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ANNUAL REPORT

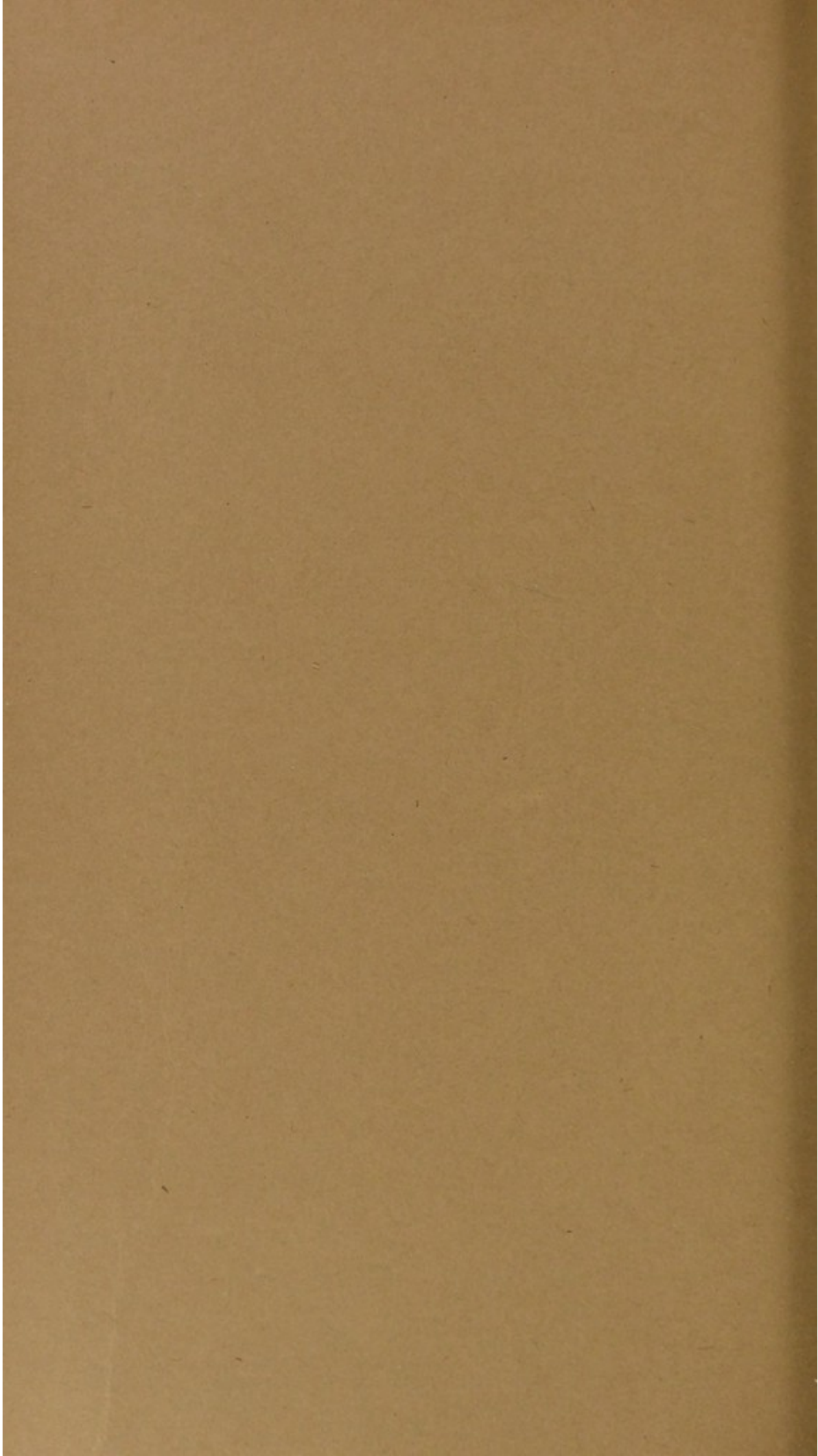
OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1949

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



Borough of Chesterfield.



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

BOROUGH OF CHESTERFIELD.**HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1949.**

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

Chairman—COUNCILLOR L. HEATH.

Vice-Chairman—COUNCILLOR J. ANDERSON.

Members :

Alderman Mellor.

Alderman Miss F. Robinson, J.P.

„ Smith.

„ Taylor.

Councillor Mrs. Bennell.

„ Booth.

„ Boyce.

„ Mrs. Collishaw.

„ Hancock.

„ Hodkin.

„ Martin.

„ F. S. Short.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Chesterfield.

September, 1950.

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

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Twenty-First Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the Borough for the year 1949.

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

A perusal of the information given in the Report shows that the general health of the Borough has been satisfactory during the year.

By the courtesy and kind co-operation of Dr. J. B. S. Morgan, the County Medical Officer, a report of the Part III Services of the National Health Service Act, 1946, which operate in the Borough, and for which I act as Area Medical Officer, will be found at the conclusion of this Report. This is pleasing both from an interest point of view and also for the continuity of statistics.

During the year, Miss Smith, Chief Health Visitor, and Miss Passey, District Health Visitor, retired on superannuation, and I take this opportunity of recording my appreciation of their valuable services to the mothers and children in the Borough for a period of over a quarter of a century, and to Miss Smith for the assistance she has often given to me personally while she was Chief Health Visitor.

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.

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 1949

VITAL STATISTICS.

The Registrar General estimates the population of the Borough at mid-year, 1949, as 67,780.

The number of live births registered again shows a decrease—1,130 as against 1,222 in 1948, and 1,386 in 1947. The birth-rate for the year of 16.6 per 1,000 population is about the same as that for England and Wales (16.7), and below that of the County Boroughs and Great Towns (18.7).

The birth-rate, after the war-time rise, has now stabilised itself to what has become to be regarded as the average for the Borough during the last 30 years, but unless the housing position improves so that every young married couple can have a house of their own, it is more than possible that the birth-rate will gradually decrease to a new low record. Still births numbered 24, compared with 36 in 1948.

The number of deaths registered in the Borough, after having been corrected for inward and outward transfers, was 719, giving a death rate of 10.6 per 1,000 population as compared with a rate of 10.78 in 1948.

The Registrar General has provided an "area comparability factor" for 1949, as was done for some years before the war. This factor is used to correct the crude death rate in respect of sex and age distribution in the population so as to ensure a fair comparison with the similarly corrected death rates of other places.

The comparability factor for Chesterfield is 1.10 which, when applied to the recorded death rate of 10.6, gives a corrected death rate of 11.66.

In comparison with the previous year, deaths from Heart Disease increase by 53, but on the other hand it is worth noting a decrease, even though a small one, in Cancer deaths of 13, and to note also that the town was comparatively free from severe cases of Diarrhoea under 2 years.

Of the total of 719 deaths, it is interesting to note that 557 of them occurred in people over 55 years of age and, in fact, of that number, 450 were actually over 65 years of age at the time of death.

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age numbered 39, giving an infant mortality rate of 34.5 per 1,000 live births, as compared with 72 deaths and a rate of 58.9 in 1948. The Infant Mortality rate for England and Wales in 1949 is 32, and that for the Great Towns, 37.

It is pleasing to report that, for the second year in succession, there were no deaths from maternal causes.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Particulars of the Clinics and Treatment Centres in the Borough are given in Appendix 14.

They are, in the main, operated in a similar manner as in past years, except that they are now the responsibility of the Derbyshire County Council or the Regional Hospital Board.

Ambulance Facilities.

The Derbyshire County Council provides the Ambulance Service for the town, and the facilities offered seem to be efficient and adequate for the needs of the area.

Bacteriological Work.

Bacteriological examinations in connection with infectious diseases are carried out at the County Health Laboratory and, in addition, an arrangement is in force whereby urgent swabs are examined at the Chesterfield Royal Hospital Laboratory.

Specimens in connection with certain diseases such as Typhoid Fever, and in cases of food poisoning, are examined by the Public Health Laboratory Services provided by the Ministry of Health.

