death rate.

Tuberculosis.—Phthisis pulmonalis, or consumption of the lungs, caused 35 deaths as compared with an average of 31 in the previous ten years, and other tubercular diseases 30 as compared with the average 19. The death rate from consumption of the lungs for the ten years ending 1907 was 1·10 per 1000 as compared with 1·23 for England and Wales, and for other tubercular diseases 0·66 as compared with 0·53 for England and Wales.

All forms of tuberculosis together caused 65 deaths or $12\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the whole, or about one death in eight. The deaths were largely preventible. Most of the 21 children who died under 5 years of age would not have done so if the milk which formed a large part of their diet had been boiled.

The Local Government Board last year rendered compulsory the notification to the Medical Officer of Health of cases of phthisis pulmonalis in poor-law patients. It has always advised the payment of reasonable fees to medical practitioners for the

voluntary notification of similar cases in the general mass of the population, and sanctioned compulsory notification in various districts. Voluntary notification in the Borough was invited by circular letter in the Borough some years ago but the result was nothing. There is no doubt that compulsory notification followed by inspection of the premises and instruction of the patient would do much to limit the spread of consumption, and it should be adopted.

Water Supply.—The greater part of the water is upland surface water collected on a gathering ground of 1386 acres, supplemented by the water of an artesian well and the “Whispering Well” at Holymoorside. The upland surface water contains too much vegetable matter to be considered an ideal supply, but it is now filtered before being supplied to consumers. The scanty rainfall of the year rendered it necessary to pump water from the Holme brook. The water from this source was passed through a Mather and Platt’s pressure filter, after which it was found free from micro-organisms on the two occasions on which samples were taken for bacteriological examination. A sample taken before filtration contained an organism found in bowel discharges, the *bacillus enteritidis sporogenes*.

A further but comparatively small supply was

obtained at Whittington from the northern mains of the Chesterfield Rural District Council. It is highly desirable that this supply should be increased if possible, and that a further supply should be obtained if necessary and possible from the southern mains of the same public body. The southern reservoirs in the Rural District have not a great capacity, but there are supplies belonging to, but not yet used, by the Council which could be made to constantly feed them.

A supply was also taken for some time from the Loads brook at Holymoorside, but this source was abandoned after much adverse comment had been made upon its use.

There are two reservoirs at Linacre, the upper with a capacity of 126,000,000 and the lower with a capacity of 32,357,000 gallons. A third to hold 64,000,000 is in course of construction.

Sewage Disposal.—The average dry-weather flow is 625,054 gallons per diem as compared with nearly a million and a quarter gallons before the leaks in the sewers were sought for and repaired.

The sewage on its entrance to the works is passed through silt-chambers, duplicated, where the rate of flow is lessened and the heavier solid matters in suspension deposited. It is then

screened to remove the larger floating and suspended matters, and enters the septic tanks. These are open and three in number, and in them solid organic substances are liquefied by the action of bacteria and the sewage rendered fit for passing on to the filters. This takes about 18 hours. The sewage flows from the tanks to the pumping station, where it is raised to a height sufficient to allow of its flowing by gravitation on to the filter-beds, on which it is distributed by revolving arms worked by the flow of sewage. It loses its impurities in its passage through the filters, absorbs oxygen; and leaves the works in a clear, bright and sparkling condition.

The area of filters was again largely increased and stood at the close of the year at 36,156·4 cubic yards, which are capable at the rate of 84 gallons per yard of purifying 3,037,140 gallons of sewage, or nearly five times the dry weather flow.

It is made up as follows :—

3 filters,	90 feet	x	8 feet	—	5,653	cubic yards
6	„	100	„	x 6	„	—10,472 „ „
1	„	90	„	x 6	„	— 1,414 „ „
8	„	100	„	x 8	„	—18,617 „ „

The steam power for pumping the sewage is generated by the refuse destructor, the clinker

from which provides excellent filtering material. When the destructor is shut down at the end of the week or at other times, an electric motor takes the place of the engine.

Dry Refuse Disposal.—The amount of dry refuse to be dealt with increases with the growth of the population, but this is not the case with the cost of doing the work. This was £1584 last year as compared with £1636 in 1907 and £1693 in 1906. It works out at £55 10s. 0d. per 1000 of the population as compared with £58 10s. 0d., when the work was done by contractors, and not so well as at present.

