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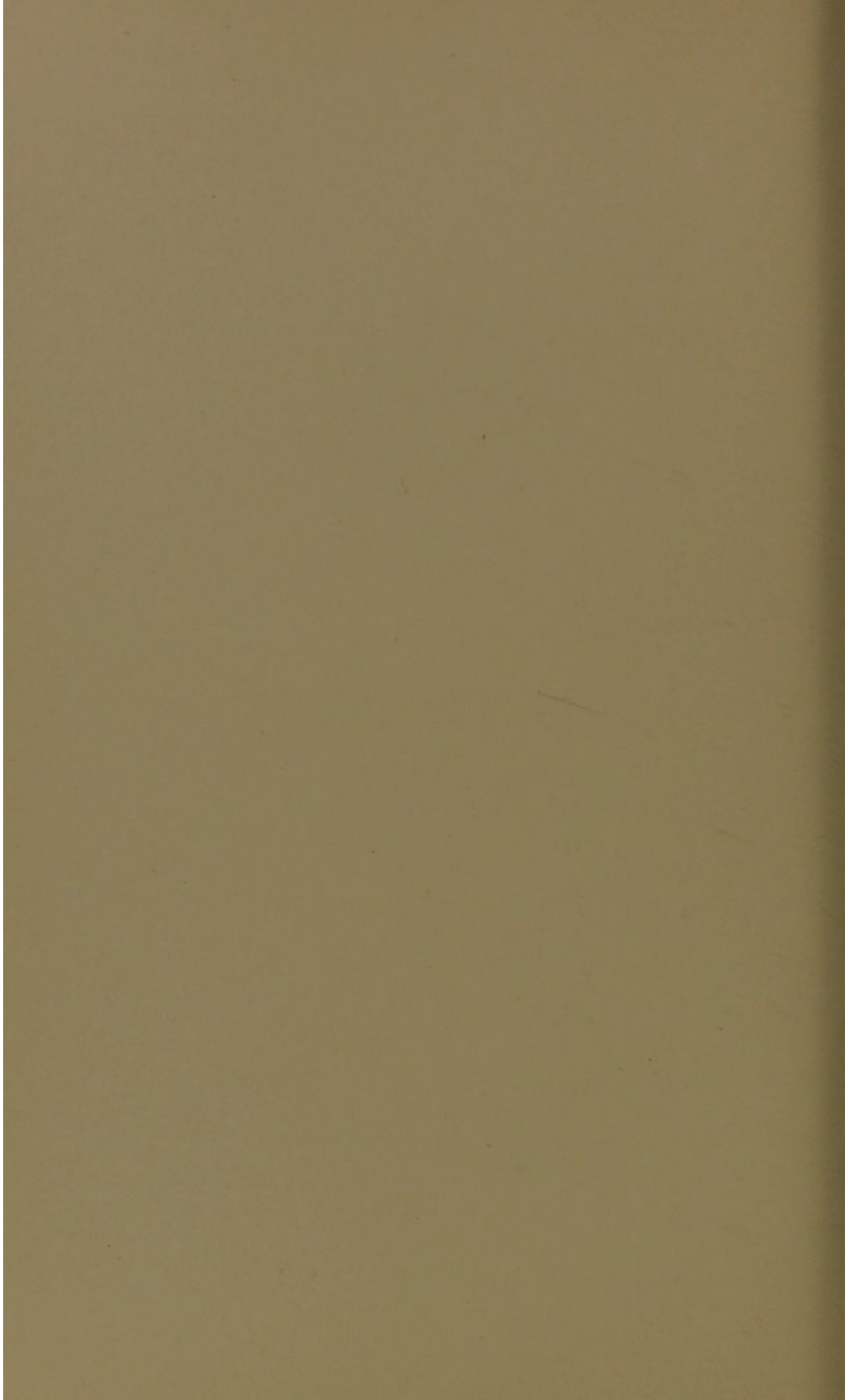
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CHESTERFIELD'S  
HEALTH  
1956

JAMES A. STIRLING, D.S.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
*Medical Officer of Health  
Borough School Medical Officer  
Area Medical Officer*

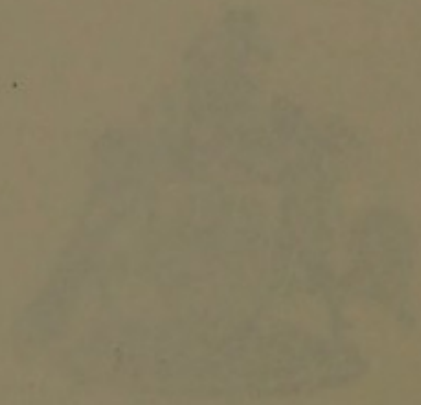




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HEALTH  
1956

JAMES A. STIRLING, D.S.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Medical Officer of Health  
Borough School Medical Officer  
Area Medical Officer*



CHESTERFIELD'S

HEALTH

1978

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHESTERFIELD  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION  
CHESTERFIELD, Notts.

Public Health Department,  
Town Hall,  
Chesterfield.

**To the Chairmen and Members of the Borough of Chesterfield  
Health and Education Committees.**

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Health of the Borough for the year ended 31st December, 1956, and the twenty-eighth it is my privilege to present.

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

The Report has been drawn up in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health and generally speaking the health of the Borough has been satisfactory during the year.

To the professional and lay staffs of the Borough Health and School Health and Area Health Departments, I wish to express my gratitude for their loyal support throughout the year, and also to my colleagues in other Departments for their ready help and co-operation at all times.

I also wish to express my very sincere thanks to Mr. Drabble, Chief Sanitary Inspector, and Mr. Brown, Chief Clerk, for their invaluable help and co-operation in the writing of this Report.

In conclusion I wish to express my indebtedness for the encouragement shown to me at all times by the Chairman and Members of the various Committees concerned.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. STIRLING,

Medical Officer of Health and  
Borough School Medical Officer.

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**BOROUGH HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1956.**

THE MAYOR (Alderman W. Weston, J.P.)  
 Alderman L. Heath (Chairman).  
 Councillor Mrs. A. Collishaw (Vice-Chairman).  
 Alderman Taylor  
 Councillor Anderson.  
 „ Broomhead.  
 „ Davy.  
 „ Gorman.  
 „ Sadler.  
 „ Sanderson.  
 „ Sargeant.  
 „ Mrs. Turner.  
 „ Wake.  
 „ Mrs. Wilkinson.

**STAFF OF THE BOROUGH HEALTH DEPARTMENT.***Medical Officer of Health :*

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

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health (part-time) :*

H. James, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.

*Chief Public Health Inspector :*

G. Drabble, C.S.I. Cert. Meat Inspector.

*Public Health Inspectors :*

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

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

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

G. D. Yates, C.S.I. Cert. Meat Inspector.

J. B. Brackenbury, C.S.I. Cert. Meat Inspector.

B. Mayers, C.S.I. Cert. Meat Inspector.

P. Garside, C.S.I. Cert. Meat Inspector.

*Chief Clerk :* \*G. S. Brown.

*Clerical Staff :* \*R. Clark.

\*Miss A. Pike.

\*Miss E. May.

Miss D. Turton.

\*Miss J. Draper.

Miss B. Perrins (Resigned 1/7/56).

Miss E. Walsh. (From 16/7/56).

\* (Part-time Derbyshire County Council).

*Housing Visitor :* Mrs. N. Law. (Resigned 8/1/56).

Mrs. M. J. S. Hoy. (From 30/7/56).

*Rodent Operative*

*and Disinfectors :* E. Haslam.



**GENERAL INFORMATION.**

Population (estimated) .. .. .	67,240
Area (acres) .. .. .	8,472
Number of Inhabited Houses .. .. .	21,249
Rateable Value .. .. .	£799,249
Sum represented by a penny rate (gross) .. .. .	£1,907

**VITAL STATISTICS.**

	M.	F.	Total
<b>Live Births</b> —Legitimate .. .. .	450	419	917
Illegitimate .. .. .	20	28	

Birth Rate per 1,000 Population : 13.63

Corrected by Reg. General's comparability factor : 13.08

	M.	F.	Total
<b>Still Births</b> —Legitimate .. .. .	8	11	21
Illegitimate .. .. .	2	—	

Rate per 1,000 Total Births : 22.38.

	M.	F.	Total
<b>Deaths</b> .. .. .	434	377	811

Death Rate per 1,000 of Population : 12.06.

corrected by Reg. General's comparability factor : 13.14.

**Deaths from Puerpreal Causes.**

From Sepsis .. .. .	—
From other causes .. .. .	1
Rate per 1,000 Total Births .. .. .	1.06

**Death of Infants under one year of age.**

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate .. .. .	7	13	20
Illegitimate .. .. .	—	—	

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births, .. .. . 21.8

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) .. .. . 137

### Population.

The Registrar General's estimated population of the Borough of 67,240 is a decrease of 360 on the figure for 1955, and 1,318 less than the total population enumerated at the 1951 census.

### Births.

A slight increase in the number of live births registered during the year, 917 as against 894 in the previous year, has resulted in arresting continual decline in the birth rate. The crude birth rate for 1956 is 13.63 per thousand population and a rate of 13.08 when corrected by the Registrar' General's "comparability factor" as compared with a crude rate of 13.22 and a corrected rate of 12.69 in 1955.

21 still births were registered resulting in a rate of 22.38 per thousand total (live and still births) as compared with 22 still births and a rate of 24 in the previous year.

### Birth Rates.

Year	Chesterfield			England and Wales Birth Rate
	No. of Births	Birth Rate		
		Crude	Corrected	
1952	983	14.61	14.17	15.3
1953	967	14.33	13.9	15.5
1954	905	13.34	12.8	15.2
1955	894	13.22	12.69	15.0
1956	917	13.63	13.08	15.7

### Deaths.

Deaths registered in the Borough after adjustment for inward and outward factors number 811 giving a crude death rate of 12.06 per thousand population and a rate corrected by the Registrar General's "comparability factor" of 13.14.

**Death Rates.**

Year	Chesterfield			England and Wales Death Rate
	No. of Deaths	Death Rate		
		Crude	Corrected	
1952	715	10.63	11.58	11.3
1953	761	11.28	12.29	11.4
1954	779	11.49	12.17	11.3
1955	828	12.25	12.98	11.7
1956	811	12.06	13.14	11.7

Heart disease caused the highest mortality, there being 298 deaths of which 102 were attributed to Coronary disease (68 males and 34 females).

The total number of deaths from Cancer was 137, an increase of 15 over the previous year. Deaths from Cancer of the stomach numbered 28, of which 18 were males, and of the total of 21 deaths from Cancer of the lung, 16 were males.

Of the total of 811 deaths, no fewer than 571 or 70 per cent. of the total were over 65 years of age, and of these 350 were actually over the age of 75.

