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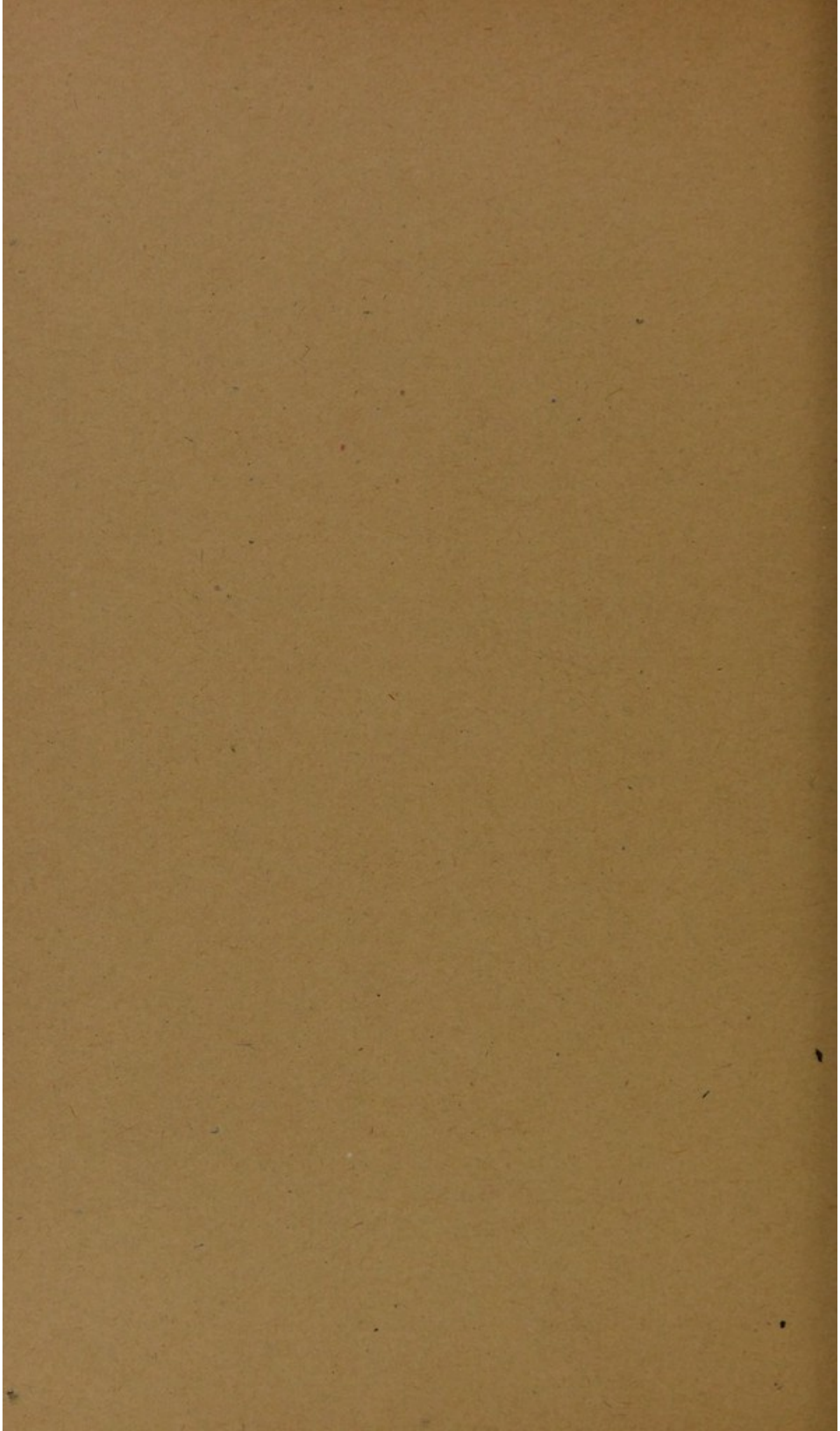
Borough of Chesterfield.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
FOR THE YEAR
1953



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



Borough of Chesterfield.



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BOROUGH HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1953.

THE MAYOR (Councillor Edwin Swale, D.F.C., J.P.)

Chairman—ALDERMAN L. HEATH.

Vice-Chairman—COUNCILLOR MRS. A. COLLISHAW.

Members :

Alderman Miss F. Robinson, J.P.

„ Smith.

„ Taylor.

„ Weston.

Councillor Anderson.

„ Mrs. Bennell.

„ Boyce.

„ Chappell.

„ Fisher.

„ Gorman.

„ Radford.

„ F. S. Short.

CHESTERFIELD AREA HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE.

BOROUGH COUNCIL

REPRESENTATIVES—

Alderman Heath (Chairman)
 „ Miss Robinson
 (Vice-Chairman)
 Councillor Anderson
 „ Mrs. Bennell
 „ Mrs. Collishaw
 „ Radford

COUNTY COUNCIL

REPRESENTATIVES—

Alderman Birch
 „ Boot
 „ Mrs. Sutton
 „ Wilson
 Councillor Banks
 „ Carter

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Chesterfield.

July, 1954.

**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-fifth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the Borough for the year 1953.

I would like to put on record my pride in being allowed to participate in a quarter of a century's work in the health work of a progressive Borough like Chesterfield. Achievements in the field of Preventive Medicine are a continuing, although sometimes a slow process, and there are many achievements I would draw attention to over the last twenty-five years, but I think two will suffice as excellent examples.

In 1929, the Infantile Mortality rate was 67.6, and in 1953, 28.9, more than one hundred per cent. reduction. Active immunisation against Diphtheria was commenced in the Borough in 1936, during which year there were 175 cases of Diphtheria with 10 deaths, and it is very pleasing to report that no cases of Diphtheria have occurred in the Borough since 1949. I would like to stress in this connection that this happy result of Diphtheria Immunisation does not mean that Diphtheria could not again prove a killing disease if complacency creeps into the minds of the population, with a consequent lessening of Immunisation.

I venture to think that the great volume of work and achievement during the past 25 years reflects great credit on the keen spirit which has always pervaded the Staff of the Department, and is due in no small measure to the continued and enthusiastic support which has always been received from the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

The Report has been drawn up in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health and, generally speaking, 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 survey of Part III Services of the National Health Service Act which operate in the Borough is again included in my Report.

I have again to sincerely thank you, Sir, and the Members of the Health Committee for your continued interest and support, and also my colleagues in other Departments.

In conclusion, I wish to express my very sincere although, perhaps, inadequate thanks to Mr. Drabble, Chief Sanitary Inspector, and Mr. Brown, Chief Clerk, for their valuable help and co-operation in the writing of this Report, and also to express my grateful thanks to all the members of the Health Department Staff for the unfailing and loyal support they have always given me during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. A. STIRLING,

Medical Officer of Health.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1953.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Population.

The Registrar General's estimate of the home population of Chesterfield for the year is 67,450, an increase of 180 on the estimate for the previous year. The natural increase of the population, i.e., the excess of births over deaths, was 206, giving a rate of 3.0 per thousand population. The following figures are interesting in so much as they show how the difference between the number of births and deaths has narrowed in recent years :—

Year		Excess of Births over Deaths		Rate per 1,000 Population
1946	...	718	...	10.82
1947	...	575	...	8.55
1948	...	495	...	7.34
1949	...	411	...	6.06
1950	...	310	...	4.55
1951	...	98	...	1.44
1952	...	268	...	3.98
1953	...	206	...	3.05

The number of inhabited houses according to the Rate Books at the end of the year was 20,226. The rateable value for 1953 was £441,768, and the product of the 1d. rate was £1,767.

Physical Features of the Area.

Chesterfield, which has an area of 8,472 acres, is built mainly on clay, but there are also areas of rock, shale and coal, rendering the drainage of the ground better than if wholly consisting of clay.

The highest altitude in the Borough is 600 feet above sea level. The hills surrounding Chesterfield rise to a height of 734 feet on the North, 1,078 feet on the South, 450 feet on the East, and 1,168 feet on the West. Thus the general appearance of the town is of it being situated in a shallow basin and gradually extending on its sloping sides.

Meteorology.

By the kind permission of the Education Committee, and with the valuable assistance of the staff and pupils, a Weather Station has been established at Brambling House School, which is 490 feet above sea level. Observations are taken daily at 9-0 a.m. and reported to the Health Department. The following is an abstract of observations for the year 1953 :—

Total Sunshine	1,075 hrs. 57 mins.
Sunniest Month	May
Sunniest Day	May 29th (12 hrs. 20 mins.)
Total Rainfall	19.46 inches
Wettest Month	July (3.42 inches)
Wettest Day	July 14th (1.4 inches)
Dryest Month	January (0.43 inches)
Highest Temperature ...	84°F. (4th May)
Lowest Temperature ...	21°F. (27th October)

Social Conditions.

Chesterfield is a busy industrial town and is the natural social, commercial and shopping centre of the important coal mining, engineering and agricultural district of North-East Derbyshire. The estimated population of this district, including the Borough, is over 250,000. The number and variety of the industries carried on in Chesterfield are considerable, the chief occupations of the inhabitants being coal mining, engineering, textiles, box making and the manufacture of surgical dressings.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.—There were 967 births (485 males and 482 females), giving a recorded birth rate of 14.33 per thousand of the population.

The Registrar General provides a "factor" for the purpose of correcting the birth rate in respect of sex and age distribution in the population so as to ensure a fair comparison with the rates of other districts. When this factor is applied to the birth rate, it has the effect of reducing the rate for 1953 to 13.9, as compared with the County Boroughs and Great Towns rate of 17.0, and the rate for England and Wales of 15.5. The birth rate only slightly higher than the lowest rate ever recorded, which was 13.38 in 1951.

Still Births.—Still births numbered 11, giving a rate of 11.2 per thousand total live and still births, as compared with 23 and a rate of 22.8 in the previous year.

