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Borough of Chesterfield



ANNUAL REPORT

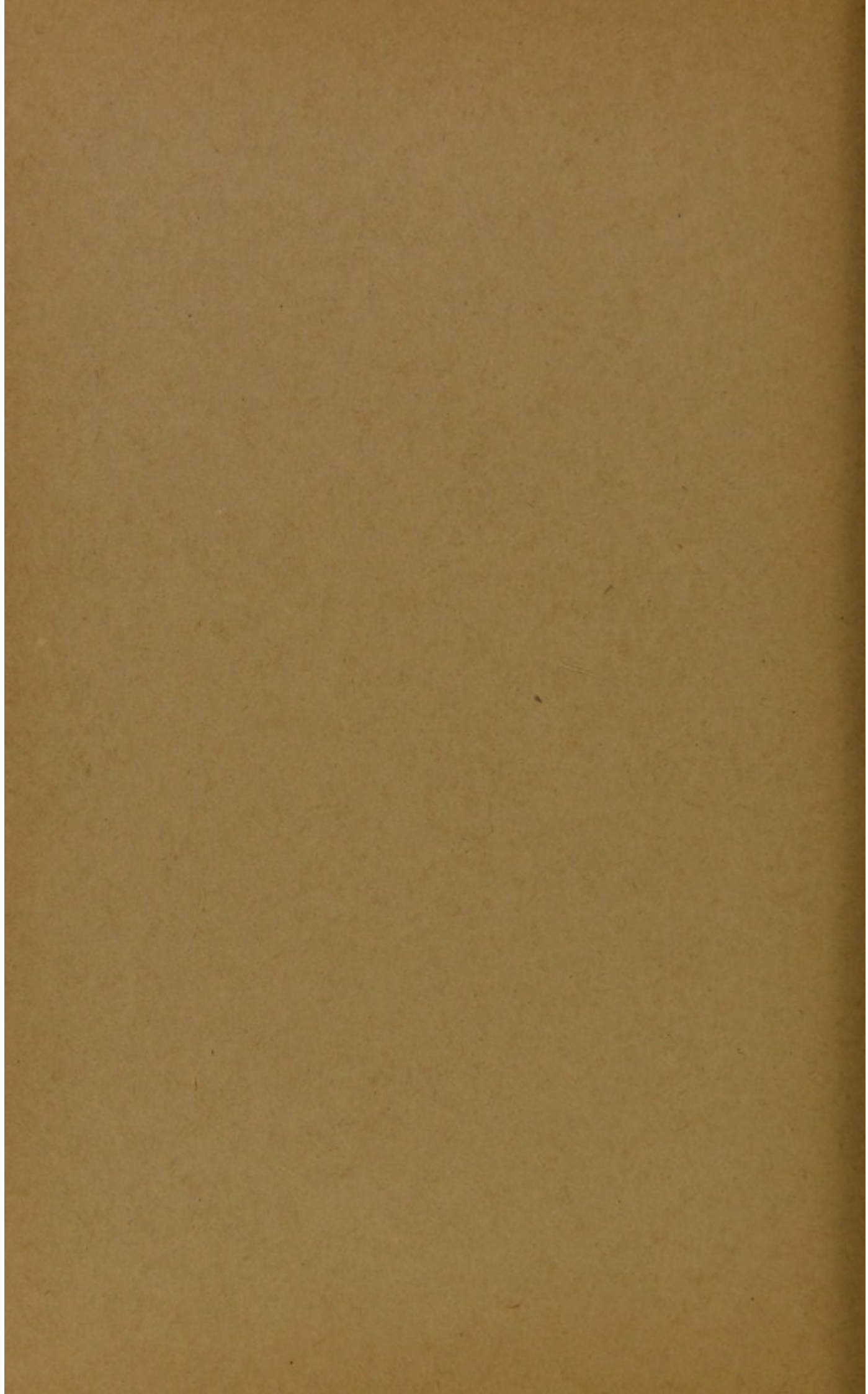
OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1954

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



Borough of Chesterfield



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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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BOROUGH HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1954.

THE MAYOR (Alderman L. Wilkinson, 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.
 „ Bucknall.
 „ Chappell.
 „ Gorman.
 „ Radford.
 „ Sargeant.
 „ Wake.

CHESTERFIELD AREA HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE.

BOROUGH COUNCIL

REPRESENTATIVES—

Alderman Heath (Chairman)
 Councillor Mrs. Collishaw
 (Vice-Chairman)
 Alderman Miss Robinson
 „ Smith
 Councillor Chappell
 „ Radford

COUNTY COUNCIL

REPRESENTATIVES—

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

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Chesterfield.
September, 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 sixth Annual Report dealing with the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the Borough for the year 1954.

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.

I feel, however, that I must once again draw your attention to the continuing low Birth Rate in the Borough as in 1954 the rate was 12.8, the lowest ever recorded.

I would like to draw your attention to that part of the Report dealing with meat inspection at the Abattoir. The Council can look back with justifiable pride at the contribution the Abattoir has made to the meat requirements of North East Derbyshire during the fourteen difficult years of control which ended during the year. Tribute must be paid to the Meat Inspectors who carried a heavy burden during this time, but this was undertaken willingly and with the same high standard of efficiency which had become the accepted practice since the inception of the Abattoir.

The 1951 Census Report for Derbyshire published during the year contains much interesting information and statistics relating to Chesterfield and I have therefore, included some extracts from it at the beginning of the Report.

By the courtesy and kind co-operation of Dr. J. B. S. Morgan, the County Medical Officer, a summary of Part III Services of the National Health Service Act which operate in the Borough is again included in the Report.

I have again to sincerely thank you, Sir, and the members of the Health Committee for the encouragement you have continued to show me at all times, and also my colleagues in other Departments for their ready help and co-operation at all times.

In conclusion, I wish to express my very sincere thanks to Mr. Drabble, Chief Sanitary Inspector, and Mr. Brown, Chief Clerk, in their invaluable 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 continued to give me during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. STIRLING,
Medical Officer of Health.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1954

THE 1951 CENSUS.

The Census Report for Derbyshire published during the year contains much interesting information and statistics relating to Chesterfield and it is felt some extracts should be included in this report.

The population of Chesterfield at midnight on the 8th April, 1951 was 68,558 compared with 64,160 at the 1931 Census, an increase of 4,398 (6.9%). When it is considered that the natural increase—excess of births over deaths—during this 20 year period amounts to 12.0% it will be seen that the population movement into and out of the Borough shows a minus figure of 5.1%. In this connection an interesting table is included in the Census Report, showing the birth place of the population of the County as a whole and for Chesterfield. This shows that 71.5% of the present population of Derbyshire were born in the County while the figure for Chesterfield Borough is 79.5%.

The following table shows the Acreage and Population in each of the Wards in the Borough, together with comparable figures in 1931 :—

Administrative Area	Acreage (Land and Inland Water)	POPULATION				
		1931	1951			
		Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Persons per Acre.
a	b	c	d	e	f	g
Chesterfield ..	8,472	64,160	68,558	33,515	35,043	8.1
WARDS :						
Central	220	4,945	3,584	1,766	1,818	16.3
Hasland	473	4,678	4,817	2,359	2,458	10.2
Holmebrook ..	137	5,515	5,065	2,486	2,579	37.0
Moor	325	5,894	5,022	2,491	2,531	15.5
Newbold	2,200	6,555	8,701	4,222	4,479	4.0
New Whittington	428	3,534	3,502	1,761	1,741	8.2
Old Whittington	1,454	4,783	5,668	2,716	2,952	3.9
Rother	778	9,533	11,189	5,621	5,568	14.4
St. Helen's ..	690	3,156	3,520	1,712	1,808	5.1
St. Leonard's ..	677	5,178	4,885	2,434	2,451	7.2
Trinity	223	5,927	6,519	3,064	3,455	29.2
West	867	4,462	6,086	2,883	3,203	7.0

It will be seen from the above table that the population in Central Ward has decreased considerably while that of Newbold

and Rother have both increased a great deal. This of course, is due to movement of population into new housing estates. Holmebrook Ward shows the most persons per acre, while Newbold and Old Whittington show the lowest.

Age Structure.

Age last Birthday	Males	Females	Total Persons
All ages	33,515	35,043	68,558
0-4	2,902	2,727	5,629
5-9	2,665	2,577	5,242
10-14	2,306	2,216	4,522
15-19	1,832	2,209	4,041
20-24	2,261	2,437	4,698
25-29	2,684	2,757	5,441
30-34	2,576	2,562	5,138
35-39	2,620	2,666	5,286
40-44	2,606	2,594	5,200
45-49	2,538	2,554	5,092
50-54	2,141	2,319	4,460
55-59	1,853	1,980	3,833
60-64	1,387	1,669	3,056
65-69	1,234	1,460	2,694
70-74	953	1,144	2,097
75-79	642	689	1,331
80-84	229	328	557
85-89	72	125	197
90-94	12	22	34
95 & over	2	8	10

Percentage distribution of Population.

Age Group Years	Chesterfield	Derbyshire	England & Wales
0 - 14	22.4%	22.8%	22.2%
15 - 64	67.5%	67.0%	66.9%
65 +	10.1%	10.2%	10.9%

Social Structure.

The Registrar-General's Classification of Occupations is as follows :—

Class I	..	Professional, etc., occupations.
Class II	..	Intermediate occupations.
Class III	..	Skilled occupations.
Class IV	..	Partly skilled occupations.
Class V	..	Unskilled occupations.

The distribution in Chesterfield when compared with England and Wales and Derbyshire shows a higher proportion of Class III occupations over both Derbyshire and England and Wales. In

Class IV a higher proportion over England and Wales but lower as against Derbyshire, while in Class V the proportion in Chesterfield is above that for both Derbyshire and England and Wales. A high proportion of males in Class III in Chesterfield is no doubt due to the skilled operatives required in the various industries in the town.

