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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

OF THE

Borough of Chesterfield,

FOR 1910,

BY

HERBERT PECK,

M.D. EDIN., D.P.H. CAMBRIDGE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

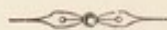
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

CHESTERFIELD :

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1911.

INDEX.



	PAGE.
Antidiphtheritic Serum	30
Bacteriological Examinations	31
Baths	57
Birth Rate	18
Common Lodging Houses	44
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops... ..	46
Death Rate	19
Epidemic Diseases Death Rate	21
Factories and Workshops Report	47
Food and Drugs Act	45
Hospital Accommodation	29
House Accommodation	16
Ice Cream Shops	47
Infant Mortality	22
Lavatories	58
Market and Food	44
Medical Inspection of School Children	37
Meteorological Table	59
Non-Notifiable Epidemic Diseases	35
Notifiable Epidemic Diseases	27
Peumore Hospital, Work done at... ..	33
Physical Features of District	14
Population	16
Slaughter-houses	46
Summary of Sanitary Work, 1910... ..	54
Summary of Sanitary Work of Recent Years	56
Tuberculosis	37
Vital Statistics, Tables I to VII.	6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 25, 26
Water Supply	39

Health Office,

Saltergate,

Chesterfield.

March, 1911.

Gentlemen,

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

The Rates given in it are based upon the figures for the Borough as it existed until November 9th, 1910, in order that it may be possible to compare them with the Rates of previous years. Useful comparison could not be made with those of the extended Borough, which includes parts for which no separate figures for past years are available.

Information concerning the parts added to the Borough is given separately.

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

OF ANNUAL

Health Report for 1910.

BOROUGH OF CHESTERFIELD.

AREA—Land and inland water, 1,216 acres; inland water only, 18 acres; extended Borough, 2,612 acres.

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

POPULATION, Census for 1901—27,185.

ESTIMATED POPULATION, June 30th, 1910—31,845.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF EXTENDED BOROUGH—39,592.

INHABITED HOUSES, Census for 1901—5,282.

RATEABLE VALUE—£107,432.

ASSESSABLE VALUE—£102,051.

GENERAL DISTRICT RATE— $4/2$ in the £.

POOR RATE— $4/6$ in the £.

VITAL STATISTICS, 1910, per 1,000 living.

BIRTH RATE—27·4.

CRUDE DEATH RATE—17·1.

DEATH RATE (Corrected for Public Institutions only)—13·2.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES DEATH RATE—1·79.

INFANT MORTALITY, per 1,000 Births—158.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS—Penmore Isolation and Newbold Small-pox Hospitals.

WATER SUPPLY—From Linacre Reservoirs.

SCAVENGING AND REFUSE DISPOSAL—

NUISANCES ABATED DURING 1910—868.

Table II.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1910 and previous years in the Borough of Chesterfield.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	THE BOROUGH.				NORTH WARD.				SOUTH WARD.				WEST WARD.				HOSPITAL. Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	UNION WORKHOUSE. Population esti- mated to middle of each year.
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated 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	
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	268	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	456	
1908	30,690	909	531	137	10,860	257	172	35	9,010	326	177	51	10,250	326	182	51	463	
1909	31,243	888	457	124	11,003	240	145	30	9,110	282	149	42	10,560	366	163	52	463	
Averages of Years 1900 to 1909.	28,834	892	482	152	10,344	248	148	40	8,907	293	165	52	9,413	349	170	60	..	
1910	31,845	871	420	138	11,048	261	137	41	9,165	269	137	36	10,970	341	146	61	148	514

Table III.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1910 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.						1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	Total Cases removed to Hospital.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.											
Small-pox..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	48	1	20	2	4	..	10	10	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	28	4	1	2	18	2	16	4	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	104	1	64	7	3	..	29	30	43	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	62
Typhus Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	12	..	4	5	3	..	6	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Relapsing Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever ..	3	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	195	6	89	16	31	2	62	48	78	5	2	22	19	28	1	..	..	70

ISOLATION HOSPITALS—Names and Situations—Penmore Hospital, CHESTERFIELD, and Small-pox Hospital, NEWBOLD. Total available beds, 52.
 Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated, 4.

Table IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1910 in the Borough of Chesterfield.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths at the Subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Deaths of "Residents" in or beyond the District.			Total Deaths of "Residents" and "Non-Residents" in public Institutions in District.		TOTAL.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	North Ward.	South Ward.	West Ward.	C. & N.D. Hospital.	Workhouse.	
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	8	1	7	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	5	..	3	2	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..
Whooping-cough	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	1	1
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	1
Croup .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Typhus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Other continued	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza	4	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	3	..	1	1
Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea	34	28	5	..	..	1	..	6	12	16	1	..	1
Enteritis	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Gastritis	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	25	..	1	2	7	15	..	9	5	11	..	5	5
Other Tuberculous Diseases	15	3	5	4	1	2	..	1	5	9	5	4	9
Cancer, Malignant Disease	23	..	..	..	..	19	4	9	7	7	6	7	13
Bronchitis	33	6	6	..	..	5	16	12	14	7	4	9	13
Pneumonia	34	17	4	1	1	9	2	10	7	17	5	2	7
Pleurisy	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	3	2	1	..	3	3
Cirrhosis of Liver )	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venereal Diseases	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	1
Premature Birth	21	21	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	9	..	..	..
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Heart Diseases	33	3	..	..	2	22	6	14	10	9	5	15	20
Accidents	7	2	3	..	..	2	..	4	3	..	29	1	30
Suicides	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
Acute Rheumatism	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Old Age	32	..	..	..	..	1	31	11	11	10	1	37	38
Uncertified	27	10	1	..	1	11	4	5	16	6	..	..	..
All other Causes	88	38	2	2	4	27	15	35	29	24	25	26	51
All Causes	420	138	43	12	17	129	81	137	137	146	84	114	198

Table V.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1910.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 week	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total number 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.	
ALL CAUSES.	{	Certified	26	6	7	..	39	6	15	4	12	12	3	5	9	8	6	9	128		
		Uncertified	4	..	..	..	4	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	10	
Common In- fectious Diseases.	{	Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Chicken-pox
		Measles	1	1	..
		Scarlet Fever
		Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	1	1	1	1
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	{	Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
		Diarrhoea, all forms .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	6	1	1	..	5	2	..	1	20
		Enteritis, Muco-enteritis Gastro-enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	3	7
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	{	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
		1	..	1
Wasting Diseases.	{	Premature Birth	18	2	1	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
		Congenital Defects	6	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
		Injury at Birth
		Want of Breast-milk, Starvation
		Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	5	3	5	..	13	..	5	2	1	2	1	1	1	..	2	27
Tuberculous Diseases.	{	Tuberculous Meningitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
		Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
		Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes.	{	Erysipelas .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
		Syphilis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
		Rickets .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
		Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Convulsions .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	9
		Bronchitis .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	6
		Laryngitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Pneumonia	1	4	1	3	3	2	..	2	2	2	18
		Suffocation, overlying	..	1	1	..	1	2
Other Causes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	5	
*Including 1 from Pleurisy. Totals				30	6	7	..	43	8	15	5	12	12	4	5	10	9	6	9	138	

Borough of Chesterfield, Population (Estimated to middle of 1910) 31,845

Births in the Year	{	Legitimate	...	...	...	835
	{	Illegitimate	...	...	...	36

Deaths in the Year	{	Legitimate Infants	...	...	...	130
	{	Illegitimate Infants	...	...	...	8

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 420

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 (columns 2-8). 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" to be taken into account for the purpose of these tables.
- (c) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district, whether of "Residents" or of "Non-residents," are, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a), entered in the last column of Table IV.
- (d) The total deaths in the several "Localities," Table IV., equal those for the year in the same localities in Table II.
- (e) 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 (other than Asiatic or epidemic), and Cholera Nostras.

Deaths from diarrhœa secondary to some other well-defined disease are included under the latter.

Deaths from Enteritis, Muco-Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis, and Gastritis (see under the heading Diarrhœal Diseases in Table V.) in Tables IV. and V. are placed immediately below, but separately from, those enumerated under the heading Diarrhœa as defined by enumeration above.

Notes to Tables IV. and V.—continued.

- (f) 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, Scirrhus, Epithelioma, Sarcoma, Villous tumour, and Papilloma of bladder, Rodent ulcer. Under "Puerperal Fever" are included deaths from Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Sapræmia, Pelvic peritonitis, Peri- and Endo- Metritis occurring in the puerperium.
- (g) Under "Congenital Defects" in Table V. are included Atelectasis, Icterus neonatorum, Navel hæmorrhage, Malformations and Congenital hydrocephalus.
- (h) Under "Tuberculous Meningitis" are included deaths from Acute hydrocephalus.
- (i) Under "Other Tuberculous Diseases" are included deaths from Tuberculosis, Tuberculosis of bones, joints and other organs, Lupus and Scrofula.
- (j) 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.