The number of houses with dustbins in place of ashpits increased to 973 from 820 in 1906. In round figures, it costs 2s. a year less to scavenge a house with a dustbin than one with a privy-midden.

The 4-celled destructor erected by Messrs. Horsfall continues to give satisfaction.

There were removed 13,385 loads of refuse at 10,772 emptyings; 12,826 loads were taken to the destructor, 53 to farms, and 506 loads of clean ashes to Brewery Meadow.

Systematic Inspection.—Houses were visited and inspected as follows, and any nuisances that

were found at them were abated. A list of other inspections is given in Table IX.

North Ward.—Albert Street 12, Avondale Road 6, Canal Wharf 20, Compton Street 5, Devonshire Street, 15, Foljambe Road 7, Gluman-gate 10, Holywell Street 38, New Square 12, Newbold Road 22, Prospect Street 38, Queen Street 6, Sheffield Road 22, Saltergate 26, Soresby Street 15, St. Helen's Street 10, Spencer Street 9—total 273. **South Ward.**—Beetwell Street 38, Boythorpe Lane 26, Church Lane 10, Derby Road 36, Eyre Street 10, Hasland Road 15, High Street 12, Hipper Street 26, Hollis Lane 16, Lordsmill Street 24, Low Pavement 44, Mill Street 14, Saltergate 17, St. Mary's Gate 31, Spital 36, Station Road 15, South Place 18, Spa Lane 15, Vicar Lane 7, Wheeldon Lane 21—total 431. **West Ward.**—Ashgate Road 6, Alma Street 38, Barker Lane 44, Chester Street 28, Chatsworth Road 66, Catherine Street 18, Factory Street 26, Furnace Lane 10, Hipper Street 18, Old Road 32, Oldhall Road 21, Shipley Street 38, Storr's Road 9, Victoria Street 36, Wheatbridge Road 31—total 421. **Grand Total**—1,125.

Common Lodging-Houses.—There are 14 on the register. They were frequently visited, by the police as well as the sanitary officers, and found in a satisfactory condition.

The Market and Food.—The market was visited weekly and the food exposed for sale inspected. The quality of the meat is much better than formerly and there is no doubt that this is due to the support given by the Borough Magistrates to the efforts of your officers to suppress the unholy trade of the slink butcher.

It was not found necessary to make a seizure, but there were surrendered 76 lbs. of beef, 120 lbs. of veal, 24 stones of herrings, 8 stones of haddocks, 5 stones of cod, 1 stone of plaice, 11 stones of kippered herrings, 15 boxes of lemons, and a quantity of ice-cream.

Eighty-three samples of food were purchased and submitted to the Borough Analyst and comprised 41 of milk, 21 of butter, 5 of cheese, 5 of coffee, 2 of vinegar, 1 of camphorated oil, 2 of sweet spirit of nitre, 1 of pepper, 1 of compound liquorice powder, 1 of baking powder, 1 of ground ginger, 1 of lard and 1 of jam.

Seven samples of milk were of superior quality, 22 genuine, 12 of fair quality; the samples of butter, ginger and lard were genuine; those of camphorated oil and jalap powder were prepared in accordance with the directions of the British Pharmacopœia; the sample of baking powder was free from alum and other objectionable ingredients;

the samples of vinegar were free from sulphuric acid and other injurious substances ; the jam was free from arsenic and other poisonous metals. One sample of spirit of sweet nitre was of fair quality but the other practically destitute of its most active principle, ethyl nitrite. Proceedings were taken against the vendor of the last and a penalty of 10s. and costs was imposed by the magistrates.

Slaughterhouses.—These were frequently inspected and found clean and in order.

Ice-cream Shops.—These were frequently inspected and found clean.

Factories and Workshops.—These were visited, inspected and found satisfactory. A further report upon them is appended.

TABLE IX.