	Proportion per 1,000 occupied and retired males in Social Classes.				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Derbyshire	21	121	525	218	115
England and Wales ..	33	150	527	162	128
Chesterfield	21	117	541	186	135

Housing.

When the Census was taken there were 19,246 structurally separate dwellings in the Borough, an increase of 31.7% over the 1931 Census figure. There was an average of 4.58 rooms per dwelling compared with 4.76 rooms per dwelling in 1931. The percentage of dwellings with one or two rooms only was 2.75. The number of occupied dwellings was 18,969. The number of private households was 19,834 comprising 66,549 persons. The average number of persons per household being 3.36 (4.06 in 1931). The percentage of one person per household was 7.3 and that for households sharing a dwelling was 8.7. The percentage in the Borough of persons living at more than two per room was 2.36 which compares unfavourably with the figure of 1.2% for England and Wales.

Administrative Area	PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS AND DWELLINGS, 1951.					
	Private Households	Population in Private Households.	Structurally separate dwellings occupied	Rooms occupied	Density of Occupation	
					Persons per room	Percentage of Persons at more than 2 per room
Chesterfield ..	19,834	66,549	18,969	86,858	0.77	2.4
Central	994	3,497	953	4,570	0.77	6.1
Hasland	1,540	4,811	1,467	6,572	0.73	2.0
Holmebrook ..	1,560	5,065	1,475	6,530	0.78	2.0
Moor	1,481	5,006	1,408	5,938	0.84	2.9
Newbold	2,700	8,701	2,626	12,284	0.71	0.5
New Whittington	1,065	3,496	1,035	4,496	0.78	2.7
Old Whittington	1,416	5,239	1,353	5,968	0.88	2.7
Rother	3,089	11,041	2,906	12,892	0.86	2.4
St. Helen's ..	932	3,215	900	4,328	0.74	1.2
St. Leonard's ..	1,429	4,742	1,354	6,061	0.78	1.8
Trinity	1,708	5,732	1,622	8,028	0.71	2.1
West	1,920	6,004	1,870	9,191	0.65	0.6

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Population.

The Registrar-General's estimate of population of the Borough for the year 1954 is 67,810, an increase of 360 over the estimate for the previous year. Natural increase of population, i.e., excess of births over deaths, was 126 giving a rate of 1.85 per thousand population. The natural increase in Chesterfield in recent years is shown as follows :—

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
1954 ..	126 ..	1.85

The number of inhabited houses according to the Rate books at the end of the year was 20,837. The rateable value for 1954 was £456,613 and the product of the 1d. rate was £1,812.

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 on its northern boundary above Old Whittington and the lowest point is on the North Eastern boundary. The hills surrounding the Borough 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.

For a busy industrial town, Chesterfield is very fortunate in that it is within reach of some of the most beautiful scenery in England with Derbyshire's famous hills and dales on the West towards the Peak.

Meteorology.

The following is an abstract of observations for the year 1954 taken at Brambling House School with the valuable assistance of the Headmaster, Staff and Pupils of the School.

Total Sunshine	851 hrs. 45 mins.
Sunniest Month	September.
Sunniest Day	7th June (12 hrs. 30 mins.)
Total Rainfall	28.8 inches.
Wettest Month	November (6.21 inches)
Dryest Month	April
Highest Temperature ..	80.5 F. (28th May).
Lowest Temperature ..	17 F. (2nd February)

Social Conditions.

Chesterfield which is termed locally as the "Centre of Industrial England" is the natural social, commercial and shopping centre of the important coal mining, industrial and agricultural district of North-East Derbyshire. The estimated population of this district is over 250,000.

Quite a variety of industries are carried on in the Borough, the chief occupation of the inhabitants being coal mining, engineering, textiles, box making and the manufacture of surgical dressings, confectionery, etc.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.—The number of live births registered during the year 1954 was 905, resulting in the lowest birth rate ever recorded in the Borough—13.34 per thousand population. The birth rate of England and Wales and the County Boroughs and Great Towns was 15.2 in both cases.

The Registrar-General provides a "comparability 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 1954 to 12.8

Still Births.—30 still births were registered in the Borough in 1954 giving a rate of 32 per thousand total (live and still) births as compared with 11 still births and a rate of 11.24 in the previous year. The still birth rate for England and Wales in 1954 was 23.5 and that of the great towns 23.3.

Deaths.—The number of deaths registered in the Borough, after being corrected for inward and outward transfers was 779 giving a recorded death rate of 11.49 per thousand population. When the Registrar-General's "comparability factor" is applied to the death rate, the result is a corrected death rate of 12.17 as compared with the rates of the County Boroughs and Great Towns of 11.1 and England and Wales 11.3.

The chief causes of death were heart disease, 306, Cancer, 116 and Vascular Lesions of Nervous System, 94.

As regards ages of death, 545 or 70% of the total occurred in the over 65 age group.

There is nothing outstanding to report in connection with the Ward distribution of deaths, except to again draw attention to the fact that a large proportion were registered in Trinity Ward owing to the fact that deaths among inmates in Part III accommodation provided by the County Council have to be counted as Borough Deaths irrespective of the place of residence before admission. This, of course, has the effect of increasing the total number of deaths for the Borough as a whole.

Full details of the causes and ages of death and Ward distribution will be found in Appendices 6 and 7 at the end of the report.

Infant Mortality.

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age numbered 31 giving an Infant Mortality rate of 34 per thousand live births as compared with 28.9 in the previous year. The rate for England and Wales in 1954 was 25.5 and the County Borough and Great Towns 25.2.

Appendix 8 shows the infant deaths from stated causes and at various ages and it will be seen that 23 or 74% of the total occurred in the neo-natal period (i.e., within the first 28 days of life) and of these 21 occurred within the first week of life. Prematurity was the cause of the majority of the neo-natal deaths.

Maternal Mortality.—There was one maternal death during the year 1954.

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.

The arrangement made on the coming into operation of the National Health Service Act, whereby the Ophthalmic and Orthopaedic clinics for school children and children under school age which are the responsibility of the Hospital Management Committee are held in Local Authority clinics, has proved of inestimable value in many ways.

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 investigation and control of dysentery, food poisoning and intestinal infections are examined by the Public Health Laboratory Services provided by the Ministry of Health, both of which give excellent service and co-operation.

Home Nursing.

The Home Nursing Service is provided for the Borough by Derbyshire County Council through the Area Health Sub-Committee and particulars of the work of the Home Nurses will be found in the section of this report dealing with the services in the town under the National Health Service Act.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

No person in need of care and attention was compulsorily removed to hospital during the year under review.

Several other cases were investigated after reports from various sources, i.e., Health Visitors, Welfare Officers, Women's Voluntary Service, Old Peoples' Visitors, Private Practitioners, etc., but they were all satisfactorily dealt with by either 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, 5 such burials were arranged.

Nursing Homes.

The Town Council is responsible under Sections 187 to 195 of the Public Health Act, 1946, for the registration and inspection of nursing homes in the Borough. At the end of the year there were two registered nursing homes in the Borough—one as a nursing home only and one as a maternity home only—and provide accommodation of 17 beds, 11 maternity and 6 others.

Welfare of Old People.

In these days of a constant ageing population, the care and welfare of old people is a most vital part of the work of all the Social Services and it is pleasing to report that in Chesterfield all the statutory and voluntary agencies work in close co-operation.

Splendid work is done by the Borough Welfare Old Peoples' Welfare Committee, on which the Health Department is represented by Miss Langton, Chief Health Visitor, and Mr. Brown, Chief Clerk, and invaluable assistance is rendered by the voluntary visitors of this Committee.

Miss Maclean, the Secretary of the Old Peoples' Welfare Committee has kindly given the following report on the activities of the Committee for the year under review :—

During 1954 the Old People's Welfare Committee has continued to hold monthly meetings, to act as a centre for co-operation between the organisations concerned with the welfare of the elderly, and to maintain services which are not run by other bodies.

CLEARING CENTRE.

Many old people, or their relations or friends, inquire at the Borough Welfare Office about services which are not supplied by the Old People's Welfare Committee. They are then referred to the department or organisation who can best help them. For instance, a frail elderly woman with a bedfast husband may have a Health Visitor keeping in touch, a District Nurse to help with the care and treatment of the patient, a Home Help to assist with the housework, the W.V.S. van calling with hot Meals on Wheels, the loan of one or two medical appliances from the Red Cross, and a special allowance from the National Assistance Board to pay for the bedding to be laundered. Other organisations, such as the County Welfare Department, the Hospitals and the Churches are concerned and help with different problems. On the less serious side is the task of suggesting names, as the Committee is asked to do, for various shows, parties, or outings.

INDIVIDUAL HELP.

Where no other funds or supplies are available, the Old People's Welfare Committee can sometimes make a grant for a special purpose from its own resources. Articles of clothing were given out, a number of small grants were made for instance to buy extra nourishment, and three people were helped with the fees for a convalescent holiday.

The services provided by the Committee can be divided roughly into two categories: those for pensioners who happen to be over retiring age, but are still fairly fit and active, and those for people who are infirm or suffer from a disability. In general the emphasis is on providing companionship and interests to combat loneliness and apathy rather than on giving material help.

CLUBS.

There are Clubs for the elderly in most parts of the town and in 1954 there were 15 affiliated to the Old People's Welfare Committee. Membership varies from just over 20 to just under 200, but the average is about 70. Members meet usually once a week, sometimes more frequently, to take part in various activities. New-comers often meet a former acquaintance and in any case are welcomed and quickly make friends. Other services for the able-bodied include information about seaside resorts where Old Age Pensioners may stay cheaply and arrangements for the purchase of seed potatoes, seeds and fertilizer at reduced rates. In 1954, 108 applicants took advantage of the "Garden Seeds" Scheme.

VISITING.

There are a number of old people who are not well enough to go out for their pleasures and who do not have a family or friends to visit them. They often appreciate having someone from outside

with whom they can chat even if they do not live alone. The Committee's panel of voluntary visitors call on a number of old people in this position.

