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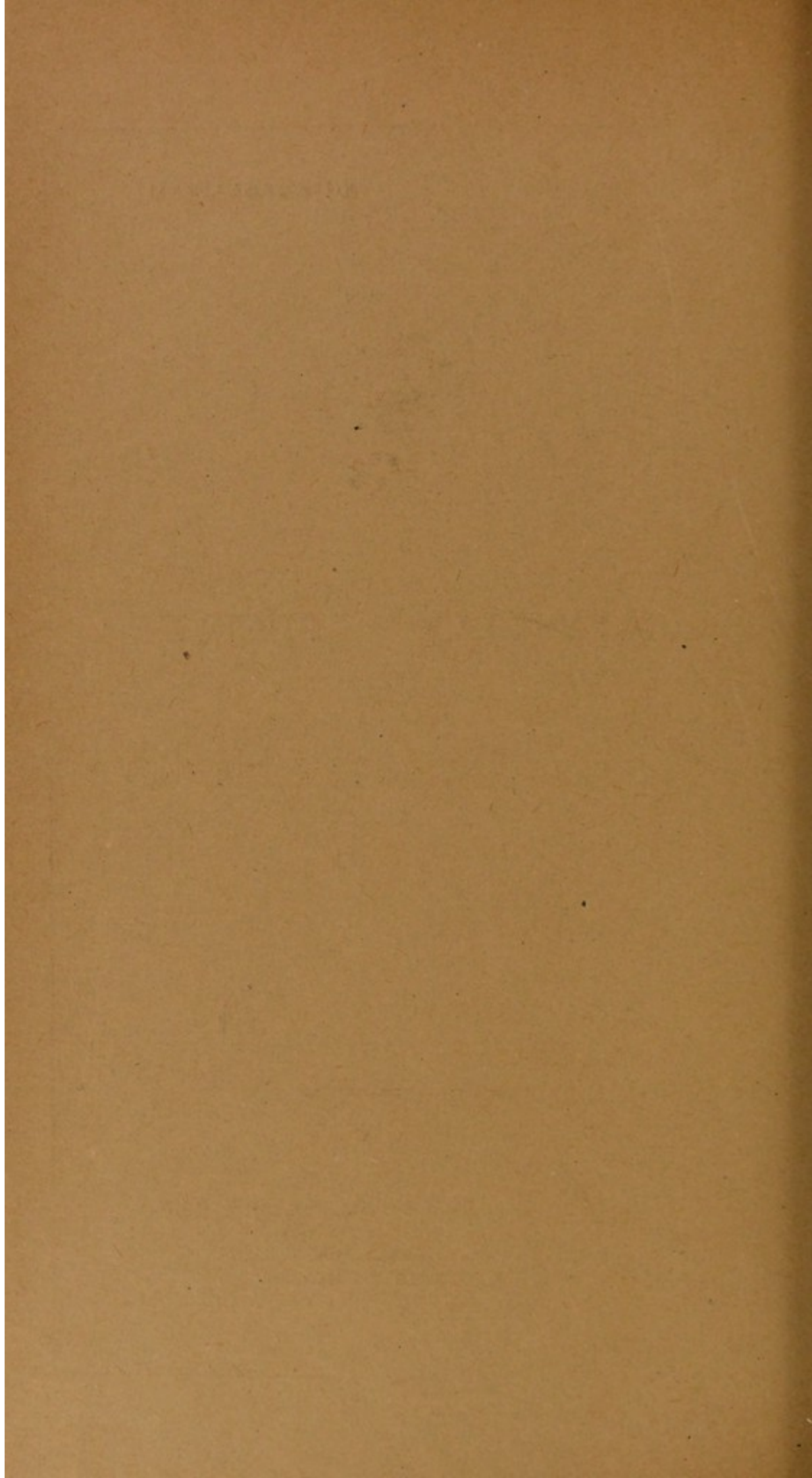
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Borough of Chesterfield.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
FOR THE YEAR
1948

JAMES A. STIRLING, D.S.C., M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



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BOROUGH OF CHESTERFIELD.

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1948.

THE MAYOR (Alderman E. Smith, J.P.)

Chairman—COUNCILLOR L. HEATH.

Vice-Chairman—COUNCILLOR J. ANDERSON.

Members :

Alderman Mellor	Councillor Hodkin
„ Styler	„ Martin
Councillor Booth	„ Miss F. Robinson, J.P.
„ Boyce	„ Taylor
„ Hancock	

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR.

Chairman—COUNCILLOR L. HEATH.

Vice-Chairman—COUNCILLOR J. ANDERSON.

Members :

Co-opted Members :

Councillor Booth	Mrs. Bestwick
„ Boyce	Mrs. L. Heath
„ Hancock	Mrs. E. C. Hancock
„ Martin	Mrs. H. P. Short
„ Mellor	
„ Miss F. Robinson, J.P.	

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Chesterfield.
September, 1949.

**To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee
of the Borough of Chesterfield.**

Mr. Chairman, Miss Robinson and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Twentieth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the Borough for the year 1948.

The Report has been drawn up in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health.

On July 5th, 1948, as a result of the coming into effect of the National Health Service Act, 1946, certain of the health services operated by the Town Council were transferred to the Derbyshire County Council, but I am pleased to state that the day-to-day administration of those transferred services was delegated back to an Area Sub-Committee for the Borough of Chesterfield, and I act as Area Medical Officer to it.

I felt that it would be very unsatisfactory and misleading to give figures for half a year, so I have taken the liberty on this occasion of basing all my figures and statistics on a full year's working of those services transferred to the County Council on July 5th.

I have again to sincerely thank you, Mr. Chairman, and the Members of the Health Committee for your unfailing support in all measures taken for the health of the community, and I am also greatly indebted to my colleagues in other Departments for their continued co-operation and assistance. I should like to extend my grateful thanks to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, which, for the time being at any rate, ceased to exist on July 5th. This Committee, in my humble opinion, has done a great work since the introduction of the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, and can look back with pride on its great work in building up the present efficient service.

In conclusion, I wish to express my sincere thanks to Mr. Drabble, Chief Sanitary Inspector, and Mr. Brown, Chief Clerk, for their valuable help in the compilation and writing of this Report, and also to place on record my appreciation of the loyal support given to me by the whole of my staff during the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. STIRLING,

Medical Officer of Health.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1948

VITAL STATISTICS.

The Registrar General's estimate of population of the Borough to the middle of 1948 is 67,430.

1,222 live births were registered during the year, giving a birth rate of 18.12 per 1,000 population, as compared with 1,386 births and a rate of 20.61 in the previous year. The rate for England and Wales was 17.9. Still births numbered 36.

The 727 deaths registered give a rate of 10.78 per 1,000 population, as compared with a rate of 12.06 in the previous year, and with a rate for England and Wales in 1948 of 10.8. Although the total deaths were 84 fewer than in 1947, those attributable to Cancer increased from 127 in 1947 to 141 in the year under review, which is the highest number ever recorded in the Borough and represents 19.2 per cent. of the total deaths. Deaths registered as cancer have been increasing steadily over the years, and it is probable that a wider knowledge of the disease, leading to increased recognition of cases, is responsible, in part at any rate, for the increase.

Deaths from Heart Diseases, Bronchitis and Pneumonia show fewer deaths than in the previous year, and account mainly for the decrease in the total.

There were 10 deaths registered under the heading of Diarrhoea (under 2 years), all of which were under the age of one year, and this has greatly affected the Infant Mortality Rate, which however, shows a reduction over the previous year.

The total deaths under one year of age numbered 72—15 less than in 1947—giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 58.9 as compared with a rate of 63 in 1947.

As regards the ages at death generally, those over the age of 55 account for 513 of the total of 727, while over half the total deaths occurred in the 65 and over age group.

The deaths as they occurred in the Wards show nothing unusual, and were evenly distributed throughout the Borough.

Appendices 6 and 7 show full details of the causes of, and ages at death, and also the Ward distribution.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Appendix 16 gives particulars of the Clinics and Treatment Centres in the area.

Ambulance Facilities.

This service is now the responsibility of the Derbyshire County Council by virtue of the National Health Service Act.

An ambulance station is situated in the Borough and the facilities appear to be adequate and efficient.

Bacteriological Work.

Bacteriological examinations in connection with infectious diseases are carried out at the County Health Laboratory.

In addition, an arrangement is in force whereby any urgent swabs can be examined at the Royal Hospital Laboratory.

Specimens in connection with certain diseases, such as Typhoid Fever and in cases of food poisoning, are sent for examination to the Public Health Laboratory at Lincoln.

Home Nursing.

On July 5th the District Nursing Service of the Borough Welfare Committee of the Corporation was transferred to the Derbyshire County Council, under the National Health Service Act. The staff consists of a superintendent and 11 visiting nurses, who attend cases of any nature except certain notifiable diseases, and their duties include the nursing care of patients on discharge from hospital.