Home Nursing.

A District Nursing Service is provided for the Borough by the Derbyshire County Council.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

Section 47 of this Act empowers the Council, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health, to remove to suitable premises persons in need of care and attention. No such action was found necessary during the year, although several cases were investigated and satisfactorily dealt with otherwise.

Under Section 50, the local authority is required to arrange for the burial of persons dying in the area when it appears that no arrangements for burial have been, or are being made, and during the year under review ten such burials were arranged.

Public Health Act, 1936—Nursing Homes.

The Town Council is responsible under Sections 187-195 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the Registration and Inspection of Nursing Homes in the Borough.

At the end of the year there were three registered Nursing Homes, one as a Nursing Home only and two Maternity Homes only, providing accommodation for 29 beds—23 maternity and 6 others.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Notifiable infectious disease cases numbered 910 during the year, compared with a total of 782 in 1948.

Scarlet Fever. During the year there was an exceptional prevalence of Scarlet Fever—331 cases. Fortunately, the disease was generally mild in character and there were no deaths.

Diphtheria. A record it is pleasing to report is that only one case of diphtheria was notified during the year—undeniable evidence of the value of immunisation.

The following table shows how the incidence of diphtheria has fallen since free immunisation was first offered in the Borough in 1937 :—

Year			No. of Cases			No. of Deaths
1937	...	...	235	...	...	23
1938	...	...	140	...	...	6
1939	...	...	66	...	...	4
1940	...	...	39	...	...	3
1941	...	...	39	...	...	1
1942	...	...	19	...	...	—
1943	...	...	19	...	...	—
1944	...	...	17	...	...	1
1945	...	...	22	...	...	2
1946	...	...	7	...	...	1
1947	...	...	3	...	...	1
1948	...	...	8	...	...	1
1949	...	...	1	...	...	—

Acute Poliomyelitis and Acute Polio-Encephalitis. Three notifications were received during the year. There were no deaths.

Measles. There were 382 notifications of measles, as against 322 in the previous year and 1,085 in 1947.

Whooping Cough. 90 cases were notified, compared with 103 in 1948 and 259 in 1947.

Puerperal Pyrexia. 12 women were notified as suffering from Puerperal Pyrexia.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. One case of this disease was notified, was nursed at home and recovered with vision unimpaired.

Infestation. The incidence of scabies and impetigo showed a further marked drop during the year. Treatment for these and allied conditions was available, as hitherto, at a Skin Treatment Centre.

Tuberculosis. Notifications of Tuberculosis again showed a decrease, there having been 45 new cases in the period under review—42 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary. The number in 1948 was 51—44 pulmonary and 7 non-pulmonary.

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.

BOLSOVERMOOR AND WHALEY SUPPLY.

(1) To reduce the risk of pollution, a small sewage disposal works has now been constructed at the site of the Gildwell Spring supply.

(2) The softening units at Bolsovermoor have been re-conditioned and topped up with fresh zeolite.

(3) The effluent pumps at Bolsovermoor have been overhauled by the manufacturers and are now ready to be installed again.

HILLSTOWN AND CARR VALE.

(1) The elevated iron tanks at Hillstown have been cleaned and re-painted prior to being put into service to replace the reinforced concrete water tower which is temporarily out of commission due to mining subsidence.

(2) The Carr Vale pumping and filter station is now being rebuilt.

WHISPERING WELL SUPPLY.

(1) The experimental plant for the removal of iron and manganese has given satisfactory results.

(2) All the pressure filters have been cleaned out and re-conditioned, with a resulting increase in filtering efficiency.

(3) Two new booster pumps have been put into commission to enable the stream intake water to be used to the best advantage.

LINACRE.

(1) One of the five slow sand filters has been completely re-made with washed sand, and work is now proceeding with another two beds.

(2) The algal growth in the reservoirs has been satisfactorily checked by seasonal treatment with copper sulphate crystals.

DISTRIBUTION.

(1) Approximately 2,600 yards of new distribution mains, varying from 3-in. to 6-in. diameter, have been laid during 1949 in the statutory area of supply, and 1,000 yards of 6-in. main have been relaid underground.

(2) Over 7,000 yards of water mains, varying from 4-in. to 12-in. diameter, have been cleaned by the pressure scraping process.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) Drip-feed chlorination has been applied to the spring supplies at Wadshelf and Walton, with satisfactory results.

(2) All new and repaired distribution mains are now chlorinated before being put into service.

Swimming Baths and Pools. There are one indoor swimming bath and two open-air swimming pools in the Borough, all of which are owned by the Corporation. The Health Department exercises supervision over these baths and samples are taken to ensure the satisfactory condition of the water.

Sewage Disposal. There have been no extensions, additions or improvements in connection with sewage disposal during the year.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area. Details of this work will be found in Appendices 16-18.

Common Lodging Houses.

The Markham Municipal Hostel, owned by the Corporation and controlled by the Health Committee, is now the sole remaining common lodging house in the Borough.

Extensions to the Hostel, commenced in October, 1947, were completed in February, 1949, at a capital cost of £6,753.

The added accommodation comprises a detached kitchen and dining room block, a new sanitary block on the ground floor, and enlarged laundry and boiler house accommodation. The ground floor rooms in the main building, lately used as kitchen and dining room, have been converted into dormitories, thus increasing the accommodation of the Hostel from 83 to 120 beds.

The transference of the kitchen and dining room from the main building to the new block has added greatly to the comfort

of the lodgers and has also improved the working conditions of the staff.

The principal reason for the extension was to provide accommodation for the lodgers formerly accommodated at the common lodging house known as "The Bull", 47, Lordsmill Street. These premises were most unsatisfactory, and the owners were anxious to cease using them for the purpose as soon as alternative accommodation could be provided at the Markham Hostel. The premises were duly closed in February this year.

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

The total number of premises where action has been taken in connection with the extermination of rats and mice is 173. Of these, 34 were business premises and 139 were private houses and allotments.

This work necessitated 389 visits being made by the Rodent Operative and the laying of 530 pre-baits and 358 poison baits. The 196 dead bodies which were found above-ground give only a partial indication of the success of the operations, for a much larger number must have been destroyed below ground, judging by the amount of poison bait taken. Re-baiting after poisoning has often proved that infestations have been completely cleared, although no bodies have been found. The Department still continues to receive full co-operation from the public in its efforts towards rodent eradication, and the reports received are greatly appreciated and permit prompt action being taken to prevent heavy infestations.

In addition to the work detailed above, the sewers in the centre of the town have also been treated, involving the baiting of 87 manholes. It will be appreciated that success in this case cannot be gauged by dead rats found, for, except in isolated cases, no bodies are found in the manholes, these being carried away by the flow in the sewers.

The existing legislation governing rodent control is being repealed by the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, which passed through Parliament in the middle of the year, but which does not become operative until 31st March, 1950. This Act extended the powers to Local Authorities for controlling infestation by rats and mice in premises, and also makes the notification of infestation obligatory on the owner or occupier under penalty.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

There are 68 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 255 factories where mechanical power is used, and 61 factories where mechanical power is not used.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply — Milk Register.

Number of Registered Milk Producers in the Borough ...	56
Number of Cowsheds in the Borough	70
Approximate number of Cows housed in the Borough ...	705
Number of Registered Producers residing outside the Borough	47
Number of Retailers (not Producers) residing in the Borough	21
Number of Retailers (not Producers) residing outside the Borough	5
Number of Inspections of Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	310

Milk Supply.

The year has been notable for the new legislation introduced to control milk supplies. The Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944, which amends certain provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, relating to Milk and Dairies Regulations, came into operation on 1st October, 1949. This Act transferred the functions of the Ministry of Health, so far as milk production was concerned, to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Regulations made under the new Act took away from Local Authorities all responsibility for controlling the production of milk, such control being vested in County Agricultural Executive Committees. County Milk Regulation Officers and County Milk Production Officers have taken the place of the Local Authorities' Officers in supervising milk production on farms.