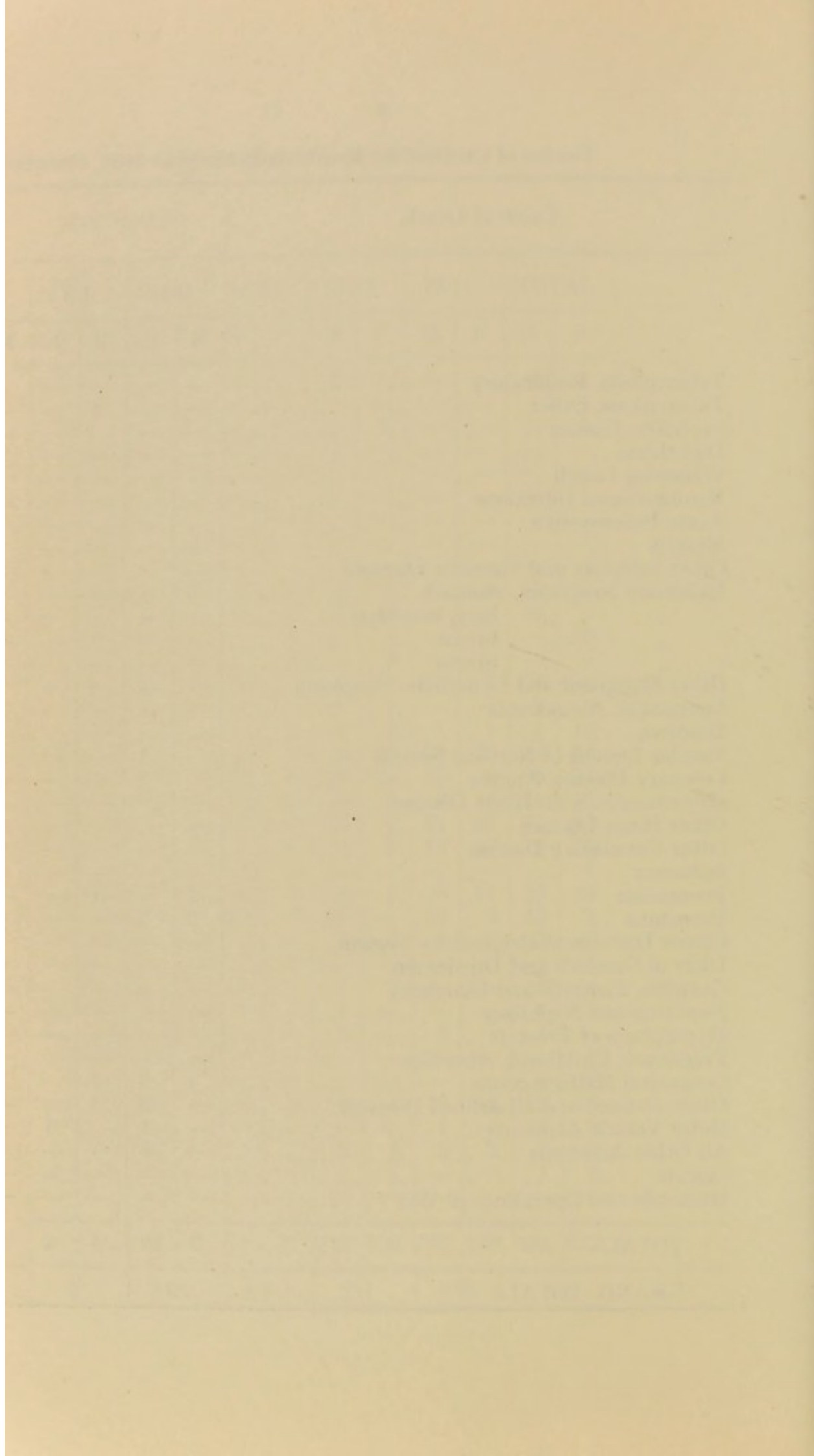
326 of the total Borough deaths occurred in hospitals.

**Infant Mortality.**

Deaths of children under one year of age numbered 20 (7 males and 13 females) giving an infant mortality rate of 21.8, which is the lowest rate ever recorded in the Borough. The rate for England and Wales in 1956 was 23.8. 11 of the infant deaths occurred in the neo-natal period (i.e., within the first 28 days of life) and of these, 8 occurred within the first week of life. 9 of the total infant deaths were due to congenital malformations.

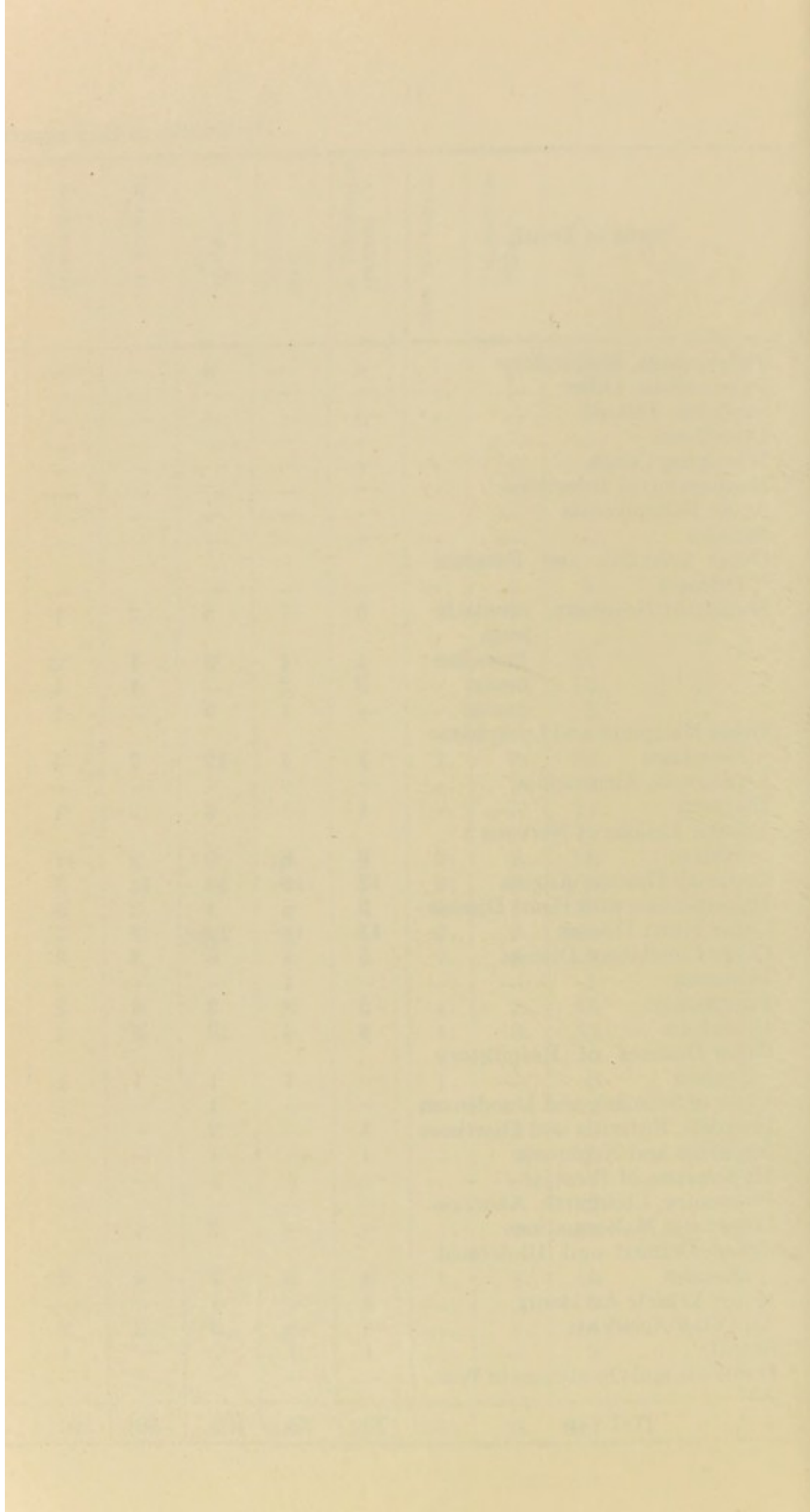
Deaths of Chesterfield Residents in the year 1956, classified according to Cause of Death, Sex and Age-Periods.

Cause of Death.	Age Periods																TOTAL	
	0-1		1-5		5-15		15-25		25-45		45-65		65-75		75+		M	F
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tuberculosis, Respiratory .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	1
Tuberculosis, Other .. .. .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Syphilitic Disease .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases .. .. .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	2	8	3	4	2	18	10	
"    "    lung, bronchus .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	3	6	2	1	—	16	5	
"    "    breast .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	4	—	1	—	10	—	
"    "    uterus .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	3	—	—	—	7	—	
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasm .. .. .	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	11	12	9	11	15	5	38	30	
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia .. .. .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	
Diabetes .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	6	1	1	1	10	—	
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	7	9	20	28	26	44	54	
Coronary Disease, Angina .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	24	8	21	18	19	8	68	34	
Hypertension with Heart Disease .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	8	5	8	8	21	15	
Other Heart Disease .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	10	16	9	51	67	71	89	
Other Circulatory Disease .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	6	9	10	19	19	30	
Influenza .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Pneumonia .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	6	2	8	4	9	11	26	19	
Bronchitis .. .. .	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	3	15	—	16	2	45	7	
Others Diseases of Respiratory System .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	1	3	3	
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	2	4	
Nephritis and Nephrosis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	4	2	
Hyperplasia of Prostate .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	4	—	
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Congenital Malformations .. .. .	4	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases .. .. .	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	5	2	4	15	12	25	24	
Motor Vehicle Accidents .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	2	
All Other Accidents .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	1	1	1	3	2	9	5	
Suicide .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	
Homicide and Operations of War .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS .. .. .	7	13	4	2	3	—	4	2	17	17	99	72	115	106	185	165	434	377
GRAND TOTALS .. .. .	20		6		3		6		34		171		221		350		811	



## 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 ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	5
Tuberculosis, Other .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Syphilitic Disease .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Diphtheria .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	5	—	5	2	1	1	1	2	1	5	2	1	2	28
"    "    lung,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"    "    bronchus	1	1	3	1	2	1	—	3	3	2	1	1	2	21
"    "    breast ..	3	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	10
"    "    uterus ..	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	7
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasm .. ..	7	4	12	7	4	3	2	1	7	5	4	3	9	68
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3
Diabetes .. ..	1	—	2	2	1	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	11
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System .. ..	6	6	9	2	11	3	23	4	7	13	4	5	5	98
Coronary Disease, Angina ..	12	16	14	12	2	2	7	9	6	11	3	2	6	102
Hypertension with Heart Disease	3	5	4	2	3	1	6	—	1	5	3	2	1	36
Other Heart Disease .. ..	12	11	14	7	7	9	39	8	22	15	5	6	5	160
Other Circulatory Disease ..	5	5	6	3	3	2	7	1	1	7	2	2	5	49
Influenza .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia .. ..	5	3	2	4	2	3	6	1	1	7	6	4	1	45
Bronchitis .. ..	4	4	12	5	4	1	3	2	3	3	4	4	3	52
Other Diseases of Respiratory System .. ..	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	6
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	6
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	6
Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations ..	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	3	12
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases .. ..	4	3	7	4	2	1	9	3	3	5	2	1	5	49
Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	7
All Other Accidents .. ..	—	—	3	2	2	1	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	14
Suicide .. ..	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS .. ..	72	65	107	56	50	30	110	36	62	86	47	34	56	811







**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 following is a list of clinic and treatment centres in the Borough :

Name and Situation of Clinic	Open on
<b>(1) Child Welfare Centres :—</b>	
(a) Town Hall Clinic ..	Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoons.
(b) Edmund Street Clinic	Monday and Wednesday afternoons.
(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.
<b>(2) Ante-Natal Clinics :—</b>	
(a) Scarsdale Hospital ..	Friday morning and afternoon.
(b) Edmund Street Clinic ..	Tuesday afternoon. First, third and fourth Tuesday mornings in month.
<b>(3) Post-Natal Clinics :—</b>	
(a) Scarsdale Hospital ..	1st Friday morning in the month.
(b) Edmund Street Clinic ..	First Tuesday morning in month.
<b>(4) School Clinic Town Hall :—</b>	
(a) Minor Ailment Treatment	Daily, mornings.
(b) Medical Inspection and consultation .. ..	Monday and Friday mornings.
(c) Ophthalmic .. ..	Wednesday and Thursday mornings.

Name and Situation of Clinic	Open on
(d) Orthopaedic .. ..	Surgeon : Third Tuesday in month, morning. Nurses : Tuesday and Friday morning.
(e) Dental .. ..	Daily by appointment.
(5) <b>School Clinic, Edmund Street</b>	
(a) Minor Ailment Treatment	Daily, afternoons.
(b) Medical Inspection ..	Monday and Wednesday afternoons.
(c) Dental .. ..	Daily by Appointment.
(6) <b>Tuberculosis :—</b> Brimington Road Clinic ..	Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, from 9-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. Children and contacts— Tuesday, 2-0 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.
(7) <b>Veneral Disease :—</b> Chesterfield Royal Hospital..	Males : Tuesdays, 5-0 to 7-0 p.m. Friday,s 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.

### 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 the 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.**

It was not found necessary to deal with any cases under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act during the year, although several cases were investigated. These were all satisfactorily dealt with either by encouraging relatives to fulfil their obligations, or by enlisting the help of a District Nurse, Home Help or Health Visitor.

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

### **Nursing Homes.**

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—which provided accommodation of 11 maternity beds and 6 other.

### **Welfare of Old People.**

All the various agencies responsible in some way for the care and welfare of old people co-operate most excellently in Chesterfield. Excellent work is being done by the Borough Old Peoples' Welfare Committee, on which the Health Department is represented by Miss Langton, Chief Health Visitor and Mr. Brown, Chief Clerk.

Miss Evans, the Secretary of the Old Peoples' Welfare Committee has kindly given the following report on the work of the Committee during the year 1956 :—

Many people have new problems when they grow older, which may be directly due to old age, such as infirmity, or be the result of social conditions and customs such as retirement from work and the splitting up of families, or the death of a spouse after many years of married life. As a result, old people may suffer a crisis bringing financial need, loneliness, boredom and the feeling of being unwanted and of little use. Fortunately, the majority of old people are able to manage without assistance. They may still be at work, have good families, friends and neighbours, be in good health and have many interests. Other needs are met by the Statutory authorities and cover Pensions, assistance, health, accommodation and the welfare services of the local authorities.

