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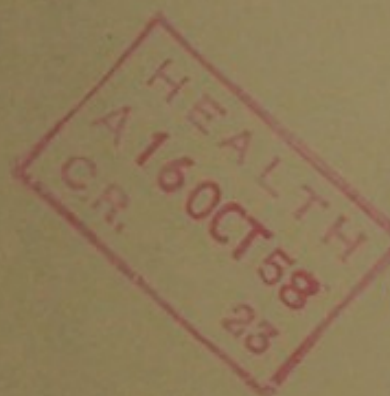
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THE HEALTH OF CHESTERFIELD

1957



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

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

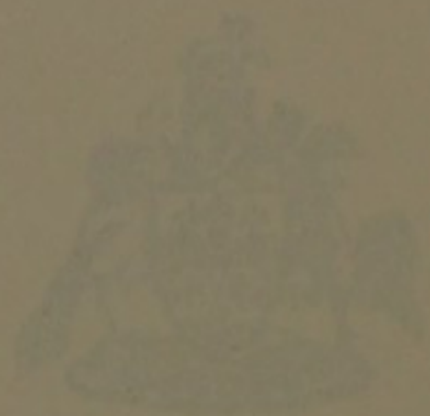




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OF
CHESTERFIELD
1957

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



THE HEALTH
OF
CHESTERFIELD
1877

JAMES A. FRANKLIN, M.D., F.R.S.E., F.R.S.D.,
F.R.S.P., F.R.S.M., F.R.S.N., F.R.S.O.,
F.R.S.I., F.R.S.A., F.R.S.C., F.R.S.E.,
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F.R.S.O., F.R.S.I., F.R.S.A., F.R.S.C.

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, 1957, and the twenty-ninth 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.

During the year, Mr. W. Teasdale who had been a Public Health Inspector in the Borough for a period of thirty-four years and Miss M. Langton, Chief Health Visitor, retired on superannuation, and to both of them, I should like to take this opportunity of recording my appreciation of the splendid and loyal service they always rendered in their respective spheres of work.

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 Public Health 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 Chairmen 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, 1957.

THE MAYOR (Alderman H. Tagg, J.P.)
Alderman L. Heath (Chairman).
Councillor Mrs. A. Collishaw (Vice-Chairman).

Alderman Taylor.
Alderman Weston.
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
(Retired 5th May).

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 E. Walsh.
 Miss C. Beckley (From 30/9/57).
 * (Part-time Derbyshire County Council).

Housing Visitor : Mrs. M. J. S. Hoy.

*Rodent Operative
and Disinfector :* E. Haslam.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Population (estimated)	..	..	..	..	..	67,200
Area (acres)	..	..	..	..	..	8,472
Number of Inhabited Houses	..	..	..	..	..	21,660
Rateable Value	..	..	..	..	..	£760,837
Sum represented by a penny rate (gross)	..	..	..	..	..	£3,256

VITAL STATISTICS.

			M.	F.	Total
Live Births —	Legitimate	.. ..	482	433	} 951
	Illegitimate	.. ..	16	20	

Birth Rate per 1,000 Population : 14.15.

Corrected by Reg. General's comparability factor : 13.58

			M.	F.	Total
Still Births —	Legitimate	.. ..	8	18	} 26
	Illegitimate	.. ..	—	—

Rate per 1,000 Total Births : 26.61

				M.	F.	Total
Deaths	..	..	..	456	361	817

Death Rate per 1,000 of Population : 12.15

Corrected by Reg. General's comparability factor : 13.12.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

From Sepsis	..	..	..	..	..	—
From other causes	..	..	..	..	..	3
Rate per 1,000 Total Births	..	..	..	..	..	3.07

Death of Infants under one year of age.

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	20	8	28
Illegitimate	—	—	
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births		29.44	
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)		149	

Population.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the Borough for the year 1957 is 67,200, which is 1,358 less than the total population enumerated at the 1951 census ; an average decrease of 226 per year.

Births.

951 live births were registered in the Borough—exceeding last year's figure by 34. The birth-rate of 14.15 per thousand of population is the highest recorded in the Borough since 1953. When corrected by the "comparability factor" supplied by the Registrar General the rate is 13.58 compared with 16.1 the rate for England and Wales.

Still births registered numbered 26, resulting in a rate of 26.61 per thousand total births, as compared with 21 still births and a rate of 22.38 in the previous year.

Birth Rates.

Year	Chesterfield			England and Wales Birth Rate
	No. of Births	Birth Rate		
		Crude	Corrected	
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
1957	951	14.15	13.58	16.1

Deaths.

Deaths registered in the Borough, after adjustment for inward and outward transfers, numbered 817, giving a crude death rate of 12.15 per thousand population and a rate of 13.12 when corrected by the Registrar General's "comparability factor," which is the rate to be compared to that of England and Wales, i.e. 11.5.

525 or 64% of the total number of deaths occurred in those aged 65 or more years and of these 322 were actually over the age of 75. Nevertheless, 224 deaths occurred in those aged 45-64 years, which is an increase of 53 over the previous year. There were only 3 deaths in the 1-15 age group and one of these was accidental. In the past it was in these years that infectious disease took its toll and this year's figures illustrate the great improvement in the prevention and control of these diseases.

Heart diseases accounted for 37% of the total deaths, vascular lesions of the nervous system for 12% and cancer for 18%. Therefore, cardio-vascular disease and cancer were responsible for 67% of the total number of deaths occurring in 1957.

The total deaths from cancer were 149 an increase of 12 on the figure for 1956.

There were 26 deaths from cancer of the lung, of which 25 were males as against 21 (16 males) in 1956. 13 of the deaths from lung cancer occurred in the 45-65 age group, while 2 of them were in the 25-45 group.

Influenza caused 11 deaths—an increase of 10 over 1956, while deaths from pneumonia (36) and bronchitis (55) were about average.

Deaths due to suicide numbered 22 (of which 15 were males) by far the largest number ever registered in any one year. 16 of them occurred between the ages 25-65 and one was even in the 15-25 age group. It is difficult to place any significance on this very large number of suicides, but it is nevertheless disturbing.

Death Rates.

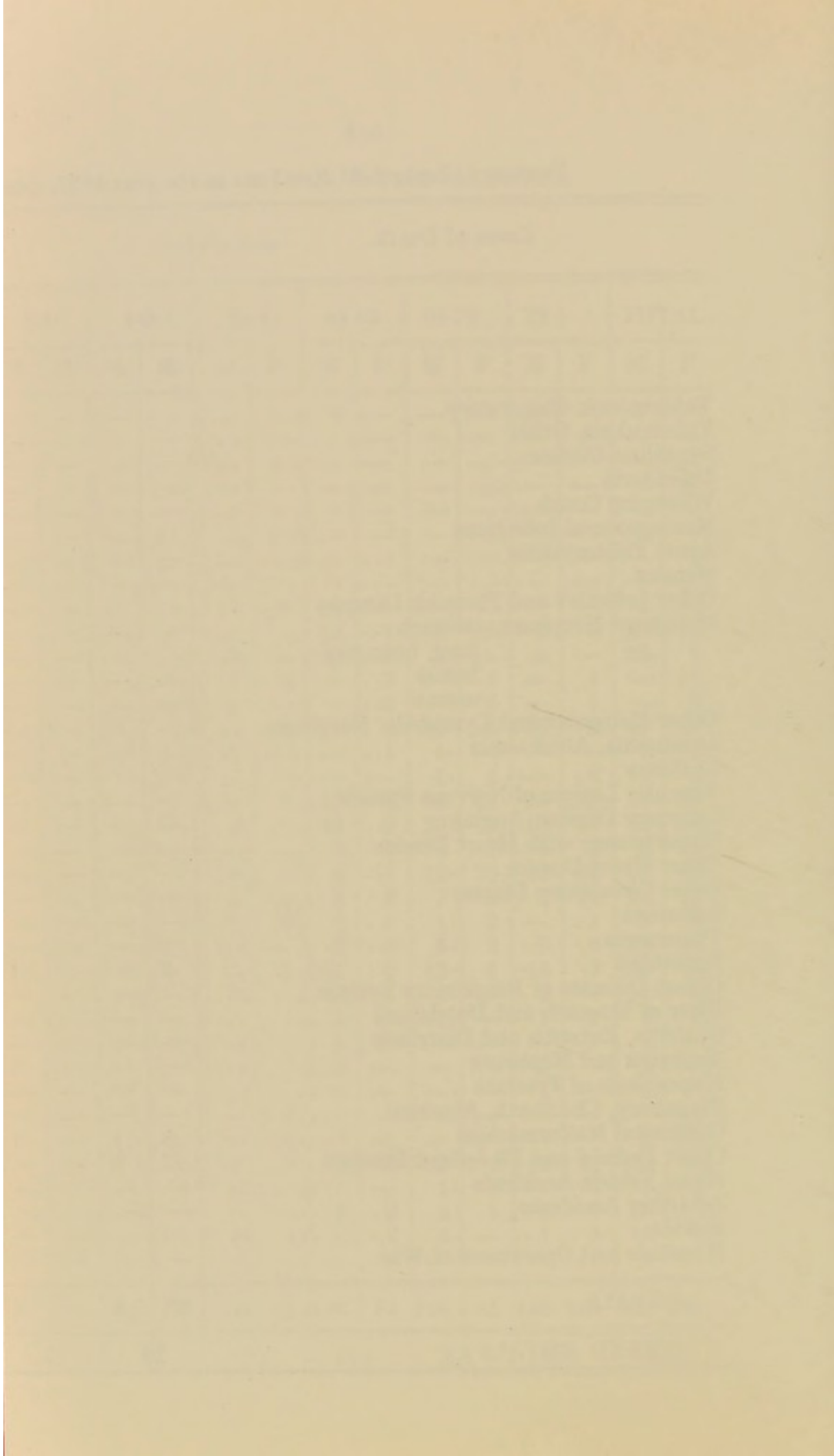
Year	Chesterfield			England and Wales Death Rate
	No. of Deaths	Death Rate		
		Crude	Corrected	
1953	761	11.28	12.29	11.4
1954	779	11.49	12.17	11.3
1955	828	12.25	12.98	11.7
1956	811	12.06	13.14	11.7
1957	817	12.15	13.12	11.5

Infant Mortality.

Deaths of children under one year of age numbered 28 (20 males and 8 females) giving an infant death rate of 29.4 as against 20 deaths and a rate of 21.8 in the previous year. 22 of the total infant deaths occurred in the neo-natal period (i.e. within the first 28 days of life) and of these, 10 did not live for one day. It will be seen from the table on page 13 showing the stated causes and various ages of the infant deaths that the greatest single factor is prematurity.