Centralisation, with the object of securing greater uniformity in all matters concerning milk production, has much to recommend it, but milk production is one important branch of the Health Service which has always required that constant supervision which can best be given by local administration. Unless adequate staffs are available in the newly-constituted body there is the danger that greater uniformity may be attained at the expense of reduced standards of efficiency.

It has always been the aim of the Public Health Department, as far as has been within its power, to ensure a safe and pure milk supply during all stages of production and distribution, and it is hoped that these aims will be maintained and furthered by the new administration. During recent years the emphasis has been on more and more milk production; this can only be justified where quantity, quality and freedom from disease of the product are synonymous.

This Department will continue to do its part within the reduced limits of its powers to safeguard the milk supply, and

the taking of biological samples to locate any infected supply will be continued.

The registration of distributors of milk except dairy farmers, and the control of the distribution of milk still remains the duty of Local Authorities, and powers are vested in the Medical Officer of Health to suspend the sale of milk where disease is likely to be spread thereby.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936-1949.

Legislation controlling designated milks has also been considerably amended during the year. Until 1st October, 1949, the County Council were the Licensing Authority for the production of graded milk; this has now passed under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. There were seven producers of Tuberculin Tested Milk, and fourteen producers of Accredited Milk, resident in the Borough who were licensed by the County Council. There has been a considerable increase during the year in the number of Dealers' Licences and Supplementary Licences issued by the Corporation in respect of Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised and Accredited Milks obtained from outside sources; these now number 53, an increase of 37 on the previous year. This increase is an indication of the public consciousness of the importance of a safe milk supply.

It is envisaged in the new legislation that the next few years will see the end of the retail sale of all ungraded milks, and the Regulations provide for a reduction in the number of grades which may be sold. Local Authorities have long advocated the abolition of all the raw ungraded milk supply, and the compulsory pasteurisation of all milk sold for human consumption, and it is gratifying to see that there is a promise of its early fulfilment.

The powers of the Borough are not greatly diminished by the new Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949. Being a Food and Drugs Authority, the licensing and control of any pasteurising and sterilising establishments will be vested in the Corporation. It will also continue to be responsible for all other licences required by dealers for the distribution and sale of graded milks within the Borough, with the exception of those granted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to producer-retailers operating from premises where the milk is produced.

Meat and Other Foods.

The Ministry of Food still use the Corporation Abattoir as the Central Slaughtering Establishment for the Borough and the surrounding Urban and Rural Districts. The area served has a population of approximately 237,000.

During the year a total of 51,940 animals were slaughtered for human consumption, all of which were slaughtered in the Abattoir, with the exception of 148 pigs killed on private premises for home consumption. The number of carcasses inspected was

51,726, or practically 100 per cent., such inspection occupying almost the whole time of two Inspectors. The total kill represents an increase of over 12,955 head of cattle on the previous year.

The inspection of the meat at the Abattoir resulted in almost 122½ tons of meat and offal being condemned as unfit for human consumption, an increase of 16 tons on last year.

In addition to meat and offal condemned, 11½ tons of various other foods, comprising imported meat, bacon, canned foods, fish, cheese, fruit and vegetables and ice cream, were found to be unfit for human food and were surrendered by traders, the total of all foods condemned during the year being, therefore, 133 tons 18 cwts. As much of this material as possible was utilised for technical purposes or converted for animal feeding.

Appendix No. 20, Tables 1 and 2, indicate the number and types of animals slaughtered and the incidence of disease affecting them.

The increase in the incidence of bovine tuberculosis in both cows and cattle other than cows is most disquieting. The percentage of cattle other than cows affected has increased from 29.4 per cent. to 36.3 per cent., whilst in the case of cows, from 55.2 per cent. to 56.8 per cent. The incidence of the disease in calves has also increased from .57 to .8 per cent.

These figures give ample proof of the urgent need for attacking tuberculosis in our dairy herds and also in our store cattle. The Attested Herd Scheme, which was introduced before the war, and the Tuberculin Testing of herds—both voluntary schemes—aimed at the eradication of the disease in dairy cattle, do not appear to have had any marked effect in reducing the incidence of Tuberculosis in cattle being sent into our Abattoir. Unless the application of these schemes can be speeded up by giving them the force of compulsion, the eradication of Tuberculosis from our herds is not likely to be any other than a slow process, and we must be prepared to accept the wastage through disease of food we most urgently need.

The relatively high incidence of disease other than tuberculosis, which is shown 15.2 per cent. in cattle excluding cows, is due in the main to infestation of the liver fluke. This parasitic condition is largely confined to the liver and occurs most often in the best quality animals. Whilst the disease is not communicable to man, it renders the liver unwholesome and unfit for food.

There has been a big increase in the number of calves slaughtered, and a corresponding increase in the number of whole carcasses condemned for reasons of immaturity. Comparatively few of the calves sent into the Abattoir were good veal carcasses, having been sent in for slaughter too early owing to present milk supplies being insufficient to allow for calf feeding. Until milk production is sufficient to satisfy the public demand and to allow

a surplus for the feeding of calves to a greater age, the present wastage through condemnation of immature calves must be expected.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

During the year, 267 samples of food and drugs have been submitted to the Public Analyst. These comprised 204 milks and 63 other food and drugs. Of the total samples taken, 216 were obtained formally and 51 informally.

Appendix 21 shows the nature and number of the separate foods analysed.

Nineteen of the samples of milk were found to be not genuine or below standard, a percentage of 9.3. Fifteen of these showed deficiencies in milk fat, the remainder being slightly deficient in milk-solids other than fat. Three of the latter were shown by their freezing point to contain traces of added water, but this amount was so slight as to rule out wilful adulteration.

Of those found to be deficient in milk fat, in only three cases did the deficiency exceed 10 per cent., and these were 15.3 per cent., 24 per cent. and 13 per cent. "Appeal to Cow" samples were taken in each of these three cases, the first two showing that the herds were yielding a good quality milk and having a milk fat content in excess of the minimum standard laid down by the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939, and in these cases legal proceedings were therefore justified.

In the case of the sample deficient to the extent of 15.3 per cent., producer-retailer, and his son, from whom the sample was taken, were brought before the Court. Both pleaded guilty to negligence in not thoroughly mixing the milk, and were each fined £4 4s. 0d., with the addition of £2 2s. 0d. costs in the case of the son.

The producer-retailer from whom the sample of milk was taken which subsequently was found to be deficient in milk fat to the extent of 24 per cent., when brought before the Borough Magistrates, pleaded that the deficiency was due to the poor condition of the pastures after the dry Spring. The Bench, however, found the case to be proved, but only imposed a fine of £1.

In the remaining case where the deficiency was found to be 13 per cent., an "Appeal to Cow" sample showed the herd to be yielding a sub-standard milk, the deficiency being 5 per cent. below the minimum presumptive standard for genuine milk. Having regard to this result, legal proceedings were not considered to be justified, but the farmer was advised to improve the quality of milk from his herd by introducing other stock of known high milk fat yield.

In all the other cases where minor deficiencies occurred, warnings were given to pay more attention to the thorough mixing

of the milk during delivery to ensure an even distribution of milk fat throughout the supplies. Subsequent samples taken have shown that the warnings have been heeded.

Legal proceedings were taken against a producer-retailer in the Borough Magistrates' Court on January 24th, 1949, in connection with a sample of milk taken in December, 1948, and which was subsequently found to contain 12.8 per cent of added water. This was referred to in my last Report. The case was proved against the defendant and a fine of £20 0s. 0d. with £2 2s 0d. costs was imposed.

A milk retailer was brought before the Court in connection with an infringement of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926. The defendant pleaded guilty to the filthy practice of collecting dirty milk bottles and refilling them in the street for re-delivery. The imposition of a fine of £10 should act as a deterrent to the repetition of such an offence.

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

Milk Fat	...	...	...	...	3.52 per cent.
Milk Solids other than Milk Fat	...				8.72 per cent.

Milks Tested for Tubercle Bacilli.

