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Contributors

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THE HEALTH OF CHESTERFIELD

1962







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Health and Welfare Department,
Town Hall,
Chesterfield.

H. BAILEY,
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.
Telephone No. 3232/9.

**His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough
of Chesterfield.**

Ladies and Gentlemen,

During the year the vacant post of Deputy Medical Officer of Health was filled after a break of over twelve months. Another important staff change was the retirement of Mr. Arthur Wood, Public Health Inspector, who had served the Borough most conscientiously for over forty years.

It will be seen that the vital statistics generally maintained a favourable trend. The birth rate was the highest for several years, there was a considerable decrease in the death rate, and only three were attributable to tuberculosis (cf. 5 in 1961). Suicidal deaths were half those of the previous year. Pneumonia, however, is still too common a cause of death under the age of one year, and accounted for nearly a half of the infant deaths.

The most notable event of the year was the outbreak of food poisoning and the report on this represents much labour on the part of the staff, to whom my thanks are due for their support on this occasion. Time alone will tell if this incident is to remain one of the classics of epidemiological investigation in which so many departments and officials were involved. The moral behind this event is that food hygiene begins on the farm.

The services provided under the scheme of delegation continue to develop at a rate which, on the whole, keep abreast of the need. The provisions for the training of the mentally subnormal, and in a

related field, the provisions for the educationally subnormal, continue to be a source of anxiety due to the inadequacy of places and facilities.

I should like to thank all members of the staff for their support during the year and in particular Mr. G. Drabble (Chief Public Health Inspector) and Mr. G. S. Brown (Administrative Assistant) for their help and co-operation in the writing of this report.

In conclusion I wish to express my indebtedness for the encouragement given to me at all times by the Chairmen and Members of the various committees concerned.

H. BAILEY,
Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE 1962

THE MAYOR (Alderman Ernest Bradbury Robinson, J.P.)

Chairman—Alderman L. Heath, B.E.M.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor Mrs. A. Collishaw.

Councillor Ball.

„ Mrs. Brightmore.

„ Brocklehurst.

„ Dooher.

„ Fisher.

„ Hooper.

„ Hurley.

„ Sargeant.

„ Slaney.

„ Mrs. Tideswell.

„ Mrs. Turner, J.P.

„ Woodger.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT)

(at 31st December, 1962).

Medical Officer of Health:

H. Bailey, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

F. S. Rogers, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health:

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

Dental Officer

M. I. Coombs, L.D.S., B.D.S.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

G. Drabble, F.A.P.H.I., C.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

J. B. Brackenbury, A.R.S.H., C.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector.

Public Health Inspectors:

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

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

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

H. Thorpe, C.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector.

R. Nightingale, C.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector.

Health Visitors:

Miss A. Parkinson, S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V. (Senior).

Miss V. Stubbs, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss E. D. Preskey, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Mrs. C. Tunnard, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Mrs. M. Hattley, S.R.N., H.V.

Miss M. Norman, S.R.N., H.V.

Miss B. O'Donnell, S.R.N., H.V.

Domiciliary Midwives:

Mrs. M. C. Rhodes, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.N. (Supervisor).

Mrs. I. M. Slinn, S.C.M.

Mrs. E. Parums, S.E.A.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. M. E. Smith, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. E. Martlew, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss M. Philpott, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. K. M. Keelty, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. L. Pullen, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. D. E. Shirt, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. E. E. Turner, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Home Nurses:

Miss F. M. Crapper, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V. (Superintendent).

Mrs. E. Beswick, S.R.N.

Mrs. B. Donnelly, S.R.N.

Miss F. V. Limb, S.R.N.

Mrs. M. Brazell, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. E. Harwood, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss I. Turner, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss E. Reid, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

Mrs. O. Varley, S.R.N.

Mrs. D. Taylor, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. S. Syddall, S.R.N.

Miss J. Adlington, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Administrative Assistant:

G. S. Brown, A.R.S.H.

Senior Clerical Assistants:

R. Clark.

R. Watts (Welfare).

Clerks:

Miss A. Pike.

Miss I. Ashmore.

Mrs. J. Cole.

Mrs. A. Tagg.

Miss M. Kirk.

Miss P. Thomas.

Miss V. Barnett.

Miss I. Collins.

R. Leivers.

S. Wallace.

Welfare Foods (Part-time):

Mrs. N. Beckett.

Mrs. M. Shorthouse.

Welfare Officers—Mental Health and Welfare:

W. R. Knight.

J. F. Sewell.

Craft Instructors:

D. Rodgers.

N. E. Smith.

Home Teachers for the Blind:

Miss T. Lawrence.

Miss M. Nixon.

Home Help Organiser:

Mrs. B. C. Crossley.

Rodent Operative and Disinfectors:

E. Haslam.

SECTION 1.

STATISTICS
AND
SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Births.

1,044 live births were registered (973 legitimate and 71 illegitimate) giving a birth rate of 15.35 per 1,000 population.

The rate of 15.35 for 1962, when adjusted by the Registrar General's comparability factor (0.96) became 14.7 which is the figure to be used when comparing the birth rate with that of England and Wales and with other areas. The rate for England and Wales was 18.0. It will be noted that although the birth rate for the Borough has shown an increase over recent years it is still very much below that for the country as a whole.

6.8 per cent of the total live births were illegitimate as compared with 4.66 per cent in the previous year.

25 still births were registered, giving a rate of 23.38 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, compared with a rate of 26.42 in 1961. The still birth rate for England and Wales in 1962 is 18.1.

Deaths.

There was a marked decrease in the number of deaths in 1962—799 registered as against 881 in the previous year. The death rate for 1962 is 11.75 per 1,000 population. This rate when corrected by the area comparability factor (1.02) which is used for the purpose of securing comparison with the death rates for other areas becomes 11.98. The rate for England and Wales was 11.9.

The age distribution of deaths was: Under 1 year of age—2.6 per cent of the total; 1-14 years—0.4 per cent; 15-64 years—24.7 per cent; and over 65 years—72.3 per cent.

Heart diseases caused 255 of the total deaths, vascular lesions of the nervous system 104, and cancer 106. The total of 106 deaths from all forms of cancer was a decrease of 33 over the previous year and 61 over 1960. Deaths from cancer of the lung numbered 24 compared with 25 in the previous year. Of the 24 deaths from lung cancer in 1962, 22 were males.

There were 153 deaths due to respiratory diseases—93 from pneumonia, 42 from bronchitis and 18 from other respiratory diseases.

Suicide deaths numbered 7 (14 in 1961), motor vehicle accidents 11 (14 in 1961) other accidents 27 (24 in 1961).

Deaths of Chesterfield Residents in the year 1962, classified according to Cause of Death, Sex and Age Periods :

CAUSE OF DEATH	MALES									FEMALES									Ttl.
	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	Ttl.	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	Ttl.	
Tuberculosis, respiratory ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	
Tuberculosis, other ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Syphilitic disease ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	
Diphtheria ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Whooping Cough ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Meningococcal infections ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Acute poliomyelitis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Measles ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	4	9	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	6	15	
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ..	-	-	-	-	-	11	8	3	22	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	24	
Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	2	4	12	12	
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	5	5	
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	-	-	-	-	-	11	6	12	29	-	-	-	-	8	5	7	20	49	
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Diabetes ..	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	6	
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	-	-	-	-	1	6	16	15	38	-	-	-	1	7	17	41	66	104	
Coronary disease, angina ..	-	-	-	-	1	34	26	14	75	-	-	-	-	15	17	16	48	123	
Hypertension with heart disease ..	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	2	8	-	-	-	-	1	6	4	11	19	
Other heart disease ..	-	-	-	1	-	12	8	28	49	-	-	-	-	2	11	51	64	113	
Other circulatory disease ..	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	17	23	-	-	-	-	2	1	10	13	36	
Influenza ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	
Pneumonia ..	6	-	-	-	-	5	11	17	39	3	1	-	1	5	11	33	54	93	
Bronchitis ..	-	-	-	-	-	13	10	10	33	-	-	-	-	1	2	6	9	42	
Other diseases of the respiratory system ..	1	-	-	-	1	2	6	4	14	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	4	18	
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	
Nephritis and nephrosis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	
Hyperplasia of prostate ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Congenital malformations ..	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	9	
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	2	-	1	-	-	3	5	17	28	1	-	-	1	5	8	16	31	59	
Motor vehicle accidents ..	-	-	-	1	1	5	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	11	
All other accidents ..	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	6	12	-	-	-	1	-	-	14	15	27	
Suicide ..	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	7	
Homicide and operations of war ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total—all causes ..	14	-	1	3	7	118	121	156	420	7	1	1	1	7	61	88	213	379	799

Infant Mortality.

There were 21 deaths of infants under the age of one year, giving an infant mortality rate of 20.11 per 1,000 live births. Sixteen of the infant deaths occurred in the neo-natal period (i.e., within the first 28 days) and of these 12 occurred during the first week. The rate for the country as a whole was 21.4.

The following table gives details of the deaths under the age of one year in 1962.

Causes of Death	Period												Total Deaths under 1 Year			
	Under 1 day	1-2 days	2-3 "	3-4 "	4-5 "	5-6 "	6-7 "	7-14 "	14-21 "	21-28 "	Total under 4 weeks	4 wks-3 mths		4-6 mths	7-9 mths	10-11 mths
Pneumonia ..	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	8	1	—	—	—	9
Congenital Malformations	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	2	1	—	—	8
Prematurity ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
All Other Causes ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
TOTALS..	7	1	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	3	16	3	2	—	—	21

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Ambulance Facilities.

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

Laboratory Work.

The County Health Laboratory carries out bacteriological examinations in connection with infectious diseases when necessary, and specimens in connection with the investigation and control of dysentery, food poisoning and intestinal infections are examined by the Public Health Laboratory Services provided by the Ministry of Health, both of which give excellent service and co-operation.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.

It was necessary in one case for action to be taken under Section 47 in order to remove to suitable premises a person in need of care and attention.

This was an old lady living alone who had deteriorated to such an extent that she took practically no food and her main calorie intake appeared to be alcoholic liquor. She was in a filthy condition and her clothing was old and tattered. The house was in an indescribable state, very sparsely furnished and the only bedding was a soiled mattress with a heap of covering materials which were nothing more than rags. All persuasion to go voluntarily into hospital failed, so there was no alternative but to remove her. After three weeks she agreed to stay in hospital voluntarily where she still was at the end of the year.

National Assistance Act—Section 50.

Under this section the local authority is required to arrange for the burial of persons dying in the area where it appears that no arrangements are being or have been made. During 1962 three such burials were arranged.

Nursing Homes.

The registration of one home, providing for 11 maternity beds, was withdrawn during the year. At the end of the year there was one registered nursing home in the Borough providing accommodation for 6 beds.

Medical Examinations.

Medical examinations are carried out by the Medical Officers of the Department in connection with new appointments to the Corporation Staff, Student Teachers to Universities and Training Colleges, newly appointed Teachers and other staff appointed under

the Education Committee and in connection with staff appointed by the Transport Department. During the year under review, 363 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.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

During the year talks on Health and Welfare Services have been given by the Medical and Nursing Staff to members of community associations, youth clubs, parent-teacher associations and senior schools.

In addition two series of lectures to student nurses were given by the Medical Officer, the Chief Public Health Inspector, the Health Visitors, and the Superintendent Home Nurse.

The purchase by the department of a film projector has proved of great value generally and particularly in connection with the talks to senior pupils of the schools on the dangers of smoking.

The anti-smoking campaign included the showing of films to school children and members of youth clubs, a wide display of posters and the distribution of book-marks by the Public Library.

Mothercraft and relaxation classes were continued during the year. So popular are these classes that it is becoming increasingly difficult to accommodate all who wish to attend, and the Supervisor of Midwives and her staff have to devote a considerable amount of time to this service. The special discussion groups for husbands also continue to be most popular.