Deaths of Chesterfield Residents in the year 1957, 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		
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—		
Tuberculosis, Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
Meningococcal Infections	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	2	5	5	2	4	20	11		
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	12	1	7	—	4	—	25	1		
" " lung, bronchus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	7	—	4	—	1	—	15		
" " breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	1	—	—	8		
" " uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasm	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	17	9	15	6	15	2	47	20	1		
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	4		
Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	15	9	19	13	20	27	54	50		
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	19	9	20	7	16	16	56	32		
Coronary Disease, Angina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	7	4	2	8	10	10		
Hypertension with Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	2	8	11	12	20	42	56	67	90		
Other Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	5	7	2	9	11	22	19		
Other Circulatory Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	1	2	—	1	3	8		
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	6	5	2	9	6	22	14		
Pneumonia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	5	2	9	6	22	14		
Bronchitis	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	2	12	5	14	7	39	16		
Others Diseases of Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	1	3	—	3	—	11	1		
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	1	1	4	2		
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—		
Hyperplasia of Prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—		
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3		
Congenital Malformations	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2		
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	12	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	4	12	18	32	32		
Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	4		
All Other Accidents	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	4	2	2	1	5	7	15	10		
Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	9	2	3	—	1	1	15	7		
Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
TOTALS	20	8	—	2	1	—	5	6	14	22	140	74	118	85	158	164	456	361		
GRAND TOTALS	28		2		1		11		36		214		203		322		817			



The Deaths as they occurred in the Wards.

Cause of Death	Hasland	West	Rother	St. Leonards	Holmebrook	Central	Trinity	St. Helens	Moor	Newbold	Old Whittington	New Whittington	Transferable Deaths	TOTAL
Tuberculosis, Respiratory ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3
Tuberculosis, Other ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach ..	2	—	5	5	2	—	3	1	3	5	1	3	1	1
„ „ lung, ..	—	1	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	6	2	3	2	26
„ „ breast ..	—	3	3	2	1	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	1	15
„ „ uterus ..	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	8
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasm ..	5	13	11	4	5	1	8	3	2	10	3	—	2	67
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Diabetes ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	5
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ..	10	10	16	4	6	3	19	4	8	13	2	3	6	104
Coronary Disease, Angina ..	9	3	16	5	8	3	8	4	12	8	7	2	3	88
Hypertension with Heart Disease ..	4	—	3	—	1	2	4	—	1	—	2	—	1	18
Other Heart Disease ..	13	9	12	8	8	6	49	6	12	13	7	10	4	157
Other Circulatory Disease ..	4	2	2	3	4	—	3	1	3	12	3	2	2	41
Influenza ..	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	—	11
Pneumonia ..	7	1	2	1	—	1	14	1	3	4	1	—	1	36
Bronchitis ..	2	7	7	6	6	1	6	2	4	7	5	2	—	55
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ..	2	1	1	—	—	1	2	2	—	1	2	—	—	12
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	6
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Congenital Malformations ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	5
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases ..	8	4	11	3	2	2	12	2	4	9	2	2	3	64
Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
All Other Accidents ..	2	—	2	4	1	1	3	3	2	2	1	—	4	25
Suicide ..	—	4	3	2	4	1	2	—	1	2	—	—	3	22
Homicide and Operations of War ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS ..	68	60	109	53	53	24	139	33	58	105	47	30	38	817

Deaths in the year 1957 from stated causes at various ages under 1 year.

Causes of Death	Under 1 day	1—2 days	2—3 "	3—4 "	4—5 "	5—6 "	6—7 "	7—14 "	14—21 "	21—28 "	Total under 1 month	1—2 m'ths	2—3 "	3—4 "	4—5 "	5—6 "	6—7 "	7—8 "	8—9 "	9—10 "	10—11 "	11—12 "	Total Deaths under 1 Year
Pneumonia ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Bronchitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Gastro-Enteritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Prematurity ..	6	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Atelectasis ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Polio, Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
All Other Causes ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
TOTALS ..	10	6	1	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	22	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	28

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
(1) Child Welfare Centres :—	
(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.
(2) Ante-Natal Clinics :—	
(a) Scarsdale Hospital ..	Friday morning and afternoon.
(b) Edmund Street Clinic ..	Tuesday afternoon. First, third and fourth Tuesday mornings in month.
(3) Post-Natal Clinics :—	
(a) Scarsdale Hospital ..	1st Friday morning in the month.
(b) Edmund Street Clinic ..	First Tuesday morning in the month.
(4) School Clinic, Town Hall :—	
(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) School Clinic, Edmund Street	
(a) Minor Ailment Treatment	Daily, afternoons.
(b) Medical Inspection ..	Monday and Wednesday afternoons.
(c) Dental	Daily by Appointment.
(6) Tuberculosis :—	
Marsden Street 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) Venereal Disease :—	
Chesterfield Royal Hospital ..	<i>Males</i> : Tuesdays, 5-0 to 7-0 p.m. Fridays, 2-30 to 4-30 p.m. <i>Females</i> : 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.

Although it was not found necessary to deal with any cases under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act during the year, several cases were investigated after reports from various sources, i.e. Welfare Officers, Health Visitors, W.V.S., Old People's Visitors and Private Practitioners. These were all satisfactorily dealt with either by persuasion to go voluntarily into hospital or by the provision of a Home Help and/or District Nurse, or the constant following up by a Health Visitor.

Sympathetic understanding is vitally necessary in these cases, especially so as in most instances they are cases of independent and mentally alert old people, and the fact that the day to day administration of the Part III Services under the National Health Service Act is carried out in close co-operation with and in the same premises as the Health Department, ensures a personal and local touch in dealing with them.

Under Section 50, the Local Authority is required to arrange for the burials of persons dying in the area where it appears that no arrangements have been or are being made. During the year, two 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 People's Welfare Committee, on which the Health Department is represented by Miss Parkinson, Chief Health Visitor and Mr. Brown, Chief Clerk.

Miss Evans, the Secretary of the Borough Welfare Committee has kindly given the following report on the work of the Old People's Welfare Committee during the year 1957 :—

The Chesterfield Old People's Welfare Committee is one of a chain of services throughout the country organised to keep the elderly members of the community within the full stream of community life. Many old people are quite capable of managing their

lives in such a way as not only to be independent of any special provisions, but also to be of great assistance to the voluntary social services. In some cases, however, the loss of husband or wife, increasing age, and declining health, can cause many problems and it is with these that the Old People's Welfare Committee can help.

Pensions, assistance, accommodation and health are difficulties with which the Statutory Authorities can deal, but loneliness, a sense of boredom and a feeling of being unwanted, whether in an active or housebound person, are the main problems the Old People's Welfare Committee has to tackle.

Visiting.

This service, though undramatic, is of vital importance in combating loneliness, discovering needs and bringing additional interest to the lives of the housebound and others whose activity is diminishing. In addition to the regular visiting, members of the Committee visit where there is some need. This includes investigation for the W.V.S. in connection with their Meals on Wheels Service.

Darby and Joan Clubs.

There are now 17 Clubs in Chesterfield with a total membership of over one thousand as well as the various branches of the Old Age Pensioners' Association. These cater mainly for the more socially minded old people who enjoy a chat, a cup of tea, and the table games which many of the Clubs seem to favour. Most of them arrange summer outings, Christmas parties and Concerts, as well as reduced rate holidays out of season.

Chiropody.

This scheme, organised by the Old People's Welfare Committee, is able to continue with the co-operation of the local chiropodists who reduce their charges. It is felt, however, that there is need for a more comprehensive service.

Laundry.

This is a limited service which provides laundry facilities free of charge for incontinent old people recommended by the Home Nurses. The cost is borne by the Soroptomists, the laundry is done at a reasonable charge by the Hospital and the organisation is in the hands of the Home Nurses.

Personal Services.

Personal services to old people have included 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 this is available from statutory sources.

Special Events.

These include an annual Old People's Service, the Christmas Party given by the Rotary Club, the Cleethorpes Outing organised by the "Sheffield Telegraph" and "Star," and the Old People's Rally arranged by the Old People's Welfare Committee. These events seem to be enjoyed and appreciated by the old people who take part in them.

Medical Examinations.

Medical examinations are carried out by the Medical Officers of the Department in connection with new appointments to the Corporation Staff, Student Teachers to Universities and Training Colleges, newly appointed Teachers and other staff appointed under the Education Committee and in connection with the staff appointed by the Transport Department. During the year under review 228 medical examinations were carried out. In addition, the Medical Officer of Health makes investigations and carries out examinations in connection with the Corporation's Workmen's Sick Pay Scheme.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

During the year, cases of notifiable diseases numbered 936 as compared with 502 in 1956. The increase is mainly due to the fact that there were 683 notifications of measles as against 125 in the previous year.

5 Paralytic and 4 Non-Paralytic cases of Poliomyelitis occurred in the year under review.

Influenza. Although this is not a notifiable disease unless complicated by pneumonia, the extent of an outbreak can be judged in various ways. A good indication is from figures kindly supplied by the local Office of Ministry of Insurance, and reports from Head Teachers, comments from General Practitioners, notifications of influenzal pneumonia, reports from home nurses, etc.

The 1957 influenza epidemic which swept through Asia and Europe, reached this country in early autumn. The first indication of the epidemic in Chesterfield was in early September, when reports of increasing absences were received from schools in two areas. Spread to other parts of the Borough was rapid and for three weeks, total absences of school children rose, to reach a peak of 40% on the 27th September, the incidence being highest in secondary schools. Thereafter, attendances continued to rise and were normal towards the end of October. The incidence of the disease amongst adults followed the pattern of that amongst school children. From

information received from the local office of the Ministry of Insurance, new claims received at that office due to influenza rose steeply from the second week in September, reaching the peak in the last week of September.

During the period of the epidemic, 33 cases of acute influenzal pneumonia were notified and there were 10 deaths where influenzal pneumonia was a contributory factor.

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital
Smallpox	—	—
Scarlet Fever	56	26
Diphtheria	—	—
Para-Typhoid	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—
Meningococcal Meningitis	6	2
Erysipelas	8	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	5	5
(Non-Paralytic)	4	4
Dysentery	—	—
Measles	683	3
Whooping Cough	100	1
Pneumonia	74	12
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—
TOTALS	936	53

Disease	Cases notified in the whole District												
	At age Groups—Years												Totals
	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 60	60 & over	
Scarlet Fever	—	1	3	5	7	26	11	2	1	—	—	—	56
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	2	4	1	4	5	1	1	5	9	20	22	74
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	8
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	22	58	72	83	122	311	12	2	1	—	—	—	683
Meningococcal Meningitis	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	6
Whooping Cough	10	10	11	14	21	31	2	—	—	—	1	—	100
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ac. Poliomyelitis (para.)	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	5
" " (non-para.)	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	4
TOTALS.. ..	35	72	90	103	155	378	26	6	10	10	24	27	936

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	2	20	2	3	1	2	5	3	8	5	4	1	56
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	2	16	—	7	5	1	11	6	9	—	17	—	74
Erysipelas	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	3	1	—	—	8
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	23	139	10	74	6	43	27	65	102	14	151	29	683
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	6
Whooping Cough	5	12	1	11	6	4	13	5	27	6	10	—	100
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ac. Poliomyelitis (para.)	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	5
" " (Non-para.)	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
TOTALS.. ..	32	191	14	97	19	53	57	81	154	26	182	30	936

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	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 „ ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15 „ ..	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
15—20 „ ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25 „ ..	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
25—35 „ ..	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
35—45 „ ..	3	5	—	2	—	—	—	—
45—55 „ ..	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65 „ ..	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
65 and upwards ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	23	10	2	5	3	—	—	—

Ward Distribution of Tuberculosis.