Nursing Homes.

During the year one private Maternity Home was given up by the owner and the registration cancelled. At the end of the year the number of Homes registered under Section 187 of the Public Health Act, 1936, was three, one as a Nursing Home only and two as Maternity Homes only, providing accommodation for 29 beds—23 Maternity and 6 others.

Routine visits to the Homes were made by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, and the non-medical Supervisor of Midwives has inspected the Maternity Homes when making her routine visits to the Midwives owning them or employed in them.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

Under Section 50 of the above Act, the local authority are required to arrange for the burials of persons dying in the area when it appears that no arrangements for burial have been or are

being made, and from July to the end of the year 11 persons were so buried.

No cases were dealt with under Section 47, which empowers the Medical Officer of Health to remove to suitable premises certain types of persons in need of care and attention.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

782 notifications of infectious diseases were received during the year, as compared with a total of 1,605 in 1947. The large decrease is mainly accounted for by reductions in notifications of measles, 322 (1,085 in 1947), and whooping cough, 103 (259 in 1947).

Scarlet Fever notifications numbered 183, compared with 172 in the previous year.

The progressive decrease in the incidence of Diphtheria received a slight setback in 1948, there being 8 cases notified with 1 death, as compared with 3 cases and 1 death in 1947.

That immunisation is proving its effectiveness is shown by the fact that 7 of the cases, including the fatal one, had never been immunised.

Four cases of Acute Poliomyelitis were notified, one of which was fatal.

In the early part of the year 68 cases of Dysentery were notified from the Scarsdale Hospital. All the cases were of a mild type and no special action was called for.

Throughout the year recurrent outbreaks of Gastro Enteritis occurred in the children's ward nursery of the Royal Hospital, and which resulted in 10 deaths. Although these outbreaks were not peculiar to Chesterfield—similar outbreaks occurred in hospitals in various part of the country—they nevertheless caused much anxiety both to the hospital staff and myself. Several meetings took place between the medical staff of the hospital and either I or my Deputy, and we found the hospital authorities willing at all times to co-operate in introducing precautionary measures. One great difficulty was shortage of nursing staff which prevented the ideal of having separate nurses wholly on duty in the babies' ward, but all our suggestions which could reasonably be adopted were carried out.

In addition it was agreed that no doctor, nurse or maid with a recent history of diarrhoea, sickness, dysentery or any virus infection, or who had any history of the typhoid group, should be employed in the babies' ward. I have no doubt that the adoption of the precautionary measures, together with the vigilance and co-operation of the hospital staff prevented what might have been serious outbreaks during the year.

On the coming into operation of the National Health Service Act on July 5th, Penmore Isolation Hospital was taken over by the Regional Hospital Board. Until the appointed day, cases of infectious disease were admitted to Penmore, even though the shortage of nursing staff remained as acute as ever, and 54 cases were admitted there. Other cases were sent to the hospitals of the North Derbyshire Hospital Committee through the kind co-operation of Dr. Graham, the Medical Officer of Health. After the 5th July, Penmore Hospital ceased to be used as an isolation hospital, and the arrangements for the hospitalisation of cases of infectious disease were made by the Regional Hospital Board through a local bed bureau established at the Chesterfield Royal Hospital.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The arrangements for Diphtheria Immunisation in the Borough continued as in previous years and were fortunately not interrupted by the coming in of the Health Service Act on July 5th, although on that date immunisation became the responsibility of the Derbyshire County Council. During the year under review, 823 children aged 0-5, and 326 children aged 5-15 were immunised. It is interesting to note that of the 823 children in the under 5 age group, 596 of them were aged between 1 and 2 years—proof of the success of the birthday card scheme outlined in previous reports. Reinforcement injections were given in 964 cases to children aged 5 who had been immunised in infancy, and to children who had reached the age of 10 years who had been previously immunised.

At the end of the year, 50.1% of the children under 5 years of age, and 85.3% of the children of school age, had been immunised.

Up to the end of 1948, 15,481 children had received full courses of immunisation since the scheme commenced in 1937.

Infestation.

The Skin Treatment Centre continued to deal with cases of scabies and verminous conditions. The incidence of scabies and impetigo showed a marked drop during the year, as did also the figures for uncleanliness. Of the 36,473 examinations of school children carried out by the Health Visitors, only 414 individual children were found unclean, while the number of children under school age found to be unsatisfactory was very small indeed. Much of the credit for this happy state of affairs must go to the parents and especially the mothers who spare no effort, often under difficult circumstances to keep their children clean and tidy.

Tuberculosis.

During the year under review 51 cases of Tuberculosis were notified, of which number 44 were pulmonary and 7 non-pulmonary cases, as compared with 60—52 pulmonary and 8 non-pulmonary in the previous year. The figures are the lowest since 1939, and

compare very favourably with the average of 70 over the last ten years (54 pulmonary and 16 non-pulmonary). There were 35 deaths from this disease.

All tuberculosis work affecting the Borough was undertaken by the Derbyshire County Council until the coming into operation of the Health Service Act on 5th July. After that date treatment became the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board. Throughout the whole period, however, Dr. Ferguson continued to act as Tuberculosis Officer and I take this opportunity of extending to him my thanks for his help and co-operation at all times.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

(Appendices 17—21).

On July 5th, 1948, the appointed day for the coming into operation of the National Health Service Act, all the Maternity and Child Welfare Services were transferred to the Local Health Authority—the Derbyshire County Council. I am pleased to report that all the services in the Borough were fully maintained throughout the year, and to preserve the continuity of the statistics, all the figures in the tables and my remarks generally, refer to the whole of the year 1948.

Maternal Mortality.

No deaths from maternal causes occurred in the Borough during the year. In 1947 there were 2 deaths giving a rate of 1.4 per 1,000 total births.

Infant Mortality.

72 deaths of children under one year of age occurred during the year, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 58.9 as compared with 87 deaths and a rate of 63 in 1947. 34 of the infant deaths were neo-natal, that is deaths occurring within the first twenty-eight days following birth, and of these, 10 were due to prematurity and 18 to congenital malformations. As stated previously in this report, 10 infant deaths were due to diarrhoea and enteritis, while pneumonia accounted for 17 deaths.

Each infant death is carefully investigated by a Medical Officer of the Health Department and in the great majority of cases where there was an avoidable factor this was found to be due to the mothers not taking advantage of the adequate antenatal services available.

Infant Welfare Centres.

In June, 1948, the scheme for the establishment of three additional centres in peripheral areas of the town came into operation, thus relieving the overcrowding at the Town Hall clinic.

The new centres in Jawbones Hill, Hasland, and Old Road, have proved a great success and are greatly appreciated by the mothers who can now attend with their babies at a centre nearer their homes. Appendix 18 shows the number of infants and children attending each centre and the average weekly attendances made.

A total of 2,622 infants and children made 31,670 attendances at all the centres during the year, as compared with figures of 2,393 and 30,647 during 1947. Of the total children attending, 1,069 were new attenders under the age of one year representing 87% of the total babies born in the Borough during the year—undeniable proof, if indeed any proof is needed, of the popularity of the centres.

The centres continued to be used by the Ministry of Food for the distribution of milk, orange juice, A. and D. tablets etc., under the Government scheme for expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years.

Ante and Post-Natal Clinics.

827 expectant mothers made 2,893 attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinics during 1948.

After July 5th when the Regional Hospital Board took over the Corporation Maternity Home, Scarsdale Maternity Ward and the Ashgate Maternity Home, it was agreed that all expectant mothers desiring hospital confinement should first of all visit one of the Local Authority Ante-Natal Clinics, where the Medical Officer could recommend admission to a hospital if considered necessary in accordance with certain priorities laid down by the Regional Hospital Board. After expectant mothers have been notified of the booking in a maternity hospital they then attend the Hospital Board's Ante-Natal clinics. This means that in future the Local Authority Ante-Natal Clinics will be mainly used by domiciliary cases and the figures of attendances must obviously show a marked decrease.

The domiciliary midwives continued to attend the Ante-Natal clinics with their own booked cases.

170 mothers made 310 attendances at the Post-Natal clinics.

Health Visiting.

A summary of the work done by the Health Visitors will be found in appendix 19.

In addition to the general work of visiting infants and children, etc., the Health Visitors take their part in the various schemes for the care of premature infants and illegitimate children; make enquiries on behalf of adoption societies and other bodies; and do much useful work in encouraging diphtheria immunisation.

Midwives.

The Domiciliary Midwifery Service dealt with 539 cases during 1948, 406 as Midwives and 133 as Maternity Nurses.

Independent Midwives practising in privately-owned maternity homes attended 638 cases, 142 as Midwives and 496 as Maternity Nurses. No domiciliary cases were attended by independent midwives during the year.

Appendix 21 gives a summary of the records received from Midwives during the year.

Corporation Maternity Home.

On the 5th July, the Maternity Home was transferred from the Local Authority to the Regional Hospital Board.