The chiropody service is increasingly popular for those with foot troubles, and during the year new applications were received for treatment at the reduced fee which several chirpodists agreed to charge. The wheel chairs have continued to be in demand, for temporary loans, and there is a wireless which can be borrowed for short periods. Reference has already been made to the W.V.S. Meals on Wheels Service.

In conclusion, the Old People's Welfare Committee would like to testify to the very good co-operation which is maintained between everyone in the Borough who is engaged in welfare work for the elderly.

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, 278 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.

Staff.

Dr. Bothwell left on the 16th September to take up the appointment of Deputy Medical Officer for the County of Oxford, and Dr. H. James commenced on the 17th September.

Owing to additional duties in connection with slum clearance and the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, the Committee agreed to increase the establishment of Sanitary Inspectors. Two new posts were filled by Mr. J. B. Brackenbury and Mr. B. Mayers on the 8th and 9th February respectively.

Miss J. Mashman, senior female clerk, resigned on the 13th March on moving to Canterbury Health Department, and her place was filled by promotion in the office and the appointment of a junior clerk.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The year 1954 has been free from any outbreaks of serious epidemic disease. 420 notifications were received during the year as against 832 in 1953 and 1,439 in 1952. Scarlet Fever and Measles had a very low incidence, whilst that for Whooping Cough was similar to the previous year.

Of the five notified cases of poliomyelitis, only one suffered residual paralysis.

For the fifth consecutive year no cases of diphtheria occurred in the Borough.

The number and types of cases, age groups and ward distribution will be found in appendices 10 and 11.

As regards illness generally, an indication of morbidity is obtained from figures kindly supplied weekly by the local office of the Ministry of National Insurance. There is nothing outstanding to report in the year 1954 except that the incidence of influenza rose rather sharply at the end of November.

Food Poisoning.—One case of food poisoning was notified during the year, the agent identified being *Salmonella typhimurium*.

Tuberculosis.—35 Pulmonary and 5 non-pulmonary cases were notified for the first time during the year, giving a notification rate of 0.8 per thousand population.

There were 8 deaths attributed to Tuberculosis causes, representing a mortality rate of 0.11 per thousand of the population.

22 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 332 names on the Tuberculosis Register, 273 relating to respiratory and 59 to non-respiratory patients.

Mass Radiography.

The Mass Radiography Unit of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board made its annual visit to the Borough during July.

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 1954 :—

	INDUSTRIAL SURVEYS			TOWN HALL SURVEY			GRAND TOTAL
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Attendances for :							
Miniature Films	1,446	181	1,627	2,759	2,817	5,576	7,203
Large Film Recall	115	5	120	202	187	389	509
Clinical Interviews	15	—	15	28	12	40	55
Total Attendances ..	1,576	186	1,762	2,989	3,016	6,005	7,767
Suspected Tuberculous :							
Cases referred to Chest Clinic	12	—	12	12	9	21	33
Other Conditions referred to Examinee's own Doctor	29	—	29	49	55	104	133
General Hospital (via own Doctor) ..	3	—	3	4	1	5	8
Total Cases Referred ..	44	—	44	65	65	130	174

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.

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 :—

“The total mains extensions for the year was 9.17 miles, an increase of 34% on the 6.84 miles laid during the year 1953. The 9.17 miles includes 1.31 miles of mains for the Brampton and Walton water supply scheme ; 1.85 miles and 1.00 miles for the Housing Developments of Bolsover and Clowne respectively.

Improvements in supply have been effected at Handley Road, New Whittington and Longedge Lane, Derby Road, by the laying of new mains. In the case of Handley Road a length of the old 4-in. main also was scraped in 1953 and relined with bitumen and a 12,000 gallon pressed steel storage tank was erected on the high ground adjoining the Borough boundary, near the 500 feet contour.

A larger electrically driven pumping set with a maximum output of 1 m.g.d. was installed at the Board's Heathy Lea Pumping Station, near Baslow.

Owing to the inclement weather during the year progress on the Brampton and Walton Rural Water supply Scheme has been slow. The small reservoir and Pneumatic Pumping Station at Riddings is now practically complete and approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of main have been laid. The work on the small reservoir at Slatepit Dale has not started yet.

Overhauls on pumps and prime movers were carried out at Whispering Well, Hunger Hill and Linacre Pumping Stations. Filters at Whispering Well were overhauled and where necessary the filter media was replaced with new materials.

Complaints of taste and odour of the Whispering Well water have been extremely slight in spite of the extremely wet year.

Swimming Pools and Baths.

There are two open-air swimming pools and one indoor swimming bath in the Borough, all of which are owned and controlled by the Corporation. All the baths are equipped for continuous filtration and for chemical dosage. The open-air baths are in continuous use between the months of March and October, while the indoor bath, which is largely used by the schools and by youth organisations continues in use until the end of December.

During this period regular supervision is exercised by the Health Department and frequent samples are taken for bacteriological examination. Thirty-two such samples were submitted to the County Laboratory and of these thirty were reported as satisfactory. The two unsatisfactory samples were from the same bath and resulted from a fault in the circulatory system. After adjustment had been made, subsequent reports were satisfactory.

Sewage and Sewage Disposal.

There have been no additions, extensions or improvements during the year.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

During the year the supervision of the premises from which pet animals are sold has been maintained and 49 visits have been made to the four such shops and the stall in the Open Market for which annual licences are in force. In no case was any infringement of the

Act detected. Having secured comprehensive and effective legislation for ensuring the health and comfort of pet animals in Pet Shops, it is felt that some of the provisions of the Act might usefully be applied to premises on which pet animals are bred for sale and which are at present exempt from compliance with the Act and from supervision by Local Authorities.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

Only two premises are registered in the Borough for the manufacture of new articles containing filling materials within the meaning of the above Act. Both these premises have been subject to inspection during the year, and have operated in conformity with the provisions of the Act. It has been established that only new materials bearing the mark of the British Standards Institute as to quality and purity are used in these factories and in consequence it has not been considered necessary to take samples for analysis.

Common Lodging Houses.

The Markham Municipal Hostel for men owned by the Corporation and controlled by the Health Committee continues as an only Common Lodging House in the Borough.

Accommodation is provided for 120 lodgers and such is the popularity of the Hostel that it has been occupied to the extent of 88 per cent of its capacity throughout the year. Possibly half of the occupants are old age pensioners and unemployed single men who have come to look on the Hostel as their permanent home, and these benefit by the cheap and comfortable lodgings provided. During this period of full employment, and the increasing demand for labour by the industries in the Borough, many of the lower paid labouring classes attracted to the Town, who are unable to find accommodation in private houses, use the Hostel for the period of their stay.

It will be appreciated therefore that the character of the Hostel is far removed from the early conception of the Common Lodging House whose clientele comprised the vagrant class, it is instead an important part of the Social Services provided by the Corporation and provided at very small cost to the ratepayers.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Continued progress is being made in the extermination of rats and mice in the Borough, and the general public are giving good support to the Department in this connection. The service, whilst not spectacular, is a very important branch of the Health Department, and involves considerable work and patience if it is to be successful.

Success cannot be measured by the number of dead rats or mice picked up above ground, but rather by their disappearance

after treatments have been applied. Many such infestations have been cleared during the year and there has been no re-appearance.

A total of 224 infestations have been treated, 70 occurring on business premises and 154 in or around domestic dwellings. In the majority of cases rats or mice were present in only small numbers and a single treatment was successful in clearing them. There still remain, however, one or two heavier infestations in warehouses in the older part of the Town and in factories where regular treatment is necessary.

The treatment of infestations involved a total of 919 visits by the Rodent Operator and Sanitary Inspectors, and involved the laying of 608 pre-baits and 510 poison baits.

Block treatments were applied in 10 cases and subsequent post-baiting indicated satisfactory results.

In addition, tests have been made of rat infestation in the sewers in the Borough and in this connection 193 manholes have been baited. It was found that the rat population in the sewers generally was not very large, although some of the older sewers in the Town area showed moderate infestations. These "black spots" were given more attention.

Structural repair of premises has been called for in three cases to prevent re-infestation, but this has been carried out on informal notice, and it has not been found necessary to resort to legal action in any case.

Atmospheric Pollution.

The report of the Committee on Air Pollution, better known as the Beaver Report, which was published towards the end of the year, has done much to stimulate the National interest in the question of atmospheric pollution and to the need for cleaning up the atmosphere. The recommendations of the Committee for preventing or at least minimising atmospheric pollution are far reaching and if fully implemented Local Authorities will be in a much stronger position to deal with many of the contributory factors to this menace. The problem is a national one, and must therefore be tackled nationally. There is every indication that new legislation will shortly be introduced by Parliament to replace, or supplement legislation which has remained unaltered for the last 80 years, and which has been proved to be inadequate to meet present day conditions.

The Borough Council have always actively supported any measures designed to clean up the atmosphere and have continued to co-operate with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in its investigation into this problem. Monthly reports are supplied to the Research Station from the three recording stations at Queen's Park, St. John's Road Highways Depot and the Sewage Works at Old Whittington, and whilst the recordings from these stations which are included in this report could be much improved

by the above mentioned recommendations, they bear favourable comparison with similar industrial towns in the country. I must again thank Mr. J. Hirst, the Sewage Works Manager, and his assistant for their help in undertaking the analyses of the gauges throughout the year.

During the year the Borough Council have largely been responsible for the formation of the North East Derbyshire Consultative Committee on Smoke Abatement, with the intention of enabling adjoining Authorities to discuss common problems in an effort to improve local atmospheric conditions.