Wards					Notifications	Deaths
Hasland ..	..	..	..	..	3	—
West ..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Rother ..	..	..	..	..	7	—
St. Leonard's ..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Holme Brook ..	..	..	..	..	4	—
Central ..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Trinity ..	..	..	..	..	2	—
St. Helen's ..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Moor ..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Newbold ..	..	..	..	..	12	—
Old Whittington ..	..	..	..	..	4	—
New Whittington ..	..	..	..	..	1	1
TOTALS ..	..	..	..	..	40	3

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 1957.

	INDUSTRIAL SURVEYS			TOWN HALL SURVEY			GRAND TOTAL
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Attendance for :							
Miniature Films.. ..	892	1,684	2,576	3,276	3,296	6,572	9,148
Large Film Recalls ..	30	92	122	176	103	279	401
Clinic Interview with Medical Director ..	—	—	—	15	6	21	21
Total Attendances ..	922	1,776	2,698	3,467	3,405	6,872	9,570
Suspected Tuberculosis cases referred to Chest Clinic	7	5	12	28	19	47	59
Other conditions referred to own Doctor ..	12	9	21	59	26	85	106
	19	14	33	87	45	132	165

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The water supply for Chesterfield is provided by the Chesterfield, Bolsover and Clowne Water Board, and the Engineer and Manager of the Board has kindly given the following report :

The Borough continues to be supplied in the main with waters from the treatment plants at Linacre and Whispering Well. Raw waters available at both plants are subject to pollution and with the existing plant it is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain a water consistent with modern standards.

At Whispering Well the super chlorination and controlled dechlorination have produced a safe and palatable water with the added advantage that manganese, which in the past has been responsible for mains deposits, has also been removed.

At Linacre, chlorination is applied both before and after filtration, as a double safeguard, and whilst the water produced has been satisfactory bacteriologically, complaints of taste and appearance have, at times, been justified.

Numerous samples from both plants were taken to control treatment and post plant control was exercised by samples from service reservoirs, tanks and consumers' taps. New mains laid in the area have all been sterilized and check sampled before being allowed to contribute to the distribution system.

Generally speaking, the primary aim of producing a safe water at all times has been achieved, but the secondary aim, that of producing an attractive and palatable supply, still leaves something to be desired, especially at Linacre, and work is continuing in that direction.

The following additions and extensions to the water services and mains in the Borough during the year 1957, were as follows :

Houses Tenanted	..	..	450
Water Closets Supplied	..	..	551
Baths Supplied	..	..	590

Swimming Pools and Baths.

There are two open air swimming pools and one indoor swimming bath in the Borough, all of which are owned and controlled by the Corporation. All are equipped for continuous filtration and for chemical dosage. The open air baths are in continuous use from April to October, and the indoor bath remains in use until the end of December. All are used extensively during the day by the schools in the Borough and the surrounding districts, for swimming instruction, and at other periods by swimming clubs, and by the general public.

This constant use renders necessary a careful supervision by the Health Department to ensure the purity and safety of the baths' water, and frequent samples are taken from all the baths for bacteriological examination. During the year twenty-eight such samples were sent to the County Laboratory and it reflects great credit on the Baths Superintendents that all the samples were satisfactory.

Sewage and Sewage Disposal.

There have been no additions or improvements in connection with sewage disposal during 1957.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

Licences under the above Act have been issued in respect of four permanent premises in the Borough and to two stall holders in the open market, where pet animals are sold. All these premises have been subject to frequent inspection and a total of forty-seven visits have been made in this connection. In all cases the businesses have been conducted satisfactorily and in a humane manner in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

There are only two premises in the Borough used for the manufacture of new articles containing filling materials, which require to be registered under the above Act. These have been visited periodically during the year, and the filling materials used have been

subjected to inspection. In both cases only new materials bearing the mark of the British Standards Institute as guarantee of the required standard of quality and purity, have been received at the factories, and it was, therefore, considered unnecessary to take samples of these materials for analysis.

There are, however, other premises in the Borough where work of a similar nature is carried on, but as these are concerned with the renovation of furniture as opposed to the production of new articles, they are outside the scope of the Act and no control can be exercised as to the filling materials used. The exclusion of such premises from the requirements of the Act is not readily understood, for much of this renovated furniture is barely distinguishable from new, and can easily deceive a prospective purchaser.

Common Lodging Houses.

The Markham Municipal Hostel, owned by the Corporation and controlled by the Health Committee, is the only Common Lodging House in the Borough and it provides accommodation for 114 male lodgers. The Hostel can justifiably be considered as one of the social services maintained by the Corporation in that it provides much needed accommodation for a section of the community who would otherwise have great difficulty in obtaining accommodation in private lodgings, within the limited range of their income. Many of the patrons are old and without relatives, and they have come to look on the Hostel as their permanent home. Accommodation is also provided for a considerable number of men who have been attracted to the town to work in industry and on the various development schemes taking place in the area, and these have come to appreciate the comfortable and cheap lodgings provided.

It is gratifying to report that the character of the Common Lodging House has changed considerably in recent years, for whereas previously it provided shelter for vagrants travelling between towns, these, so far as this hostel is concerned, are now becoming a rarity and the manner in which it is used is more in keeping with the name by which it is now known.

The usefulness of the Hostel can best be judged by the extent of its occupancy and during this year it has been occupied to approximately 80 per cent of its capacity.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The destruction of rats and mice both in private and business premises in the Borough has continued during the year, and in this work the Department has had the support of the general public, who, by their early notification of the presence of rodents in, or around, their premises, have assisted the Rodent Operative in applying treatments quickly, thus preventing the pest becoming established.

It is pleasing to report that one particularly "black spot" near the centre of the Town has disappeared during the year with the closing down of an old established Knackers Yard and associated Tallow Melters business. This offensive trade carried on in these very old premises has been a source of nuisance for many years as well as providing ideal conditions for the multiplication of the rodent population of the area, and its disappearance has removed a most troublesome and difficult source of infestation.

Treatments were carried out on 306 premises, 244 of which were domestic premises, 36 were business premises and 26 under the control of the Local Authority or Agricultural premises. Major infestations occurred on 26 premises and concentrated treatments were applied with very good results.

In the carrying out of this work, 1,100 pre-baits and 922 poison baits were laid, following which post baiting was carried out to test the effectiveness of the treatments. Block control treatments were found to be necessary in 10 cases. The proofing of buildings and repairs to drainage systems as a means of preventing re-infestation of premises was found to be necessary in 10 cases and in each of these the owners carried out the necessary works without the Local Authority having to take statutory action.

The periodic treatment being given to the Corporation refuse tip has been successful in keeping down the rodent population in this area.

In addition to the surface treatments applied, the public sewers have also been periodically treated and a total of 334 man-holes were baited to test the extent of infestation by rats. Except for one or two known "black spots" which are largely centred in the older part of the Borough where brick culverts exist the tests showed that the sewers are not heavily infested.

The work of pest control during the year has entailed a total of 2,435 visits by the Public Health Inspectors and the Rodent Operative.

Atmospheric Pollution.

The Clean Air Act, 1956, which received Royal Assent on the 6th July gives many of the powers which Local Authorities have long desired to prevent or at least reduce the pollution of the atmosphere, and while the whole of the provisions of the Act are not yet operative, it is now possible to begin to tackle possibly one of the greatest social evils, and one to which almost every member of the community contributes.

The Borough Council has taken advantage of the powers contained in the Act to make byelaws requiring the installation of solid smokeless fuel appliances in all new buildings as a means of

encouraging the use of solid smokeless fuels, particularly in domestic dwellings. The byelaws became operative on the 1st of November, 1957.

From the last January powers were given to Local Authorities to establish Smoke Control Areas within their districts, as a practical means of reducing domestic smoke. The Borough Council has expressed its intention to implement this part of the Act in suitable areas of the Borough and progress in this direction can be expected in the coming year. It is hoped that there will be a ready acceptance of this policy, and that the inhabitants of the Borough will actively co-operate in its fulfilment and so give practical evidence of their desire for a cleaner atmosphere.

Industry in Chesterfield makes a considerable contribution to the atmospheric pollution existing, and much of this emanates from the older and less efficient boiler plants. The Clean Air Act envisages that the replacement of all such plants cannot be effected in a short space of time, but it is the intention that steps should be taken now to replace obsolete plant and improve the less efficient. Such measures are being taken at certain factories in the Borough but much remains to be done. The conversion of all existing hand fired boilers to mechanical stokers would considerably reduce smoke emission and at the same time would prove to be more economical in the use of fuel. The training of boiler firemen is of the utmost importance if the standards laid down in the Clean Air Act are to be attained, and it is gratifying to know that some firms in the Borough are encouraging their personnel to attend courses which are now being conducted. During the year the Chairman of the Health Committee presented Certificates of Competency to two local Boiler Operatives who had successfully passed the examination.

A total of 117 smoke observations have been carried out during the year to detect smoke nuisances, and on eight occasions the statutory period permitted by the Byelaws for smoke emission has been exceeded. Seven of these occurred at factories where hand-fired boilers were in use. In each case the boiler house was visited and advice was given to the fireman, and warnings were issued to the owners of the plant. A smoke nuisance also occurred at a boiler plant fitted with mechanical underfeed stokers. On investigation, it was found that this resulted from a breakdown of the mechanism which necessitated temporarily stoking by hand.

Measurements of the atmospheric pollution in the Borough, as part of the national survey, being carried out by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, have continued through the year at the four recording stations established in the Borough, and the monthly recordings from each of these is given below. The amount of deposited solids as shown by the gauges and also the sulphur content of the atmosphere as recorded by the lead peroxide gauges, show a slight improvement over previous years.

The North East Derbyshire Smoke Abatement Consultative Committee has had several meetings during the year and the advantages to be gained from the formation of such a Committee where mutual problems can be voiced has been amply demonstrated. Such co-operative action is even more important with the coming into force of the Clean Air Act and it is to be anticipated that the co-operative action by neighbouring authorities will do much to give effect to the spirit of the Act.