Deaths.—The number of deaths registered in the Borough, after having been corrected for Inward and Outward Transfers, was 761 (an increase of 46 over the previous year), giving a recorded death rate of 11.28 per thousand population. This recorded death rate, which is a crude rate, cannot be used to compare the mortality with that of other districts or of the country as a whole, as the populations of all areas are not similarly constituted as regards the proportion of sex and age group components. The Registrar General, therefore, supplies an "Area Comparability Factor" by which the crude death rate is multiplied so as to make it comparable with the death rate of the country as a whole or

with the rate of any other area. The corrected death rate so obtained for the year 1953 is 12.29 per thousand population as compared with the rates of the County Boroughs and Great Towns of 12.2, and England and Wales 11.4.

The chief causes of death were again Heart Disease, 285; Cancer, 115; and Vascular Lesions of Nervous System, 97.

Appendix 7 shows how the deaths were distributed throughout the various Wards. Each year more deaths occur in hospitals and, as will be seen by the Appendix 7, after allowing for 51 transferable deaths, nearly half the deaths in the Borough occurred in hospital.

As regards Ward distribution of deaths, the number in Trinity Ward has more than doubled those of recent years. This is due to the fact that deaths among inmates in accommodation provided by the County Council under Part III of the National Assistance Act have to be counted as Borough deaths, irrespective of the place of residence before admission.

This of course, also has the effect of increasing the total number of deaths for the Borough as a whole.

Infant Mortality.

There were 28 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, giving an Infant Mortality rate of 28.9 per thousand live births, as compared with 32 infant deaths and an Infant Mortality rate of 32.5 in the previous year. The rate for England and Wales in 1953 was 26.8, and for the County Boroughs and Great Towns, 30.8.

Prematurity and Congenital Malformations together were responsible for 19 of the 28 infant deaths. 21 of the total infant deaths occurred in the neo-natal period, i.e., within the first 28 days of life, and of these, 20 occurred within the first week of life.

Maternal Mortality.—There was 1 death during the year 1953.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The Clinics and Treatment Centres in the Borough are the responsibility of either (a) The Derbyshire County Council as the Local Health Authority and administered by the Chesterfield Area Health Sub-Committee, (b) The Borough Education Committee or, (c) by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board through the Chesterfield Hospital Management Committee.

Details of the work carried out at the various Infant Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinics will be found in the Section of this Report dealing with the operation of Part III of the Health Services under the National Health Service Act.

Ambulance Facilities.

The Derbyshire County Council provides the Ambulance Service in the town, and the facilities provided are efficient and adequate for the needs of the Borough.

Laboratory Work.

The County Health Laboratory carries out bacteriological examinations in connection with infectious diseases when necessary, and specimens in connection with the search for dysentery, food poisoning and intestinal infections are examined by the Public Health Laboratory Services provided by the Ministry of Health.

Home Nursing.

The Derbyshire County Council provides the Home Nursing Service, which is operated in the Borough through the Chesterfield Area Health Sub-Committee. A survey of the work of the Home Nurse is dealt with in the section of this Report dealing with the services in the town under the National Health Service Act.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

Section 47 of the National Assistance Act laid down the procedure for dealing with persons in need of care and attention. By the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, Local Authorities are able to deal without delay with the removal of persons in need of care and attention by making it possible for the Medical Officer of Health and another registered medical practitioner to apply to a Court or single Justice for an Order to remove and detain in a Hospital or Institution for a period not exceeding three weeks, any person in need of care and attention under the terms of Section 47 of the 1948 Act. It is not necessary to give seven clear days' notice as under Section 47 of the principal Act.

If it is necessary for a person to be detained for a period longer than three weeks, the Local Authority may apply to a Court, and an Order may then be made for an extension of the period of detention by not more than three months. The Medical Officer of Health is authorised by the Borough Council to make application direct to the Court or to a Justice.

No person was compulsorily removed to hospital during the year under review. Several cases, however, were investigated after reports from various sources, but these were all satisfactorily dealt with either by persuasion to go voluntarily into hospital, by the provision of a home help and/or district nurse, or by constant following up by a Health Visitor.

Under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, the Local Authority is required to arrange for the burial of persons dying in the area where it appears that no arrangements have been or are being made. During the year under review, one such burial was arranged.

Nursing Homes.

There are two Nursing Homes registered under Sections 187 to 195 of the Public Health Act, 1946, one as a Nursing Home only and one as a Maternity Home only, and these provide accommodation of 17 beds, 11 maternity and 6 others.

Welfare of Old People.

For the adequate care and welfare of old people, it is necessary for all the statutory and voluntary agencies to work in close co-operation, and in Chesterfield it is safe to say that this is being done.

Splendid work is done by the Borough Welfare Old People's Welfare Committee, on which the Health Department is represented by Miss Langton, the Chief Health Visitor, and Mr. Brown, the Chief Clerk, and it is pleasant to record the excellent work done by the voluntary visitors of this Committee.

I am indebted to the Secretary of the Old People's Welfare Committee for the following Report on the activities of the Committee during the year under review :—

The Old People's Welfare Committee continued to meet monthly throughout 1953 to deal with general business and to hear the reports of the Darby and Joan Club representatives. The following is a brief outline of the work undertaken by the Committee :—

Individual Help.—A Sub-Committee meets monthly to consider applications for help, of which there is a rough average of thirty a month. Applications may come directly from old people, or from relatives, friends, visitors and other welfare workers. They include requests for domestic help, accommodation, clothing and bedding, visits, special food for invalids, convalescence, invalid chairs, Meals on Wheels, cheap holidays. If the application has been approved, help is, when possible, given from the Committee's own resources, otherwise the applicant is referred to another organisation. For instance, the W.V.S. supply the Meals on Wheels Service, the Health Department provides domestic help, Health Visitors call wherever there is illness and give other more general help, as the National Assistance Board and the British Red Cross do also. The Committee keeps in close contact with all the organisations, whether statutory or voluntary, which are in touch with old people.

Visiting Service.—About 70 visitors keep in regular contact with about 150 old people, about 60 of whom live alone. The main purpose of the visits is to relieve the lonely and unwanted feeling from which many old people suffer, but visitors also report any special situation or need, for instance, illness, or the need of repairs to the home,

Darby and Joan Clubs.—Many of the Darby and Joan Clubs were launched by the Old People's Welfare Committee. There are now 15 Clubs affiliated to the Committee and they have a combined membership of over 1,000.

The Clubs are run by their own members and are self-supporting. Besides arranging the programme for the weekly meetings, they organise parties, excursions, visits to pantomimes and concerts, and old age pensioners' holidays.

Chiropody Service.—Five chiropodists in the Borough have agreed to treat pensioners with no other source of income at reduced rates. Since the scheme started in February of this year, 38 people have been given a form introducing them to the chiropodist of their choice.

Garden Seeds.—This year, 116 pensioners applied for potatoes, seeds and fertiliser supplied by the National Allotments and Gardens Society Ltd. at special reduced rates.

Wireless.—The Old People's Welfare Committee are unable to provide wireless sets to all the elderly bed-ridden people, except by application to the Wireless for the Bedridden Society. However, there is one set which the Committee are always pleased to lend in cases of illness for a period of about two months, and welcome any information about old people who would appreciate the loan.

Entertainments.—The Committee have also co-operated with other organisations which arrange entertainments, outings, film shows, parties, etc.

Borough Welfare Office.—Besides co-operating with other bodies, the Old People's Welfare Committee also have the wider services of the Borough Welfare Office. Old people use the Citizen's Advice Bureau and the Poor Man's Lawyer Scheme as much as other people.

Medical Examinations.

Medical examinations are carried out by the Medical Officers of the Department in connection with new appointments to the Corporation Staff, Student Teachers to Universities and Training Colleges, newly appointed Teachers and other staff appointed under the Education Committee and in connection with the staff appointed by the Transport Department. During the year under review, 2,234 medical examinations were carried out. In addition, the Medical Officer of Health makes investigations and carries out examinations in connection with the Corporation's Workmen's Sick Pay Scheme.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Cases of notifiable disease numbered 832, as compared with 1,439 in 1952.

Appendices 10 and 11 give the number and type of cases, age groups and Ward distribution.

Diphtheria.—No case of Diphtheria has occurred in the Borough since 1949. This happy result of the diphtheria immunisation scheme does not mean that the disease is no longer a great danger, and any complacency in respect of immunisation might well prove disastrous.

Scarlet Fever.—133 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during 1953, an increase of 1 over the previous year. Most of the cases were mild and there were no deaths.

Acute Poliomyelitis.—There were 3 confirmed cases of this disease—1 paralytic and 2 non-paralytic.

Measles.—419 notifications of measles were received during the year, compared with 820 in 1952.

Whooping Cough.—The incidence of this disease decreased from the previous year, 169 notifications being received compared with 362 in 1952.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—27 cases occurred during 1953—24 in institutional and 3 in domiciliary confinements.

Influenza.—This is not a notifiable disease unless complicated by pneumonia, but from figures supplied by the local office of the Ministry of National Insurance, it is possible to have a good indication of the incidence of influenza. The disease was most prevalent in the last half of February and coincided with the unseasonable mild weather at that time. There were 7 deaths ascribed to influenza, compared with 2 in the previous year.

Pneumonia.—60 cases of primary and influenzal pneumonia were notified, 26 fewer than in 1952. There were 36 deaths from all forms of pneumonia, compared with 25 in the previous year.

Food Poisoning.—One isolated case of food poisoning was notified during the year. The following information is included in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health :—

(a) Number of Cases	...	...	...	1
(b) Number of Deaths	...	...	...	Nil
(c) Organisms or other agents responsible				Not identified
(d) Food Involved	...	...	...	Not identified

Investigations were also made into a small outbreak of Food Poisoning in the Borough, which was brought to the notice of the Health Department by the Medical Officer of Health of another area. The cases followed the consumption of pressed meat at a private home in Chesterfield, where two of the three patients subsequently found to have food poisoning were visiting. Details of the investigations of this outbreak are as follows :—

Food causing Outbreak—Pressed Cooked Meat (presumed).

Agent causing Outbreak—Staphylococcus Aureus, Phage Type 53 (presumed).