Thirty-six samples of the mixed milk from the herds of that number of producer-retailers of non-designated milk have been sent to the County Bacteriologist. These samples represent the milk from 452 cows.

Positive results were returned in two of the samples from herds containing 26 and 28 cows respectively. The facts were reported to the County Veterinary Inspector and samples taken from individual animals in each herd revealed one particular cow in each herd to be infected. Both cows were isolated and sent in to the Corporation Abattoir for slaughter.

It is disturbing to find that the present methods in use for the biological examination of milk involve such a long lapse of time between the taking of the sample and the isolation of the infected cattle when positive results are returned. An average of six weeks is allowed between the inoculation into the guinea pig and the final examination. When positive results are obtained, the taking of further samples to isolate the infected animal adds to this time, and it is almost three months in the majority of cases before the infected animal is removed from the herd and sent for slaughter. During this time, tuberculous milk is being passed on to the consumer. The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, which came into operation on the 1st October, 1949, contain a useful addition to our legislation in that the Medical Officer of Health is now empowered to stop the supply of milk where there is danger of infection being spread thereby until the same has been subjected to heat treatment and rendered safe. This Regulation

could be invoked in case of positive results being returned. It will be difficult, however, to fully implement these Regulations until the necessary heat treatment plants are available to cover all areas.

Ice Cream.

It would appear that the popularity of this product continues to grow, judging by the increasing number of applications for the registration of premises for its sale. There are now 151 registered premises in the Borough from which Ice Cream is sold, and at all but 11 of these it is sold as a pre-packed product. The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947, are not fully operative, the Minister not having declared the appointed day, but the standard of manufacture in the Borough continues to improve.

While the continued shortage of ingredients has prevented the Ministry of Food from acceding to the Local Authorities' request for the establishing of a statutory standard for Ice Cream, the Ministry has in some small measure improved the quality by the allocation of additional ingredients to manufacturers on condition that a minimum of 2.5 per cent. of fat is maintained in the product.

Whilst this minimum fat content falls very far short of what is considered should be the minimum when a statutory standard is possible, it must be admitted that it is better than no standard at all, and has already considerably improved the quality of some of the Ice Cream on sale in this town.

Of the samples of Ice Cream taken for chemical analysis during the year, the average fat content was 6.62 per cent. and the total solids 27.99 per cent.

The Ministry of Food is kept acquainted with the result of all the samples taken, so that it is in a position to take any action necessary against a manufacturer failing to maintain the necessary minimum standard.

Clean Food Campaign.

The prominence given in the National Press during the year to the possible dangers of food poisoning which can occur through uncleanly methods of food production and handling has had the effect of arousing public consciousness to this very real danger. There is no doubt that the changing habits of the community towards communal feeding, be it in works canteens, restaurants or in the school feeding centres, has increased the risk of food poisoning becoming more wide-spread, should it occur. Whilst there has not been a single reported case of food poisoning in the Borough during the year, the possible risks have not been ignored, and all catering establishments have been circularised pointing out the dangers and suggesting means by which they can be averted, particular reference being made to the importance of personal hygiene amongst the food handlers.

This is being followed up by visits to all premises where food is prepared and sold, including restaurant kitchens, canteens, snack bars, grocers' and butchers' shops. Talks have also been given to members of the Food Trade and to local organisations.

HOUSING.

204 houses were erected by the Corporation during the year under review, and as this included 29 Duplex houses, the housing units provided were 233 which, together with 40 houses erected by private enterprise, gave a total of 273 housing units provided.

This was the full quota allowed to the Corporation, which is always willing and eager to build as many houses as possible, and I trust that economic circumstances will soon allow this yearly total to be greatly increased, because I am firmly of the opinion that adequate housing accommodation is one of the first requisites for a healthy and contented people. There are approximately 1,300 cases of varying degrees of overcrowding existing in the Borough and of these about 1,100 are sub-tenants, and while these should receive priority, the fact should not be lost sight of that there are another 900 sub-tenants living in non-overcrowded conditions, but who, nevertheless, are subjected to all the irritations and frustrations inevitable in a shared household.

There is also the question of Slum Clearance, which was interrupted by the war and which economic conditions have not allowed to be resumed. It will be appreciated that the Clearance Areas, which were represented before the war, but on which action could not be completed have, further deteriorated during the past ten years, and many of them are now reaching a condition when action cannot be much longer delayed. Furthermore, other areas not so far represented are reaching a similar state and will also require attention in the not too distant future.

There has been an improvement in the supplies of building materials available for property repairs during the year, which has permitted the carrying out of certain repair work, mainly confined to urgent cases, due to the fact that new building has absorbed most of the available labour.

The year has seen an important addition to Housing legislation by the passing of the Housing Act, 1949, which amends the Housing Act of 1936. No doubt its most important amendment is that removing all references to the working classes in the principal Act. This will remove many anomalies which have occurred in the past, and will permit action being taken in the case of premises used for human habitation regardless of rateable value. The Act also encourages the improvement of existing dwellings so as to raise their standard of accommodation to that of modern housing by offering an improvement grant towards the same. It is too early to see what advantage will be taken of these provisions.

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

	Newbold	West	Rother	Old. Whitt.	Hasland	St. Helens	Holmebrook	New Whitt.	S. Leonards	Trinity	Total
Built by the Corporation :	8	48	—	82	34	—	—	—	12	49 (1)	233
Built by Private Enterprise :	7 (1)	2	10 (1)	4	8 (1)	4	2	3	—	—	40
TOTAL	15	50	10	86	42	4	2	3	12	49	273

Figures in brackets indicate the number of conversions.

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.

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.

G. D. Yates, C.S.I.

R. G. Burch, C.S.I., Certified Meat Inspector
(appointed 1/10/49).**Chief Clerk :** G. S. Brown.**Clerical Staff :**

Miss J. Mashman.

Miss A. Pike.

Miss M. J. Osborne.

Miss K. V. Waldron.

Miss J. Blagg.

R. Clarke.

E. L. Treece

(on National Service).

Mrs. J. M. Barwick

(Housing Visitor).

APPENDIX 2.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Population (estimated)	67,780
Area (Acres)	8,472
Number of Inhabited Houses	18,857
Rateable Value	£417,269
Sum represented by a penny rate (gross)	£1,632

APPENDIX 3.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	M.	F.	Total
Live Births —Legitimate ...	551	529	} 1,130
Illegitimate ...	27	23	

Birth Rate per 1,000 of Population : 16.6.

	M.	F.	Total
Still Births —Legitimate ...	14	9	} 24
Illegitimate ...	—	1	

Rate per 1,000 Total Births : 20.79.

	M.	F.	Total
Deaths	390	329	719

Death Rate per 1,000 of Population : 10.6.

(corrected by Reg. General's comparability factor : 11.66)

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	22	14	} 39
Illegitimate	1	2	

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :

All Infants per 1,000 live births	34.5
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	33.3
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births...	60.0
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	128
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)...	—
Deaths from Diarrhœa (under 2 years) ...	2

APPENDIX 4.
BIRTH RATES.