The following is an example of the subjects covered during a course of Parent Craft; on the completion of which appointments are made for relaxation and exercise classes:—

1. General Discussion.
2. "Healthy Living During Pregnancy"
3. "What Happens During Labour."
4. "Yours and Our Part During the Lying-in Period."
5. "Infant Feeding."
6. Film—"The Birth of a Baby."

The Chief Public Health Inspector has given talks and shown films to various organisations and staffs engaged in the food trades, on the various aspects of food hygiene and food poisoning.

Peg board displays in the clinics and centres, and the distribution of books, leaflets and pamphlets on health education and prevention of disease was continued as a routine measure throughout the year.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Only 183 notifications were received during the year as compared with 1,144 in 1961.

Eighty-four cases of measles were notified as against 1,048 in the previous year. There were 59 cases of scarlet fever (30 in 1961).

There was again a complete absence of poliomyelitis in 1962, and for the thirteenth consecutive year no case of diphtheria occurred in the Borough.

The following tables give the number and types of cases of notifiable disease and also age groups:—

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital
Smallpox	—	—
Scarlet Fever	59	8
Diphtheria	—	—
Para-Typhoid	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	—
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—
Erysipelas	3	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—
(Non Paralytic)	—	—
Dysentery	5	1
Measles	84	2
Whooping Cough	—	—
Pneumonia	10	1
Food Poisoning	20	6
TOTALS	183	18

Disease	Notified Cases												
	At age Groups—Years												
	Un- der 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 60	60 & over	To- tals
Scarlet Fever	—	—	1	6	7	35	10	—	—	—	—	—	59
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	2	—	2	10
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3
Dysentery	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5
Measles	4	9	19	9	14	24	3	1	1	—	—	—	84
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	2	1	—	3	2	1	4	3	—	3	20
Ac. Poliomyelitis (para.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
“ “ (non-para.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	9	9	24	16	21	64	15	4	10	6	—	5	183

FOOD POISONING OUTBREAK—SEPTEMBER, 1962

This outbreak came to light when a Medical Officer of Health of an Urban District in Derbyshire telephoned on the 19th September to pass on information about an incident in his area which had come to his notice only a few hours before. A woman aged 63, resident in his area, had visited Chesterfield on the 10th September, accompanied by her daughter-in-law and had purchased boiled ham, roast pork, and bread rolls from a shop in Chesterfield. She subsequently developed symptoms of food poisoning that appeared to be related to the food purchased in Chesterfield and was admitted to the Derwent Hospital, Derby, where she died on the 18th September. Although the description of the shop was vague it was found possible to identify it and enquiries were made there, with negative results. In view of this, routine enquiry was made at the Municipal Abattoir, again without positive result.

Health Department Officials were not aware, at that time, of any cases of food poisoning in the Borough. However, during the course of the next ten days, i.e. 20th to 30th September, inclusive, six cases came to light. In each case investigation was carried out immediately the information was received and there appeared to be no common source of infection.

As more cases of food poisoning came to notice it became clear that meat, and more particularly pork, was the probable source of infection. No single food retailer was mentioned a sufficient number of times to point to any one as the probable source. The conclusion was drawn, therefore, that the Abattoir might be a common link and further detailed enquiry was made there regarding sick personnel, rodent infestation and the admittance of sick animals, but no positive evidence was found.

Information was received about an incident on a farm some 30 miles away from the Borough and in another county. It was on this farm that a calf was found to be suffering from an infection with the same organism as that responsible for the Chesterfield outbreak. A man who worked on the farm had contracted the disease from the calf. The calf was born on another farm in the same district and had brought the infection in to the second farm. Other calves sold from this first farm were later shown to be infected with the same organism. Although the organism was not isolated from any pigs found on the farm at the time of investigation the bedding material was found to be heavily contaminated. The phage type was of an unusual variety and this was thought to be highly significant so that a diligent search was made for any possible connection with the Chesterfield outbreak. These efforts were rewarded when it was shown that a single and isolated consignment of pigs had been sent direct to the Municipal Abattoir from the first

farm on the 3rd September which was exactly seven days before the first incident took place. The timing of these incidents agrees perfectly with the events and it would appear that the infection came into the Abattoir with the pigs. It is understood the pigs were fed on swill from a nearby service camp.

All bacteriological swabs taken at the Abattoir from equipment and working surfaces were negative.

Attention was turned to remedial measures. The Abattoir walls and equipment were thoroughly washed down with a sterilizing liquid during the weekend 13th/14th October and at the same time a similar procedure was carried out in all the butchers' shops in the area using the same sterilizing liquid which had been issued to the butchers by the Health Department. Concurrently the same schedule of treatment was adopted by the Chesterfield Rural District Council Health Department. Subsequently no new cases attributed to the original infection came to light in the Borough. It now seems quite clear that the infection was brought into the Borough with the pigs and was spread through the town via the Municipal Abattoir and butchers' shops on meat sold to the Public.

Date of Occurrence.

10th September, 1962, to 10th October, 1962.

Agent Causing Outbreak.

Salmonella Typhimurium, Phage type U.72. (Isolated at the farm, from the calf, and the patients).

Food Causing Outbreak.

					<i>Bacteriologically confirmed Cases</i>	<i>Clinical Cases</i>
Boiled ham	..	..	..	..	2	1
Roast Pork	..	..	..	..	3	1
Pork Chops	..	..	..	..	2	—
Potted meat	..	..	..	..	1	—
Sausage	..	..	..	..	1	2
Meat Pie	..	..	..	..	1	—
Beef stew meat		..	..	..	1	1
Beef	..	..	..	..	—	5
Meat and potato		..	..	..	—	1
Bacon	..	..	..	..	—	2
Not known	..	..	..	..	12	8

Analysis of Cases.

Number of bacteriologically confirmed cases	36
Number of clinical cases (three of these were contacts of confirmed cases)	35
Number of confirmed cases ascertained by statutory notification	12
Number of cases ascertained otherwise	24
Number of confirmed cases notified statutorily before or after result of specimen	20
Number of fatal cases in the Borough (two outside the Borough)	1
Total number of cases ascertained, i.e., bacteriologically confirmed plus clinical	71

Clinical Features.

The average incubation period from ingestion of the probable food to the onset of illness varied from twelve to eighteen hours. The symptoms were abdominal pain of quite sudden onset preceded by some malaise and followed shortly after by vomiting and then by diarrhoea. The diarrhoea was profuse and watery and lasted for a few days. Those who were severely affected also passed blood. The patients were left with considerable weakness after the active stage of the disease had passed.

Specimens submitted for Bacteriological Examination.

Miscellaneous Food Specimens including meat products, liquid egg, pastries etc.	66
Water Samples	7
Surface Swabs at Abattoir (see list below)	17
Sewer Swabs	23

 113

All these samples were bacteriologically negative.

Details of Abattoir Surface Swabs

1. Pig dehairing machine
2. Hook—stomach emptying room
3. Cutting Block Cooling Hall (i)
4. Hook in Beast Hall
5. Slaughterman's knife poche
6. Hook in meat detention room
7. Pig Feed Trough
8. Cutting Block Cooling Hall (ii)
9. Wooden casing cask in guttery
10. Fat container in Beast Hall
11. Bench in Guttery
12. Wall in Sheep Hall
13. Saw in Beast Hall
14. Meat Inspector's Office
15. Wall Beast Hall
16. W.C. Door Handle
17. Specimen—Abattoir manure

} All
bacteriologically
negative.

Tuberculosis.

Thirty cases of tuberculosis—27 respiratory and 3 non-respiratory—were notified. There were 3 deaths.

The following figures show the incidence of tuberculosis in recent years:

Year	New Cases	Deaths	Year	New Cases	Deaths
1951	45	20	1957	40	3
1952	58	9	1958	47	7
1953	57	18	1959	26	3
1954	40	8	1960	22	—
1955	35	17	1961	32	5
1956	34	7	1962	30	3

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 „ ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15 „ ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20 „ ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25 „ ..	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 „ ..	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
35—45 „ ..	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55 „ ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65 „ ..	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Total ..	16	11	1	2	1	1	1	—

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY — MAY - JUNE, 1962

	INDUSTRIAL SURVEY			TOWN HALL SURVEY			GRAND TOTAL
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Attendance for:							
Miniature films	1,143	2,172	3,315	3,436	3,647	7,083	10,398
Large film recalls	22	34	56	58	46	104	160
Total attendances	1,165	2,206	3,371	3,494	3,693	7,187	10,558
Suspected tuberculosis cases referred to Chest Clinic	10	9	19	23	11	34	53
Other conditions referred to own doctor and Gen. Hospital.....	22	20	42	49	41	90	132
	32	29	61	72	52	124	185

SUMMARY OF SURVEY**Provisional Diagnosis of Patients referred to Chest Clinic.**

	Male	Female
Active Tuberculosis	8	7
Inactive Tuberculosis	4	3
Bronchial Neoplasm	2	—
Sarcoidosis	1	3
Heart Disease	1	1
Pneumoconiosis	3	—
Post Inflammatory Fibrosis	2	1
Acute Inflammatory Lesion	4	1
Pleural Thickening	1	—
Chronic Bronchitis	2	1
Nil Definite found	1	—
Bronchiectas s	2	3
Bronchitis & Emphysema	2	—

Some Other Abnormalities Discovered

	Male	Female
Healed Tuberculosis	2	1
Heart Disease	7	17
Pneumoconiosis	7	—
Bronchitis & Emphysema	12	3
Bronchiectasis	1	—
Hiatus Hernia	—	1
Inflammatory Lesion	1	—
Thyroid Enlargement	2	3

SECTION II.

National Health Services Act, 1946

**PERSONAL
HEALTH SERVICES**

SECTION 22—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.**Child Welfare Centres.**

No. of Centres provided	.. .. .	8
No. of sessions held per month	.. .. .	50
No. of children aged under 1 year who attended a Centre for the first time	.. .. .	902
Total No. of children who attended a Centre during the year	.. .. .	2,491
Total attendances made:		
Children under 1 year	.. .. .	18,299
Children 1 to 5 years	.. .. .	8,882
TOTAL	.. .. .	27,181

The 902 infants who were brought by their parents to a Centre for the first time during the year represents 86% of the babies born in 1962.

Certain proprietary brands of dried milk and other dietary supplements are available at cost price at the Centres. The distribution of welfare foods provided by the Ministry of Health is carried out from the central office in the Town Hall Clinic and from all the Infant Welfare Centres in various parts of the Borough.

The amounts distributed during 1962 were as follows:

National dried milk—tins	.. .. .	11,104
Orange juice—bottles	.. .. .	11,621
Cod liver oil—bottles	.. .. .	1,137
Vitamin tablets—packets	.. .. .	1,876

Ante-natal Clinics.

No. of Ante-natal Clinics	.. .. .	2
No. of sessions held per month	.. .. .	15
New cases attending	.. .. .	526
Total cases attending	.. .. .	597
Total attendances made	.. .. .	1,577

All expectant mothers attending the Ante-natal clinic for the first time have a blood test taken to determine the blood group, the Rh. factor and the presence of blood disease. They also have a haemoglobin estimation test periodically and, where necessary, are referred to their own doctor for treatment.

All the patients are weighed at every Ante-natal visit to detect any undue increase in weight, and unless they have been X-rayed in the course of the year at the Mass Radiography Unit they are sent to the Chest Clinic for a chest X-ray. Any abnormality found as a result of the X-ray is referred by the Medical Officer to the appropriate consultant for treatment.

Although the primary function of the Ante-natal Clinic is the care of expectant mothers, a great 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 examination by the Medical Officer, completion of application forms and visits to the homes by the Supervisor of Midwives to investigate any sociological grounds for admission to maternity accommodation.