The special responsibility of a voluntary Committee is to try to combat loneliness, boredom and the feeling of being unwanted and to provide some personal services outside the scope of statutory sources. By the provision of these services, much could be done to prevent social isolation and the deterioration which that may bring.

The Darby and Joan Clubs are the main provision for the more active old person who may feel the need for extra companionship. There are fourteen Clubs in Chesterfield with a total membership of slightly under one thousand, and in addition there are several independent Clubs and four branches of the Old Age Pensioners Association. The Clubs meet at least once a week and the members can have a cup of tea, a chat, perhaps some singing and play table games. Some Clubs have a Savings Bank, a library or a choir. They all arrange at least one outing in the summer and a party at Christmas and often have other special events such as concerts and pantomime visits. Many Clubs arrange for old people to have holidays at cheap rates at seaside resorts out of season.

Indications of other interests of the elderly is through the scheme operated by the Borough Welfare Committee in co-operation with the National Allotments and Gardens Society, Ltd. This year 200 gardeners took advantage of this scheme and many of these were members of Clubs. The Handicrafts Exhibition held during the year showed a wide range of skill and ingenuity on the part of the women and men whose work was on show.

Services to old people in their homes continues and although the visiting service is unspectacular, it is the backbone of the services to the less active and infirm. Good visitors can often fill the place of missing relatives by calling regularly. They can help give an old person interest and a sense of security, discover needs which may otherwise be overlooked and render small services.

The Chiropody Scheme has continued. Local chiropodists have continued to help old age pensioners by providing a service at a reduced charge following an introduction by the Old Peoples' Welfare Committee.

The Laundry Service for infirm and incontinent old people came into being in August, 1956, and is in every way a co-operative service depending for its success on financial help from the Soroptomists Club, the Royal Hospital for laundering and the Home Nursing Service for discovering the people in need and arranging for collection and delivery etc., of the laundry.

Personal services to old people have included the information and advice services at the Borough Welfare Office and many questions have been asked about Pensions, holidays and various home and personal difficulties. Financial and material help is sometimes available, but the rule is that this should not be given if it is available from Statutory sources.



Disease	Cases notified in the whole District												Totals
	At age Groups—Years												
	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 60	60 & over	
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	1	4	6	23	24	91	19	1	—	—	—	—	169
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Pneumonia .. .. .	—	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	—	1	12	17	40
Erysipelas .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	7	12
Dysentery .. .. .	—	2	2	1	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	10
Measles .. .. .	7	11	11	17	17	60	2	—	—	—	—	—	125
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. .. .	21	13	18	24	20	44	1	—	2	—	—	—	143
Food Poisoning .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ac. Poliomyelitis (para.) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
“ “ (non-para.) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS.. .. .	30	31	38	67	63	199	24	4	3	5	14	24	502

Disease	Ward Distribution of Cases											Totals	
	Hasland	Rother	Central	St. Leonard's	Holmebrook	St. Helen's	West	Trinity	Newbold	Moor	Old Whitt.		New Whitt.
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	18	20	5	19	2	2	3	14	53	17	14	2	169
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Pneumonia .. .. .	2	11	—	6	2	—	4	6	3	—	3	3	40
Erysipelas .. .. .	—	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	—	1	—	12
Dysentery .. .. .	1	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	10
Measles .. .. .	45	13	4	34	—	4	1	4	13	—	4	3	125
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. .. .	25	15	—	17	2	5	4	10	35	8	20	2	143
Food Poisoning .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Ac. Poliomyelitis (para.) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
“ “ (Non-para.) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS.. .. .	91	64	10	78	8	13	13	36	108	27	44	10	502

**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 ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
5—10 „ ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15 „ ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20 „ ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25 „ ..	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
25—35 „ ..	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45 „ ..	4	1	1	1	—	1	—	1
45—55 „ ..	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
55—65 „ ..	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards ..	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
Totals ..	17	12	3	2	4	1	1	1

**Ward Distribution of Tuberculosis.**

Wards	Notifications	Deaths
Hasland .. .. .	1	2
West .. .. .	3	—
Rother .. .. .	7	1
St. Leonard's .. .. .	5	—
Holme Brook .. .. .	—	—
Central .. .. .	—	—
Trinity .. .. .	2	—
St. Helen's .. .. .	2	—
Moor .. .. .	2	—
Newbold .. .. .	8	1
Old Whittington .. .. .	2	2
New Whittington .. .. .	2	1
TOTALS .. .. .	34	7

**Mass Radiography.**

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

The following is a summary of the work of the Unit during its visit to the town in 1956.

	INDUSTRIAL SURVEYS			TOWN HALL SURVEY			GRAND TOTAL
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Attendance for :							
Miniature Films . . . . .	1,769	170	1,939	2,761	3,388	6,149	8,088
Large Film Recalls . . . . .	88	2	90	160	142	302	392
Clinic Interview with Medical Director . . . . .	15	—	15	9	22	31	46
Total Attendances . . . . .	1,872	172	2,044	2,930	3,552	6,482	8,526
Suspected Tuberculosis cases referred to Chest Clinic . . . . .	8	—	8	16	12	28	36
Other conditions referred to own Doctor . . . . .	14	—	14	39	27	66	80
Referred to a General Hospital for further in- vestigation (via own Doctor) . . . . .	2	—	2	2	1	3	5
	24	—	24	57	40	97	121

## 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 Engineer and Manager of the Board informs me of the following additions and extensions to water service and mains in the Borough during 1956.



Houses Tenanted	..	110
Water Closets Supplied	..	184
Baths supplied	.. ..	464

In the course of the year, mains extensions to new housing sites totalled a distance of 3,276 yards.

### **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, and all are equipped for continuous filtration and for chemical dosage. The covered bath is in continuous use during the months March to December, being used during the day for swimming instruction by the schools of the Borough and the surrounding districts, and after school hours it is well patronised by youth organisations and swimming clubs.

The two open air baths are in use during the months April to October and these also are used during certain parts of the day by the schools but are also used more extensively by the general public.

Regular supervision of all the baths is exercised by the Health Department and frequent samples from the baths are submitted to the County Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

A total of 20 such samples were submitted during the year and all of these proved to be satisfactory.

### **Sewage and Sewage Disposal.**

There have been no additions or improvements in connection with sewage disposal during 1956.

### **Pet Animals Act, 1951.**

There are four permanently established pet shops in the Borough and three stalls in the open market which are subject to annual licencing under the Pet Animals Act, 1951. All these premises and the stalls are subject to frequent inspection, and a total of fifty visits have been made during the year. All the businesses were found to be properly and humanely conducted.

### **Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951.**

Two premises are registered in the Borough for the manufacture of new articles containing filling material within the meaning of the above Act. Both these premises are kept under supervision but as only new material bearing the mark of the British Standards Institute as to quality and purity are used in the manufacture of their products, it has not been considered necessary to submit samples for analysis.

**Common Lodging Houses.**

The only Common Lodging House in the Borough is the Markham Municipal Hostel which is owned by the Corporation and controlled by the Health Committee. It provides accommodation for 114 men, and has been occupied to approx. 88 per cent. of its capacity during the year.

The Hostel provides cheap and comfortable lodgings and many local men who are without homes or relatives are accommodated and some of these have come to regard this as their permanent home. The Hostel, therefore, fulfils an important function as one of the Social Services of the Borough.

In the post war years when many men of the labouring classes have been attracted to the Town to work on the large industrial development schemes which are taking place, the Hostel has accommodated many of these who would otherwise have found great difficulty in finding private lodgings, and whilst a few years ago the lodgers were mostly old age pensioners and unemployed persons, a high proportion are now younger men who are fully employed in the Borough.

It is pleasing to report that the number of vagrants who in the past constituted the usual residents of Common Lodging Houses, has considerably decreased but since the closing of the Scarsdale Institution there has been a slight increase in this type of lodger at the Hostel.

**Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.**

The unspectacular yet none the less important work of the eradicating of rats and mice in the Borough has been continued with success during the year. It is, of course, one of those services where it is impossible to reach finality, particularly in an old town such as this is, but it can be said that continuing action has gradually reduced the rodent population to proportions where it can be kept in check by routine treatments. The general public have continued to support the department in its work and this greatly assists in limiting infestations.

Treatments have been carried out on 274 premises, 194 of which were domestic premises, 56 were business premises and 21 under the control of the Local Authority or Agricultural premises. For the most part the infestations were of a minor character, many of which were cleared by a single treatment, but major infestation by rats occurred on 21 premises and 17 cases of gross infestation by mice were located and extensive treatments were applied with good results.

The work of eradication involved the laying of 750 pre-baits and 632 poison baits, and these were followed by post baiting to test the effectiveness of the treatments. Block control treatments were carried out in 9 cases. In all, a total of 3191 visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors and the Rodent Operative in connection with rodent control.

Structural works to premises were required in 8 cases in order to prevent reinfestation, and this was effected without recourse to Statutory Action.

Special attention has again been given to the refuse tip, which was the site of heavy infestation last year, and success having been obtained.

During a survey to test the extent of infestation in the public sewers, a total of 153 manholes were baited, but except in one or two areas in the older part of the Town there was no evidence of widespread infestation in the sewers.

### **Atmospheric Pollution.**

Every year brings its crop of new or amending legislation, but there is little doubt that 1956 will go down in the annals of Public Health history as the year when the first determined legislation, designed to "clean up" the atmosphere reached the Statute Book, for on the 6th July, 1956, after a stormy passage through Parliament, the Clean Air Act emerged. For many years Local Authorities have been trying to combat the ever increasing menace of atmospheric pollution with very inadequate powers, for it must be acknowledged that clean air is just as much a necessity to the health of the community, as are clean food and clean water, and the powers now given by the Clean Air Act will go a long way to achieve this object if Local Authorities are prepared to implement the provision of the Act with resolution. Great evils usually call for drastic remedies and the cleaning up of the atmosphere is no exception. As some of these remedies are designed to strike at what can be considered to be traditional in the life of the community they may not at first be palatable, but this aspect of public health depends more than any other on the active co-operation of all members of the community, in that they, both individually and collectively, are responsible for atmospheric pollution.

For the first time, powers are given to prevent pollution from the domestic dwellings, this being necessary if the aims of the Act are to be realised, for it is from this source that almost half of the present pollution originates. Powers are now given to Local Authorities to establish smokeless zones or smoke control areas and it is hoped that the Borough Council will give favourable consideration to the implementation of these powers in due course.

It is gratifying that the Council have thought fit to make Byelaws under the Act to require the installation of smokeless fuel appliances in all new buildings.

Appreciating that publicity is all important in the attainment of a clean atmosphere, and anticipating the provisions of the Clean Air Act as applied to domestic dwellings, the Borough Council, in collaboration with the North East Derbyshire Smoke Abatement Consultative Committee and the Solid Smokeless Fuel Federation, staged an exhibition of solid smokeless fuel burning appliances in Chesterfield and in the surrounding Areas in the Spring, the exhibition comprising a static display in the Market Hall, with Mobile Exhibition Units covering the outer areas of the Borough. Public lectures and film shows were included as part of the campaign to popularise the idea of Clean Air, which were well received by those who visited the Exhibition, but the total number of visitors was somewhat disappointing.

The Department has continued in the supervision of industrial plants in order to reduce atmospheric pollution from these sources and to this end, 163 observations have been made during the year. On only six occasions has the statutory period permitted by the Byelaws for smoke emission been exceeded during these observations and on each occasion the firm has been warned. Further improvements could be made if those firms who still have hand-fired boilers would consider converting to mechanical stoking, for such conversion would ensure the more efficient use of the fuel, and would also prove to be a good investment.

Recordings taken from the three deposit gauges and lead peroxide instruments established in the Borough, give a reasonable estimate of the distribution of pollution in the area and it will be seen from the table at the end of this section, that there has been a slight improvement in the total solids deposited during the year. The distribution of sulphur dioxide in the air is similar to that recorded last year, and cannot be considered as excessive in an industrial area.

With the coming into production of the large carbonisation and chemical plant on the south of the Borough, a further Lead Peroxide Gauge has been installed in the Hasland area, to record the effect of this Plant on the atmosphere, on this part of the Town. Judging from the six months recordings by this instrument, the area has not been unduly affected from this industry.