The Monthly recordings taken at the four 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	..	6.71	..	11.07	..	13.03
February	..	9.65	..	17.07	..	15.19
March	..	No result	..	16.39	..	16.77
April	..	10.27	..	14.14	..	13.01
May	..	11.30	..	15.46	..	16.86
June	..	16.56	..	19.91	..	20.33
July	..	12.77	..	25.27	..	27.53
August	..	13.93	..	22.99	..	22.25
September	..	9.38	..	10.95	..	18.45
October	..	6.65	..	11.33	..	13.89
November	..	9.48	..	16.83	..	13.65
December	..	9.91	..	11.59	..	13.61
Averages	..	10.60	..	16.08	..	17.04

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	1.39	..	1.14	..	1.41	..	2.04
February	1.65	..	2.22	..	1.55	..	2.13
March	1.37	..	1.88	..	1.34	..	1.58
April	1.02	..	1.67	..	2.12	..	1.72
May	1.33	..	1.35	..	1.27	..	0.83
June	0.60	..	1.97	..	1.50	..	0.87
July	0.52	..	0.95	..	0.91	..	0.83
August	0.49	..	0.91	..	0.57	..	0.47
September	1.09	..	1.16	..	1.14	..	0.79
October	1.32	..	1.24	..	1.14	..	0.85
November	1.76	..	2.36	..	1.92	..	1.95
December	1.63	..	1.66	..	1.94	..	2.26
Average	1.18	..	1.54	..	1.40	..	1.36

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Table showing the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during 1957.

Complaints investigated	..	..	..	..	..	786
Nuisances found	..	..	..	..	..	809
Nuisances abated	..	..	..	..	..	649
Houses disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	55
Visits to Infected Houses	..	..	..	..	..	66
Visits to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	..	..				109
Visits re Shops Act	..	..	..	..	..	32
Visits to Premises where Foodstuffs are prepared and sold						633
Visits to Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	..	28
Visits to Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	745
Visits to Market Stalls	..	..	..	..	..	1,311
Visits to Common Lodging Houses				..	..	64
Visits to Houses let in Lodgings	..	..	..	..	..	6
Visits to Factories	..	..	..	..	..	138
Visits to Drains to New Buildings	..			..	..	486
Visits re Drains tested by Smoke or Water	..			..	..	637
Number of Re-inspections	..	..	..	..	..	2,594
Number of Miscellaneous Visits	..	..	..	..	..	1,820
Number of Houses inspected under Housing Act	..			..	..	508
Number of Informal Notices	..	..	..	..	..	734
Number of Statutory Notices	..	..	..	..	..	124
Visits to Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	44
Observations re Smoke	..	..	..	..	..	117
Visits to Ice Cream Shops	..	..	..	..	..	49
Visits re Pet Animals Act	..	..	..	..	..	47
Visits re Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	..			..	..	2,435
Visits to Boiling Plants under Waste Food Order	..					54
Notices served under Food Hygiene Regulations	..					46
Visits made re Certificates of Disrepair	..	..	..			148

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

Obstructed Drains Cleansed	..	..	..	..	158
Drains reconstructed	..	..	..	..	13
Drains tested by smoke and water	..	..	..	..	637
Inspection chambers built or repaired	..	..	..	..	30
Gulley Traps fixed	..	..	..	..	12
Defects in drains repaired	..	..	..	..	36
Sink Wastes repaired	..	..	..	..	28
New sinks fixed, or defects remedied	..	..	..	..	93
Rain water pipes repaired	..	..	..	..	31
Rain water pipes disconnected	..	..	..	..	3
W.C. and vent pipes repaired	..	..	..	..	15
Eaves spoutings repaired	..	..	..	..	88
Privies converted into W.C.s	..	..	..	..	2
Water Closets repaired	..	..	..	..	87
Water Closets provided	..	..	..	..	9
New Dustbins provided	..	..	..	..	93
Dirty Closets cleansed	..	..	..	..	15
Dirty Premises cleansed	..	..	..	..	46
Houses made reasonably fit	..	..	..	..	539
Water in cellars	..	..	..	..	11
Unrinals repaired or provided	..	..	..	..	—
Windows repaired	..	..	..	..	55
Damp proof courses inserted in walls	..	..	..	..	1
Roofs repaired	..	..	..	..	123
Floors repaired	..	..	..	..	67
Doors repaired	..	..	..	..	28
Plastering repaired	..	..	..	..	96
Damp Walls repaired	..	..	..	..	82
Defective Fireplaces, etc., repaired	..	..	..	..	71
Houses provided with Internal Water Supply	..	..	..	..	—
Yards repaved	..	..	..	..	10
Yard or Footpath Surfaces repaired	..	..	..	..	17
Accumulations of Refuse removed	..	..	..	..	10
Nuisance from fowls and other animals abated	..	..	..	..	2
Miscellaneous Defects remedied	..	..	..	..	82
Factory Contraventions	..	..	..	..	29
Defective Water Supply	..	..	..	..	3
Ventilation provided or improved	..	..	..	..	10
Ashpits replaced with Bins	..	..	..	..	2
Proper Food Store provided	..	..	..	..	—
Smoke Observations	..	..	..	..	117
Waste Water Closets converted into W.C.s	..	..	..	..	3
Rat infested premises cleared	..	..	..	..	306

Table of Nuisances discovered and dealt with.

	No. of Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors	No. of Notices Served		No. of Nuisances abated with or without Notice
		Informal	Legal	
Drainage :				
No disconnection of waste pipe	5	1	—	2
Defective waste pipe, traps, inlets and drains	290	76	4	130
Drains obstructed	426	136	—	159
Closets and Ashpits :				
Defective privies, pail closets and ashpits.. .. .	—	—	—	—
Conversion of privies into W.Cs.	—	—	—	—
Conversion of waste water closets into W.Cs.	12	2	—	3
Conversion of privies into pail closets	—	—	—	—
Defective Water Closets	233	67	4	93
Provision of Additional Water Closets	20	4	—	7
Provision of portable ashbins ..	187	—	95	93
Dirty Closets	46	15	—	16
Other Defects :				
Paving of courts and yards ..	82	18	1	27
Roofs, eaves-spouts and down- spouts	544	138	14	240
Sinks	275	86	1	101
Insufficient Ventilation	17	2	—	11
Windows.. .. .	125	28	1	57
Dampness	259	55	7	80
Water in cellars	31	9	—	13
Water Supply	9	2	—	3
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Foul condition of houses	47	12	—	17
Offensive accumulations	38	9	—	11
Animals improperly kept	8	2	—	1
Pigsties	12	1	—	1
Smoke Nuisances	117	8	—	10
Urinals	12	—	—	—
Nuisances not specified above..	676	99	5	364
TOTALS	3,471	770	132	1,438

	3 No. on Register	Inspections made	Notices served	Nuisances abated with or without Notice
Bakehouses	35	44	11	12
Slaughterhouses	1	745	—	—
Offensive Trades	8	28	2	2
Common Lodging Houses	1	64	—	—
TOTALS	45	881	13	14

**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	2
*Gut Scrapers	1
*Tan Yards	1
*Dealers in Rags and Bones	3
Bakehouses	35
Preserved Food Stores	42
Fried Fish Shops	53
Premises where Milk is produced or sold	110
Factories of various kinds	280

* 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 ..	1,577	—	1	—	1,577
Rother ..	3,036	23	2	—	3,059
West ..	2,162	40	1	1	2,204
Central ..	856	54	—	—	910
St. Leonard's ..	1,580	3	9	4	1,587
Holme Brook ..	1,392	67	—	—	1,489
Newbold ..	3,890	—	19	2	3,892
St. Helen's ..	931	1	7	6	938
Trinity ..	1,697	1	—	—	1,699
Moor ..	1,308	—	4	—	1,308
Old Whittington ..	2,025	—	4	—	2,025
New Whittington ..	1,066	—	1	3	1,069
	21,520	189	48	16	21,727

1.—Factories.

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

	Where Mechanical Power is used	Where Mechanical Power is not used
Building and Woodworking	42	4
Foundries	11	—
Brewing and Aerated Waters	3	—
Potteries and Brickmaking	4	—
Engineers	28	3
Printing	8	1
Baking, Confectionery and Other Foods ..	36	2
Dressmaking, Tailoring and Millinery ..	13	3
Surgical Dressings and Box Making, etc. ..	6	—
Laundries	5	—
Motor Vehicle Repairs	42	4
Boot and Shoe Repairing	7	2
Various	43	8
Metal Breaking and Scrap Sorting ..	4	1
	252	28

2.—Inspection of Factories.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power	106	21	—
Factories without mechanical power	32	4	—
Other premises under the Act	6	2	—
	144	27	—

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	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness ..	15	14	—	2	—
Overcrowding ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ..	—	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :					
Insufficient ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ..	12	9	—	4	—
Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences ..	2	7	—	1	—
	29	31	—	7	—

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	103
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"	18
No. of Dealers Licences to use the special designation "Sterilised"	26
No. of Supplementary Licences to use the special designation "Sterilised"	1

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"	17
No. of visits to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops ..	109

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949/54.

Chesterfield and the surrounding area are situated in a Specified Area and in consequence all milk sold in the Borough is controlled by the above Regulations. More than 90% of the milk sold is heat treated, much of which is processed at a large modern pasteurising dairy situated in the Town. The remainder of the milk is produced from Attested or Tuberculin Tested Herds in and around the Borough under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, who is also responsible for the licencing of the producer-retailers of this milk.

Raw milk, which is collected over a wide area and comes into the Borough for heat treatment, is kept under constant supervision by the Health Department, and frequent samples are taken to ensure both the quality and the purity of the supplies. During the year 137 "platform samples" were taken to test the compositional quality of the incoming milk and six supplies were found to be unsatisfactory, four of which showed evidence of adulteration. In these cases the producers premises were visited and the necessary action taken.

The operation of the pasteurising plant has also been closely supervised by the Department and 27 samples of heat treated milk have been submitted to the County Bacteriologist for the Phosphatase and Methylene Blue Tests. All the samples satisfied the heat treatment test and 19 satisfied the Methylene Blue Test, the remaining 8 samples were not subjected to this owing to the temperature at the Laboratory being unfavourable when the milks were received.

The distribution of milk in the Borough is in the hands of 103 dealers who hold annual licences issued under the Regulations by the Borough Council, the classification of these licences is shown in the foregoing Table. There are, in addition, 17 producer retailers of Tuberculin Tested Milk who hold licences issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The Milk supply can be considered as very satisfactory both in regard to its purity and quality, the average compositional quality based on the samples taken during the year was :

Milk Fat	..	..	..	..	..	3.49 per cent.
Milk Solids other than Milk Fat	..	..	..	..	..	8.59 per cent.