Since the opening in July, 1922, to the 4th July, 1948, 13,998 cases were admitted to the Home, a splendid volume of work only made possible by the devoted work of the staff over the years.

Appendix 17 gives a summary of work during the period 1st January to 4th July, 1948.

Care of Premature Infants and of Illegitimate Children.

The schemes as outlined in previous reports continued to operate throughout the year.

There were 68 illegitimate births during 1948, representing a rate of 54 per 1,000 total births. This is a slightly higher rate than in the previous year, when it was 51, but is nevertheless much below the rates which operated during the war period.

Home Helps and Domestic Helps.

The following is a short summary of the work of the Home Help Service during the year :—

No. of Home Helps employed at the end of the year (all part time)	5
No. of applications received	38
No. of cases in which a Home Help was supplied :—	
(a) Maternity Cases, 31 ; (b) Others, 2. Total ...	33

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.**Water Supply.**

The water supply of the Borough comes from Linacre Reservoirs and various pumping stations, and, after purification and chlorination, is distributed from service reservoirs. In the Water Board's laboratory, chemical and bacteriological analyses are made at frequent intervals, in some cases daily, and bacteriological samples are examined at monthly intervals by the Public Analyst. The results of all analyses during the year under review have been

satisfactory. The water supply is constant, the quantity adequate and the standard of purity satisfactory, and no plumbo-solvent action has been reported.

All the houses in the Borough have a piped supply, and no houses, therefore, receive their supply of water for domestic purposes from stand-pipes.

Mr. Boothman, the Engineer and Manager of the Chesterfield and Bolsover Water Board, has kindly given me the following report on the work carried out during the year.

New softening media was purchased for the Bolsovermoor Filtration and Softening Station.

In connection with the extended area to include Calow and parts of Sutton-cum-Duckmanton, a new pumping station was completed at Hady Hill and the new pipe line laid from Hady to Calow.

The laying of the pipe line from Heathy Lea, Baslow, to Linacre Filters via Hare Edge, was completed.

There were many purchases of land in the Holymoorside district for the new Chanderhill Reservoir.

The Walton and Brampton Scheme for the supply of the Rural Area was the subject of a Ministry of Health inquiry, and it has been approved in principle at an estimated cost in the region of £34,000.

To modernise the metering and to enable more accurate proportioning of chlorine at Linacre, new bulk meters and proportional chlorinating equipment was ordered, but it has not yet been received.

New Borehole Pumps were delivered and fixed at Holmebrook, Hunger Hill and Whispering Well.

There was a considerable extension of distributing mains to provide water for the new Housing Estates within the Borough of Chesterfield, Urban Districts of Bolsover and those parts of Chesterfield Rural District which are within the Board's supply area.

At Whispering Well the experiments were continued of the addition of hydrated lime to the Loads Stream water prior to filtration.

Pre-chlorination was applied at Gildwell, Carr Vale and Lower Linacre supplies. These waters, after filtration, are re-chlorinated.

Sewage Disposal.

I am indebted to Mr. Thornhill, the Sewage Works Manager, for the following report on additions and improvements at the Sewage Works during 1948.

Research has been carried out at the sewage works over the past three years for increasing the capacity of the Bio-aeration plant.

By decreasing the depth of immersion of the paddle-wheel blades from 2 feet to 15 inches, doubling the speed of rotation from 15 revs. per minute to 30 revs. per minute and adopting a new type of blade, success has been achieved. The four units of Bio-aeration were converted to the new system and put into operation as completed, the whole being in full usage from June, 1948. The results have proved that the designed capacity of 2½ million gallons per day has been increased to 3½ million gallons per day dry weather flow. The cost of the conversion was £1,582, and a very considerable sum of capital expenditure which would have had to be expended in extending the works has thus been saved.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Full details of this work will be found in Appendices 23-25.

Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919, and Rat and Mouse Destruction Infestation Order, 1943.

It is evident that importance of rodent control is becoming more and more appreciated by the general public by the reports coming in to the Department when odd rats are seen in the locality. Such reports are welcomed, for it gives the rodent operator every chance to eliminate the pests before the premises become badly infested. In following up these reports and also by making routine visits to the known "black spots" in the Borough, action has been taken at 131 premises. Of these, 34 were business premises and 97 private houses and allotments. This necessitated 460 visits by the rodent operator, at which 625 pre-baits and 501 poison baits were laid. The number of dead rats above ground following this baiting was 324, but this figure must represent only a proportion of the total rats destroyed, for it is well known that, whenever possible, rats will seek their holes in which to die. A more accurate guide to the success of the operations is to be found where the premises have been cleared of rats and mice and no further call has been made owing to their re-appearance. It is very satisfactory to find that the rodent population in the Borough is not increasing, but rather decreasing, despite the increasing numbers of "back-yard" poultry and pig keepers.

In addition to the operations referred to above, the war against rats in sewers has continued. This has involved two treatments, in which 170 manholes have been baited. Results in this case cannot be judged by dead rats recovered, but a good indication can be found by the diminishing amount of bait being taken.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

There are 66 factories to which Section 34 refers, and all these factories have received a detailed inspection for the issue of the appropriate certificate. There are on the register 238 factories where mechanical power is used, and 66 factories where mechanical power is not used.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODS.

Milk Supply — Milk Register.

Number of Registered Milk Producers in the Borough ...	64
Number of Cowsheds in the Borough	87
Approximate Number of Cows housed in the Borough ...	701
Number of Registered Producers residing outside the Borough	48
Number of Retailers (not Producers) residing in the Borough	18
Number of Retailers (not Producers) residing outside the Borough	4
Number of Inspections of Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops	211

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

There are five producers of Tuberculin Tested Milk and fourteen producers of Accredited Milk resident in the Borough who are licensed by the County Council as the Licensing Authority. Dealers and Supplementary Licences are issued to eighteen retailers in the Borough by the Corporation in respect of Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised and Accredited Milks obtained from outside sources.

Meat and Other Foods.

The Corporation Abattoir continues to be used by the Ministry of Food as the central slaughtering establishment for the Borough and the surrounding Urban and Rural Districts, the area served having a population of approximately 237,000.

A total of 38,985 animals were slaughtered for human consumption, all of which were slaughtered in the Abattoir, with the exception of 187 pigs, which were killed for home consumption on farms and cottagers' premises. Of this total, 38,811, or nearly 100%, were inspected, such inspection occupying almost the whole time of two inspectors.

Resulting from this inspection, 106½ tons of meat and offal were condemned as unfit for human consumption. Compared with last year there has been a decrease of approximately 37 tons in the meat and offal condemned, although just over 2,000 more animals have been killed. This decrease can be accounted for by the higher proportion of bullocks and heifers as against cows slaughtered during the year. In addition, approximately 14 tons of various other foods, comprising imported meat, bacon, canned food, fish, fruit and vegetables, were found to be unfit for human consumption and were surrendered by traders, making a total of all foods condemned during the year of 120 tons 5 cwts. Much of this material was utilised for technical purposes or animal feeding.

Appendix No. 28, Tables 1 and 2, indicate the number and types of animals slaughtered and the incidence of disease affecting them.

There has been a decrease in the incidence of bovine tuberculosis in both cows and cattle other than cows. As the present herds are replaced by attested cattle it is to be hoped that the decrease may be even more marked. The increase of tuberculosis in swine from 6.5 per cent. last year to 13.9 per cent. is very disquieting. It is interesting but unaccountable that the incidence of tuberculosis in pigs brought into the Abattoir was 14 per cent., as compared with 6.4 per cent. in pigs slaughtered on private premises for home consumption.

The increase in diseases other than tuberculosis found in bullocks and heifers, which is shown as 21.21 per cent., is largely accounted for by the increased number of Irish cattle slaughtered, many of which were affected by a parasitic condition of the liver which necessitated the condemnation of that organ. There was also a considerable increase in the number of calves condemned on account of immaturity. It is regrettable that the demand for milk for human consumption prevents newly-born calves being fed for a longer period so as to make them useful animals for butchers' meat and so prevent the present wastage.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

A total of 266 samples of food and drugs have been submitted to the Public Analyst during the year. These comprised 214 milks and 52 other foods and drugs. Of the total number of samples taken, 219 were obtained formally and 47 informally.

Appendix No. 29 shows the nature and number of the separate foods analysed.

The analysis of the milks sampled revealed 25 to be not genuine or below standard, a percentage of 11.2. Twenty of these were deficient in milk fats, the deficiency in most cases being very slight. Having regard to the increasing number of such samples, and also to the fact that the deficiencies in the majority of cases were due to carelessness on the part of the retailers in failing to plunge the milk frequently during delivery, a circular letter was sent to all retailers drawing attention to the need for greater care in the mixing of the milk. A warning was given that failure to observe these instructions may lead to prosecution in the future.