The Monthly recordings taken at the three stations established in the Borough were as follows :—

**Standard Deposit Gauges. Total Solids given as tons per square mile.**

Month	Queen's Park	St. John's Road Depot	Sewage Works
January .. ..	16.29	20.18	22.19
February .. ..	15.70	20.76	13.70
March .. ..	*25.30	16.41	16.26
April .. ..	*19.80	21.94	20.64
May .. ..	*21.54	9.01	16.30
June .. ..	14.86	15.88	17.01
July .. ..	No record available	14.50	23.40
August .. ..	12.78	19.82	20.86
September .. ..	No record available	11.45	10.91
October .. ..	14.90	20.87	23.74
November .. ..	10.21	20.98	17.66
December .. ..	9.14	11.44	13.09
Averages .. ..	*16.05	16.93	17.98

\* These records were adversely affected by foreign matter blown in from an unknown source.

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

Month	Queen's Park	St. John's Road Depot	Sewage Works	Hasland Green
January .. ..	2.34	2.71	1.82	—
February .. ..	2.26	2.70	1.75	—
March .. ..	1.82	2.05	1.35	—
April .. ..	1.51	1.79	1.54	—
May .. ..	0.87	0.84	0.72	—
June .. ..	1.01	1.10	1.26	—
July .. ..	0.91	0.96	1.00	0.84
August .. ..	0.71	1.09	0.63	—
September .. ..	0.84	1.10	0.98	1.03
October .. ..	1.46	1.83	1.96	1.35
November .. ..	1.69	2.17	2.57	1.71
December .. ..	1.66	2.25	2.32	1.83
Average .. ..	1.42	1.72	1.49	1.35

### SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

**Table showing the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during 1956.**

Complaints investigated	..	..	..	..	..	1,080
Nuisances found	..	..	..	..	..	1,241
Nuisances abated	..	..	..	..	..	972
Houses disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	120
Visits to Infected Houses	..	..	..	..	..	166
Visits to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	..	..				131
Visits re Shops Act	..	..	..	..	..	44
Visits to Premises where Foodstuffs are prepared and sold						690
Visits to Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	..	23
Visits to Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	832
Visits to Market Stalls	..	..	..	..	..	1,435
Visits to Common Lodging Houses			..	..	..	56
Visits to Houses let in Lodgings	..	..	..	..	..	3
Visits to Factories	..	..	..	..	..	123
Visits to Drains to New Buildings			..	..	..	640
Visits re Drains tested by Smoke or Water (New Buildings)						994
Number of Re-inspections	..	..	..	..	..	3,807
Number of Miscellaneous Visits	..	..	..	..	..	2,338
Number of Houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	1,125
Number of Informal Notices	..	..	..	..	..	1,063
Number of Statutory Notices	..	..	..	..	..	184
Visits to Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	51
Observations re Smoke	..	..	..	..	..	169
Visits to Ice Cream Shops	..	..	..	..	..	63
Visits re Pet Animals Act	..	..	..	..	..	50
Visits re Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	..	..				3,191

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

Obstructed Drains Cleansed .. .. .	181
Drains reconstructed .. .. .	11
Drains tested by smoke and water .. .. .	1,049
Inspection chambers built or repaired .. .. .	30
Gulley Traps fixed .. .. .	17
Defects in drains repaired .. .. .	63
Sink Wastes repaired .. .. .	36
New sinks fixed, or defects remedied .. .. .	38
Rain water pipes repaired .. .. .	70
Rain water pipes disconnected .. .. .	9
W.C. and vent pipes repaired .. .. .	17
Eaves spoutings repaired .. .. .	193
Privies converted into W.C.s.. .. .	—
Water Closets repaired .. .. .	219
Water Closets provided .. .. .	—
New Dustbins provided .. .. .	90
Dirty Closets cleansed .. .. .	13
Dirty Premises cleansed .. .. .	25
Houses made reasonably fit .. .. .	574
Water in cellars .. .. .	11
Urinals repaired or provided .. .. .	1
Windows repaired .. .. .	90
Damp proof courses inserted in walls .. .. .	4
Roofs repaired .. .. .	365
Floors repaired .. .. .	65
Doors repaired .. .. .	26
Plastering repaired .. .. .	152
Damp Walls repaired .. .. .	123
Defective Fireplaces, etc., repaired .. .. .	114
Houses provided with Internal Water Supply .. .. .	—
Yards repaved .. .. .	16
Yard or Footpath Surfaces repaired .. .. .	18
Accumulations of Refuse removed .. .. .	22
Nuisances from fowls and other animals abated .. .. .	4
Miscellaneous Defects remedied .. .. .	63
Factory Contraventions .. .. .	22
Defective Water Supply .. .. .	4
Ventilation provided or improved .. .. .	7
Ashpits replaced with Bins .. .. .	—
Proper Food Store provided .. .. .	1
Smoke Observations .. .. .	169
Waste Water Closets converted into W.C.s .. .. .	8
Rat infested premises cleared .. .. .	296

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	
<b>Drainage :</b>				
No disconnection of waste pipe	4	2	—	1
Defective waste pipe, traps, inlets and drains ..	336	91	3	151
Drains obstructed .. ..	499	159	—	181
<b>Closets and Ashpits :</b>				
Defective privies, pail closets and ashpits. . . . .	—	—	—	—
Conversion of privies into W.Cs.	—	—	—	—
Conversion of waste water closets into W.Cs. ..	29	6	—	8
Conversion of privies into pail closets .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Defective Water Closets ..	497	133	12	219
Provision of Additional Water Closets .. .. .	5	1	—	—
Provision of portable ashbins ..	173	—	83	90
Dirty Closets .. .. .	27	7	—	13
<b>Other Defects :</b>				
Paving of courts and yards ..	93	27	6	34
Roofs, eaves-spouts and down-spouts .. .. .	1,161	279	23	634
Sinks .. .. .	140	34	1	37
Insufficient Ventilation ..	15	3	—	6
Windows .. .. .	171	40	1	90
Dampness .. .. .	346	71	8	125
Water in cellars .. .. .	29	6	—	11
Water Supply .. .. .	7	1	—	3
Overcrowding .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Foul condition of houses ..	41	10	—	11
Offensive accumulations ..	58	18	—	22
Animals improperly kept ..	15	3	—	3
Pigsties .. .. .	3	—	—	1
Smoke nuisances .. .. .	169	6	—	6
Urinals .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Nuisances not specified above..	757	136	6	413
<b>TOTALS.. .. .</b>	<b>4,575</b>	<b>1,033</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>2,059</b>



	No. on Register	Inspections made	Notices served	Nuisances abated with or without Notice
Bakehouses .. .. .	35	51	8	9
Slaughterhouses .. .. .	1	832	—	—
Offensive Trades .. .. .	10	23	2	1
Common Lodging Houses ..	1	56	—	—
<b>TOTALS.. .. .</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>

**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 .. .. .	1
*Tripe Boilers .. .. .	3
*Gut Scrapers .. .. .	1
*Tan Yards .. .. .	1
*Tallow Melters .. .. .	1
*Dealers in Rags and Bones .. .. .	3
Bakehouses .. .. .	35
Preserved Food Stores .. .. .	42
Fried Fish Shops .. .. .	53
Premises where Milk is produced or sold .. .. .	122
Factories of various kinds .. .. .	289

\* Offensive Trades.

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

Ward	Houses Using				
	Water Closets	Waste Water Closets	Privies	Pails	Portable Dustbins
Hasland ..	1,574	—	1	—	1,574
Rother ..	2,942	23	2	—	2,965
West ..	2,107	41	1	1	2,149
Central ..	888	54	—	—	942
St. Leonard's ..	1,591	3	9	4	1,598
Holme Brook ..	1,394	68	—	—	1,462
Newbold ..	3,738	—	19	2	3,740
St. Helen's ..	941	1	7	6	948
Trinity ..	1,679	2	—	—	1,681
Moor ..	1,317	—	4	—	1,317
Old Whittington ..	1,888	—	4	—	1,888
New Whittington ..	1,066	—	1	3	1,069
	21,125	192	48	16	21,333

**1.—Factories.**

The following table shows the number of Factories on the Register at the end of the year :—

	Where Mechanical Power is used	Where Mechanical Power is not used
Building and Woodworking .. ..	47	6
Foundries .. .. .	12	—
Brewing and Aerated Waters .. ..	3	—
Potteries and Brickmaking .. ..	5	—
Engineers .. .. .	26	1
Printing .. .. .	9	—
Baking, Confectionery and Other Foods ..	42	2
Dressmaking, Tailoring and Millinery ..	9	5
Surgical Dressings and Box Making, etc. ..	5	—
Laundries .. .. .	5	—
Motor Vehicle Repairs .. .. .	44	4
Boot and Shoe Repairing .. .. .	8	1
Various .. .. .	38	9
Metal Breaking and Scrap Sorting ..	5	1
	260	29

**2.—Inspection of Factories.**

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power .. .. .	98	10	—
Factories without mechanical power .. .. .	23	1	—
Other premises under the Act	—	—	—
	121	11	—

## 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 ..	5	7	—	—
Overcrowding .. ..	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ..	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors .. .. .	1	1	—	—
<b>Sanitary Conveniences :</b>				
Insufficient .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	7	9	—	—
Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—
Other offences .. .. .	4	5	—	—
	17	22	—	—

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

## Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

## Milk Supply—Milk Register.

## Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

No. of persons registered as Distributors .. .. .	115
No. of premises registered as Dairies .. .. .	7

## Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949/53.

No. of Dealers (Pasteuriser's) Licences .. .. .	1
No. of Dealers Licences to use the special designation " Pasteurised " .. .. .	69
No. of Supplementary Licences to use the special designation " Pasteurised " .. .. .	20
No. of Dealers Licences to use the special designation " Sterilised " .. .. .	26
No. of Supplementary Licences to use the special designation " Sterilised " .. .. .	2

## Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949/1954.

No. of Dealers Licences to use the special designation " Tuberculin Tested " .. .. .	62
No. of Supplementary Licences to use the special designation " Tuberculin Tested " .. .. .	19
No. of visits to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops ..	131

### **Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949/54.**

Being within a Specified Area, all milk sold in the Borough is controlled by the above Regulations and all milk sold by retail is a bottled supply. More than 90% of the milk sold is now heat treated, the remainder being produced from Attested and Tuberculin Tested herds in the Borough or the surrounding area, under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, who is responsible for the licencing of the producer-retailers of such milk.

Milk is brought into the Borough from a wide area for heat treatment in a large modern pasteurising dairy, established here, and the area of redistribution after treatment is correspondingly wide. This large dairy and the incoming and outgoing milk is kept under constant supervision by the Health Department and frequent tests are taken both for quality and purity of the supplies. A total of 164 samples were taken as "platform tests" for composition quality, 27 of which were below standard.

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

Milk Fat . . . . . 3.56 per cent.

Milk Solids other than Milk Fat 8.57 per cent.

Milk distribution in the Borough is in the hands of 89 dealers all of whom hold annual licences issued under the Regulations by the Borough Council and 16 producer-retailers of Tuberculin Tested Milk, who hold licences issued by the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food. There are in addition, 26 milk shops licenced by this authority for the sale of Sterilised Milk.

During the year 45 samples of heat treated milk have been submitted to the County Bacteriologist and subjected to the Phosphotase and Methylene Blue Test. All the samples satisfied the heat treatment test and 33 satisfied the Methylene Blue Test, as to the keeping quality, the remaining 12 samples were not subjected to this test owing to unfavourable temperatures at the Laboratory.

### **Milk Tested for Tubercle Bacilli.**

As most of the milk produced in the Borough is being subjected to heat treatment, and thereby rendered safe from tubercle infection, the need for the biological examination of all milk supplies is unnecessary and samples taken for such examination have been confined to those supplies which are not heat treated. There are 20 such supplies coming into the Borough and a total of 22 samples from these have been examined by the County Bacteriologist, all of which were found to be free from tubercle bacilli.

### **Meat and other Foods.**

It is regrettable that the excellent facilities available at the Corporation Abattoir are not likely to be put to their maximum use following the declaration of the Ministry's slaughterhouse policy. The advantages of concentrating slaughtering in a single establishment have been proved in this Borough over the last 17 years, and no doubt has also been the case in other regional establishments, and it is somewhat surprising that this experience should have been ignored by the Minister when formulating the Slaughterhouse Policy.

The Corporation Abattoir is the only slaughterhouse in the Borough and all services are provided by the Corporation. The principal advantage of this concentration is that it permits a 100 per cent. inspection of all animals passing through.