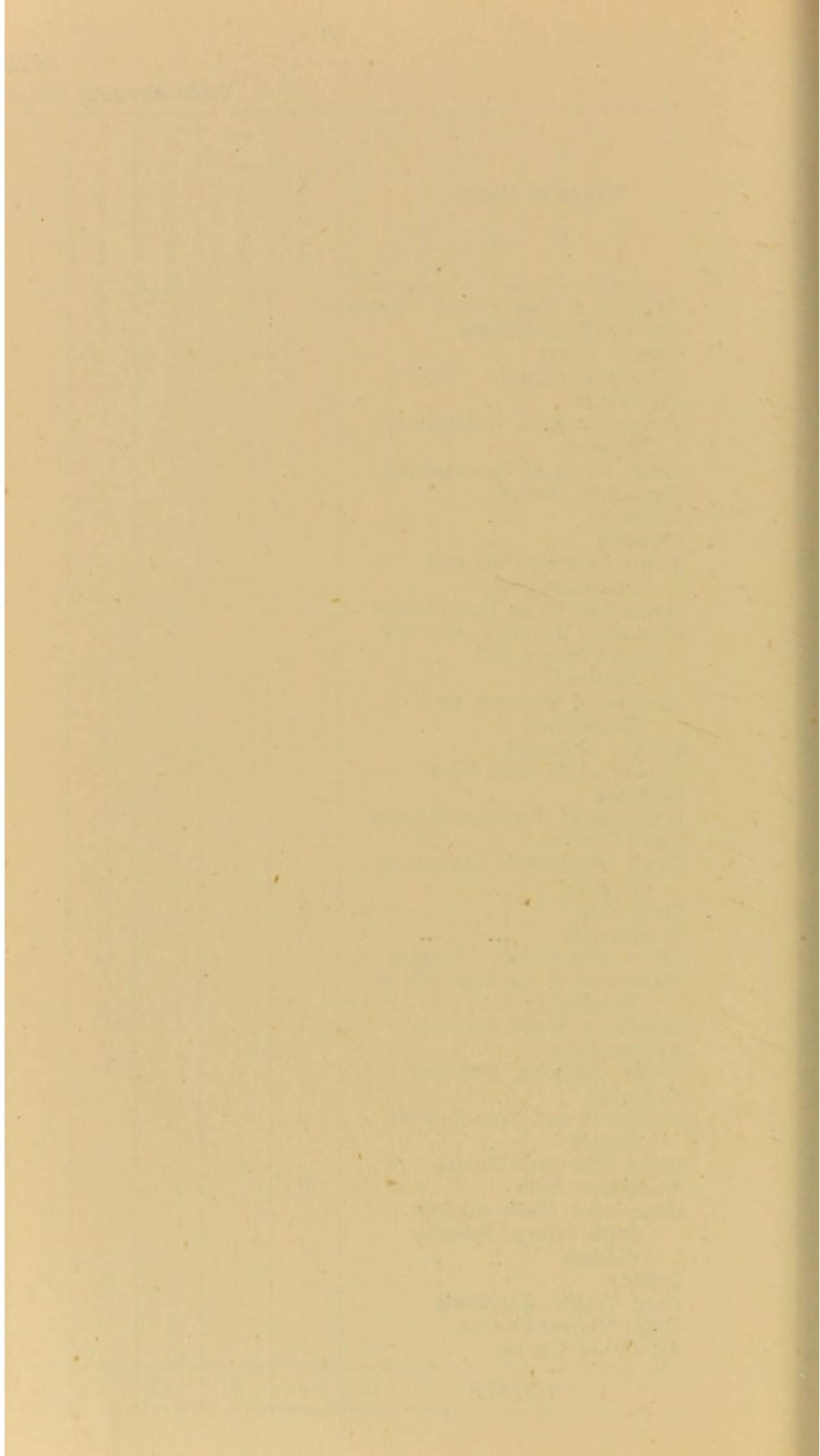
Year.	Chesterfield.		County Boroughs and Great Towns Birth Rate.	England and Wales Birth Rate.
	No of Births.	Birth Rate.		
1945	1192	13.66	19.1	16.1
1946	1391	20.9	22.2	19.1
1947	1386	20.61	23.3	20.5
1948	1222	18.12	20.0	17.9
1949	1130	16.6	18.7	16.7

APPENDIX 5.
DEATH RATES.

Year.	Chesterfield		County Boroughs and Great Towns Death Rate.	England and Wales Death Rate.
	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.		
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
1949	719	10.6	12.5	11.7

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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	4	4	15
Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3
Syphilitic Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Infectious Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (M)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	9	14
Uterus (F)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	16	24
Cancer of Breast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	4	11
Cancer of all other Sites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	14	22	37	79
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	5
Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	15	58	81
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	5	19	30	180	238
Other diseases of Circulatory System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	41	44
Bronchitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	8	20	34
Pneumonia	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	4	1	15	30	30
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	5
Ulceration of the Stomach or Duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	5	9
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Appendicitis	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9
Other Digestive Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	4	9
Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	6	9
Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Maternal Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Congenital Malformations, Birth injury, Infantile disease	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	19
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4
Road Traffic Accidents	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	5
Other Violent Causes	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	2	4	15
All Other Causes	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	1	5	33	48
TOTALS	39	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	5	14	29	64	107	450	719

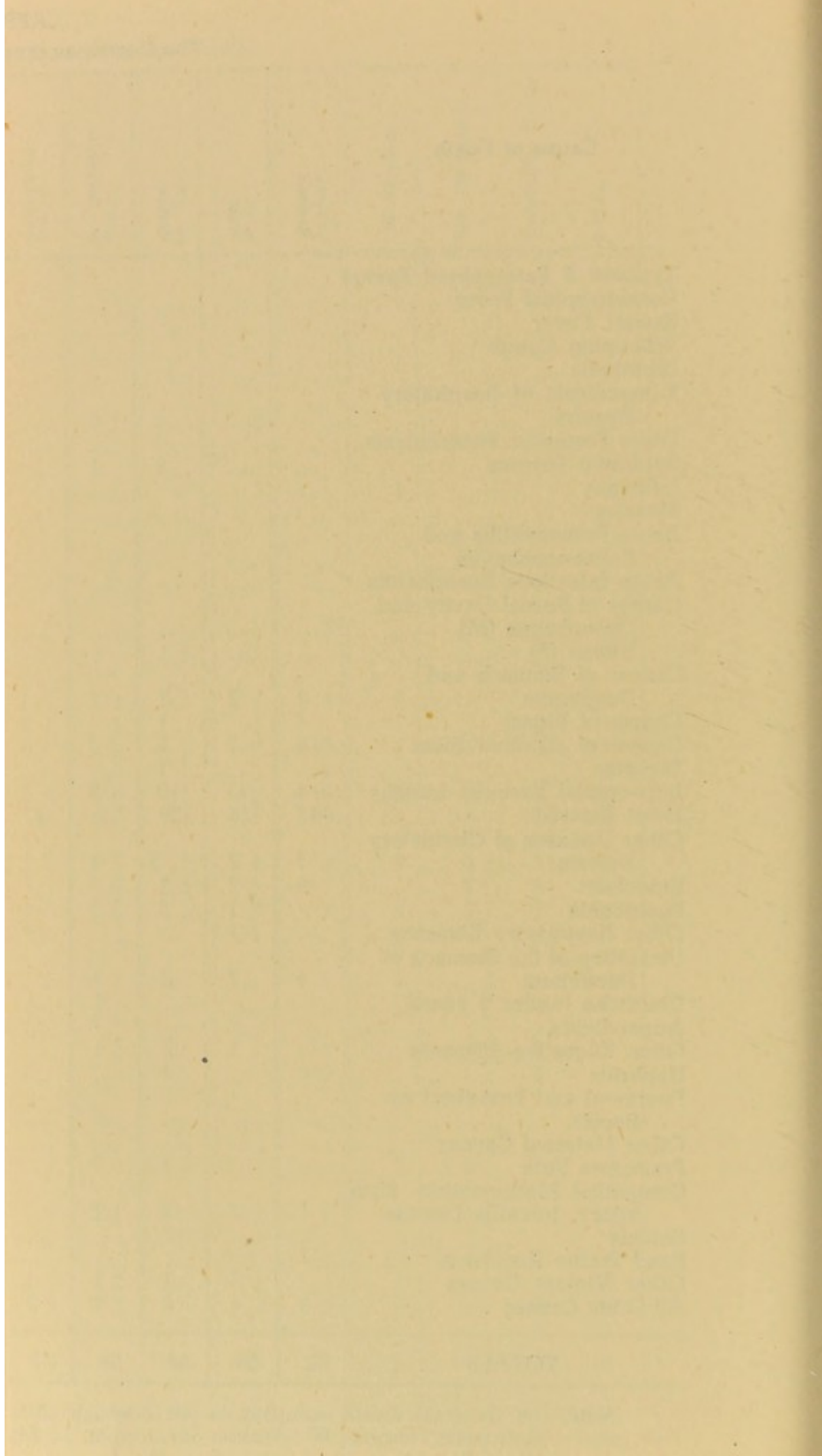


APPENDIX 7.