Four samples of milk were found to contain added water, two of these from the same producer-retailer, the adulteration in these two cases being 18.2 per cent. and 12.8 per cent. respectively. Legal proceedings have already been taken in the first case, and the defendant was fined £10 and ordered to pay £2 2s. 0d. costs. An information is now laid before the court in the second case.

Added water to the extent of 5 per cent. was found in a sample of milk taken immediately after the retailer had picked up his

supply from the delivery point of a local dairy company, the delivery point being an open yard to which the general public had access. The milk had stood in this yard for approximately nineteen hours before collection by the retailer. It was suggested by the retailer that the milk had been tampered with by some person while it stood in the yard, as it was stated had occurred on a previous occasion. Having regard to the clean record of this retailer, he was given the benefit of the doubt; it was insisted upon, however, that the delivery point should be changed to one where he would have control over the milk between delivery by the dairy company and his delivery to the consumers.

In the remaining case a small amount of water found in a sample of milk from a producer-retailer was traced to a defective joint on the cooler; this has since been repaired. Legal proceedings were not considered necessary in this case.

The average composition of all milks sampled was found to be :—

Milk Fats	3.56 per cent.
Solids not fat	8.69 per cent.

Of the other foods found to be below standard was one sample of Beef Sausage Meat and one of Beef Sausage in Skins. The former was found to contain only 27 per cent. of meat, as compared with the minimum of 50 per cent. required by the Meat Products and Canned Meats (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1947, thus showing a deficiency of 46 per cent. In the latter case the analysis of the beef sausages in skins showed the same to contain only 31 per cent. of meat, the deficiency being 38 per cent. These facts were reported to the Ministry of Food and legal proceedings were instituted against the firms concerned, fines of £200 and £150 respectively, plus £10 10s. 0d. costs in each case, being imposed by the Magistrates.

Milks Tested for Tubercle Bacilli.

Thirty-six samples of mixed milk from that number of producer-retailers of non-designated milk, representing the milk from 436 cows, have been sent to the County Bacteriologist.

One certificate relating to a herd of 23 cows showed a positive result. This was notified to the County Veterinary Inspector and further samples taken from this herd, identified one particular cow as being infected, and the animal was slaughtered.

Ice Cream.

The advent of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947, has already effected some improvement in the manufacture of ice cream, despite the fact that, owing to certain of the equipment necessary for the fulfilment of the requirements being in short supply, the Minister has postponed the date of application of

certain parts of the Regulations until May 31st, 1949. It is regrettable that, to coincide with improved methods of production, the Ministry of Food have found it impossible to introduce a standard of quality for this product, for, from samples taken it has been shown that wide variations in quality exist between manufacturers. With the continuance of sweet ration, the demand for ice cream has increased, and this demand is reflected in the increasing number of shop-keepers who wish to become registered for its sale. The Health Committee, realising that the improvement in manufacture is useless without having some regard to the manner in which it is sold, have decided that the sale of loose ice cream shall be confined to shops where dairy produce is sold, or to confectioners, and in all other cases—which are in all other respects suitable—only the pre-packed product shall be allowed. By adopting this policy the danger of contamination will be reduced to a minimum.

HOUSING.

The following shows by Ward incidence the houses erected by the Corporation and by private enterprise :—

	Old. Whitt.	Moor	Rother	Holmebrook	Trinity	West	St. Helens	Hasland	Newbold	New Whitt.	S. Leonards	Central
Built by the Corporation :	37	—	63	—	—	11	—	4	42	4	17	—
Built by Private Enterprise :	4	2	9	1	1	9	1	7	7	1	1	1
Permanent Houses ...	(1)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(1)							(1)
GRAND TOTAL ...	41	2	72	1	1	20	1	11	49	5	18	1

Figures in brackets indicate the number of conversions.

The number of houses built by the Corporation includes 63 aluminium bungalows and 17 Duplex houses, each with two living units.

The present rate of new building still does not permit the resumption of the Slum Clearance programme held up by the war, all new housing being urgently needed to alleviate cases of overcrowding in the Borough. The re-housing by the Local Authority of nine families from one clearance area, confirmed pre-war, has, however, permitted the final clearance of that area, comprising seventeen dwellings.

As will be seen from Appendix 32, there still remain 206 houses upon which action is incomplete, many of which have still further deteriorated since the orders were made. With the acceleration of the new building programme, action on these also may not be long delayed.

The easing of the position regarding some building materials has been noticeable during the year. This, coupled with the raising of the permitted expenditure on houses from £10 to £100 without the need for a licence, has allowed many property owners to put their houses into a good state of repair after having suffered from the enforced neglect of the past years.

APPENDIX 1.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.**Medical Officer of Health and Borough School Medical Officer :**

J. A. Stirling, D.S.C., M.B., ChB., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Borough School Medical Officer :

J. S. Hamilton, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

***Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Borough School Medical Officer :**

Joan B. M. Leith, M.B., Ch.B.

†Obstetric Surgeon to Maternity Home (part-time) :

A. M. Duthie, D.S.O., M.C., M.D., F.R.C.S.

Dental Officer :

A. Royden Littlar, L.D.S.

Consultant Surgeons under Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations (part-time) :

J. Chisholm, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

J. E. Stacey, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Veterinary Surgeon to the Corporation (part-time) :

W. King Clarke, M.R.C.V.S.

Public Analyst (part-time) : Hugh Childs, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.**Chief Sanitary Inspector :**

G. W. Drabble, C.S.I., Certified Meat Inspector.

Sanitary Inspectors :

W. Teasdale, C.S.I., Certified Meat Inspector.

C. A. Wood, C.S.I., Certified Meat Inspector.

W. Roberts, C.S.I., Certified Meat Inspector.

J. H. Sharpe, C.S.I.

***Senior Health Visitor :**

Miss F. Smith, S.R.N., S.C.M.

***Health Visitors and School Nurses :**Miss E. E. Passey, S.R.N., S.C.M., Cert. San. Insp.,
Health Visitor's Certificate.

Miss O. M. Parker, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss A. Parkinson, S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M.,
Health Visitor's Certificate.

Miss M. Langton, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Certificate.

Miss V. J. Stubbs, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Certificate.

Mrs. C. Tunnard, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Certificate.

†Matron, Maternity Home :

Miss G. Hughes, S.R.N., S.C.M.

†Matron, Penmore Isolation Hospital :

Miss E. Williams, S.R.N., F.R.N.

***Supervisor of Midwives :**

Mrs. S. M. Street, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Certificate.

***Municipal Midwives :**

Miss A. Payne, S.C.M.

Mrs. E. Philpott, S.C.M.

Mrs. I. M. Slinn, S.C.M.

Mrs. L. A. Veasey, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. M. C. Rhodes, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss W. Redhead, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. E. Martlew, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss Z. Cole, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss J. Ditcher, S.R.N., S.C.M. (resigned 30/11/48).

Miss J. Brailsford, S.R.N., S.C.M. (commenced 1/3/48).

Chief Clerk : G. S. Brown.**Clerical Staff :**

Miss J. Mashman.	*Miss J. Wilson.
Miss A. Pike.	Miss M. J. Osborne.
*Miss P. McQueen.	R. Clarke.
Miss E. M. Shaw.	†Mrs. H. Parsons.
Miss J. M. Barwick (Housing Visitor).	Miss M. Owens. E. L. Treece.

*Transferred to Derbyshire County Council, 5/7/48.

†Transferred to Regional Hospital Board, 5/7/48.

APPENDIX 2.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Population (estimated)	67,430
Area (Acres)	8,472
Number of Inhabited Houses	18,741
Rateable Value	£409,655
Sum represented by a penny rate (gross)	£1,632

APPENDIX 3.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	M.	F.	Total
Live Births —Legitimate ...	599	557	} 1,222
Illegitimate ...	38	28	

Birth Rate per 1,000 of Population : 18.12

	M.	F.	Total
Still Births —Legitimate ...	19	15	} 36
Illegitimate ...	1	1	

Rate per 1,000 Total Births : 28.6

	M.	F.	Total
Deaths	368	359	727

Death Rate per 1,000 of Population : 10.78

Deaths from Puerperal Causes :

From Sepsis	—
From Other Causes	—

Rate per 1,000 Total Births : Nil.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age :

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	37	27	} 72
Illegitimate	4	4	

