

[Report 1963] / Medical Officer of Health, Chesterfield Borough.

Contributors

Chesterfield (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1963

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/h9erve23>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

11



THE HEALTH OF
CHESTERFIELD

1963





THE HEALTH OF
CHESTERFIELD
1963

CONTENTS

SECTION I.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

	<i>Page</i>
Health and Welfare Committee	4
Statistics	8
General Provision of Health Services	12
Health Education	13
Infectious and other diseases	14

SECTION II.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES.

PART III SERVICES:

Section 22—Care of Mothers and Young Children ..	20
" 23—Midwifery	23
" 24—Health Visiting	23
" 25—Home Nursing	24
" 26—Vaccination and Immunisation	25
" 28—Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care	27
" 29—Domestic Help	28
Mental Health Services	29
Welfare of Physically Handicapped	30
Welfare of Blind and Partially Sighted	31
Welfare of the Deaf and Dumb	32

SECTION III.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	34
Sanitary Inspection of the Area	42
Inspection and Supervision of Food	48
Food and Drugs Act	54
Housing	60

SECTION IV.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

Education Committee	66
Report and Medical Inspection.. .. .	68
Medical Treatment	69
Children's Centre	70
Statistical Tables.. .. .	71

Health and Welfare Department,
Town Hall,
Chesterfield.

H. BAILEY,
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.
Telephone No. 77232.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The work of the Department has been well maintained during 1963 and generally speaking the health of the Borough was satisfactory throughout the year.

The vital statistics show the usual slight fluctuations and the recorded birth rate was the highest since 1949.

The services generally continued to expand especially the personal health and welfare services carried out under the scheme of delegation. It is a great disappointment that there appears to be much delay in the provision of a centre for physically handicapped persons, in spite of the great amount of time and energy that has been devoted to this project.

I regret to report the death during January of Miss A. Parkinson, the Senior Health Visitor, who for many years had given devoted service to the Borough in the Health Visiting Section.

Mrs. B. C. Crossley, Home Help Organiser, retired in September after twenty years' service in the Department. She commenced when the Home Help Service was in its infancy and played a great part in building it up.

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

H. BAILEY,
Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE 1963.

THE MAYOR (Alderman James Anderson, J.P.).

Chairman—Alderman L. Heath, B.E.M.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor Mrs. Tideswell.

Councillor Mrs. Anderson.

„ Ball.
 „ Mrs. Brightmore.
 „ Brocklehurst.
 „ Bucknall.
 „ Mrs. Collishaw.
 „ Fisher.
 „ Hooper.
 „ Hurley.
 „ Slaney.
 „ Mrs. Turner, J.P.
 „ Woodger.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

(at 31st December, 1963).

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.
 H. Thorpe, C.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector.
 R. Nightingale, C.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector.
 T. Cooke, C.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector.

Health Visitors:

Mrs. C. Tunnard, S.R.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. 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.

S. J. ANDERSON

[REDACTED], 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:

Mrs. J. Cole.

Miss I. Ashmore.

Miss M. Kirk.

Mrs. A. Tagg.

Miss V. Barnett.

Miss P. Thomas.

R. Leivers.

Miss C. Shaw.

Miss P. Bilton.

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:

Miss A. Pike.

Rodent Operative and Disinfectant:

E. Haslam.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

THE

QUEEN

MARY

II.

BY

J. H. BURTON

ESQ.

OF

THE

BAR

AT

THE

COURT

OF

COMMONS

AND

OF

PEERS

OF

THE

REIGN

OF

MARY

II.

SECTION 1.

STATISTICS
AND
SOCIAL CONDITIONS

STATISTICS OF THE AREA, 1963.

GENERAL.

Area (in acres)	8,472
Population (census) 1961	67,858
Population (estimated civilian) 1963	68,230
Number of inhabited houses (1/4/64)	22,964

VITAL.