During the year, a total of 39,565 animals were slaughtered in the Abattoir, but while this represents an increase of 1,100 animals on the previous year it is far below the maximum capacity of the Abattoir. Much of the meat passing through the Abattoir is marketed by wholesalers who supply the needs of the Borough and some of the surrounding areas. All the animals slaughtered were inspected, such inspection resulting in the condemnation of 53½ tons of meat and offal which was found to be diseased or otherwise unfit for food. There is a noticeable reduction in the amount of meat and offal it has been necessary to condemn, this being due to the improvement in quality of animals now being sent for slaughter.

While tuberculosis continues to be the principal cause for condemnation, and is responsible for most of the wastages of meat and offal in the Abattoir, it is pleasing to record that the incidence of this disease in all bovine groups continues to show a reduction year by year. During 1956 the percentage of cows found to be tuberculous was 28.64 compared with 31.72 the previous year, while in cattle, excluding cows, the incidence was 8.62 per cent., compared with 14.77 per cent., in 1955. There can be little doubt that this improvement is the direct result of the Ministry's acceleration of the scheme for the eradication of tuberculosis from dairy herds.

Only one case of congenital tuberculosis was found in a calf but it was not possible to trace the dam.

The incidence of diseases other than tuberculosis followed a similar pattern to the previous year, except that there was an appreciable increase in the incidence in cattle other than cows, which rose from 20.23 per cent., in 1955 to 31.88 per cent., this year. This high incidence of disease need give no cause for alarm for the diseases under this general grouping are not usually so destructive or damaging as to merit more than part of the carcass or offal being condemned. A parasitic condition affecting the liver of cattle and sheep and leaving the rest of the carcass and offal unimpaired constitute the principal conditions under this heading.

There has been considerable increases in the number of cases where cysticerus bovis has been found in cattle slaughtered at the Abattoir during the year, no less than 72 cases being found compared with 41 the previous year. This fact is most disturbing for it indicates that this parasite which was a rarity in the country before 1939, is becoming established. This parasite is difficult to control in that its presence is not apparent without thorough inspection, and this adds point to the importance of concentrated slaughtering where both carcass and offal can be inspected at the time of slaughter. All the cases found in the Abattoir during the year have been localised, only one or two cysts being found in each affected animal.

The distribution of the cysts found have been, 45 in the heart, 22 in the head, and 5 in both head and heart.

In all cases where the parasite has been found, the carcass of the animal has been subjected to deep freeze treatment to sterilize the cyst before the meat was liberated for food.

The inspection of food other than meat, during the year has resulted in the condemnation of over 4 tons of various foods as unfit for human consumption, canned foods accounting for some 3½ tons of this total. Considering the ever increasing quantities of foods now being canned, this cannot be considered as an excessive amount.

The combined total of all foods condemned was almost 58 tons, compared with 64 tons the previous year. As much of the condemned food as was possible was utilized for technical purposes, or for animal feeding.

#### **The Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933-54.**

There are a total of 29 slaughtermen licenced by the Borough Council and during the year, renewal licences have been issued and one new licenced slaughterman has been added to the register.

Almost all the licenced slaughtermen are employed by the Corporation at the Abattoir.

#### **Summary of Meat Inspection, 1956.**

Carcasses Inspected	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
At the Abattoir ..	7,115	817	16,802	14,831
At Farms, etc. ..	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>7,115</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>16,802</b>	<b>14,831</b>

Total Number of Animals killed	..	..	39,565
Number Inspected	..	..	39,566

**Food Surrendered during Inspection.**

At the Abattoir and Farms :—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Beef .. ..	11	6	3	26				
Veal .. ..	—	7	0	4				
Mutton .. ..	—	9	1	3				
Pork .. ..	4	13	0	18				
Offals .. ..	36	16	2	25				
					53	13	0	20

Surrendered by Traders :—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Canned Foods ..	3	10	1	1				
Liquid Egg .. ..	—	1	0	8				
Ham and Bacon ..	—	5	2	16				
Fish .. ..	—	—	3	0				
Cheese .. ..	—	3	0	13				
Sausages .. ..	—	—	2	3				
Game .. ..	—	—	—	25				
Fruit & Vegetables	—	1	2	0	4	3	0	10
					57	16	1	2



**Meat Inspection, 1956. Carcasses Inspected and Condemned.**

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed .. .. .	4,137	2,978	817	16,802	14,831
Number inspected .. .. .	4,137	2,979	817	16,802	14,831
<b>All Diseases except Tuberculosis :</b>					
Whole Carcasses condemned .. .. .	—	9	14	17	9
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .. .. .	1,319	926	9	3.45	592
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis .. .. .	31.88	31.39	2.81	2.15	4.05
<b>Tuberculosis only :</b>					
Whole Carcasses condemned .. .. .	10	11	1	—	5
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .. .. .	347	842	1	1	1,106
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis .. .. .	8.62	28.64	0.24	—	7.49
<b>Cysticercosis :</b>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .. .. .	50	22	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration .. .. .	50	22	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Cysticercosis .. .. .	1.20	0.73	—	—	—

**FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.**

A total of 264 samples of food and drugs have been submitted to the Public Analyst during the year, comprising 49 formal and 215 informal samples. Of these 203 were milk samples and 61 were of various foods.

As most of the milk now sold in the Borough is heat treated at a large local pasteurising dairy, milk sampling has largely been confined to the incoming milk to this dairy and 164 informal samples have been taken as "platform test" at this location. Of these 27 were found to be not genuine or below standard, 12 being deficient in milk fat, 13 in both milk fat and milk solids other than milk fat and two in milk solids other than milk fat. The milk fat deficiencies ranged between 3.0 per cent. to 20.6 per cent. but in 22 of these cases, the deficiencies were made good by milk fat in excess of the minimum standard in other churns from the same producers, sent in and sampled at the same time, thus indicating that the supplies as a whole were satisfactory. The deficiencies in milk solids other than milk fat were for the most part very slight and in all but two cases, the freezing point (Hortvet) was within the normal range for genuine milk, indicating that the deficiencies were due to natural causes rather than to adulteration.

Two samples found to be deficient in milk solids other than milk fat were also shown by their raised freezing point to contain added water, the adulteration in one of these being so small as to be unmeasurable, and wilful adulteration was not therefore suspected. As the amount of added water in the second sample was slightly over 1.0 per cent, a formal sample was taken from this supply at the point of delivery to the dairy company. On analysis, this sample also showed traces of added water but again it was so small as to negative the question of wilful adulteration, but was no doubt due to failure to thoroughly drain the milk vessels before use. A warning was given to pay particular attention to this in future. Two formal samples of milk taken from producer-retailers in the course of delivery to the consumer were found to be below standard, one being deficient in milk fat to the extent of 5.0 per cent., and the other being slightly deficient in both milk fat and solids not fat. In neither case were legal proceedings merited, but warnings were issued to the offenders, and subsequent samples showed that the deficiencies had been corrected.

The quarterly analysis of the milks sampled was as follows :—

	No. of samples	Averages	
		Milk Fat %	Milk Solids other than Milk Fat %
March Quarter .. .. .	50	3.38	8.50
June Quarter .. .. .	55	3.44	8.67
September Quarter .. .. .	48	3.71	8.51
December Quarter .. .. .	50	3.75	8.62
Average for 1956 .. .. .		3.56	8.57

Of the other foods sampled, two formal samples of butter scotch were found to contain only 3.63 and 3.58 per cent. of butter fat respectively, compared with a minimum of 4.0 per cent. as laid down in the Code of Practice governing the quality of butter confectionery. The manufacturer was interviewed and it was established that both these samples were from the same boiling of toffee, which through error had not received the requisite amount of butter. As this was the first offence, legal proceedings were not advised, but a written warning was given against any future infringement. Subsequent samples taken from this source were satisfactory. An informal sample of malt vinegar was found to be slightly deficient in acetic acid but the amount was so small as not to merit further action.

Informal samples of Potted Meat and Canned Beef Steak and Gravy were found to contain 84.1 and 62.4 per cent. of meat respectively but in the absence of an accepted standard for these products, no further action could be taken.

### Ice Cream.

There are six premises in the Borough registered for the manufacture of ice-cream, on three of which it is manufactured by the heat treatment process, the remainder producing from a complete "cold-mix." There are also 218 premises registered for the sale of Ice-cream, such sale being restricted to the pre-packed form in all except snack bars.

Constant supervision is exercised on those premises where the heat treatment process is carried on and these have been found generally to operate their plant in accordance with the Regulations. Sixty-three visits were made to ice-cream premises during 1956.

Frequent samples are taken from the various supplies and are sent to the County Bacteriologist for the Methylene Blue Test and 26 such samples have been tested during the year. It is pleasing

to report that all these proved satisfactory, the grading being as follows :—

Grade 1	24 samples	satisfactory.
„ 2	2 samples	satisfactory.

The analyses of seven samples submitted to the Public Analyst during the year, revealed that the quality of the ice-cream being sold in the Borough was satisfactory.

### **Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.**

The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, which became operative on the 1st of January, 1956, were particularly welcome as the considerably increased powers contained in them have long been awaited by Local Authorities to assist in raising the standard of hygiene through all the stages of food manufacture and distribution. Previous legislation dealing with food production and sale has been directed largely against premises rather than persons engaged in the handling of food and it is gratifying that the scope of the new Regulations has been widened to embrace the conduct of food operatives, as well as making possible the attainment of more uniform standards and practices throughout the various food trades.

The full implementation of the Regulations will necessitate structural alterations and additions to many food premises and in order to enable these to be carried out, the provisions relating to structural alterations were postponed for six months. Naturally, measures which required the expenditure of money are not always popular, but it is pleasing to report that the food traders in general are co-operating willingly. Evidence of this co-operation was shown early in the year when the Chief Public Health Inspector was invited to attend meetings of the food trades to discuss the requirements of the Regulations and these meetings were particularly useful in that it was possible during discussion to clear up many misunderstandings and problems. This has proved to be of great value, in the survey of the food premises now being carried out.

In addition talks on food hygiene have been given to other public organisations in the Borough as well as to staffs of food establishments at their place of work.

It is pleasing to report that not a single case of food poisoning was notified in the Borough during the year, and this reflects much credit on the food traders and the increased attention now being paid to the hygienic handling of food.

Visits to premises where food is prepared and sold have amounted to 971 and structural alterations have been called for in 82 cases.

The means whereby conditions under which food is sold in the Open Market can be improved is receiving consideration by the Council and a scheme is being prepared whereby washing facilities will be more readily available to the stalls where food is sold.

The following table shows the type and number of food shops in the Borough :

Margarine Dealers Registered	..	..	7
Premises registered for preserved foods	..	42	
Grocers and Provision Merchants	..	265	
Greengrocers	..	..	58
Confectioners	..	..	130
Butchers	..	..	78
Fishmongers	..	..	44
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	46
Bakers	..	..	35
Multiple Stores	..	..	4
Restaurants and Snack Bars	..	..	15
Public Houses	..	..	145
Canteens	..	..	25
			—
			845
			—

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

	Total	Formal	Informal	Number Genuine	No. not Genuine or below Standard
Milk ..	203	39	164	173	30
Butter ..	10	2	8	10	—
Margarine ..	1	1	—	1	—
Cream ..	3	—	3	3	—
Lard ..	2	—	2	2	—
Ice Cream ..	7	—	7	7	—
Butter Confectionery ..	5	5	—	3	2
Meat Paste ..	3	—	3	3	—
Potted Chicken	1	—	1	1	—
Coffee Essence	1	—	1	1	—
Preserves ..	5	—	5	5	—
Vinegar ..	3	1	2	2	1
Beer .. ..	1	1	—	1	—
Cooking Fat ..	1	—	1	1	—
Soft Drinks ..	4	—	4	4	—
Self Raising Flour ..	2	—	2	2	—
Pork Pie ..	1	—	1	1	—
Jellies .. ..	1	—	1	1	—
Curry Powder	1	—	1	1	—
Ground Almonds ..	1	—	1	1	—
Marzipan ..	1	—	1	1	—
Suet .. ..	1	—	1	1	—
Tomato Ketchup ..	1	—	1	1	—
Potted Meat ..	1	—	1	—	1
Canned Beef Steak ..	1	—	1	—	1
Mince-meat ..	1	—	1	1	—
Christmas Pudding ..	1	—	1	1	—
Glace Cherries	1	—	1	1	—
	264	49	215	229	35

**Summary for the last five years.**

Year	Number of Samples obtained	Number Genuine	Number below standard	Percentage	Prosecutions	Amount of Fines and costs Imposed
1952	250	227	23	9.2	5	£18 9 6
1953	285	226	59	20.6	6	£38 11 0
1954	275	249	26	9.45	1	£20 0 0
1955	292	254	38	13.0	1	£8 8 0
1956	264	251	13	4.92	—	—

**HOUSING.**

As was to be expected, the effect of the Housing Subsidies Act, together with the restrictions on capital expenditure and the high interest rates on loan, combined to slow down to some extent house building in the Borough during the year, but despite this, a total of 394 new houses were built, 264 by the Corporation and 130 by private enterprise.