Regular observations have been made for smoke emission from industrial plants in the Borough during the year and in all 191 such observations have been made. On ten occasions smoke emission has exceeded the maximum permitted by the Byelaws and on each occasion the firm has been warned. Whilst lapses occur from time to time there has been an improvement in the over-all conditions. Two steam raising plants which in the past have been habitual offenders, have been converted from hand firing to mechanical stoking and smoke emission has largely ceased in consequence. This example might well be followed by other firms still using hand fired boilers, who would by so doing not only make a valuable contribution to smoke abatement but would at the same time effect a considerable saving in the fuel consumed.

Domestic smoke still contributes almost 50 per cent to air pollution, much of which could be prevented by the greater use of the solid smokeless fuels which are available in the district.

The monthly recordings taken at the three stations established in the Borough are as follows :—

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

Month	Queen's Park	St. John's Road	Sewage Works
January	21.20	27.44	23.81
February	14.81	19.27	14.59
March	12.86	16.39	12.90
April	12.49	15.57	13.75
May	22.88	28.67	24.29
June	15.87	11.93	21.71
July	16.32	25.80	44.60
August	20.60	32.30	41.20
September	10.31	13.78	23.91
October	11.65	17.40	15.24
November	No Result*	34.62	27.27
December	14.43	24.03	26.98
Average	15.76	22.26	24.18

* The recordings were unreliable owing to the gauge having been disturbed and they were therefore discounted.

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	Sewage Works
January	1.31	1.29	0.96
February	1.74	1.89	1.75
March	1.17	1.30	0.76
April	0.92	0.80	0.95
May	0.75	0.81	0.98
June	0.46	0.58	0.49
July	0.69	0.42	2.22
August	0.90	0.85	2.17
September	0.33	0.79	0.86
October	0.48	0.89	1.05
November	1.46	1.46	2.11
December	1.15	1.42	0.91
Averages	0.946	1.04	1.267

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	116
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"	94
No. of Supplementary Licences to use the special designation "Pasteurised"	25
No. of Dealers' Licences to use the special designation "Sterilised"	39
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"	88
No. of Supplementary Licences to use the special designation "Tuberculin Tested"	24
No. of Visits made to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops	140

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1949/50.

The milk supply in the Borough can be considered as satisfactory, both as regards quality and purity. Since this became a Specified Area from the beginning of the year, more than 90% of the milk consumed is subject to pasteurisation, and a large proportion of this is processed in the Borough under the supervision of the Health Department.

The distribution of the milk is in the hands of 116 Dealers all of whom hold annual licences issued under the above Regulations by the Borough Council. The classification of the licences issued are shown in the fore-going Table. There are in addition 13 producer-retailers of Tuberculin Tested Raw milk who hold licences issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Frequent samples are taken from incoming milk into the Pasteurising Dairy in order to check the compositional quality of the milk and to detect adulteration, and 161 such samples have been taken during the year.

In addition, 36 samples of heat-treated milk have been taken from the Dairy Companies and from the milk distributors and subjected to the Phosphatase and Methylene Blue Tests in order to establish satisfactory heat-treatment and keeping quality. All the samples submitted were satisfactory.

The average compositional quality of the 203 samples of milk taken during the year was :—

Milk Fat .. .. .	..	3.57%
Milk Solids other than Milk Fat	..	8.54%

After many years of striving to reach the present high standard of hygiene in the production and distribution of the milk supply, there is one criticism which must be levelled against the consumer, and this is in the manner which many milk bottles are returned to the dairyman. The wastage of bottles at the Dairy Companies premises is appalling, due to the inability of the Companies to cleanse and sterilise bottles which have been improperly used on the consumers premises. It is opportune therefore to remind the consumer that he can greatly assist in safeguarding the milk supply by ensuring that milk bottles are returned to the dairymen in such a state as to be of being easily cleansed for further use.

Meat and Other Foods.

As was anticipated in the 1953 Report, the present year has seen the end of the control of meat supplies by the Ministry of Food, for on the 3rd of July, 1954, the rationing of meat came to an end and meat traders were once more able to buy their meat in a free market and the restrictions placed on the slaughtering of food animals, which had been in operation since early in 1940 were lifted. From that date the Corporation Abattoir ceased to function as the Central Slaughtering Establishment for North East Derby-

shire, in which capacity it had continued since 1940, and control of the premises reverted to the Borough Council.

The Council can look back with justifiable pride at the contribution the Abattoir has made to meat requirements of North East Derbyshire during the last 14 difficult years of control, and it is very gratifying that this has been recognised by the Ministry of Food. Naturally a much heavier burden has been placed on the staff working at the Abattoir during this period, but this has been undertaken willingly, and with the same standard of efficiency which has become the accepted practice since the Abattoir has been in being. I would like to pay tribute to the Meat Inspectors for the part they have played as members of the team, and would couple with this an appreciation of the helpful co-operation of the Officials of the Ministry of Food with whom we have been working in close contact for such a long time.

Lessons can be learned from the direst emergencies and possibly the most important one in this connection is the value of the moderate concentration of slaughtering in modern and well equipped Abattoirs, both from the point of efficiency and the saving of manpower. It is somewhat regrettable that the moderate concentration could not have been continued into the period of de-control, rather than to revert to what were considered from a Public Health view point the less satisfactory pre-war conditions.

The Borough Council having proved that the facilities available were adequate, decided during the year that all slaughtering in the Borough should be centred at the Abattoir, and in consequence the two remaining private slaughterhouses in the Borough, which although not in use, had been kept "alive" by annual re-licensing, should be closed, and the Ministry of Food later supported this resolution.

As was expected, the number of animals slaughtered in the Abattoir decreased after de-control, but not to the pre-war level, for the larger wholesalers continue to supply dead meat to the areas beyond the Borough boundary. In all a total of approximately 58,900 animals were slaughtered in the Abattoir which were all inspected, together with 54 pigs which were killed on private premises for home consumption.

This inspection resulted in the condemnation of approximately 95 tons of meat and offals found to be diseased, or otherwise unfit for human consumption. This represents a considerable decrease in the weight of meat and offals condemned on the previous year, the decrease being most marked since the return to free trading. This is of course a natural sequence of the return to normality, when the meat salesman is able to supply the higher quality demanded by the consumer.

Appendix 20 Tables 1 and 2 gives the number and types of animals slaughtered and the incidence of disease affecting them.

Whilst the incidence of tuberculosis in cattle other than cows is approximately the same at 17.05 per cent as last year, that in cows has reduced from 49.85 per cent to 43.53 per cent, which, whilst still very high, would appear to reflect the progress being made in the acceptance of the Attested Herd and Tuberculin Tested Herd Schemes towards the eradication of tuberculosis in dairy herds.

The number of calves slaughtered during the year fell from 6,445 to 1,270, largely due to the fact that the very young calves sent for slaughter by the Ministry during control for manufacture purposes find no sale for this purpose at the present time. The incidence of tuberculosis in those slaughtered slightly reduced from 0.88 to 0.71 per cent. Only 5 cases of Congenital Tuberculosis were found and these were reported to the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to enable the tracing of infected dams.

The incidence of diseases other than tuberculosis in cattle excluding cows, and in cows both showed a reduction to 24.76 and 43.28 per cent respectively. Most of the diseases in this general classification were parasitic in character and in most cases were confined to the offal, leaving the meat unaffected. The number of calves condemned for immaturity also greatly decreased for the reasons stated above.

The inspection of other foods on the premises of traders or in transit resulted in the condemnation of almost 10 tons of various foods, of which just over six tons were canned foods.

The combined total of all foods condemned was therefore almost 105 tons compared with 164 tons in 1953.

As far as was possible all the condemned material was utilised for technical purposes or for animal feeding.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1938/50.

A total of 275 samples of food and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst during the year, 56 of which were formal and 219 informal samples. Of these 203 were samples of milk and 72 were of various foods and drugs.

Appendix 21 shows the number and nature of the samples analysed.

Twenty-six of the samples or 9.45 per cent were found to be not genuine or below standard, twenty-five of which related to milk and one to an informal sample of shredded suet which was deficient in beef fat to the extent of 2 per cent.

Since the bulk of the milk produced in the Borough and the surrounding districts is now being sent into a Pasteurising Dairy in the Borough the number of formal samples of milk taken from retailers who largely receive their supplies from this Dairy has been reduced, and more informal samples have been taken as platform

tests from incoming milk to the dairy. Of the total milks sampled 161 were taken informally at the dairy, the remaining 42 being taken formally either from producer retailers of designated untreated milks, or as "follow up" samples, where deficiencies had been found in informal samples.

Sixteen of the informal samples of milk found to be below standard were deficient in milk fat ranging from 1.3 per cent to 30.0 per cent. These were taken from two or more churns sent in to the Dairy Company by the same producers, and it was found that in samples taken from the other churns sent in at the same time contained milk fat sufficiently in excess of the minimum standard to cancel all the above deficiencies, indicating that the bulked milk from the respective herds was of a satisfactory quality. Two informal samples were deficient in milk solids other than milk fat and by their freezing points (Hortvet) were shown to contain added water. In one case the amount was so small as to be unmeasurable but in the other added water to the extent of 6.0 per cent was found. A formal sample from this latter supply showed 7.7 per cent of added water. Legal proceedings were considered in this case but owing to the previous good record of the producer it was decided that a severe warning be given instead.

A formal sample taken from the herd following a deficiency of 17.0 per cent in the non fatty solids of an informal sample taken showed that the herd was yielding a very low quality of milk. The dairy farmer was required to improve the quality of his supply.

The three remaining formal samples were so slightly deficient in milk fat as not to merit legal action.

Legal proceedings were taken at the Borough Magistrates Court in January against a producer retailer in respect of the adulteration by added water of milk in three churns awaiting collection by a local dairy company, the offences taking place towards the end of the previous year. The cases were found proven and the Magistrates imposed fine of £5 in each case which together with costs amounting to £5, totalled £20 in all.