Post-Natal Clinics.

No. of Post-natal Clinics provided	..	..	..	2
No. of sessions held per month	..	..	..	2
New cases attending	..	..	..	17
Total cases attending	..	..	..	17
Total attendances made	..	..	..	22

Once a month a special clinic is held to which mothers are sent on medical grounds for advice with regard to family planning.

Dental Work.

As appointment was not made until the end of the year, very little dental work was carried out.

The following tables indicate the work that was done during the year:

Numbers Provided with Dental Care.

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	18	17	15	3
Children under 5	9	6	6	3

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	12	2	17	9	2	—	—	—
Children under 5	11	6	2	—	1	—	—	—

Care of Premature Infants.

All infants weighing 5½lbs. or less are defined as "Premature" and space is provided on the notification of birth cards for the weight of 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	41
(b) at Home	27
(c) in Private Nursing Homes	2

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

(a) in Hospital	14
(b) at Home	2
(c) in Private Nursing Home	1

Of the 41 premature babies who were born in Hospital 4 died within twenty-four hours of birth and 37 survived twenty-eight days.

Of the 27 premature babies born at home 5 were transferred to hospital on or before the twenty-eighth day and survived twenty-eight days and of the remaining 22, 21 of them survived twenty-eight days.

Both the babies born in Private Nursing Homes survived twenty-eight days.

Notification of Births.

The following table shows the actual number of births notified in Chesterfield during the year 1962, 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	579	575	4	4	583	579
Institutional	1,336	461	68	22	1,404	483

Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children.

No Mother and Baby Home is provided directly by the Local Health Authority but arrangements are made for the admission of unmarried mothers to Homes provided by Moral Welfare Associations.

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, a further extension of stay in the Home is granted. During the year under review 10 unmarried expectant mothers were admitted to Homes.

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 1962.

Number of Deliveries attended by Midwives.

Doctor not booked and present at time of delivery ..	2
Doctor not booked and not present at time of delivery	4
Doctor booked and present at time of delivery ..	187
Doctor booked and not present at time of delivery ..	391
	<hr/>
Total number of deliveries	584
	<hr/>
No. of cases in which Gas and Air Analgesia was administered	—
No. of cases in which Pethidine was administered ..	335
No. of cases in which Trilene was administered ..	545
No. of ante-natal visits	3,174
No. of post-natal visits	7,262
No. of attendances at Ante-natal Clinics	302
No. of cases attended on discharge from Institutions before the 10th day	66

Records received from Midwives.

Medical helps	17
Still births	5
Deaths of mothers	—
Deaths of children	3
Liability to be a source of infection	4

SECTION 24—HEALTH VISITING.

The establishment of the Health Visiting Service is one Senior Health Visitor and eight Health Visitors who are also School Nurses, and a Clinic Nurse.

In addition to home visiting an important part of the work of the Health Visitors is that of giving advice in Mother Craft at the Child Welfare Centres and during 1962 the Health Visitors made 702 attendances at the Centres.

The Hospital Authorities inform the Health Visitors of the discharge from hospital of children requiring follow-up care and the Health Visitors visit them regularly for as long as is necessary. Although there are not yet any arrangements for Health Visitors to work in conjunction with a General Medical Practitioner or group of Practitioners there is close co-operation in so far as the doctors ask the Health Visiting Service to investigate in difficult cases, particularly in connection with problem families. Any cases requiring medical treatment discovered by the Health Visitors during the course of routine visiting or at the Clinics are referred to the family doctors.

A considerable amount of time is spent by the Health Visitors in caring for old people and there is no doubt that the social work done in this field is invaluable.

The Health Visitors work in close co-operation with various statutory and voluntary bodies concerned with the care of mothers and young children, and with the care of the aged and sick. They also play a vital part in the various schemes for the care of premature infants, illegitimate children, boarded out children and adoptions.

The following is a summary of the work of the Health Visitors during 1962:

No. of children visited during the year	.. ..	4,164
First visits to infants under 1 year of age	.. ..	981
Total visits to infants under 1 year of age	.. ..	4,806
Visits to children aged 1—5 years	.. ..	7,191
Visits to expectant mothers	.. ..	270
Tuberculosis visits	.. ..	228
Investigations of social conditions for hospitals, adoption societies, old people, etc.	.. ..	3,039
Total No. of families or households visited	.. ..	4,504
No. of attendances by Health Visitors at clinic sessions		702

SECTION 25—HOME NURSING.

The Home Nursing Service comprises a Superintendent and 11 Visiting Nurses who attend cases of any nature except certain notifiable diseases. Their duties also include the nursing care of patients on discharge from hospital.

The laundry service for incontinent old people continues to be run by the Home Nursing Service.

The Summary of the Work of Home Nurses, 1962.

No. of cases on books 1st January, 1962	294
No. of new cases nursed during the year:	
Medical	1,007
Surgical	195
Tuberculosis	26
Maternal complications	7
Miscarriages or abortions	—
Infectious diseases	—
	<hr/>
	1,235
	<hr/>
No. of cases on books, 31st December, 1962 ..	322
No. of visits paid by nurses:	
General nursing	37,943
Tuberculosis	1,623
Maternity	129
Infectious diseases	—
Others	—
	<hr/>
	39,695
	<hr/>

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

During the year, records were received of 5,147 persons who were vaccinated or re-vaccinated. Details are given in the following table:

	AGE GROUPS				
	Under 1	1	2—4	5—14	15 or over
(a) Primary Vaccinations	301	279	392	1,067	1,278
(b) Re-vaccinations	1	13	29	278	1,509

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

During the year 849 children, aged 0—5, and 10 children, aged 5—15, were immunised against Diphtheria. Of the total of 859 immunisations 399 were carried out by private doctors. In addition 38 children were re-immunised, 3 by the Local Authority Staff and 35 by private doctors.

The following table shows the state of Diphtheria Immunisation in the town, as at 31st December, 1962.

Born in year	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957—53	1952—48	Total under 15
Number immunised	263	563	559	489	532	3,406	4,542	10,354

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

Age	No. of persons who have received:				
	SALK VACCINE		ORAL VACCINE		
	1 inj. only	2nd inj.	1 dose only	2 doses only	third dose
Children born in 1962 ..	—	6	51	41	61
Children born in 1961 ..	8	170	82	86	328
Children and young persons born in years 1943—1960	17	389	88	90	265
Young persons born in years 1933—1942	3	175	36	28	78
Others	3	213	31	42	130
TOTAL	31	953	288	287	862

Number of persons given 3rd inj. of Salk Vaccine	855
Number of persons given 4th inj. of Salk Vaccine	127
Number of persons given a reinforcing dose of oral vaccine after:.. ..	
	(i) 2 Salk doses .. 1,880
	(ii) 3 Salk doses .. 1,227

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

Tuberculosis.

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

All new cases are visited by the Health Visitors for the purpose of giving advice to both patients and contacts and follow up visits are made at regular intervals. During the year under review, 228 visits were made.

Actual nursing of home patients is carried out by the staff of the Home Nursing Service, and 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 and 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 making recommendations for admission to old people's homes.

Sick room equipment, such as bed pans, urinals, mackintosh sheeting, 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.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

The Chiropody Service which commenced in June, 1961, continues to provide treatment for the elderly, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers. The Health Visitor calls at the home of each applicant to confirm that treatment is required and to make some assessment of the priority.

Owing to the necessary qualifications required under the National Health Service (Medical Auxiliaries) Regulations, 1954, it was only possible to appoint one Chiropodist and to arrange for one session per week to be held. The Clinic is held every Tuesday evening in the Borough Health Department Clinic, Town Hall, and arrangements are made for nine patients to attend for treatment.

Several applications were received for domiciliary treatment and arrangements were made when this was required. In many cases however, it was found that if transport was provided, some of these applicants could attend the Clinic and in such cases with the co-operation of the Ambulance Service, this was arranged.

The number of applicants received has shown a need for the Chiropody Service, particularly for the aged and infirm. Owing to the continual demand for treatment and the fact that there is only the one Clinic per week, the period of time between each treatment is now 4—5 months. In view of the length of time between each treatment, some patients require to make a private arrangement in the mean time.

The fact that patients often fail to keep appointments means that the time allocated for their treatment is often wasted and these broken appointments contribute in the building up of waiting lists.

The following treatments were given during the period January 1st to December 31st, 1962:—

Number of first treatments	..	..	135
Number of subsequent treatments	..	..	270
Number of domiciliary treatments	..	..	16
			<hr/>
Total treatments	..	..	421
			<hr/>
Number requiring transport	..	..	49

SECTION 29—HOME HELP SERVICE

At the end of the year there were 31 Home Helps on the panel. The following is a summary of the work of the Service during 1962.

	Mater- nity	Old & Sick	Tuber- culosis	Others	Total
No. of cases being assisted 1st January, 1962	—	147	—	7	154
No. of applications received during year	38	124	—	15	177
No. of new cases assisted	32	94	—	14	140
Total number of cases assisted in 1962	32	241	—	21	294
No. of cases being assisted at the end of 1962	—	170	—	14	184

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

2,988 visits were made during the year by the Welfare Officers under the Mental Health Services and their work can be summarised as follows:

Under the Mental Health Act 1959 (Mental illness)	461
After Care.. .. .	735
Pre-care	96
Under the Mental Health Act 1959 (subnormal and severely subnormal)	402
Attendances at O.P. clinic and hospitals	599
Miscellaneous visits	695

Mental Illness.

The number of patients admitted to hospitals for Mental Illness and the circumstances in which they were admitted, are set out below.

	Males	Females	Total
Pastures Hospital	65	62	127
Scarsdale Hospital	4	11	15
	—	—	—
	69	73	142
	—	—	—

	Males	Females	Total
Informal Admissions (Section 5) ..	55	61	116
Admissions for Observations (Section 25)	—	1	1
Admissions for Treatment (Section 26)	—	—	—
Emergency Admission for Observation (Section 29)	13	11	24
Compulsory admission of patients admitted for criminal offences (Section 60)	1	—	1
Order restricting discharge (Section 65)	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	69	73	142
	—	—	—

Sub-normality and Severe Sub-Normality.

It can be seen from the previous table that the Mental Welfare Officers paid 402 domiciliary visits during the year to the 141 (86 males and 55 females) sub-normal and severely sub-normal people residing in the borough.

There were no admissions to hospital for permanent care during the year, but in 19 cases, short term care was obtained to relieve the strain on their families.

WELFARE OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

There were 105 (52 males, 53 females) handicapped persons on the Local Authority's Register at the 31st December, 1961. The age groups and classifications of their disabilities, according to the Medical Research Council's code are given below:—

Age Groups.

16	—	20	=	1
21	—	30	=	14
31	—	40	=	18
41	—	50	=	12
51	—	60	=	25
61	—	70	=	24
		Over 70	=	11

Disabilities.

A/E	Amputation	.. .. .	11
F	Arthritis and rheumatism	.. .. .	17
G	Congenital malformation and deformities	.. .. .	4
H/L	Disease of the digestive and genito-urinary systems, of the heart or circulatory system, of the respiratory system (other than tuberculosis) and the skin	.. .. .	15
Q/T	Injuries of the head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis or trunk. Injuries or diseases of the upper and lower limbs (other than tuberculosis) and of the spine	.. .. .	14
V	Organic nervous diseases such as epilepsy, disseminated sclerosis, poliomyelitis, hemiplegia, sciatica	.. .. .	36
U/W	Neuroses, psychoses and other nervous and mental disorders not included in V	.. .. .	3
X	Tuberculosis (respiratory)	.. .. .	—
Y	Tuberculosis (non-respiratory)	.. .. .	4
Z	Diseases and injuries not specified above	.. .. .	1

The welfare of the physically handicapped is undertaken by the two Welfare Officers in conjunction with their duties under the Mental Health Services. A handicapped person, if considered suitable and is willing, has the opportunity of attending a craft class which is held daily for those who are able to make their own way there. Two classes are held weekly for those people for whom transport has to be arranged. The two Craft Instructors in attendance help in visiting handicapped people when called upon to do so, both for providing diversionary occupation at home and for providing wheelchair ramps and similar aids which can often be made at the Craft Centre.