The Borough Council has reason to be proud of the fact that during this year the 3,000th postwar house has been built and this has resulted in the most urgent of the housing problems being solved, in addition to expediting the Slum Clearance Programme. The time had come when attention could be given to the less urgent cases needing houses, and it is regrettable that the withdrawal of subsidies, except in specified cases should have been necessary before these needs could be satisfied. It is gratifying to know that the Council despite the additional financial burden which will be imposed, have decided still to have some regard to those people on the housing list, by allocating some of the new houses for the relief.

The clearance of the worst of the substandard houses is now recognised by the Government as a first priority and this is being pursued in the Borough. During the year, 11 new Clearance Areas, containing 99 houses, involving 101 families, have been represented, the total number of persons affected being 294. The Corporation decided to make compulsory purchase orders in respect of five of these areas.

Confirmation has been received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, in respect of 6 Clearance Orders and 3 Compulsory Purchase Orders involving a total of 69 houses.

Objections to Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders were made in respect of two of the Areas represented and one Public Enquiry and one Hearing took place. Subsequently, confirmation was received in respect of one of these areas.

Following recommendations made by the Ministry, payments for well-maintained houses were made in respect of 13 houses, the total sum paid by the Corporation amounting to £324.

During the year 116 houses in confirmed Clearance Orders were demolished.

In addition, 38 houses were officially represented to the Council as individually unfit houses under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, the number of persons affected totalling 134. Undertakings were accepted in respect of four of these houses, three being converted to other uses and the fourth was incorporated as part of the adjoining house. Thirty-six families from individual unfit houses were rehoused by the Corporation. A total of 25 of the houses were demolished and 4 were closed.

While many owner-occupiers are now taking advantage of the improvement grants offered under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, there appears to be reluctance on the part of the owners of tenanted property to improve and thus extend the life of such properties, which was the principle intention of the Act. A total of forty such grants were made by the Corporation during the year but few of these were in respect of tenanted properties.

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair following notice of rent increase were received from five tenants and Certificates were issued in each case. Four Certificates were subsequently revoked, following the carrying out of the necessary repairs.

As a result of action taken by the Department under the Public Health Acts and the Housing Acts, 523 houses were brought up to a suitable standard for habitation. Much of this work followed after informal approach was made to the owners and only in 51 cases was it found necessary to resort to formal action.

The following Table shows the number of houses erected by the Corporation and by private enterprise, in the several wards of the Borough.

	St. Helens	Newbold	West	Rother	St. Leonard's	New Whitt.	Old Whitt.	Moor	Trinity	Central	Total
Built by the Corporation ..	—	94	—	—	—	—	170	—	—	—	264
Built by Private Enterprise	6	25	52	9	13	12	—	1	11	1	130
TOTAL .. ..	6	119	52	9	13	12	170	1	11	1	394



**Summary of Slum Clearance Programme up to 31st December, 1956.**

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 Persons 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							
96 Clearance Areas ..	723	5	7	2,698	516	2,179	44	570	202	119
Individual Houses ..	449	35	33	1,634	327	1,427	60	350	66	12
	1,172	40	40	4,332	843	3,606	104	920	268	131

The following is a tabulated statement of work done in regard to Housing in 1956 :—

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

(1) (a)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. .. .	1,923
(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	2,721
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 .. .. .	1,125
(b)	Number of Inspection made for the purpose	1,125
(3)	Number of Dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. .. .	137
(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 .. .. .	698

**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 .. .. .	523
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**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 ..	8
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By Owners .. .. .	6
(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 .. .. .	57
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a)	By Owners .. .. .	45
(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 .. .. .	38
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. .. .	25
(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 room having been rendered fit .. .. .	—
(e)	Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953 :—	
(1)	Closed as a result of Closing Orders under Sections 10 (1) and 11 (2) .. .. .	3

## Section II

### NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES ACT, 1946.

#### Part III Services.

The day-to-day administration of most of 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 summarises the work carried out in the Borough during 1956.

#### Area Health Sub-Committee.

BOROUGH COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES—	COUNTY COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES—
Alderman L. Heath (Chairman)	Alderman Birch
Councillor Mrs. Collishaw (Vice-Chairman)	„ Mrs. Harrison
Alderman Taylor	„ Shipley
Councillor Broomhead	„ Mrs. Sutton
„ Wake	Councillor Banks
„ Mrs. Wilkinson	„ Carter

**Area Health Staff.***Area Medical Officer.*

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

*Assistant Medical Officers.*

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

H. James, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.

*Dental Officer.*

(Vacant)

*Health Visitors.*

Miss M. Langton (Senior)

Miss O. M. Parker  
Miss V. Stubbs  
Miss D. I. Hayes  
Mrs. M. HattleyMiss A. Parkinson  
Mrs. C. Tunnard  
Miss E. D. Preskey*Domicilliary Midwives.*

Mrs. S. M. Street (Supervisor)

Miss Z. F. E. Cole  
Miss M. Philpott  
Miss W. RedheadMrs. M. C. Rhodes  
Miss I. M. Slinn  
Mrs. L. I. Veasey  
Mrs. E. Parums*Home Nurses.*

Miss F. M. Crapper (Superintendent)

Mrs. E. Bestwick  
Mrs. B. Donnelly  
Miss F. V. Limb  
Mrs. B. McDonnell  
Mrs. K. DempseyMiss I. Turner  
Miss E. Reid  
Mrs. M. D. Silcox  
Mrs. O. Varley  
Mrs. H. B. Robertshaw  
Miss M. Wragg*Chief Clerk.*

\*G. S. Brown

*Clerical Staff.*Mrs. B. C. Crossley (Home Helps)  
Mrs. P. Clark  
Mrs. B. Calvert

\*R. Clark

\*Miss A. Pike

\*Miss E. May

\*Miss J. Draper

\*(Part-time Borough Health)

## SECTION 22.—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

### Child Welfare Centres.

No. of Centres provided .. .. .	6
No. of sessions held per month .. .. .	40
No. of children aged under 1 year who attended a Centre for the first time .. .. .	751
Total No. of children who attended a Centre during the year .. .. .	2,116
Total attendances made :—	
Children under 1 year .. .. .	14,059
Children 1 to 5 years .. .. .	8,089
TOTAL .. .. .	22,148

The total of 751 infants who first attended at the Centres whilst they were under 1 year of age, represents 81 per cent. of the Borough babies born during the year.

### Distribution of Welfare Foods.

The practice of making available certain proprietary brands of dried milk and other proprietary diet supplements at cost price has been continued during the year 1956.

The Local Health Authority now undertakes the distribution of various welfare foods and diet supplements provided by the Ministry of Health in continuation of the scheme previously operated by the Ministry of Food from the local food offices. The distribution of welfare foods is carried out from the Central Office in the Town Hall Clinic and from Infant Welfare Clinic sessions in various parts of the Borough.

The amounts distributed during 1956 were as follows :—

National Dried Milk	—tins ..	25,058
Orange Juice	—bottles	37,569
Cod Liver Oil	—bottles	6,168
Vitamin Tablets	—packets	2,991

### Ante-Natal Clinics.

Towards the end of the year, 1956, the central ante-natal clinic was transferred from the premises in the basement of the old maternity home, to a new clinic erected in the grounds of Scarsdale Hospital. At the request of the Hospital Management Committee, we relinquished one session per week to cope with the increased numbers attending the Scarsdale clinics as a result of patients being transferred from the Borough clinics to the Scarsdale clinic at the 24th week.

All new patients attending the Ante-natal clinic have a blood test taken to determine the blood group, the RH factor and the presence of blood disease.

Following the advice of the Central Health Services Council for the prevention of Toxaemia of pregnancy, all patients are now weighed at every ante-natal visit to detect any rapid increase in weight.

Unless patients have been X-rayed in the course of the year at the Mass Radiography Unit, they are sent to Brimington Road Chest Clinic for chest X-ray. During the year under review, 311 expectant mothers were X-rayed at the Chest Clinic and abnormalities were found in 12 of them and were referred by the Medical Officer to the appropriate Consultant for treatment.

Although the primary function of the Ante-natal clinic is the care of expectant mothers, a vast amount of work is involved in taking the initial steps in the selection of expectant mothers for admission to maternity accommodation, necessitating as it does the completion of application forms, examination by the Medical Officer and visits to the homes to determine the sociological or medical conditions.

Mothercraft talks for expectant mothers commenced during the year and were much appreciated as was shown by the attendances—the average attendance at each lecture being 20. The results are already beginning to show themselves in the remarks we hear from the mothers, as to the confidence and help it has given them during their confinement.

No. of Ante-natal Clinics provided .. .. .	2
No. of sessions held per month .. .. .	18
New Cases attending .. .. .	654
Total Cases attending .. .. .	779
Total attendances made .. .. .	2,426

#### **Post-Natal Clinics.**

No. of Post-Natal Clinics provided .. .. .	2
No. of sessions held per month .. .. .	2
New Cases attending .. .. .	59
Total Cases attending .. .. .	69
Total attendances made .. .. .	107

#### **Artificial Sunlight Clinic.**

During the year 33 infants and toddlers were referred by Medical Officers at Child Welfare Clinics for artificial sunlight treatment. The total number of treatments given was 338.

#### **Orthopaedic Clinic.**

Children under school age who required orthopaedic treatment are referred to the School Health Service Clinic. During the year under review, 33 children under 5 years of age made 74 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	9	9	10	4
Children under 5 . . . .	240	225	239	183

**Forms of Dental Treatment Provided.**

	Extractions	No. of General Anaesthetics Administered	Fillings	Scalings or Scaling & Gum Treatment	Dressings	Radio-graphs	Dentures Provided	
							Complete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	17	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children under 5	454	227	22	—	30	—	—	—

**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 . . . . .	36
(b) at Home . . . . .	21
(c) in Private Nursing Homes . . . . .	14

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

(a) in Hospital . . . . .	12
(b) at Home . . . . .	2
(c) in Private Nursing Homes . . . . .	1



**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	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	1	—
Over 3-lb. 4-oz. up to and including 4-lb. 6-oz.	8	—	8	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	—
Over 4-lb. 6-oz. up to and including 4-lb. 15-oz.	8	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 4-lb. 15-oz. up to and including 5-lb. 8-oz.	19	—	19	16	—	16	1	—	—	1	—	12	5	—	—	—
Totals	36	—	36	18	—	17	3	—	—	2	—	14	12	2	1	—

**Notification of Births.**

The following table shows the actual number of births notified in Chesterfield during the year 1956, 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	392	395	5	4	397	399
Institutional	1509	510	52	17	1561	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 1956 :—

**Number of Deliveries attended by Midwives.**

Doctor not booked and present at time of delivery	9
Doctor not booked and not present at time of delivery	113
Doctor booked and present at time of delivery ..	122
Doctor booked and not present at time of delivery	146
	—
Total number of deliveries .. .. .	390
	—
No. of cases in which Gas and Air Analgesia was administered .. .. .	255
No. of cases in which Pethidine was administered ..	199
No. of cases in which Trilene was administered ..	92

No. of Ante-Natal visits .. .. .	3,058
No. of Post-Natal Visits .. .. .	7,456
No. of attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics ..	371
No. of Cases attended on discharge from Institutions before the 14th day .. .. .	65

#### Records received from Midwives.

Medical Helps .. .. .	37
Stillbirths .. .. .	5
Deaths of Mothers .. .. .	—
Deaths of children .. .. .	3
Laying-out of the Dead .. .. .	—
Liability to be a Source of Infection .. ..	7
Notification of Artificial Feeding .. .. .	27

#### SECTION 24.—HEALTH VISITING.

The following is a summary of the work of the Health Visitors during the year, 1956 :—

Number of Children visited during the year ..	3,788
First visits to Infants under 1 year of age ..	865
Total visits to Infants under 1 year of age ..	4,039
Visits to Children aged 1 to 5 years .. ..	6,556
Visits to Expectant Mothers .. .. .	224
Tuberculosis Visits .. .. .	349
Investigations of Social Conditions for Hospitals, Adoption Societies, Old People, etc. .. ..	2,509
Total number of Families or Households visited ..	3,999

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 1956 the Health Visitors made an average of 52 attendances per month at the Centres.