The Deaths as they occurred in the Wards.

Cause of Death.	Hasland	West.	Rother.	St. Leonards.	Holmebrook	Central.	Trinity.	St. Helens.	Moor.	Newbold.	Old Whittington.	New Whittington	Transferable Deaths.	TOTAL.
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	...	3	4	2	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	1	...	15
Other Forms of Tuberculosis...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Syphilitic Disease ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Infectious Encephalitis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (M) ...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	1	2	...	...	2	14
Uterus (F) ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	4	3	1	3	24
Cancer of Breast ...	1	...	1	...	3	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	11
Cancer of all other Sites ...	4	2	8	5	6	6	5	7	9	10	4	5	8	79
Diabetes ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	5
Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions...	4	13	10	8	5	4	6	1	5	10	5	5	5	81
Heart Disease ...	15	14	30	16	17	15	22	13	13	29	13	23	18	238
Other Diseases of Circulatory System ...	5	3	3	4	2	2	5	2	4	4	5	2	3	44
Bronchitis ...	6	2	2	3	3	...	2	4	5	1	...	3	3	34
Pneumonia ...	...	1	5	2	5	...	4	2	5	1	2	2	1	30
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5
Ulceration of the Stomach or Duodenum ...	1	2	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	9
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Appendicitis ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Digestive Diseases ...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	9
Nephritis ...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	9
Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Maternal Causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth ...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	10
Congenital Malformation, Birth injury, Infantile Disease ...	1	2	4	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	4	1	1	19
Suicide ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	4
Road Traffic Accidents ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	5
Other Violent Causes ...	...	3	1	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	4	15
All Other Causes ...	3	4	8	2	3	3	2	4	2	5	3	1	8	48
TOTALS ...	42	54	89	54	52	37	61	41	53	75	45	49	67	719

Note.—Of the total deaths occurring in the Borough, 204 actually died in Institutions, i.e., Royal Hospital, 95; Public Assistance Hospital, 90; Walton Sanatorium, 3; Maternity Home, 10; Nursing Homes, 6. These deaths have been allocated amongst the various Wards.



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 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	5
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Premature Birth ...	8	1	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	10
Congenital Malformations ...	8	2	...	2	12	3	...	1	1	17
Other Violent Causes ...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	3
Other Causes ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL DEATHS ...	16	3	1	4	24	4	3	6	2	39

APPENDIX 9.

Cancer Deaths.

Year.	No. of Deaths	Males	Females	Death Rate	Deaths from all causes	Percentage of Total Deaths
1949	128	64	64	1.88	719	17.8

APPENDIX 10.

Notifiable Diseases during the Year.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital.
Smallpox	—	—
Scarlet Fever	331	176
Diphtheria	1	1
Para-Typhoid	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	12	7
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	1
Erysipelas	23	4
Acute Poliomyelitis	3	3
Pneumonia	60	6
Dysentery	1	1
Measles	382	1
Whooping Cough	90	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—
Pemphigus	3	3
Influenzal Meningitis	1	1
TOTALS	910	205

APPENDIX 12

Tuberculosis.

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—5 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—10 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
10—15 " ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
15—20 " ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
20—25 " ...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
25—35 " ...	5	4	...	1	...	1	...	1
35—45 " ...	5	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
45—55 " ...	4	2	1	...	1	2	1	...
55—65 " ...	4	...	...	...	3	1	...	...
65 & upwards...	4	1	...	...	3	1	...	...
Totals ...	26	16	2	1	10	5	1	2

APPENDIX 13.

Ward Distribution of Tuberculosis.

Wards.	Notifications.	Deaths.
Hasland ...	—	—
West ...	4	3
Rother ...	11	5
St. Leonard's ...	7	2
Holme Brook ...	3	—
Central ...	4	—
Trinity ...	5	1
St. Helen's ...	1	—
Moor ...	2	2
Newbold ...	2	3
Old Whittington ...	4	—
New Whittington ...	2	2
TOTALS ...	45	18

APPENDIX 14.

Clinics and Treatment Centres in the Borough.

Name and Situation of Clinic.	Open on
(1) Child Welfare Centres.	Monday, Wednesday, Thursday
(a) Town Hall Clinic	and Friday afternoons.
(b) Edmund Street Clinic	Monday and Wednesday
(c) Methodist Schoolroom, Jawbones Hill	afternoon. 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, Third and Fourth Tues- day mornings 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 14—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 15.

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 ...	1,467	2	1	—	1,469
Rother ...	2,833	25	2	—	2,858
West ...	1,894	47	3	1	1,941
Central ...	902	55	—	—	957
St. Leonard's ...	1,311	1	12	4	1,312
Holme Brook ...	1,381	87	—	—	1,468
Newbold ...	2,609	—	20	2	2,609
St. Helen's ...	903	2	11	6	895
Trinity ...	1,577	2	—	—	1,579
Moor ...	1,339	6	4	—	1,345
Old Whittington ...	1,337	—	4	—	1,337
New Whittington ...	1,040	—	1	3	1,040
	18,593	227	58	16	18,910

APPENDIX 16.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Table showing the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during 1949.

Complaints investigated	806
Nuisances found	909
Nuisances abated	649
Houses disinfected	436
Visits to Infected Houses	371
Visits to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	310
Visits re Shops Act	2
Visits to Premises where Foodstuffs are prepared and sold	239
Visits to Offensive Trades	12
Visits to Slaughterhouses	1,138
Visits to Markets	36
Visits to Manure Receptacles	—
Visits to Common Lodging Houses	69
Visits to Houses-let-in-Lodgings	—
Visits to Factories	52
Visits to Drains to New Buildings	380
Visits re Drains tested by Smoke or Water	565
Number of Re-inspections	1,625
Number of Miscellaneous Visits	1,155
Number of Houses inspected	64
Number of Informal Notices	665
Number of Statutory Notices	61
Visits to Bakehouses	31
Observations re Smoke	17
Visits to Ice Cream Shops	30

APPENDIX 17.

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

Obstructed Drains Cleansed	...	...	...	...	122
Drains reconstructed	...	...	...	...	5
Drains tested by smoke and water	...	...	...	...	22
Inspection chambers built or repaired	...	...	...	...	25
Gulley Traps fixed	...	...	...	...	5
Defects in drains repaired	...	...	...	...	32
Sink Wastes repaired	...	...	...	...	39
New sink fixed or defects remedied	...	...	...	...	14
Rain water pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	28
Rain Water pipes disconnected	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. and vent pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	8
Eaves spoutings repaired	...	...	...	...	100
Privies converted into W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	8
Water Closets repaired	...	...	...	...	115
Water Closets provided	...	...	...	...	3
New dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	157
Dirty Closets cleansed	...	...	...	...	7
Dirty premises cleansed	...	...	...	...	14
Houses made reasonably fit	...	...	...	...	10
Water in cellars	...	...	...	...	12
Urinals repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	2
Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	81
Damp proof courses inserted in walls	...	...	...	...	—
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	195
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	58
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	34
Plastering repaired	...	...	...	...	183
Damp walls repaired	...	...	...	...	119
Defective fireplaces, etc., repaired...	...	...	...	...	156
Houses provided with internal water supply	...	...	...	...	—
Yards repaved	...	...	...	...	15
Yard or footpath surfaces repaired	...	...	...	...	30
Accumulations of Refuse removed	...	...	...	...	22
Nuisances from fowls and other animals abated...	...	...	...	...	7
Miscellaneous defects remedied	...	...	...	...	42
Factory Contraventions	...	...	...	...	5
Defective Water Supply	...	...	...	...	12
Ventilation provided or improved	...	...	...	...	2
Ashpits replaced with Bins...	...	...	...	...	4
Proper Food Store provided	...	...	...	...	1

APPENDIX 18.