**Summary of Work done by Inspector of
Nuisances during the Year 1908.**

Nature of Cases dealt with.	Ward.			Total.
	North.	South.	West.	
Inspection of dwelling-houses ..	237	339	325	901
" visits to premises where Zymotic diseases have occurred	68	93	102	263
" premises where offensive trades are conducted ..	19	33	0	52
" workshops	76	152	101	329
" slaughterhouses	49	173	53	275
" cowsheds and dairies ..	21	37	64	122
" bakehouses	21	36	14	71
" common lodging-houses..	29	92	20	141
" of drains to new buildings	57	22	80	159
Re-inspection of work in progress for abatement of nuisances	299	335	270	904
House drains tested with smoke ..	17	6	2	25
Total number of Inspections of premises	893	1318	1031	3242
Number of houses disinfected after cases of infectious diseases ..	15	14	31	60
Number of complaints from public investigated	36	33	30	99
Number of notices issued { legal ..	49	63	38	150
for abatement of nuis- { in formal	122	196	157	475
Dirty houses cleansed and lime- washed	11	15	5	31
Houses overcrowded	6	11	10	27
Waste pipes connected to drains ..	3	10	3	16
Drains obstructed	38	42	42	122
Defective traps and drain inlets ..	49	44	39	132
Insanitary privies and middens ..	28	37	45	110
Insufficient closet accommodation ..	3	4	3	10
Insanitary privies converted into water closets	16	13	3	32
Water closets defective	19	47	19	85
Yard surfaces in bad repair	19	40	29	88
Eaves and downspouts defective ..	27	18	35	80
Urinals repaired and altered.. ..	2	1	1	4
Animals improperly kept	8	4	8	20
Offensive accumulations	5	15	8	28
Total number of nuisances ..	234	301	250	785
" " " " abated	235	298	243	776

TABLE X.

Giving a Summary of the Sanitary Work of
Recent Years.

	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	Total.	1908
Houses closed by Magistrates' Order ..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	0
Houses closed after formal notice ..	18	6	..	24	9	..	..	..	2	5	74	1
Houses closed after informal notice ..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	2	1	2	9	1
Houses demolished or disused ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Houses demolished or disused in con- sequence of making new railways ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Houses made fit for habitation ..	..	3	..	..	..	4	12	42	13	16	90	10
Houses repaired ..	67	12	23	45	29	65	45	35	29	26	376	80
Yards repaired ..	119	70	76	108	38	106	66	81	34	82	780	88
Overcrowding notices served ..	41	48	30	31	49	29	16	24	25	21	314	27
Houses inspected ..	903	1044	926	1220	1491	1100	909	785	1393	760	10531	1125
Formal } Notice served for	112	111	103	133	184	193	151	187	28	47	1249	150
Informal } the abatement	509	465	429	376	376	318	331	368	316	289	3777	475
Total Number of Nuisances abated ..	1001	895	827	888	796	794	692	1524	621	831	8869	1958

TABLE XI.
Number of Bathers and Income at Baths from
January to December, 1908.

Month.	2d.	3d.	4d.	6d.	Bathers. 1908	Income. 1908 £ s. d.	Bathers 1907	Income. 1907 £ s. d.
January	47	219	334	56	656	10 1 11	438	6 15 3
February	41	214	428	56	739	11 11 0	539	8 4 11
March	51	216	365	53	685	10 10 8	958	14 18 9
April	68	285	485	80	918	14 4 3	877	13 13 6
May	127	474	772	163	1536	23 18 6	1264	19 18 4
June	131	464	761	165	1521	23 14 0	1214	18 18 4
July	182	668	993	220	2063	31 18 4	1371	21 5 5
August	109	412	608	140	1269	19 13 10	1694	26 7 6
September	78	315	478	85	956	14 13 7	1270	19 9 3
October	115	439	637	146	1337	20 14 3	903	13 15 9
November	86	258	346	67	757	11 7 8	982	15 1 2
December	105	277	443	94	919	14 1 5	767	12 1 3
Totals	1140	4241	6650	1325	13356	£206 9 5	12277	£190 9 5

631 of this total were women bathers.

Table showing the Number of Bathers using the
Baths on each Day of the Week.

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Total.
2637	974	763	812	1186	2751	4233	13356

TABLE XII.

Statement of Income for the Year ending the 31st day
December, 1908, at the Lavatories, New Square.