Cases forming Outbreak—Total cases, 3 ; Total ascertained, 3 ; Fatal, Nil.

Clinical Features—Sickness and diarrhoea, which came on about six hours after eating the affected food. Fairly severe in two cases and light in one case. One case of 9 hours duration and two others about 48 hours duration.

Results of Laboratory Investigation.—Cases, 3. No pathogens demonstrated in any of the cases.

Food Handlers.—One food handler. Staphylococcus Aureus Phage Type 6 found in nose and throat swabs of this individual.

Food Samples.—Staphylococcus Phage Type 53 found.

Others.—Nil.

Origin and Preparation of Food causing Illness.—Pressed cooked meat prepared at small premises.

Place at which Food causing Illness was consumed.—At home.

Probable Origin of Infection or Contamination of Food.—Pharynx and nose swabs from two people who prepared food revealed on culture Staphylococcus Aureus Type 6 in one of them.

Contributory Factor.—Food contaminated, probably from the nose and pharynx of one of the food handlers, contributed to by the exposure of the cooked meat in a shop window in the daytime of a very hot weekend.

Tuberculosis.—54 Pulmonary and 3 non-Pulmonary cases were notified for the first time during the year, giving a notification rate of 0.8 per thousand of population.

There were 18 deaths attributed to Tuberculous causes, representing a mortality rate of 0.26 per thousand of the population.

71 cases were removed from the Tuberculosis Register during the year, either as re-diagnosed, recovered, died or removed to another district. At the end of the year there were 314 names on the Tuberculosis Register, 259 relating to respiratory and 55 to non-respiratory patients.

Mass Radiography.

The Mass Radiography Unit of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board made its second visit to the Borough during the months of May, June and July.

Surveys were carried out in two of the largest industrial undertakings, when a total of 4,136 miniature films were taken—2,267 males and 1,869 females—representing a response of 85%.

Following the industrial survey, the Unit was stationed at Edmund Street Clinic for two weeks, and at the Town Hall for just over a month. At both these places, public sessions were held and certain days set aside for visits by organised groups from shops, offices, factories and various organisations. 7,246 persons made 7,783 attendances in this general town survey.

The incidence of cases of suspected tuberculosis found amongst all the groups surveyed was again extremely low. The discovery of tuberculosis is, however, not the only function of the Mass Radiography Unit. Other conditions of the chest and heart are discovered by this method of X-ray, and any cases found are reported confidentially to the medical practitioner concerned, who is thus able to commence immediate treatment.

The following is a summary of the work of the Unit during its visit to the town in 1953 :—

	INDUSTRIAL SURVEY (2 Factories)			TOWN GENERAL SURVEY			GRAND TOTAL
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Attendances for:—							
Miniature Films ...	2,267	1,869	4,136	3,084	4,162	7,246	11,382
Large Film Recalls ...	180	158	338	260	245	505	843
Clinical Interviews ...	12	6	18	25	7	32	50
TOTAL ATTENDANCES ...	2,459	2,033	4,492	3,369	4,414	7,783	12,275
Suspected Tuberculous cases referred to Chest Clinic ...	21	6	27	35	22	57	84
Other conditions referred to Examinee's own Doctor ...	24	1	25	50	36	86	111
TOTAL CASES REFERRED ...	45	7	52	85	58	143	195

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.—The water supply for Chesterfield is provided by the Chesterfield, Bolsover and Clowne Water Board, and comes from Linacre Reservoirs and various pumping stations which, after purification and chlorination, is distributed from service reservoirs.

In the Water Board's laboratory, chemical and bacteriological analyses are made at least weekly, and in many cases daily, from sources, treatment works, service reservoirs and direct tap supply. 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 supply has been satisfactory both in quantity and quality, and no plumbo-solvent action has been reported.

The water supply is in all cases direct to dwellinghouses, and no water is supplied by means of stand-pipes.

Mr. Boothman, the Manager of the Chesterfield, Bolsover and Clowne Water Board, has kindly supplied me with the following information with regard to the work of the Board during the year:—

“Mains extensions have been made to supply new housing schemes—Newbold, Pevensey, Old Whittington and Hady. The reconditioning of the 12" dia. Linacre Reservoir to Brimington trunk main was completed, a total yardage of 5,306. All internal incrustation was scraped and the pipe thoroughly cleaned before a 5/16" concrete lining was added. The Whispering Well engine house was completely repainted and the filter shells were repainted after the basic rust and paint had been removed by shot blast. The Holmebrook 27 stage borehole pump was withdrawn for overhaul, and surface pumps at Whispering Well and Holmebrook were likewise overhauled. A survey was made to determine the electrical conductivity and the corrosiveness of the soil along the Hillstown, Bolsover, to Hady pipe track. Special attention has been paid at Whispering Well to the cleaning of the pressure filters with a marked improvement in the quality of the filtered water. The number of complaints of taste of chlorine have been remarkably few.

During the late summer, the Board's supplies were very low, due to reduced rainfall during 1952 and 1953. The storage in the Linacre Reservoirs during early November was so low that the Board's Chairman appealed through the press for economy from all consumers. It was not necessary to curtail the supply, but pressures were reduced and the co-operation was obtained of the large Trade Consumers.

The whole of the mains on the lower portion of the Brampton and Walton Rural Water Supply Scheme were laid.”

Swimming Pools and Baths.—There are one indoor Swimming Bath and two open-air Swimming Pools in the Borough, all of which are owned and controlled by the Corporation. All the baths are equipped for continuous filtering and for chemical dosage.

The Health Department exercises regular supervision over all the baths during the swimming season from March to October, and frequent samples are taken for bacteriological examination.

During the year, 27 samples of water were submitted to the County Bacteriologist, 24 of which were found to be satisfactory and 3 were unsatisfactory. In the case of unsatisfactory samples, all of which occurred at one bath, immediate steps were taken to ascertain the cause, which proved to result from the temporary overloading of the bath by parties of young swimmers. An adjustment of the time-table of the parties so as to allow time for the adequate circulation and sterilization of the water in the bath was introduced and satisfactory conditions were restored.

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

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

Licences have been issued in respect of four sales shops in the Borough where pet animals are sold, and a further licence issued to a stall-holder in the open market carrying on a similar business. The Act, and the conditions laid down by the Authority under the same, governing the conduct of this class of trade, would appear to adequately fulfil the purpose of the legislation in preventing cruelty and ensuring satisfactory accommodation for pet animals awaiting sale. All the premises licensed have been supervised during the year, and the licensees have always been found to fulfil their obligations under the Act. In all, a total of 47 visits have been made to Pets Shops during the year.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

Two premises are registered in the Borough under the above Act for the manufacture of new articles containing filling materials within the meaning of the Act. Both these premises have been inspected from time to time, and the condition of the same and of the materials used have been found to be satisfactory. Both of the manufacturers are using only new material bearing the certified mark of the British Standards Institution as to quality and purity, and it has not, therefore, been considered necessary to take any samples for analysis during the year.

Until the scope of this Act has been widened to include those premises where stuffed and upholstered articles are remade and renovated, and in which second-hand and often dirty materials can be used without question, it is not considered that adequate safeguards are given to the purchasing public.

Common Lodging Houses.

The Markham Municipal Hostel for men is the only Common Lodging House in the Borough, and this is owned by the Corporation and controlled by the Health Committee.

The popularity of the Hostel and its value as one of the Social Services provided by the Corporation can be judged by the fact that its accommodation of 120 beds has been used to approx-

imately 88 per cent of its capacity during the year. The cheap and comfortable lodgings it provides are appreciated by the many old age pensioners and the unemployed single men, who constituted approximately one-half of the lodgers, and who have become more or less permanent residents. At this time when private lodgings are difficult to find owing to the housing shortage, it provides good accommodation for many of the lower paid labouring classes who have come to the town and are engaged on the large development schemes in the building and mining industries.

Despite the rising cost of maintenance during the year, it has been possible to keep the charges of accommodation well within the means of the occupants and at the same time maintain this very important social service without having to make any appreciable demand on the rates.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The effect of the continued offensive against rats and mice over the past few years is reflected in the decreasing number of complaints now being received of new or recurrent infestations. During the year evidence of infestation was found on 175 premises, 120 of which concerned rats. In the majority of the premises affected, the infestations were only slight, and in only 20 cases could the number of rats found be considered to constitute major infestations. There is no doubt that the manner in which the general public have co-operated by notifying the odd rat seen on or about their premises, has contributed largely to the diminution of the rodent population, in that it has been possible to give early treatment and has prevented these normally prolific breeders establishing colonies.

Treatments were applied on 22 business premises and 153 other premises, including dwelling houses, agricultural properties and Local Authority premises. Such treatments involved a total of 815 visits by the Rodent Operator and Sanitary Inspectors, and involved the laying of 549 pre-baits and 397 poison baits. Many of the infestations were cleared up after a single treatment.

It was necessary to apply block treatments in 12 cases, and successful results were achieved.

The willingness of the owners and occupiers of infested premises to co-operate in the extermination of the pests will be appreciated by the fact that in no case has resort to the service of statutory notice been necessary. Structural works to prevent re-infestation was called for in four cases and these requirements were met as a result of informal action by the Department.

A survey has also been carried out to test the extent of rat infestation of the sewers in the Borough, in the course of which 305 sewer manholes were baited. From the evidence obtained, there was no indication of heavy infestation in the sewers.

Atmospheric Pollution.

The Borough Council have always recognised smoke abatement and the prevention of atmospheric pollution as an important branch of the public health service and have supported many measures designed to clean up the atmosphere. Whilst Chesterfield is largely an industrial town, and as such must add to the pollution of its air, it can, I think, be stated that, from recordings continuously taken, the purity of its atmosphere compares favourably with towns of similar size and carrying on similar industries. There are, however, still some "black spots" which must be cleaned up, and which it can be stated are now in the process of being improved.

The expansion of certain of the factories in the Borough during the war and in the post-war years has resulted in the overloading of some of the steam-raising plants, with a resultant increase in smoke emission. One of these offending factories is now in the process of transferring its overload to the National Electricity Grid.