March, 1911.

HERBERT PECK,
Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT.

Physical Features and General Character of the District.—The area of the Borough previous to November 9th was 1216 acres, 18 of which are covered by water; that of that of the Extended Borough is 2,612 acres.

The greater part of the town is built upon a tongue of land projecting 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 the Rother, which join here after the Rother has received the Muster brook. The joint stream discharges into the disused Chesterfield and Stockwith Canal, which overflows in time of heavy rain into its former course, which contains little but the effluent from the sewage disposal works at other times.

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

The Old Borough was divided for electoral purposes into three wards—the North, chiefly residential and mercantile, containing the Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Hospital and the Union Workhouse, and the South and West, which contain the principal factories and works.

The Extended Borough is divided into four wards—the Central comprising the principal portion of the old South Ward, and parts of the old North and West Wards; the North made up of the greater part of the old North Ward and the added Newbold and Dunston area; the South Ward consisting of the smaller part of the old South Ward and the added Calow and Hasland areas: and the West including the added area of Brampton and Walton and all the old West Ward except its easterly portion.

The town is a busy one and rapidly increasing. It is served by three lines of railway, two of which now belong to one company, and is the centre of an important colliery and agricultural district. Large numbers of people enter the town for shopping and recreative purposes by the electric tramway (which is the property of the Corporation) motor omnibuses, and the very numerous waggonettes which ply between the town and surrounding villages.

The main industries are the coal and iron trades, but there are several large mills, engine works, potteries, breweries and tanneries. The shops are very numerous and better than are usually found in a town of this size.

Coal and shale miners formed 22 per cent. of the males engaged in occupations at the time of the last census.

House Accommodation is good. There are signs that the supply of working-class dwellings is at becoming equal to the demand. There were none to let at the end of 1909. At the end of 1910 there were 8 such dwellings unoccupied in the Central Ward, 6 in the North, 50 in the South, including 24 just completed, and 7 in the West; total 71.

There were also about 20 houses unoccupied of which the rents ranged from £20 to £40.

The Population.—It is more difficult to estimate this with any degree of accuracy towards the end of an intercensal period than at any other time.

Estimated by adding the natural increment, or excess of births over deaths, to the population at the time of the last census and making no allowance for emigration or immigration, the Population was 31,526 at the end of the year.

Estimated according to the method of the Registrar-General, which is based on the assumption that the population increases or decreases in any intercensal period at the same rate as in the previous one, it was 32,876. This is probably an over-estimate.

Calculated upon the number of houses inhabited on June 30th, so far as this could be ascertained without an actual count, the **Population** was **31,845**, and the rates presented in this report are calculated upon that basis.

The populations of different parts of the town are taken as follows:—North Ward, 11,048; South Ward, 9,165; West Ward, 10,970; Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Hospital, 148; Union Workhouse, 514.

The number of new houses certified for occupation during the twelve months ending June 30th was 9 in the North Ward, 21 in the South and 84 in the West; total 114.

The increase in the population as the result of the extension is estimated at 7,747, made up of 650 formerly in Brampton and Walton, 115 in Calow, 6,495 in Hasland and 487 in Newbold and Dunston. This added to the estimated population gives 39,592 as the estimated population of the extended borough at the middle of the year.

Birth Rate.—The 889 Births registered as occurring in the Borough included 18 belonging to other districts which occurred in the Union Workhouse. Fifteen of these were illegitimate. Twelve belonging to the Borough occurred in the Workhouse, 11 of which were illegitimate. The corrected number of Births was 871, which are equal to a **Birth Rate** of **27·4** per 1000 living, as compared with an average number for the previous ten years of 892, and an average rate of 30·0.

This shows a fall of 1 per 1000 on that of the previous year, and is the lowest hitherto recorded for the Borough. The rate for England and Wales was 24·8, for the 77 great towns 25·0, and for the 136 smaller towns 23·7. It is compared with those for neighbouring districts in Table VI.

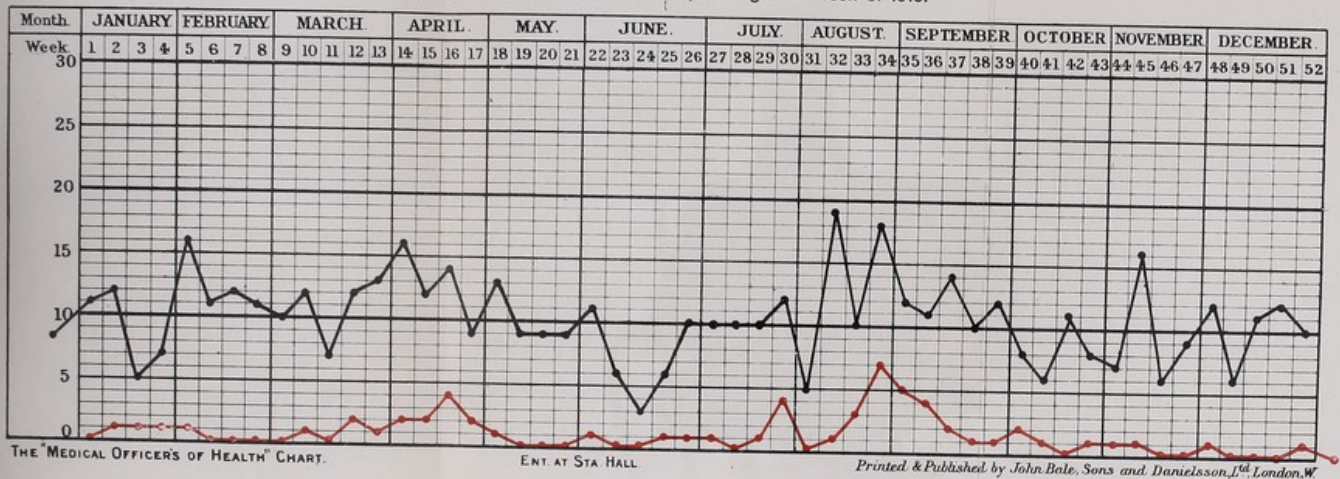
The rate was 23·6 in the North Ward, 29·3 in the South, and 31·1 in the West.

Thirty-three births occurred after the extension of the Borough in the added portion of Hasland, but none in the added portions of Brampton and Walton, Calow, and Newbold and Dunston.