#### SECTION 28.—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 discharge from hospital.

**Summary of Work of Home Nurses, 1956.**

No. of Cases on books, 1st January, 1956 .. ..	260
No. of New Cases nursed during year :—	
Medical .. .. .	1,225
Surgical .. .. .	206
Tuberculosis .. .. .	23
Maternal Complications .. .. .	13
Miscarriage or Abortions .. .. .	—
Infectious Diseases .. .. .	21
	<hr/>
	1,488
	<hr/>
No. of Cases on books, 31st December, 1956 .. ..	249
No. of visits paid by nurses :—	
General Nursing .. .. .	40,176
Tuberculosis .. .. .	1,121
Maternity .. .. .	102
Infectious Diseases .. .. .	273
Others .. .. .	—
	<hr/>
	41,672
	<hr/>

**SECTION 26.—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.**

During the year 411 children aged 0 to 5, and 117 children aged 5 to 15 were immunised against Diphtheria. Of the total of 528 immunisations, 342 were carried out by private doctors. In addition 1,379 children were re-immunised, 1,317 by the Local Authority Staff and 62 by private doctors.

The following table shows the state of Diphtheria immunisation in the town, as at 31st December, 1956.

Born in year	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951-47	1946-42	Total under 15
Number immunised	30	264	394	451	492	4,480	4,976	11,087

**Vaccination by a General Practitioner.**

	AGE GROUPS.				
	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 & over
(a) Primary Vaccinations ..	130	7	3	5	32
(b) Re-vaccinations..	4	4	—	2	39
(c) Cases reported because of actual or alleged complications of vaccination .. ..	—	—	—	—	—

**SECTION 28.—PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE.****Tuberculosis.**

The health visitors visit all new cases for the purpose of giving advice to both patients and contacts, and also patients who are being nursed at home and those who have been discharged from Sanatoria. A total of 349 visits were made in 1956.

Actual nursing of home patients is carried out by the staff of the Home Nursing Service. Bed and bedding is available on loan in necessitous cases.

**General.**

The work of prevention of illness, care and after care, although the duty of the Local Health Authority, could not progress satisfactorily without close co-operation with the various Statutory Voluntary Agencies—such as the Welfare Department, the National Assistance Board, Hospital Almoners, W.V.S., Red Cross, etc. It is pleasing to report that in Chesterfield such co-operation is very real.

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, inhaler, 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 17 Home Helps on the panel.

The following is a summary of the work of the Service during 1956 :—

	Mater- nity	Old people	Old & Sick	Tober- culosis	Others	Total
No. of cases being assisted 1st Jan- uary, 1956 .. ..	—	1	69	—	5	75
No. of applications received during year .. ..	34	—	109	—	21	164
No. of new cases assisted .. ..	30	—	71	—	11	112
Total number of cases assisted in 1956 .. ..	30	1	140	—	16	187
No. of cases being assisted at the end of 1956 .. ..	2	1	68	—	3	74

## Section III.

### SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

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### BOROUGH EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

1956—57

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The Mayor (Alderman W. Weston, J.P.)

Alderman E. Swale, D.F.C., J.P. (Chairman)	Councillor D. E. M. Evans
	„ J. Ford
Councillor J. Anderson (Vice-Chairman)	„ E. C. Hancock
	„ R. T. Redfern
Alderman H. C. Day, F.C.A.	„ C. H. Sadler
„ J. L. Hadfield	„ E. W. Taylor
„ L. Heath	„ Mrs. E. M. Turner
„ G. W. Heathcote, J.P.	
„ L. Wilkinson	
Councillor V. S. Allen	
„ T. W. Boulton	
„ Mrs. B. A. Brightmore	
„ Mrs. A. Collishaw	

#### *County Council Representatives.*

Alderman Rev. E. J. Wass	Councillor G. W. Cocker
Alderman C. Feakin	R. A. Kirkman, Esq.

#### *Co-optative Members.*

Mrs. A. Garner	K. A. Priestnall, Esq.
T. Pearson, Esq., J.P.	W. Stevens, Esq.
	W. Woods, Esq.

**STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.***Borough School Medical Officer.*

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

*School Medical Officers.*

H. James, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.G., D.P.H.

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

*School Dental Officers.*

A. Royden Littlar, L.D.S.

Miss A. M. Kean, L.D.S.

*Speech Therapist.*

Miss J. Fraser Ward, L.C.S.T. Resigned 19.8.56.

Miss H. Wright, L.C.S.T. Commenced 8.10.56.

*School Nurses and Health Visitors.*

Miss M. Langton (Senior Health Visitor).

Miss O. M. Parker

Mrs. C. Tunnard

Miss A. Parkinson

Miss D. I. Hayes

Miss V. Stubbs

Mrs. M. M. Hattley

Miss E. D. Preskey

*Clerical Staff.*

G. S. Brown (Chief Clerk in Health Department)

Miss N. Gill

Miss A. Quilter

Miss K. Wilde

Miss J. Last

Miss J. Cooper

*Dental Attendants.*

Mrs. P. Booth and Miss S. Knight

**STAFF OF THE CHILDREN'S CENTRE.**

*Psychiatrist* : D. J. Salfield, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.M.

*Psychologist* : Mrs. G. M. Hamer, M.A.

*Assistant Psychologist* : Miss J. Ingham, B.A.

*Social Worker* : (part time), Mrs. E. N. Ives.

*Clerk* : Mrs. E. Esland.



### **Co-ordination.**

The fact that the School Medical Officer is also Medical Officer of Health and Area Medical Officer under the Derbyshire County Council for part 3 services of the National Health Service Act, makes for close co-ordination. The Hospital Authorities have continued to co-operate excellently in connection with the treatment of children referred by the School Medical Officers and the notification by the hospital of children requiring follow up after hospital treatment.

### **Medical Inspection.**

During the year under review, 3,321 children were examined in the periodic age groups of whom 1,024 were "Entrants", 1,354 "Children in their last year at a Junior School," and 943 "Leavers." In addition 302 inspections were of the children in Brambling House Open Air School. Other inspections totalled 4,466 of which 1,158 were "Specials" and 3,308 re-inspections of those children who were found to have certain defects when examined at periodic medical inspections.

Co-operation of parents at School Medical Inspections has been most pleasing. The attendance of parents at the Periodic Medical Inspections was very good indeed and generally speaking they have shown great interest in the welfare of their children. There is still, however, that hard core of uninterested parents who allow their children to be examined unaccompanied, on entrance to school.

### **Findings of Medical Inspection.**

The good standard of general health of the school children has been maintained during the year 1956. A new system of classification of the general condition of children inspected by the School Medical Officers has been introduced, which makes difficult comparison with previous years. The examining Medical Officer forms a general impression of the child's physical fitness and classifies the child according to the following scale. S.—Satisfactory. U.—Unsatisfactory. The figures for 1956 are as follows :—

Satisfactory 93.83%. Unsatisfactory 6.17%

The value of medical examination has again proved itself by the fact that 543 children required medical treatment. By far the largest number of defects requiring treatment are ophthalmic in nature, and in fact, 129 children (3.7%) required treatment, while 427 children (12.3%) had visual defects which needed careful watching. This again showed that the number of children with eye defects is steadily rising, and it may be that this is at any rate partly due to the fact that a large number of children watch television for many hours.

The next most important reason for referral of a child to a consultant is for ear, nose and throat complaints. 94 children (2.7%) required treatment while 404 children (11.6%) required further observation. Many of these children required tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy, and while this procedure is to be deprecated without good cause, it is still of considerable value in appropriate cases.

The third main reason for referral of children for a specialist's opinion occurs in the psychiatric field, and during the year 77 children were under treatment at the Children's Centre.

#### **Cleanliness Inspections.**

The School Nurses carried out 33,648 examinations for uncleanliness during the year. These examinations resulted in only 182 individual children found to be infested which represents 1.52% of the total school population. This represents a small nucleus of children who are continually being re-infested at home. Powers for compulsory cleanliness of school pupils exist, but are seldom required since the unclean child is excluded from school for cleansing purposes. In the year 1956, cleansing notices were issued in respect of only 30 children, whilst no cleansing orders at all were issued.

#### **Following Up.**

The following is a summary of the work of the School Nurses in connection with following up during the year 1956.

(1)	Visits to Schools				
	(a) For Infectious Disease	..	..	2	
	(b) Other Visits	..	..	466	
	(c) For Verminous Surveys	..	..	135	
					603
(2)	Visits to Homes of School Children				
	(a) Verminous Children	..	..	121	
	(b) Scabies	..	..	—	
	(c) Ringworm	..	..	1	
	(d) Eye Diseases and Eye Defects	..	..	28	
	(e) Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	..	..	2	
	(f) Other Medical Defects	..	..	252	
	(g) Infectious Disease	..	..	6	
	(h) Other visits and re-visits	..	..	71	
					481

#### **Medical Treatment.**

During the year, 649 children were seen at the Medical Officers' Consultation Clinics, making 832 attendances.

Table 4 shows the various forms of treatment provided and the number of defects dealt with.

The School Clinics have continued to function as in previous years and with the co-operation of the Chesterfield Hospital Management Committee, the Ophthalmic and Orthopaedic Clinics held in our buildings, and staffed by their specialists, have remained satisfactory.

Details of the work of these clinics are as follows :—

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC.

Number of Attendances (old and new)	..	..	..	1,258
„ of new cases	..	..	..	173
„ of prescriptions given for glasses	..	..	..	338
„ of children known to have obtained glasses	..	..	..	334
„ who required no glasses	..	..	..	41
„ found wearing correct glasses	..	..	..	2
„ referred to hospital (Orthoptic Clinic)	..	..	..	59
„ in which treatment was not completed	..	..	..	16

ORTHOPAEDICS.

During the year 121 children made 584 attendances at the Town Hall Orthopaedic Clinics. Of this number, 68 children were under treatment at the end of the year. The classification of the defects treated is as follows :—

Infantile Paralysis	..	..	..	..	..	5
Congenital Deformities	..	..	..	..	..	7
Spastic Conditions	..	..	..	..	..	2
Postural Deformities	..	..	..	..	..	7
Flat foot	..	..	..	..	..	31
Claw foot	..	..	..	..	..	2
Knock Knee	..	..	..	..	..	32
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	44
						—
						130
						—

**Dental Treatment.**

The work of the School Dental Service has proceeded on similar lines as in previous years, the figures in this year's Annual Report are slightly lower than usual because both Miss Kean and Mr. Littlar were away from work for one month each, owing to illness. There was an increase in the number of fillings done this year, which is a step in the right direction, as it means that more permanent teeth were made functional for some considerable time. The aim of the School Dental Service should be that each child shall leave school with a sound functional dentition and the knowledge to keep it that way.

Lack of staff severely limits the amount of conservative work that could be undertaken and increases the necessity for so much emergency treatment creating a vicious circle.

We have three fully equipped Dental Surgeries in the Borough, two at the Town Hall and one at the Edmund Street Clinic, but unfortunately, one of the Town Hall Surgeries is standing idle. We have repeatedly advertised for another Dental Surgeon, but

so far have been unsuccessful in obtaining anybody. There is enough work now for three Dental Surgeons because apart from the children living in the Borough, there is a very large number from the surrounding districts coming into the Chesterfield Schools, both to the Secondary and Junior Schools.

### **Sunlight Clinics.**

The artificial sunlight clinics are now firmly established as part of the School Health Service, both at the Town Hall Clinic and at the Brambling House Open Air School, and the results obtained from the treatment of the certain types of cases has in general been good. During the year 230 children received 2,473 treatments.

### **Heart School.**

The Heart School of nine beds, which is established at the Ashgate Annex of the Royal Hospital, continued to function during the year, having dealt with 5 Borough children and 15 from the County Area.

### **Speech Therapy.**

During this year, there has been a change of Speech Therapist as Miss Ward left in August to go to America, and Miss H. Wright, her successor, commenced in October. Throughout the year, 88 children received weekly treatment for various defects, such as stammering, cleft palate, cerebral palsy, and articulatory disorders. Apart from the regular patients, 115 children were seen at intervals of two to six months. The parents of these children were also interviewed and advice given for the best method of dealing with the child's disability. 35 new cases were interviewed. 51 children were discharged as cured, and 15 were suspended and these will be seen after three months to see if they have maintained a sufficiently high standard of speech to be discharged. A number of schools have been visited as it is felt that co-operation from the teachers is invaluable, particularly in cases where the parents are not co-operating to help the child to overcome his defect.

