

[Report 1958] / Medical Officer of Health, Chesterfield Borough.

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Chesterfield (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1958

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THE HEALTH
OF
CHESTERFIELD
1958

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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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Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Chesterfield.

Telephone No. 3232/9.

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

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Health of the Borough for the year ended 31st December, 1958, and the thirtieth 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.

I very much regret the untimely death of Mrs. L. Veasey who had been a Domiciliary Midwife in the Borough since 1941 and should like to place on record my appreciation of the splendid and loyal service she always gave.

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.

SECTION I

ENVIRONMENTAL
HEALTH
SERVICES

BOROUGH HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1958.

THE MAYOR (Alderman L. Heath) (Chairman).

Councillor Mrs. A. Collishaw (Vice-Chairman).

Alderman Heathcote.

Councillor Anderson.

„ Ball.

„ Mrs. Brightmore.

„ Broomhead.

„ Evans.

„ Sadler.

„ Sanderson.

„ Sargeant.

„ Slaney.

„ Mrs. Tideswell.

„ „ Turner.

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 :

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

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

(retired June, 1958).

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

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

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

T. Robinson, C.S.I. Cert. Meat Inspector.

G. D. Clare, C.S.I.

T. Herman, C.S.I.

Chief Clerk : *G. S. Brown.

Clerical Staff *R. Clark.

Miss D. Turton.

*Miss J. Draper.

*Miss E. Walsh.

Miss C. Beckley.

*Miss M. Holmes.

* (Part-time Derbyshire County Council).

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

Rodent Operative

and Disinfectant : E. Haslam.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The area of the Borough is 8,472 acres and the population according to the Registrar General's estimate at mid-year, 1958, was 67,460. The total population enumerated at the 1951 census was 68,558.

Natural increase of population, i.e., excess of births over deaths, was 178 giving a rate of 2.64 per 1,000 population.

The number of inhabited houses according to the rate books at the end of the year was 21,775. The Rateable value for 1958 was £865,409 and the product of the 1d. rate was £3,170.

The Borough is the natural, social, commercial and shopping centre of the important coal mining industrial and agricultural district of North-East Derbyshire, comprising an estimated population of over 250,000. The industries are many and varied, the chief occupation of the inhabitants being coal-mining, engineering, textiles, box-making and the manufacture of surgical dressings, confectionery, etc.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	M.	F.	Total
Live Births —Legitimate	490	461	993
Illegitimate	20	22	
Birth rate per 1,000 Population :	14.72.		
Corrected by Reg. General's comparability factor :	14.13.		
Still Births —Legitimate	19	6	28
Illegitimate	1	2	
Rate per 1,000 Total Births :	27.4.		
Total Live and Still Births			1,021
Deaths	453	362	815
Death Rate per 1,000 of Population :	12.08.		
Corrected by Reg. General's comparability factor :	12.68.		
Infant Deaths.			
Legitimate	16	8	26
Illegitimate	1	1	
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births ..			26.18
" " " " " " legitimate births			25.2
" " " " " " illegitimate births			47.6
Neo-natal mortality rate (first four weeks) per 1,000 related live births			21.14
Peri-natal mortality rate (still births and deaths during first week) per 1,000 related live and still births			45.05
Maternal Deaths.			
Puerperal Sepsis			—
Other puerperal causes			3
Rate per 1,000 Total Births (live and still) ..			2.9

Births.

Nine hundred and ninety three live births were registered in the Borough—an increase of 42 over the previous year. The birth rate 14.72 for 1958 is the highest since 1950.

The Registrar General provides a "comparability factor" for the purpose of correcting the birth rate in respect of sex and age distribution of the population so as to ensure a fair comparison with the rates of other districts. When this factor (0.96) is applied to the birth-rate it has the effect of reducing the rate to 14.13 which should be compared with 16.4, the rate for England and Wales.

Still births registered numbered 28, resulting in a rate of 27.4 per 1,000 total (live and still) births as compared with 26 still births and a rate of 26.6 in the previous year.

Deaths.

Deaths registered in the Borough, after adjustment for inward and outward transfers numbered 815 giving a crude rate of 12.08 per 1,000 population and a rate of 12.68 when corrected by the Registrar General's "comparability factor" (1.05) which is the rate to be compared with that for England and Wales, i.e., 11.7.

Five hundred and fifty four or 68% of the total deaths occurred in those aged 65 and over and of these, 331 were actually over the age of 75.

Heart diseases accounted for 31% of the total deaths, vascular lesions of the nervous system for 13% and cancer for 17%. Therefore, cardio-vascular disease and cancer were responsible for 61% of total deaths.

Although the total deaths from cancer; 138, is 11 fewer than in 1957, deaths from cancer of the lung increased by 5 over the previous year. Of the 31 deaths from lung cancer, 25 were males.

Infant Mortality.

Deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 26 giving an infant death rate of 26.18 as compared with 28 deaths and a rate of 29.44 in the previous year. The rate for England and Wales in 1958 was 22.5.

Twenty-one or 80% of the total infant deaths occurred in the neo-natal period (i.e. within the first 28 days of life) and of these, 18 occurred within the first week of life. Prematurity and congenital malformations caused the majority of the neo-natal deaths.

Maternal Deaths.

Three deaths were attributed to pregnancy or childbirth giving a maternal death rate of 2.9 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

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	M	F
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	6	—
Tuberculosis, Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	6	3	3	6	11	10
" " lung, bronchus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	9	3	11	1	3	2	25	6
" " breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	—	3	—	10
" " uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	5
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasm	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	3	13	8	6	4	11	10	35	25
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	3	1	6
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	15	19	31	28	55	56
Coronary Disease, Angina	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	23	11	23	12	23	14	72	37
Hypertension with Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	3	4	5	3	12	10
Other Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	9	9	16	14	27	42	56	67
Other Circulatory Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	6	5	4	8	13	17
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	6	7	8	6	15	18	31	34
Bronchitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	4	24	5	10	10	43	20
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	—	2	1	9	2
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	7	—
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Congenital Malformations	4	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	11	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	3	3	4	6	12	16	32	30
Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	1	1	3	—	2	—	1	—	12	1
All Other Accidents	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	5	1	2	1	3	10	13	12
Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	2	1	—	1	—	7	3
Homicide and Operations of War	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	17	9	1	1	3	1	8	—	20	13	113	75	136	87	155	176	453	362
GRAND TOTALS	26		2		4		8		33		188		223		331		815	

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	6
Tuberculosis, Other ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Syphilitic Disease ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	—	1	7	2	—	—	21
" " lung,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " bronchus	2	2	2	—	1	3	2	2	2	10	2	1	2	31
" " breast ..	2	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	10
" " uterus ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	5
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasm ..	4	6	7	5	3	3	5	2	2	7	6	4	6	60
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Diabetes ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	7
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ..	10	12	9	8	7	4	22	2	5	22	5	2	3	111
Coronary Disease, Angina ..	5	14	18	10	6	6	8	8	6	10	8	6	4	109
Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	2	3	1	—	1	3	1	3	3	3	—	—	22
Other Heart Disease ..	9	7	12	6	7	6	26	4	3	18	11	7	7	123
Other Circulatory Disease ..	—	3	1	—	3	1	2	—	2	7	3	4	4	30
Influenza ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Pneumonia ..	3	6	10	2	9	—	20	2	2	7	2	—	2	65
Bronchitis ..	4	4	6	3	6	4	5	2	3	11	5	7	3	63
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ..	2	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	1	11
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	7
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Congenital Malformations ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	5	8
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases ..	10	7	6	4	3	—	8	2	1	7	5	4	5	62
Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	1	1	2	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	13
All Other Accidents ..	2	—	3	2	1	1	6	—	1	1	—	2	6	25
Suicide ..	—	—	1	2	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	2	10
Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
TOTALS ..	62	69	91	50	55	33	115	28	33	122	64	41	52	815

Year	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Deaths	1	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Deaths in the year 1958 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 mths	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					1						
Bronchitis ..													1										1
Haemolytic Disease of New Born	1			1							2												2
Congenital Malformations	1	1				1	1	2			6		1										7
Prematurity ..	1	2	1				1	1			6												6
Atelectasis ..	1										1												1
Birth Injury ..	2			1							3												3
All Other Causes ..							2				2	1	1										4
TOTALS..	6	3	1	1	1	1	5	3			21	1	3			1							26

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 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.
(g) Newbold Community Centre	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.
(d) Dental	Daily by Appointment.

Name and Situation of Clinic	Open on
(5) School Clinic, Edmund Street:—	
(a) Minor Ailment Treatment	Daily, afternoons.
(b) Medical Inspection ..	Monday & 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. Thursday, 4—6-30 p.m.
	Children and contacts :—
	Tuesday, 2-0 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.
(7) Venereal Disease :—	
Chesterfield Royal Hospital	Males: Tuesdays, 5-0 to 7 p.m. Fridays, 2-30 to 4-30 p.m.
	Females : Tuesdays, 2-30 p.m. to 4 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 Service 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.

National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.

Several cases were investigated during the year and in three cases it was necessary for action to be taken under Section 47

The other cases were satisfactorily dealt with either by persuasion to go voluntarily into hospital or by the provision of a Home Help and/or District Nurse, follow-up by a Health Visitor and the assistance of the meals-on-wheels service.

The following are brief particulars of the cases removed under Section 47.

Case A.

This was an elderly lady who owned the house in which she was living and who let two rooms to a lady who, more or less, looked after her. The lodger reported to the Health Visitor that she was leaving as the lady in question was deteriorating rapidly and was quite impossible to live with. On receipt of this information, the Medical Officer of Health, the General Practitioner, together with a Health Visitor and the Welfare Officer went to the house but could get no response. Admission was finally gained through a window and the old lady was found in bed suffering from pneumonia and in a deplorable condition. She was removed to hospital where she died two days later.

Case B.