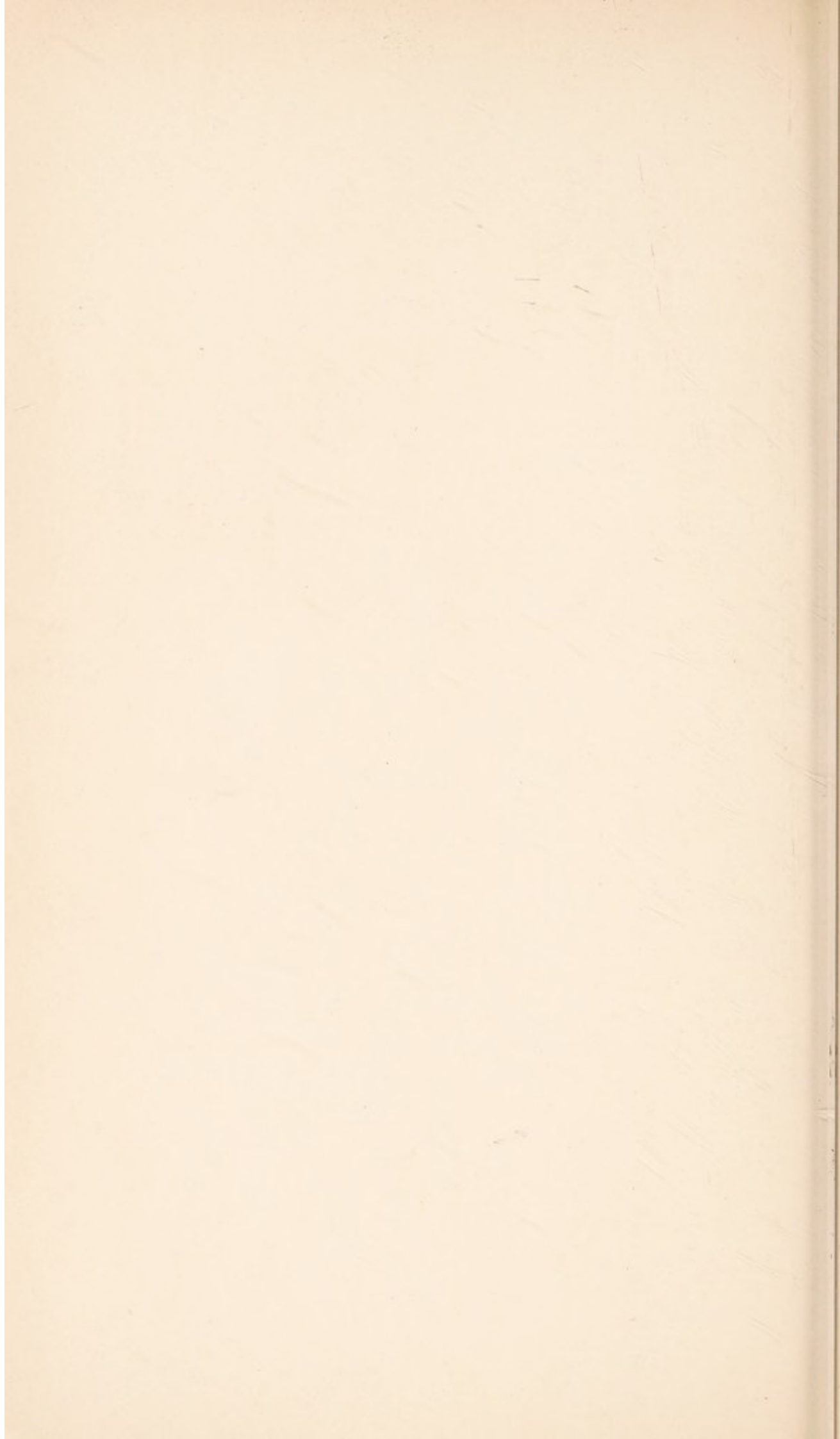
Illegitimacy.—Illegitimacy has an important bearing on the question of infant mortality. The number of illegitimate births after correction for those in the Union Workhouse was 36, equal to a

BOROUGH OF CHESTERFIELD.

Chart showing the Gross Mortality during each week of 1910.



Note: The black line indicates the deaths from all causes; the red the deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases. The deaths include all that occurred in the Borough with the addition of those at Penmore Hospital of patients belonging to the Borough.



rate of 40·1 per 1000 births. This is an improvement on the rates of 1909 and 1908, which were 42·8 and 44·0, and the lowest recorded for the Borough, (as was the rate of 1909 at the time). The rate for the five years ending 1904 was 52·9, and for the five years ending 1909, 53·1. The rates of England and Wales for the same periods were 39·4 and 40·1 respectively.

The rate was 42·1 in the North Ward, 59·4 in the South, and 26·4 in the West.

Death Rate.—The number of deaths registered as occurring in the Borough was 543, equal to a Crude Death Rate of 17·1 per 1,000 living, as compared with an average rate of 20·0 in the previous ten years.

Eighty-four occurred in the Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Hospital and 114 in the Union Workhouse. These included 126 belonging to other districts of the Chesterfield Union, 1 to the Belper Union District, 3 to the Blackwell Rural District, 1 to the Borough of Derby, 1 to Melton Mowbray and 1 to Nottingham, all of which were accepted by the medical officers of health of the districts to which they belonged and included in their returns.

The deduction of these and the addition of those of 10 persons belonging to the Borough who

died in public institutions outside it gives 420, of which 230 were those of males and 190 those of females, as the number, corrected for public institutions only, to be attributed to the Borough. This is the smallest number of any recent year except that of 1905, which was 384, but this was in a smaller population. It is equal to a **Death Rate** of **13·2** per 1,000, which is the lowest rate recorded for the Borough since its extension of 1892, the previous lowest having been the 13·3 of 1905.

The rate in England and Wales was 13·4, in the 77 great towns 13·4 and in the 136 smaller towns 12·4.

The rate in the North Ward was 12·4, in the South 14·9, and the West 13·6. The rate is compared with those of neighbouring districts in Table VI. The causes of death are given in Table IV. The rates from various causes in 1910 and the previous decennium are compared with the decennial rates for England and Wales in Table VII.

Ten deaths, including one in the Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Hospital and another in the Union Workhouse, occurred after the extension of the Borough which belonged to Hasland.⁴ They included those of 6 infants, 2 of whom were

illegitimate. One was ascribed to diphtheria, 1 to tuberculosis, 1 to cancer, 1 to bronchitis, 1 to prematurity, and 5 to other causes; one of the last was uncertified.

No death was recorded for the remainder of the added area.

Other Causes.—Table IV. gives the number of deaths from various causes and 50 as the number of those of persons upwards of one year old from “other causes.” The 50 were attributed as follows:—To appendicitis, 3; cerebral apoplexy, 17; cerebral thrombosis, 1; cretenism, 1; cystitis, 1; diabetes mellitus, 3; encephalitis chronic, 2; epilepsy, 2; hysteria, convulsive, 1; meningitis, cerebro-spinal, 1; meningitis, non-tubercular, 2; myelitis acute, 1; nephritis chronic, 7; paralysis, general of insane, 2; periostitis, 1; rickets, 1; septic ulceration, 1; teething, 1; tetanus, acute, 1; uterus, tumour of, 1.

Two of the 5 infant deaths placed under the heading other causes in Table V. were ascribed to intussusception of the bowels, and the others to caries of the spine, otitis media and phlegmonous pharyngitis respectively.

Uncertified Deaths.—These were 27 in number. Ten are accounted for in Table V. One

of the remainder was attributed to angina pectoris, 2 to asthma and bronchitis, 12 to heart failure, 1 to old age, and 1 to tuberculosis.

Infant Mortality.—The deaths of infants under one year of age were 138, as compared with the decennial average 152, and are equal to an **Infant Mortality Rate** of **158** per 1000 births. The rate in the previous ten years averaged 171. The only lower rates recorded in recent years were those of 1894, 1905, 1908 and 1909. (See Table I.. Column 6.) It compares unfavourably with the 106 of England and Wales, the 115 of the 77 great towns, and the 104 of the 136 smaller towns.

The rate in the North Ward was 157, in the South 134, and in the West 179.

It was 156 among legitimate, and 222 among illegitimate children.

The infant mortality formed 33 per cent. of the total deaths as compared with a decennial average of 32.

There can be no doubt that the efforts of the Health Visitor, Dr. Alexander, have done much to bring down this rate since she entered on her duties in June, 1908.

Table V. appeared for the first time in 1905. In considering it, it should be remembered the number of deaths from premature birth and congenital defects is not affected by the work of the health visitor ; that the number of deaths from atrophy and marasmus is not so much affected as that from convulsions, which are principally due to improper feeding ; and that the prevalence of diarrhœal diseases is largely influenced by the conservancy system, and also by the weather. The following abstracted from the Table V. of the six available years may be of interest and use.

		Premature Births and Congenital Defects.	Diarrhœal Diseases.	Atrophy and Marasmus	Convul- sions.
1905	....	24	19	16	12
1906	....	35	36	24	13
1907	....	37	22	32	19
Average of 3 years		32	25·7	24	14·7
1908	....	32	33	12	7
1909	....	40	24	23	4
1910	....	29	28	27	9
Average of 3 years		33·7	28·3	20·7	6·7

Occupations of Parents of Deceased Infants.—These were court bailiff 1, barmaid 1, beerhouse keeper 3, blacksmith's journeyman 2, bricklayer 1, cabinet maker 2, carter 2, charwoman 1, clerk 1, coal-merchant 1, coal-miner 61, colliery

agent 1, colliery labourer 1, confectioner 1, domestic servant 4, drayman 3, engineer's fitter 2, fishmonger, master 1, fruit merchant, master 1, gardener 1, ironmoulder 6, ironworks labourer 9, ironworks registrar 1, joiner, journeyman 2, labourer 11, machinist 1, milliner's assistant 1, motor-car driver 2, music-hall artist (male) 1, paper factory hand (male) 1, plasterer 1, pottery hand (female) 1, railway employees 4, shoemaker's journeyman 1, shop assistant 1, stoker, marine 1, street singer (female) 1, tailor, journeyman 1, tramway linesman 1.

The Mortality between 1 and 5 years of age was 43 as compared with 50 in the previous year. One death was caused by phthisis pulmonalis, and 5, equal to 12 per cent. by other tubercular diseases. One of these was ascribed to general tuberculosis, 3 to meningitis and 1 to peritonitis.