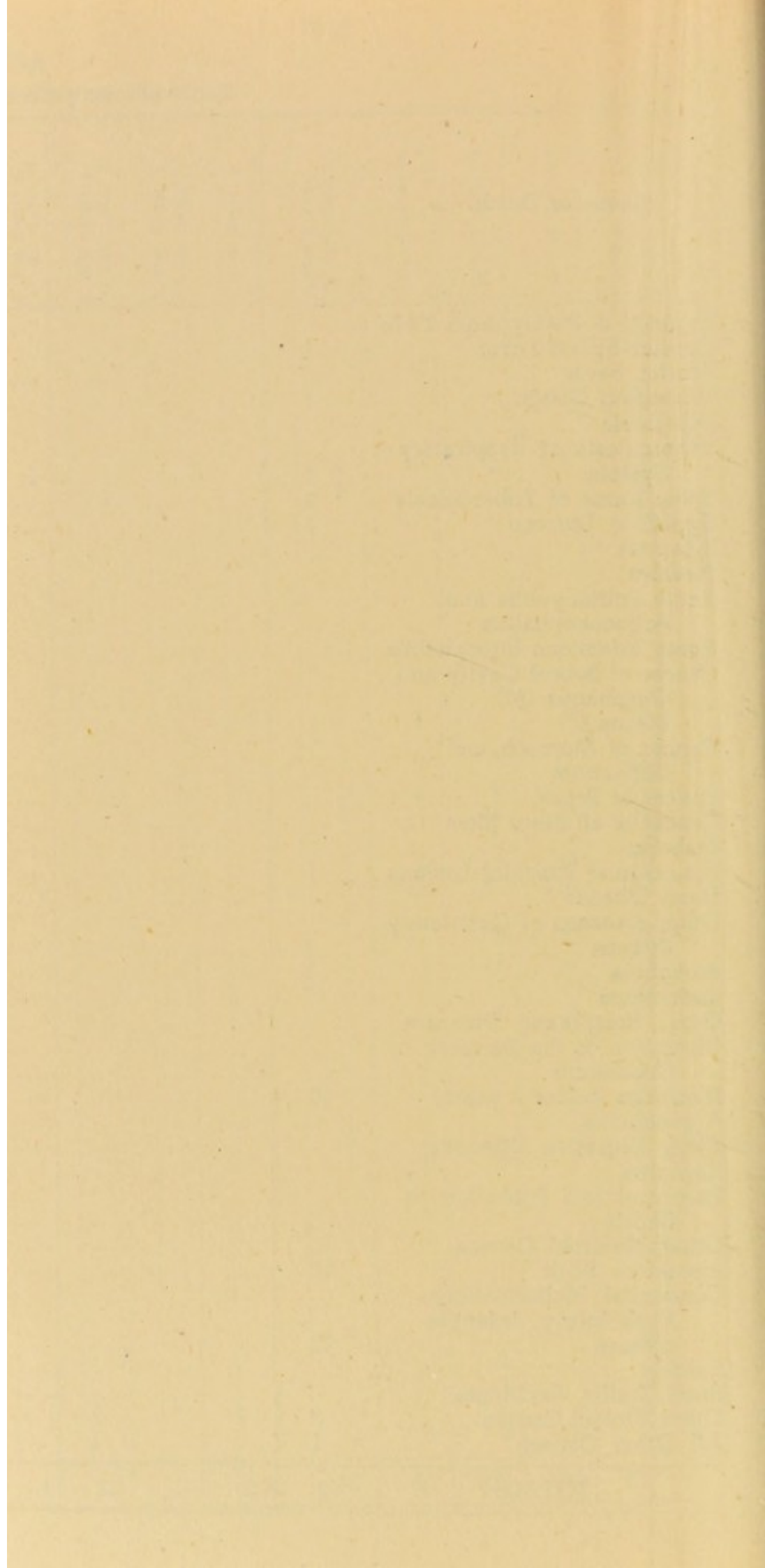
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :

All Infants per 1,000 live births	58.9
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	55.3
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births...	121.2
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	141
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)...	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ...	10

APPENDIX 6

Table shewing Causes of, and Ages at Death.

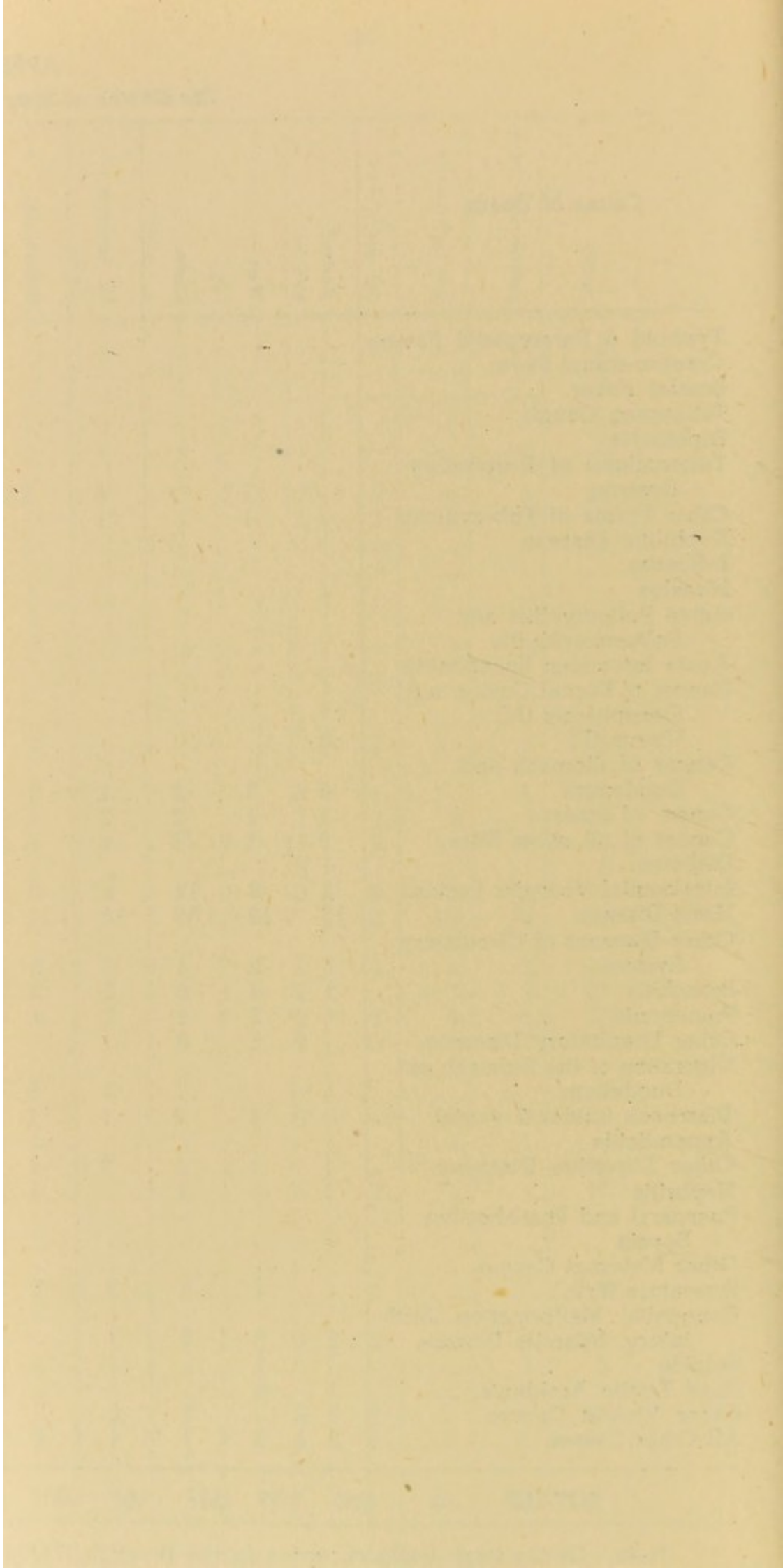
Cause of Death.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2	2 and under 3	3 and under 4	4 and under 5	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65	65 and upwards	TOTAL
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	8	4	5	6	3	29
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	6
Syphilitic Disease ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Infectious Encephalitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (M) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Uterus (F) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	6
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	17	29
Cancer of Breast ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	11	21
Cancer of all other Sites ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	24	43	83
Diabetes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	3
Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	15	58	79
Heart Disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	3	3	3	15	36	120	185
Other diseases of Circulatory System ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	30	36
Bronchitis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	12	22	37
Pneumonia ...	17	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	13	37
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	8	11
Ulceration of the Stomach or Duodenum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	6
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Appendicitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Digestive Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	5	13
Nephritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	1	2	2	7	17
Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Maternal Causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Congenital Malformations, Birth injury, Infantile disease ...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Suicide ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	3
Road Traffic Accidents ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3
Other Violent Causes ...	3	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	8	20
All Other Causes ...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	4	5	8	28	52
TOTALS ...	72	3	1	3	...	9	4	9	3	20	30	60	133	380	727



APPENDIX 6

Table shewing Causes of, and Ages at Death.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2	2 and under 3	3 and under 4	4 and under 5	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and under 85	85 and upwards	TOTAL
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	8	4	5	6	3	29
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	6
Syphilitic Disease ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Infectious Encephalitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (M) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Uterus (F) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	6
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	17	29
Cancer of Breast ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	11	21
Cancer of all other Sites ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	24	43	83
Diabetes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	15	58	79
Heart Disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	3	3	3	15	36	120	185
Other diseases of Circulatory System ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	30	36
Bronchitis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	12	22	37
Pneumonia ...	17	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	13	37
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	8	11
Ulceration of the Stomach or Duodenum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	6
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Appendicitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Digestive Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	5	13
Nephritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	1	2	2	7	17
Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Maternal Causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Congenital Malformations, Birth injury, Infantile disease ...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Suicide ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	3
Road Traffic Accidents ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3
Other Violent Causes ...	3	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	8	20
All Other Causes ...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	4	5	8	28	52
TOTALS ...	72	3	1	3	...	9	4	9	3	20	30	60	133	380	727



APPENDIX 4.
BIRTH RATES.