The quarterly analysis of milk samples was as follows :—

Period.	No. of samples examined.	Averages.	
		Milk Fat %	Solids not Fat %
March Quarter	52	3.47	8.54
June Quarter	43	3.50	8.61
September Quarter	51	3.49	8.54
December Quarter	57	3.82	8.51
Average for 1954	203	3.57	8.55

Only one other of the foods sampled was found to be below standard this being an informal sample of shredded suet which was deficient in Beef Fat to the extent of 2 per cent. This deficiency could not be considered as serious.

Legal proceedings were taken under Section 3 of the Act in respect of two cases where foreign bodies were found in food. One of these resulted from the finding of a dirty cloth in a tin of frozen liquid egg. The canners of the product pleaded "Guilty" and the Magistrates imposed a fine of £5.

The Magistrates dismissed a case brought before the Court relating to a large slug found in a tin of peas.

Milks Tested for Tubercle Bacilli.

When the Borough and the surrounding Area became a "Specified Area" in January, 1954, the sale of undesignated milk was prohibited, and all such milk had to be subjected to heat treatment before it was sold for human consumption.

The practice of taking frequent samples of milk from undesignated herds by the Local Authority to ascertain the presence of Tubercle Bacilli by biological examination is therefore not so important, and this duty largely rests with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries who are responsible for supervising all dairy herds and milk production on the dairy farms.

There are however nineteen retailers of Tuberculin Tested Raw Milk in the Borough, and whilst the herds from which this milk is derived are presumably regularly supervised by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and should of course be yielding tubercle free milk, it is considered advisable to take independent samples from these supplies from time to time. Sixteen such samples have been submitted to the County Bacteriologist during the year and all proved to be satisfactory.

Ice Cream.

There are seven premises in the Borough registered for the manufacture of Ice-cream, and of these, four are equipped for manufacture by heat treatment, the remainder using a complete "cold mix." In addition to these, 208 premises are registered for the sale of pre-packed ice-cream and most of these draw their supplies from wholesale manufacturers outside the Borough.

Supervision has largely been concentrated on those premises where heat treatment is practiced, although spot checks have also been made on retail shops to ensure that storage conditions were satisfactory. Fifty-three such visits were made. The methods of manufacture and the quality of the Ice cream produced in the Borough has been generally satisfactory, but lapses have been found in the maintenance of recording apparatus, and warnings have been issued in two such cases. Of eighteen samples submitted to the County Bacteriologist for Methylene Blue Test, only one was

returned as unsatisfactory. The factory which produced this was subsequently visited and faults were found in the apparatus which were responsible for the unsatisfactory result.

The eighteen samples were graded as follows :—

Grade 1.	14 samples	Satisfactory.
Grade 2.	3 samples	Satisfactory.
Grade 4.	1 sample	Unsatisfactory.

Samples of Ice cream have also been taken for compositional quality and of the seven submitted to the Public Analyst all exceeded the minimum quality laid down by the Food Standards (Ice cream) Order. The average composition of all the samples submitted was Fat 10.57 per cent, Total Solids 36.44 per cent.

Food Hygiene.

The general trend towards the more hygienic handling of food through all the stages of manufacture and distribution is one of improvement as has been observed in the frequent visits made to food premises of all kinds. Special attention has been directed to restaurant kitchens and canteens as possibly the greatest potential sources of danger in outbreaks of food poisoning. It is with pleasure that I have to report that no such outbreaks have occurred in the Borough during the year, and this reflects great credit on the food handlers, and on food traders who have obviously paid attention to the importance of hygiene as applied to their trades.

It has been noted however on a number of occasions that the care and attention which has been applied to the cleanly preparation of food has not always extended to the manner in which the food is delivered to the consumer.

One notable example occurred where bread from a wholly mechanised bakery was unnecessarily handled by a van man with dirty clothing when delivering the bread to the retailer. Employers should ensure that education in hygiene extends along the whole line from production to the consumer.

It was found necessary to take legal proceedings in two cases where contamination of food occurred, one in respect of a dirty dish cloth found in a tin of frozen liquid egg, and the other where a large slug was found in a tin of peas. The Borough Magistrates convicted in the former case and a fine of £5 was imposed, but the latter case was dismissed.

HOUSING.

A substantial addition has been made to the houses in the Borough during the year—a total of 769 new houses having been completed. Of these 640 were built by the Corporation, 219 of which were for the Coal Industry Housing Association to provide accommodation for personnel of the Mining Industry in the area. The remaining 129 houses were built by private enterprise.

The excellent progress made by the Corporation in the erection of houses since the war has gone far to alleviating overcrowding in the Borough, and comparatively few cases of gross overcrowding remain to be re-housed. There are still many families who are sharing accommodation, while not living in overcrowded conditions, and it is hoped that the time when these may be re-housed may not be long delayed.

The Corporation has considered for some time however that some preference should be given to the re-housing of those people who have been compelled to occupy unfit houses, which but for the war would have disappeared under the Slum Clearance programme. It is gratifying to know that the Government also subscribes to this view, and has taken steps during the year to re-open and intensify the Slum Clearance Programme by the measures included in the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, which became operative on the 31st August, 1954. As a first step towards the clearance of Slum Property the Act requires Local Authorities to submit within one year the number of houses in their areas which ought to be included in Clearance Areas. This information has already been supplied to the Minister so far as the Borough is concerned and it is estimated that there are approximately 700 such houses in addition to 123 houses which were the subject of representations at the outbreak of the war, but on which action was suspended. The Corporation have expressed to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government that providing the annual allocation of new houses for the Borough remains at its present level, it should be possible to clear the unfit houses within a 5 year period.

It was considered by the Council that action should re-open immediately on the 23 suspended pre-war Clearance Areas involving 123 houses and the re-housing of 135 families, and during the year all these have been represented and submitted to the Ministry for confirmation as Clearance Orders. At the end of the year 9 Clearance Orders involving 61 houses had been confirmed by the Ministry and the 144 occupants of the 34 houses in 5 of these Areas have been re-housed. In addition 46 occupants of 13 houses in 3 Clearance Areas which were confirmed prior to 1954 were re-housed by the Corporation. Eleven unfit houses owned by the Corporation have also been demolished and accommodation has been provided for the 35 persons displaced.

A detailed survey is also being conducted of all the older houses in the Borough with the object of reclaiming and improving as many of these as possible before they deteriorate into such condition as to merit clearance procedure. The Housing Repair and Rents Act provides excellent opportunity for owners of this type of property to carry out improvements in order to give added life to their properties, but so far there is little indication that full advantage is being taken of the increased improvement grants offered. This of course may be due to the fact that the provisions in the Act are not yet sufficiently well known to the majority of

property owners, and more progress may be forthcoming in the near future.

The building of new houses and factories still engages most of the building trade operatives and difficulty is still being experienced in getting repairs carried out quickly in the older properties, nevertheless, repairs have been carried out on 369 houses during the year, and most of this work has followed informal action under the Public Health Acts.

Since 31st August, when the provisions of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, concerning rent increases became operative, thirty-nine applications have been received for Certificates of Disrepair following notification by the owners of the houses of their intention to apply rent increases.

After detailed inspection of the properties concerned thirty-three Certificates of Disrepair were issued and six were refused.

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	—	224	—	—	219*	—	197	—	—	—	—	640
Built by Private Enterprise	17	14	44	14	16	6	2	10	5	1	—	129
TOTAL	17	238	44	14	235	6	199	10	5	1	—	769

* For Coal Industry Housing 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 1954.

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	745
Total No. of Children who attended a Centre during the year	1,929
Total attendances made :—	
Children under 1 year	13,521
Children aged 1 to 5 years	6,779
TOTAL	20,300

The total of 745 infants who first attended at the Centres whilst they were under 1 year of age represents 81.8 per cent of the Borough babies born during the year.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

No. of Ante-Natal Clinics provided	2
No. of Sessions held per month	18
New Cases attending	649
Total Cases attending	804
Total attendances made	2,859

Post-Natal Clinics.

No. of Post-Natal Clinics provided	2
No. of Sessions held per month	2
New Cases attending	85
Total Cases attending	87
Total Attendances made	160

Artificial Sunlight Clinic.

During the year 53 infants and toddlers were referred by Medical Officers at Child Welfare Clinics for artificial sunlight treatment. The total number of treatments given was 435.

Orthopaedic Clinic.

Children under school age who require orthopaedic treatment are referred to the School Health Service Clinic. During the year under review, 52 children under 5 years of age made 297 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	3	3	1
Children under 5	279	267	270	137

Forms of Dental Treatment Provided.

	Extractions	No. of General Anaesthetics Administered	Fillings	Scalings or Scaling & Gum Treatment	Dressings	Radiographs	Dentures Provided	
							Complete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	11	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children under 5	439	271	18	—	26	—	—	—

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.

No. of Premature **Live** Births Notified :—

(a) in Hospital	32
(b) at Home	31
(c) in Private Nursing Homes	18

No. of Premature **Still** Births Notified :—

(a) in Hospital	10
(b) at Home	8
(c) in Private Nursing Homes	21

PREMATURE BIRTHS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO BIRTH WEIGHT

Weight at Birth	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS												PREMATURE STILL BIRTHS		
	Born in hospital			Born at home and nursed entirely at home			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Born in nursing home and nursed entirely there			Born in hospital	Born at home	Born in nursing home
	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days			
3-lb. 4-oz. or less.	5	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	3
Over 3-lb. 4-oz. up to and including 4-lb. 6-oz.	8	—	7	2	—	2	5	—	—	2	—	2	2	1	2
Over 4-lb. 6-oz. up to and including 4-lb. 15-oz.	10	—	9	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Over 4-lb. 15-oz. up to and including 5-lb. 8-oz.	9	1	8	20	—	20	2	—	—	1	—	14	1	3	—
Totals	32	4	25	24	1	23	7	—	—	3	—	18	10	8	3

Notification of Births.

The following table shows the actual number of births notified in Chesterfield during the year 1954 and the number as adjusted by any notifications transferred in or out of the area :—

	Live Births		Stillbirths		Totals	
	Total notified	Borough	Total notified	Borough	Actual	Adjusted
Domiciliary	402	399	12	12	414	411
Institutional	1346	511	42	16	1388	527

Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children.