Live Births (558 Male, 550 Female)	1,108
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	16.23
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	5.9
Still Births	23
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	20.33
Total live and still births	1,131
Infant deaths (Deaths under 1 year)	23
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births—Total	20.75
" " " " " " " " —Legitimate	20.75
" " " " " " " " —Illegitimate	—
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	16.24
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	13.53
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	33.59
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	1
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	0.88
Deaths (all causes) (459 Male, 419 Female)	878
Death rate per 1,000 population	12.86

Births.

There were 1,108 live births (558 males and 550 females) giving a recorded birth rate of 16.23 per 1,000 population.

The Registrar General provides a "factor" for the purpose of correcting the birth rate in respect of sex and age distribution in the population so as to ensure a fair comparison with the rates of other districts. The factor for Chesterfield is 1.02 and when this is applied to the birth rate it becomes 16.55, as compared with the rate for England and Wales of 18.2.

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

24 still births were registered, giving a rate of 20.33 per 1,000 total (live and still) births compared with a rate of 23.38 in 1962.

Deaths.

The number of deaths registered in the Borough after having been corrected for inward and outward transfers, was 878 (an increase of 79 over the previous year), giving a rate of 12.86 per 1,000 population. This rate when corrected by the "area comparability factor" (1.01) which is used for the purpose of securing comparison with other areas becomes 12.98. The rate for England and Wales was 12.2.

596 or approximately 68 per cent of the total deaths occurred in those aged 65 and over and of those, 364 were actually over the age of 75.

Heart diseases caused 279 of the total deaths, vascular lesions of the nervous system 108, and cancer 134. The total of 134 deaths from all forms of cancer was an increase of 28 over the previous year. Deaths from cancer of the lung numbered 29 (24 in 1962) of which 26 were males.

There were 99 deaths from pneumonia, 60 from bronchitis, and 16 from other respiratory diseases, making a total of 175 deaths from respiratory diseases compared with 153 in 1962.

Deaths from suicide numbered 9 (7 in 1962), motor vehicle accidents 7 (11 in 1962), other accidents 39 (27 in 1962).

In the following table, the causes of death at different periods of life, as supplied by the Registrar-General, with death rates, are given for the year:

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Under four weeks	Four weeks and under one year	Age in Years								
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ..	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	4
	F	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	3	4
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	M	26	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	10	5	2	
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	14	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	6	1	-	-
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	2	
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	M	31	-	-	-	1	1	1	6	4	9	9	
	F	28	-	-	1	-	-	2	4	1	9	11	
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ..	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16. Diabetes	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	48	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	8	23	13	
	F	60	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	8	14	34	
18. Coronary disease, angina..	M	90	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	27	28	26	
	F	62	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	19	23	18	
19. Hypertension with heart disease	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
	F	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	4	
20. Other heart disease ..	M	49	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	11	30	
	F	65	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	12	50	
21. Other circulatory disease ..	M	23	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	5	9	
	F	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	13	
23. Pneumonia	M	44	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	16	23	
	F	55	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	7	40	
24. Bronchitis	M	44	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	10	15	14	
	F	16	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	8	
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	3	
	F	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	1	
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	M	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	M	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	2	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ..	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	F	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
31. Congenital malformations..	M	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M	20	8	-	-	1	-	1	3	2	1	4	
	F	32	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	14	
33. Motor vehicle accidents ..	M	5	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	
	F	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
34. All other accidents	M	23	-	1	1	-	3	-	2	-	4	3	9
	F	16	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	5	8	
35. Suicide	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	
Total all causes	M	459	11	1	2	-	7	6	16	37	91	133	155
	F	419	7	4	2	1	3	2	9	27	56	99	209

Infant Mortality.

There were 23 deaths of infants under the age of one year, giving an infant mortality rate of 20.7 per 1,000 live births. 18 of the infant deaths occurred in the neo-natal period (i.e., within the first 28 days) and of these 15 occurred during the first week. The rate for the country as a whole was 20.9.

The following table gives details of the deaths under the age of one year in 1963.