As in the case of the deaths of infants, most of the parents of the children belonged to the poorer classes. The occupation of the father was coal-miner in 13 cases, and master joiner in 2, but no other occupation furnished more than one death.

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

1910.	Estimated Population	Annual Rates per 1,000 living.							Infant Mortality per 1000 Births.
		Births.	Crude Deaths, corrected for Public Institutions.	Deaths Corrected for Age and Sex.	Principal Epidemic Diseases.	Phthisis Deaths.	Other Tubercular Diseases Deaths.	Respiratory Diseases Deaths.	
England and Wales .. .. .	..	24.8	13.4	13.4	0.99	..	..	..	106
77 Great Towns.. .. .	..	25.0	13.4	14.3	1.23	..	..	..	115
136 Smaller Towns .. .. .	..	23.7	12.4	12.9	0.88	..	..	..	104
England and Wales, less 213 Towns.. .. .	..	25.0	13.6	12.8	0.74	..	..	..	96
Bolsover Urban District	12,000	34.8	10.7	..	1.08	..	.58	..	132
Brampton and Walton Urban District	3,130	18.2	10.2	..	.3	..	.9	1.2	105
Chesterfield Rural District	83,340	31.7	13.3	..	1.94	..	.52	1.91	125
Clay Cross Urban District	8,660	30.0	18.0	..	3.8	..	.7	2.8	165
Dronfield Urban District	4,019	27.0	14.6	..	.2	..	.99	3.9	92
Newbold and Dunston Urban District	6,988	30.6	11.9	..	.42	..	.71	1.14	121
Whittington Urban District	10,530	35.7	12.5	..	.4	..	1.13	2.1	104
City of Sheffield	478,763	26.5	13.4	..	1.5	..	.9	2.8	128
BOROUGH OF CHESTERFIELD	34,845	27.2	13.2	..	1.79	..	.79	2.20	158
Borough of Chesterfield, average of years, 1900 to 1909	28,834	30.0	16.8	..	2.30	..	1.16	.72	171

Table VII.

Vital Statistics of the Borough of Chesterfield for 1910, compared with those for the ten years ending 1909, and with those of England and Wales for the same period.

Rates per 1,000 living.	Chesterfield, 1910.	Chesterfield, 1900 to 1909.	England and Wales, 1900 to 1909.
Estimated Population	31,845	28,834	33,976,084
Birth Rate	27·4	30·0	25·5
Death Rate (corrected for public institutions only)	13·2	16·8	15·8
Epidemic Diseases Death Rate ..	1·79	2·30	1·63
Infantile Mortality (per 1,000 Births)	158	171	132
Small-pox Death Rate .. ..	..	·003	·013
Measles	·25	·34	·32
Scarlet Fever	·16	·13	·11
Whooping Cough	·19	·25	·29
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	·09	·20	·20
Croup .. .. .	..	·03	·015
Enteric Fever	·03	·21	·10
Epidemic Influenza	·13	·15	·24
Diarrhœa	1·06	1·19	·61
Puerperal Fever	·03	·02	·05
Erysipelas	·06	·02	·03
Phthisis Pulmonalis	·79	1·16	1·19
Other Tubercular Diseases	·47	·72	·51
Cancer, Malignant Disease	·72	·60	·88
Bronchitis	1·04	1·89	1·24
Pneumonia	1·06	·98	1·27
Pleurisy	·03	·01	·04
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of the Liver	·19	·24	·19
Venereal Diseases	·09	·09	·05
Premature Birth	·66	·68	·55
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	·06	·09	·06
Heart Diseases	1·04	1·11	1·45
Accidents	·22	·35	·47
Suicides	·03	·08	·10
Acute Rheumatism	·03	·06	·07
Old Age	1·00	1·36	·94
Uncertified (per cent. of total Deaths)	6·43	4·44	3·97

Table VIII.

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

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	Ave- rage of 10 yrs.	1910
Notifiable Diseases.												
SMALL-POX :												
Cases .. ..	..	..	9	43	6	53	..	..	..	..	11.1	..
Deaths .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	0.2	..
DIPHTHERIA & MEM- BRANOUS CROUP :												
Cases	44	39	23	41	37	19	19	17	39	115	39.3	47
Deaths	2	10	4	7	10	3	2	..	11	10	5.9	3
ERYSIPELAS :												
Cases	21	26	32	18	32	34	39	40	42	21	30.5	28
Deaths .. ..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	0.6	2
SCARLET FEVER :												
Cases	159	88	59	51	291	116	63	53	68	272	122	104
Deaths	5	5	2	..	11	8	2	2	2	1	3.8	5
ENTERIC FEVER :												
Cases	20	109	20	22	46	15	17	8	23	10	29	10
Deaths	8	19	3	3	10	4	5	3	5	1	6.1	1
PUERPERAL FEVER :												
Cases .. ..	..	4	3	1	..	2	3	2	2	6	2.3	3
Deaths .. ..	..	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	0.6	1
TOTALS—Cases .. 244 266 146 176 412 239 141 120 174 424 234 192												
Deaths .. 15 39 11 12 31 16 11 6 19 12 17.2 12												
Non-Notifiable Diseases.												
DEATHS ONLY :												
DIARRHOEA	31	44	17	35	63	23	44	25	38	18	33.8	34
ENTERITIS	24	12	5	3	9	3	..	2	3	9	7.0	1
GASTRITIS .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1
MEASLES	32	4	13	10	2	7	4	9	7	9	9.7	8
WHOOPIING COUGH ..	4	14	4	8	7	6	8	10	9	2	7.2	6
TOTALS 91 74 39 56 81 39 56 46 57 40 58 50												

Infectious Diseases.—The number of cases of the notifiable diseases reported was 192, or 229 less than in 1909, as compared with the decennial average 234. The deaths were 12 as compared with the average 17·2.

The number of deaths from the non-notifiable of the seven principal epidemic diseases was 50 as compared with the average 58.

There were notified from the added portion of Hasland after the extension of the Borough, 3 cases of diphtheria, 2 of erysipelas, and 6 of scarlet fever; 5 of the last were removed to Penmore Hospital; 2 cases of scarlet fever were notified from the added portion of Newbold and Dunston, and one of the patients was removed to Penmore Hospital.

Smallpox.—No case occurred for the fifth year in succession.

One case was reported in September, and the patient removed to Newbold Smallpox Hospital. It proved to be one of skin disease.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.—Houses infected, 44; cases, 48; deaths, 3. The number of cases was above the decennial average, but the deaths were little more than half the average number. The case mortality was at the rate of 6·2 per cent. as compared with the average 15.

One patient whose case is not included in Table VIII. was brought from outside the Borough to the Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Hospital for operation and died there.

The reductions in the mortality and case mortality are principally due to the increased and increasing use of antidiphtheritic serum. The serum is provided free of charge to registered medical practitioners for use within the Borough for both curative and prophylactic purposes. The cost of providing it last year was £12 7s. 6d.

Hospital accommodation is now available at Penmore Hospital for cases requiring operation, or which it is impossible to isolate at home.

Scarlet Fever.—Houses infected 91; cases 104; deaths 5. The number of cases was well below the decennial average, but the mortality was greater. The case mortality was 4·8 per cent. as compared with the average 3·1, showing the disease to have been of a severer type than that of recent years.

Enteric or Typhoid Fever.—Houses infected 9; cases 10; death 1.

The prevalence was slightly more than one-third the decennial average, and the mortality less than one-sixth. The case mortality was 10 per cent. as compared with the average 21.

Two of the patients admitted to Penmore Hospital were suffering from pneumonia, and not enteric fever.

One patient was admitted to the Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Hospital.

Erysipelas.—Houses infected 28; cases 28; deaths 2. Both deaths were those of infants.

The decennial averages are 30·5 and mortality 0·6.

Puerperal Fever.—Houses infected 3; cases 3; death 1. One occurred in each ward. They were apparently unconnected.

Particulars of the cases are now reported directly by the medical practitioners to the County Medical Officer and inquired into by the Inspector of Midwives.

Preventive Measures.—When a case of infectious disease is reported, the infected house is visited as soon as possible by a sanitary inspector, and its causation inquired into. Instructions are given verbally, and also in printed form, as to the best means of preventing the spread of the disease. Disinfectants are supplied gratuitously. Smallpox patients are removed to Newbold Hospital. Scarlet fever and enteric patients and, recently,

diphtheria patients are removed to Penmore Hospital when the parents or guardians permit, except in the comparatively few cases where effective isolation can be obtained at home. It is seldom that objection is taken to removal. Antidiphtheritic serum is supplied, as stated previously, for prophylactic purposes. After removal of the patient or the termination of the case, the sickroom is disinfected with formaldehyde and the bedding and other infected articles disinfected by the high pressure steam disinfector at Penmore Hospital.