The considerable expansion of a large iron works in the Borough has resulted in a grit nuisance in the vicinity of the works, and steps are being taken by the Company to reduce the grit emission. It must be acknowledged that not all the pollution in the Borough results from its industries, but an almost equal part emanates from the domestic chimneys, which are exempt from statutory action. The replacement of many of the antiquated open fires burning raw bituminous coal by modern stoves designed to burn smokeless fuels would considerably reduce pollution from this source, and property owners are being encouraged to make this change.

The Health Department is now co-operating with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in its investigation into the distribution of atmospheric pollution, and three recording stations have been set up in what are considered to be representative sites, namely :—Queen's Park, St. John's Road (Highways Depot), Whittington Moor, and the Sewage Works at Old Whittington. Each station has a standard deposit gauge to collect the soluble and insoluble solids, and also a lead peroxide gauge to test the concentration of sulphur-dioxide in the atmosphere. Recordings are supplied to the Director of Scientific and Industrial Research each month and are recorded in the Bulletin showing national figures. I would like to express my thanks to Mr. J. Hirst, the Sewage Works Manager, and his assistant for their help in undertaking the analyses of the gauges.

The recordings, from the month of installation to the year end, are as follows ;—

Standard Deposit Gauges. Total solids given as tons per sq. mile.

Month	Queen's Park	St. John's Road Depot	Sewage Works
July ...	18.54	17.95	28.10*
August ...	17.00	19.66	26.64*
September ...	12.62	17.07	15.59
October ...	14.28	18.37	21.39
November ...	7.68	9.61	11.33
December ...	11.13	22.97	14.89
Averages ...	13.54	17.60	19.65

* There was evidence that the high insoluble solids in these recordings resulted from dust from building works carried on in close proximity to the station being collected in the deposit gauge.

Lead Peroxide Gauges.—Figures represent the daily average of sulphur absorbed by the lead peroxide method, expressed in milligrams per 100 square centimetres.

Month	Queen's Park	St. John's Road Depot	Sewage Works
July ...	0.574	0.575	0.863
August ...	0.498	0.512	1.112
September ...	0.743	0.761	1.450
October ...	1.12	1.63	1.46
November ...	1.01	1.07	1.60
December ...	1.24	1.78	1.27
Averages ...	0.864	1.054	1.292

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938-1950.

Milk Supply — Milk Register.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

No. of persons registered as Distributors	...	...	129
No. of persons registered as Dairies	...	...	13

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949/1950.

No. of Dealers' (Pasteurisers') Licences	...	...	1
No. of Dealers' Licences to use the special designation "Pasteurised"	...	...	57
No. of Supplementary Licences to use the special designation "Pasteurised"...	...	...	20
No. of Dealers' Licences to use the special designation "Sterilised"	...	...	23
No. of Supplementary Licences to use the special designation "Sterilised"	...	...	1

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949/1950.

No. of Dealers' Licences to use the special designation "Tuberculin Tested"	56
No. of Supplementary Licences to use the special designation "Tuberculin Tested"	21
No. of Visits made to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops	242

Milk Supply.

The year has been a memorable one so far as the milk supply in the Borough and in that of the surrounding districts is concerned, for it has seen the fulfilment of the efforts of Local Authorities over many years to ensure a safe and clean milk supply. This culminated at the end of the year when the Ministry of Food declared that the area would, on the 1st January, 1954, become a "Specified Area" in which only designated milk would be permitted to be on sale to the general public. Reference has been made from time to time in this Report to the unsatisfactory manner in which milk has been retailed from the open hand can, and to the resultant dangers of contamination of the supply. It is, therefore, very gratifying to know that this method of delivery must now make way for safer and more hygienic bottled supply.

At the beginning of the year there were thirty-one retailers of undesignated milk in the Borough, but these gradually reduced in number as the year progressed, some entering the Tuberculin Tested Herds Schemes and others, being producer-retailers, became producers only and passed their milk to the Pasteurising Dairy. The public demand for the safer milk obtained from designated herds and that ensured by pasteurisation has continued to increase, and this has no doubt resulted in the rapid decline in the quantities of undesignated milk being consumed.

The quality of the milk sold in the Borough, as shown by the analysis of samples taken, has been generally satisfactory throughout the year.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949/50.

During the year, a total of 179 Dealers' Licences covering the several designations in the above Regulations, have been issued by the Borough Council. These are in addition to the licences issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to producers and producer-retailers selling milk under the special designations "Tuberculin Tested" and "Accredited" from their own premises.

A total of 44 samples of heat-treated milk have been taken from the Dairy Companies supplying this milk in the Borough. All the samples satisfied the relative Phosphatase and Turbidity Tests, and 33 samples submitted for the Methylene Blue Test to determine the keeping quality were all satisfactory.

Meat and Other Foods.

For the past fourteen years, the Chesterfield Corporation Abattoir has fulfilled a useful and important function as the Central Slaughtering Establishment for the Ministry of Food for the greater part of North-East Derbyshire, and has been serving the needs of a population of approximately 250,000, in addition to undertaking the slaughter of cattle for "export" to some of the larger cities during peak slaughtering periods. At this time, when there is every indication that the Ministry of Food intend to relinquish control of meat supplies and will therefore, presumably, be releasing slaughterhouses and handing back the control to Local Authorities, it would appear to be an opportune time to reflect on the advantages to be gained by the concentrated slaughter of animals for food.

The Borough Council, in the years before the war, foresaw the advantages of concentrating slaughtering in a single establishment, and their enterprise in building the Abattoir proved to be administratively sound and in the best interests of the inhabitants of the Borough, whilst at the same time fulfilling the needs of the meat trade. With the outbreak of war and the resulting national control of slaughtering and of meat supplies, the Abattoir was the natural choice of the Ministry of Food for serving a much wider community, and it is our proud boast that it has been accomplished with a large measure of efficiency.

The experience gained by the Ministry of Food during the war years of concentrating slaughtering in a comparatively small number of slaughterhouses has no doubt prompted successive Governments to consider the introduction of a policy of moderate concentration, such a policy having been in the minds of many local authorities for a number of years. It is to be hoped that the implementation of this policy will not be long delayed.

Possibly the most important advantage from a public health standpoint of concentrated slaughtering is that it is possible to attain 100 per cent. inspection of all animals slaughtered—an almost impossible task when slaughtering takes place at irregular times in numerous and widely separated slaughterhouses. This has been achieved in the Abattoir during this year in respect of the 64,230 carcasses which passed through, and it reflects great credit on Borough Meat Inspectors engaged on this work. The total kill has increased by 1,100 over the previous year and its inspection has occupied almost the whole time of two Meat Inspectors. Their inspections have resulted in 148 tons of meat and offals being condemned as unfit for human consumption, and while this tonnage is still high and represents a considerable loss to the Ministry of Food, it is 45 tons less than that condemned in 1952. Appendix 20, Tables 1 and 2, gives the number and types of animals slaughtered and the incidence of disease affecting them.

The incidence of tuberculosis in cattle other than cows was 17.56 per cent. compared with 14.70 per cent. in the previous year, whilst that in cows was slightly reduced from 51.98 per cent. to 49.85 per cent. There was also an increase in the incidence of tuberculosis in calves from 0.36 per cent. to 0.88 per cent. From these figures it would appear that the time is still far distant before tuberculosis is eradicated from both dairy and beef herds, unless a more vigorous application of the schemes for its eradication are pursued. Twenty-two cases of Congenital Tuberculosis were found in calves, and these were notified to the Animal Health Division to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to enable the tracing of the infected dams. From reports subsequently received, seven dams were found to be infected and were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order.

The incidence of tuberculosis in the pigs inspected was 7.31 per cent., and showed a very slight increase on the previous year's figures.

Comment has previously been made on what would appear to be the very high incidence of disease other than tuberculosis in both classes of cattle, but the figures of 40.30 per cent. and 46.80 per cent. are not nearly so serious as they would appear at first sight. A very large proportion of the cattle classified as diseased under these headings had parasitic infections which rendered parts of the offal unfit for human consumption, and it will be seen that comparatively few whole carcasses were condemned under this heading. It is regrettable that it was found necessary to condemn 134 calves, largely due to immaturity. The present demand for more milk for human consumption, and the prices received for it, render it uneconomical for the farmer to feed calves to an age when they would make good veal, and in consequence they are sent in for slaughter at too early an age.

The inspection of other foods on the premises of traders or in transit resulted in the condemnation of a further 16 tons of various foods. Canned foods accounted for almost $7\frac{3}{4}$ tons. The home curing of hams has resulted in a notable decrease in the weight of canned hams condemned when compared with the last few years.

The combined total of all foods condemned during the year amounted to just over $164\frac{1}{2}$ tons, compared with 213 tons in 1952. As in the past, as much of this condemned material as possible was utilised for technical purposes or for animal feeding.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938-1950.

A total of 285 samples of food and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst during the year, 138 of these being formal samples and 147 being taken informally. The samples comprised 215 milks and 70 various foods and drugs.

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

Fifty-nine of the samples, or 20.7 per cent., were found to be not genuine or below standard; of these 51 were samples of milk, 5 of butter confectionery, 2 of tinned sardines in tomato, and 1 of shredded suet.

The comparatively high proportion of non-genuine samples of milk recorded resulted from the taking of informal samples from individual churns sent in by milk producers to a local pasteurising dairy, thirty-two of which were below standard to some degree. Thirteen of these informal samples were deficient in both milk fat and milk solids other than milk fat, the deficiencies being small in most cases. It was found that deficiencies in individual churns were corrected by higher standards of quality of the milk in other churns sent in by the same producers, which signified that inadequate bulking of all the milk by the producers was responsible for some of the deficiencies.