Milk Tested for Tubercle Bacilli.

The rapid progress now being made with the eradication of tuberculosis from dairy herds, coupled with the fact that all milk from undesignated herds must be subjected to heat treatment in this, a specified area, has so reduced the risk of tubercle infection through the milk supply as to render unnecessary the frequent sampling of all supplies to locate such infection. It is, however,

considered desirable as a precautionary measure to take occasional samples from the 17 supplies of untreated Tuberculin Tested supplies for biological examination.

Fourteen such samples were submitted to the County Bacteriologist during the year and all proved to be satisfactory.

Meat and Other Foods.

It is too early to judge whether the implementation of the Slaughterhouse Regulations, which have recently become operative, will have the effect of materially reducing the number of Slaughterhouses in use throughout the country and thus achieve in some small measure, moderate concentration of slaughtering, which was once the expressed intention of the Ministry. While the full implementation of the Regulations will, no doubt, improve slaughtering facilities generally, so long as slaughtering for food is carried out in widely scattered slaughterhouses, however well equipped, the attainment of 100 per cent inspection, at the time of slaughter, which after all is the most important consideration for a safe food supply, will not be possible.

The foresight of the Borough Council 25 years ago, in building the Abattoir, and the subsequent concentrating of all slaughtering in the one establishment, is commendable for it has made possible the complete supervision of all food animals slaughtered in the Borough in premises which attain the highest standards recommended in the recent Slaughterhouse Regulations, a situation which must be the envy of many local authorities who are now being required to apply these Regulations to numerous outdated slaughterhouses throughout the country.

It is gratifying to be able to state that facilities and services provided at the Abattoir are appreciated by meat traders outside the Borough, for many of these have continued to make use of these facilities rather than revert to slaughtering on their own premises.

During the year a total of 41,739 animals were slaughtered in the Abattoir, an increase of 2,174 on the previous year. All slaughtering was carried out by slaughtermen employed by the Corporation and under the constant supervision of the Meat Inspectors. It was possible, therefore, to ensure that all animals were subjected to ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection. This inspection resulted in the condemnation of just over 57 tons of meat and offal which was found to be diseased or otherwise unfit for food.

There has been a further decrease in the incidence of tuberculosis in all bovine groups, 7.42 per cent of cattle excluding cows being so affected while 26.14 per cent of cows inspected were affected with this disease. This, compared with incidences of 8.62 per cent and 28.64 per cent respectively in the previous year, and 14.77

and 31.72 per cent in 1955. These are very encouraging signs, as they reflect the continuous progress which is being made in the eradication of tuberculosis in dairy herds by the implementation of the Attested Herds Scheme.

There was also a considerable decrease in the incidence of tuberculosis in pigs, there being only 4.68 per cent infected compared with 7.49 per cent in 1956. This can be considered as a natural sequence to the reduction in bovine tuberculosis and also to the more rigorous implementation of the Waste Food Order which requires the complete sterilisation of waste food and offals used for pig feeding.

The incidence of other disease affecting cattle coming into the Abattoir has also shown a reduction compared with the previous year. Of the cattle other than cows, 27.92 per cent were infected compared with 31.88 per cent in 1956, while other diseases in cows amount to 28.92 per cent compared with 31.39 per cent in the previous year. As has previously been stated, these comparatively high figures are not as serious as might be expected, for parasitic infections are included in this grouping, and these conditions are not generally destructive but are in the main localised, and rarely necessitate more than the condemnation of infected organs or part of the carcase. A considerable number of livers were found to be unfit for food but many of these were used for the manufacture of pharmaceutical products. There was an increase in the incidence of disease other than tuberculosis in pigs, but these were largely localised inflammatory conditions mostly confined to the organs.

The continued increase in the number of cases where *cysticercus bovis* was found in cattle passing through the Abattoir during the year is somewhat disturbing and it confirms what was stated in a previous report, that this parasite which was rarely encountered in this country before 1939, is now becoming well established. No less than 108 cases were found this year compared with 41 cases in 1955 and 72 in 1956.

In all cases the cysts have been localised, 60 occurring in the heart, 46 in the head, and 2 in the head, heart and skirt of the affected animals. The affected organs were condemned and the carcasses were subjected to deep freezing to sterilise any cysts which may have remained undetected, before the meat was liberated for human consumption. The prevalence of this parasite presents a challenge to the Meat Inspector, and renders more than ever necessary 100 per cent inspection of all cattle slaughtered for food as a means of eliminating this parasite.

The inspection of food on the premises of wholesale distributors and food retailers resulted in the condemnation of a further seven tons of various foods, found to be unfit for human consumption. Canned foods which include meat, fish, fruit, and vegetables accounted for over six tons of this amount. The combined total of all foods condemned during the year was almost 64 tons.

Although this food was unfit for human consumption, most of it could be utilised for technical purposes or for animal feeding.

The Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933-53.

There are a total of 28 slaughtermen in the Borough, licenced under the above Act. Most of these slaughtermen are employed at the Corporation Abattoir.

Summary of Meat Inspection, 1957.

Carcases Inspected	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
At the Abattoir ..	8,061	402	16,207	17,069
Total number of animals killed				41,739
Number inspected				41,739

Food Surrendered during Inspection.

At the Abattoir and Farms :—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Beef	9	16	3	21				
Veal	—	4	1	20				
Mutton	—	13	3	—				
Pork	4	12	—	25				
Offals	41	16	—	14				
					56	3	1	24

Surrendered by Traders :—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Canned Foods	5	13	3	10				
Corned Beef	—	2	1	20				
Cooked Ham	—	9	2	1				
Bacon	—	1	—	22				
Cheese	—	6	1	4				
Fish	—	—	1	—				
Miscellaneous Foods	—	1	3	26				
					6	15	1	27
					63	18	3	23

Meat Inspection, 1957. Carcasses Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	4,970	3,091	402	16,207	17,069
Number inspected	4,970	3,091	402	16,207	17,069
All Diseases except Tuberculosis :					
Whole Carcasses condemned	1	5	16	27	19
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,387	889	15	258	1,026
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	27.92	28.92	7.71	1.75	6.12
Tuberculosis only :					39
Whole Carcasses condemned	9	13	—	—	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	360	795	1	—	798
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	7.42	26.14	0.25	—	4.68
Cysticercosis :					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	81	27	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	81	27	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Cysticercosis	1.63	0.87	—	—	—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

A total of 236 samples of food and drugs have been submitted to the Public Analyst during the year, comprising 52 formal and 184 informal samples. Of these, 178 were milk samples and 58 were of various foods or drugs.

Being within a Specified Area most of the milk sold in the Borough is heat treated at a large pasteurising dairy situated in the Borough, which receives its supplies from a large area surrounding Chesterfield, and in consequence the sampling of milk has largely been confined to the taking of informal samples as "platform tests" from the churns of milk coming into this dairy. Of a total of 137 such samples taken, 19 were found to be not genuine or below standard, nine being deficient in both milk fat and in milk solids other than milk fat but as the freezing points of these samples was within the normal range for genuine milk, there was no question of adulteration. The milk fat deficiencies in seven of the nine samples was compensated by milk fat in excess of the minimum standard in other churns sent in by the same producers and sampled at the same time. Four informal samples taken from one supply were deficient in milk solids other than milk fat and by the raised freezing point of the milks were shown to contain added water varying from a very small amount in three of the milks to 3.2% in the fourth sample. Following these results, formal samples were taken at the "point of delivery" to the Dairy Company, on the producer's premises in the County area. On analysis one of the two samples taken was deficient in both milk fat and milk solids other than milk fat and was also adulterated by 4.3 per cent of added water, the second sample was deficient in milk fat to the extent of 12% and while it was also slightly deficient in non fatty solids, the freezing point was within the normal range for genuine milk. "Appeal to Cow" samples were taken from both the morning and evening milkings of this herd and the analyses of these showed the yield to be of satisfactory quality. Legal proceedings were taken against this producer in respect of the adulterated samples and also in the case of the milk fat deficiency and the Magistrates imposed fines of £10 in each case and ordered the payment of £8 15s. 0d. costs. Informal samples taken from two other supplies also showed traces of added water, and formal samples "at the point of delivery" were taken in each case. On analyses a trace of water was found in one of three churns from one of these supplies but the amount of adulteration was so small that legal proceedings were not advised. The producer was interviewed and also given a written warning in respect of this occurrence and subsequent samples taken from this supply have been satisfactory.

Milk Fat deficiencies of 8.6 per cent and 50 per cent were found in two informal samples sent in to the pasteurising dairy by another producer, and formal samples were subsequently taken from three churns at the producers premises. On analysis all were found to be

deficient in milk fat to the extent of 1.33, 32.6 and 51.0 per cent respectively. Following these results "appeal to cow" samples were taken from both the morning and evening milking of the herd and one of these was found to be deficient in milk fat to the extent of 45.3 per cent. From these results it was evident that the herd was yielding a substandard milk and that there was no question of wilful extraction. The producer on being notified of the poor quality of his supply, immediately took steps to substitute his herd.

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

	No. of samples	Averages	
		Milk Fat %	Milk Solids other than Milk Fat %
March Quarter	51	3.42	8.49
June Quarter	41	3.13	8.71
September Quarter	53	3.64	8.56
December Quarter	33	3.82	8.66
Average for 1957	178	3.49	8.59

Of the other foods sampled, an informal sample of margarine was found on analysis to contain 15 per cent of fat derived from milk contrary to the provisions of the Food Standards (Butter and Margarine) Regulations, 1955, which prescribes 10 per cent as the maximum milk fat permitted in this product. A formal sample of this same brand of margarine was subsequently taken and on analysis this was found to contain 12 per cent of milk fat. Owing to this slight excess it was considered that no further action should be taken.

A sample of pork sausage retailed at 3/- per lb. was found to contain only 51 per cent of meat. While this was considered to be poor quality in relation to the selling price, in the absence of a statutory standard for this product the Council declined to take legal action, but a warning was given to the manufacturer to improve the quality of his product.

Ice-Cream.

There are six premises in the Borough registered for the manufacture of ice cream, three of which are manufacturing by heat treatment process, the remainder now using the "cold mix" process.

There are, in addition, 234 premises registered for the retail sale of ice-cream in pre-packed form, the supplies being largely obtained from wholesale manufacturers outside the Borough.

The premises of the manufacturers in the Borough have been subject to frequent inspection, particularly those where heat treatment is carried out, and these, in the main, have been operated in accordance with the Regulations. Warnings were given in one instance where the charts on the recording thermometer on the pasteuriser were not being kept up to date. One manufacturer occupying small and unsatisfactory premises in the centre of the town has transferred to newer and more commodious premises in another part of the Borough. Forty-nine visits have been made to ice-cream premises, and twenty-eight samples have been submitted to the County Bacteriologist for the Methylene Blue Test, two of which were found to be unsatisfactory, one being ice-cream made in the Borough, the other coming in from outside. Warnings were issued in each case, and subsequent samples taken from these supplies were satisfactory.