WELFARE OF THE BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED

During the year 37 people made application to be placed on the department's Register of Blind Persons, arrangements were made for them to be seen by a Consultant Ophthalmologist who complete a Form B.D.8. on their behalf, 27 (7 males and 20 females) were registered as blind and 3 (1 male and 2 females) were registered as Partially Sighted.

The table below gives the age groups and causes of blindness for those people placed on the Blind Persons Register during the year.

Age group	Cause of Blindness			Totals
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Other	
1—10 years	—	—	—	—
11—20 years	1	—	—	1
21—29 years	—	—	1	1
30—39 years	—	—	1	1
40—49 years	—	—	—	—
50—59 years	3	—	2	5
60—64 years	—	—	1	1
65—69 years	2	—	2	4
70 and over	6	2	6	14

The following table gives ages and categories of registered blind and partially sighted persons in the Borough at 31st December, 1962.

	Males	Females	Total
Blind	92	124	216
Partially Sighted ..	6	10	16

	AGE GROUPS	
	Blind	Partially Sighted
1—10 years	1	—
11—20 years	4	1
21—29 years	3	1
30—39 years	6	3
40—49 years	12	—
50—59 years	31	2
60—64 years	20	1
65—69 years	22	4
70 and over	117	4

Categories of Registered Blind persons.

Unemployed over 65 years	138
Unemployed 16—64 years but not capable of work ..	25
Unemployed 16—64 years but not available for work ..	33
Unemployed but capable and available for work ..	3
In open employment	12
Home Workers	3
Under 16 but not at school	—
Under 16 at school	2

The age group statistics follow the pattern for those of the rest of the country in that 64% of the blind people in the Borough are over 65. The twofold problems of age and blindness set to the two Home Teachers on the establishment are greatly reduced by the close co-operation there is in the Borough between the various statutory and voluntary organisations. It is found that by far the greater majority of applications for placement on the register of Blind persons are made on the person's behalf by the National Assistance Board or by the Almoners of the local hospitals.

The year saw a decrease in the number of visits made by the Home Teachers to the blind people; this was due to the fact that one of the Home Teachers was studying for the examination for the certificate of Home Teachers for a large part of the year.

Some 2,350 visits were made and two craft classes were held each week, one being for the mentally subnormal girls at Whittington Hall.

WELFARE OF THE DEAF AND DUMB

The number of deaf persons on the register at 31st December, 1962, totalled 33, there being 17 males and 16 females in the following age groups:—

16—20 years	2
21—30 years	8
31—40 years	11
51—50 years	6
51—60 years	5
61—70 years	1

The Social Club for the Deaf, held at the Edmund Street Clinic continues to be well attended, as do the monthly Church services.

The Club for the Hard of Hearing which had been formed during the previous year is also proving a worthwhile venture and forms an integral part of the Borough's social services.

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

The following table shows the results of the survey of the deer population in the study area during the period 1961-1962. The number of deer was estimated by the method of direct counts and by the method of indirect counts. The results are given in Table 1.

The results of the survey show that the deer population in the study area was estimated to be 100 deer in 1961 and 120 deer in 1962. The number of deer was estimated by the method of direct counts and by the method of indirect counts. The results are given in Table 1.

The results of the survey show that the deer population in the study area was estimated to be 100 deer in 1961 and 120 deer in 1962. The number of deer was estimated by the method of direct counts and by the method of indirect counts. The results are given in Table 1.

WELL-BEING OF THE DEER AND OTHER

The results of the survey show that the deer population in the study area was estimated to be 100 deer in 1961 and 120 deer in 1962. The number of deer was estimated by the method of direct counts and by the method of indirect counts. The results are given in Table 1.

Year	Number of Deer
1961	100
1962	120

The results of the survey show that the deer population in the study area was estimated to be 100 deer in 1961 and 120 deer in 1962. The number of deer was estimated by the method of direct counts and by the method of indirect counts. The results are given in Table 1.

SECTION III.

**ENVIRONMENTAL
HEALTH SERVICES**

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The Engineer and Manager of the Chesterfield, Bolsover and Clowne Water Board has kindly supplied the following report.

The water supply to the Borough is provided by the Chesterfield, Bolsover & Clowne Water Board. Water sources at Linacre and Holymoorside, after treatment, and underground supplies from Bolsover, after softening, are supplemented by two bulk supplies, the whole being distributed from covered service reservoirs.

All waters were monitored for radioactive substances but the levels in waters supplied have been very low. Activity in rainfall has fluctuated during the year, varying between approximately 1,000 pc./lit. and 200 pc./lit.

Chemically and bacteriologically the water was satisfactory, and very few consumers' complaints were received. The quantity proved adequate and no restriction on its use were imposed.

Frequent examinations—both chemical and bacteriological—were carried out in the Board's Laboratories. These samples covered raw and treated waters in addition to distributed supplies.

Raw river waters from two sources were contaminated by lead to a very slight degree, but after treatment and blending the lead content and plumbo-solvency tendencies were eliminated.

Since one of the bulk supplies contains 0.8 mg./lit. of natural fluoride and all sources are mixed in varying amounts before distribution, the water supplied to the Borough may contain fluoride up to 0.8 mg./lit.

No action was necessary in respect of any form of contamination during the year.

		DWELLING HOUSES		
		With direct water supply	Supply by means of stand- pipe	Popu- lation
Chesterfield Borough .. ..	.. ..	23,348	Nil	69,218
Parishes of				
Brimington .. ..	.. ..	2,723	..	8,306
Hasland .. ..	.. ..	1,052	..	3,187
Calow (part). .. ..	.. ..	906	..	2,745
Brampton .. ..	.. ..	225	..	686
Walton .. ..	.. ..	608	..	1,842
Wingerworth (part). ..	.. ..	389	..	1,178
Sutton-Cum-Duckmanton		211	..	643
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		29,462		87,805
		<hr/>		<hr/>

Swimming Pools and Baths.

There are two open air swimming pools and one indoor swimming bath, both in the Borough, all of which are owned and controlled by the Corporation. All are equipped for continuous filtration and chemical dosage.

Frequent samples were taken from all the baths for bacteriological examinations and all were found to be satisfactory.

Sewage and Sewage Disposal.

The Manager and Chemist of the Sewage Disposal Works has kindly provided the following information:

During 1962 the Council's Consulting Engineers continued work on the detailed scheme for Stage I of the Sewage Works extensions. Quotations for a number of items of specialised machinery required for the scheme were considered and it was anticipated that the Council would be able to advertise for tenders for the work early in 1963. In fact, at the time of writing this note a tender has been accepted, Ministry approval obtained and the work commenced.

Also during 1962 the experimental work on the bio-aeration plant previously mentioned in earlier reports has been continued and we are now able to say that comparatively minor modifications to the plant will provide all the necessary aeration treatment for the foreseeable future.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

There are six premises in the Borough which are licensed as Pet Shops under the above Act, four being permanent premises and two being occasional stalls in the open market. All these premises are subjected to frequent inspection to ensure that animals on the premises and on the stalls are kept and sold in a satisfactory manner and in conformity with the provisions of the Act. Particular attention has been given to the sale of pets from the stalls in the open market where variable weather conditions might affect young animals but adequate safeguards have been maintained. A total of 46 visits were made to premises covered by the Act during the year.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

There are two premises in the Borough which are registered under the above Act, one being engaged in the manufacture of mattresses and the other in the manufacture of upholstered furniture. Both have been subjected to periodic inspection, but it has not been considered necessary to take samples of the fillings used as only new fillings carrying the guarantee of the British Standards Institute as to quality and purity are used on the premises.

Common Lodging Houses.

The Markham Municipal Hostel is the only common lodging house in the Borough and this is owned by the Corporation and controlled by the Health and Welfare Committee. The Hostel has accommodation for 114 male lodgers but there has been a gradual reduction in the number of men seeking lodgings during the last two or three years. The purpose of this Hostel was to provide accommodation for local old age pensioners and single men who had no permanent homes or families to look after their needs and also to provide temporary accommodation for lower paid workers engaged on short term contracts in and around the Borough who might otherwise have difficulty in finding private lodgings. The numbers of the former have decreased rapidly in recent years, and due to Contractors transporting their own men to and from their work, less workers have been accommodated. With the closing of similar establishments in nearby towns, the former good type of lodger at the Hostel has been replaced by a rough and irresponsible element who have proved to be a nuisance to nearby residents and who are proving to be difficult to control by the staff.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Rodent control has continued with some success throughout the year, and both surface infestations and sewer treatments have been carried out by the Rodent Operative. Thanks to the co-operation of the general public who now take full advantage of the free service offered by the Local Authority, it has been possible to give early treatment where the odd rat or mouse has been seen on domestic premises so as to prevent entrenchment by these pests. While there has been a slight increase in the number of complaints received, all these have been of minor infestations, and in most cases a single series of treatment have resulted in complete eradication. Similarly, the owners of business premises are taking advantage of this service, and there has not been any increase in major infestations on these premises.

Routine treatments have been applied to the one or two hitherto black spots and these are now under control.

A few complaints have been received of the presence of the occasional rat or mouse in new houses on the new estates, but as was mentioned in a previous report, these usually originate from old buildings demolished for housing developments or are attracted to the site by the careless disposal of food by the workmen on the sites. It has not proved difficult to dislodge these minor infestations.

A total of 229 sewer manholes were baited to assess the extent of infestation in the sewers in the Borough, but with the exception of the older sewers in the centre of the town, there was little evidence of infestation.

The following extract from the Annual Report submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, gives details of the surface treatments carried out during the year.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				Total
	Local Authority	Dwelling-houses	Business Premises	Agricultural	
Notifications received	24	287	68	9	388
Survey under the Act and for other purposes	27	156	132	18	333
Properties found to be infested by rats ..	25	249	50	10	334
Properties found to be infested by mice ..	16	38	18	—	72
Block Treatments ..	—	13	—	—	13
Structural works required	1	6	—	—	7
Total Inspections including re-inspections	107	1,211	1,124	61	2,503

Atmospheric Pollution.

The year has been notable for the intensification of work on Smoke Control in the Borough. The No. 1 (Central) Smoke Control Order which became operative on the 1st June, 1961, has worked satisfactorily and without any apparent resentment on the part of the residents and other interests in the area.

The No. 2 (Newbold) Smoke Control Order, covering an area of some 428 acres and containing 1,509 dwellinghouses, largely owned by the Corporation, which received confirmation by the Ministry in September, 1961, became operative on the 1st July, 1962, and in the early part of the year work commenced on the renewal or adaptation of 622 obsolete or unsuitable appliances found to be necessary to comply with the Order. In addition, some 860 gas points had to be fixed for ignition. The work suffered a severe set back in February and March due to the severe gale damage which occurred in February, and necessitated the withdrawal of the labour force engaged on fireplace fixing for three or four weeks in February, March and April, and tribute must be paid to the Works Department for the manner in which they intensified their effort to try to complete the conversions by the operative date despite this set back.

The No. 3 (Ashgate) Smoke Control Order covering an area of 548 acres containing 1,130 existing domestic dwellings and also includes the Loundsley Green Estate which when completed in 1963, will add a further 700 houses was confirmed by the Ministry on

13th April, 1962 and became operative on 1st January, 1963. The conversion of the 1,329 appliances proceeded in a very satisfactory manner and with little or no difficulty.