Causes of Death	Under 1 day	1—2 days	2—3 "	3—4 "	4—5 "	5—6 "	6—7 "	7—14 "	14—21 "	21—28 "	Total under 4 weeks	4 wks—3 mths	4—6 mths	7—9 mths	10—11 mths	Total Deaths under 1 Year
Measles											3					3
Pneumonia						1										1
Bronchitis														1		1
Congenital																
Malformations	1					1		1			3	2				5
Prematurity	7	2									10					10
All Other Causes	—	1									2	1				3
TOTALS	8	3	—	—	1	2	1	3	—	—	18	3	—	1	1	23

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 not necessary to act under Section 47 in order to remove to suitable premises, a person in need of care and attention. Several cases were investigated after reports from various sources but these were all satisfactorily dealt with either by persuasion to go voluntarily into hospital, by the provision of a home help and/or home nurse or by constant follow-up by a health visitor.

National Assistance Act 1948—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 1963, no burial was arranged.

Nursing Homes.

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 the staff appointed by the Transport Department. During the year under review, 296 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.

Throughout the year all members of the staff attempted to educate sections of the public with whom they came into contact on the health hazards of community life.

Health Visitors, by attending clinics, schools and making home visits, covered the fields of accidents in the home, general hygiene and infant health. Lectures were given to student nurses and pupil midwives stressing the importance of health education in these modern times. The Chief Public Health Inspector and his Deputy have covered the fields of food hygiene and atmospheric pollution in lectures and film demonstrations to various organisations.

Parentcraft continues to be a popular educational course provided by the midwives.

The dangers of heavy cigarette smoking were explained to schools and youth clubs. A "Sensible Footwear" exhibition, arranged by one of the senior schools, was attended by the School Medical Officer.

The possibility of health education in venereal diseases was carefully considered, but it was felt that such education was not required at present due to the low incidence of venereal disease in the area.

Tuberculosis.

Seventeen cases of tuberculosis—15 respiratory and 2 non-respiratory—were notified. There were 4 deaths.

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

Year	New Cases	Deaths	Year	New Cases	Deaths
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
1957	40	3	1963	17	4

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	—	—	—	—	—
20—25 „ ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 „ ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45 „ ..	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
45—55 „ ..	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55—65 „ ..	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Total ..	11	4	2	—	4	—	—	—

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY — APRIL - MAY, 1963

	INDUSTRIAL SURVEY			TOWN HALL SURVEY			GRAND TOTAL
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Attendance for:							
Miniature films	1,003	335	1,338	4,002	4,125	8,127	9,465
Large film recalls	22	3	25	77	42	119	144
Total attendances	1,025	338	1,363	4,079	4,167	8,246	9,609
Suspected tuberculosis cases referred to Chest Clinic	5	1	6	35	14	49	55
Other conditions referred to own doctor and Gen. Hospital.....	14	1	15	66	45	111	126
	19	2	21	101	59	160	181

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

	Male	Female
Active Tuberculosis	1	3
Inactive Tuberculosis	5	2
Bronchial Neoplasm	4	—
Sarcoidosis	1	1
Heart Disease	1	1
Pneumoconiosis	5	—
Post Inflammatory Fibrosis	1	1
Acute Inflammatory Lesion	6	5
Pleural Thickening	—	1
Empysematous Bulla	1	—
Unilateral Emphysema	1	—
Bronchiectasis	7	1
Bronchitis & Emphysema	7	—
Neurofibroma	—	1

Some Other Abnormalities Discovered

	Male	Female
Healed Tuberculosis	5	1
Heart Disease	25	31
Pneumoconiosis	16	—
Bronchitis & Emphysema	21	1
Bronchiectasis	6	—
Hiatus Hernia	—	1
Inflammatory Lesion	4	2
Substernal Thyroid	3	2
Pulmonary Cyst	1	—
Healed Lesion	—	1

STATEMENT OF WORK

Contract No. [Faint]

Item	Description	Quantity
1	[Faint description]	[Faint quantity]
2	[Faint description]	[Faint quantity]
3	[Faint description]	[Faint quantity]

[Faint text]

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	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
No. of sessions held per month	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
No. of children born in 1963 who attended a Centre for the first time	.....	.....	.....	.....	838
Total No. of children who attended a Centre during the year	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,386
Total attendances made:					
Children under 1 year	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,926
Children 1 to 5 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,897
TOTAL	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,823

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 1963 were as follows:—

National dried milk—tins	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,204
Orange juice—bottles	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,578
Cod liver oil—bottles	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,143
Vitamin tablets—packets	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,765

Ante-natal Clinics.