This, again, was an old lady, living alone, who had been under observation by the Health Visitor for some considerable time. She did well, until after being discharged from hospital after gastrectomy she rapidly deteriorated. On a report being received from the Housing Department that a fire had occurred in the house, the Medical Officer of Health in company with the General Practitioner and a Health Visitor, visited the house and found appalling conditions existing and the old lady in poor physical condition. All persuasion to go voluntarily into hospital failed, so there was no alternative but to remove her. She improved and after three weeks agreed to stay in hospital voluntarily where she still was at the end of the year.

Case C.

This lady, aged 89, lived alone, and her doctor reported she had fallen and injured herself but refused to go into hospital. On visiting, the Medical Officer of Health, accompanied by a Health Visitor, found her to have grave physical disability, nearly blind, totally deaf and injury to eyes and shoulder caused by the fall. She was in a filthy condition and the house in an indescribable state. The Court gave an Order for detention in hospital for a period of three months and as her condition did not improve and she could not receive proper care and attention at home, the Court renewed the Order at three monthly intervals and she was still detained at the end of the year,

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 M. Quirke, the Secretary of the Borough Old People's Welfare Committee has kindly given the following report on the work of the Old People's Welfare Committee during the year 1958 :—

It has been suggested that the role of the Social Services for old people is that of a "substitute relative," visiting the lonely, providing meals, entertainment and other services where there are no relatives or where they are not in a position to help and we feel that this is quite a good analogy. The Committee is always on the look-out for needs which are not being covered by the present services and has been concerned during the year to find ways of bringing the less mobile more within the community. This has not met with the success that had been hoped for. One of the pressing needs of such people is to get away from their homes occasionally and usually the people we have in mind would not be able to take part in the coach outings organised by the Clubs, but would have to rely on an individual car service for which a number of volunteers would be needed. A short drive once a month would give great pleasure to these people.

Chiropody.

This scheme is a great help to many old people and the Old People's Welfare Committee are most grateful to the chiropodists who co-operate by reducing their charges.

Garden Scheme.

With the help of the Allotment Associations in the Borough, seeds, seed potatoes, and fertiliser, are purchased at a reduced rate for old people.

Meals on Wheels.

The W.V.S. are constantly on the look-out for ways of expanding this most valuable service. In March, 1959, 541 meals were served in comparison with 333 in April, 1958.

Laundry Service.

This service provides laundry facilities for incontinent old people recommended by the Home Nurses. The hospital launders the linen, the Home Nurses organise the service and the Soroptomists Club finances it.

Visiting.

This year there has been an increase in the number of old people's visitors. One hundred and sixty five old people are called on by eighty visitors. It is most re-assuring to know that there is someone calling regularly to discuss difficulties, obtain information, or just to have a chat and it is very much appreciated by the old people.

Darby and Joan Clubs.

There are 20 Darby and Joan Clubs in Chesterfield with a total membership of over 1,000. This includes the four branches of the Old Age Pensioners Association. The Clubs are very popular among the more socially minded old people and they enjoy their weekly table games accompanied by a cup of tea and a chat. They are very active in arranging outings and holidays in the summer and parties and concerts in the winter.

Personal Services.

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

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. Additional items this year have been free tickets to attend special matinee performances at the Regal Cinema and Civic Theatre during Christmas week.

Medical Examinations.

Medical examinations are carried out by the Medical Officer 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 229 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.

The year 1958 has been free from any outbreaks of serious epidemic disease. Three hundred and eleven notifications were received during the year as against 936 in 1957. Scarlet Fever, measles and whooping cough all had a very low incidence.

Five paralytic cases of Poliomyelitis occurred during the year; all recovered satisfactorily.

For the ninth consecutive year, no case of diphtheria occurred in the Borough.

As regards illness generally, an indication of morbidity is obtained from figures kindly supplied weekly by the local office of the Ministry of Insurance. There is nothing outstanding to report in the year under review.

The following tables give the number and types of cases of notifiable disease and also age groups and ward distribution.

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital
Smallpox	—	—
Scarlet Fever	42	8
Diphtheria	—	—
Para-Typhoid	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	—
Meningococcal Meningitis	1	1
Erysipelas	6	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	5	5
(Non Paralytic)	—	—
Dysentery	1	—
Measles	133	—
Whooping Cough	94	1
Pneumonia	27	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—
TOTALS	311	16

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	—	—	2	4	11	20	5	—	—	—	—	—	42
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	1	1	7	13	27
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	2	6
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Measles	2	12	12	14	16	69	7	1	—	—	—	—	133
Meningococcal Meningitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	15	10	5	9	10	38	5	—	1	1	—	—	94
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ac. Poliomyelitis (para.)	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	5
" " (non-para.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS.. .. .	18	22	20	28	38	130	20	1	6	4	9	15	311

Disease	Ward Distribution of Cases												Totals
	Hasland	West	Rother	St. Leonard's	Holmebrook	Central	Trinity	St. Helen's	Moor	Newbold	Old Whitt.	New Whitt.	
Scarlet Fever	3	3	6	2	4	1	1	3	1	15	3	—	42
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia	5	7	4	1	1	2	1	2	—	4	—	—	27
Erysipelas	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	6
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Measles	15	21	20	12	12	—	3	6	1	31	11	1	133
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	9	9	23	9	2	6	7	11	2	9	7	—	94
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ac. Poliomyelitis (para.)	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	5
" " (non-para.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS.. .. .	32	41	53	27	20	11	13	23	4	63	23	1	311

Tuberculosis.

Forty-four pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary cases were notified for the first time during the year, giving a notification rate of 0.68 per 1,000 population. There were 7 deaths attributed to tuberculosis causes, representing a mortality rate of 0.1 per 1,000 population.

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 „ ..	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20 „ ..	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
20—25 „ ..	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 „ ..	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
35—45 „ ..	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
45—55 „ ..	3	1	—	—	2	—	1	—
55—65 „ ..	10	3	—	1	2	—	—	—
65 and upwards ..	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals ..	27	17	1	2	6	—	1	—

Ward Distribution of Tuberculosis.

Wards	Notifications	Deaths
Hasland	3	1
West	4	—
Rother	6	—
St. Leonard's	2	—
Holme Brook	3	—
Central	2	—
Trinity	4	—
St. Helen's	2	—
Moor	4	—
Newbold	10	4
Old Whittington	5	2
New Whittington	2	—
TOTALS	47	7

Mass Radiography.

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

Very few cases of suspected tuberculosis were found but the discovery of tuberculosis is not the only function of the Unit. Other conditions of the chest and heart are discovered by this method of X-ray, and any cases found are reported confidentially to the medical practitioner concerned, who is thus able to commence immediate treatment.

The following is a summary of the work of the Unit during its visit to the town in 1958.

	INDUSTRIAL SURVEYS			TOWN HALL SURVEY			GRAND TOTAL
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Attendance for :							
Miniature films ..	63	246	309	3,398	3,451	6,849	7,158
Large Film Recalls ..	1	3	4	136	82	218	222
Clinic Interview with Medical Director ..	—	—	—	14	4	18	18
Total Attendances	64	249	313	3,548	3,537	7,085	7,398
Suspected Tuberculosis cases referred to Chest Clinic ..	—	—	—	25	16	41	41
Other conditions referred to own Doctor	1	—	1	68	46	114	115
	1	—	1	93	62	155	156

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

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

In the Water Board's Laboratory, chemical and bacteriological analyses are made at least weekly, and in many cases daily, from sources, treatment works, service reservoirs and direct tap supply. Bacteriological samples are examined at monthly intervals by the Public Analyst. The results of all analyses during the year under review have been satisfactory. The supply has been satisfactory both in quantity and quality and no plumbo-solvent action has been reported.

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

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

“ I have pleasure in supplying the following figures recorded as additions and extensions, after adjustments occasioned by demolitions, to water services and mains in the Borough during the year 1958.

Houses Tenanted	..	..	178
Water Closets Supplied	..	..	220
Baths Supplied	..	..	300

In the course of the year mains extensions to new housing sites totalled a distance of 3,470 yards.

The Linacre and Whispering Well plants have continued as the main sources of supply, supplemented by treated waters obtained as bulk supplies.

The super-chlorination followed by controlled de-chlorination at Whispering Well has continued to produce a safe and palatable water—in fact there have been no consumer's taste complaints from this area of supply throughout the year.

At Linacre double chlorination of all supplies has produced waters bacteriologically satisfactory, while modifications to the existing filters have reduced taste complaints and improved the appearance of the water.

Close control is maintained over both plants, and routine samples from service reservoirs, tanks and consumers' taps ensure satisfactory distribution. In the year under review the service has functioned satisfactorily.

The Board have made provision for equipment to detect and estimate radio-activity, so that in future all sources will be monitored as a further health safe-guard..”

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 pools are in continuous use between the months of March and October, while the indoor bath, which is used continuously during the day for swimming instruction by the schools in the Borough and the surrounding districts, and by youth organisations after school hours, remains in use until the end of December.

All the baths are well patronised and in consequence constant supervision is exercised by the Health Department to ensure that

the water is maintained in safe condition for the bathers. Frequent samples are taken from all the baths for bacteriological examination and tests are made to ensure that adequate chlorination is being maintained.

Twenty-six samples have been submitted to the County Bacteriologist during the year and all were found to be satisfactory. These results reflect great credit on all the Baths Superintendents concerned.

Sewage and Sewage Disposal.

There have been no additions or improvements in connection with sewage disposal during 1958.

Pet Animals Act 1951.

There are four permanently established pets shops in the Borough which are subject to annual licensing under the Pet Animals Act, 1951, and in addition a licence was issued for the carrying on of such a business from a stall in the open market. Frequent inspections are made of these premises in order to ensure that the animals are kept in a satisfactory condition and that safety precautions are maintained. A total of fifty-one such inspections were made during the year and on each occasion it was found that the businesses were being conducted in a satisfactory and humane manner.