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	154	49	2	102
Drains obstructed	321	108	—	121
CLOSETS AND ASHPITS :—				
Defective privies, pail closets and ashpits	—	—	—	—
Conversion of privies into W.C.'s	—	—	—	8
Conversion of waste water closets into W.C.'s	—	—	—	—
Conversion of privies into pail closets	—	—	—	—
Defective water closets	193	60	6	117
Provision of additional water closets	5	2	—	1
Provision of portable ashbins..	334	93	20	164
Dirty closets	3	1	—	6
OTHER DEFECTS :—				
Paving of courts and yards ...	94	24	7	41
Roofs, eaves-spouts and down spouts	447	137	13	315
Sinks	28	10	—	22
Insufficient ventilation	7	3	—	2
Windows	82	27	—	78
Dampness	132	45	6	109
Water in cellars	21	8	—	15
Water supply	2	1	—	4
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Foul condition of houses	35	11	—	8
Offensive accumulations	43	14	1	22
Animals improperly kept	15	6	—	7
Pigsties	7	2	—	1
Smoke nuisances	2	1	—	1
Urinals	—	—	—	2
Nuisances not specified above.	432	138	6	463
TOTALS	2,357	739	61	1,609

APPENDIX 18 (continued).

	No. on Register	Inspections made	Notices served	Nuisances abated with or without Notice.
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	183	310	2	3
Bakehouses	36	31	2	2
Slaughterhouses	3	1,138	—	—
Offensive Trades	10	12	1	1
Common Lodginghouses	1	69	—	—
TOTALS	233	1,560	5	6

APPENDIX 19

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	...	...	1
Houses let in Lodgings	..	...	3
Slaughterhouses	...	...	3
*Tripe Boilers	...	...	3
*Gut Scrapers	...	...	1
*Tan Yards	...	...	1
*Tallow Melters	...	...	1
*Dealers in Rags and Bones	...	...	4
Bakehouses	...	...	36
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	53
Premises where Milk is produced or sold			—
Factories of various kinds	...	...	316

*Offensive Trades.

APPENDIX 20.

Meat Inspection, 1949. Table 1.
Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	5,384	3,299	8,903*	33,250	1,104*
Number inspected	5,384	3,299	8,904*	33,029	1,109*
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS.					
Whole carcasses condemned	4	24	149	72	20
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	817	321	31	465	64
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	15.2	10.4	2.0	1.6	7.5
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.					
Whole carcasses condemned	9	42	13	—	19
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,946	1,832	58	—	108
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	36.3	56.8	.8	—	11.4

*Includes 1 calf and 160 pigs killed on private premises for home consumption.

SUMMARY OF MEAT INSPECTION, 1949.

Table 2.

Carcases Inspected.	Beasts.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.
At the Abattoir ...	8,684	8,903	33,029	961
At Farms, etc. ...	—	1	—	148
Total ...	8,684	8,904	33,029	1,109

Total Number of Animals killed 51,940

Number Inspected 51,726

Food Surrendered during Inspection.

At the Abattoir and Farms :—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Beef	31	3	1	7				
Veal	2	11	3	17				
Mutton	2	2	1	8				
Pork	3	7	0	11				
Offals	83	4	2	6				
					122	9	0	21

Surrendered by Traders :—

Canned Foods...	4	15	3	24				
Meat and Bacon	3	11	3	16				
Fish		16	3	5				
Cheese	—	10	1	6				
Fruit and Vegetables	1	8	—	21				
Ice Cream ...			2	4				
Various Foods...		5	—	19				
					11	8	3	11
TOTAL ...					133	18	0	4

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.
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	106	5	1	9	120	5	0	10
1949 ...	1,138	122	9	0	21	133	18	0	4

APPENDIX 21.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Nature of Food.	No. of Samples obtained	Formal	Informal	No. Genuine	No. not Genuine or below standard
Milk	204	204	—	185	19
Butter	7	—	7	7	—
Margarine	6	—	6	6	—
Cooking Fat	7	—	7	7	—
Pastry	3	2	1	3	—
Baking Powder	3	—	3	3	—
Mustard	2	—	2	2	—
Ground Ginger	1	—	1	1	—
Beef Sausages	5	5	—	5	—
Potted Meat	2	2	—	2	—
Ice Cream	13	—	13	13	—
Polony	1	1	—	1	—
Malt Vinegar	2	1	1	2	—
Bicarbonate of Soda	1	—	1	1	—
Lemonade Powder	1	—	1	1	—
Jam	2	—	2	2	—
Self-Raising Flour	1	—	1	1	—
Coffee Essence	1	—	1	1	—
Salad Cream	1	—	1	1	—
Gelatine	1	—	1	1	—
Beef Suet	1	—	1	1	—
Beef Sausage Meat... ..	1	1	—	1	—
Pork Sausages	1	1	—	1	—
	267	217	50	248	19

SUMMARY FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

Year	Number of Samples obtained	Number Genuine	Number below standard	Percentage	Prosecutions	Amount of Fines and costs imposed
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
1949	267	248	19	—	—	—

APPENDIX 22.

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	42	12
Foundries	8	—
Brewing and Aerated Waters	4	2
Potteries	6	—
Engineers	44	—
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	10	2
Various	60	30
	255	61

2.—Inspection of Factories.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power	40	8	—
Factories without mechanical power	12	1	—
Other premises under the Act..	—	—	—
	52	9	—

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 ...	2	2	...	...
Overcrowding ...	...	...	...	...
Unreasonable temperature	...	...	...	...
Inadequate ventilation ...	...	...	...	...
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	...	...	...	...
SANITARY CONVENIENCES :				
Insufficient ...	...	1	...	...
Unsuitable or defective	6	4	...	...
Not separate for sexes	...	...	...	...
Other offences ...	1	1	...	...
	9	8	...	...

APPENDIX 23.

HOUSING.

The following is a tabulated statement of work done in regard to Housing in 1949 :—

1.—Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	82
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	82
(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	82
2.—Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.	
Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or its officers	37
3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year	
(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
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	2
(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	16
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	15
(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	1
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	4
(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 24.

SUMMARY OF SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME UP TO 31st DECEMBER, 1949.

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	299	1,362	30	316	205	159
Individual Houses ...	359	35	30	1,339	281	1,144	49	272	20	12
	865	40	37	3,374	580	2,506	79	588	225	171

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

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

Part III Services.

Dr. Morgan, the County Medical Officer of Health, has kindly agreed that this section be included in my Annual Report, and I take this opportunity of expressing to him my thanks for his courtesy and co-operation.

The figures given here will, of course, be included in those for the whole County in the County Medical Officer's Annual Report, but it is pleasing, both from an interest point of view, and also for the continuity of statistics, to be able to publish separately a report on the services under the National Health Service Act which operate in the Borough.

SECTION 22.—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

Child Welfare Centres.

Six Child Welfare Centres are provided at which 36 sessions are held each month. The Centres, which were opened in outlying parts of the town in the early part of 1948 are now firmly established, and have relieved the overcrowding which used to exist at the Town Hall Clinic. 2,210 infants and children made 26,014 attendances at the Centres during 1949.

Of the total children attending, 972 were new attenders under the age of one year, representing 86 per cent. of the total babies born in the Borough during the year.

The Ministry of Food's National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, etc., are distributed from all the Centres.

The following is a summary of work done at the Centres during the year :—

Total number of Children attending the Centres ...	2,210
Number of new attenders under 1 year of age ...	972
Number of new attenders aged 1 to 5 years ...	23
Total attendances made :—	
By Children under one year of age ...	18,713
By Children over 1 year of age ...	7,301
	————— 26,014

Ante- and Post-Natal Clinics.

18 sessions a month are held at two Ante-Natal Clinics. During the year, 976 expectant mothers made 3,067 attendances. Of the total attending, 840 were new cases.

The Ante-Natal Clinics are mainly used by domiciliary cases, and the district midwives attend with their own booked cases. All

expectant mothers desiring hospital confinement must first visit an ante-natal clinic, where the Medical Officer recommends admission to a hospital, if considered necessary, in accordance with certain priorities laid down by the Regional Hospital Board. When expectant mothers are booked to be confined in a Maternity Hospital, they are transferred to the appropriate Hospital Ante-Natal Clinics.