No. of Ante-natal Clinics	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
No. of sessions held per month	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
No. of expectant mothers attended	.....	.....	.....	.....	332

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.

Ante Natal Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes.

No. of women who attended during year:					
Institution booked	.....	.....	.....	.....	230
Domiciliary booked.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	299
TOTAL	.....	.....	.....	.....	529
No. of attendances made					
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,507

Post-Natal Clinics.

No. of Post-natal Clinics provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
No. of sessions held per month	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
New cases attending	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Total cases attending	.....	.....	.....	.....	13

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.

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

Numbers Provided with Dental Care.

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	113	87	95
Children under 5	100	49	46

Forms of Dental Treatment Provided.

	Scalings & Gum Treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowns and Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Dentures Provided		Radio-graphs
							Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	77	293	—	—	166	15	12	11	11
Children under 5	—	59	1	—	77	40	—	—	—

Care of Premature Infants.

All infants weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less are defined as "Premature" and space is provided on the notification of birth cards for the weight 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	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
(b) at Home	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30

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

(a) in Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
(b) at Home	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—

Of the 70 premature babies who were born in Hospital, 6 died within twenty-four hours of birth and 60 survived twenty-eight days.

Of the 30 premature babies born at home, 7 were transferred to hospital on or before the twenty-eighth day and 4 survived twenty-eight days and of the remaining 23, all of them survived twenty-eight days.

Notification of Births.

The following table shows the actual number of births notified in Chesterfield during the year 1963, 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	561	558	1	1	562	559
Institutional	1,258	539	63	22	1,321	561

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, 9 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 1963.

Number of Deliveries attended by Midwives.

Doctor not booked	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Doctor booked	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	548
						—
Total number of deliveries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	553
						—
No. of cases in which Gas and Air Analgesia was administered	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
No. of cases in which Pethidine was administered	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	377
No. of cases in which Trilene was administered	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	516
No. of ante-natal visits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,168
No. of post-natal visits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,851
No. of attendances at Ante-natal Clinics	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	265
No. of cases attended on discharge from Institutions before the 10th day	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115

Records received from Midwives.

Medical helps	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Still births	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Deaths of mothers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Deaths of children	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Liability to be a source of infection	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

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.

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 1963.

No. of children visited during the year	..	..	..	4,254
First visits to infants born in 1963	..	..	..	1,105
Total visits to infants born in 1963	..	..	..	3,116
First visits to children born in 1962	..	..	..	967
Total visits to children born in 1962	..	..	..	2,571
First visits to children born 1958-61	..	..	..	2,182
Total visits to children born 1958-61	..	..	..	4,668
Visits to expectant mothers	..	..	..	132
Tuberculosis visits	..	..	..	157
Investigations of social conditions for hospitals, adoption societies, old people, etc.	..	..	..	2,536

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, 1963.

No. of cases on books 1st January, 1963	332
No. of new cases nursed during the year:	
Medical	1,093
Surgical	171
Tuberculosis	23
Maternal complications	—
Pneumonia	14
Others	2
	<hr/>
	1,303
	<hr/>
No. of cases on books, 31st December, 1963	302
No. of visits paid by nurses:	
General nursing	39,403
Tuberculosis	1,662
Pneumonia	191
Infectious diseases	—
Others	35
	<hr/>
	41,291
	<hr/>

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

During the year, records were received of 523 persons who were vaccinated or re-vaccinated. Details are given in the following table:

	AGE GROUPS							
	0-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	1 yr.	2-4	5-14	15 or over
(a) Primary Vaccinations	—	8	12	22	226	61	25	51
(b) Re-vaccinations	—	—	—	—	1	2	8	87

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus.