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 provisions of the above Act, one being a factory engaged in the manufacture of mattresses and the other of upholstered furniture. These factories have been subjected to periodic inspection both in respect of the cleanliness of the factories and of the filling materials used. As only new materials bearing the mark of the British Standards Institute as to quality and purity were used in each case it was not considered to be necessary to take samples for analysis.

It must be stated that the provisions of the Act are limited to those premises where new articles containing filling materials are manufactured, and ignores the many other premises engaged in the renovation or remaking of stuffed articles. It is somewhat difficult to understand why there should be this distinction, particularly as in many cases the renovated article is barely distinguishable from new to the 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 manner in which the Hostel is used differs

considerably from general conception of a common lodging house, for although it is available to any poor person seeking nightly shelter it is generally used by men working in the town and the surrounding districts, who are without homes or relatives, and who, but for the Hostel, would have difficulty in obtaining accommodation in private lodgings within the limited range of their income. Many of the older men who occupy the hostel have come to look on it as their permanent home and it is therefore fulfilling a very important and much appreciated social service in the Borough. Industrial development in and around Chesterfield has attracted workers to the area from far afield and many of these have used the accommodation available at the Hostel during their stay in the district.

Since the casual wards were closed in Newbold Road, the Hostel is now the only accommodation available for vagrants travelling between towns, and many such travellers are accommodated following direction by the Police or the Public Assistance Officer.

The fact that the Hostel has been occupied to the extent of 77 per cent of its capacity is proof of its usefulness to the Borough and the surrounding area.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The service provided by the Health Department in assisting in the eradication of rats and mice in both private and business premises is much appreciated by those who are unfortunate enough to be visited by these pests, and much useful work has been done during the year. It cannot be said that this is a badly infested town, and this is largely due to the excellent co-operation which continues to exist between the general public and the department, for the early notification of the presence of vermin in, or around, premises allows the Rodent Operative to carry out his treatments speedily, and before they have time to become established.

The serious flooding which occurred in September resulted in a certain number of rats in the river banks being driven into nearby properties for shelter, but early notification from the tenants of the properties enabled these migrants to be eradicated. The most heavily infested spots in the Borough are in the region of the Cleansing Department refuse tips, but these are subjected to periodic treatment and useful work has been done in reducing the rat population.

During the year treatments have been carried out on 389 premises, 307 of which were domestic premises, 31 were business premises, 51 Local Authority premises and on open land and agricultural premises. In only 24 cases could the infestations be considered to be of a major character, where it was necessary to apply repeated treatments.

The treatments carried out involved the laying of 1,556 pre-baits and 1,167 poison baits, and the subsequent post baiting of the

infested areas to test the effectiveness of the treatments. In 16 instances it was necessary to apply block treatments, but in these cases the infestations were light and were quickly cleared up. It was found to be necessary to carry out repair works to buildings and drainage systems in connection with buildings as a means of proofing against rats and mice in 6 instances but in each case the owners of the properties showed their willingness to carry out the works on informal notice from the department and statutory action had not to be taken.

During the last few years it has been the practice to give periodic treatments to the public sewers in conjunction with surface treatments and this has continued during the year, a total of 190 sewer manholes having been "test baited." These tests have failed to reveal widespread infestations in the sewers, although certain sections in the older part of the Borough, particularly where the old brick culverts are in use, showed where there was harbourage for a few rats. These sections were given special attention and judging from the amount of poison bait taken the treatments would produce useful results.

In addition to the work carried out by the Rodent Operative the District Public Health Inspectors have undertaken pest control inspections in their areas and the combined work has involved a total of 3,042 visits being made.

Atmospheric Pollution.

On the 1st June, 1958, all the provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, which were not already in force, came into operation, and Local Authorities are thus enabled to press forward with the urgent task of "cleaning up" the atmosphere. The speed at which this is to be accomplished will depend on how resolutely individual Local Authorities are prepared to make use of the far reaching powers they now have available to them, and also on how actively the general public are prepared to co-operate in getting rid of this social evil. The wide-spread fogs which occurred in the latter months of the year gave further evidence of the effect of air pollution, particularly in the built-up areas, and should have supplied the added incentive to tackle the problem. Unfortunately the public memory is sometimes short, particularly concerning matters which are likely to call for personal action, and atmospheric pollution must be viewed as a personal responsibility.

The Borough Council has already taken steps to implement the provisions of the Clean Air Act, and have made bye-laws requiring the installation of solid smokeless fuel appliances in all new buildings, as a positive step to encouraging the use of such fuels in domestic premises. The Health Department has also been instructed to submit proposals for the establishment of Smoke Control Areas in the Borough, and preparations for these are well in hand.

Appreciating that the general public will require educating to the idea of burning fuels other than coal in this, a coal producing area, the Chief Public Health Inspector has already given talks and shown films to various organisations in the Town on the subject of atmospheric pollution and these have been well received. It is hoped to extend this practice, particularly in those areas where it is proposed to establish Smoke Control. As might be expected, during discussions on this subject difficulties are raised from time to time, not the least of these being the question of coal to persons engaged in the coal industry. This is, of course, a problem which will have to be solved, and it would be regrettable if sectional interests were allowed to influence Local Authorities' efforts to press forward with preventative measures.

It is very gratifying to report that some householders are anxious to carry out conversions of their heating appliances in advance of Smoke Control Areas being declared, and it is considered that this might have been further encouraged had the Act permitted grants to be paid in all cases where householders were prepared to convert for, and use approved fuels, as is provided for when a Smoke Control Area is approved.

With the making of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958, which also became operative on the 1st June, it is now possible to further control the amount of pollution put out by industry. Immediately following the publication of these Regulations all the industries in the Borough were circularised by the Health Department requiring strict observation of the new provisions. This resulted in many applications being made to the Department for advice as to the interpretation of the new standards of smoke density and how these were to be achieved. Difficulties have been experienced in one or two cases where old hand-fired boilers are still in use in the Borough but instruction and supervision of the firemen in these cases have resulted in considerable improvement in emissions of smoke. New mechanically fired boilers have been installed in two Institutions where the existing boilers were overloaded which resulted in intermittent heavy emissions and these are now working satisfactorily.

A total of 136 smoke observations have been made during the year to detect smoke nuisances and on 10 occasions the statutory density and period of smoke emission was exceeded, eight of these occurring where boilers were hand fired. On each occasion the boiler house was visited and firing methods checked, and the advice given was usually acted upon with satisfactory results. In only one instance was it necessary to threaten legal proceedings before satisfactory conditions were achieved.

The measurement of atmospheric pollution at four stations in the Borough which is taken as part of a national survey being carried out by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research

and which is given below shows improvements over the previous years at two of the three stations where deposits are recorded, and all compare very favourably with similar industrial areas throughout the country.

The North East Derbyshire Clean Air Consultative Committee of which the Borough Council is a constituent member has been very active during the year, and has been most useful in formulating proposals for co-operative action between neighbouring authorities for the furtherance of aims of the Clean Air Act. The Committee has been successful in arranging for a panel of consultants to advise individual member Authorities in connection with the prior approval of new boiler plants in their districts and this will prove to be of considerable value to the Local Authorities and industrialists alike. The Committee also submitted a resolution to the National Clean Air Society, calling support for the amendment of Section 12 of the Clean Air Act, in order to make grants available in all cases where householders were prepared to install approved solid smokeless fuel appliances and use approved fuels irrespective of whether or not the installations are within an approved Smoke Control Area.

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	10.29	16.30	16.17
February	18.36	13.57	13.45
March	13.08	15.98	13.09
April	5.49	11.79	5.95
May	14.80	13.85	18.24
June	12.73	15.73	16.44
July	13.08	16.66	12.82
August	9.86	13.89	14.69
September	12.50	12.25	12.82
October	8.33	12.40	11.94
November	10.57	16.04	13.66
December	10.97	14.82	14.41
Averages	11.67	14.44	13.68

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	.. 1.95	.. 2.53	.. 1.76	.. 1.96
February	.. 1.75	.. 2.38	.. 1.60	.. 2.01
March	.. 1.94	.. 2.55	.. 1.44	.. 1.53
April ..	.. 1.13	.. 1.58	.. 1.13	.. 1.35
May ..	.. 0.90	.. 1.25	.. 0.97	.. 1.47
June	.. 0.85	.. 1.17	.. 0.77	.. 0.64
July ..	.. 0.46	.. 0.84	.. 0.59	.. 0.59
August	.. 0.40	.. 0.65	.. 0.45	.. 0.57
September	.. 1.00	.. 1.06	.. 1.34	.. 1.08
October	.. 1.18	.. 1.55	.. 1.11	.. 0.95
November	.. 1.97	.. 2.81	.. 2.62	.. 1.70
December	.. 1.97	.. 2.60	.. 2.09	.. 1.63
Average	.. 1.29	.. 1.76	.. 1.32	.. 1.29

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

**Table showing the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors
during 1958.**

Complaints investigated	..	..	..	..	..	1,050
Nuisances found	..	..	..	..	..	993
Nuisances abated	..	..	..	..	..	1,167
Houses disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	66
Visits to Infected Houses	..	..	..	..	..	93
Visits to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	..	..	..	..	..	104
Visits re Shops Act	..	..	..	..	..	75
Visits to Premises where Foodstuffs are prepared and sold including Restaurant Kitchens	..	..	..	..	..	1,163
Visits to Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	..	11
Visits to Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	720
Visits to Market Stalls	..	..	..	..	..	1,742
Visits to Manure Receptacles	..	..	..	..	..	4
Visits to Common Lodging Houses	..	..	..	..	..	66
Visits to Houses-let-in-Lodgings	..	..	..	..	..	4
Visits to Factories	..	..	..	..	..	121
Visits to Drains to New Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	851
Visits re Drains Tested by Smoke or Water	..	..	..	..	..	1,448
Number of Re-inspections	..	..	..	..	..	3,219
Number of Miscellaneous Visits	..	..	..	..	..	1,969
Number of Houses Inspected	..	..	..	..	..	1,322
Number of Informal Notices	..	..	..	..	..	893
Number of Statutory Notices	..	..	..	..	..	209
Visits to Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	52
Observations re Smoke	..	..	..	..	..	136
Visits to Ice Cream Shops and Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	..	85
Visits re Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	..	..	..	..	..	3,042
Visits re Pet Animals Act	..	..	..	..	..	51
Visits re Certificates of Disrepair	..	..	..	..	..	102
Visits re Smoke Control Areas	..	..	..	..	..	44