The grading of the 28 samples was as follows :—

Grade 1	26 samples	Satisfactory.
„ 2	—	—
„ 3	1 sample	Unsatisfactory.
„ 4	1 „	Unsatisfactory.

Seven samples of ice-cream were analysed by the Public Analyst and reports received showed that all were of satisfactory quality.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

The implementation of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, which became fully operative on the 1st July, 1956, has continued during the year, and in the main there has been good co-operation from the food traders who have been required to carry out structural alterations, and provide additional equipment in order to bring their premises into line with the Regulations. It was to be expected that resentment would be experienced in some cases where the traders were required to spend money on adaptation, but this had been largely confined to the small house and shop businesses where separate washing facilities have had to be provided, but the talks given to food traders organisation by the Chief Public Health Inspector before the survey of food premises was made proved to be of assistance in countering much of the opposition, and so far, progress has been made without having to resort to legal action. It is gratifying to be able to report that in many cases food traders themselves took the initiative and brought their premises up to the required standard, before being approached by the Local Authority. In four cases, food businesses were closed down voluntarily owing to the difficulty in attaining required standards due to the condition of the property.

During the year, 135 informal notices were served requiring works to bring food premises into line with the Regulations and in 109 cases these were complied with. Attention has also been given to the mobile trader and the standard of the vehicles from which food is now being sold has been considerably improved.

The Health Department is still far from satisfied with the conditions under which food is sold in the open market and whilst supervision is continually exercised to ensure compliance with the Regulations so far as they apply to stalls, the standards required for such trading fall short of those required in permanent premises. This has been continual cause of complaint from the permanent traders in the Town. The Council is, of course, aware of this problem and it is hoped that better facilities will be provided in the open market in the near future.

There can be little doubt that the general public are becoming more hygiene conscious so far as food is concerned, and evidence of this is to be found in the fact that not a single case of food poisoning was reported to the Department during the year. This reflects great credit on the food traders generally for the care taken in the production and distribution of food, and also on the consumers for the manner in which food is stored and prepared in the home.

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

Margarine Dealers Registered	..	..	..	7
Premises registered for preserved foods	..	..	..	44
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
				—
				896
				—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

	Total	Formal	Informal	Number Genuine	No. not Genuine or below Standard
Milk	178	41	137	150	28
Butter	5	—	5	5	—
Margarine ..	3	1	2	2	1
Lard	3	—	3	3	—
Cream	1	—	1	1	—
Ice Cream ..	7	—	7	7	—
Sausages ..	1	1	—	—	1
Meat Paste ..	3	—	3	3	—
Fish Paste ..	2	—	2	2	—
Butter Confectionery ..	6	6	—	6	—
Preserves ..	4	—	4	4	—
Table Jellies ..	2	—	2	2	—
Tomato Ketchup ..	1	—	1	1	—
Bacon	2	—	2	2	—
Honey	1	—	1	1	—
Soft Drinks ..	2	—	2	2	—
Pepper	2	—	2	2	—
Baking Powder	1	—	1	1	—
Gelatine ..	1	—	1	1	—
Beer	3	2	1	3	—
Coffee Essence	1	—	1	1	—
Dried Fruit ..	1	—	1	1	—
Canned Vegetables ..	1	—	1	1	—
Whisky	1	1	—	1	—
Glycerine ..	1	—	1	1	—
Tinned Milk ..	1	—	1	1	—
Cooking Fat ..	1	—	1	1	—
Self Raising Flour ..	1	—	1	1	—
	236	52	184	206	30

Summary for the last five years.

Year	Number of Samples Obtained	Number Genuine	Number below Standard	Percentage	Prosecutions	Amount of Fines and costs Imposed
1953	285	226	59	20.6	6	£ 38 s. 11 d. 0
1954	275	249	26	9.45	1	20 0 0
1955	292	254	38	13.0	1	8 8 0
1956	264	229	35	13.23	—	—
1957	236	206	30	12.71	1	28 15 0

HOUSING.

A total of 515 new houses have been completed in the Borough during the year, of which 360 were built by the Corporation and 155 by private enterprise. It will be appreciated that some of the houses completed by the Corporation were under contract before the Housing Subsidies Act became operative and before the interest rate on borrowing reached its highest level. The drastic reduction in subsidies for all houses to be built in the future, except those required for the furtherance of the Slum Clearance Programme coupled with the high rate of interest now charged for borrowed money must have a most serious effect on future house building, and the Council have been reluctantly compelled to hold up building for general need until there is an easing of the present situation, and to confine house building to that required for Slum Clearance. After the excellent progress which has been made during the post war years in reducing the number of those families on the housing list, who are in need of accommodation, it is most regrettable that circumstances are now likely to delay the clearing of the waiting list, but it is to be hoped that this may be but a temporary delay.

Despite the additional financial burden which has been placed on the Corporation, it is gratifying that it is intended to proceed the clearance of the worst of the sub-standard houses and this policy has been followed during the year, and 13 new Clearance Areas, containing 97 houses and involving 93 families, have been represented, the total number of persons affected being 255. The Borough Council decided to acquire four of these Areas involving 19 houses and this was effected by agreement without Compulsory Purchase Orders having to be made.

Objections to the confirmation of Clearance Orders have been lodged by the owners of properties in respect of three Clearance Areas represented and after hearing the objections in two of these cases, the Minister confirmed the Orders as submitted, but recommended well maintained payment in respect of one of the houses in one Area. The Hearing of the third objection has been fixed for early in 1958.

Confirmation has been received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government of 10 Clearance Orders and Compulsory Purchase Orders involving a total of 91 houses.

A total of 94 houses in confirmed Clearance Orders have been demolished during the year and 107 families from Clearance Areas have been rehoused by the Corporation in this period, the persons involved totalling 311.

A further 49 houses have been represented to the Council as being individually unfit for habitation, the number of persons affected totalling 130. Undertakings were accepted in respect of two of these houses, one to be used as storage space for a shop situated on the same premises, and the other to be used as wash-house and storeplace in connection with the adjoining owner-occupied house. The Council refused to accept undertakings in respect

of two other houses and Demolition Orders were made. The owner exercised his right to appeal to the County Court against these refusals and the appeals are to be heard early in 1958. Thirty-three families from individual unfit houses have been rehoused by the Corporation during the year and twenty-eight houses subject to Demolition Orders have been demolished. There has been no indication during the year that owners of tenanted properties have taken advantage of the improvement grants available for improving and modernising the older property and thus extend its life, for only two properties, other than those which are owner-occupied, have been the subject of such grants. It may be that the restrictions placed on capital expenditure and the high interest rates on borrowed money may have been partly responsible for this.

With the passing of the Rent Act, 1957, which became operative in August, the common complaint of many owners of tenanted properties that the controlled rents of their houses did not allow for them being kept in good repair, has been removed to some extent by the increases in rent provided for in the Act. The fact that increases in rent can only be justified when the premises are in a satisfactory state of repair, and are maintained in that condition should have the effect of remedying some of the neglect of the past. The immediate effect of the passing of the Act is for tenants who had received notice of increase in their rents to apply to the Local Authority for Certificates of Disrepair and 122 such applications were received in the last four months of the year. These were investigated by the Public Health Inspectors, and subsequent action resulted in four applications being withdrawn by the tenants, and one was disallowed. Following notices being served of proposal to issue Certificates of Disrepair, 58 undertakings to carry out the repairs were received, and 40 Certificates of Disrepair were issued.

As a result of action taken by the Department under the Public Health Acts and the Housing Acts 539 houses were repaired and made suitable for habitation, the work being carried out for the most part by the owners following informal approach, formal action being necessary in only 45 cases.

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

	St. Helen's	Newbold	West	Rother	St. Leonard's	New Whitt.	Old Whitt.	Moor	Trinity	Central	Hasland	Total
Built by the Corporation ..	—	130	—	86	—	—	144	—	—	—	—	360
Built by Private Enterprise	12	28	62	8	11	2	4	1	22	1	4	155
TOTAL	12	158	62	94	11	2	148	1	22	1	4	515

Summary of Slum Clearance Programme up to 31st December, 1957.

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							
109 Clearance Areas ..	820	5	7	2,957	623	2,458	47	673	193	104
Individual Houses ..	498	37	37	1,767	348	1,543	68	386	74	22
	1,318	42	44	4,724	971	4,001	115	1,059	267	126

The following is a tabulated statement of work done in regard to Housing in 1957 :—

1.—Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year.

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,060
	(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	2,164
(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	508
	(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	508
(3)		Number of Dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	139
(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	413

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	494
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3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—	
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	2
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
	(a) By Owners	4
	(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	37
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
	(a) By Owners	41
	(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	—

(c) Proceedings under Sections 16 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—		
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	49
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	28
(d) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—		
(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)	Closed as a result of Closing Orders under Sections 17	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 1957.

Area Health Sub-Committee.

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

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) (retired June 29th).

Miss A. Parkinson (Senior) (commenced July 1st).

Miss O. M. Parker

Mrs. M. Hattley

Miss V. Stubbs

Mrs. C. Tunnard

Miss D. I. Hayes

Miss E. D. Preskey

Domiciliary Midwives.

Mrs. S. M. Street (Supervisor)

Miss Z. F. E. Cole

Mrs. M. C. Rhodes

Miss M. Philpott

Miss I. M. Slinn

Miss W. Redhead (Res. 16/6/57)

Mrs. L. I. Veasey

Miss K. A. R. Ashe (comm. 24/6/57)

Mrs. E. Parums.

Home Nurses.

Miss F. M. Crapper (Superintendent)

Mrs. E. Bestwick

Miss I. Turner

Mrs. B. Donnelly

Miss E. Reid

Miss F. V. Limb

Mrs. M. D. Silcox

Mrs. B. McDonnell

Mrs. O. Varley

Mrs. K. Dempsey

Mrs. H. B. Robertshaw

Miss M. Wragg

Chief Clerk.

*G. S. Brown

Clerical Staff.

Mrs. B. C. Crossley (Home Helps)

Mrs. P. Clark (resigned 29/9/57).

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	7
No. of sessions held per month	45
No. of children aged under 1 year who attended a Centre for the first time	849
Total No. of children who attended a Centre during the year	2,392
Total attendances made :—	
Children under 1 year	15,823
Children 1 to 5 years	8,518
TOTAL	24,341

The total of 849 infants who first attended at the Centres whilst they were under 1 year of age, represents 89 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 1957.