No Mother and Baby Home is provided directly by the Local Health Authority, but arrangements are made for the admission of unmarried mothers to Homes provided by Moral Welfare Associations both in and 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 13 weeks. In certain cases, i.e., when arrangements are being made for the adoption of the baby or illness of the baby, a further extension of stay in the Home is granted, and during the year under review 10 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 1954 :—

Number of Deliveries attended by Midwives :—

Doctor not booked, and present at time of delivery	11
Doctor not booked and not present at time of delivery	163
Doctor booked and present at time of delivery ..	107
Doctor booked and not present at time of delivery ..	123
	404
Total number of deliveries	404

No. of Cases in which Gas and Air Analgesia was administered	354
No. of cases in which Pethidine was administered ..	202
No. of Ante-Natal Visits	3,071
No. of Post-Natal Visits.. .. .	7,546
No. of attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics	391
No. of Cases attended on discharge from Institutions before the 14th day	62

Records received from Midwives :—

Medical Helps	59
Stillbirths	12
Deaths of Mothers	—
Deaths of Children	2
Laying-Out of the Dead.. .. .	—
Liability to be a Source of Infection	5
Notification of Artificial Feeding	33

SECTION 24.—HEALTH VISITING.

The following is a summary of the work of the Health Visitors during the year 1954 :—

Number of children visited during the year	4,051
First visits to Infants under 1 year of age	860
Total visits to Infants under 1 year of age	4,088
Visits to Children aged 1 to 5 years	7,422
Visits to Expectant Mothers	203
Tuberculosis Visits	431
Investigations of Social Conditions for Hospitals, Adoption Societies, Old People, etc.	1,782
Total number of Families or Households visited	3,935

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 1954 the Health Visitors made an average of 52 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, 1954.

No. of Cases on books, 1st January, 1954	223
No. of New Cases nursed during the year :—	
Medical	1,356
Surgical	187
Tuberculosis	34
Maternal Complications	18
Miscarriage or Abortions	—
Infectious Diseases	—
	<hr/> 1,595 <hr/>
No. of Cases on books, 31st December, 1954	230
No. of visits paid by Nurses :—	
General Nursing	40,873
Tuberculosis	942
Maternity	169
Infectious Diseases	—
Others	390
	<hr/> 42,374 <hr/>

SECTION 26.—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

During the year, 482 children aged 0 to 5, and 131 children, aged 5 to 15 were immunised against Diphtheria. Of the total of 613 immunisations, 265 were carried out by private doctors. In addition 95 children were re-immunised, 47 by the Local Authority Staff and 48 by private doctors.

The following table shows the state of Diphtheria immunisation in the town as at 31st December, 1954.

Born in year	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949-45	1944-40	Total under 15
Number immunised	17	342	451	496	533	4,525	4,606	10,970

Vaccination by General Practitioner.

	AGE GROUPS				
	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 & over
(a) Primary Vaccinations ..	74	4	7	7	26
(b) Re-vaccinations	4	1	1	4	36
(c) Cases reported because of actual or alleged complications of vaccination ..	—	—	—	—	—

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

Tuberculosis.

The Health Visitors continued to work in close co-operation with the staff of the Chest Clinic and attended at the Chest Clinic once each month, when they discussed matters relating to patients and after-care generally with the Chest Physician.

All new cases are visited by the Health Visitor 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 431 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.

General.

Many agencies are concerned in the work of prevention of illness, care and after-care, such as the Area Welfare Officer, the National Assistance Board and voluntary organisations who together with the Hospital Almoners work in close co-operation with the Health Department.

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 hospital almoners refer to the department cases on discharge from hospital requiring after-care. These are either attended by the Home Nurses or supervised and advised by the Health Visitors. 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 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.

SECTION 29.—HOME HELP SERVICE.

At the end of the year there were 13 Home Helps on the panel.

The following is a summary of the work of the Service during 1954 :—

	Mater- nity	Old people	Old & Sick	Tuber- culosis	Others	Total
No. of cases being assisted 1st Jan- uary, 1954	1	2	33	—	6	42
No of applications received during year	25	3	95	1	57	181
No. of new cases assisted	14	1	73	—	23	111
Total number of cases assisted in 1954	15	3	106	—	29	153
No. of cases being assisted at the end of 1954 ..	—	1	52	—	1	54

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. (resigned 16/9/55).

H. James, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.
(commenced 17/9/55).

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.

J. B. Brackenbury, C.S.I., Certified Meat Inspector
(from 8/2/55).

B. Mayers, C.S.I., Certified Meat Inspector (from 9/2/55).

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

Miss J. Mashman
(resigned 13/3/54).

R. Clark.

Miss A. Pike.

Miss E. May.

Miss M. Owens.

Miss D. Turton.

Miss J. Draper (from 12/4/55).

Miss H. Law (Housing Visitor).

Mrs. B. C. Crossley (Area Health).

Miss P. McQueen (Area Health). Miss B. Clarke (Area Health).

Rodent Operator and Disinfector : E. Halsam.

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 E. D. Preskey

Mrs. M. Hattley

Domiciliary Midwives :

Mrs. S. M. Street (Supervisor).

Miss Z. F. E. Cole

Mrs. M. C. Rhodes

Mrs. E. Martlew

Mrs. I. M. Slinn

Miss M. Philpott

Mrs. L. I. Veasey

Miss W. Redhead

Home Nurses :

Miss F. M. Crapper (Superintendent).

Mrs. E. Beswick

Miss I. Turner

Mrs. B. Donnelly

Miss E. Reid

Mrs. A. Hault

Mrs. M. D. Silcox

Miss F. V. Limb

Mrs. O. Varley

Mrs. B. McDonnell

Mrs. E. Wragg (Resigned 3/7/54.)

Mrs. K. Dempsey

APPENDIX 2.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Population (estimated)	67,810
Area (Acres)	8,472
Number of Inhabited Houses	20,837
Rateable Value	£456,613
Sum represented by a penny rate (gross)	£1,812

APPENDIX 3.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	M.	F.	Total
Live Births —Legitimate	453	404	} 905
Illegitimate	23	25	

Birth Rate per 1,000 of Population : 13.34

corrected by Reg. General's comparability factor : 12.8

	M.	F.	Total
Still Births —Legitimate	17	12	} 30
Illegitimate	1	—	

Rate per 1,000 Total Births : 32.

	M.	F.	Total
Deaths	440	339	779

Death Rate per 1,000 of Population : 11.49.

(corrected by Reg. General's comparability factor : 12.17).

Deaths from Puerperal Causes :

From Sepsis	—
From Other Causes	1

Rate per 1,000 Total Births : 1.07.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age :

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	20	10	} 31
Illegitimate	1	—	

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births : 34.

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	116
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (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		
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
1954	905	13.34	12.8	15.2	15.2

APPENDIX 5.

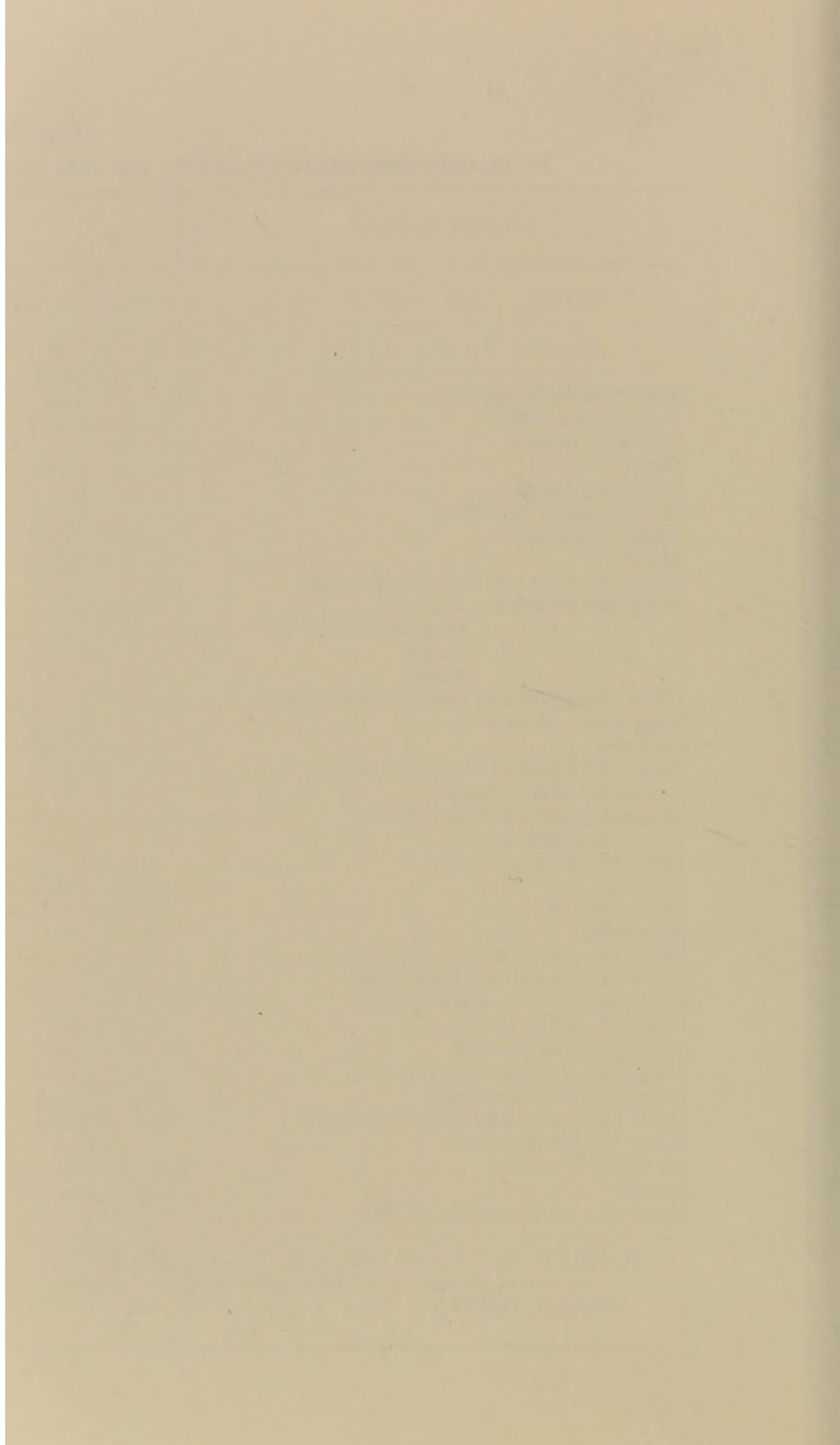
DEATH RATES.