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

Obstructed Drains Cleansed	143
Drains reconstructed	18
Drains tested by smoke and water	1,448
Inspection chambers built or repaired	41
Gulley Traps fixed	22
Defects in drains repaired	67
Sink Wastes repaired	23
New sinks fixed, or defects remedied	100
Rain water pipes repaired	41
Rain water pipes disconnected	14
W.C. and vent pipes repaired	20
Eaves spoutings repaired	174
Water Closets repaired	126
Water Closets provided	20
New Dustbins provided	71
Dirty Closets cleansed	12
Dirty Premises cleansed	55
Houses made reasonably fit	583
Water in cellars	17
Windows repaired	88
Damp proof courses inserted in walls	2
Roofs repaired	161
Floors repaired	69
Doors repaired	39
Plastering repaired	176
Damp Walls repaired	171
Defective Fireplaces, etc., repaired	69
Yards repaved	23
Yard or Footpath Surfaces repaired	23
Accumulations of Refuse removed	11
Nuisance from fowls and other animals abated	7
Miscellaneous Defects remedied	160
Factory Contraventions	14
Defective Water Supply	10
Ventilation provided or improved	17
Proper Food Store provided	1
Smoke Observations	136
Waste Water Closets converted into W.C.'s	18
Rat infested premises cleared	411
Manure Pits provided or repaired	1
Pail closet converted into water closet	1

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	41	9	—	14
Defective waste pipe, traps, inlets and drains	431	80	6	185
Drains obstructed	373	115	—	143
Closets and Ashpits :				
Defective privies, pail closets and ashpits	—	—	—	—
Conversion of privies into W.Cs.	—	—	—	—
Conversion of waste water closets into W.Cs. ..	51	8	—	19
Conversion of Pail closets into Water closets	5	1	—	1
Defective Water Closets ..	247	59	8	131
Provision of Additional Water Closets	4	—	—	1
Provision of portable ashbins ..	—	—	67	71
Dirty Closets	20	4	—	12
Other Defects :				
Paving of courts and yards ..	89	13	4	46
Roofs, eaves-spouts and down- spouts	801	162	19	396
Sinks	290	65	1	100
Insufficient Ventilation ..	44	9	—	17
Windows	161	24	1	88
Dampness	339	53	9	171
Water in cellars	46	10	—	16
Water Supply	18	2	1	11
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Foul condition of houses ..	73	9	—	55
Offensive accumulations ..	32	7	—	11
Animals improperly kept ..	16	3	—	7
Pigsties	6	1	—	1
Smoke Nuisances	136	10	—	10
Urinals	20	—	—	—
Nuisances not specified above ..	921	108	6	591
TOTALS	4,164	752	122	2,097

	3 No. on Register	Inspections made	Notices served	Nuisances abated with or without Notice
Bakehouses	33	52	10	9
Slaughterhouses	1	720	—	—
Offensive Trades	8	11	2	2
Common Lodging Houses ..	1	66	—	—
TOTALS	43	849	12	11

**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
*Tallow Melters	1
*Dealers in Rags and Bones	3
Bakehouses	33
Preserved Food Stores	37
Fried Fish Shops	53
Premises where Milk is produced or sold	115
Factories of various kinds	284

* 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 ..	1,582	—	1	—	1,582	
Rother ..	3,044	21	2	—	3,042	
West ..	2,239	38	1	1	2,279	
Central ..	843	44	—	—	887	
St. Leonard's ..	1,552	3	9	4	1,561	
Holme Brook ..	1,397	64	—	—	1,397	
Newbold ..	3,982	—	19	2	4,001	
St. Helen's ..	934	—	7	6	941	
Trinity ..	1,692	1	—	—	1,694	
Moor ..	1,298	—	4	—	1,302	
Old Whittington ..	2,043	—	3	—	2,046	
New Whittington ..	1,058	—	1	2	1,060	
	21,664	171	47	15	21,792	

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	39	4
Foundries	11	—
Brewing and Aerated Waters	1	1
Potteries and Brickmaking	4	—
Engineers	27	—
Printing	7	1
Baking, Confectionery and Other Foods ..	39	2
Dressmaking, Tailoring and Millinery ..	13	3
Surgical Dressings and Box Making, etc. ..	6	—
Laundries	6	—
Motor Vehicle Repairs	46	4
Boot and Shoe Repairing	7	2
Various	44	11
Metal Breaking and Scrap Sorting ..	5	1
	255	29

2.—Inspection of Factories.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power	93	18	—
Factories without mechanical power	28	4	—
Other premises under the Act	16	6	—
	137	28	—

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 ..	10	7	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ..	3	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	2	2	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :					
Insufficient	3	2	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	8	10	—	1	—
Not separate for sexes ..	4	4	—	1	—
Other offences	1	4	—	—	—
	31	30	—	2	—

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.**Food and Drugs Act, 1955.****Milk Supply—Milk Register.****Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.**

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

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

No. of Dealers (Pasteuriser's) Licences	1
No. of Dealer's Licences to use the special designation "Pasteurised"	71
No. of Supplementary Licences to use the special designation "Pasteurised"	18
No. of Dealer's Licences to use the special designation "Sterilised"	25
No. of Supplementary Licences to use the special designation "Sterilised"	1

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

No. of Dealer's Licences to use the special designation "Tuberculin Tested"	59
No. of Supplementary Licences to use the special designation "Tuberculin Tested"	17
No. of visits to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops ..	104

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1949/54.

Being within a Specified Area all the milk sold in the Borough is controlled by the above Regulations. More than 90% of the milk sold is heat treated and a considerable quantity of this is processed at a large modern pasteurising dairy situated in the town, supplies being drawn from a wide area in the County. The remainder of the milk comes from attested and tuberculin tested herds in and around the Borough, where its production is 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.

Constant supervision is maintained by the Health Department at the pasteurising dairy, both in respect of the purity and quality of the incoming milk and of its processing. Frequent samples were taken as "platform tests" on the arrival of the milk, 117 such samples being taken during the year. Of these, 18 samples were found to be below the minimum presumptive standard, seven of which were also shown to be adulterated. In 13 cases the deficiencies which occurred in single churns were compensated by milk fat and milk solids other than fat in excess of the minimum standard in other churns sampled at the same time, so that only 5 supplies were substandard. The action taken in those cases where adulteration was found is referred to later in the Report.

Samples of heat treated milk taken from the Dairy Companies and from milk distributors have also been sent to the County Bacteriological Department, and subjected to the Phosphatase and Methylene Blue Tests, 28 such samples being submitted during the year. All the samples satisfied the heat treatment test, and 20 the Methylene Blue Test which indicated satisfactory keeping quality. The remaining eight samples were not so tested owing to unfavourable temperatures prevailing in the laboratory at the time of testing.

There are 115 registered distributors of milk in the Borough, all of which hold licences issued under the Regulations. Of these 18 are producer-retailers of untreated tuberculin tested milk produced in, or around, the Borough who hold licences issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The number and classification of the annual licences issued to the other distributors by the Borough Council are shown in the foregoing table.

The average compositional quality of the milk sold in the Borough based on a total of 169 samples taken during the year was :

Milk Fat	..	..	..	..	..	3.59 per cent.
Milk Solids other than Milk Fat	..	..	..	..	..	8.61 per cent.

Milk Tested for Tubercle Bacilli.

Considerable progress continues to be made throughout the country with the eradication of tuberculosis from dairy herds, and this, together with the compulsory heat treatment of all supplies of

milk other than those coming from tuberculin tested or attested herds which operates in this, a specified area, has largely removed the risk of tubercle infection through the agency of milk in the Borough. The frequent sampling of all milk supplies for biological examination is not, therefore, considered to be necessary, but it has been the practice of the Health Department to take such samples from time to time from untreated supplies, purely as a precautionary measure. Thirteen samples of the mixed milk from that number of herds were taken during the year for examination at the County Public Health Laboratory and negative results were obtained in each case.

Meat and Other Foods.

With the coming into force of the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, made under the provisions of the Slaughterhouse Act, 1958, Local Authorities will now be in a position to make headway with the improvement of slaughtering facilities in their districts, and it remains to be seen if the more stringent standards as laid down in the Regulations will have the effect of materially reducing the number of slaughterhouses throughout the country as was envisaged by the Ministry when departing from its previous policy of moderate concentration. While the Act takes away from Local Authorities some of the powers they previously had under the Food and Drugs Acts of 1938 and 1955 to restrict private slaughterhouses it is gratifying to know that those Local Authorities who showed foresight by building modern abattoirs so as to concentrate all slaughtering for food in one establishment, as was the case with the Chesterfield Borough Council some 26 years ago, have certain safeguards under the new Act. The implementation of the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene Construction) Regulations, must inevitably result in considerable improvement in the conditions under which the nation's meat supply is prepared, but the perpetuation of a large number of small slaughterhouses scattered over wide areas, however well equipped, will make the attainment of 100 per cent inspection of all animals slaughtered very difficult if not impossible.

The facilities and the services provided by the Corporation Abattoir are appreciated not only by meat traders in the Borough but by many in the surrounding districts, who have continued to make use of these since decontrol rather than re-open their own slaughterhouses. It must also be of considerable satisfaction to consumers of meat from this source that all animals passing through the abattoir are subjected to a complete and thorough inspection at the time of slaughter.