Year.	Chesterfield.		County Boroughs and Great Towns Birth Rate.	England and Wales Birth Rate.
	No of Births.	Birth Rate.		
1944	1394	21.85	20.3	17.6
1945	1192	13.66	19.1	16.1
1946	1391	20.9	22.2	19.1
1947	1386	20.61	23.3	20.5
1948	1222	18.12	20.0	17.9

APPENDIX 5.
DEATH RATES.

Year.	Chesterfield		County Boroughs and Great Towns Death Rate.	England and Wales Death Rate.
	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.		
1944	692	10.8	13.7	11.6
1945	684	10.7	13.5	11.4
1946	673	10.1	12.7	11.5
1947	811	12.06	13.0	12.0
1948	727	10.78	11.6	10.8

APPENDIX 8.

Infant Mortality during the Year.

Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year of age.

Cause of Death.	under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 4 wks.	1 mth. & under 3 mths.	3—6 mths.	6—9 mths.	9—12 mths.	Total deaths under 1 yr.
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Pneumonia	2	...	...	1	3	7	5	2	...	17
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	...	...	1	1	3	4	2	...	10
Premature Birth	6	2	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	10
Congenital Malformations	11	6	1	...	18	3	...	...	1	22
Other Causes	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	2	7
TOTAL DEATHS ...	21	8	3	2	34	15	9	8	6	72

APPENDIX 9.

Cancer Deaths.

Year.	No. of Deaths	Males	Females	Death Rate	Deaths from all causes	Percentage of Total Deaths
1948	141	71	70	2.09	727	19.2

APPENDIX 10.

Notifiable Diseases during the Year.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	183	84	—
Diphtheria	8	8	1
Enteric (Typhoid) Fever	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	21	1	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	3	3	1
Erysipelas	30	4	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	4	4	1
Pneumonia	39	1	37
Dysentery	68	—	—
Measles	322	1	—
Whooping Cough	103	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—
Pemphigus	1	—	—
TOTALS	782	107	31

APPENDIX 11.

Table showing Number of Admissions, etc., to Penmore Isolation Hospital during the period 1st January to 4th July, 1948.

Disease	In Hosp. Jan. 1st 1948	Adm'td.	Dis- charged	Deaths	In Hosp. July 4th 1948
Scarlet Fever ...	20	52	69	...	3
Measles ...	...	1	1	...	...
German Measles ...	...	1	1	...	...
TOTALS ...	20	54	71	...	3

APPENDIX 12.

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious Diseases. Notified Cases, 1948.

Disease.	Cases notified in whole District.													Ward Distribution of Cases.											
	At age Groups—Years.													Hasland	Rother	Central	S. Leonards	Holmebrook	St. Helens	West	Trinity	Newbold	Moor	Old White.	New White.
	Totals	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 60	60 & over												
Scarlet Fever ...	183	—	5	10	11	15	87	28	12	12	1	2	—	6	50	11	9	18	4	32	4	11	13		
Diphtheria ...	8	—	—	2	1	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—		
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	16	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	—		
Pneumonia ...	39	1	—	1	3	1	9	—	3	5	1	4	11	—	6	—	3	7	5	7	—	1	—		
Erysipelas ...	30	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	3	3	8	14	—	5	3	3	2	6	1	—	2	1		
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	68	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Dysentery ...	322	6	28	45	62	53	114	8	6	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	—	—	—	—		
Measles ...	103	10	8	17	21	22	19	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	15	12	13	32	11	41	30	30	40		
Whooping Cough ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	9	4	2	16	8	15	3		
Ac. Poliomyelitis ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—		
Pemphigus ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
TOTALS ...	782	18	41	77	101	92	234	42	24	43	9	25	76	26	134	33	37	65	98	105	46	60	58		

APPENDIX 13.

Tuberculosis.

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year ...	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	1
1—5 years ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5—10 " ...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
10—15 " ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
15—20 " ...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1
20—25 " ...	5	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
25—35 " ...	2	3	...	...	3	5	...	...
35—45 " ...	2	3	...	1	1	3	...	1
45—55 " ...	6	1	...	1	3	3	...	...
55—65 " ...	4	2	...	...	4	1	...	...
65 & upwards...	4	2	...	...	2	1	...	...
Totals ...	28	16	4	3	16	13	3	3

APPENDIX 14.

Ward Distribution of Tuberculosis.

Wards.	Notifications.	Deaths.
Hasland ...	3	1
West ...	4	2
Rother ...	11	9
St. Leonard's ...	5	7
Holme Brook ...	2	2
Central ...	4	2
Trinity ...	3	1
St. Helen's ...	4	—
Moor ...	6	3
Newbold ...	4	2
Old Whittington ...	5	4
New Whittington ...	—	2
TOTALS ...	51	35

APPENDIX 15.

LIST OF ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYELAWS and LOCAL REGULATIONS RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

Acts of Parliament adopted by the Council.

- Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.—Adopted 17th November, 1890. (Amended by Public Health Act, 1936).
- Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890.—Adopted 10th March, 1891. (Amended by Public Health Act, 1936).
- Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, Parts II (except Section 26), III, IV, V (except Sections 69 and 75 [1]), VI and X, with certain variations.—Adopted by Section 7 of the Chesterfield Corporation Act, 1923—previously adopted in March, 1910.
- Notification of Births Act, 1907.—Adopted 9th November, 1907. Amended by Public Health Act, 1936.
- The Public Health Act, 1925, Part II (except Sections 33 and 34), Parts III, IV, and V.—Adopted 1st February, 1926. Amended by Public Health Act, 1936.

Local Acts and Orders.

- The Chesterfield Corporation Act, 1923.
 Chesterfield Order, 1928 (Dustbins).
 Supervision of Midwives Order, 1930.
 Supervision of Midwives (Amendment) Order, 1939.

Byelaws.

- Cleansing of Footpaths, Pavements and Cesspools.—10th February, 1891.
 Common Lodging House.—14th February, 1905.
 New Street.—16th November, 1927.
 Nuisances.—10th February, 1891.
 Offensive Trades (Declaration of).—9th December, 1913.
 Offensive Trades.—9th June, 1914.
 Houses let in Lodgings.—6th July, 1920.
 Tents, Vans and Sheds.—7th August, 1917.
 Smoke Abatement.—19th July, 1930.
 Nursing Homes.—5th December, 1928.
 Slaughter-house (Public)—23rd June, 1933.
 Slaughter-houses—20th June, 1933.
 Buildings.—1939.

APPENDIX 16.

Clinics and Treatment Centres in the Borough.

Name and Situation of Clinic.	Open on
(1) Child Welfare Centres.	Wednesday, Thursday and
(a) Town Hall Clinic	Friday afternoons.
(b) Edmund Street Clinic	Monday and Wednesday afternoon.
(c) Methodist Schoolroom, Jawbones Hill	Monday afternoon.
(d) Methodist Schoolroom, Hasland Green	Tuesday afternoon.
(e) Methodist Schoolroom, Wellington Street	Tuesday afternoon.
(f) Gospel Mission, Old Road	Thursday afternoon.
(2) Ante-Natal Clinics.	
(a) Maternity Home Clinic, Holywell Street	Thursday morning and after- noon ; Friday afternoon.
(b) Edmund Street Clinic	Tuesday afternoon. First Tuesday morning in month.
(3) Post-Natal Clinics.	
(a) Maternity Home Clinic, Holywell Street	First Monday morning in month.
(b) Edmund Street Clinic	First Tuesday morning in month.

Appendix 16—Clinics and Treatment Centres in the Borough—
continued.

Situation of Clinic.	Open on
(4) School Clinic, Town Hall.	
(a) Minor Ailment Treatment	Daily, mornings.
(b) Medical Inspection and Consultation	Wednesday and Friday mornings.
(c) Ophthalmic	Monday and Friday mornings.
(d) Orthopædic	Surgeon: Fourth Tuesday in month, morning and afternoon. Nurses: Tuesday and Friday (morning and afternoon).
(e) Dental	Daily by appointment.
(5) School Clinic, Edmund St.	
(a) Minor Ailment Treatment	Daily afternoons.
(b) Medical Inspection	Monday and Wednesday afternoons.
(c) Dental	Daily by appointment.
(6) Tuberculosis.	
Brimington Road Clinic	Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, from 9-30 a.m. to 12-0, and 2-0 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.
(7) Venereal Disease.	
Chesterfield Royal Hospital	Males: Tuesdays, 5-0 to 7-0 p.m.; Fridays, 2-30 to 4-30 p.m. Females: Tuesdays, 2-30 to 4-30 p.m.; Fridays, 5-0 to 7-0 p.m. Daily Treatment Clinic at 10-0 a.m. and 5-0 p.m.