Three informal samples had milk fat deficiencies exceeding 10 per cent., but "follow-up" samples from these supplies showed the deficiencies to have been corrected. Twenty of the informal samples of milk taken as "platform test" at the pasteurising dairy, showing deficiencies in milk solids other than milk fat, also showed by their raised Freezing Point (Hortvet) some degree of adulteration. In ten of these cases the amount of adulteration was so small as to be unmeasurable and, as further samples taken from these supplies proved to be satisfactory, it was considered that the adulterations were due to the failure to drain the milking utensils completely rather than there having been any wilful addition of water to the milk. The adulteration in the other ten samples ranged between 3.0 per cent. and 9.0 per cent., and occurred in milk from five different producers. Formal samples at "the point of delivery" were taken at each of these producers' premises.

Legal proceedings were instituted against three of the producers in respect of the adulterations, and in the two cases which have so far come before the Borough Justices' Court, fines and costs totalling £10 and £14 respectively were imposed.

In the two remaining cases, "point of delivery" samples contained only traces of added water and negated the possibility of wilful adulteration. Legal proceedings were not advised in either of these cases, but the producers were interviewed and warned against any repetition of the offences.

Of the nine other formal samples taken which were found to be not genuine or below standard, four were found to be very slightly deficient in both milk fat and milk solids other than milk fat, and five to be deficient in milk fat only. Legal proceedings were not merited in any of these cases, but warnings to improve the quality of milk were issued to the producer in each case.

The quarterly analysis of milk samples was as follows :—

Period.	No. of samples examined	Averages.	
		Milk Fat %	Solids not Fat %
March Quarter	58	3.49	8.32
June Quarter	46	3.46	8.63
September Quarter	43	3.55	8.54
December Quarter	68	3.67	8.52
Average for 1953	215	3.55	8.49

Three informal samples of butter confectionery, namely, Butter Scotch Bars, Butter Mints and Butter Scotch, were found on analysis to contain butter fat to the amount of 1.82, 1.40 and 1.20 per cent. respectively, compared with the minimum of 4.0 per cent. agreed in a Code of Practice accepted by the Ministry of Food and the Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Trade for such confectionery. It was not possible to take formal samples of the first two mentioned, but a formal sample of Butter Scotch was subsequently taken and this was found to contain only 1.39 per cent. of butter fat, the deficiency being 65.2 per cent. Legal proceedings were taken against the retailer who, in turn, brought before the Court the manufacturer of the Butter Scotch. The Borough Magistrates, after considering the evidence, dismissed the case on technical grounds.

Legal proceedings were taken in respect of a sample taken from sweets exposed for sale as "Butter Walnut Titbits" which, on analysis, were found to contain not more than 0.06 per cent. of butter fat, a deficiency of 98.5 per cent. The supplier of the confectionery pleaded "Guilty" and was fined £5 0s. 0d. and ordered to pay costs amounting to £7 7s. 0d.

Two informal samples of French Moroccan Sardines in Tomato Sauce were found to contain tin in excess of the 250 parts per million permitted. On being notified, the retailers withdrew the stocks of these unsatisfactory brands and they were destroyed.

Arising from the finding of a piece of metal in a sweet sold to a consumer, legal proceedings were taken against the seller of the sweets who, in turn, brought the manufacturer before the Court as the person responsible. The latter pleaded "Guilty" and, after hearing the evidence, the Borough Justices granted an absolute discharge with costs amounting to 12/6.

Milks Tested for Tubercle Bacilli.

There are indications of the further progress of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Attested Herds and Tuberculin Tested Herd Schemes in the Borough during the year, but it is not possible

to give an accurate assessment of this. It is known, however, that there are still undesignated herds in the Borough, and that distributors from the surrounding districts are supplying undesignated milk in the Borough.

It is from these undesignated supplies that samples have been taken for biological examination. During the year, thirty-six such samples have been submitted to the County Bacteriologist for biological examination, and it is pleasing to report that none of the samples showed any evidence of tuberculous infection.

Ice-Cream.

There are 213 premises registered for the manufacture or sale of Ice-cream in the Borough, 206 of these being premises where Ice-cream is sold only in the pre-packed form, and these in the main draw their supplies from national suppliers. Of the seven premises licensed for the manufacture of Ice-cream, only five carry out the complete heat treatment process; the remainder now use the "cold mix".

Special attention continues to be given to the premises where heat treatment is carried out, and generally, the condition of these premises and the manner in which the Ice-cream has been prepared have been satisfactory.

The compositional quality of the product sold has also been satisfactory, the average composition of the six samples submitted for analysis being: Fat, 7.84 per cent.; Total Solids, 31.64 per cent.

Twenty-six samples were submitted to the County Bacteriologist for Methylene Blue Test, twenty-four of which were satisfactory and two unsatisfactory. The samples were graded as follows:—

Grade 1	...	20 samples	...	Satisfactory.
„ 2	...	4 „	...	„
„ 3	...	1 „	...	Unsatisfactory.
„ 4	...	1 „	...	„

The makers of the Ice-cream returning unsatisfactory results were interviewed and their production methods checked. Subsequent samples from these supplies were satisfactory.

Food Hygiene.

It is pleasing to note that the general public is taking an increasing interest in food hygiene, for this in itself greatly assists Local Authorities in their efforts to promote and maintain higher standards of hygiene in all premises where food is prepared and sold. The discrimination of the customer in favour of the clean shop where food is hygienically handled is likely to do as much towards the raising of standards as the enforcement of legislation

by Officers of the Local Authority. The food trades generally are co-operative in the raising of these standards, and improvements in both premises and in the personal conduct of food handlers have been evident during the year. The Department has continued to pay special attention to those premises where meat products and confectionery are prepared, and to canteens and restaurant kitchens, and talks have been given to the employees in their place of work, when so requested by the management.

There has been a continuation of the Courses arranged for Licensed House Staffs in House and Catering Management, and lectures on hygiene and the law governing these trades have been given by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

As a measure to prevent contamination of food in shops by dogs taken in by customers the Department prepared a display notice requesting that these should not be taken into food shops, and the local Chamber of Trade fully co-operated by advising all their members to display this notice. From observations made, while it cannot be claimed that this very undesirable practice has entirely ceased, there has been a marked observance of the request.

HOUSING.

During the year, a total of 469 houses have been built in the Borough ; 379 of these were erected by the Corporation and 90 by private enterprise. It can be said that the worst of the overcrowding in the Borough has now been alleviated, but there are still many families who are sharing accommodation and, whilst not being overcrowded, desire a home of their own. The Corporation are, of course, anxious that these needs are supplied, but are also conscious of the need to provide better accommodation for many of the families who are still occupying property which was the subject of action under the pre-war Slum Clearance programme.

The Government also apparently recognises that the time has arrived when consideration should be given to this class of property, and it is heartening to know that provisions for the re-opening of a Slum Clearance programme is to form part of the Housing Repairs and Rents Bill which is to be brought before Parliament during 1954.

There are in the Borough 123 houses in 23 areas which were the subject of Clearance Orders or which had been officially represented as Clearance Areas at the outbreak of war, and the Corporation will welcome the opportunity of being able to clear this property which has further deteriorated with the passing years.

It has been necessary during the year to represent a Clearance Area comprising seven houses which were unfit for continued occupation. The Clearance Order was confirmed by the Ministry and the tenants have now been re-housed. In addition, five individual unfit houses were represented and Demolition Orders were made. A total of 20 houses were demolished during the year.

There seems to be a continued reluctance on the part of the owners of the older type of property to take advantage of the Improvement Grants offered by the provisions of the Housing Act, 1949, for no such improvement has been carried out during the year. Possibly the less stringent conditions controlling improvement grants which are envisaged in the Housing Repairs and Rents Bill will prompt a more ready acceptance and will result in the life of some of the existing and older properties being extended.

The new building programme still engages most of the building trade operatives and somewhat retards the early carrying out of repairs in the older properties. 279 properties have, however, been repaired under the Public Health Acts and the Housing Acts, and in only 19 of these cases was it necessary to resort to Statutory action.

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

	St. Helen's	Newbold	West	Rother	St. Leonards	New Whitt.	Old Whitt.	Hasland	Moor	Central	Holmebrook	Total
Built by the Corporation ...	—	291	—	6	*12	—	—	70	—	—	—	379
Built by Private Enterprise ...	8	20	27	8	9	6	2	6	1	2	1	90
TOTAL	8	311	27	14	21	6	2	76	1	2	1	469

*For Coal Industry Association.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

PART III SERVICES.

The day-to-day administration of most of the Part III Services provided under the National Health Service Act is delegated to the Chesterfield Area Health Sub-Committee, which consists of six members of the Derbyshire County Council Health Committee and six members of the Borough Health Committee. This section of the Report summarises the work carried out in the Borough during 1953.

SECTION 22.—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG
CHILDREN.

Child Welfare Centres.

No. of Centres provided...	...	...	...	...	6
No. of Sessions held per month...	...	...	...	...	42
No. of Children aged under 1 year who attended a Centre for the first time	...	...	...	...	799
Total No. of Children who attended a Centre during the year	...	...	...	...	2,066
Total attendances made:—					
Children under 1 year	...	...	...	...	14,096
Children aged 1 to 5 years	...	...	...	...	7,427
TOTAL					21,523

The total of 799 infants who first attended at the Centres whilst they were under 1 year of age represents 82.6 per cent. of the Borough babies born during the year.

Dried milks and other foods are sold at cost price from all the Centres, and the arrangements with the Ministry of Food whereby National Dried Milk, orange juice and vitamins, etc., are distributed from the Centres, continued during the year.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

No. of Ante-Natal Clinics provided	...	...	...	...	2
No. of Sessions held per month...	...	...	...	...	18
New Cases attending	...	...	...	...	686
Total Cases attending	...	...	...	...	860
Total attendances made	...	...	...	...	3,132

Post-Natal Clinics.

No. of Post-Natal Clinics provided	...	...	...	...	2
No. of Sessions held per month...	...	...	...	...	2
New Cases attending	...	...	...	...	86
Total Cases attending	...	...	...	...	87
Total Attendances made	...	...	...	...	159

Artificial Sunlight Clinic.