Year	Chesterfield			County Boroughs and Great Towns Death Rate	England and Wales Death Rate
	No. of Deaths	Death Rate			
		Crude	Corrected		
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
1954	779	11.49	12.17	11.1	11.3

APPENDIX 6.

Deaths of Chesterfield Residents in the year 1954, classified according to Cause of Death, Sex and Age-Periods.

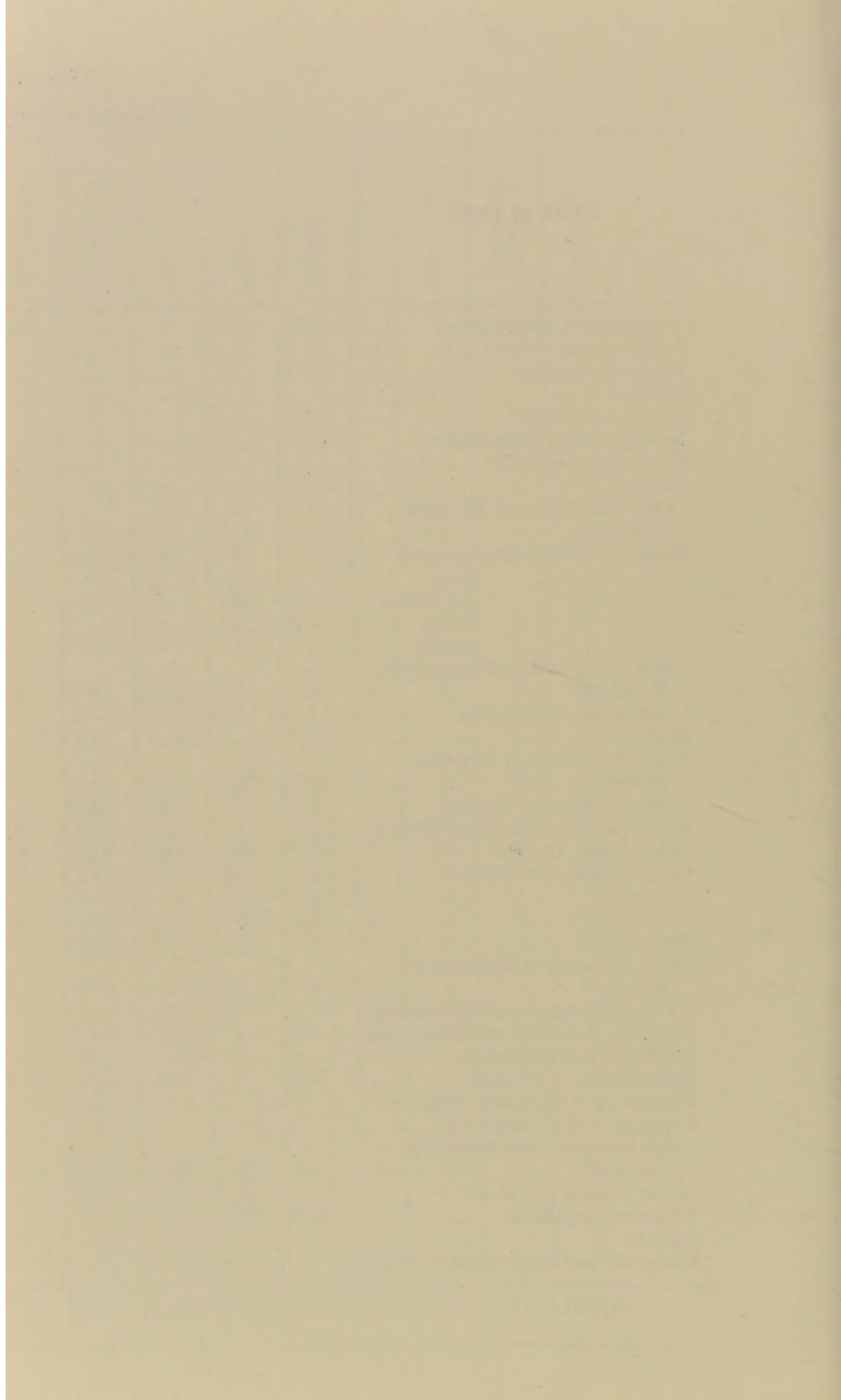
Cause of Death	Age Periods																	
	0-1		1-5		5-15		15-25		25-45		45-65		65-75		75+		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	3
Tuberculosis, Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	3	7	1	3	5	17	9	9
" " lung, bronchus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	2	2	1	1	—	14	3	3
" " breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	2	—	2	—	11	11
" " uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	1	—	7	—	7
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasm	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	6	3	14	4	10	7	32	18	18
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	5	5
Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	3	1	3
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	8	7	8	9	21	14	39	31	31
Coronary Disease, Angina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	6	18	17	18	16	55	39	39
Hypertension with Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	9	4	8	7	22	13	13
Other Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	9	24	17	66	50	100	77	77
Other Circulatory Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	6	11	13	16	20	20	20
Influenza	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	2	2
Pneumonia	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	4	6	9	5	20	15	15
Bronchitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	4	9	5	6	10	24	20	20
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	2	3	3	9	7	7
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	1	4	2	2
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	4	3	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	3	2	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	5	—	—
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Congenital Malformations	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	12	4	2	—	1	—	—	1	4	10	4	6	7	15	17	46	37	37
Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	2
All Other Accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	5	—	2	1	1	3	12	4	4
Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	2	1	—	6	2	2
Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	21	10	2	2	3	1	3	3	13	17	102	57	120	93	176	156	440	339
GRAND TOTALS	31		4		4		6		30		159		213		332		779	



APPENDIX 7.

The Deaths as they occurred in the Wards.

Cause of Death	Hasland	West	Rother	St. Leonards	Holmebrook	Central	Trinity	St. Helens	Moor	Newbold	Old Whittington	New Whittington	Transferable Deaths	TOTAL
Tuberculosis, Respiratory ...	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	8
Tuberculosis, Other ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Meningococcal Infections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	2	3	3	1	—	2	1	1	1	4	4	—	4	26
" " lung,	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	3	3	6	—	—	—	17
" " bronchus	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	4	—	—	2	11
" " breast ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " uterus ...	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	7
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasm ...	3	7	11	4	1	3	2	3	—	4	3	4	5	50
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	5
Diabetes ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	6	5	11	8	3	3	9	2	2	15	1	3	2	70
Coronary Disease, Angina ...	6	7	16	5	10	—	12	5	2	18	1	6	6	94
Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	1	5	2	2	—	5	3	3	6	4	—	2	35
Other Heart Disease ...	13	15	18	14	8	6	45	5	10	13	12	10	8	77
Other Circulatory Disease ...	7	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	6	3	3	5	36
Influenza ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	5
Pneumonia ...	3	6	2	3	5	1	4	2	1	2	2	2	2	35
Bronchitis ...	8	4	8	6	2	2	2	2	1	2	5	1	1	44
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	4	3	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	1	2	—	16
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	7
Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	5
Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	5
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	4
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases ...	4	12	16	3	6	2	6	3	4	9	7	6	5	83
Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
All Other Accidents ...	2	2	1	—	1	—	1	2	1	2	—	—	4	16
Suicide ...	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	8
Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS...	65	77	103	52	47	27	97	36	35	99	45	41	55	779



APPENDIX 9.

CANCER DEATHS.

Year	No. of Deaths	Males	Females	Death Rate	Deaths from all causes	Perc'nt'ge of Total Deaths
1954	116	63	53	1.7	779	14.8

APPENDIX 10.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital
Smallpox	—	—
Scarlet Fever	57	20
Diphtheria	—	—
Para-Typhoid	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	9	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	—
Erysipelas	14	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	1	—
„ „ (Non Paralytic)	4	4
Dysentery	—	—
Measles	122	5
Whooping Cough	171	2
Pneumonia	41	6
Food Poisoning	1	—
TOTALS	420	37

APPENDIX 12.
TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 „ ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15 „ ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
15—20 „ ...	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25 „ ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 „ ...	7	6	—	2	—	1	—	—
35—45 „ ...	5	2	1	—	—	1	—	—
45—55 „ ...	2	1	—	—	3	1	—	—
55—65 „ ...	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals ...	22	13	2	3	5	3	—	—

APPENDIX 13.