APPENDIX 17.

Corporation Maternity Home.

Summary of Work for the period 1st January to 4th July, 1948.

	Borough	County	Total.
No. of Cases admitted since the opening	8,495	5,503	13,998
No. of Cases admitted 1st Jan., to 4th July, 1948	149	75	224
No. of Babies born during period 1st January to 4th July, 1948			
Live Births	137	61	198
Still Births	3	7	10
No. of Mothers discharged	141	65	206
No. of Mothers died ... ..	...	...	...
No. of Infants died	4	2	6
No. of Miscarriages ... ..	...	1	1
No. of Cases remaining in the Home on July 4th, 1948 :—			
Mothers	15	2	17
Infants	15	2	17

APPENDIX 18.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Attendances at each of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, 1948.

	Infants and Children Attending	Total Attendances made	Average Weekly Attendances
Town Hall :—			
Monday (to 24/5/48)	280	1,777	94
Wednesday	283	4,705	90
Thursday	346	4,961	95
Friday	381	3,729	72
Edmund Street :—			
Monday	302	3,783	79
Wednesday	174	2,562	49
Jawbones Hill : Monday (from June, 1948)	239	2,256	78
Hasland : Tuesday (from June, 1948)	153	1,757	57
Old Road : Thursday (from June, 1948)	283	2,873	92
New Whittington : Tuesday	181	3,267	63
	2,622	31,670	...

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE AT INFANT WELFARE
CENTRES AND ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Total No. of Children attending Centres...	...	...	2,622
Total Attendances ... ..	...	...	31,670
No. of Children who made first attendances ... ..	...	...	1,103
No. of Visits made by these Children ... ..	...	...	13,037
No. of Children attending in current year who attended in previous year ... ..	...	...	1,519
No. of Visits made by these Children ... ..	...	...	18,633
No. of New Attenders under 1 year of age ... ..	...	...	1,069
No. of New Attenders between 1 and 5 years of age ... ..	...	...	34

Ante-Natal Clinic.

No. of Expectant Mothers attended ... ..	...	...	827
No. of Attendances made ... ..	...	...	2,893

Post-Natal Clinic.

No. of Mothers attended ... ..	...	...	170
No. of Attendances made ... ..	...	...	310

Methods of Feeding on First Attendance at the Centres.

Natural (Breast) ... ..	...	...	836
Artificial (various) ... ..	...	...	182
Combined (natural and artificial) ... ..	...	...	51
Children over 1 year (various diets) ... ..	...	...	34
Breast Feeding over 1 year of age ... ..	...	...	—
TOTAL			1,103

APPENDIX 19

**Summary of Work Done by the Health Visitors during
the Year.**

Number of First Visits to Infants ... ..	...	...	1,285
„ Re-Visits to Infants ... ..	...	...	4,419
„ Visits to Children, 1 to 5 years ... ..	...	...	9,083
„ First Visits to Expectant Mothers ... ..	...	...	228
„ Re-Visits to Expectant Mothers ... ..	...	...	152
„ Sanitary Defects reported to Sanitary Inspectors	...	...	35
„ Other Visits (Care and After-Care, etc.) ... ..	...	...	394

APPENDIX 20

The following table is a summary of the work carried out during the year 1948 at the Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Clinics.

Pre-School Children.

Age								
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
2 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
3 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
4 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total							...	266

Number of Attendances made	...	...	...	...	...	283
„ Temporary Extractions	...	...	...	...	...	186
„ Temporary Fillings	...	...	...	...	...	70
„ Dressings	...	...	...	...	...	145
„ Local Anæsthetics for Extractions	...	...	...	...	...	95
„ General Anæsthetics for Extractions...	...	...	...	...	...	55

Expectant Mothers.

Number of Expectant Mothers Treated	...	...	...	...	...	97
„ Attendances made	...	...	...	...	...	140
„ Extractions	...	...	...	...	...	175
„ Fillings	...	...	...	...	...	56
„ Dressings	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ Scalings	...	...	...	...	...	33
„ Local Anæsthetics	...	...	...	...	...	42
„ General Anæsthetics	...	...	...	...	...	16

APPENDIX 21.

Midwives' Act, 1902—1936.**No. of Cases attended Year, 1948 :—**

	By Municipal Midwives	By Independent Midwives	Total
(a) As Midwives ...	406	142	548
(b) As Maternity Nurses	133	496	629

Summary of Records received from Midwives :—

	Municipal Midwives	Independent Midwives	Total
Medical Help	118	64	182
Stillbirths	13	15	28
Deaths of Mothers ...	—	—	—
Deaths of Children ...	3	13	16
Laying out of the Dead ...	—	—	—
Liability to be a source of Infection	8	—	8
Notification of Artificial Feeding	16	30	46

The following is an analysis of the 182 Medical Help Records received during 1948 :—

Abortion or Miscarriage	6
Albuminuria	3
Ante Partum Hæmorrhage	10
Prolonged or Difficult Labour	32
Premature Labour	4
Abnormal Presentation	10
Retained Placenta	10
Lacerated Perineum	36
Eclampsia	—
Post Partum Hæmorrhage	6
Rise of Temperature	11
Fits or Convulsions	—
Injuries or Malformation	9
Feebleness of Child	15
Eyes Condition of	9
Skin Eruption	1
Stillbirths	6
Miscellaneous	14
	182

APPENDIX 22.

Table showing Types and Numbers of the various Sanitary Conveniences to Dwelling Houses in the Borough according to Wards.

Ward.	Houses Using					
	Water Closets.	Waste Water Closets.	Privies.	Pails.	Portable Dust-Bins.	
Hasland ...	1,425	2	1	...	1,427	
Rother ...	2,823	25	2	...	2,848	
West ...	1,844	47	3	1	1,891	
Central ...	902	55	...	4	957	
St. Leonard's ...	1,299	1	12	...	1,300	
Holme Brook ...	1,379	87	...	2	1,466	
Newbold ...	2,594	..	20	2	2,594	
St. Helen's ...	885	2	19	6	887	
Trinity ...	1,528	2	...	...	1,530
Moor ...	1,339	6	4	...	1,345	
Old Whittington ...	1,251	...	4	...	1,251	
New Whittington ...	1,037	...	1	3	1,037	
	18,306	227	66	16	18,533	

APPENDIX 23.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Table showing the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during 1948.

Complaints investigated	683
Nuisances found	970
Nuisances abated	921
Houses disinfected	320
Visits to Infected Houses	215
Visits to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	211
Visits re Shops Act	3
Visits to Premises where Foodstuffs are prepared and sold	355
Visits to Offensive Trades	11
Visits to Slaughterhouses	997
Visits to Markets	13
Visits to Manure Receptacles	—
Visits to Common Lodging Houses	80
Visits to Houses-let-in-Lodgings	2
Visits to Factories	126
Visits to Drains to New Buildings	253
Visits re Drains tested by Smoke or Water	752
Number of Re-inspections	1,547
Number of Miscellaneous Visits	980
Number of Houses inspected	16
Number of Informal Notices	688
Number of Statutory Notices	96
Visits to Ice Cream Shops	57
Number of Smoke Observations	25
Visits to Bakehouses	16

APPENDIX 24.

Total Record of Works carried out as a result of action taken
by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Obstructed Drains Cleansed	...	...	...	...	168
Drains reconstructed	...	...	...	...	10
Drains tested by smoke and water	...	...	...	...	21
Inspection chambers built or repaired	...	...	...	...	51
Gulley Traps fixed	...	...	...	...	7
Defects in drains repaired	...	...	...	...	42
Sink Wastes repaired	...	...	...	...	18
New sink fixed or defects remedied	...	...	...	...	21
Rain water pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	34
Rain Water pipes disconnected	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. and vent pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	8
Eaves spoutings repaired	...	...	...	...	113
Privies converted into W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	7
Water Closets repaired	...	...	...	...	158
Water Closets provided	...	...	...	...	3
New dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	233
Dirty Closets cleansed	...	...	...	...	9
Dirty premises cleansed	...	...	...	...	26
Houses made reasonably fit	...	...	...	...	12
Water in cellars	...	...	...	...	13
Urinals repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	—
Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	69
Damp proof courses inserted in walls	...	...	...	...	—
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	170
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	45
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	22
Plastering repaired	...	...	...	...	151
Damp walls repaired	...	...	...	...	87
Defective fireplaces, etc., repaired...	...	...	...	...	83
Houses provided with internal water supply	...	...	...	...	—
Yards repaved	...	...	...	...	18
Yard or footpath surfaces repaired	...	...	...	...	37
Accumulations of Refuse removed	...	...	...	...	12
Nuisances from fowls and other animals abated...	...	...	...	...	6
Miscellaneous defects remedied	...	...	...	...	35
Factory Contraventions	...	...	...	...	10
Defective Water Supply	...	...	...	...	10
Ventilation provided or improved	...	...	...	...	5

APPENDIX 25.