A detailed survey was made during the latter part of the year of the No. 4 (Pevensey) Area which covers an area of 136 acres and is contiguous with the No. 2 and No. 3 Areas and contains 908 domestic dwellings, 546 of which are Corporation houses built in the post war years. An Order made by the Borough Council on the 3rd July, 1962, has been sent to the Ministry for confirmation, the suggested date of operation being 1st July, 1963.

As might be expected in a coal producing area, a certain amount of resentment has occurred to the change from the burning of coal to the slightly less reactive solid smokeless fuels, but this is likely to be overcome when the technique in the use of these fuels has been mastered. It is unfortunate that at the time that this change over was getting well under way, there should occur one of the severest winters in living memory, which put a strain on both production and distribution of solid smokeless fuels for a short period. As a result of these difficulties, meetings were arranged with the manufacturers of these fuels in the area and representatives of the Local Fuel Merchants' Association and frank discussions took place in order to overcome a repetition of these difficulties.

There has been continued reduction in atmospheric pollution from other industrial sources by the conversion of some of the older boiler plants to mechanical stoking. Three such plants have been changed over during the year, and further conversions are now taking place on other plants so it is expected that by July, 1963, all hand fired industrial plants will have been replaced.

A total of 174 observations and visits have been made in connection with industrial pollution and 16 infringements of the Regulations occurred, most of these being in respect of the older plants which have now been converted.

Applications have been received for prior approval to three new boiler installations, two being in respect of coal burning plants and one in which oil fuel is to be used and all were approved by the Council.

The measurement of deposited solids at two of the original three stations in the Borough and the recordings of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere by the lead peroxide method at four points has continued throughout the year, and the results have been supplied to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research for the purpose of the National Survey of atmospheric pollution. The monthly figures and the yearly averages are given at the end of this section from which it will be seen that while there was a slight decrease in the solids deposited at both stations, the amount of sulphur dioxide recorded was about the same as the previous year.

With the installation of three daily volumetric recording instruments in April at the Town Hall, the Electricity Works, Chatsworth Road, and at Newbold Green School, on the recommendation of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and with the approval of the Council, a more accurate and worthwhile measurement of atmospheric pollution so far as it is likely to affect the health of the residents in the Borough is now being undertaken, for daily changes in pollution are now recorded, and these figures are supplied monthly to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. While it is not practicable to give the daily records in this report, the additional table at the end of this section gives the highest, lowest and average concentrations of both smoke and sulphur dioxide recordings during the last eight months. It is of interest to note how the fogs in December increased both the concentrations of smoke and sulphur dioxide at ground level as shown by the highest value recorded at all three stations.

The North East Derbyshire Clean Air Consultative Committee has continued to meet at three-monthly intervals to discuss problems of mutual interest to the twelve constituent Local Authority members of the Committee. These have included the extension of Smoke Control by the extension of Smoke Control Areas in the North-East of the County and also such problems as nuisance from diesel fumes from road vehicles and other sources.

RECORDING OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION BY DAILY VOLUMETRIC METHOD, 1962.

MONTH	Station No. 1 Town Hall						Station No. 2 Electricity Works						Station No. 3 Newbold Green School					
	Smoke			Sulphur Dioxide			Smoke			Sulphur Dioxide			Smoke			Sulphur Dioxide		
	H.V.	L.V.	A.V.	H.V.	L.V.	A.V.	H.V.	L.V.	A.V.	H.V.	L.V.	A.V.	H.V.	L.V.	A.V.	H.V.	L.V.	A.V.
MAY	228	38	90	233	20	100	249	45	105	235	42	112	224	4	57	234	13	65
JUNE	121	8	47	135	18	53	127	10	51	150	13	55	78	—	29	138	6	33
JULY	133	20	61	146	28	69	148	22	70	153	15	73	92	8	44	111	13	48
AUGUST	139	12	50	83	28	53	121	12	46	146	12	49	81	—	31	54	9	26
SEPTEMBER	226	24	105	198	30	88	200	30	106	164	7	73	162	7	59	128	13	52
OCTOBER	397	12	181	344	31	166	419	56	192	259	48	130	221	18	93	184	25	86
NOVEMBER	568	76	236	714	83	226	580	93	231	492	100	194	358	28	151	262	51	148
DECEMBER	648	45	258	1,107	54	307	1,132	29	249	944	56	255	832	8	172	1,010	39	200

Interpretation: H.V. = Highest Value. L.V. = Lowest Value. A.V. = Average Value.
 Smoke measurement represents concentration of smoke particles in micrograms per cubic metre.
 Sulphur Dioxide measurement represents concentration of SO₂ in micrograms per cubic metre.

The monthly recordings taken at the four stations in the Borough were as follows:

Standard Deposit Gauges. Total Solids given as tons per square mils.

Month	St. John's Road Depot	Sewage Works
January	15.61	12.20
February	13.64	12.52
March	11.97	10.45
April	14.91	14.98
May	14.61	11.13
June	9.10	8.40
July	8.12	7.93
August	10.29	10.80
September	10.22	9.98
October	11.61	11.92
November	8.70	6.91
December	16.46	20.27
Averages	12.10	11.45

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 ..	1.78	2.15	2.04	2.58
February ..	No Result		0.93	1.11
March ..	1.98	2.14	1.86	1.58
April ..	1.30	1.49	1.06	1.10
May ..	0.92	1.22	0.97	0.92
June ..	0.58	0.76	0.66	0.59
July ..	—	0.89	0.75	0.66
August ..	—	1.38	0.86	0.63
September ..	—	1.03	1.10	1.02
October ..	—	1.36	1.27	0.74
November ..	—	2.24	1.95	1.38
December ..	—	2.39	2.23	2.41
Average ..	1.31	1.55	1.30	1.23

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Table showing the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during 1962.

Complaints investigated	..	..	..	..	..	1,245
Nuisances found	..	..	..	..	..	1,127
Nuisances abated	..	..	..	..	..	910
Houses disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	11
Visits to Infected Houses	..	..	..	..	..	230
Visits to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	..	..	..	..	..	95
Visits re Shops Act	..	..	..	..	..	66
Visits to Premises where Foodstuffs are prepared and sold including Restaurant Kitchens	..	..	..	..	..	1,056
Visits to Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	..	14
Visits to Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	742
Visits to Market Stalls	..	..	..	..	..	2,430
Visits to Manure Receptacles	..	..	..	..	..	1
Visits to Common Lodging Houses	..	..	..	..	..	70
Visits to Houses-let-in-Lodgings	..	..	..	..	..	4
Visits to Factories	..	..	..	..	..	189
Visits to Drains to New Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	997
Visits re Drains Tested by Smoke or Water	..	..	..	..	..	1,395
Number of Re-inspections	..	..	..	..	..	2,587
Number of Miscellaneous Visits	..	..	..	..	..	2,188
Number of Houses Inspected	..	..	..	..	..	388
Number of Informal Notices	..	..	..	..	..	870
Number of Statutory Notices	..	..	..	..	..	190
Visits to Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	68
Observations re Smoke	..	..	..	..	..	174
Visits to Ice Cream Shops and Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	..	96
Visits re Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	..	..	..	..	..	2,503
Visits re Pet Animals Act	..	..	..	..	..	46
Visits re Certificates of Disrepair	..	..	..	..	..	3
Visits re Smoke Control Areas	..	..	..	..	..	2,087
Visits to Boiling Plants under Waste Goods Order	..	..	..	..	..	6
Visits re Poultry Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	33
Visits re Moveable Dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	33
Visits re Rag-Flock Act	..	..	..	..	..	2
Visits re Swimming Baths	..	..	..	..	..	12
Visits re Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution	..	..	..	..	..	589

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

Obstructed Drains Cleansed	158
Drains reconstructed	7
Drains tested by smoke and water	1,395
Inspection chambers built or repaired	20
Gulley Traps fixed	9
Defects in drains repaired	25
Sink Wastes repaired	14
New sinks fixed, or defects remedied	22
Rain water pipes repaired	21
Rain water pipes disconnected	—
W.C. and vent pipes repaired	8
Eaves spoutings repaired	57
Water Closets repaired	127
Water Closets provided	18
New Dustbins provided	30
Dirty Closets cleansed	6
Dirty Premises cleansed	24
Houses made reasonably fit	635
Water in cellars	20
Windows repaired	42
Damp proof courses inserted in walls	4
Roofs repaired	346
Floors repaired	29
Doors repaired	18
Plastering repaired	74
Damp Walls repaired	61
Defective Fireplaces, etc., repaired	79
Yards repaved	7
Yard or Footpath Surfaces repaired	13
Accumulation of Refuse removed	19
Nuisance from fowls and other animals abated	2
Miscellaneous Defects remedied	107
Factory Contraventions	40
Defective Water Supply	10
Ventilation provided or improved	2
Proper Food Store provided	1
Smoke Observations	176
Waste Water Closets converted into W.C.'s	12
Rat Infested premises cleared	410
Manure Pits provided or repaired	1
Pail closet converted into water closet	—
Urinals repaired or provided	2
Privies converted into Water Closets	—
Privies converted into Pail Closets	—

Table of Nuisances discovered and dealt with.

	No. of Inspections made by Public Health Inspectors	No. of Notices Served		No. of Nuisances abated with or without Notice
		Informal	Legal	
Drainage :				
No disconnection of waste pipe	—	—	—	—
Defective waste pipe, traps, inlets and drains	243	77	4	77
Drains obstructed	427	137	—	153
Closets and Ashpits :				
Defective privies, pail closets and ashpits.. ..	—	—	—	—
Conversion of privies into W.Cs.	—	—	—	—
Conversion of waste water closets into W.Cs. ..	36	6	—	12
Defective Water Closets ..	366	97	4	126
Provision of Additional Water Closets	21	5	—	6
Provision of portable ashbins ..	120	30	30	30
Dirty Closets	24	6	—	6
Other Defects :				
Paving of courts and yards ..	76	15	2	19
Roofs, eaves-spouts and down-spouts	1,004	274	28	424
Sinks	45	12	—	21
Insufficient Ventilation ..	5	1	—	2
Windows.. ..	106	28	3	41
Dampness	215	43	12	62
Water in cellars	60	20	—	20
Water Supply	26	8	—	9
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Foul condition of houses ..	35	7	—	21
Offensive accumulations ..	39	11	—	17
Animals improperly kept ..	8	2	—	2
Pigsties	—	—	—	—
Smoke Nuisances	176	16	—	16
Urinals	12	1	—	2
Nuisances not specified above..	562	129	5	289
TOTALS	3,606	925	88	1,355

	No. on Register	Inspections made	Notices served	Nuisances abated with or without Notice
Bakehouses	31	68	20	30
Slaughterhouses	1	742	—	—
Offensive Trades	5	14	3	3
Common Lodging Houses	1	70	—	—
TOTALS	38	894	23	33

**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	—
*Dealers in Rags and Bones	1
Bakehouses	31
Preserved Food Stores	45
Fried Fish Shops	46
Premises where Milk is produced or sold	111
Factories of various kinds	290

*Offensive Trades.

The following are the numbers of the various Sanitary Conveniences to Dwellinghouses in the Borough.

Houses Using.

Water Closets	Waste Water Closets	Privies	Pails	Portable Dustbins
22,822	128	35	18	22,895

1—Factories.

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

	Where Mechanical Power is used	Where Mechanical Power is not used
Building Trades, Woodworking, etc.	40	3
Potteries and Brickmaking	3	—
Metal Breaking and Scrap Sorting	4	1
Foundries	13	—
Brewing and Aerated Waters	2	—
Dressmaking, Tailoring and Millinery	11	3
Baking, Confectionery and Other Foods	36	—
Boot and Shoe Repairing	8	1
Engineers	31	—
Motor Vehicle Repairs	51	4
Surgical Dressings and Box Making	5	—
Laundries	5	—
Printing	7	1
Various	46	7
	262	20

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1—INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	20	56	10	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	262	125	15	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	8	8	2	—
Total ..	290	189	27	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	13	17	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :					
(a) Insufficient ..	2	2	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	5	—	3	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	10	17	—	—	—
Total	32	42	—	5	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT.**Outwork.****(Sections 110 & 111).**

Nature of work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110(1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel—Maknig	7	—	—	—	—	—

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.**Food and Drugs Act, 1955.****Milk Supply—Milk Register.****Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959.**

No. of Processing Establishments	..	..	..	1
No. of persons registered as Distributors	..	..	..	110
No. of premises registered as Dairies	..	..	..	2

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1960—Licenses Issued.