Infants and children under school age are referred for artificial sunlight treatment from the Child Welfare Centres by the Medical Officers. This method of treatment has proved particularly effective in cases of malnutrition, debility of infants, bronchitis and certain other respiratory conditions. In the year under review, 63 infants and toddlers received 546 treatments.

Orthopædic Clinic.

Children under school age who require orthopædic treatment are referred to the School Health Service Clinic. During the year under review, 56 children under 5 years of age made 220 attendances.

Birth Control Clinic.

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.

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...	3	5	5	2
Children under 5 ...	310	229	229	32

Forms of Dental Treatment Provided.

	Extractions	No. of General Anaesthetics Administered	Fillings	Scalings or Scaling & Gum Treatment	Dressings	Radio-graphs	Dentures Provided	
							Complete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children under 5	455	235	1	—	61	—	—	—

Care of Premature Infants.

All infants weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ -lbs. or less are defined as "premature", and space is provided on the notification of birth cards for the weight at birth in the case of premature births. Special attention is given to premature infants in their own homes by the staff of the Health Visiting and Midwifery Services, and draught-proof cots with detachable linings, hot water bottles, etc., together with suitable clothing, are available when necessary. Premature infants

born in hospital are kept under special supervision by the Health Visitors on discharge from hospital.

During the year, 85 premature infants were notified, of which 30 were born at home and 55 in hospital or private nursing home.

Care of Illegitimate Children.

The number of illegitimate births in 1953 was 46, representing a rate of 47 per 1,000 total births.

The Midwifery and Health Visiting staffs 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 and other statutory and voluntary bodies.

Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children.

No Mother and Baby Home is provided directly by the local Health Authority, but arrangements are made with the Chesterfield Archdeaconry Moral Welfare Association for the admission of unmarried mothers to the Vernon Street Home, Derby, and in certain cases, to other Homes outside the county. The mothers are usually resident for a month before the birth of the child, and are transferred from the Home to one of the Maternity Homes for the confinement and, where necessary, return to the Home, usually for a further two months, making a total stay of approximately thirteen weeks.

During the year under review, 7 unmarried expectant mothers were sent to Homes by the Area Health Sub-Committee.

SECTION 23.—MIDWIFERY SERVICES.

The Midwifery Service in Chesterfield consists of a Supervisor and an establishment of nine Domiciliary Midwives.

The following is a summary of the work of the Domiciliary Midwives during 1953 :—

Number of Deliveries attended by Midwives :—

Doctor not booked, and present at time of delivery ...	14
Doctor not booked and not present at time of delivery	216
Doctor booked and present at time of delivery ...	92
Doctor booked and not present at time of delivery ...	92
	<hr/>
Total number of deliveries	414
	<hr/>
No. of Cases in which Gas and Air Analgesia was administered	350
No. of Cases in which Pethidine was administered ...	168
No. of Ante-Natal Visits	2,914
No. of Post-Natal Visits	7,683
No. of Attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics	366
No. of Cases attended on discharge from Institutions before the 14th day	70

Records received from Midwives :—

Medical Helps	63
Stillbirths	5
Deaths of Mothers	—
Deaths of Children	4
Laying-Out of the Dead	—
Liability to be a Source of Infection	8
Notification of Artificial Feeding	17

SECTION 24.—HEALTH VISITING.

The following is a summary of the work of the Health Visitors during the year 1953 :—

Number of children visited during the year	4,755
First visits to Infants under 1 year of age	935
Total visits to Infants under 1 year of age	4,303
Visits to Children aged 1 to 5 years	8,407
Visits to Expectant Mothers	260
Tuberculosis Visits	542
Investigations of Social Conditions for Hospitals, Adoption Societies, Old People, etc.	1,841
Total number of Families or Households visited	4,672

In addition to district visiting, a vital part of the work of the Health Visitors is that of giving advice in mothercraft at the Infant Welfare Centres, and during 1953, the Health Visitors made an average of 58 attendances per month at the Centres.

SECTION 25.—HOME NURSING.

The District Nursing Service comprises a Superintendent and 12 Visiting Nurses, who attend cases of any nature except certain notifiable diseases, and their duties include the nursing care of patients on their discharge from hospital.

Summary of Work of Home Nurses, 1953.

No. of Cases on books, 1st January, 1953	201
No. of New Cases nursed during the year :—	
Medical	1,300
Surgical	213
Tuberculosis	33
Maternal Complications... ..	9
Miscarriage or Abortions	1
Infectious Diseases	6
	<hr/>
	1,562
	<hr/>

No. of Cases on books, 31st December, 1953...	...	223
No. of Visits paid by Nurses :—		
General Nursing ... ..	...	39,527
Tuberculosis ... ..	...	971
Maternity ... ..	...	69
Infectious Diseases ... ..	...	53
Others ... ..	...	431
		41,052

SECTION 26.—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

During the year, 507 children, aged 0 to 5, and 231 children, aged 5 to 15, were immunised against Diphtheria. Of the total of 738 immunisations, 197 were carried out by private doctors. In addition, 1,381 children were re-immunised, 1,326 by the Local Authority Staff and 55 by private doctors.

The following table shows the state of Diphtheria immunisation in the town as at 31st December, 1953 :—

Born in year	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948-1944	1943-1939	Total Under 15
Number immunised	16	363	491	531	579	5,001	4,314	11,295

Vaccination by General Practitioner.

	AGE GROUPS.			
	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 and over
(a) Primary Vaccinations	77	11	39	45
(b) Re-vaccinations	2	1	15	125
(c) Cases reported because of actual or alleged complications of vaccination	—	—	—	—

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

Tuberculosis.

The Health Visitors work in close co-operation with the staff of the Chest Clinic. The Health Visitors attend at the Chest Clinic once each month, when they discuss matters relating to patients and after-care generally with the Chest Physician. This liaison is proving of inestimable value to the patients, affected households, and the smooth working of the service generally.

All new cases are visited by the Health Visitors for the purpose of giving advice to both patients and contacts, and follow-up visits are made at regular intervals. During the year under review, 542 visits were made.

Actual nursing of home patients is carried out by the staff of the Home Nursing Service, and bedding is available on loan in necessitous cases. On the recommendation of the Chest Physician, extra nourishment in the form of milk is supplied to patients suffering from tuberculosis, free or at a reduced cost, in accordance with an income scale.

General.

During 1953, the District Nurses paid 10,372 visits to cases referred by the hospital almoners which, on discharge from hospital, require after-care.

The Health Visitors made 1,841 visits to patients referred by the almoners, and to old people.

The Hospital Management Committee rely to a great extent on Sociological Reports by Health Visitors in connection with the admission of chronic sick to hospital. The Health Visitors also play a large part in the schemes for the care of old people, particularly in regard to visiting and recommendations to the County Welfare Department for the admission to Old People's Homes.

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. Larger items, such as wheeled chairs and crutches, are loaned in appropriate cases.

Health Education.

The medical and nursing staffs of the Department, by the very nature of their duties, are constantly carrying out health education in clinics and centres and while visiting the homes of the people. Medical members of the staff give talks on the health services and various aspects of health education to Community Associations, Youth Clubs, Parent-Teacher Associations, Senior Schools and other Organisations.

Books, leaflets and pamphlets dealing with all aspects of health education and prevention of disease are distributed through the Health Office, Clinics and Centres.

SECTION 29.—HOME HELP SERVICE.

At the end of the year, there were 12 Home Helps on the panel, all part-time.

By far the largest number of cases dealt with was amongst the old and infirm, and it is in this group that, of necessity, the service of a Home Help is required for long periods. As an example of this, of the total of 66 old and infirm persons attended, 41 had the services of a Home Help for three months or more.

Twenty-nine of the old people receiving the services of a Home Help were over 80 years of age, one being in her 99th year,

The following is a summary of the work of the Service during 1953 :—

	Mater- nity	Old People	Old & Sick	Tuber- culosis	Others	Total
No. of cases being assisted 1st January, 1953 ...	-	1	22	-	3	26
No. of applications re- ceived during year ...	29	5	68	1	61	164
No. of new cases assisted	24	2	41	-	38	105
Total number of cases assisted in 1953 ...	24	3	63	-	41	131
No. of cases being assisted at end of 1953 ...	1	2	33	-	6	42

APPENDIX 1.

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

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

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

P. W. Bothwell, 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. 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., Certified Meat Inspector.

T. O. Powell, C.S.I., Certified Meat Inspector.

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

Miss J. Mashman.

Miss M. Owens.

R. Clark.

Miss D. Turton

Miss A. Pike.

Mrs. H. Law (Housing Visitor)

Mrs. K. Dunin.

Mrs. B. C. Crossley (Area Health)

(Home Helps)

Miss P. McQueen (Area Health) Miss C. M. Eyre (Area Health)

Rodent Operator and Disinfector : E. Haslam.

AREA HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE STAFF.**Assistant Medical Officer :**

Dr. J. B. M. Leith, M.B., Ch.B.

Dental Officer :

Vacant.

Health Visitors :

Miss M. Langton (Senior).

Miss O. M. Parker	Miss A. Parkinson
Miss V. Stubbs	Mrs. C. Tunnard
Miss D. I. Hayes	Miss L. W. Barlow
Mrs. M. Hattley	

Domiciliary Midwives :

Mrs. S. M. Street (Supervisor).

Miss J. Brailsford	Miss W. Redhead
Miss Z. F. E. Cole	Mrs. M. C. Rhodes
Mrs. E. Martlew	Mrs. I. M. Slinn
Miss M. Philpott	Mrs. L. I. Veasey

Home Nurses :

Miss F. M. Crapper (Superintendent).

Mrs. E. Beswick	Miss K. Quinn
Mrs. B. Donnelly	Miss I. Turner
Mrs. D. Gaging	Miss E. Reid
Mrs. A. Hault	Mrs. M. D. Silcox
Miss F. V. Limb	Mrs. O. Varley
Mrs. B. McDonnell	Mrs. E. Wragg

APPENDIX 2.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Population (estimated)	67,450
Area (Acres)	8,472
Number of Inhabited Houses	20,226
Rateable Value	£441,768
Sum represented by a penny rate (gross)	£1,767

APPENDIX 3.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	M.	F.	Total
Live Births —Legitimate	465	456	} 967
Illegitimate	20	26	

Birth Rate per 1,000 of Population : 14.33.