### **Home Teacher.**

The work of the Home Teacher has increased so much that it has been found necessary to employ an additional home teacher. This is an excellent service for those children who are unable to attend school on account of severe physical handicap, and also for children who require to be away from school for a considerable period due to illness. Apart from the educational aspect this service has a great rehabilitation value. During the year 1956, 8 children (6-16 years) were visited by the home teacher.

### **Provision of Meals.**

There was a considerable increase in the number of children who received school meals. During the year 1956 42.08% children

received school meals, as against 36.6% in 1955 and 32.9% in 1954. Although milk is provided free and is available for all pupils it is disappointing to have to report that 22% do not take it.

### **Nursery Schools.**

There are no Nursery Schools in the Borough, but Nursery Classes have been successfully carried on at the following schools: Brampton Primary Infants', Abercrombie Primary, Hasland Primary Infants', Birdholme Primary, Hupper Primary, Whittington Moor Primary, St. Mary's R.C. Primary and "Cavendish" Primary Infants'.

### **Employment of Children and Young Persons.**

The School Medical Officer is responsible for examining children and young persons who are to be employed part-time, i.e., out of school hours, and during the year 41 certificates were issued.

### **Brambling House Open Air School.**

Brambling House Open Air School has continued to fulfil its main excellent function of restoring to full health the delicate children of the borough, and by arrangement with the County Medical Officer, certain selected physically handicapped children from the surrounding districts. Typical conditions for which children were admitted to the school were: cases of bronchitis, asthma, rheumatic heart disease, anaemia and social conditions resulting in physical deterioration.

### **Children's Centre and Holly House Hostel.**

The year 1956 was the first year for some time that we have had the services of a Child Psychiatrist and this has resulted in a large number of maladjusted children having treatment at the Children's Centre, and no doubt the fruit of this will be seen in future years.

Holly House Hostel is an excellent adjunct to the Child Guidance Clinic, insomuch that it enables maladjusted children whose home conditions are unsatisfactory, or who live too far away from the centre to receive treatment.

The following is a statistical summary of the work of the Children's Centre during the year under review:—

	<i>Chesterfield</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cases referred in 1956 .. ..	50	38	88
Cases re-referred 1956 .. ..	3	—	3
Waiting List from 1955 .. ..	7	9	16
<b>TOTAL</b> .. ..	<b>60</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>107</b>

	Chesterfield County		Total
Magistrate's Reports .. .. .	1	10	11
Uneventuated .. .. .	—	2	2
Advice only .. .. .	3	2	5
Recommended for Special School ..	1	—	1
Admitted for Coaching .. .. .	3	—	3
Admitted for Supervision .. .. .	22	1	23
Admitted for Treatment .. .. .	15	17	32
Admitted to Holly House .. .. .	10	—	10
Re-referred for Treatment .. .. .	3	—	3
Waiting list for Admission .. .. .	2	15	17
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>107</b>
<hr/>			
Cases still under Treatment, Coaching and Supervision at the end of 1955 ..	90	14	104
Cases admitted for Treatment, Coaching and Supervision in 1956 .. .. .	53	18	71
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>175</b>
<hr/>			
Less Discharged .. .. .	36	16	52
<hr/>			
Still under Treatment, Coaching, or Supervision at the end of 1956 ..	107	16	123

#### Work of the Psychiatrist in 1956.

1. Interviews with children .. .. .	472
2. Interviews with parents .. .. .	262
3. Interviews with Social Workers, Probation Officers, etc.	93
4. Number of Magistrates Reports .. .. .	11
5. Number of Treatment cases .. .. .	25
6. Number of Supervision cases .. .. .	9
7. Number of Clinic Sessions conducted .. .. .	74

#### Work of the Educational Psychologists in 1956.

1. No. of Intelligence Tests .. .. .	67
2. No. of Interviews for Play Therapy .. .. .	465
3. No. of cases for Play Therapy .. .. .	24
4. No. of Visits to homes .. .. .	64
5. No. of Visits to schools .. .. .	58
6. No. of cases for coaching .. .. .	3
7. No. of Interviews with Parents .. .. .	55
8. No. of Interviews with Social Workers, Head Teachers, Probation Officers, etc. .. .. .	64
9. No. of Interviews with new cases .. .. .	69
10. No. of Visits to "County Supervision" cases ..	15

**Work of the Social Worker in 1956.**

Visits to homes	..	..	..	..	299
Visits to schools	..	..	..	..	32
Sessions at Clinics	..	..	..	..	85
					<hr/>
					416
					<hr/>

**Holly House Hostel, 1956.**

Number of Cases admitted in 1956	..	..	..	10
Number of Cases carried over from 1955	..	..	..	10
Number of Cases discharged in 1956	..	..	..	10
Number of Cases carried over to 1957	..	..	..	10

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION—MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS.**

**Year ended 31st December, 1956.**

TABLE I.

**Medical Inspection of Pupils Attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools (including Special Schools).**

A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Pupils examined :—

Entrants .. .. .	1,024
Second Age Group .. .. .	1,354
Leavers .. .. .	943
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>3,321</b>
Additional Periodic Inspections .. .. .	302
<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>	<b>3,623</b>

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections .. .. .	1,158
Number of Re-inspections .. .. .	3,308
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>4,466</b>

C.—Individual Pupils Found at Periodic Medical Inspection to Require Treatment (Excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin).

Group	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table IIIA	Total individual pupils
Entrants .. .. .	7	152	157
Second Age Group .. .. .	40	108	143
Leavers .. .. .	32	66	97
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>397</b>
Additional Periodic Inspections	3	146	146
<b>GRAND TOTAL ..</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>543</b>



D.—**Classification of the Physical Condition of Pupils inspected in the Age Groups Recorded in Table 1.A.**

Age Groups	No. of Pupils Inspected	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	%	No.	%
Entrants .. ..	1024	955	93.26	69	6.74
Second Age Group .. ..	1354	1306	96.45	48	3.55
Leavers .. ..	943	890	94.38	53	5.62
Additional Periodic Inspections .. ..	146	102	69.86	44	30.14
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>3467</b>	<b>3253</b>	<b>93.83</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>6.17</b>

TABLE II.

**Infestation with Vermin :—**

1. Total number of examinations in the schools by the School Nurses or other authorised persons .. ..	33,648
2. Total number of <b>individual</b> pupils found to be infested .. .. .	182
3. No. of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued. (Section 54(2) Education Act, 1944) .. .. .	30
4. No. of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3) Education Act, 1944) .. .. .	—

TABLE III.

**Return of Defects Found by Medical Inspection in the Year ended  
31st December, 1956.**

**A.—Periodic Inspections.**

Defect Code No	Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections				TOTAL (including all other age groups inspected)	
		Entrants		Leavers		Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
		Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation		
4.	Skin .. ..	20	18	26	50	80	102
5.	(a) Vision ..	7	2	32	171	82	349
	(b) Squint ..	21	9	1	6	26	46
	(c) Other Eye	6	12	3	11	21	32
6.	(a) Hearing ..	1	12	3	2	11	22
	(b) Otitis Media	6	11	4	9	19	31
	(c) Other Ear	—	52	—	32	4	130
7.	Nose & Throat	40	122	2	25	60	221
8.	Speech ..	13	10	2	2	28	27
9.	Lymphatic Glands ..	2	50	—	18	2	92
10.	Heart ..	—	15	—	26	11	63
11.	Lungs ..	19	51	3	16	78	100
Developmental :							
12.	(a) Hernia ..	2	12	—	2	3	14
	(b) Other ..	2	17	4	31	15	116
Orthopaedic :							
13.	(a) Posture	—	4	1	20	4	50
	(b) Feet ..	5	27	7	36	26	113
	(c) Other ..	13	35	3	12	26	63
Nervous System :							
14.	(a) Epilepsy	—	—	2	1	10	1
	(b) Other ..	—	3	1	2	6	13
Psychological :							
15.	(a) Development ..	—	2	1	1	2	11
	(b) Stability	3	36	2	75	77	273
16.	Abdomen ..	—	5	—	1	3	16
17.	Other .. ..	12	31	8	38	55	141

## B.—Special Inspections.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease		Special Inspections	
			No. of Defects	
			Requiring treatment	Requiring observation
4.	Skin	.. ..	79	9
5.	(a) Vision	.. ..	115	184
Eyes—	(b) Squint	.. ..	14	4
	(c) Other	.. ..	66	13
6.	(a) Hearing	.. ..	2	7
Ears—	(b) Otitus Media	.. ..	11	—
	(c) Other Ear	.. ..	16	8
7.	Nose and Throat	.. ..	21	18
8.	Speech	.. ..	13	5
9.	Lymphatic Glands	.. ..	3	6
10.	Heart	.. ..	7	4
11.	Lungs	.. ..	27	3
Developmental :—				
12.	(a) Hernia	.. ..	1	—
	(b) Other	.. ..	4	4
Orthopaedic :—				
13.	(a) Posture	.. ..	—	1
	(b) Feet	.. ..	20	9
	(c) Other	.. ..	12	7
Nervous System :—				
14.	(a) Epilepsy	.. ..	6	—
	(b) Other	.. ..	7	3
Psychological :—				
15.	(a) Development	.. ..	13	5
	(b) Stability	.. ..	21	16
16.	Abdomen	.. ..	3	—
17.	Other	.. ..	134	15

TABLE IV.  
**Treatment of Pupils attending Maintained Primary and Secondary  
 Schools (including Special Schools.)**  
 GROUP 1.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND  
 SQUINT.

	No. of cases known to have been dealt with	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint ..	85	7
Errors of refraction (including squint) .. .. .	—	754
Total .. .. .	85	761
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed ..	—	350

GROUP 2.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

	No. of cases known to have been treated	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
Received Operative Treatment :		
(a) for disease of the ear ..	—	2
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis .. .. .	—	204
(c) for other nose and throat conditions .. .. .	—	4
Received other forms of treatment .. .. .	33	27
Total .. .. .	33	237
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids :		
(a) in 1956 .. .. .	—	3
(b) in previous years .. .. .	—	7

## GROUP 3.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	By the Authority	Otherwise
	Number of pupils known to have been treated at clinics or out-patient departments ..	—

## GROUP 4.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanliness for which see Table 2).

	Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year by the Authority
Ringworm (i) Scalp .. ..	—
(ii) Body .. ..	5
Scabies .. ..	—
Impetigo .. ..	16
Other Skin Diseases .. ..	120
Total .. ..	141

## GROUP 5.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics under arrangements made by the Authority .. ..	148
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## GROUP 6.—SPEECH THERAPY.

Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapist under arrangements made by the Authority .. ..	212
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## GROUP 7.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

(a) Miscellaneous Minor Ailments .. ..	608
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements .. ..	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. Vaccination .. ..	—
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above :—	
1. Sun-ray treatment .. ..	230

TABLE 5.

**Dental Inspection and Treatment carried out by the Authority.**

1.	Number of Pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers :—				
	(a) Periodic Inspections .. .. .				1,222
	(b) Specials .. .. .				2,823
	Total (1) .. .. .				4,045
2.	Number found to require treatment .. .. .				3,711
3.	Number offered treatment .. .. .				3,556
4.	Number actually treated .. .. .				3,257
5.	Attendances made by pupils for treatment .. .. .				5,748
6.	Half-days devoted to Periodic (School) Inspection .. .. .				18
	Treatment .. .. .				721
	Total (6) .. .. .				739
7.	Fillings : Permanent Teeth .. .. .				1,431
	Temporary Teeth .. .. .				234
	Total (7) .. .. .				1,665
8.	Number of Teeth Filled : Permanent Teeth .. .. .				1,265
	Temporary Teeth .. .. .				217
	Total (8) .. .. .				1,482
9.	Extractions : Permanent Teeth .. .. .				1,933
	Temporary Teeth .. .. .				3,674
	Total (9) .. .. .				5,607
10.	Administration of General Anaesthetics for extraction				2,252
11.	Orthodontics :				
	(a) Cases commenced during year .. .. .				11
	(b) Cases carried forward from previous year .. .. .				2
	(c) Cases completed during the year .. .. .				5
	(d) Cases discontinued during the year .. .. .				—
	(e) Pupils treated with appliances .. .. .				9
	(f) Removable appliances fitted .. .. .				9
	(g) Fixed appliances fitted .. .. .				—
	(h) Total attendances .. .. .				25
12.	Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures				24
13.	Other Operations : Permanent Teeth .. .. .				329
	Temporary Teeth .. .. .				25
	Total (13) .. .. .				354

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