A total of 43,937 animals were slaughtered in the abattoir during the year, an increase of 2,218 on the previous year. All slaughtering was carried out by slaughtermen employed by the Corporation, under the supervision of the resident Meat Inspector, and the animals were subjected to ante mortem and post mortem

inspection. As a result of this inspection a total of 54 tons of meat and offal was found to be diseased or otherwise unfit for food and condemned.

The rapid progress now being made with the eradication of tuberculosis in dairy herds throughout the country is reflected in a further reduction in the number of cows inspected found to be affected by this disease. The incidence of tuberculosis in this class of cattle was 21.82 per cent as compared with 26.14 per cent in the previous year, while only 8.0 per cent of cattle excluding cows were so infected. These are very encouraging figures and represent a considerable saving to the nation when compared with the heavy losses which resulted from the prevalence of tuberculosis in cattle in recent years.

There was also a further reduction from 4.68 per cent to 3.85 per cent in the incidence of tuberculosis found in the pigs slaughtered during the year. This can be attributed in part to the eradication of bovine tuberculosis, and also to the control now exercised by Local Authorities under the Waste Food Order concerning the sterilisation of waste food and offals before being used for pig feeding.

The incidence of other diseases affecting cattle was slightly less than the previous year, being 27.01 per cent in cows and 26.46 per cent in other cattle, compared with 28.02 per cent and 27.92 per cent respectively. Parasitic diseases affecting the offal are included in this category, and these were largely localised in the offal, and rarely necessitated more than the condemnation of the affected organ. Infestation of the liver by flukes was responsible for a considerable number of livers being rendered unfit for human consumption but most of these were used for the manufacture of pharmaceutical products.

The number of cases in which cysticercosis bovis was found during the year was 70 compared with 108 cases found in 1957. In one of the cases found it was necessary to condemn the whole carcass due to the widespread nature of the infestation, but all the others were localised in the head and heart, and after condemnation of the infected parts the carcasses were subjected to deep freezing to sterilise any cysts which may have escaped detection, before the carcasses were liberated for human consumption.

While most of the meat consumed in the Borough passes through the abattoir and is subjected to thorough inspection, a small amount is slaughtered outside, and this necessitates a close watch being maintained at retail shops. Following such inspection, unsound meat was found in a local butcher's shop and on investigation it was established that a carcass of beef had been purchased in the County Area. Eighteen pieces of meat totalling 252-lbs. were seized as unfit for human consumption and legal proceedings taken

in the Borough Magistrates Court against the butcher resulted in fines totalling £40 and costs amounting to £5 5s. 0d. being imposed.

Food inspected on the premises of wholesale and retail distributors in the Borough resulted in the condemnation of a further 5 tons of various food, including ; canned foods, bacon and ham, fish cheese, sausages and vegetables, canned foods accounted for over four tons of this total. The combined total of all foods condemned during the year amounted to just over 59 tons.

The Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933-53.

There are a total of 26 slaughtermen in the Borough, licenced under the above Act. Most of these slaughtermen are employed at the Corporation Abattoir.

Summary of Meat Inspection, 1958.

Carcases Inspected	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
At the Abattoir ..	7,682	215	15,961	20,099

Total number of animals killed 43,957

Number inspected 43,957

Food Surrendered during Inspection.

At the Abattoir and Farms :—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Beef	11	3	1	17				
Veal	—	3	—	3				
Mutton	—	14	1	—				
Pork	4	1	1	—				
Offals	37	18	2	15				
					54	0	2	7

Surrendered by Traders :—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Canned Foods ..	4	3	1	22				
Meat	—	5	—	7				
Sausage	—	—	1	16				
Bacon and Ham ..	—	9	1	11				
Cheese	—	2	3	13				
Fish	—	—	2	18				
Fruit & Vegetables	—	—	9	16	5	2	1	19
					59	9	3	26

Meat Inspection, 1958. Carcasses Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	4,365	3,317	215	15,961	20,099
Number inspected	4,365	3,317	215	15,961	20,099
All Diseases except Tuberculosis :					
Whole Carcasses condemned	2	7	9	31	24
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,153	889	10	122	1,164
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	26.46	27.01	8.83	0.95	5.91
Tuberculosis only :					41
Whole Carcasses condemned	13	8	—	—	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	337	716	—	—	773
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	8.01	21.82	—	—	3.85
Cysticercosis :					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	55	14	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	55	14	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	1	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Cysticercosis	1.28	0.42	—	—	—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

A total of 251 samples of food and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst during the year. These included 52 formal and 117 informal samples of milk and 11 formal and 71 informal samples of various other food and drugs. Of the samples taken 27 were found to be not genuine or below standard and all of these related to milk.

As a high proportion of the incoming milk from the surrounding area is treated at a large pasteurising Dairy in the Borough it is the practice of the department to take informal samples from these supplies as "platform tests" at the point of delivery to the Dairy Company and 117 such samples were taken. Eighteen of the samples were found to be not genuine or below standard, 8 being deficient in both milk fat and milk solids other than milk fat, 4 in milk fat only and 6 in milk solids other than milk fat. These deficiencies occurred in individual churns sent in by producers and in six cases the deficiencies were compensated by milk fat and non fatty solids in excess of the minimum standard in other churns from the same supplies and sampled at the same time so that the supplies when judged as a whole were satisfactory. In seven cases, however, the deficiencies were also associated with a raised freezing point (Hortvet) which indicated the presence of added water. The amount of adulteration was so small as to be unmeasurable in six of the samples, and amounted to 3.8 per cent in the other. In every instance where adulteration was found formal samples were taken at the "point of delivery" to the Dairy Company. Following this action, slight adulteration was found in a formal sample taken from a single churn on the premises of one of these producers, the amount of added water was so small, however, as to negative the suggestion of wilful adulteration, but doubtless resulted from the failure to thoroughly drain the milk vessels at the time of milking. This producer was, however, interviewed and was warned against a repetition of this offence.

A formal sample of milk was taken on the producer's premises following a deficiency of 28.3 per cent of milk fat in milk sent to the Dairy Company. This sample was also found to be deficient in milk fat to the extent of 8.6 per cent, and while legal proceedings were not advised in this case a written warning was given to improve the quality of the supply. Subsequent samples taken showed that this warning had been heeded.

Informal samples taken from two churns of Channel Island Milk were found to be deficient in milk fat to the extent of 11.5 and 10.5 per cent respectively. Formal samples subsequently taken from this supply were satisfactory.

Two formal samples of bottled milk taken from two producer-retailers in the course of delivery were deficient in milk fat to the extent of 5.0 per cent and 2.0 per cent respectively. Warnings were given in each case to thoroughly bulk the milk before bottling.

A formal sample of warm milk purchased as part of a meal at a local Snack Bar was found on analysis to be deficient in milk fat to the extent of 44 per cent. It was obvious that milk in the churn had not been properly mixed before service, but as this was the first time a sample had been taken from these premises and the proprietor was unaware that milk sold as part of a meal was required to be of a specific standard, it was considered that a warning should be given in this case.

Judged by the average compositional quality of the 169 milks sampled during the year, which is given below, the milk supply in the Borough can be considered as satisfactory.

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

	No. of samples	Averages	
		Milk Fat %	Milk Solids other than Milk Fat %
March Quarter	55	3.51	8.58
June Quarter	45	3.39	8.57
September Quarter	48	3.57	8.69
December Quarter	21	3.89	8.61
Average for 1958	169	3.59	8.61

Legal proceedings were taken in the Borough Magistrates Court against a local butcher, under the provisions of Section 8 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, following the formal seizure of 18 pieces of meat which were intended for, but unfit for, human consumption. The defendant in pleading Not Guilty stated that the carcass of which the meat formed part was received by him from a source outside the Borough, and that it had been "passed" as fit by another Authority. This was not supported by the evidence and the Magistrates found the defendant to be guilty and imposed fines totalling £40 together with costs amounting to £5/5/-.

As a result of proceedings taken against a firm of food canners, under the provisions of Section 2 of the Act, in respect of the finding of a part of a packet of sweets in a tin of Baked Beans, to which the firm pleaded guilty, a fine of £10 and costs of £5/5/- was imposed by the Justices.

A local dairy company was fined £10 following proceedings taken under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, for failing to ensure that a bottle used for containing milk was in a state of thorough cleanliness before such use.

While the Local Authority must safeguard the milk supply and take action in such cases as this, it must be stated that compliance with the Regulation by the Dairy Companies is made more difficult as a result of the misuse of returnable milk bottles. The consuming

public should play its part by returning milk bottles to the dairyman in a reasonable state of cleanliness so that the final cleansing and sterilisation can be carried out satisfactorily at the dairies and so prevent the colossal wastage which now occurs.

Ice-Cream.

There are six premises in the Borough registered for the manufacture of ice-cream, at three of which the heat treatment process is used, the remainder using a complete cold-mix. There are in addition 253 premises registered for the sale of pre-packed ice-cream, supplies being obtained from large national suppliers.

Those premises used for the manufacture of ice-cream particularly those where heat treatment is practised have been subjected to frequent inspection and generally these have been conducted in a satisfactory manner, although on two occasions warnings have had to be given concerning failure to maintain the recording thermometers in a satisfactory condition. In addition frequent samples have been taken from these sources for submission to the County Bacteriologist for the Methylene Blue Test, twenty-four such samples being obtained from these premises and from supplies received from outside the Borough. Unsatisfactory reports were received in only two cases, one being an ice-cream made outside the Borough and the other on a locally made ice-cream. In each case warnings were given to the makers and subsequent samples taken from both these supplies were satisfactory. A total number of 85 visits were made to ice-cream premises for various purposes during the year.

The grading of the 24 samples subjected to the Methylene Blue Test was as follows :—

Grade 1	..	14 samples	..	satisfactory.
„ 2	..	8 „	..	„
„ 4	..	2 „	..	unsatisfactory.