During the year, 789 children, aged 0—5, and 36 children, aged 5—15, were immunised. Of the total of 825 immunisations, 234 were carried out by private doctors. In addition, 94 children were re-immunised, 39 by the Local Authority Staff and 55 by private doctors.

The following table shows the state of Diphtheria Immunisation in the town, as at 31st December, 1963:

Born in year	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958-54	1953-49	Total under 15
Number immunised	249	735	600	576	610	3,284	4,367	10,421

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

Age	Number of persons who have received		
	2nd inj. of Salk Vaccine or 3rd inj. of Quadruple Vaccine	3rd dose of Oral Vaccine	Total
Children born in 1963 ..	8	66	74
Children born in 1962 ..	43	542	584
Children born in 1961 ..	5	95	100
Children and young persons born in years 1943-60 ..	5	154	159
Young persons born in years 1933-42	5	68	73
Others	4	59	63
TOTAL	70	984	1,054

Number of persons given 3rd inj. of Salk Vaccine or 4th inj. of Quadruple Vaccine	116	
Number of persons given 4th inj. of Salk Vaccine or 5th inj. of Quadruple Vaccine	51	
Number of persons given a reinforcing dose of Oral Vaccine after	(i) 2 Salk doses	397
	(ii) 3 Salk doses or 3 Oral doses or 2 Salk doses plus 2 Oral doses	702

B.C.G. Vaccination.

No. of school children 13-14 years old.	
No. skin tested	267
No. found positive	18
No. found negative	249
No. vaccinated	240

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 the Chest Clinic regularly when they discuss matters relating to patients and after care generally with the Chest Physician. This liaison is 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 157 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 National Assistance Board, Hospital Almoners, W.V.S., Red Cross, etc.

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. Until November of this year there was only one session per week, but now Clinics are held every Tuesday afternoon and evening in the Borough Health Department Clinic, Town Hall. Arrangements are made for nine patients to attend each session 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 were 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 applications received has shown a need for the Chiropody Service, particularly for the aged and infirm. The opening of the second Clinic has enabled the waiting time to be reduced to approximately three months and a little less in more urgent cases.

The following treatments were given during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1963:—

Number of first treatments	..	..	74
Number of subsequent treatments	..	..	392
Number of domiciliary treatments	..	..	59
			525
Number requiring transport	..	..	17
Number of cases dealt with during year:			
Elderly	..	..	195
Physically handicapped	..	..	2
Expectant mothers	..	..	1
			198
TOTAL	..	..	198

SECTION 29—HOME HELP SERVICE.

At the end of the year there were 36 Home Helps on the panel.

The following is a summary of the work of the Service during 1963.

	Home Help to Households for Persons					Total
	Aged 65 or over on first visit in 1963	Aged under 65 on first visit in 1963				
		Chronic Sick and Tuberculosis	Mentally Disordered	Maternity	Others	
Number of cases	237	10	—	39	35	321

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

A total of 3,509 visits were made during the year by the Welfare Officers under the Mental Health Service and their work can be summarized as follows:—

Under the Mental Health Act 1959 (Mental Illness)	762
Pre-care and After-care	813
Under the Mental Health Act 1959 (subnormal and severely subnormal)	447
Attendances at O.P. clinics and hospitals	675
Miscellaneous visits	812

Mental Illness.

The number of patients admitted to hospitals for mental illness show an increase on the previous year and the circumstances in which they were admitted are set out below:—

	Males	Females	Total
Pastures Hospital	63	64	127
Scarsdale Hospital	10	19	29
Whiteley Wood Clinic	—	1	1
Totals	73	84	157

	Males	Females	Total
Informal admissions (Section 5)	51	73	124
Admission for observation (Section 25)	2	1	3
Admission for treatment (Section 26)	—	—	—
Emergency admission for observation (Section 29)	16	10	26
Compulsory admission of patients admitted for criminal offences (Section 60)	—	—	—
Order restricting discharge (Section 65)	—	—	—
Admission under Section 4 of the Criminal Justice Act	4	—	4
Totals	73	84	157

Subnormality and Severe Subnormality.