Dealers to Pasteurise Milk	..	..	..	..	1
„ „ Sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	..	..	..	..	61
„ „ Sell Pasteurised Milk	..	..	..	..	70
„ „ Sell Sterilised Milk	..	..	..	..	53
No. of Visits to Dairies and Milk Dealers	..	..	..	..	95

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

All milk sold in the Borough is designated under the above Regulations and is sold as either Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised or Sterilised Milk. The whole of the County of Derby, in which most of the milk consumed in the Borough is produced, is a compulsory eradication area and the milk supply can be considered as being relatively free from risk of tubercle infection. However more than 90% of the milk consumed is pasteurised, most of which passes through a large pasteurising dairy in the Borough under the supervision of the Health Department.

During the year, 182 samples were taken from incoming bulk supplies to the pasteurising plant to test the compositional quality of the supplies. Ten of these samples from separate supplies were found to be substandard, seven being very slightly deficient in/milk fat and three in milk solids other than milk fat.

Frequent samples of milk after heat treatment have also been taken at the dairy and during distribution, to test the efficiency of the heat treatment and also the keeping quality of the milks. Thirty-seven such samples submitted to the County Bacteriological Laboratories all satisfied the Phosphatase and Methylene Blue tests.

Milks Tested for Tubercle Bacilli.

There are eighteen producer-retailers of raw Tuberculin Tested Milk in the Borough, and while there is little risk of tubercle infection of such milks due to the periodic testing of the herds, it is considered desirable to take occasional samples of milk for biological examination from these supplies to ensure that infection is not introduced between tests. Fourteen samples from these supplies were taken during the year and all proved to be satisfactory.

Meat and Other Foods.

The Corporation Abattoir is the only slaughterhouse in the Borough and it adequately satisfies the meat requirements of the Borough and a considerable part of the surrounding area. Built by the Corporation in 1933, the Abattoir incorporates all the standards of construction now prescribed in the Regulations for the slaughter of food animals under humane and hygienic conditions. The control of the Abattoir is vested in the Markets Committee who employ all the slaughtermen and levy an all-in charge for lairage and slaughter of animals and for hanging the meat after dressing. Up to the present time, the cooling of the meat has been by natural means in a spacious cooling hall but refrigeration is being introduced. A large proportion of the meat passing through the Abattoir is handled by large wholesalers who sell "off the hook" to local retailers and also deliver meat over a wide area,

Meat inspection at the Abattoir is under the control of the Health Department and is carried out by resident Meat Inspectors, thus ensuring 100 per cent inspection of all animals and carcasses passing through. A total of 52,335 food animals were slaughtered and inspected during the year, this inspection resulting in just over 26 tons of meat and offal being condemned as unfit for human consumption, an almost identical weight to that condemned in the previous year.

The improved quality of meat now passing through the slaughterhouse can be judged by the proportion of carcass meat to that of offal now being condemned. Ten years ago, carcass meat represented 47% of the total condemned compared with 15% during 1962. This is no doubt due partly to improved breeding of cattle for meat but more particularly to Veterinary Science and its success in eradication of disease, notably tuberculosis from dairy herds. As was stated in last year's report, in recent years there has been a remarkable reduction in the incidence of tuberculosis in all cattle and pigs passing through the Abattoir and this has continued during 1962. Only 0.134 per cent of cattle excluding cows, and 0.74 per cent of cows were infected with tuberculosis compared with 0.373 per cent and 1.075 per cent respectively in 1961, and in every case the infection was localised and very slight. The incidence of Tuberculosis in pigs slaughtered also declined from 0.857 per cent in 1961 to 0.59 per cent this year.

The incidence of diseases other than tuberculosis both in cattle and in cows showed slight change from the previous year. 19.40 per cent of the former and 33.22 per cent of cows were infected with various disease compared with 19.71 and 36.68 per cent respectively in 1961. Parasitic conditions of the livers of the cattle, doubtless encouraged by the very wet season accounted for this seemingly high incidence. Such infestations however are generally localised in a single organ of an otherwise healthy carcass.

Cysticercus-bovis, the embryo of a tapeworm communicable to man was found in 53 animals inspected, 12 occurring in cows and 41 in bullocks and heifers. In each case the infestation was confined to the head and/or heart muscles and generalisation did not occur. The infected organs were condemned and the carcasses were retained in cold storage, under supervision for twenty-one days before being liberated for human consumption.

Food inspection on the premises of wholesale distributors, retailers and in food factories resulted in the condemnation of almost 5 tons of various foods bringing the total of all foods condemned during the year to almost 31 tons, much of which was disposed of for processing for technical purposes and for animals feeding.

The Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.

All slaughtermen operating in the Borough are licensed by the Borough Council and 25 licenses have been issued during the year, one being a new licence to a young man who has learned his trade at the Municipal Abattoir and has become competent to hold a licence at the age of 18.

Summary of Meat Inspection, 1962.

Carcases Inspected	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
At the Abattoir ..	9,503	331	21,539	20,962
Total number of animals killed ..	..	..	..	52,335
Number inspected ..	..	..	..	52,335

Food Surrendered during Inspection.

At the Abattoir and Farms:

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Beef ..	1	—	—	10				
Veal ..		4	1	2				
Mutton ..		9	1	14				
Pork ..	2	6	1	18				
Offals ..	22	1	2	4				
					26	1	2	20

Surrendered by Traders:

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Meat ..		1	—	8				
Canned foods	4	1	1	7				
Bacon & Ham			1	21				
Cheese ..			2	14				
Sausages				26				
Fish ..			2	2				
Vegetables		9	3	0				
Ice-cream ..				20				
Miscellaneous		2	3	19				
					4	17	0	5
					30	18	2	25

Meat Inspection, 1962. Carcasses Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	6,701	2,802	331	21,539	20,962
Number inspected	6,701	2,802	331	21,539	20,962
All Diseases except Tuberculosis :					
Whole Carcasses condemned	Nil	4	8	28	21
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,300	927	7	53	1,200
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	19.40	33.22	4.53	0.37	5.82
Tuberculosis only :					5
Whole Carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	9	20	1	Nil	122
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.134	0.74	0.0	0.0	0.59
Cysticercosis :					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	41	12	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	41	12	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Cysticercosis	0.61	0.42	—	—	—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

A total of 274 samples of food and drugs were obtained during the year and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. These comprised 198 samples of milk and 76 samples of various foods and drugs as tabulated overleaf.

Of the 198 milks sampled, 182 were informal samples taken as platform tests from incoming bulk supplies to a large pasteurising dairy in the Borough. Eleven of these samples were found to be not genuine or below standard, nine being deficient in milk fat to varying extents, one being slightly deficient in both milk fat and milk solids other than fat and one being deficient in milk solids other than milk fat and by its raised freezing point (Hortvet) was shown to contain a trace of added water. The amount of adulteration in the latter sample did not suggest wilful adulteration, and subsequent samples taken from this supply were satisfactory.

The milk fat deficiencies in eight of the ten samples referred to were slight and were compensated by milk fat in excess of the minimum standard in other churns sent in by the producers and sampled at the same time, indicating that the supplies when taken as a whole were of satisfactory quality.

Milk Fat deficiencies of 28.3 and 19.6 per cent occurred in two of three churns from one producer, the third churn containing 3.4 per cent of fat. The deficiency in the bulk supply was therefore 11.6 per cent. Formal samples were subsequently taken from this supply and the analysis showed that the deficiency had been corrected.

In addition to the above 28 samples showed slight deficiencies in milk solids other than milk fat, but in each case the freezing point of the milk was within the normal range for genuine milk, so the deficiencies were considered to be due to natural causes and were reported as genuine.

It will be seen from the following table which gives the average compositional quality of the milks sampled during each quarter, that a good standard of quality has been maintained throughout the year.

	No. of samples	Averages	
		Milk Fat %	Milk Solids other than Milk Fat %
March Quarter	53	3.67	8.74
June Quarter	46	3.45	8.85
September Quarter	52	3.89	8.75
December Quarter	47	3.91	8.79
Average for 1962	198	3.73	8.78
Presumptive standard for genuine milk		3.0	8.5

All of the 78 samples of other foods and drugs taken during the year were genuine and conformed to the relative food standards and to the Regulations governing the sale of these products.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Nature of Food	Total	Formal	Informal	Number Genuine	Number not Genuine or below Standard
Milk	198	16	182	187	11
Cream	3	—	3	3	—
Condensed Milk	4	—	4	4	—
Butter	2	—	2	2	—
Margarine ..	2	—	2	2	—
Ice-cream ..	4	—	4	4	—
Lard	2	—	2	2	—
Jam	3	—	3	3	—
Fish Cakes ..	1	—	1	1	—
Fish Paste ..	3	—	3	3	—
Sausages ..	5	—	5	5	—
Minced Chicken	1	—	1	1	—
Minced Turkey	1	—	1	1	—
Suet	1	—	1	1	—
Lemon Curd ..	2	—	2	2	—
Butter					
Confectionery	2	2	—	2	—
Coloured Sweets	1	—	1	1	—
Coffee	2	—	2	2	—
Coffee Essence	1	—	1	1	—
Honey	1	—	1	1	—
Brown Sugar ..	1	—	1	1	—
Cream Pastries	1	—	1	1	—
Whisky	2	2	—	2	—
Beer	1	1	—	1	—
Table Jellies ..	2	—	2	2	—
Glace Cherries	1	—	1	1	—
Dried Fruit ..	2	—	2	2	—
Ground					
Almonds	2	—	2	2	—
Ground Ginger	1	—	1	1	—
Desiccated					
Coconut	1	—	1	1	—
Cooking Oil ..	2	—	2	2	—
Malt Vinegar ..	2	—	2	2	—
Tomato Sauce	2	—	2	2	—
Self Raising					
Flour	2	—	2	2	—
Bi-carbonate					
of Soda ..	2	—	2	2	—
Soft Drinks ..	4	—	4	4	—
Lolly Syrup ..	1	—	1	1	—
Glucose	1	—	1	1	—
Christmas					
Puddings ..	2	—	2	2	—
Mincemeat ..	1	—	1	1	—
Flavouring ..	1	—	1	1	—
Aspirin Tablets	1	—	1	1	—
Totals	274	21	253	263	11

Ice-Cream.

Six premises in the Borough are registered under the Food and Drugs Act for the manufacture of ice-cream, three using the heat-treatment method and three reconstituting a cold mix obtained in bulk from sources outside the Borough. There is also a large depot of a Company of nation wide distributors from which vehicles equipped for the retail sale of soft ice-cream, radiate over a considerable area in the north of the County.

In addition, there are 286 vendors and dealers who are registered for the sale of pre-packed ice-cream, which is obtained from manufacturers outside the Borough.

A total of 96 visits have been made to premises where ice-cream is manufactured and sold, special attention being given to the three factories where heat-treatment is carried on. On two occasions warnings were issued in respect of failure to maintain daily records on the recording thermometer charts.

Samples of ice-cream were taken to test both the compositional quality and the purity of the supplies. Four samples submitted to the Public Analyst all conformed to the Food Standards (Ice-cream) Regulations, 1959.