Four further samples were submitted to the Public Analyst to determine the compositional quality and all these were proved to be satisfactory, the average quality being 34.36 per cent total solids and 8.75 per cent fat.

Food Hygiene Regulations.

Considerable progress has been made during the year in raising the standard of hygiene in food shops and in premises where food is prepared for sale, and this has been achieved in most cases by the willing co-operation of the food traders without having to resort to statutory enforcement. The early resentment shown by some of the smaller traders against the requirements of the Regulations which required structural alterations of the premises and the provision of separate washing facilities for the use of food handlers has gradually disappeared as the purpose of the requirements have become better understood.

It is somewhat difficult, however, in market towns to satisfy the occupiers of permanent premises of the necessity for the higher

standard required of them by the Regulations, than can be applied to their competitors occupying stalls in the open market. This argument is still being encountered both from individual food traders and from traders' associations. Following representations from the Health Committee, the Borough Council is anxious to improve the conditions under which food is sold in the open market, and a scheme now being prepared for the re-organisation of the market will no doubt incorporate improved facilities and thus remove this source of complaint.

In the meantime continuous supervision is being exercised in the open market to ensure that food is sold in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations and this has entailed 1,742 visits being made to food stalls during the year.

A total of 101 informal notices have been served on the occupiers of permanent food premises requiring works to be carried out to comply with the Regulations, and structural alteration or repair has been effected in 97 premises and washing facilities provided in 86 food premises. Three food businesses were closed voluntarily by the owners as the structural condition of the premises prevented compliance with the Regulations. Special attention has also been given to traders carrying on their business from mobile shops and the improved standards of hygiene have been achieved, both in the vehicles from which the food is sold and in the premises from which they operate.

A useful pointer to the standard of hygiene prevailing in any community must be the incidence of food borne infections, and it is with considerable satisfaction that it can be reported that not a single case of food poisoning was confirmed in the Borough during the year. This reflects great credit on both food traders and housewives for the manner in which food is prepared in the factory and 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 Provisions 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.

Nature of Food	Total	Formal	Informal	Number Genuine	Number not Genuine or below Standard
Milk	169	52	117	142	27
Butter	5	—	5	5	—
Cream	5	—	5	5	—
Ice-cream ..	4	—	4	4	—
Lard	1	—	1	1	—
Meat Paste ..	3	—	3	3	—
Fish Paste ..	3	—	3	3	—
Honey	1	—	1	1	—
Butter					
Confectionery	6	6	—	6	—
Table Jellies ..	4	—	4	4	—
Canned Fruit	1	—	1	1	—
Canned Soup ..	1	—	1	1	—
Flavouring					
Substances	2	—	2	2	—
Soft Drinks ..	5	—	5	5	—
Preserves	5	—	5	5	—
Vinegar	2	—	2	2	—
Sausage Beef ..	2	—	2	2	—
Self Raising					
Flour	2	—	2	2	—
Dried Fruit ..	5	—	5	5	—
Coffee Essence	3	—	3	3	—
Gelatine	1	—	1	1	—
Beer	2	2	—	2	—
Whisky	1	1	—	1	—
Flour	1	—	1	1	—
Sauces	3	—	3	3	—
Bread and					
Butter	2	—	—	2	—
Curry Powder	1	—	1	1	—
Chewing Gum	2	—	2	2	—
Glace Cherries	2	—	2	2	—
Ground					
Almonds	2	—	2	2	—
Marzipan	1	—	1	1	—
Lemonade					
Crystals	1	—	1	1	—
Christmas					
Puddings	2	—	2	2	—
Mince Meat ..	1	—	1	1	—
Totals	251	63	178	224	27

Summary for the last five years.

Year	Number of Samples Obtained	Number Genuine	Number below Standard	Percentage	Prosecutions	Amount of Fines and costs Imposed
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
1958	251	224	27	10.75	3	70 10 0

HOUSING.

The effect of the drastic reduction in subsidies on all new corporation houses, except those built for slum clearance, and the extremely high interest rates on housing loans which continued in the early part of the year resulted in a marked reduction in the number of houses built by the Corporation during the year. In all, a total of 258 new houses were completed in the Borough, 79 of which were built by the Corporation and 179 by private enterprise. The heavy financial burden imposed under these conditions was likely to retard the Slum Clearance Programme but fortunately due to a considerable reduction in interest rates which occurred during the year and an easing of borrowing restrictions, the Corporation were able to put more houses out for contract and increase the allocation for slum clearance almost to the level required to fulfil the target set for the completion of the programme. Unfortunately, this was achieved at the expense of some of those families on the housing lists, who will experience a little longer delay before being suitably housed. Fortunately the most needy cases had already been dealt with before this setback occurred but the Corporation have shown themselves as anxious to deal with outstanding applications by stepping up their building programme during the coming year despite the heavy financial burden that this will entail.

The clearance of some of the worst houses in the Borough has continued throughout the year and 9 new clearance areas containing 102 houses and involving 105 families have been represented, the total number of persons affected being 321. The Borough Council decided to acquire 2 of these areas which contained 55 houses by Compulsory Purchase Orders. Appeals were made against the confirmation of clearance orders in respect of 4 of the clearance areas submitted and Hearings were conducted by the Ministry in respect of 3 of these, one appeal being subsequently withdrawn.

Following upon the confirmation of the clearance orders 89 houses were demolished during the year, and 88 families comprising 128 persons were rehoused by the Corporation.

In addition to the unfit properties included in the clearance areas a further 23 houses were represented to the Council as being individually unfit for habitation, the total number of persons occupying these houses being 59. The Corporation accepted undertakings submitted by the owners of 3 of these houses to convert them for uses other than for human habitation, and Closing Orders were therefore made in respect of these properties. Demolition Orders were made in respect of 13 houses and 25 families involving 76 persons were rehoused by the Corporation. Forty-three houses which were the subject of Demolition Orders were demolished.

As a result of an appeal to the County Court, Demolition Orders were set aside in respect of two houses represented during 1957, the County Court Judge accepting undertakings made by the owner

to carry out major works to place the houses in a suitable condition for continued habitation.

The object of the Rent Act, 1957, to encourage owners of tenanted properties to put their property into a satisfactory state of repair and so take advantage of increasing their rents has had a limited success, but in some cases there has been an attempt by some owners to secure the benefits of the Act while evading their obligations. This was shown by the 56 applications made by tenants to the Local Authority for Certificates of Disrepair in respect of their houses. All these applications were investigated by the Public Health Inspectors and were found to be justified, and following the notice of intention to issue such Certificates, undertakings were received from 27 owners to carry out the necessary repairs within the prescribed time, and 23 Certificates of Disrepair were issued in those cases where no such undertakings were received, or where there was failure to fulfil the undertaking.

Little advantage is still being taken of the improvement grants which are available for improving existing properties and providing those modern amenities which would be appreciated by the tenants and would be a means of extending the life of many of the older properties. The applications which have been received have invariably been for owner-occupied houses rather than for tenanted property. The restrictions placed on borrowing money earlier in the year would no doubt have had some effect on this matter, but the position has now eased, and this may result in due course in greater use being made of the grants available.

The Department has continued to secure the repair of sub-standard tenanted property, under powers of the Public Health Act and the Housing Act and a total of 658 such houses have been repaired and made suitable for habitation, most of the work having been carried out by informal action. It was necessary to take statutory action in the case of 71 properties.

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.	Holmebrook	Hasland	Total
Built by the Corporation ..	—	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	79
Built by Private Enterprise	21	33	75	6	12	4	22	2	4	179
TOTAL	21	111	75	6	12	4	22	2	5	258

Summary of Slum Clearance Programme up to 31st December, 1958.

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							
118 Clearance Areas ..	922	5	7	3,278	703	2,624	56	726	214	150
Individual Houses ..	521	37	40	1,826	395	1,614	73	410	45	23
	1,443	42	47	5,104	1,098	4,238	129	1,136	259	173

The following is a tabulated statement of work done in regard to Housing in 1958 :—

1.—Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year.

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,159
	(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	2,514
(2)	(a)	Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	196
	(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	392
(3)		Number of Dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	143
(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	720

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

		Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or its officers	658
--	--	--	-----

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 ..	3
	(2)	Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
		(a) By Owners	3
		(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	64
	(2)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
		(a) By Owners	60
		(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	3

(c)	Proceedings under Sections 16 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—	
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	23
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	43
(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.	4

SECTION II

National Health Services Act, 1946

PERSONAL
HEALTH
SERVICES

(Chesterfield Area Health Sub-Committee)

Area Health Sub-Committee.

BOROUGH COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES—	COUNTY COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES—
Alderman L. Heath (Chairman)	Alderman Mrs. Harrison
Councillor Mrs. Collishaw (Vice-Chairman)	„ Shipley
Councillor Broomhead	„ Mrs. Sutton
„ Mrs. Brightmore	Councillor Banks
„ Mrs. Tideswell	„ Carter
	„ 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 A. Parkinson (Senior).

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 (Retd. 31/12/58)	Mrs. M. C. Rhodes
Miss M. Philpott	Mrs. I. M. Slinn
Miss K. A. R. Ashe	Mrs. L. I. Veasey
Mrs. G. Topritz (Comm. 1/9/58)	(Died 24/7/58)
	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 (Res. 28/2/58)	Mrs. M. Revill (Res. 31/12/58)
Mrs. R. J. Garner	Miss S. Patman (Comm. 1/4/58).

Chief Clerk.

*G. S. Brown.

Clerical Staff.

Mrs. B. C. Crossley (Home Helps)

Miss A. Pike

Mrs. B. Calvert

*R. Clark

*Miss J. Draper

*Miss E. Walsh

*Miss M. Holmes

*(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	44
No. of children aged under 1 year who attended a Centre for the first time	829
Total No. of children who attended a Centre during the year	2,326
Total attendances made :—	
Children under 1 year..	15,892
Children 1 to 5 years	8,409
TOTAL	24,301

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 1958.