There were 158 (92 males, 66 females) subnormal and severely subnormal persons being visited by the Mental Welfare Officers at the end of 1963 and during the year 447 visits were made. Permanent care in Dronfield Hospital was obtained for one severely subnormal girl and short term care obtained for 21 cases, to relieve the strain on their families.

WELFARE OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED.

There were 116 (62 males, 54 females) handicapped persons on the local authority's register at the 31st December, 1963, this shows an increase of eleven on the previous year. The age groups and classifications of their disabilities according to the Medical Research Council code are given below:—

Age Groups.

16	—	20	—	3
21	—	30	—	17
31	—	40	—	19
41	—	50	—	12
51	—	60	—	30
61	—	70	—	25
		Over 70	—	10

Disabilities.

A/E	Amputation	10
F	Arthritis and rheumatism	16
G	Congenital malformation and deformities	5
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	21
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	17
V	Organic nervous diseases such as epilepsy, disseminated sclerosis, poliomyelitis, hemiplegia, sciatica	40
U/W	Neuroses, psychoses and other nervous and mental disorders not included in V	3
X	Tuberculosis (respiratory)	—
Y	Tuberculosis (non-respiratory)	3
Z	Diseases and injuries not specified above	1

The welfare of the physically handicapped is undertaken by the Welfare Officers in conjunction with their duties under the Mental Health Service. A handicapped person if considered suitable and is willing, has the opportunity of attending the 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, and during the year arrangements were made with the County Welfare Department for six physically handicapped persons from areas adjoining the borough to attend one of these classes.

The two craft instructors in attendance help in visiting physically handicapped persons 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, twenty-seven 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 completed the form B.D.8 on their behalf. Seventeen persons (7 males, 10 females) were registered as blind and eight (5 males, 3 females) were registered as partially sighted. The table below gives age groups and causes of blindness for those people placed on the blind register during the year.

Age group	Causes of Blindness.			Totals
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Other	
1—10 years	—	—	1	1
11—20 years	—	—	—	—
21—29 years	—	—	—	—
30—39 years	—	—	—	—
40—49 years	—	—	1	1
50—59 years	—	—	—	—
60—64 years	1	—	1	2
65—69 years	—	—	1	1
70 and over	3	5	4	12

The following tables give ages and categories of registered blind and partially sighted persons in the borough at 31st December, 1963.

	Males	Females	Total
Blind	85	122	207
Partially Sighted	10	13	23
			Partially Sighted
Age groups		Blind	
1—10 years .. .. .	..	2	—
11—20 years .. .. .	..	3	1
21—29 years .. .. .	..	3	1
30—39 years .. .. .	..	5	2
40—49 years .. .. .	..	11	1
50—59 years .. .. .	..	28	4
60—64 years .. .. .	..	18	1
65—69 years .. .. .	..	19	4
70 & over .. .. .	..	118	9

Categories of Registered Blind Persons.

Unemployed over 65 years	136
Unemployed 16—64 years but not capable of work	22
Unemployed 16—64 years but not available for work	30
Unemployed but capable and available for work ..	3
In open employment	11
Home workers	3
Under 16 but not at school	1
Under 16 at school	1

2,488 visits were made by the two home teachers on the establishment during the year and excepting at the beginning of the year when the very severe weather curtailed the activities of the blind, the majority of whom are elderly, two craft classes were held weekly, one being for blind sub-normal girls at Whittington Hall.

Close co-operation is obtained in the borough between the various statutory and voluntary organisations and special mention should be made here of the Derbyshire Association for the Blind whose assistance enables small extras and home comforts to be obtained for blind people in the borough.

WELFARE OF THE DEAF.

The number of deaf persons at the 31st December, 1963, totalled thirty-three, there being 17 males and 16 females in the following age groups.