Reports on twenty-eight samples subjected to the Methylene Blue Test at the County Public Health Laboratory graded the supplies as follows:—

No. of Samples	Reduction of Methylene Blue Time	Grade	Observatons
23	4 hours	1	Satisfactory
4	2½—4 hours	2	Satisfactory
—	1—2 hours	—	—
1	0—½ hour	4	Unsatisfactory

The unsatisfactory sample was taken from bulk cold mix supplied by a manufacturer outside the Borough, and was sampled before freezing at the retailer's premises. A warning letter was sent to the manufacturer and investigations as to the cause of this failure were instituted at the factory. Subsequent samples taken from this source were satisfactory.

Food Hygiene.

The supervision of food through all the stages of preparation, handling and distribution continues as one of the most important services of the Department to ensure a safe and clean food supply and compliance with the Regulations. The effect of the improved standards of food hygiene are now being reflected not only in the more tasteful manner in which food is presented to the consumer, but also in the work rooms and in the working conditions of food handlers. A

total of 1,056 visits have been made to food premises during the year, including visits to restaurant kitchens, canteens and food shops, and in the main there was general compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations, and it was not necessary to take any serious action against offenders. The pre-packing of perishable food appears to be an expanding practice and this has much to commend it, although it continues to create difficulties from time to time where stocks are not cleared in rotation. One or two cases of mould occurring in wrapped foods have been reported, particularly in wrapped bread, due either to the above mentioned cause, or due to the wrapping of the bread before it was sufficiently cooled. Where such conditions have been found, the retailers or manufacturers were visited and warned.

The plans for the redevelopment of the central area of the Town were finalised during the year and these include proposal for the removal of the open market to a new site and the housing of the stalls in a new building of striking design, and presumably equipped with all the amenities for the practising of food hygiene which are lamentably absent at the present time. The exposure of open food from stalls in the open air must be considered as a relic of a by-gone age, and cannot be reconciled with present day standards of hygiene. The congestion in the market on busy market days coupled with the dust and fumes put up by road traffic in close proximity to open food exposed in the stalls has been the subject of criticism by permanent traders and by this Department for a long time past and it is hoped that the above proposals may soon become a reality. In the meantime, regular supervision of the stalls where food is sold has continued and 2,430 visits to these were made during the year, and in general, despite the lack of facilities a reasonable standard of hygiene has been maintained.

Notices requiring compliance with the Regulations were served in respect of 33 premises and the works carried out in respect of these and outstanding notices are recorded as follows:—

Informal notices served	39
Sinks and hot water supplies installed	18
Walls repaired	9
Floors repaired	5
Premises cleansed and redecorated	22
Ventilation provided or improved	1
Water Closets repaired	2
Food Bins provided	8
Miscellaneous defects remedied	18

It has been the proud boast of the Department in the last few years to be able to report an absence of cases of food poisoning in the Borough but any complacency which might have followed this freedom was severely shaken in September when a serious

outbreak of food poisoning occurred, and to which a more detailed reference is made in another section of this report. In fairness to the food trade, this outbreak cannot be said to have resulted through any lack of hygiene or cleanliness on the part of any particular food trader for the infection was introduced into the town in an unusual manner, that is by a batch of pigs received from a farm many miles from the Borough. The manner in which the infection was spread emphasises the importance of early notification of suspected cases of food poisoning for in this particular case there is little doubt that the delay in notification of the early cases was responsible for the wide dissemination of the infection throughout the Borough and surrounding district. Not only did this delay hamper investigations into the method of spread of the contamination but also produced much overlapping between the primary and secondary cases. It will be appreciated that some seventeen days elapsed between the date of the introduction of the infection into Chesterfield and the receipt of the first notification of suspected food poisoning. Ironically, this notification came from an area twelve miles from the Borough.

There is little doubt that this outbreak seriously affected meat trade in the Borough but when the source of the infection had been traced, all the food traders in the town co-operated excellently to remove all possible sources of contamination. The success of the concerted action to sterilise and disinfect all food premises under the direction of the Public Health Inspector which took place during the weekend of the 13th and 14th October can be judged by the fact that not a single new notification of food poisoning was received in the Borough after that date. This action by the food traders ran concurrently with similar action taken at the Corporation Abattoir and tribute should be paid to all the personnel concerned in these operations.

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

Margarine dealers registered	..	..	..	..	7
Premises registered for preserved foods	..	..	..	..	45
Grocers and provision merchants	..	..	..	..	265
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	58
Confectioners	..	..	..	..	130
Butchers	..	..	..	..	74
Fishmongers	..	..	..	..	44
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	44
Bakers	..	..	..	..	31
Multiple Stores	..	..	..	..	4
Restaurants and Snack Bars	..	..	..	..	15
Public Houses	..	..	..	..	145
Canteens	..	..	..	..	25

HOUSING.

Continued progress has been made with the second five year Slum Clearance Programme although during the year the main building force has been concentrated on the development of the Loundsey Green Estate where upwards of 700 houses are being built to house the personnel of the Accountant General's Department of the Post Office who are to be transferred to Chesterfield during 1963. The building trades in the area were also faced with a mammoth task in the early part of the year having to repair the ravages of two severe gales which swept across a narrow belt of the country on the 11/12th and 15/16th February causing tremendous damage to property, the Chesterfield and Sheffield areas apparently being the worst affected. Nearly 5,000 houses were damaged in the Borough alone, 21 being so badly damaged as to necessitate immediate evacuation by the tenants, some of whom had to be accommodated in speedily opened Rest Centres until they could be rehoused by the Corporation. Major damage occurred to hundreds of the other houses, roofs being blown off and gable walls and windows blown out. So extensive and widespread was the damage that roofing materials in the area were quickly exhausted and tarpaulins drafted to the area by the Ministry, following an emergency meeting, were issued to local builders, or fixed by employees of the Corporation, in those cases where permanent repairs could not be effected quickly. These first-aid repairs considerably reduced the further serious damage which would inevitably have occurred due to the very wet period which followed the gales. Tribute should be paid to the Building Trades in Chesterfield and to the Corporation Works Department for the manner in which they dealt with this emergency. It is fitting that mention should also be made of the excellent work put in by the District Public Health Inspectors at this time, who were responsible for surveying and assessing the damage caused so that available repair gangs were marshalled in those areas where the need was the greatest.

Six clearance areas involving 54 houses and 145 persons were represented during the year as part of the slum clearance programme and confirmation of 10 areas was received from the Ministry. In addition, 26 houses were represented to the Borough Council as being individually unfit for continued habitation, 6 of which were subsequently closed as demolition was not considered to be practicable. Objections were received to the confirmation of two clearance areas and one compulsory purchase order and public enquiries were held in respect of these objections. The Minister subsequently confirmed the two clearance orders and the result of the public enquiry in respect of the compulsory purchase order is still awaited.

A total of 91 houses in clearance areas were demolished during the year and 102 families containing 299 persons were rehoused from

confirmed clearance areas. Sixteen unfit houses owned by the Local Authority and 15 individual unfit houses in private ownership were also demolished. Twenty nine families containing 80 persons were displaced from individual unfit houses.

The total number of new houses completed during the year was 466, and of these 245 were built by the Corporation and 221 by private enterprise.

Applications for grants for the improvement of older houses totalled; 91 of these 7 were discretionary grants issued under the Housing Act, 1958, and 84 were standard grants under the Housing Act, 1959. Again almost all of these applications were in respect of owner-occupied houses. It is regrettable that so little use is being made of these grants to improve the older tenanted houses, many of which would, if the modern amenities were added by the aid of these grants, have many years of useful life added to them.

There was not a single application for a Certificate of Disrepair under the provision of the Rent Act, 1957. Two applications for the cancellation of such certificates issued previously were granted.

The following tables show the number of new houses built in the several Wards of the Borough during the year and also a tabulated statement of work done under the Housing Acts.

	St. Helen's	Newbold	West	Rother	St. Leonard's	New Whitt.	Old Whitt.	Moor	Dunston	Central	Holmebrook	Hasland	Total
Built by the Corporation ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	203	12	30	—	—	245
Built by Private Enterprise	2	8	73	37	9	5	2	75	3	3	2	2	221
TOTAL	2	8	73	37	9	5	2	278	15	33	2	2	466

The following is a tabulated statement of work done in regard to Housing in 1961 :

1. Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts) .. 694
2. Number of inspections made for the purpose 1,564
3. Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation :
 - (a) In clearance areas 54
 - (b) Individual unfit houses 26

4. Number of dwellinghouses demolished :		
(a) In pursuance of confirmed clearance orders ..		91
(b) Individual unfit houses in pursuance of demolition orders		31
5. Number of unfit houses closed		6
6. Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to in paragraph 3) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation		562
7. Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit as a consequence of informal action by the local authority or its officers		578
8. Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:		
(a) Under Housing Act		—
(b) Under Public Health Acts		57
(c) By local authority in default of owner		—

Summary of Slum Clearance Programme up to 31st December, 1962.

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							
163 Clearance Areas ..	1,283	5	—	4,275	1,164	3,774	104	1,126	114	64
Individual Houses ..	675	38	53	2,258	559	2,072	82	566	27	3
	1,958	43	53	6,533	1,723	5,846	186	1,692	141	67

1. Number of employees in the company
2. Number of employees in the department
3. Number of employees in the section

4. Number of employees in the team
5. Number of employees in the group

6. Number of employees in the unit
7. Number of employees in the division

8. Number of employees in the department
9. Number of employees in the section

10. Number of employees in the team
11. Number of employees in the group

12. Number of employees in the unit
13. Number of employees in the division

14. Number of employees in the department
15. Number of employees in the section

16. Number of employees in the team
17. Number of employees in the group

18. Number of employees in the unit
19. Number of employees in the division

20. Number of employees in the department

SECTION IV

**SCHOOL
HEALTH SERVICE**

BOROUGH EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
1962-63.

The Mayor (E. B. Robinson, Esq., J.P.)	
Alderman E. Swale, O.B.E., D.F.C., J.P. (Chairman)	Councillor V. S. Allen ,, J. Boam
Alderman J. Anderson, J.P. (Vice-Chairman)	,, Mrs. B. A. Brightmore ,, T. Bucknall
Alderman H. C. Day, F.C.A., M.B.E.	,, Mrs. A. Collishaw ,, J. Ford
,, J. L. Hadfield	,, W. G. Forrest
,, L. Heath, B.E.M.	,, E. C. Hancock, J.P.
,, H. C. Mullett, J.P.	,, Mrs. E. M. Turner, J.P.
,, L. Wilkinson	,, B. S. Willett ,, J. R. Woodger

County Council Representatives

Alderman C. Feakin	Alderman Rev. E. J. Wass
,, Mrs. D. M. Sutton	Councillor A. Else, J.P.

Co-optative Members:

Mrs. A. Garner	J. A. Poiney, Esq.
J. H. Hodkin, Esq.	W. Woods, Esq.
W. E. Glistler, Esq., M.A., J.P.	

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.**(at 31st December, 1962)***Borough School Medical Officer:*

H. Bailey, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*School Medical Officers:*F. S. Rogers, M.B., Ch.B. D.P.H.
Joan B. M. Leith, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.*School Dental Officers:*M. J. Savage, B.D.S.
Mrs. I. B. Mann, L.D.S. (Part-time)*Speech Therapist:*

Miss R. A. Orwin, L.C.S.T.

School Nurses and Health Visitors:

Miss A. Parkinson

Miss E. D. Preskey

Mrs. C. Tunnard

Miss M. Norman

Miss V. Stubbs

Miss B. O'Donnell

Mrs. M. M. Hattley

Clinic Nurse:

Mrs. P. Green

Clerical Staff:

Miss N. Gill (Senior Clerk)

Miss C. Beckley

Miss K. Wilde

Miss A. Barker

Miss L. Barnett

Dental Surgery Assistants:

Mrs. S. Watkinson

Miss E. Sheard

Part-time Physiotherapist, Brambling House

Mrs. C. D. Moore, C.S.P.