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 1958 were as follows :—

National Dried Milk—tins	16,525
Orange Juice—bottles	28,597
Cod Liver Oil—bottles	3,626
Vitamin Tablets—packets	2,911

Ante-natal Clinics.

No. of Ante-natal Clinics Provided	2
No. of sessions held per month	15
New Cases attending	662
Total Cases attending	756
Total attendances made	1,981

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 and Relaxation Classes were continued during 1958. 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.

Post-natal Clinics.

No. of Post-natal Clinics provided	..	..	..	2
No. of sessions held per month	..	..	..	2
New Cases attending	..	..	..	37
Total Cases attending	..	..	..	38
Total attendances made	..	..	..	60

Artificial Sunlight Clinic.

During the year, 21 infants and toddlers were referred by Medical Officers at Child Welfare Clinics for artificial sunlight treatment. The total number of treatments given was 171.

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	4	4	4	4
Children under 5	164	148	185	104

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	1	1	—	—	2	—
Children under 5	355	154	34	5	40	—	—	—

Care of Premature Infants.

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

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

(a)	in Hospital	..	..	..	..	47
(b)	at Home	..	..	..	..	23
(c)	in Private Nursing Homes	..			..	11

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

(a)	in Hospital	..	..	..	..	9
(b)	at Home	..	..	..	..	4
(c)	in Private Nursing Homes	..			..	—

PREMATURE BIRTHS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO BIRTH WEIGHT.

Weight at Birth	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS												PREMATURE STILL BIRTHS						
	Born in hospital				Born at home and nursed entirely at home				Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day				Born in nursing home and nursed entirely there				Born in hospital	Born at home	Born in nursing home
	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days							
3-lb. 4-oz. or less	5	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	—		
Over 3-lb. 4-oz. up to and including 4-lb. 6-oz.	4	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	2	—	—		
Over 4-lb. 6-oz. up to and including 4-lb. 15-oz.	13	1	11	4	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	3	1	2	1	—	—		
Over 4-lb. 15-oz. up to and including 5-lb. 8-oz.	25	1	24	14	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	3	1	—		
Totals	47	2	40	21	—	20	—	—	—	2	—	10	1	8	9	4	—		

Notification of Births.

The following table shows the actual number of births notified in Chesterfield during the year 1958, 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	423	422	19	19	442	441
Institutional	1849	568	69	18	1918	586

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 1958 :—

Number of Deliveries attended by Midwives.

Doctor not booked and present at time of delivery	6
Doctor not booked and not present at time of delivery	69
Doctor booked and present at time of delivery ..	137
Doctor booked and not present at time of delivery	216
	—
Total number of deliveries	428
	—
No. of cases in which Gas and Air Analgesia was administered	—
No. of cases in which Pethidine was administered ..	213

No. of cases in which Trilene was administered	392
No. of Ante-Natal visits	3,404
No. of Post-Natal visits	8,360
No. of attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics	413
No. of Cases attended on discharge from Institutions before the 14th day	142

Records received from Midwives.

Medical Helps	36
Stillbirths	9
Deaths of Mothers	—
Deaths of children	1
Laying-out of the Dead	—
Liability to be a Source of Infection	3
Notification of Artificial Feeding	41

SECTION 24—HEALTH VISITING.

The establishment for the Borough is a Chief Health Visitor and eight Health Visitors, who are also school nurses.

The following is a summary of the work of the Health Visitors during the year 1958 :—

Number of Children visited during the year	4,220
First visits to Infants under 1 year of age	937
Total visits to Infants under 1 year of age	4,005
Visits to children aged 1 to 5 years	6,775
Visits to Expectant Mothers	209
Tuberculosis Visits	399
Investigations of Social Conditions for Hospitals, Adoption Societies, Old People, etc.	2,544
Total number of Families or Households visited	4,457
No. of attendances by Health Visitors at Clinic Sessions	546

SECTION 28.—HOME NURSING.

The District Nursing Service comprises a Superintendent and 11 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, 1958.

No. of cases on books, 1st January, 1958	271
No. of New Cases nursed during year :—	
Medical	1,054
Surgical.	195
Tuberculosis	43
Maternal Complications	4
Miscarriage or Abortions	—
Infectious Diseases	29
	<hr/>
	1,325
	<hr/>
No. of Cases on books, 31st December, 1958	275
No. of visits paid by nurses :—	
General Nursing	37,382
Tuberculosis	2,336
Maternity	45
Infectious Diseases	289
Others	—
	<hr/>
	40,052
	<hr/>

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

During the year, records were received of 237 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	125	10	4	7	28
(b) Re-vaccinations	2	1	2	8	50

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

During the year 461 children aged 0 to 5, and 312 children aged 5 to 15 were immunised against Diphtheria. Of the total of 773 immunisations, 330 were carried out by private doctors. In addition, 626 children were re-immunised, 586 by the Local Authority Staff and 40 by private doctors.

The following table shows the state of Diphtheria Immunisation in the town, as at 31st December, 1958.

Born in year	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953-49	1948-44	Total under 15
Number immunised	31	291	383	370	424	3,790	5,137	10,426

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

The vaccination scheme, which prior to September, 1958, had been confined to children born in the years 1943-1958 and expectant mothers, was extended in that month to provide protection to persons born in the years 1933-42. In addition, the Ministry of Health advised that a third injection should be given not less than seven months after the second to reinforce and prolong the immunity provided by the previous two injections.

Since the inception of the scheme in 1956 up to the 31st December, 1958, 9,781 children and young persons had received two or more injections against Poliomyelitis.

The following table shows the number of persons who received injections during the year 1958, together with those still awaiting vaccination at the end of the year.

Class	Persons vaccinated in 1958			Awaiting vaccination at end of year
	First Injections	Second Injections	Third Injections	
Children born in the years 1943-58 ..	213	7,259	99	568
Young persons born in the years 1933-42	289	391	—	121
Expectant Mothers	16	423	—	44
General Practitioners and Families ..	—	74	—	—
Ambulance Staff and Families	—	86	—	—
Hospital Staffs and Families	28	153	—	—
TOTAL	546	8,386	99	733

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 399 visits were made in 1958.

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 wheel chairs and crutches are loaned in appropriate cases.

SECTION 29.—HOME HELP SERVICE.

At the end of the year there were 21 Home Helps on the panel. The following is a summary of the work of the Service during 1958 :—

	Mater- nity	Old people	Old & Sick	Tuber- culosis	Others	Total
No. of cases being assisted 1st January, 1957	1	1	91	—	1	94
No. of applications received during year	33	—	106	—	32	171
No. of new cases assisted	18	—	78	—	20	116
Total number of cases assisted in 1957	19	1	169	—	21	210
No. of cases being assisted at the end of 1957	1	—	96	—	3	100

SECTION III

SCHOOL
HEALTH
SERVICE

**BOROUGH EDUCATION COMMITTEE,
1958-59.**

The Mayor (Alderman L. Heath, J.P.)

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

County Council Representatives.

Alderman C. Feakin	Ald. Mrs. D. M. Sutton
„ 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 A. Parkinson

Miss D. I. Hayes

Miss O. M. Parker

Mrs. M. M. Hattley

Miss V. Stubbs

Miss E. D. Preskey

Mrs. C. Tunnard

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 Mrs. Watkinson.

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. M. M. Brown.

REPORT OF THE BOROUGH SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER, 1958.

On the whole a very high standard of general health and well-being of the school children in the Borough has been maintained. With a few exceptions the children were found to be well cared for, well clothed, happy and alert and seemed to enjoy school life.

The physical condition of pupils of all ages was found to be generally good—only 3.62% were classed as unsatisfactory and most of the children represented by this percentage were attending the Open Air School at the time of the medical inspection.

The children are generally clean as is evidenced by the fact that only one case of scabies and sixteen cases of impetigo were found during the year, and out of 30,605 individual examinations of pupils for infestation with vermin only 147 individual pupils were found to be infested.

With regard to defects found at medical inspection a great increase of visual defects was observed and the number of cases referred to the Ophthalmic Clinic increased by almost 20% over the previous year. No doubt a number of factors are responsible for this increase perhaps not least of which is too much televiewing and late nights but an important factor appears to be that vision tests are carried out too late in a child's school life. This means that when the eyes are examined, in say the ninth year of age, many defects are then found which might have seriously hampered the school work of the child. Towards the end of the year the ascertaining of visual defects of young children was assisted by the introduction of an "E" Test which helps to elucidate the vision of children who are unable to read.

Since the coming into operation of the National Health Service Act in 1948 all the Specialists Clinics have continued to be carried out in our own buildings which has proved most advantageous in many directions, i.e., continuity of records, follow up, relief of hospital out-patient buildings and less loss of school time. It is, therefore, regrettable to have to report after ten years that the Hospital Authority have decided to transfer the Orthopaedic Clinic to the Royal Hospital and it is to be hoped that this move will not result in children being on a waiting list for treatment for long periods or having to lose a considerable amount of school time whilst attending the Outpatient Clinics.

It was learned towards the end of the year that the new school for educationally sub-normal children at Ashgate was to be opened in the Spring and that approximately 50 places would be available for Borough children requiring this special educational treatment. A considerable amount of time was spent on the ascertaining of

such children and there is little doubt that such a school will fulfil a long felt need.

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. It is found that parents on the whole are willing to bring their children for treatment and to receive advice but do not seem to understand that treatment cannot possibly be effective without assistance at home between treatment sessions. They also have some difficulty in realising that a child may have to attend weekly for many months or sometimes years. It must be realised that a child with an articulatory defect has to learn to hear his mistake, hear the correct sound and then learn to produce this sound before even attempting to say it in words correctly. As he is doing this he has to break down a habit which may have an emotional basis. Schools have been visited by the Speech Therapist during the year and the co-operation which the head teachers and staffs have shown is very much appreciated.