The Local Health Authority undertakes the distribution of various welfare foods and diet supplements provided by the Ministry of Health. The distribution of welfare foods is carried out from the Central Office in the Town Hall Clinic and from Infant Welfare Clinics in various parts of the Borough.

The amounts distributed during 1957 were as follows :—

National Dried Milk	— tins ..	21,064
Orange Juice	— bottles	40,281
Cod Liver Oil	— bottles	5,385
Vitamin Tablets	— packets	2,955

Ante-Natal Clinics.

There are two ante-natal clinics provided in the Borough. The central clinic, which at the end of 1956 was transferred from the old maternity home to the new clinic built by the Chesterfield Hospital Management Committee, is now firmly established.

The accommodation provided there is excellent and is greatly appreciated both by the expectant mothers attending and by the staff. The other clinic is held at Edmund Street clinic and serves the Whittington and Newbold districts.

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, and visits by the Supervisor of Midwives to the homes to determine the sociological conditions.

Mothercraft talks for expectant mothers were continued, and a new venture, that of Relaxation Classes, was commenced during 1957. These facilities have proved of great value generally and many mothers have expressed appreciation of the great help the classes and lectures have proved both at the time of confinement and with the care of the baby afterwards.

No. of Ante-natal Clinics provided	..	..	..	2
No. of sessions held per month	..	..	..	15
New Cases attending	..	..	..	679
Total Cases attending	..	..	..	787
Total attendances made	..	..	..	2,142

Post-Natal Clinics.

No. of Post-Natal Clinics provided	..	..	2
No. of sessions held per month	..	..	2
New Cases attending	..	..	40
Total Cases attending	..	..	41
Total attendances made	..	..	58

Artificial Sunlight Clinic.

During the year, 23 infants and toddlers were referred by Medical Officers at Child Welfare Clinics for artificial sunlight treatment. The total number of treatments given was 165.

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 84 attendances.

Birth Control Clinic.

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

Dental Work.

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

Numbers Provided with Dental Care.

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	3	3	3	2
Children under 5	207	194	216	134

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	3	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
Children under 5	415	181	41	—	19	—	—	—

Care of Premature Infants.

All infants weighing 5½lbs. 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 the Hospital.

No. of Premature Live Births notified :—

(a)	in Hospital	..	..	..	44
(b)	at Home	..	..	..	21
(c)	in Private Nursing Homes	..	..	..	12

No. of Premature Still Births notified :—

(a)	in Hospital	..	..	..	5
(b)	at Home	..	..	..	4
(c)	in Private Nursing Homes	..	..	..	1

PREMATURE BIRTHS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO BIRTH WEIGHT.

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	Born in hospital	Born at home	Born in nursing home		
Weight at Birth																	
3-lb. 4-oz. or less	9	6	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	—		
Over 3-lb. 4-oz. up to and including 4-lb. 6-oz.	4	1	3	3	—	3	1	—	1	3	1	2	1	1	1		
Over 4-lb. 6-oz. up to and including 4-lb. 15-oz.	15	1	14	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—		
Over 4-lb. 15-oz. up to and including 5-lb. 8-oz.	16	—	16	13	—	13	1	—	—	8	—	8	2	—	—		
Totals	44	8	33	16	—	16	5	2	2	12	1	11	5	4	1		

Notification of Births.

The following table shows the actual number of births notified in Chesterfield during the year 1957, 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	461	455	11	9	472	464
Institutional	1603	500	53	16	1656	516

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 Association 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 3 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 1957 :—

Number of Deliveries attended by Midwives.

Doctor not booked and present at time of delivery	..	5
Doctor not booked and not present at time of delivery		85
Doctor booked and present at time of delivery	..	156
Doctor booked and not present at time of delivery	..	216
		—
Total number of deliveries..	.. .. .	462
		—
No. of cases in which Gas and Air Analgesia was administered	.. .. .	8
No. of cases in which Pethidine was administered	..	266
No. of cases in which Trilene was administered..	..	408

No. of Ante-Natal visits	3,560
No. of Post-Natal Visits	8,434
No. of attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics	351
No. of Cases attended on discharge from Institutions before the 14th day	65

Records received from Midwives.

Medical Helps	29
Stillbirths	10
Deaths of Mothers	—
Deaths of children	1
Laying-out of the Dead	—
Liability to be a Source of Infection	6
Notification of Artificial Feeding	40

SECTION 24.—HEALTH VISITING.

The establishment for the Borough is a Chief Health Visitor and eight Health Visitors, who are also school nurses. At the beginning of the year there was one vacancy and when Miss Langton retired in June, her position as Chief Health Visitor was filled by the appointment of Miss A. Parkinson, one of the Health Visitors. Thus at the end of the year there were two vacancies on the staff.

The duties of the health visitors are many and varied, which, besides being concerned with the care of mothers and young children, include the supervision and advising of all sick and disabled persons who may require such help, work in connection with the care of old people, the schemes for care and after-care and prevention of illness. They also make enquiries on behalf of Hospitals, Adoption Societies and other bodies.

The following is a summary of the work of the Health Visitors during the year 1957 :—

Number of Children visited during the year ..	4,137
First visits to Infants under 1 year of age ..	924
Total visits to Infants under 1 year of age ..	3,925
Visits to children aged 1 to 5 years ..	6,217
Visits to Expectant Mothers	163
Tuberculosis Visits	363
Investigations of Social Conditions for Hospitals, Adoption Societies, Old People, etc. ..	2,314
Total number of Families or Households visited ..	4,289

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, 1957.

No. of cases on books, 1st January, 1957	249
No. of New Cases nursed during year :—	
Medical	1,130
Surgical	194
Tuberculosis	40
Maternal Complications	5
Miscarriage or Abortions	—
Infectious Diseases	40
	<hr/> 1,409
No. of Cases on books, 31st December, 1957	271
No. of visits paid by nurses :—	
General Nursing	39,995
Tuberculosis	1,558
Maternity	39
Infectious Diseases	305
Others	—
	<hr/> 41,897

SECTION 26.—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.**Vaccination against Smallpox.**

During the year, records were received of 234 persons who were vaccinated or re-vaccinated. Details of these are given in the following table :—

	AGE GROUPS.				
	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 & over
(a) Primary Vaccinations	119	5	13	14	23
(b) Re-vaccinations	4	—	3	3	50

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

During the year 366 children aged 0 to 5, and 3 children aged 5 to 15 were immunised against Diphtheria. Of the total of 369 immunisations, 322 were carried out by private doctors. In addition, 1,134 children were re-immunised, 1,072 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, 1957.

Born in year	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952-48	1947-43	Total under 15
Number immunised	15	279	351	403	473	4,027	5,086	10,633

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

During the year, the Ministry of Health decided to extend the scheme to include children born in 1955 and 1956, in addition to the original registrations of children born in 1947—1954 inclusive. Although there was only a limited supply of vaccine available, 1,261 children received a course of two injections during the year, making the total number of children vaccinated since the scheme began 1,395. At 31st December, 1957, there were 2,617 children awaiting 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 363 visits were made in 1957.

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, inhalers, air rings, bed cradles, etc., is available for loan when required for patients being nursed at home. Larger items such as wheeled chairs and crutches are loaned in appropriate cases.

SECTION 29.—HOME HELP SERVICE.

At the end of the year there were 20 Home Helps on the panel.

The following is a summary of the work of the Service during 1957 :—

	Mater- nity	Old people	Old & Sick	Tober- culosis	Others	Total
No. of cases being assisted 1st January, 1957	2	1	68	—	3	74
No. of applications received during year	46	—	112	—	16	174
No. of new cases assisted	31	—	82	—	6	119
Total number of cases assisted in 1957	33	1	150	—	9	193
No. of cases being assisted at the end of 1957	1	1	91	—	1	94

Section III.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

BOROUGH EDUCATION COMMITTEE, 1957—58.

The Mayor (Alderman H. Tagg, J.P.)

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

County Council Representatives.

Alderman C. Feakin	Councillor G. W. Cocker
„ Rev. E. J. Wass	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 H. Wright, L.C.S.T.

School Nurses and Health Visitors.

Miss M. Langton (Senior Health Visitor) Retired June 29th

Miss A. Parkinson. (Commenced July 1st)

Miss O. M. Parker

Miss D. I. Hayes

Miss V. Stubbs

Mrs. M. M. Hattley

Mrs. C. Tunnard

Miss E. D. Preskey

Clerical Staff.

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

Miss N. Gill (Senior Clerk)

Miss J. Alton

Miss K. Wilde

Miss B. J. Thornley

Miss J. Last

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.

It is pleasing to report that close co-operation has been maintained between all the health and social services in the borough and the fact that the Borough School Medical Officer is also the Medical Officer of Health and Area Medical Officer for the Derbyshire County Council and that the School Nurses are also Health Visitors makes for easy working. The Hospital Authorities also co-operate most excellently in connection with the treatment of children referred by the School Medical Officer, with the general practitioners approval, and the notification of children requiring follow up after their discharge from hospital after treatment. The relationship between the medical and nursing staffs of the department and the general practitioners in the town has been excellent.

Medical Inspection.

During the year under review, 3,152 children were examined in the periodic age groups of whom 927 were "Entrants," 1,212 "Children in their last year at a Junior School" and 1,013 "Leavers." In addition 321 inspections were of the children in Brambling House Open Air School. Other inspections totalled 4,921 of which 1,031 were "Specials" and 3,890 re-inspections of those children 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.

In general the standard of health of the school children in the borough has been highly satisfactory. The majority of the pupils are well nourished, well clad and appear to have most of their physical needs provided for. There are, however, still a few problem families—the same families, the same problems from generation to generation—which makes one blot on a remarkable social revolution in physical well being. Constant vigilance by the various services, not least by the school nurses, is needed to watch the interest of the children of these few families.

Although it is pleasing to report on the splendid physical condition of the school children, their emotional well being is not perhaps all that might be desired, and one manifestation of this is the prevalence of enuresis. Most parents have very little idea how to set about dealing with this condition; in fact, it still comes to light quite frequently at clinics that an enuretic child is punished for its lapses which it cannot help, thus further increasing the

emotional stress. Some parents even go to the extent of hiding this defect from their general practitioner when they are approached. Some of the children are seen at the School Clinic and many are improving by the adjustment which parents are able to make, while some of the worst cases are referred to the Child Guidance Team. In general the success in treating this condition is very variable but most children have improved to some extent. It is noteworthy that the Children's Centre have recently bought an Eastleigh Alarm but it is too early yet to say how useful this piece of equipment will be in helping these children.

The defects discovered at school medical inspections will be found summarized in Table 3a at the end of the report.

Following Up.

The following is a summary of the work of the School Nurses in connection with following up during the year 1957.