Bacteriological Examinations.—These are made at the County Council laboratory at Derby to which 66 specimens were sent for examination as compared with 118 in 1909.

Forty from 34 diphtheria patients gave 19 positive and 21 negative results ; 10 from 7 enteric fever patients, 3 positive and 7 negative ; 16 from 12 tuberculous patients, 7 positive and 9 negative.

There were sent also 18 specimens from Penmore Hospital, of which 11 specimens from 8 doubtful diphtheria patients gave negative results ; 6 specimens from 6 enteric fever patients gave 4 positive and 2 negative results ; and 1 tubercle specimen a negative result.

Hospital Accommodation.— Penmore Isolation 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 ten enteric fever patients in two wards ; while the isolation block has four 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, discharge rooms, ambulance and bedding van sheds, stable and mortuary. The hospital and grounds occupy about three acres of land, and there are nine 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 constituent authorities for the maintenance of patients in the hospitals is 1s. 6d. per diem, and 2s. 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 1910.—There were in the Hospital at the beginning of the year, 23 scarlet fever patients belonging to the Borough of Chesterfield, 3 scarlet fever patients to the Whittington Urban District, and 1 scarlet fever and 1 diphtheria patient to the North Derbyshire Hospital District.

There were admitted from the Brampton Industrial Schools, 1 case of scarlet fever, and 1 of rotheln thought to be scarlet fever; from Brampton and Walton Urban District, 4 cases of scarlet fever; from the Borough of Chesterfield, 62 cases of scarlet fever, 1 case as scarlet fever which was not scarlet fever, 5 cases of enteric fever, (2 complicated with pneumonia), 2 cases of pneumonia as enteric fever; from the Newbold Urban District, 11 cases of scarlet fever, and 1 case as scarlet fever which was not scarlet fever; from the Whittington Urban District, 7 cases of scarlet fever and 3 cases of enteric fever; from the North Derbyshire Hospital District, 52 cases of scarlet fever and 2 cases of enteric fever. Total, 137 cases of scarlet fever, 2 cases admitted as scarlet fever which were not scarlet fever, 10 cases of enteric fever, and 2 cases of pneumonia admitted as enteric fever, and 1 case of rotheln. Grand total 152. Grand total 1909, 214.

There were discharged, having recovered, 151 scarlet fever patients, 1 scarlet fever and diphtheria patient, and 6 enteric fever patients; also 4 patients who had not had the diseases for which they were admitted. Six scarlet fever patients were transferred to Dronfield Hospital, 2 scarlet fever patients to Mastin Moor Hospital, and 11 scarlet fever patients to Morton Hospital. One

scarlet fever, 3 scarlet fever and pneumonia, and 1 enteric fever and pneumonia patients died.

There remained in the Hospital at the end of the year, 1 case of rotheln belonging to the Industrial Schools, 10 scarlet fever patients belonging to the Borough of Chesterfield, and 1 enteric fever patient to the North Derbyshire Hospital District.

Summary.—Patients in the Hospital at the beginning of the year, 27; admitted, 152; discharged, 143; transferred to other Hospitals, 19; died, 5; in Hospital at the end of the year, 12. The patients admitted during the year and those who were in Hospital at its commencement belonged as follows:—To the Brampton Industrial Schools, 2; the Brampton and Walton Urban District, 4; the Borough of Chesterfield, 93; the Newbold and Dunston Urban District, 11; the Whittington Urban District, 13; and the North Derbyshire Hospital District, 56. Total, 179. Total 1909, 231.

Measles and Whooping Cough caused 8 and 6 deaths respectively as compared with the decennial averages 9·7 and 7·2. Warning handbills giving advice as to isolation were sent to all houses known to be infected.

Diarrhœa, Enteritis and Gastritis have now separate headings in Tables IV. and V. Deaths of infants under one year of age from these causes are grouped in Table IV. under the first heading.

The total number of deaths was 36 as compared with 29 in the previous year and the decennial average 42.

The fact that the decennial average from diarrhœa is nearly double that of England and Wales and that from enteric fever is slightly more than double is to be attributed to the existence of the privy-midden system. These rates will be high so long as the percentage of privy-middens is high and will fall when it falls. This has been proved beyond all doubt by the experience of other towns.

In Chesterfield, the number of deaths in the wards registered under these headings were in inverse order to the percentages of water closets. Excluding slop closets, there were at the close of the year, 902 water closets in the North Ward, 598 in the South and 344 in the West—Total, 1884. There were 155 slop closets. Sixty-four privy-middens were converted to water-closets during the year in addition to those installed in new houses. The rate of progress is slow and should

be accelerated whenever a sufficient water supply allows of it.

A Special Report by the Medical Officer of Health on the prevalence of Diarrhœa in the Borough during 1910 was presented to the Health Committee and printed in the minutes for December.

Medical Inspection of School Children.

The Medical Officer of Health is also the Chief Medical Inspector of School Children, but the inspections and book-keeping are done by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Alexander.

Tuberculosis.—Phthisis pulmonalis or consumption of the lungs caused 25 deaths or 22 less than in 1909: other tuberculous diseases caused 15 as compared with 29 in the previous year. Tuberculosis thus caused 10 per cent. or one-tenth of the deaths as compared with 16·6 per cent. and one-sixth in the previous years, a very satisfactory reduction.

Nine of the deaths were those of children under 5 years of age as compared with 22 in 1909 and 21 in 1910.

The death-rate from phthisis pulmonalis was 0·79 per 1000 as compared with the decennial averages 1·16 for the Borough and 1·19 for England

and Wales. The rate from other tuberculous diseases was 0·47 as compared with the averages 0·72 for the Borough and 0·51 for England and Wales.

The occupations of the 14 males upwards of 15 years who died of consumption of the lungs were:—Cabinet maker, coal miner, fruit dealer (master), hairdresser (master), hawker, ironworks crane driver, ironworks foreman, labourer (general), 2, painter (journeyman), pony driver 2, pottery labourer 1, rope spinner 1. Of the 8 females over 15 years of age, paper box hand, daughter of no occupation living at home, married women of various classes living at home 6.

Twenty-three poor-law cases were notified—7 in the North Ward, 8 in the South, and 8 in the West,—and 17 of the patients were removed to the Workhouse Infirmary. Eight patients from other districts were also admitted to that institution.

Twenty-eight cases were reported by medical practitioners under the voluntary notification system adopted in December, 1909. These do not represent all the cases, for the cases of 15 of the 25 patients who died were not notified.

All the infected houses were visited and particulars taken of the cases: instruction to prevent spreading was given verbally and in

printed and pictorial form. Sputum flasks and disinfectant fluid were supplied to those in needy circumstances, who formed practically the whole of the cases.

When a case ended fatally or patient removed to another house, the rooms which had been used by him were disinfected with formalin vapour.

The tuberculin treatment of tuberculosis has been much discussed of late and tuberculin dispensaries have been established in more than one town, but it is advisable to wait for better proof of the treatment before adopting it.

Water Supply.—Water is supplied by the Chesterfield Gas and Water Board, whose area of supply includes also the urban districts of Newbold and Dunston and Whittington and part of the Chesterfield Rural District.

The greatest part is collected on a gathering ground above the Linacre reservoir of 1,386 acres, but there are other works as given below, while a small supply can be obtained in time of need from the mains of the Chesterfield Rural District Council.

The water contains too much vegetable matter to be considered a first-class supply but is now filtered. It was found in January that the high

level supply has plumbo-solvent action, which is remarkable, for many tests for lead in the water from house service pipes in previous years gave absolutely negative results. The low level supply has not this action. These facts have been communicated to the Gas and Water Board. The plumbo-solvency continues to the present time.

The following information was supplied by the Board :—

The waterworks consists of three reservoirs and filters at Linacre, and those at Holymoorside, Walton, Wadshelf, Cutthorpe and Old Mill.

The storage capacity of the three reservoirs is :—Upper Linacre, 126,300,000 gallons ; Middle Linacre, 90,000,000 ; Lower Linacre, 31,000,000.—Total, 247,300,000 gallons, (or 240 days' supply).

Some other and the financial figures are given in the Minutes of the Corporation for November, 1909.

Sewage Disposal.—The average dry weather flow is 625,000 gallons per diem as compared with nearly a million and a quarter before the leaks in the sewers were sought for and repaired.