MONTH.	Male W.C.'s		Female W.C.'s.		Male Lavatory.		Total, 1908.		Total, 1907.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
JANUARY	6	3 10	4	1 10	0	8 6	10	14 2	9	4 11
FEBRUARY	5	15 9	3	16 3	0	7 5	9	19 5	8	10 11
MARCH	6	12 0	4	11 4	0	9 2	11	12 6	10	2 5
APRIL	6	11 9	4	2 7	0	11 0	11	5 4	10	16 11
MAY	7	4 8	3	14 10	0	12 7	11	12 1	9	9 3
JUNE	7	0 7	4	7 10	0	19 8	12	8 1	9	1 7
JULY	6	6 1	3	5 11	0	12 8	10	4 8	11	3 1
AUGUST	9	9 3	5	3 3	1	1 10	15	14 4	13	6 3
SEPTEMBER	6	1 7	4	4 6	0	9 6	10	15 7	12	5 8
OCTOBER	6	11 4	3	15 4	0	9 10	10	16 6	10	3 8
NOVEMBER	6	8 9	4	7 3	0	7 8	11	3 8	10	16 8
DECEMBER	6	1 4	4	3 1	0	6 8	10	11 1	13	0 9
TOTALS	£80	6 11	£49	14 0	£6	16 6	£136	17 5	£128	2 1

TABLE XIII.—METEOROLOGICAL RECORD, 1908.

Rain Gauges, 5 inches in diameter at Gasworks and 8 inches at Linacre reservoir, 1 foot above ground; 279 feet above sea level at the Gas Works and 500 feet at Linacre Reservoir. Temperature taken in the shade and 4 feet from the ground.

MONTHS.	Temperature of Air during the Month.				Mean Temperature of air.	Rainfall.			
	Highest,	Lowest	Mean of			Number of days on which rain fell.		Amount collected in inches.	
			All highest	All lowest					
January ..	57	14	41.8	29.1	35.5	Chesterfield Gasworks 11	Linacre Reservoir 12	asworks 0.97	Linacre Reservoir 1.52
February ..	52	25	46.8	35.7	41.2	15	14	2.07	2.52
March ..	56	25	44.0	32.2	38.1	19	20	2.83	3.88
April ..	60	24	48.8	34.6	41.7	19	22	2.22	2.66
May ..	76	33	64.4	45.7	54.4	12	18	1.84	2.64
June ..	80	34	67.2	46.3	56.8	6	6	1.63	1.76
July ..	84	39	70.5	50.8	60.7	13	12	2.14	2.19
August ..	81	37	67.0	48.7	57.9	13	15	3.00	3.52
September ..	73	32	62.3	45.9	54.1	13	15	1.44	1.85
October ..	78	31	60.7	44.2	52.5	12	13	1.02	1.19
November ..	59	18	51.2	37.1	44.2	11	11	1.39	1.48
December ..	52	7	40.2	32.1	35.1	15	16	2.05	2.56
Entire Year ..	84 (a)	7 (b)	55.3	40.2	47.8	159	174	22.60 (c)	27.77 (d)

(a) July 3rd. (b) December 30th and 31st (c) Greatest amount on one day, 0.97 inches, on August 31st.

(d) Greatest amount on one day, 0.95 inch on August 31st.
Supplied by the courtesy of the Gas and Water Board,

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1908 for the Borough of Chesterfield on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ..	93	23	0
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	191	5	0
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report ..	64	0	0
Total	348	28	0

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedi'd	Referred to H M Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness.. .. .	7	7	0	0
Want of Ventilation	2	2	0	0
Overcrowding	1	1	0	0
Want of drainage of floors	0	0	0	0
Other nuisances	3	3	0	0
Sanitary Accommodation } insufficient	6	6	0	0
} unsuitable or defective	8	8	0	0
} not separate for sexes	1	1	0	0
<i>Offences under the Factory & Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses	0	0	0	0
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses	0	0	0	0
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this report	0	0	0	0
Total	28	28	0	0

3. -HOME WORK.

Nature of Work.	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.					
	Lists received from Employers				Numbers of Ad- dresses of Out- workers received from oth'r Councils	Number of Ad- dresses of Out- workers forward'd to other Councils
	Twice in the year		Once in the year			
	Lists	Out- workers	Lists	Out- workers		
Wearing apparel (mak- ing, &c.)	2	17	1	8	0	0
Lace, lace curtains and nets	2	108	0	0	4	55
Total	4	125	1	8	4	55

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Bakehouses	22
Dressmaking	19
Milliners.. ..	12
Joiners and Cabinet Makers	25
Tailors	18
Carts and Carriages	8
Saddlery	5
Sugar Boilers	3
Smiths.. ..	6
Boots and Clogs	10
Other trades	37
Total number of Workshops on Register	165

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 132)	0
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)	18
Other	0
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	0
In use at the end of the year	0