The School Dental Service continued during 1958 on the usual lines. The work has been mainly of a conservative nature, extractions and the provision of dentures, chiefly to replace front teeth lost or broken by accident. Some Orthodontic appliances were made and fitted to correct the malposition of the teeth, and occasional irregularities were also corrected by extractions. Every effort was made to give comprehensive treatment and most of the children attending for treatment whether by request or in a case of emergency received all the treatment they required to make them dentally fit. It is gratifying that a number of children come by themselves, on their own initiative, to make appointments when they suspect some dental defect or perhaps for a six monthly check-up.

Following Up.

The following is a summary of the work of the School Nurses in connection with following up during the year 1958.

(1) Visits to Schools		
(a) For Infectious Disease	..	—
(b) Other Visits	.. ..	475
(c) For Verminous Surveys	..	126

(2) Visits to Homes of School Children		
(a) Verminous Children	80	
(b) Scabies	—	
(c) Ringworm	—	
(d) Eye Diseases and Eye Defects	54	
(e) Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	2	
(f) Other Medical Defects	261	
(g) Infectious Disease	—	
(f) Other Visits and Re-Visits	83	
	—	480

Medical Treatment.

During the year, 624 children were seen at the Medical Officers' Consultation Clinics, making 829 attendances.

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC.

Number of Attendances (old and new)	1,336
„ of new cases	189
„ of prescriptions given for glasses	360
„ of children known to have obtained glasses	353
„ who required no glasses	61
„ found wearing correct glasses	6
„ referred to hospital (Orthoptic Clinic)	31
„ in which treatment was not completed	8

ORTHOPAEDICS.

During the year 111 children made 696 attendances at the Town Hall Orthopaedic Clinics. Of this number 62 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	2
Postural Deformities	8
Flat foot	32
Claw foot	2
Torticollis	1
Knock knee	30
Miscellaneous	43

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 1958.. ..	34	48	1	83
Cases re-referred and re-opened in 1958	1	2	—	3
Waiting list from 1957	2	1	1	4
TOTAL	37	51	2	90
Magistrates' Cases (reports only)	—	2	—	2
Magistrates' Cases (taken on for treatment)	—	1	—	1
Uneventuated	6	5	—	11
Unco-operative	1	2	—	3
Advice only	7	9	—	16
To Special School	1	—	—	1
Admitted for Coaching	2	2	—	4
Admitted for Supervision	—	2	—	2
Admitted for Treatment	14	19	—	33
Admitted for Residential treatment	6	2	—	8
Waiting List—1959	4	5	—	9
TOTAL	41	49	—	90
Cases still on books at the end of 1957	95	59	—	154
Cases admitted in 1958 (Coach- ing, supervision, treatment, advice, etc.)	33	40	—	73
TOTAL	128	99	—	227
Discharges during 1958	68	42	—	110
Cases carried forward to 1959	60	57	—	117

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

Medical Inspection and Treatment : Return for the year ended 31st December, 1958.

Number of pupils on registers of maintained and assisted primary and secondary schools (including nursery and special schools) in January, 1959 12,638

Part 1—Medical inspection of pupils attending maintained and assisted Primary and Secondary Schools (including Nursery and Special Schools).

TABLE A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Age Groups Inspected (By years of birth)	No. of pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		<i>Satisfactory</i>		<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1954 and later	118	113	95.76	5	4.24
1953	498	480	96.39	18	3.61
1952	297	285	95.96	12	4.04
1951	51	42	82.35	9	17.65
1950	45	42	93.35	3	6.67
1949	34	33	97.06	1	2.94
1948	31	26	83.87	5	16.13
1947	378	369	97.62	9	2.38
1946	279	268	96.06	11	3.94
1945	81	77	95.06	4	4.94
1944	1,399	1,357	97.00	42	3.00
1943 and earlier..	434	421	97.00	13	3.00
TOTAL ..	3,645	3,513	96.38	132	3.62

TABLE B.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT
AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS
(excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin).

Age groups Inspected (by year of birth) (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint) (2)	For any of the other condi- tions recorded in Part II (3)	Total individual pupils (4)
1954 and later ..	—	20	20
1953	2	53	55
1952	5	43	47
1951	1	15	16
1950	1	18	18
1949	1	13	13
1948	—	20	20
1947	12	43	53
1946	20	43	62
1945	5	19	23
1944	42	129	165
1943 and earlier ..	20	48	68
TOTAL ..	109	464	560

TABLE C.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	930
Number of re-inspections	4,877
TOTAL	5,807

TABLE D.—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	30,605
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	147
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	—
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	—

Part II.—Defects found by Medical Inspection during the year.

TABLE A.—PERIODIC INSPECTIONS.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS							
		ENTRANTS		LEAVERS		OTHERS		TOTAL	
		(T) (3)	(O) (4)	(T) (5)	(O) (6)	(T) (7)	(O) (8)	(T) (9)	(O) (10)
4	Skin	13	24	66	99	21	12	100	135
5	Eyes—								
	(a) Vision ..	8	34	61	460	42	166	111	660
	(b) Squint ..	28	4	2	22	4	9	34	35
	(c) Other ..	3	8	8	20	6	13	17	41
6	Ears—								
	(a) Hearing ..	2	5	—	7	6	1	8	13
	(b) Otitis Media	2	14	2	6	6	7	10	27
	(c) Other ..	4	56	2	110	3	23	9	189
7	Nose & Throat	27	101	4	41	8	28	39	170
8	Speech	6	14	3	7	13	10	22	31
9	Lymphatic Glands	1	67	—	12	—	15	1	94
10	Heart	1	11	1	33	10	14	12	58
11	Lungs	10	47	2	27	49	13	61	87
12	Developmental—								
	(a) Hernia ..	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	4
	(b) Other ..	1	4	12	74	3	52	16	130
13	Orthopaedic—								
	(a) Posture ..	1	4	2	39	4	11	7	54
	(b) Feet	8	22	20	100	11	26	39	148
	(c) Other ..	6	41	5	24	11	12	22	77
14	Nervous System								
	(a) Epilepsy	2	1	4	—	9	1	15	2
	(b) Other ..	1	4	2	2	6	1	9	7
15	Psychological—								
	(a) Devel'p'm't	—	2	1	1	—	2	1	5
	(b) Stability	1	46	3	176	68	67	72	289
16	Abdomen	—	5	1	1	7	3	8	9
17	Other	10	22	13	53	23	20	46	95

TABLE B.—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Special Inspections	
		No. of Defects	
		Pupils requiring treatment (3)	Pupils requiring observation (4)
(1)	(2)		
4.	Skin	106	4
Eyes—	(a) Vision	107	174
	(b) Squint	16	4
	(c) Other	56	4
6. Ears—	(a) Hearing	5	11
	(b) Otitis Media	8	1
	(c) Other	10	1
7.	Nose and Throat	24	8
8.	Speech	11	3
9.	Lymphatic Glands	5	9
10.	Heart	7	5
11.	Lungs	22	4
Developmental :—			
12.	(a) Hernia	—	—
	(b) Other	5	1
Orthopaedic :—			
13.	(a) Posture	—	—
	(b) Feet	18	4
	(c) Other	8	2
Nervous System :—			
14.	(a) Epilepsy	10	—
	(b) Other	7	3
Psychological :—			
15.	(a) Development	25	9
	(b) Stability	32	33
16.	Abdomen	7	3
17.	Other	107	12

Part III.—Treatment of pupils attending maintained and assisted primary and secondary schools (including nursery and special schools).

TABLE A.

EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	68
Errors of refraction (including squint) ..	837
Total	905
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	387

TABLE B.

DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	—
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ..	121
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	9
Received other forms of treatment	42
Total	172
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1958	1
(b) in previous years	7

TABLE C.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	135
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	4
Total	139

TABLE D.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN.
(excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table D. of Part I.)

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm—(a) Scalp	—
(b) Body	1
Scabies	1
Impetigo	16
Other skin diseases	217
Total	235

TABLE E.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics ..	130

TABLE F.—SPEECH THERAPY.

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists	195

TABLE G.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	374
(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.	
Sunray	208
Nervous System	36
Heart and Circulation	14
Respiratory System	37
Other Medical Conditions	20
Surgical Conditions	4
Total (a)-(d) ..	693

Part IV.—Dental inspection and treatment carried out by the Authority.

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers—	
(a) At Periodic Inspections	1,741
(b) At specials	2,649
	Total (1) 4,390
(2) Number found to require treatment	3,848
(3) Number offered treatment	3,781
(4) Number actually treated	3,471
(5) Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment	6,545
(6) Half days devoted to—	
(a) Periodic (School) Inspection	13
(b) Treatment	801
	Total (6) 814

(7) Fillings :	(a) Permanent Teeth	..	1,489	
	(b) Temporary Teeth	..	466	
				Total (7) 1,955
				<hr/>
(8) Number of Teeth filled :				
	(a) Permanent Teeth	..	1,422	
	(b) Temporary Teeth	..	443	
				Total (8) 1,865
				<hr/>
(9) Extractions :				
	(a) Permanent Teeth	..	1,984	
	(b) Temporary Teeth	..	3,228	
				Total (9) 5,212
				<hr/>
(10) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction	..	..	..	..
				2,157
				<hr/>
(11) Orthodontics.				
	(a) Cases commenced during the year	..	..	12
	(b) Cases carried forward from previous year	..	..	1
	(c) Cases completed during the year	..	..	8
	(d) Cases discontinued during the year	..	..	1
	(e) Pupils treated with appliances	..	..	7
	(f) Removable appliances fitted	..	..	7
	(g) Fixed appliances fitted	..	..	—
	(h) Total attendances	..	..	49
(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth	..			27
(13) Other operations :				
	(a) Permanent teeth	..	..	310
	(b) Temporary teeth	..	..	101
				Total (13) 411

Printed by
Wilfred Edmunds, Ltd.,
Station Road, Chesterfield