STAFF OF THE CHILDREN'S CENTRE.*Consultant Psychiatrist:* F. G. Thorpe, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M.*Educational Psychologist:* Mrs. G. M. Hamer, M.A.*Assistant Educational Psychologist:* Miss J. Ingham, B.A.*Social Worker:* (Part-time), Mrs. E. N. Ives.*Clerks:* Mrs. M. M. Brown, Mrs. B. E. Needham.

**REPORT OF THE
BOROUGH SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER, 1962.**

It is gratifying to report once again a very high general standard of health and well-being of the school children. As this happy state continues to be maintained and as risks from infectious disease, neglect and ignorance decrease, health education becomes ever more important, so that healthy children eventually become healthy adults. With the appointment of a Deputy Medical Officer of Health, it became possible during the year to place more emphasis on health education generally. Medical Officers and Nurses have visited schools and given talks and film shows on a variety of subjects. The co-operation of teachers in this field, and indeed in all facets of the School Health Service, is gratefully acknowledged. A full complement of medical staff for the greater part of the year resulted in the number of medical inspections of school children being increased from 3,611 in 1961, to 4,277 in the year under review. Of the total children examined, only 5 were classed as unsatisfactory. 567 were found to require treatment and once again the larger proportion of defects found was that of defective visions.

The placement of handicapped pupils becomes more of a problem each year. The waiting list for admission to the Ashgate Croft Day School for educationally subnormal children continues to grow and the number of places there allocated to the Borough is inadequate.

Excellent relations exist between the School Health Service and the National Health Services in Chesterfield. The hospital authorities co-operate most excellently in connection with the treatment of children referred by the School Medical Officers and also in the notification of children requiring follow-up after their discharge from hospital. There is also an excellent relationship between the Department and the General Practitioners in the town.

Brambling House Open Air School, the Children's Centre, and Holly House Hostel continued to function as in previous years, as did the Heart ward established in the Ashgate Hospital Annexe, and the Home Teaching Scheme.

The Speech Therapist has had a full year dealing with the large number of cases awaiting therapy owing to the long period when there was no Speech Therapist. Sessions have been held regularly at the Town Hall and Edmund Street Clinics. Speech therapy is also given at Brambling House Open Air School and at Ashgate Croft School for educationally subnormal children.

During the year the auditory testing of pre-school and school children commenced. Apparent dullness or backwardness may be due in some cases, to undiscovered deafness. The best time for the treatment of deafness is in infancy and some of the Health Visitors and School Nurses have attended courses in the methods of detecting deafness in children under school age. The teaching unit for the

partially deaf which caters for both County and Borough children, at the New Whittington Primary School, is now well established. The trained Teacher of the Deaf, on the staff, together with the School Medical Officer carried out 41 assessments of the hearing of children referred to them from various sources such as general practitioners, school medical officers, health visitors, teachers, etc. After testing, recommendations were made as to the proper disposal of the children.

At the end of the year we were looking forward to 1963 with a full complement of dental officers. We were fortunate during 1962 to have the services of Mrs. Mann in a part-time capacity, who at least kept the dental service in Chesterfield in being, and dealt with the urgent cases.

Follow-up.

The following is a summary of the work of the School Nurses in connection with following up during the year 1962.

1. Visits to Schools:					
(a) For infectious disease	..	..	..	..	—
(b) Other visits	..	..	..	..	410
(c) For verminous surveys	..	..	..	..	139
					—
					549
					—
2. Visits to Homes of School Children:					
(a) Verminous children	..	..	..	..	79
(b) Scabies	..	..	..	..	28
(c) Ringworm	..	..	..	..	—
(d) Eye diseases and eye defects	..	..	..	..	44
(e) Enlarged tonsils and adenoids	..	..	..	..	2
(f) Other medical defects	..	..	..	..	195
(g) Infectious disease	..	..	..	..	—
(h) Other visits and re-visits	..	..	..	..	168
					—
					516
					—

Medical Treatment.

During the year, 481 children were seen at the Medical Officers' Consultation Clinics, making 608 attendances.

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC.

Number of attendances (old and new)	..	..	..	1,147
„ of new cases	..	..	..	212
„ of prescriptions given for glasses	..	..	..	418
„ who required no glasses	..	..	..	56
„ found wearing correct glasses	..	..	..	2
„ referred to hospital (Orthoptic Clinic)	..	..	..	35
„ in which treatment was not completed	..	..	..	7

Children's Centre.

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

	<i>Chester-</i> <i>field</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Other</i> <i>Authori-</i> <i>ties</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cases referred in 1962.. ..	58	81	3	142
Cases re-referred and re-opened in 1962	7	3	—	10
Waiting list from 1961	4	9	3	16
TOTAL	69	93	6	168

Magistrates' Cases (reports only)	1	—	—	1
Magistrates' Cases (taken on for treatment)	1	—	—	1
Uneventuated	3	5	4	12
Advice only	13	11	—	24
To special school	8	11	—	19
Admitted for coaching	3	1	—	4
Admitted for supervision	8	9	—	17
Admitted for treatment	18	22	—	40
Admitted for residential treat- ment	3	6	1	10
Interview only	8	23	—	31
Waiting list—1963	3	5	1	9
TOTAL	69	93	6	168

Cases still on books at the end of 1961	126	82	3	211
Cases admitted in 1962 (coach- ing, supervision, treat- ment, advice, etc.)	63	60	1	124
TOTAL	189	142	4	335

Discharges during 1962	47	73	3	123
Cases carried forward to 1963..	142	69	1	212
Total No. of interviews with patients 1962	896	247	1	1,144
Total No. of interviews with parents 1962	331	231	1	563

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Medical Inspection and Treatment: Return for the year ended 31st December, 1962.

Number of pupils on registers of maintained and assisted
primary and secondary schools (including nursery
and special schools) in January, 1963 12,179

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
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1958 and later ..	263	263	100	—	—
1957	673	672	99.85	1	0.15
1956	182	182	100	—	—
1955	50	50	100	—	—
1954	42	42	100	—	—
1953	42	42	100	—	—
1952	316	316	100	—	—
1951	760	758	99.74	2	0.26
1950	365	363	99.45	2	0.55
1949	52	52	100	—	—
1948	1,259	1,259	100	—	—
1947 and earlier ..	273	273	100	—	—
TOTAL ..	4,277	4,272	99.88	5	0.12

TABLE A.—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 detective vision (excluding squint) (2)	For any of the other condi- tions recorded in Part II (3)	Total individual pupils (4)
1958 and later ..	2	27	28
1957	13	67	72
1956	2	20	22
1955	3	11	13
1954	2	17	19
1953	2	20	22
1952	14	33	42
1951	41	62	98
1950	20	36	53
1949	4	21	24
1948	69	76	134
1947 and earlier ..	12	33	40
TOTAL	184	423	567

TABLE B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of special inspections ..	563
Number of re-inspections	1,445
TOTAL	2,008

TABLE C.—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	26,310
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	138
(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. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS				
			ENTRANTS	LEAVERS	OTHERS	TOTAL
4	Skin	T.	8	16	20	44
		O.	18	22	11	51
5	Eyes— (a) Vision ..	T.	19	79	86	184
		O.	86	261	272	619
	(b) Squint ..	T.	28	—	4	32
		O.	14	3	9	26
	(c) Other ..	T.	2	—	1	3
		O.	—	1	7	8
6	Ears— (a) Hearing ..	T.	5	4	9	18
		O.	4	7	12	23
	(b) Otitis Media	T.	14	3	2	19
		O.	25	9	15	49
	(c) Other ..	T.	—	1	—	1
		O.	2	3	8	13
7	Nose and Throat	T.	23	1	12	36
		O.	41	14	49	104
8	Speech	T.	4	4	30	38
		O.	13	3	11	27
9	Lymphatic Glands.. ..	T.	—	—	1	1
		O.	20	6	8	34
10	Heart	T.	—	—	5	5
		O.	18	16	15	49
11	Lungs	T.	11	8	34	53
		O.	12	11	12	35

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS			
		ENTRANTS	LEAVERS	OTHERS	TOTAL
12	Developmental— (a) Hernia ..	T. —	—	1	1
		O. 1	1	1	3
	(b) Other ..	T. 1	4	5	10
		O. 1	5	26	32
13	Orthopaedic— (a) Posture ..	T. 1	3	42	46
		O. 10	15	23	48
	(b) Feet ..	T. 1	6	7	14
		O. 10	43	30	83
	(c) Other ..	T. 7	8	5	20
		O. 8	13	10	31
14	Nervous System (a) Epilepsy ..	T. 5	4	8	17
		O. —	2	4	6
	(b) Other ..	T. 2	2	5	9
		O. 2	4	2	8
15	Psychological— (a) Develop- ment	T. —	—	—	
		O. 5	24	141	170
	(b) Stability ..	T. 2	5	82	89
		O. 103	46	42	191
16	Abdomen ..	T. 1	—	—	1
		O. —	1	1	2
17	Other	T. 8	12	23	43
		O. 9	72	24	105

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	10	2
5. Eyes—	(a) Vision	119	68
	(b) Squint	14	1
	(c) Other	12	7
6. Ears—	(a) Hearing	15	23
	(b) Otitis Media	4	7
	(c) Other	3	3
7.	Nose and Throat ..	5	1
8.	Speech	17	9
9.	Lymphatic Glands ..	—	6
10.	Heart	1	3
11.	Lungs	10	2
Developmental :—			
12.	(a) Hernia	—	—
	(b) Other	—	1
Orthopaedic :—			
13.	(a) Posture	—	1
	(b) Feet	4	8
	(c) Other	12	6
Nervous System :—			
14.	(a) Epilepsy	3	1
	(b) Other	8	5
Psychological :—			
15.	(a) Development ..	—	31
	(b) Stability	31	28
17.	Abdomen	1	3
16.	Other	17	23

**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	18
Errors of refraction (including squint) ..	826
Total	844
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	436

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 ..	149
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	2
Received other forms of treatment	20
Total	171
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1962	3
(b) in previous years	20

TABLE C.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	23
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	37
Total	60

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	14
Impetigo	2
Other skin diseases	125
Total	142

TABLE E.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics ..	189

TABLE F.—SPEECH THERAPY.

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists	134

TABLE G.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	85
(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	73
Nervous System	22
Heart and Circulation	7
Respiratory System	18
Other Medical Conditions	25
Surgical Conditions	9
Total (a)-(d) ..	239

**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	447	
(b) As specials	788	
	Total (1)	1,235
(2) Number found to require treatment		1,025
(3) Number offered treatment		882
(4) Number actually treated		609
(5) Number of attendances made by pupils for treat- ment		1,666
(6) Half-days devoted to—		
(a) Periodic (school) inspection	5	
(b) Treatment	238	
	Total (6)	243

(7) Fillings:				
(a) Permanent teeth	..	..	..	350
(b) Temporary teeth	..	..	..	163
			Total (7)	513
(8) Number of teeth filled:				
(a) Permanent teeth	..	..	..	319
(b) Temporary teeth	..	..	..	151
			Total (8)	470
(9) Extractions:				
(a) Permanent teeth	..	..	..	374
(b) Temporary teeth	..	..	..	744
			Total (9)	1,118
(10) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction				486
(11) Orthodontics:				
(a) Cases commenced during the year	..	..		—
(b) Cases carried forward from previous year			..	—
(c) Cases completed during the year			..	—
(d) Cases discontinued during the year	..	..		—
(e) Pupils treated with appliances	..	..	..	—
(f) Removable appliances fitted	..	..	..	—
(g) Fixed appliances fitted	..	..	..	—
(h) Total attendances	..	..	..	—
(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth	..			—
(13) Other operations:				
(a) Permanent teeth	212
(b) Temporary teeth	80
			Total (13)	292

No.	Description	Amount
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