The sewage on reaching the works passes through a silt chamber, duplicated, where the diminished rate of flow permits of the deposition of the heavier solid matter in suspension. It then goes through a screen which removes the large floating and suspended matters and enters the septic tanks. These are open, three in number, and have each a capacity of 223,200 gallons. Two are in use at once while the third is being cleaned. The solid organic constituents of the sewage are liquified in these, from which the sewage flows to the pumping station, where it is raised by a pump to a height sufficient to allow of its flowing by gravitation to the filters. These are 18 in number and have a cubical capacity of 40,422 yards, capable, at the rate of 84 gallons per cubic yard, of purifying 3,395,448 gallons of sewage.

The steam power for pumping the sewage is generated by the refuse destructor, the clinker from which supplies the filtering material. The destructor is shut down at the week-end, when the sewage is raised by electric power. The sludge from the tanks is mixed with lime and pressed in squeegees, and sold to farmers.

Refuse Disposal.—The quantity of house refuse removed for the year ending 31st December, 1910, was 13,350 loads, the expenditure incurred in its removal amounted to £1,807 13. od., but

deducting £51 14s. 11d. income, the net cost was £1,755 18s. 1d. against £1,613 in 1909. The average cost per load was 2s. 7½d. against 2s. 6½d. in 1909. The increased cost is accounted for in the purchase of 3 horses for £135 and 3 carts at £46 10s. od. ; 67 per cent. of the cost was paid in wages. In previous years the refuse has been dealt with at the destructor, but last year 653 loads, or 5 per cent. of the total was tipped, 457 loads going to Storforth Lane, 139 to the Park Annexe, and 54 to farmers ; the remainder went to the desructor.

The cost of scavenging a house with a water-closet and dustbin is about two shillings a year less than that of scavenging a house with a privy-midden.

Systematic Inspection.—Houses were visited and inspected as follows and any nuisances found at them dealt with.

North Ward.—Albert Street 19, Abercrombie Street 1, Alexandra Road 2, Ashgate Road 2, Brunswick Street 1, Canal Wharf 12, Clarence Road 1, Compton Street 1, Dark Lane 4, Devonshire Street 1, Dowdeswell Street 2, Durrant Road 3, Foljambe Road 2, Gluman Gate 4, Hardwick Street 2, Higher Albert Street 1, Holywell Street 16, Marsden Street 9, Newbold Road 16, New Queen Street 2, New Square 12,

Princess Street 1, Prospect Street 20, Queen Street 1, Saltergate 16, Sheffield Road 10, Soresby Street 1, Spencer Street 1, St. Helen's Street 10, Sunny Springs 3, Victoria Street 1, Wharf Lane 1, West Bars 1.—**Total** 179. **South Ward.**—

Alma Street 23, Beetwell Street 9, Boythorpe Lane 18, Broad Pavement 6, Dixon Road 1, Derby Road 31, Dickinson Road 1, Elton Street 5, Eyre Street 12, Gluman Gate 1, Hartington Road 1, High Street 9, Hipper Street 13, Hollis Lane 3, Knifsmith Gate 1, Lordsmill Street 6, Low Pavement 157, Mill Street 7, Packers' Row 1, Park Road 26, Saltergate 15, South Street 19, Spa Lane 2, Spital Lane 2, Stanley Street 1, Station Road 9, St. Mary's Gate 16, Valley Road 9, Vicar Lane 1, West Bars 2.—**Total** 407.

West Ward.—Alma Street 2, Barker Lane 32, Catherine Street 3, Chatsworth Road 99, Chester Street 21, Charles Street 1, Cross Street 3, Factory Street 1, Gipsy Lane 1, Hipper Street 10, Hope Street 6, John Street 6, New Hall Road 2, Old Hall Road 20, Old Road 8, Shepley Street 8, Sterland Street 12, Storr's Road 5, Tap Lane 1, School Board Lane 1, Upper Moor Street 24, Victoria Street 3, Walton Fields' Road 1, Wheatbridge Road 1.—**Total** 271. **Grand Total 857.**

Systematic Inspection in the Added Area subsequent to November 9th, 1910.

North Ward.—Newbold Road 1, Brockwell 1. **South Ward.**—Ashfield Road 1, Calow Lane 2, Derby Road 7, Eyre Street 1, The Green 11, Hoole Street 2, Hasland Road 1, Hady Hill 8, Mansfield Road 14, Meakin Street 1, Nicholas Street 1, Park View 14, Park Street 77, Storforth Lane 16, Sherwood Street 1, Warwick Street 1, Total 160.

A list of other inspections is contained in Tables IX. and IXA. and the Factories and Workshops Report.

Common Lodging-Houses.—There are 13 on the register. They were frequently inspected by the police and sanitary officers and found in a satisfactory condition.

The Market and Food.—The market was visited each week at all times of the day and the food exposed for sale examined. The general quality of the meat exposed for sale is much better than formerly.

Twelve pieces of meat were seized and condemned by a magistrate and the butcher who offered them for sale was fined £2 and costs.

The carcass of a tuberculous cow was seized at a railway station, condemned by a magistrate and destroyed, but the owner did not come forward and could not be found.

There were also surrendered and destroyed one tuberculous carcase of beef, 79lbs. of frozen beef, 6 cases of rabbits, 48 other rabbits, 5 bags of spring vegetables, 1 box of bloaters, 1 box of white herrings, 4 boxes of kippered herrings, 1 box of cured haddocks, $14\frac{1}{2}$ stones of codfish, 12 stones of periwinkles and 5 bags of mussels.

Food and Drugs Acts. — Eighty-three samples of food and drugs were taken and submitted for analysis to the Borough Analyst, Mr. Scott Smith, F.I.C., Sheffield. They comprised 49 samples of milk and 19 of butter, 1 of margarine, 3 of lard, 3 of cheese, 2 of ground ginger and 1 each of flour, bread, coffee, pepper, sweet spirit of nitre and bicarbonate of soda.

Of the samples of milk, 11 were of "superior quality," 18 were "genuine," 14 of "fair quality," 1 was "deficient in fat," and 5 were "adulterated." The Health Committee resolved to take no action respecting one of the last, which contained boric acid, beyond cautioning the vendor; nor regarding that which was deficient in fat, the deficiency being very small. The vendors of the other adulterated samples were fined respectively £2 and costs, £1 and costs, 10s. and costs and 10s. and costs.

The sample of sweet spirit of nitre was deficient in ethyl nitrite and the vendor was mulcted in costs.

The sample of margarine was found in accordance with the Act, and the other samples genuine and unadulterated.

Slaughter-Houses.—There are 20 registered for the slaughter of cattle and sheep, 8 for swine only, and 2 for cattle, sheep and swine. Seven of the first-mentioned are the property of the Corporation.

There are also 3 slaughter-houses in the area added to the Borough.

The slaughter-houses were frequently visited and always found in a satisfactory state except immediately after use. The inspectors witnessed the slaughter of some hundreds of animals but found no carcass to be diseased.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.—There are 27 sheds in the extended borough housing 182 cows. They were visited and inspected by the Medical Officer of Health, the Veterinary Inspector and Inspector of Nuisances and found in a satisfactory condition, with six exceptions, and the animals in them healthy. Notices to remedy the defective cowsheds were served.

The sheds are kept in a much better state than was formerly the case. Nearly all the cows are groomed, an excellent practice which did not exist a

a very few years ago. Milkers are more attentive to their personal cleanliness and usually wash their hands before milking.

The four milkshops in the town are kept clean and in good order.

Ice Cream Shops.—These were frequently visited and found clean and in good sanitary condition.

Factories and Workshops.—These were visited, inspected and found in good order. There is a separate report on them further on.

REPORT OF ASSISTANT TO MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH AND HEALTH VISITOR.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
HEALTH COMMITTEE.

HEALTH OFFICE,
CHESTERFIELD,

FEBRUARY 28TH, 1911.

GENTLEMEN,

In presenting to you my report for the year 1910 I may state that the work in connection with the Notification of Births Act has been carried on as in former years.

During 1909 there was started at the Settlement "a school for mothers." This has had to be given up because of want of time and it was found that very few mothers attended, so that more mothers could be seen by devoting this time to visiting at the homes.

I had no assistance with the visiting during 1910, and it is impossible to see all babies as often as is necessary. Children—other than those who are breast fed—should be seen at least once a week till it is quite certain that the mother is feeding the child correctly. This is impossible at present and to have it done would require the services of a nurse.

Since the addition to the Borough of Hasland, &c, about 6 births per week are notified from there. These are at a considerable distance from each other, as this area is more widely scattered than the old borough.