(corrected by Reg. General's comparability factor : 13.9).

	M.	F.	Total
Still Births —Legitimate	5	6	} 11
Illegitimate	—	—	

Rate per 1,000 Total Births : 11.24.

	M.	F.	Total
Deaths	413	348	761

Death Rate per 1,000 of Population : 11.28.

(corrected by Reg. General's comparability factor : 12.29).

Deaths from Puerperal Causes :

From Sepsis	—
From Other Causes	1

Rate per 1,000 Total Births : 1.02.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age :

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	16	12	} 28
Illegitimate	—	—	

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births : 28.9

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	115
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	1
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			
		Crude	Corrected		
1949	1,130	16.6	—	18.7	16.7
1950	1,058	15.56	15.19	17.6	15.8
1951	937	13.81	13.38	17.3	15.5
1952	983	14.61	14.17	16.9	15.3
1953	967	14.33	13.9	17.0	15.5

APPENDIX 5.

DEATH RATES.

Year	Chesterfield			County Boroughs and Great Towns Death Rate	England and Wales Death Rate
	No. of Deaths	Death Rate.			
		Crude	Corrected		
1949	719	10.6	11.6	12.5	11.7
1950	748	11.0	12.1	12.3	11.6
1951	839	12.37	13.5	13.4	12.5
1952	715	10.63	11.58	12.1	11.3
1953	761	11.28	12.29	12.2	11.4

APPENDIX A

WATER

Year	No. of Days	Quantity		Total Quantity
		Consumption	Loss	
1900	365	12.10	0.80	12.90
1901	365	12.10	0.80	12.90
1902	365	12.10	0.80	12.90
1903	365	12.10	0.80	12.90
1904	365	12.10	0.80	12.90
1905	365	12.10	0.80	12.90
1906	365	12.10	0.80	12.90
1907	365	12.10	0.80	12.90
1908	365	12.10	0.80	12.90
1909	365	12.10	0.80	12.90
1910	365	12.10	0.80	12.90

APPENDIX B

WATER

Year	No. of Days	Quantity		Total Quantity
		Consumption	Loss	
1911	365	12.10	0.80	12.90
1912	365	12.10	0.80	12.90
1913	365	12.10	0.80	12.90
1914	365	12.10	0.80	12.90
1915	365	12.10	0.80	12.90
1916	365	12.10	0.80	12.90
1917	365	12.10	0.80	12.90
1918	365	12.10	0.80	12.90
1919	365	12.10	0.80	12.90
1920	365	12.10	0.80	12.90

Prepared by
 the
 Water
 Department
 of the
 City of
 New York
 1921

APPENDIX 6.

Deaths of Chesterfield Residents in the year 1953, classified according to Cause of Death, Sex, and Age-Periods.

Cause of Death	Age Periods																TOTAL	
	0-1		1-5		5-15		15-25		25-45		45-65		65-75		75+		M	F
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	3	1	2	—	1	1	10	5
Tuberculosis, Other	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	4	5	1	1	2	12	8
„ „ lung, bronchus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	1	5	—	2	—	20	2
„ „ breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	7
„ „ uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	5
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasm	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	10	12	13	6	8	6	34	25
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	—
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	16	13	13	14	31	37	60
Coronary Disease, Angina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	21	4	20	8	10	14	53	26
Hypertension with Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	7	6	4	8	15	19
Other Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	13	11	25	23	48	47	90	82
Other Circulatory Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	3	9	10	13	15
Influenza	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	4	3
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	10	6	10	6	24	12
Bronchitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	4	7	5	6	7	19	18
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	1	4	2
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	4	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of Prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	10	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	7	7	6	5	12	12	35	33
Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	2
All Other Accidents	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	3	1	1	3	3	2	11	6
Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	9	1
Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS	16	12	—	1	3	3	4	—	22	14	107	79	124	88	137	151	413	348
GRAND TOTALS	28		1		6		4		36		186		212		288		761	

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GRAND TOTALS		

The Deaths as they occurred in the Wards.

Cause of Death	Hasland	West	Rother	St. Leonards	Holmebrook	Central	Trinity	St. Helens	Moor	Newbold	Old Whittrington	New Whittrington	Transferable Deaths	TOTAL
Tuberculosis, Respiratory ...	1	1	2	3	—	—	1	—	1	3	1	2	—	15
Tuberculosis, Other ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Syphilitic Disease ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach ...	1	1	1	2	2	1	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
" " lung, bronchus	—	2	7	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	3	—	1	20
" " breast ...	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	5	2	—	3	22
" " uterus ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	7
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasm	4	4	8	5	5	2	6	5	6	8	2	2	2	59
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Diabetes	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	4	11	12	7	6	3	9	8	6	16	2	2	11	97
Coronary Disease, Angina ...	4	8	9	3	6	3	10	5	5	12	7	2	5	79
Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	2	4	5	2	4	2	1	5	2	3	1	2	34
Other Heart Disease	17	12	20	11	11	7	44	6	8	15	5	8	8	172
Other Circulatory Disease ...	3	2	1	—	2	3	3	—	5	3	3	3	—	28
Influenza	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	7
Pneumonia	2	3	6	1	—	2	8	—	3	5	2	2	2	36
Bronchitis	4	2	9	2	4	—	6	2	3	1	2	—	2	37
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	6
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	5
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis... ..	—	4	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	9
Hyperplasia of Prostrate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations ...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	2	7	9	6	4	1	11	2	4	9	9	4	—	68
Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3
All Other Accidents	1	1	2	1	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	4	17
Suicide	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	1	—	—	10
Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	54	67	101	47	44	29	111	32	56	95	46	28	51	761

Note.—Of the total deaths occurring in the Borough, 324 actually died in Institutions, *i.e.*, Royal Hospital, 108 ; Scarsdale Hospital, 199; Penmore Hospital, 7; Walton Sanatorium, 6; Nursing Homes, 4. These deaths have been allocated amongst the various Wards.

Year	Volume	Page
1901	1	1-100
1902	2	101-200
1903	3	201-300
1904	4	301-400
1905	5	401-500
1906	6	501-600
1907	7	601-700
1908	8	701-800
1909	9	801-900
1910	10	901-1000
1911	11	1001-1100
1912	12	1101-1200
1913	13	1201-1300
1914	14	1301-1400
1915	15	1401-1500
1916	16	1501-1600
1917	17	1601-1700
1918	18	1701-1800
1919	19	1801-1900
1920	20	1901-2000

APPENDIX 9.

CANCER DEATHS.

Year	No. of Deaths	Males	Females	Death Rate	Deaths from all causes	Percentage of Total Deaths
1953	115	66	49	1.7	761	15.1

APPENDIX 10.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital
Smallpox	—	—
Scarlet Fever	133	67
Diphtheria	—	—
Para-Typhoid	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	27	2
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	—
Erysipelas	19	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	1	1
„ „ (Non-paralytic)	2	2
Dysentery	1	1
Measles	419	5
Whooping Cough	169	11
Pneumonia	60	8
Food Poisoning	1	1
TOTALS	832	98

APPENDIX 11.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES. Notified Cases, 1953.

Disease.	Cases notified in whole District.													Ward Distribution of Cases.												
	Totals	At age Groups—Years.												Hasland	Rother	Central	S. Leonard's	Holmebrook	St. Helen's	West	Trinity	Newbold	Moor	Old Whitt.	New Whitt.	
		Un-der 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 ...	133	2	3	12	13	76	22	1	3	1	—	—	—	20	33	3	17	8	3	18	3	15	2	5	6	
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	23	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	1	17	2	1	1	—	—
Pneumonia ...	60	2	4	1	2	12	2	2	4	1	11	19	—	—	10	5	3	17	1	8	8	8	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	19	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	4	7	5	—	1	3	2	1	5	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	419	18	31	47	60	82	176	4	1	—	—	—	—	43	86	15	51	32	12	32	30	35	12	36	35	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	169	28	22	25	20	24	46	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	46	8	15	12	13	14	20	18	4	11	5	
Food Poisoning ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ac. Poliomyelitis (Para)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ (Non Para)	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	832	46	57	80	94	121	313	5	34	8	18	24	—	67	180	33	87	78	30	76	78	82	20	55	46	

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 ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
1—5 years ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
5—10 „ ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
10—15 „ ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
15—20 „ ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20—25 „ ...	2	4	...	1	1	...	...	...
25—35 „ ...	4	8	...	...	1	1	...	..
35—45 „ ...	11	3	...	...	2	2	...	..
45—55 „ ...	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
55—65 „ ...	5	1	...	...	2	1	...	...
65 and upwards	2	2	...	..	3	1	...	...
Totals ...	33	21	1	2	10	5	1	2

APPENDIX 13.

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Wards	Notifications	Deaths
Hasland	4	1
West	6	2
Rother	8	4
St. Leonard's	6	3
Holme Brook	4	—
Central	3	—
Trinity	6	1
St Helen's	-	—
Moor	4	1
Newbold	10	3
Old Whittington... ..	3	1
New Whittington	3	2
TOTALS	57	18

APPENDIX 14.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES IN THE BOROUGH.