(1)	Visits to Schools		
(a)	For Infectious Disease	..	—
(b)	Other Visits	.. ..	359
(c)	For Verminous Surveys	..	120
			— 479
(2)	Visits to Homes of School Children		
(a)	Verminous Children	.. ..	107
(b)	Scabies	.. ..	—
(c)	Ringworm	.. ..	—
(d)	Eye Diseases and Eye Defects		25
(e)	Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids		3
(f)	Other Medical Defects	.. ..	209
(g)	Infectious Disease	.. ..	37
(h)	Other Visits and Re-Visits	..	90
			— 471

Medical Treatment.

During the year, 656 children were seen at the Medical Officers' Consultation Clinics, making 855 attendances.

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

All the 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 hospital specialists, have remained satisfactory.

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

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC.

Number of Attendances (old and new)	1,325
„ of new cases	193
„ of prescriptions given for glasses	364
„ of children known to have obtained glasses	358
„ who required no glasses	53
„ found wearing correct glasses	2
„ referred to hospital (Orthoptic Clinic)	27
„ in which treatment was not completed	17

ORTHOPAEDICS.

During the year 116 children made 872 attendances at the Town Hall Orthopaedic Clinics. Of this number, 67 were still under treatment at the end of the year. The classification of the defects treated is as follows :—

Infantile Paralysis	5
Congenital Deformities	6
Spastic Conditions	4
Postural Deformities	5
Flat foot	40
Claw foot	5
Torticollis	1
Knock knee	30
Miscellaneous	37
	<hr/>
	133

Infectious Disease.

Except for an outbreak of measles in the early part of the year, the incidence of infectious disease amongst pupils has been generally low. As regards poliomyelitis, it was necessary to close two nursery classes for a period of three weeks and this shows the importance of having a large proportion of children in nursery classes vaccinated against poliomyelitis. A considerable number of primary school children have been vaccinated against poliomyelitis at the Town Hall School Clinic.

Dental Treatment.

The School Dental Service continued during 1957 on the usual lines including the treatment of school and pre-school children. Every effort was made to give a complete treatment and make the patient dentally fit. Some dentures were supplied, mainly to replace front teeth broken or lost through accidents, also some orthodontic treatment was undertaken to improve irregularities of the teeth and mouth. This was done either by extraction or by

appliances or a combination of both. The Consultant Dental Surgeon at the Royal Hospital has been most helpful with cases that could not, for health or other reasons, be treated at the Clinic. The children at special schools were all examined and received treatment.

Speech Therapy.

Speech Therapy has been carried out along similar lines as previously at the Town Hall and Edmund Street Clinics. One morning each week has also been spent at Brambling House Children's Centre to deal with those children attending this school. Weekly treatment has been given for a variety of defects such as stammering, dyslalia, cerebral palsy, cleft palate and retarded speech. Besides those regular patients, a number of children have been kept under observation and have been seen at three monthly intervals. The full time access to a tape recorder is a great asset to both patient and therapist. As far as possible a recording is made of the child's speech on being admitted for treatment. The therapist uses her own discretion as to whether the patient is allowed to hear it, as sometimes it is upsetting to hear how severe the defect may be. Another recording is then made after the patient has had treatment for some time. The two recordings are then compared and thus both patient and Speech Therapist can be helped by hearing the difference in the standard of speech. It is, in fact, the only way a true record of speech can be attained.

Provision of Meals.

During the year 1957 36% children received school meals. This represents a decrease on the previous year, largely attributable to the effect on attendance of the influenza epidemic. There was a slight decrease in the percentage of children receiving school milk, being 75% compared with 78% the previous year.

Nursery Schools.

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

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 68 certificates were issued.

Brambling House Open Air School.

The excellent work of rehabilitating the delicate children of the borough and children from surrounding areas so that they become fit to return to normal schools has continued at Brambling House

Open Air School. During the past year there has been a marked rise in the number of children suffering from bronchiectasis admitted to the school and it is pleasing to report that they have all done exceptionally well and have been able to return to normal schools after a minimum period. A number of emotionally disturbed children have also been admitted who take their part in the normal life of the school and there is no doubt that excellent results are obtained by this method.

Children's Centre.

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

		<i>Chester- field</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Other Authori- ties</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cases referred in 1957..	..	44	61	3	108
Cases re-referred in 1957	..	3	—	—	3
Cases re-opened in 1957	..	1	—	—	1
Waiting list from 1956	..	2	15	—	17
TOTAL	..	50	76	3	129
Magistrates' Cases (reports only)	..	—	3	—	3
Magistrates' Cases (taken on for treatment)	..	3	4	—	7
Uneventuated	..	1	3	—	4
Unco-operative	..	2	4	—	6
Advice only	..	2	7	—	9
To Special School	..	1	—	—	1
Admitted for Coaching	..	4	3	—	7
Admitted for Supervision	..	7	5	—	12
Admitted for Treatment	..	21	41	—	62
Admitted for Residential treatment	..	6	6	—	12
Interview only	..	—	—	3	3
Cases re-referred	..	3	—	—	3
TOTAL	..	50	76	3	129
Cases still on books at the end of 1956	..	107	16	—	123
Cases admitted in 1957 (Coaching supervision, treatment and re-referrals)	..	44	59	—	103
TOTAL	..	151	75	—	226
Discharges during 1957	..	56	16	—	72
Cases carried forward to 1958		95	59	—	154

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION—MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS.**Year ended 31st December, 1957.**

TABLE I.

Medical Inspection of Pupils Attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools (including Special Schools).**A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.**

Number of Pupils examined :—

Entrants	927
Second Age Group	1,212
Leavers	1,013
Total	3,152
Additional Periodic Inspections	321
Grand Total	3,473

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	1,031
Number of Re-inspections	3,890
Total	4,921

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	6	149	154
Second Age Group	50	84	127
Leavers	31	73	102
Total	87	306	383
Additional Periodic Inspections	3	143	143
GRAND TOTAL ..	90	449	526

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	927	868	93.63	59	6.37
Second Age Group	1212	1147	94.64	65	5.36
Leavers	1013	968	85.56	45	4.44
Additional Periodic Inspections	149	115	77.18	34	22.82
TOTAL	3301	3098	93.85	203	6.15

TABLE II.

Infestation with Vermin :—

1. Total number of examinations in the schools by the School Nurses or other authorised persons ..	30,279
2. Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	167
3. No. of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued. (Section 54(2) Education Act, 1944)	—
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, 1957.**

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	26	25	23	34	80	100
5.	(a) Vision ..	6	4	31	214	91	436
Eyes	(b) Squint ..	20	11	1	9	27	46
	(c) Other Eye	6	15	2	9	18	40
6.	(a) Hearing ..	1	7	3	4	9	20
Ears	(b) Otitis						
	Media ..	3	10	7	6	19	24
	(c) Other Ear	—	67	1	57	5	191
7.	Nose & Throat	26	67	6	39	50	179
8.	Speech ..	10	11	4	2	31	21
9.	Lymphatic Glands ..	—	57	1	19	4	109
10.	Heart ..	3	16	—	27	13	65
11.	Lungs ..	13	56	4	32	60	121
Developmental :							
12.	(a) Hernia ..	—	3	1	1	1	7
	(b) Other ..	2	28	1	25	6	144
Orthopaedic :							
13.	(a) Posture ..	1	5	—	14	4	37
	(b) Feet ..	10	39	2	62	23	154
	(c) Other ..	16	36	2	11	29	66
Nervous System :							
14.	(a) Epilepsy ..	1	—	2	1	12	6
	(b) Other ..	1	4	—	5	8	13
Psychological :							
15.	(a) Development ..	—	1	—	1	2	4
	(b) Stability ..	1	68	3	112	82	307
16.	Abdomen ..	1	7	1	7	5	23
17.	Other ..	17	18	13	17	63	79

B.—Special Inspections.

Defect or Disease	Special Inspections	
	No. of Defects	
	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation
4. Skin	76	27
C. (a) Vision	111	176
Eyes— (b) Squint	9	8
(c) Other	74	11
6. (a) Hearing	5	6
Ears— (b) Otitus Media	8	2
(c) Other Ear	16	5
7. Nose and Throat ..	22	9
8. Speech	16	3
9. Lymphatic Glands ..	4	6
10. Heart	7	4
11. Lungs	27	4
Developmental :—		
12. (a) Hernia	—	1
(b) Other	6	4
Orthopaedic :—		
13. (a) Posture	3	2
(b) Feet	11	13
(c) Other	18	8
Nervous System :—		
14. (a) Epilepsy	7	—
(b) Other	12	3
Psychological :—		
15. (a) Development ..	4	4
(b) Stability	18	25
16. Abdomen	6	4
17. Other	91	7

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 ..	73	5
Errors of refraction (including squint)	—	790
Total	73	795
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed ..	—	369

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 ..	—	5
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	—	135
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	—	6
Received other forms of treatment	21	22
Total	21	168
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids :		
(a) in 1957	—	1
(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	—	134

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	3
Impetigo	5
Other Skin Diseases	137
Total	150

GROUP 5.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics under arrangements made by the Authority	156
---	-----

GROUP 6.—SPEECH THERAPY.

Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapist under arrangements made by the Authority	192
---	-----

GROUP 7.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

(a) Miscellaneous Minor Ailments	417
(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	200

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	..	..	..	..	1,040
	(b) Specials	..	..	..	..	3,047
	Total (1)	..	..	..	..	4,087
2.	Number found to require treatment	..	..	..	..	3,708
3.	Number offered treatment	..	..	..	..	3,646
4.	Number actually treated	..	..	..	..	3,306
5.	Attendances made by pupils for treatment	..	..	..	..	6,234
6.	Half-days devoted to Periodic (School) Inspection	..	..	..	..	8
	Treatment	..	..	..	..	815
	Total (6)	..	..	..	..	823
7.	Fillings : Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	1,652
	Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	346
	Total (7)	..	..	..	..	1,998
8.	Number of Teeth Filled : Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	1,399
	Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	300
	Total (8)	..	..	..	..	1,699
9.	Extractions : Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	2,249
	Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	3,635
	Total (9)	..	..	..	..	5,884
10.	Administration of General Anaesthetics for extraction	..	..	..	..	2,572
11.	Orthodontics :					
	(a) Cases commenced during year	..	..	..	..	6
	(b) Cases carried forward from previous year	..	..	..	..	6
	(c) Cases completed during the year	..	..	..	..	7
	(d) Cases discontinued during the year	..	..	..	..	1
	(e) Pupils treated with appliances	..	..	..	..	6
	(f) Removable appliances fitted	..	..	..	..	8
	(g) Fixed appliances fitted	..	..	..	..	—
	(h) Total attendances	..	..	..	..	47
12.	Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures	..	..	..	..	21
13.	Other Operations : Permanent Teeth	314
	Temporary Teeth	75
	Total (13)	389

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PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

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FOR THE YEAR 1900-1901

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