The number of births notified during 1910 were 946—36 of these were in the new area of Hasland. The fathers of 252 of these children were miners and 97 were labourers.

No. Notified by Midwives	....	794
„ Doctor	...	52
„ Parent	....	74
„ Registrar	....	2
„ More than one person	....	24

The above table is interesting as it gives one some idea of the large number of cases that are attended by midwives. On the other hand this number is not quite correct, as there are a number of cases in which both the doctor and midwife are present but only the midwife notifies the case to the Health Office. During the year 708 single and 542 repeat visits were made, making a total of 1,250. In addition to this 23 cases of deaths from diarrhœa were enquired into.

There were 151 cases in which no visit was considered necessary. I was requested not to visit in 15 cases.

Included in the notifications were 37 still births and those of 36 children who died within the first ten days of their existence and before my visit. There were 13 births of twins during the year and 26 children were weak at birth.

In connection with the feeding, parents are urged to breast feed their children if at all possible. It is however impossible for some mothers to nurse their children. It was found that 34 were entirely fed on milk and water or barley water from birth; 4 on patent foods; and 18 were partially hand fed.

The patent foods generally used are Glaxo and Nestlé's milk. The former is dried milk and is made up with water only. Some children thrive well on this.

When the mothers go to work it is not always possible for them to feed their children entirely by breast. Among the married women who had to work were :—1 milliner, 1 actress, 5 charwomen, 3 hawkers, 2 factory hands ; and among the unmarried women were :—9 servants, 3 housekeepers, 2 factory hands, 1 cellar girl, 1 shop girl, 1 dressmaker. At the repeat visits it was found that 49 additional children were fed on milk and water or barley water, 9 on patent foods, and 27 were partially hand fed. It was impossible to trace 61 cases at the repeat visits as these had moved out of the borough or to other parts of the borough and no address had been left at the old residence. In the following tables I have divided the town into different areas and have given the percentage of births and deaths to the total births and deaths and also the percentage of deaths to births occurring under one year of age.

	Percentage of Deaths to total Deaths.	Percentage of Births to total Births.	Percentage of Deaths to Births.
Prospect Street	5·58	1·71	53·33
Chatsworth Road and West Bars	9·26	6·98	21·31
Brickhouse Yard, Brewery Yard, Bar Yard	3·67	1·71	33·33
Albert Street Area Includes— Albert Street, Higher Albert Street, Brunswick Street	2·94	3·1	14·81

Sheffield Road District includes—

Sheffield Road, Abercrombie Street,
 St. Helen's Street, Shirland Street,
 Sunny Springs, Wharf Lane,
 Infirmary Road, Canal Wharf,
 Hardwick Street 3·67 7·9 7·24

West Park District includes—

Saltergate, Clarence Road, Rutland
 Road, Foljambe Road, Compton
 Street, Albion Road, Tennyson
 Avenue, Spring Bank Road,
 Alexandra Road 5·14 5·38 14·89

Newbold Road District includes—

Newbold Road, Spencer Street,
 Queen Street, Cobden Road,
 Gladstone Road, Avondale Road,
 Cromwell Road, Highfield Road,
 Princess Street, Madin Street,
 Dowdeswell Street, New Queen
 Street, Cross Street, West Street,
 Fairfield Road 2·94 5·49 8·33

Holywell Cross District includes—

Holywell Street, Durrant Road,
 Devonshire Street, Corporation
 Street, Brewery Street, Shake-
 speare Yard, Tapton Lane... .. 6·61 4·35 23·68

Low Pavement Area includes—

Low Pavement, South Street, South
 Place, Park Road, Wheeldon Lane,
 Ward's Yard, Brown's Yard, Castle
 Yard, Peacock Yard, Wilcockson's
 Yard, Bank Yard, Wordsworth's
 Yard, Brookside Cottages, Brad-
 shaw Place, Hopkinson's Yard,
 Hadfield's Yard, Walton's Yard ... 7·35 6·3 18·18

Lordsmill Street District includes—

Lordsmill Street, Dixon's Yard, Central Terrace, Hipper Street, Beetwell Street	8·08	7·33	17·18
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Derby Road District includes—

Derby Road, Alma Street, Alma Place, Long Row, White Houses, Warner Street, Dickinson Road ...	2·94	3·66	12·5
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St. Mary's Gate District includes—

St. Mary's Gate, Spa Lane, Mill Street, Eyre Street, Station Road, Church Lane, Vicar Lane, Hollis Lane	5·88	6·53	14·03
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Spital District includes—

Valley Road, Stanley Street, Hartington Road, Quarry Bank, Spital Lane	'73	3·32	3·44
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Chatsworth Road District includes—

Alma Street, Hipper Street, Wheat- bridge Road, Walton Fields' Road, Shipleigh Street, Factory Street, Barker Lane, Walton Lane, Upper Moor Street, Storr's Road... ..	14·7	16·03	14·28
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Chester Street District includes—

Chester Street, Catherine Street, Sterland Street, John Street, Charles Street, Hope Street, Bank Street... ..	5·14	5·72	14·
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Old Hall Road District includes—

Old Hall Road, Old Road, Ashgate Road, Victoria Street, New Hall Road, Wasp Nest	11·02	11·79	14·56
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District North of Market Place inciudes—

Schofield's Yard, Soresby Street,

Gluman Gate, Packer's Row, Elder

Yard, Shambles 3.67 2.62 21.73

The worst Slum Areas of the above includes—Prospect Street, Brickhouse Yard, Albert Street Area, part of Holywell Cross District, Low Pavement Area, part of Derby Road District, part of St. Mary's Gate District, part of Chatsworth Road District and part of the District North of the Market Place.

Believe me,

Your obedient Servant,

BETHIA S. ALEXANDER.

Table IX.

Summary of Work done by the Inspectors of Nuisances
during the Year 1910.

Nature of Cases dealt with.	Ward.			Total.
	North.	South.	West.	
Visits to premises where Phthisis cases have occurred	43	54	56	153
Visits to premises where Zymotic cases have occurred	232	299	365	896
Inspection of dwelling-houses ..	178	407	271	856
.. premises where offensive trades are conducted	27	43	..	70
Inspection of workshops	61	86	112	259
.. slaughter-houses	78	257	87	422
.. cowsheds and dairies	18	9	87	114
.. bakehouses	51	70	33	154
.. common lodging-houses	58	153	22	233
Examinations of new drainage ..	57	61	104	222
Re-inspection of work in progress for abatement of nuisances	516	500	486	1502
Smoke observations .. .. .	..	13	14	27
House drains tested with smoke ..	10	2	..	12
Total number of Inspections of premises	1329	1954	1637	4920
Houses disinfected after Phthisis ..	15	15	19	49
.. .. infectious disease	48	52	74	174
Number of complaints from public investigated	64	68	41	173
Number of notices issued for legal ..	43	52	38	133
.. abatement of nuisances (informal)	276	255	260	791
Houses repaired	65	34	39	138
Dirty houses cleansed and lime-washed	5	11	15	31
Houses overcrowded	14	11	4	29
Waste-pipes defective	10	13	11	34
Defective and obstructed drains ..	47	30	40	117
.. traps and drain inlets	17	25	24	66
Insufficient drainage .. .. .	..	1	1	2
Insanitary privies and middens ..	16	35	40	91
Insufficient closet accommodation ..	..	..	..	..
Insanitary privies converted into water closets	40	20	4	64
Water closets defective	38	51	11	100
Yard surfaces in bad repair	18	26	31	75
Eaves and downspouts defective ..	26	25	45	96
Urinals repaired and altered	1	2	..	3
Animals improperly kept .. .. .	..	3	1	4
Offensive accumulations	5	10	6	21
Defective dustbins	12	..	15	27
Smoke nuisance .. .. .	..	2	3	5
Total number of nuisances ..	314	299	290	903
.. abated	306	284	278	868

Table IXa.

Summary of Work done by the Inspectors of Nuisances
in the Added Area from Nov. 9th to Dec. 31st, 1910.