Name and Situation of Clinic.	Open on.
(1) Child Welfare Centres :	
(a) Town Hall Clinic	Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons.
(b) Edmund Street Clinic ...	Monday and Wednesday afternoon.
(c) Methodist Schoolroom, Jawbones Hill	Monday afternoon.
(d) Village Hall, Hasland ...	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 Thursday 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 and Thursday, from 9-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m., and 2-0 p.m. to 4-0 p.m., except Second Thursday in month.
(7) Venereal Disease :	
Chesterfield Royal Hospital	Friday, 9-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m., and 2-0 p.m. to 3-30 p.m. Males : Tuesdays, 5-0 to 7-0 p.m. ; Fridays, 2-30 to 4-30 p.m. Females : Tuesdays, 2-30 to 4-0 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 Dustbins	
Hasland ...	1,564	—	1	—	1,564	
Rother ...	2,919	25	2	—	2,944	
West ...	1,961	47	3	1	2,008	
Central ...	905	55	—	—	959	
St. Leonard's ...	1,329	3	11	4	1,330	
Holme Brook ...	1,395	78	—	—	1,473	
Newbold ...	3,178	—	20	2	3,178	
St. Helen's ...	926	2	11	6	918	
Trinity ...	1,699	2	—	—	1,700	
Moor ...	1,337	6	4	—	1,343	
Old Whittington ...	1,373	—	4	—	1,373	
New Whittington ...	1,052	—	1	3	1,052	
	19,638	218	57	16	19,842	

APPENDIX 16.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.**Table showing the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during 1953.**

Complaints investigated	...	...	...	...	...	671
Nuisances found	...	...	...	...	...	752
Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	671
Houses disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	98
Visits to Infected Houses	...	...	...	...	...	118
Visits to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	242
Visits re Shops Act	...	...	...	...	...	19
Visits to Premises where Foodstuffs are prepared and sold	...	...	...	...	...	310
Visits to Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	16
Visits to Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	1,210
Visits to Market Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	1,398
Visits to Common Lodging Houses...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Visits to Houses let in Lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	4
Visits to Factories	...	...	...	...	...	97
Visits to Drains to New Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	444
Visits re Drains tested by Smoke or Water (New Buildings)	...	...	...	...	...	755
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	1,814
Number of Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	1,572
Number of Houses inspected	...	...	...	...	...	358
Number of Informal Notices...	...	...	...	...	...	627
Number of Statutory Notices	...	...	...	...	...	382
Visits to Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	72
Observations re Smoke	...	...	...	...	...	84
Visits to Ice Cream Shops	...	...	...	...	...	68
Visits re Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	...	...	47
Visits re Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	...	...	...	...	...	815

APPENDIX 17.

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

Obstructed Drains Cleansed...	...	...	...	...	...	140
Drains reconstructed ...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Drains tested by smoke and water ...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Inspection chambers built or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	38
Gulley Traps fixed ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Defects in drains repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Sink Wastes repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	16
New sinks fixed or defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	16
Rain water pipes repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Rain water pipes disconnected	...	...	...	...	...	2
W.C. and vent pipes repaired...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Eaves spoutings repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	89
Privies converted into W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	...	—
Water Closets repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	136
Water Closets provided ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
New Dustbins provided ...	...	...	...	...	...	265
Dirty Closets cleansed ...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Dirty Premises cleansed ...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Houses made reasonably fit ...	...	...	...	...	...	279
Water in cellars ...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Urinals repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	...	—
Windows repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Damp proof courses inserted in walls	...	...	...	...	...	2
Roofs repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	108
Floors repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Doors repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Plastering repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Damp Walls repaired...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Defective Fireplaces, etc., repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Houses provided with Internal Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	—
Yards repaved ...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Yard or Footpath Surfaces repaired...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Accumulations of Refuse removed ...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Nuisances from fowls and other animals abated	...	...	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous Defects remedied ...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Factory Contraventions ...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Defective Water Supply ...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Ventilation provided or improved ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ashpits replaced with Bins ...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Proper Food Store provided ...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Smoke Observations ...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Waste Water Closets converted into W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	...	4

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	4	1	—	1
Defective waste pipe, traps, inlets and drains	282	90	1	118
Drains obstructed	393	131	—	140
Closets and Ashpits :				
Defective privies, pail closets and ashpits	—	—	—	—
Conversion of privies into W.C.'s	—	—	—	—
Conversion of waste water closets into W.C.'s	15	3	—	4
Conversion of privies into pail closets	—	—	—	—
Defective Water Closets	285	89	6	136
Provision of Additional Water Closets	4	1	—	1
Provision of portable ashbins	726	31	301	267
Dirty closets	30	9	—	16
Other Defects :				
Paving of courts and yards	118	30	6	48
Roofs, eaves-spouts and down-spouts	421	126	11	262
Sinks	26	8	4	16
Insufficient Ventilation	3	1	—	1
Windows	79	23	2	38
Dampness	111	26	4	53
Water in cellars	21	4	—	5
Water supply	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Foul condition of houses... ..	18	5	—	9
Offensive accumulations	86	20	—	21
Animals improperly kept	16	4	—	3
Pigsties	6	1	—	1
Smoke nuisances... ..	84	10	—	8
Urinals	—	—	—	—
Nuisances not specified above ..	318	100	6	258
TOTALS	3,046	713	341	1,406

APPENDIX 18 (continued).

	No. on Register	Inspections made	Notices served	Nuisances abated with or without Notice
Bakehouses	36	72	7	11
Slaughterhouses	3	1,210	—	—
Offensive Trades	10	16	2	2
Common Lodging Houses ...	1	49	—	—
TOTALS	50	1,347	9	13

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	2
Slaughterhouses	3
*Tripe Boilers	3
*Gut Scrapers	1
*Tan Yards	1
*Tallow Melters	1
*Dealers in Rags and Bones	3
Bakehouses	36
Preserved Food Stores	37
Fried Fish Shops	53
Premises where Milk is produced or sold ...	129
Factories of various kinds	295

* Offensive Trades.

APPENDIX 20.

Meat Inspection, 1953. Table 1. Carcasses Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	7,112	4,330	6,445	36,123	10,204
Number inspected	7,112	4,331	6,445	36,124	10,237
All Diseases except Tuberculosis:					
Whole Carcasses condemned	6	21	134	97	43
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2,860	2,006	148	1,167	791
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	40.30	46.80	4.37	3.50	8.14
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole Carcasses condemned	35	119	31	1	18
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,214	2,040	26	1	731
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	17.56	49.85	0.88	—	7.31

Summary of Meat Inspection, 1953.

Table 2.

Carcases Inspected	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
At the Abattoir ...	11,443	6,445	36,124	10,218
At Farms, etc. ...	—	—	—	19
TOTAL ...	11,443	6,445	36,124	10,237

Total Number of Animals killed	...	...	64,214
Number Inspected	...	...	64,249

Food Surrendered during Inspection.

At the Abattoir and Farms :—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Beef ...	51	9	3	16				
Veal ...	2	17	3	18				
Mutton ...	1	18	1	20				
Pork ...	4	5	—	22				
Offals ...	87	13	1	18				
					148	4	3	10

Surrendered by Traders :—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Canned Foods ...	7	14	2	18				
Meat ...	3	12	1	—				
Offals ...	2	6	—	1				
Ham and Bacon...	1	6	—	27				
Fish ...	—	6	—	3				
Cheese ...	—	6	—	14				
Sausages ...	—	2	1	18				
Game ...	—	1	—	12				
Fruit & Vegetables	—	4	—	22				
Miscellaneous ...	—	2	1	21				
					16	1	1	24
					164	6	1	6

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	215	129	86	164	51
Butter	4	—	4	4	—
Cooking Fat	3	—	3	3	—
Glucose Spread	1	—	1	1	—
Butter Confectionery	9	3	6	4	5
Suet	4	—	4	3	1
Vinegar	1	—	1	1	—
Ice Cream	6	5	1	6	—
Tomato Sauce	1	—	1	1	—
Gelatine	1	—	1	1	—
White Pepper	3	—	3	3	—
Beer	1	1	—	1	—
Cream	5	—	5	5	—
Synthetic Cream	1	—	1	1	—
Table Jellies	4	—	4	4	—
Preserves	4	—	4	4	—
Baking Powder	1	—	1	1	—
Sardines in Tomato	7	—	7	5	2
Sardines in Oil	1	—	1	1	—
Margarine	1	—	1	1	—
Bacon	1	—	1	1	—
Sauces	2	—	2	2	—
Soft Drinks	1	—	1	1	—
Fish Paste	1	—	1	1	—
Meat Paste	1	—	1	1	—
Dried Eggs	1	—	1	1	—
Ground Almonds	1	—	1	1	—
Ice Lollies	4	—	4	4	—
	285	138	147	226	59

Summary for the last Five Years.

Year	Number of Samples obtained	Number Genuine	Number below standard	Percentage	Prosecutions	Amount of Fines and costs imposed
1949	267	248	19	7.11	2	£11 2 0
1950	283	256	27	9.54	2	£15 0 0
1951	272	255	17	6.2	3	£31 11 0
1952	250	227	23	9.2	5	£18 9 6
1953	285	226	59	20.6	6	£36 11 0

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 Trades, Woodworking, etc. ...	43	6
Potteries and Brickmaking	9	—
Metal Breaking and Scrap Sorting ...	4	2
Foundries	12	—
Brewing and Aerated Waters	4	—
Dressmaking, Tailoring and Millinery ...	13	8
Baking, Confectionery and Other Foods ...	44	4
Boot and Shoe Repairing	8	2
Engineers	23	—
Motor Vehicle Repairs	40	5
Surgical Dressings and Box Making ...	6	—
Laundries	8	—
Printing	9	—
Various	33	12
	256	39

2.—Inspection of Factories.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power	89	16	—
Factories without mechanical power	8	2	—
Other premises under the Act ...	—	—	—
	97	18	—

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 ...	11	12	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ...	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :				
Insufficient	3	1	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	7	11	—	—
Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
Other offences	3	5	—	—
	24	29	—	—

APPENDIX 23.

HOUSING.

The following is a tabulated statement of work done in regard to Housing in 1953 :—

1.—Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year.

- (1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 358
- (b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose ... 1,074
- (2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 12
- (b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose ... 48
- (3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 12

(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 ...	296
--	-----

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	260
---	-----

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) 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	19
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	19
(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	5
(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, 1953.

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 rehoused
		To Recondition	To convert to other use							
72 Clearance Areas ...	521	5	7	2,086	338	1,560	31	352	171	129
Individual Houses ...	368	35	30	1,357	289	1,203	53	283	20	4
	889	40	37	3,443	627	2,763	84	635	191	133