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Wards				Notifications	Deaths
Hasland	...	...	...	1	—
West	...	...	...	6	1
Rother	...	...	...	6	1
St. Leonard's	...	...	...	4	—
Holme Brook	...	...	...	3	3
Central	...	...	...	1	—
Trinity	...	...	...	4	—
St. Helen's	...	...	...	—	—
Moor	...	...	...	4	—
Newbold	...	...	...	5	1
Old Whittington	...	...	...	3	1
New Whittington	...	...	...	3	1
TOTALS ...				40	8

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 afternoon ; Friday afternoon.
(b) Edmund Street Clinic ...	Tuesday afternoon.
	First, Third and Fourth Tuesday 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**—*cont.*

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) Orthopaedic	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					Portable Dustbins
	Water Closets	Waste Water Closets	Privies	Pails		
Hasland ...	1,574	—	1	—	1,574	
Rother ...	2,933	25	2	—	2,958	
West ...	2,005	45	1	1	2,052	
Central ...	906	54	—	—	960	
St. Leonard's ...	1,563	3	9	4	1,564	
Holme Brook ...	1,395	71	—	—	1,473	
Newbold ...	3,416	—	20	2	3,416	
St. Helen's ...	943	2	7	6	935	
Trinity ...	1,690	2	—	—	1,691	
Moor ...	1,342	6	4	—	1,348	
Old Whittington ...	1,564	—	4	—	1,564	
New Whittington ...	1,058	—	1	3	1,058	
	20,389	208	49	16	20,593	

APPENDIX 16.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.**Table showing the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during 1954.**

Complaints investigated	..	..	..	..	..	933
Nuisances found	..	..	..	..	..	1,043
Nuisances abated	..	..	..	..	..	959
Houses disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	102
Visits to Infected Houses	..	..	..	..	..	53
Visits to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	..	..				140
Visits re Shops Act	..	..	..	..	..	37
Visits to Premises where Foodstuffs are prepared and sold						343
Visits to Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	..	18
Visits to Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	1,078
Visits to Market Stalls	..	..	..	..	..	1,484
Visits to Common Lodging Houses	..	..	..	..		56
Visits to Houses let in Lodgings	..	..	..	..		2
Visits to Factories	..	..	..	..	..	101
Visits to Drains to New Buildings			..	..	..	496
Visits re Drains tested by Smoke or Water (New Buildings)						726
Number of Re-inspections	..	..	..	..	..	2,985
Number of Miscellaneous Visits	..	..	..	..	..	2,158
Number of Houses inspected..	..	..	..	..	..	1,725
Number of Informal Notices	..	..	..	..	..	865
Number of Statutory Notices	..	..	..	..	..	231
Visits to Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	69
Observations re Smoke	..	..	..	..	..	191
Visits to Ice Cream Shops	..	..	..	..	..	53
Visits re Pet Animals Act	..	..	..	..	..	49
Visits re Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	..	..				919
Visits to Butchers Shops	..	..	..	..	..	36
Visits re Rag Flock Act	..	..	..	..	..	4

APPENDIX 17.

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

Obstructed Drains Cleansed	160
Drains reconstructed	4
Drains tested by smoke and water	726
Inspection chambers built or repaired	51
Gulley Traps fixed	5
Defects in drains repaired	42
Sink Wastes repaired	30
New sinks fixed or defects remedied	24
Rain water pipes repaired	46
Rain water pipes disconnected	4
W.C. and vent pipes repaired	18
Eaves spoutings repaired	107
Privies converted into W.C.'s	—
Water Closets repaired	181
Water Closets provided	9
New Dustbins provided	145
Dirty Closets cleansed	11
Dirty Premises cleansed	21
Houses made reasonably fit	369
Water in cellars	5
Urinals repaired or provided	1
Windows repaired	68
Damp proof courses inserted in walls	4
Roofs repaired	163
Floors repaired	69
Doors repaired	38
Plastering repaired	137
Damp Walls repaired	104
Defective Fireplaces, etc., repaired	106
Houses provided with Internal Water Supply	—
Yards repaved	29
Yard or Footpath Surfaces repaired	21
Accumulations of Refuse removed	14
Nuisances from fowls and other animals abated	1
Miscellaneous Defects remedied	41
Factory Contraventions	12
Defective Water Supply	—
Ventilation provided or improved	2
Ashpits replaced with Bins	—
Proper Food Store provided	—
Smoke Observations	191
Waste Water Closets converted into W.C.'s	10
Manure Pits provided or repaired	1
Premises made fit under Food and Drugs Act	5

APPENDIX 18.

Table of Nuisances discovered and dealt with.

	No. of Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors	No. of Notices Served		No of Nuisances abated with or without Notice
		Informal	Legal	
Drainage :				
No disconnection of waste pipe	—	—	—	—
Defective waste pipe, traps, in- lets and drains	334	93	4	144
Drains obstructed	452	144	1	164
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	26	4	—	10
Conversion of privies into pail closets	—	—	—	—
Defective Water Closets ..	372	110	7	181
Provision of Additional Water Closets	4	1	—	—
Provision of portable ashbins ..	372	7	117	145
Dirty closets	32	10	—	11
Other Defects :				
Paving of courts and yards ..	152	38	7	49
Roofs, eaves-spouts and down- spouts	666	170	11	306
Sinks	81	25	6	24
Insufficient Ventilation ..	9	3	—	2
Windows	152	42	3	81
Dampness	234	66	6	96
Water in cellars	28	7	—	5
Water supply	3	1	—	1
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Foul conditions of houses ..	33	11	—	10
Offensive accumulations ..	36	11	—	14
Animals improperly kept ..	6	2	—	1
Pigsties	—	—	—	—
Smoke nuisances	191	10	—	10
Urinals	3	1	—	—
Nuisances not specified above ..	612	180	12	387
TOTAL	3,798	936	174	1,641

APPENDIX 18 (continued).

	No. on Register	Inspections made	Notices served	Nuisances abated with or without Notice
Bakehouses	35	69	6	6
Slaughterhouses	3	1,078	—	—
Offensive Trades	10	18	3	3
Common Lodging Houses ...	1	56	—	—
TOTALS	49	1,221	9	9

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	2
*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	116
Factories of various kinds	301

*Offensive Trades.

Meat Inspection, 1954. Table 1. Carcasses inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	4,811	3,627	1,270	32,166	17,003
Number inspected	4,813	3,627	1,271	32,167	17,019
All Diseases except Tuberculosis :					56
Whole Carcasses condemned...	—	8	45	55	48
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,192	1,562	53	775	752
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	24.76	43.28	7.71	2.58	4.70
Tuberculosis only :					
Whole Carcasses condemned...	12	59	4	—	12
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	809	1,520	5	—	1,074
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	17.05	43.53	0.71	—	6.38

Summary of Meat Inspection, 1954.**Table 2.**

Carcases Inspected	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
At the Abattoir ...	8,440	1,270	32,167	17,019
At Farms, etc. ...	—	—	—	54
TOTAL ...	8,440	1,270	32,167	17,073

Total Number of Animals killed	.. ..	58,931
Number Inspected	.. ..	58,950

Food Surrendered during Inspection.

At the Abattoir and Farms :—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons	Cwts	Qrs.	Lbs.
Beef	26	19	2	14				
Veal		17	—	3				
Mutton ..	1	4	1	6				
Pork	5	10	3	2				
Offals.. ..	60	5	—	19				
					94	16	3	16

Surrendered by Traders :—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Canned Foods	6	2	—	17				
Meat	1	11	3	11				
Offals.. ..	1	6	1	5				
Ham and Bacon		8	2	8				
Fish			3	17				
Cheese			2	15				
Sausages ..			2	2				
Cereals		1	2	9				
Fruit & Vegetables		4	2	2				
Miscellaneous		2	1	10				
					9	19	1	12
					104	16	1	0

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	203	42	161	178	25
Cream	1	—	1	1	—
Margarine	5	1	4	5	—
Ice Cream	7	—	7	7	—
Ice Lollies	2	—	2	2	—
Butter	3	—	3	3	—
Lard	1	—	1	1	—
Fish & Fish Paste	3	—	3	3	—
Sausages Pork	10	6	4	10	—
„ Beef	6	1	5	6	—
Butter Confectionery	4	2	2	4	—
Cheese	2	1	1	2	—
Shredded Suet	1	—	1	—	1
Table Jellies	2	—	2	2	—
Coffee Essence	2	—	2	2	—
Vinegar	2	—	2	2	—
Soft Drinks	4	—	4	4	—
Condensed Milk	2	—	2	2	—
Preserves	2	—	2	2	—
Plum Puddings	2	—	2	2	—
Honey	1	—	1	1	—
Gelatine	1	—	1	1	—
Ground Almonds	1	—	1	1	—
Baking Powder	1	—	1	1	—
Dripping	1	—	1	1	—
Wines and Spirits	2	1	1	2	—
Beer	2	2	—	2	—
Oranges	1	—	1	1	—
Composition Essence	1	—	1	1	—
TOTAL	275	56	219	249	26

Summary for the last Five Years.

Year	Number of Samples obtained	Number Genuine	Number below standard	Percentage	Prosecutions	Amount of Fines and costs imposed
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
1954	275	249	26	9.45	1	£20 0 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. ...	42	6
Potteries and Brickmaking	10	—
Metal Breaking and Scrap Sorting ...	5	3
Foundries	12	—
Brewing and Aerated Waters	4	—
Dressmaking, Tailoring and Millinery ...	11	8
Baking, Confectionery and Other Foods	42	3
Boot and Shoe Repairing	7	2
Engineers	23	—
Motor Vehicle Repairs	41	5
Surgical Dressings and Box Making ...	6	—
Laundries	4	—
Printing	10	—
Various	46	11
	263	38

2.—Inspection of Factories.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power ...	90	12	—
Factories without mechanical power	11	3	—
Other premises under the Act	—	—	—
	101	15	—

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 ...	9	10	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ...	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :				
Insufficient	1	1	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	6	9	—	—
Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
Other offences	6	6	—	—
	22	26	—	—

APPENDIX 23

HOUSING.

The following is a tabulated statement of work done in regard to Housing in 1954 :—

1.—Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year.

(1) (a)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2,376
(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	3,027
(2) (a)	Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	1,725
(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	1,725
(3)	Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	131

(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	651
--	-----

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequences of informal action by the Local Authority or its officers	369
---	-----

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	50
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	50
(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	10
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	11
(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, 1954.

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							
74 Clearance Areas ...	528	5	7	2,132	357	1,730	32	417	167	80
Individual Houses ...	381	35	30	1,404	294	1,237	55	298	18	5
	909	40	37	3,536	651	2,967	87	715	185	85