104 mothers made 175 attendances at the Post-Natal Clinic during the year.

Care of Premature Infants.

Space is provided on the Notification of Birth Cards for the weight at birth when this is 5½-lbs. or less. By this means, immediate information is obtained regarding premature babies which is passed to the Health Visitors, who give special attention to these infants.

Special draught-proof cots with detachable linings, hot water bottles, etc., together with suitable clothing, are available when premature babies are kept at home, and the domiciliary midwives visit twice a day as long as is considered necessary. A premature infant nursery was provided at the Maternity Home by the Chesterfield Corporation some years ago and, since the transfer of the Home to the Regional Hospital Board, the nursery has continued to be used in the same way as hitherto. 77 premature infants were notified during 1949, of which 23 were born at home and 54 in hospital or nursing home.

Care of Illegitimate Children.

The scheme for the care of the mother and her illegitimate child, which was formulated in the Borough under Circular 2866, dated 1st October, 1943, has continued to operate most successfully since the transfer of services under the National Health Service Act.

Briefly, the arrangements are as follows.

The Chief Health Visitor and the non-medical Supervisor of Midwives are mainly responsible for the care of illegitimate infants, with the result that, in most cases, the future of both mother and child is decided upon before the confinement. The Health Visitors pay special attention to these babies, and the Department as a whole works in close co-operation with the local Moral Welfare Association, the Borough Welfare Committee, the N.S.P.C.C. and other organisations.

The staff of the Department feel that the cases dealt with most satisfactorily are those where the mother is able keep the child and live with the grandparents, and it is pleasing to report that in a large majority of cases this is the ultimate result.

It is gratifying to report a reduction in the number of illegitimate births, which in 1949 was 51, representing a rate of 44 per 1,000 total births.

Dental Work.

The following tables indicate the work of the Dental Officer for the year :—

Numbers provided with Dental Care.

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	72	69	77	63
Children under 5...	302	269	269	267

Forms of Dental Treatment Provided.

	Extract-ions	No. of General Anæsthe-tics Adminis-tered	Fillings	Scalings or Scaling and Gum Treat-ment	Silver Nitrate Treat-ment	Dressings	Radio-graphs	Dentures Provided	
								Complete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	152	34	32	31	—	9	—	22	4
Children under 5...	305	120	56	12	257	14	—	—	—

SECTION 23.—MIDWIFERY SERVICES.

The Midwifery Service in Chesterfield consists of a Supervisor and an establishment of nine domiciliary midwives.

During 1949, more confinements have taken place in hospital and nursing homes, with a consequent reduction in the total number of confinements on the district.

The following is a summary of the work of the domiciliary midwives during 1949 :—

Number of Cases attended as Midwives	...	...	394
Number of Cases attended as Maternity Nurses	...	...	96
Number of Cases in which Gas and Air Analgesia was administered	...	...	161
Number of Ante-Natal Visits	...	...	3,826
Number of Post-Natal Visits	...	...	8,366
Number of Attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics	...	...	364

Records received from Midwives :

Medical Help	94
Stillbirths	10
Deaths of Mothers	—
Deaths of Children	1
Laying-out the Dead	—
Liability to be a source of Infection	3
Notification of Artificial Feeding	19

Notification of Births.

1,123 live births and 23 stillbirths were notified during the year.

Birth Control.

A special clinic, to which cases are sent on medical grounds for advice and for the supply of contraceptives, is held in conjunction with the Post-Natal Clinic.

SECTION 24.—HEALTH VISITING.

The establishment in the Borough is one Chief Health Visitor and seven Health Visitors and School Nurses, but at the end of 1949 there was only a staff of four Health Visitors in addition to the Chief Health Visitor.

This was due to the retirement of Miss F. Smith, Chief Health Visitor, and Miss E. E. Passey, both of whom had served the Borough excellently over many years.

Before the coming into operation of the National Health Service Act, the duties of a Health Visitor were primarily concerned with the care of mothers and young children, but now her duties have been extended to include the supervision and advising of all sick and disabled persons who may require such help. In fact, she is now concerned with the health of the household as a whole. In addition to their general work, the Health Visitors in Chesterfield 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, in the schemes for Care and After-Care and Prevention of Illness, and in Health Education. Shortage of staff towards the end of the year, together with the extra duties, has somewhat curtailed the work in 1949, but a great volume of work has nevertheless been done, as the following figures show. It should be noted that the summary excludes work done as School Nurses.

No. of first visits to infants under 1 year of age ...	1,162
No. of revisits to infants under 1 year of age... ..	4,143
No. of visits to Children aged 1 to 5 years	8,935
No. of first visits to Expectant Mothers	181
No. of re-visits to Expectant Mothers... ..	102
No. of other visits (i.e., for Children's Officer, cases referred by Hospital Almoner, Care and After Care, etc.)	1,859

SECTION 25.—HOME NURSING.

The District Nursing Service comprises a Superintendent and eleven 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.

Summary of Work of Home Nurses, 1949 :—

Number of cases on books, 1st January, 1949 ...	136
Number of new cases nursed during the year :—	
Medical	716
Surgical	348
Tuberculosis	32
Maternity	3
Miscarriages or Abortions	1
	— 1,100
Number of cases on books, 31st December 1949 ...	162
Number of visits paid by the Nurses :—	
General Nursing	33,413
Operation	1
Tuberculosis	248
Midwifery	14
Maternity	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	59
Puerperal Pyrexia	9
Casual	13
Observation	2
	— 33,765

SECTION 26.—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

The arrangements in the Borough for Diphtheria Immunisation have continued as in previous years and have not been affected by the transfer of the services. The scheme introduced some years ago whereby a birthday greeting is sent to each child on its first birthday, together with suitable immunisation literature, is still proving of splendid propaganda value.

During the year 1949, 757 children aged 0-5, and 294 children aged 5-15 were immunised.

The following table shows the state of Diphtheria Immunisation in the town as at 31st December, 1949 :—

Age at 31/12/49	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
Born in year ...	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944- 1940	1939- 1935	Under 15
No. Immunised	25	539	724	829	721	4229	3850	10917

Vaccination by General Practitioner.

	Age Groups			
	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 and over
(a) Primary Vaccinations ...	43	5	4	14
(b) Re-Vaccinations ...	—	—	4	24
(c) Cases reported because of actual or alleged complica- tions of vaccination ...	—	—	—	—

SECTION 28.—PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

The hospital almoners refer to the department cases which, on discharge from hospital, require after-care; these are either treated by the district nurses or supervised and advised by the health visitors.

During 1949, the district nurses paid 3,060 visits to such cases, which included visits to 70 cases referred during the year.

The health visitors visited 219 cases so referred by the almoners and, in addition, paid many visits in connection with the admission of chronic sick to hospital, and to aged persons.

Many agencies are concerned in work of this kind, such as the Area Welfare Officer, the National Assistance Board and voluntary organisations, who, together with the hospital almoners, work in close co-operation with the Department.

Sick room equipment such as bed pans, urinals, mackintosh sheeting, steam kettles, inhalers, air rings, bed cradles, etc., is available for loan, when required, for patients being nursed at home. A stock of larger items such as wheel chairs, crutches, etc., is gradually being built up.

SECTION 29.—DOMESTIC HELP.

Domestic Help is supplied in the following cases :—

- (a) In domiciliary confinements.
- (b) Illness of mother or other person acting as housewife (including admission to hospital).
- (c) Old people who are infirm or ill.

At the end of the year there were seven Home Helps on the panel, all part-time, who dealt with 69 cases.

The full fee payable for a home help is £4 10s. 0d. for a 40-hour week, but in very few cases is the full fee paid, as charges are assessed on an income basis. The average weekly charge is about £1 17s. 0d., and in quite a number of cases, particularly amongst old people, a home help is provided free of charge.

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