Table of Nuisances discovered and dealt with.

	No. of Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors	No. of Notices served		No. of Nuisances abated with or without Notice.
		Informal	Legal	
DRAINAGE :—				
No disconnection of waste pipe	...	...	...	...
Defective waste pipe, traps, inlets and drains	222	70	4	149
Drains obstructed	441	147	...	168
CLOSETS AND ASHPITS :—				
Defective privies, pail closets and ashpits	4	1	...	1
Conversion of privies into W.C.'s	5	...	2	...
Conversion of waste water closets into W.C.'s	3	1	...	7
Conversion of privies into pail closets ... ..	...	...	...	...
Defective water closets	279	86	7	156
Provision of additional water closets ... ..	...	...	...	1
Provision of portable ashbins... ..	590	156	41	232
Dirty closets	18	6	...	6
OTHER DEFECTS:—				
Paving of courts and yards	105	24	11	56
Roofs, eaves-spouts and down- spouts	366	111	11	280
Sinks	51	15	2	23
Insufficient ventilation	6	2	...	3
Windows	87	27	2	63
Dampness	123	33	8	87
Water in cellars	24	8	...	13
Water supply	15	5	...	10
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Foul condition of houses	36	12	...	14
Offensive accumulations	39	13	...	14
Animals improperly kept	24	7	1	4
Pigsties	6	2	...	2
Smoke nuisances	9	6	...	7
Urinals ... ..	...	...	...	...
Nuisances not specified above..	410	130	7	330
TOTALS	2863	862	96	1,626

APPENDIX 25 (continued).

	No. on Register	Inspections made	Notices served	Nuisances abated with or without Notice.
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	183	211	3	3
Bakehouses	35	16	1	3
Slaughterhouses	4	997	—	—
Offensive Trades	10	11	1	1
Common Lodginghouses ...	2	80	2	2
TOTALS	234	1,315	7	9

APPENDIX 26.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Byelaws and Regulations.

The following table shows the character and number of premises in the Borough:—

Common Lodging Houses (One, the Municipal Hostel, is owned and supervised by the Corporation)	2
Houses let in Lodgings	3
Slaughterhouses	4
*Tripe Boilers	3
*Gut Scrapers	1
*Tan Yards	1
*Tallow Melters	1
*Dealers in Rags and Bones	4
Bakehouses	35
Fried Fish Shops	53
Premises where Milk is produced or sold ...	102
Factories of various kinds	304

*Offensive Trades.

APPENDIX 27.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Situation.	Reg. No. of Lodgers.	Remarks.
Municipal Hostel, Hipper Street ...	83	Owned by Corporat'n
47, Lordsmill Street	41	...

The work on the alterations to the Markham Municipal Hostel, which was commenced in October, 1947, has continued throughout the year, but is still incomplete. This delay is largely accounted for by the fact that special materials have not been delivered as quickly as was expected. It can, however, be now definitely stated that the enlarged Hostel will be completed within the first two months of the new year.

APPENDIX 28.

Meat Inspection, 1946. Table 1.
Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	5,519	2,600	5,845*	24,492	526*
Number inspected	5,519	2,600	5,850*	24,325	517*
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS.					
Whole carcases condemned	5	34	80	60	13
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,166	224	15	359	31
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	21.2	9.9	1.6	1.3	8.5
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.					
Whole carcases condemned	17	41	1	—	9
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,609	1,395	33	2	63
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	29.4	55.2	.57	—	13.9

*Includes 1 calf and 187 pigs killed on private premises for home consumption.
Average Weekly Kill: Beasts 156; Calves 112; Sheep 471; Pigs 10.

Summary of Meat Inspection, 1948. Table 2.

Carcases Inspected.	Beasts.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.
At the Abattoir ...	8,119	5,849	24,325	330
At Farms, etc. ...	—	1	—	187
Total ...	8,119	5,850	24,325	517

Total number of Animals killed 38,985
 Number Inspected 38,811

Food Surrendered during Inspection.

At the Abattoir and Farms :—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Beef	30	—	1	26				
Veal	1	5	1	27				
Mutton	—	17	3	1				
Pork	2	2	3	2				
Offals	71	18	3	9				
					106	5	1	9
Surrendered by Traders :—								
Canned Foods...	8	4	2	5				
Bacon and Meat	2	7	—	17				
Fish	—	13	—	17				
Fruit & Vegetables	2	3	—	4				
Various Foods	—	11	3	14				
					13	19	3	1
TOTAL ...					120	5	0	10

The following table shows the results of Food Inspection annually for the last five years :—

Year.	Visits to Slaughter-houses	Diseased Meat and Offals found unfit for human food.				Total Weight of all food found unfit for human food.			
		Tns.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tns.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
1944	1,192	145	11	2	7	156	3	3	7
1945	1,141	168	6	3	25	185	3	1	20
1946	1,096	140	16	—	15	152	8	1	16
1947	1,022	143	10	0	20	168	4	0	8
1948	997	105	5	1	9	120	5	0	10

APPENDIX 29.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Nature of Food.	No. of Samples obtained	Formal	Informal	No. Genuine	No. not Genuine or below standard
Milk	214	207	7	189	25*
Butter	11	—	11	11	—
Margarine	10	—	10	10	—
Cooking Fat... ..	10	—	10	10	—
Coffee	1	—	1	1	—
Marmalade	1	—	1	1	—
Jam	1	—	1	1	—
Baking Powder	3	—	3	3	—
Cream of Tartar	1	—	1	1	—
Beef Sausage in Skins	8	8	—	7	1*
Beef Sausage Meat	2	2	—	1	1*
Beef Potted Meat	2	2	—	2	—
Camphorated Oil	1	—	1	1	—
Tincture of Iodine	1	—	1	—	1
	266	219	47	238	28

SUMMARY FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

Year	Number of Samples obtained	Number Genuine	Number below standard	Percentage	Prosecutions	Amount of Fines and costs imposed
1944	286	274	12	4.19	—	—
1945	267	243	24	8.9	3	£34/9/0
1946	257	238	19	7.3	—	—
1947	247	232	15	6.07	—	—
1948	266	238	28	12.39	4	£383/2/0

APPENDIX 30.

1.—Factories.

The following table shows the number of factories on the register at the end of the year :—

	Where Mechanical Power is used	Where Mechanical Power is not used
Building and Woodworking	37	12
Foundries	8	...
Brewing and Aerated Waters	4	2
Potteries	6	...
Engineers	39	...
Printing	13	...
Baking, Confectionery and Other Foods... ..	43	8
Dressmaking, Tailoring and Millinery	10	7
Surgical Dressings and Box Making, etc... ..	8	...
Laundries	5	...
Transport	2	...
Boot and Shoe Repairing	9	4
Various	54	33
	238	66

2.—Inspection of Factories.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power	85	16	...
Factories without mechanical power	41	5	...
Other premises under the Act..	...	...	...
	126	21	...

3.—Defects found in Factories.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			No. of Defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness ...	4	5	...	...
Overcrowding ...	...	...	...	...
Unreasonable temperature	...	...	...	...
Inadequate ventilation ...	...	...	...	...
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	...	...	...	...
SANITARY CONVENIENCES :				
Insufficient ...	7	4	...	...
Unsuitable or defective	5	7	...	...
Not separate for sexes	...	...	...	...
Other offences ...	8	6	...	...
	24	22	...	...

APPENDIX 31

HOUSING.

The following is a tabulated statement of work done in regard to Housing in 1948:—

1.—*Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year.*

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	36
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	36
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ...	—
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	—
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	—

(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	34
2.— <i>Remedy of defects during the Year without service of formal notices.</i>	
Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or its officers	38
3.— <i>Action under Statutory Powers during the year.</i>	
A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners...	—
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	11
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	10
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	—
C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	17
D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

APPENDIX 32.

SUMMARY OF SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME UP TO 31st DECEMBER, 1948.

Form of Action Taken	No. of Houses Officially Represented	Undertakings Accepted		No. of Persons to be displaced	No. of Houses demolished	No. of Persons rehoused by Local Authority	No. of Families who found their own accommodation	No. of Houses provided by Local Authority	No. of Houses upon which action is not completed	No. of Families not yet re-housed
		To Recondition	To convert to other use							
71 Clearance Areas* ...	506	5	7	2,035	295	1,359	30	315	206	160
Individual Houses ...	358	35	30	1,333	281	1,144	49	272	19	11
	864	40	37	3,368	576	2,503	79	587	225	171

* Includes 26 Areas comprising 147 houses upon which action was not confirmed owing to the outbreak of war in 1939.

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