Nature of Cases dealt with.	Ward.			Total.
	North.	South.	West.	
Visits to premises where Phthisis cases have occurred.. ..	..	2	..	2
Visits to premises where Zymotic cases have occurred	6	34	..	40
Inspection of dwelling-houses.. ..	2	158	..	160
„ premises where offensive trades are conducted.. ..	..	..	..	..
„ workshops .. ..	..	..	..	..
„ slaughter-houses .. ..	..	8	..	8
„ cowsheds and dairies	3	10	6	19
„ bakehouses .. ..	..	..	..	..
„ common lodging-houses .. ..	..	..	..	..
Re-inspection of work in progress for abatement of nuisances	1	60	..	61
House drains tested with smoke .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total number of Inspections of premises	12	272	6	290
Houses disinfected after Phthisis .. ..	..	1	..	1
„ „ „ Infectious disease.. ..	2	9	..	11
Number of complaints from public investigated .. ..	..	3	..	3
Number of Notices issued for { legal .. ..	..	6	..	6
abatement of nuisances.. { informal	6	70	..	76
Houses repaired .. ..	..	18	..	18
Dirty houses cleansed and lime-washed .. ..	..	2	..	2
Houses overcrowded .. ..	..	1	..	1
Water supply .. ..	..	1	..	1
Waste pipes defective	1	4	..	5
Defective and obstructed drains	1	2	..	3
„ traps and drain inlets	1	4	..	5
Insufficient drainage	1	5	..	6
Insanitary privies and middens .. ..	..	12	..	12
Insufficient closet accommodation .. ..	..	..	..	..
Insanitary privies converted into water closets .. ..	..	..	..	..
Water closets defective.. ..	..	..	..	..
Yard surfaces in bad repair .. ..	..	15	..	15
Eaves and downspouts defective	2	3	..	5
Urinals repaired and altered .. ..	..	..	..	..
Animals improperly kept.. ..	..	..	..	..
Offensive accumulations .. ..	..	9	..	9
Defective dustbins .. ..	..	..	..	..
Smoke nuisances .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total number of nuisances	6	76	..	82
„ „ „ abated	4	55	..	59

Table X.

Giving Summary of the Sanitary Work of Recent Years.

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	Total.	1910
Houses closed by Magistrate's Order	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
Houses closed after formal notice..	..	24	9	..	..	2	5	11	5	5	56	..
Houses closed after informal notice	..	1	3	..	..	2	1	2	1	2	12	1
Houses demolished or disused	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	11
Houses made fit for habitation	4	12	42	13	16	10	35	132	33
Houses repaired	..	23	45	29	65	35	29	26	80	22	399	156
Yards repaired	..	76	108	38	106	66	81	82	88	108	787	90
Overcrowding notices served	..	30	31	49	29	16	24	25	27	21	273	30
Houses inspected	..	926	1220	1491	1100	909	785	1393	760	1125	10883	1016
Formal	}	103	133	184	193	151	187	28	47	150	1358	139
Informal		429	376	376	318	331	368	316	289	475	618	3896	867
Total number of Nuisances abated	..	827	888	796	794	692	524	621	831	791	7722	*927

*Included 59 in the Added Area.

Table XI.

Number of Bathers and Income at the Baths from
January to December, 1910.

Month	2d.	3d.	4d.	6d.	Bathers 1910.	Income. 1910.		Bathers. 1909.	Income. 1909.	
						£	s. d.		£	s. d.
January ..	61	177	303	55	596	9	2 11	671	10	5 1
February ..	97	229	391	79	796	12	3 3	753	11	8 9
March ..	101	306	512	100	1019	15	14 0	707	10	14 5
April ..	137	340	606	94	1177	17	16 10	1376	20	16 6
May ..	131	383	589	130	1233	18	18 11	1351	21	5 0
June ..	172	500	745	178	1595	24	11 0	1120	17	5 4
July ..	150	436	643	122	1351	20	9 4	1714	26	11 0
August ..	188	591	749	151	1679	25	4 3	1574	23	8 8
September ..	118	401	475	84	1078	16	0 3	1061	16	2 1
October ..	124	376	444	75	1019	15	0 2	1173	17	14 5
November ..	103	334	369	64	870	12	15 8	737	11	2 9
December ..	93	302	366	80	841	12	13 0	822	12	10 5
Totals ..	1475	4375	6192	1212	13254	£200	9 7	13059	£199	4 5

672 of this total were women bathers.

Table showing the Number of Bathers using the Baths
on each day of the week.

Sun.	Mon.	Tnes.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Total.
2203	917	717	861	1002	2176	5317	13254

Table XII.

Statement of Income for the Year ending the 31st day of December, 1910, at the Lavatories, New Square.

Month.	Male W.C.'s.		Female W.C.'s.		Male Lavatory.		Total, 1910.		Total, 1909.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
January ..	6	6 7	3	17 10	0	3 2	10	7 7	11	9 3
February ..	4	5 11	3	13 8	0	4 4	8	3 11	10	8 8
March.. ..	7	10 3	6	6 5	0	8 6	14	5 2	10	7 7
April	5	14 5	3	13 5	0	6 0	9	13 10	10	3 10
May	6	9 8	3	13 1	0	8 9	10	11 6	11	17 9
June	5	18 11	4	0 1	0	6 2	10	5 2	9	3 3
July	4	17 3	3	3 0	0	11 0	8	11 3	10	6 8
August	5	18 7	4	17 10	0	11 2	11	7 7	10	19 10
September ..	5	7 3	3	18 6	0	5 5	9	11 2	10	11 0
October	5	2 6	4	9 0	0	6 4	9	17 10	9	16 9
November .. .	4	13 10	3	5 11	0	4 5	8	4 2	10	12 6
December .. .	7	7 6	3	17 1	0	5 3	11	9 10	9	19 9
Totals	£	69 12 8	£	48 15 10	£	4 0 6	£	122 9 0	£	125 16 10

TABLE XIII.—METEOROLOGICAL RECORD, 1910.

Rain Gauges, 5 inches in diameter at Gas Works 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.

MONTH.	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.		Chesterfield Gasworks.	Linacre Reservoir.		Gasworks.	Linacre Reservoir.
January ..	58	10	43.5	31.0	37.3	19	19	2.34	3.27
February ..	56	26	46.5	34.2	40.4	21	23	3.26	4.08
March ..	61	23	51.3	33.8	42.6	6	8	.58	.85
April ..	60	24	53.2	36.3	44.8	16	16	2.02	3.13
May ..	77	29	61.8	42.8	52.3	17	19	1.98	2.33
June ..	81	41	69.3	49.3	59.3	14	14	1.52	2.27
July ..	79	39	66.0	48.9	57.5	11	13	1.93	2.77
August ..	76	43	67.7	52.0	60.0	19	19	4.15	4.78
September ..	71	34	61.7	46.6	54.2	6	5	.28	.44
October ..	68	37	57.2	44.7	51.0	11	15	2.15	2.72
November ..	54	22	42.8	31.0	36.9	17	17	4.41	4.62
December ..	55	26	45.5	37.5	41.5	18	22	4.77	5.96
Entire Year ..	81 (a)	10 (b)	55.5	40.7	48.1	175	190	29.39 (c)	37.22 (d)

(a) June 20th. (b) January 27th. (c) Greatest amount on one day, 1.30 inches, on December 1st.
 (d) Greatest amounts on 1 day, 1.09 inches on November 27th and 1.06 on December 1st.
 Supplied by the courtesy of the Gas and Water Board.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1910 for the Borough of Chesterfield on the Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

I.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of	
	Inspections	Written Notices.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	101	13
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	278	28
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	157	0
Total	536	41

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.	
	Found.	Remedied.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—		
Want of Cleanliness	22	22
Want of Ventilation	6	6
Overcrowding	1	1
Want of Drainage of Floors	0	0
Other Nuisances	4	4
Sanitary Accommodation { insufficient	0	0
{ unsuitable or defective	7	7
{ not separate for sexes	1	1
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—		
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ..	0	0
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	0	0
Other Offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report).. .. .	0	0
Total	41	41

3.—HOMEWORK.

Nature of Work.	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.										Inspections of Outworkers.
	Lists received from Employers.					Addrs'ses of Outw'rk's					
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.			Received from other Councils.		For-warded to other Councils.			
	Lists.	Con-tractors.	Work-men.	Lists.	Con-tractors.	Work-men.					
Wearing Apparel (making, &c.) ..	6	3	38	1	1	2		1	13		11
Lace, lace curtains and nets ..	2	2	112	0	0	0		4	50		60
Furniture & Upholstery ..	0	0	0	1	1	1		0	0		1
Total.. ..	8	5	150	2	2	3		5	63		72

*4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.		Number.
Bakehouses ..	..	23
Dressmakers ..	..	23
Milliners.. ..	..	13
Joiners, Cabinet Makers and Wood Workers	..	28
Tailors ..	..	21
Saddlers ..	..	5
Sugar Boilers ..	..	6
Smiths ..	..	7
Boots and Clogs..	..	17
Other Trades ..	..	46
Total number of Workshops on Register.. ..		189