Aged 16—20 years	—	2
„ 21—30 years	—	8
„ 31—40 years	—	10
„ 41—50 years	—	7
„ 51—60 years	—	5
„ 61—70 years	—	1

SECTION III.

**ENVIRONMENTAL
HEALTH SERVICES**

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The Engineer and Manager of the North Derbyshire Water Board has kindly supplied the following report.

The water supply to the Borough was until the 1st October provided by the Chesterfield, Bolsover and Clowne Water Board. Since that date, the North Derbyshire Water Board has been the supplying authority.

Sources at Linacre, Holymoorside, Ogston and Bolsover, after treatment are supplemented by a bulk supply, the distribution being from covered service reservoirs.

All waters were monitored for radioactive substances and the levels in supplied waters was low.

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

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

Raw waters from three sources were contaminated with lead to a slight degree but after treatment the lead content and plumbo solvent tendencies were virtually non-existent.

All new mains were sterilised and examined to ensure satisfactory bacteriological results before being put into use.

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

DWELLING HOUSES					
			With direct water supply	Supply by means of stand- pipe	(Approx.) Population
Chesterfield Borough .. ..	..	..	24,000	Nil	72,000
Parish of:					
Brimington .. ..	..	..	2,815	..	8,445
Hasland .. ..	..	..	1,153	..	3,459
Calow .. ..	..	..	974	..	2,922
Brampton .. ..	..	..	262	..	786
Walton .. ..	..	..	643	..	1,929
Wingerworth .. ..	..	..	1,136	..	3,408
Sutton-cum-Duckmanton			373	..	1,119
			31,356		94,068

Swimming Pools and Baths.

There are two open air swimming pools and one indoor swimming bath in the Borough, all of which are owned and controlled by the Corporation.

The two open air baths are under the control of the Parks and Cemeteries Committee and are in continuous use from April to October, while the indoor bath at the Harry Cropper School is in use throughout the year, except for a short maintenance period. All the baths are used extensively during the day for swimming instruction by the Schools in the Borough and the surrounding districts, after which they are available to the general public and time is allowed for various swimming clubs in the Borough.

All the baths are equipped for continuous filtration and chemical dosage and frequent samples are taken by the Department, for bacteriological examination to ensure that a satisfactory standard of purity is maintained.

Of thirty such samples taken during the year, twenty-nine were reported as satisfactory; the one unsatisfactory sample resulting from a temporary fault on the chemical dosage mechanism which was quickly located and rectified. Having regard to the heavy concentration of young swimmers using the baths throughout the day, the above results are considered to be very satisfactory and indicate very good maintenance by the staff.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

	No. of Houses	Estimated Population involved
No. of houses connected to sewers ..	23,710	67,683
No. of houses not connected to sewers	60	150
No. of connections made during year:		
(a) existing houses	—	
(b) new houses	830	
(c) other premises	30	
No. of conversions of other closets to W.C.s	6 waste water closets converted into water closets.	

The contract for the extensions at the Sewage Works referred to in the previous report has been let and work commenced in June, 1963. The extensions are to take place in two stages, Stage 1 including alterations and extensions to the sludge digestion plant, the provision of new screens and grit separation tanks, new primary sedimentation tanks and the conversion of existing sedimentation tanks to storm water tanks.

Stage 2 of the programme is still under consideration.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

Six premises in the Borough are licensed under the above Act as Pet Shops, four of which are permanent premises and two being stalls from which pets are sold in the open market. All the premises are frequently inspected; forty-seven visits being made during the year. There has been general compliance with the licence conditions in all cases and no evidence of cruelty has been observed. During the severe weather in the early part of the year, pet animals were not exposed for sale in the open market.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

The two premises in the Borough which are registered under the above Act, are engaged in the manufacture of mattresses and in new upholstered furniture respectively. Periodic inspections have been made of the premises and of the filling materials used and compliance with the Act has been maintained in both premises. As only new fillings carrying the guarantee of the British Standards Institute as to quality and purity have been found on these premises, no samples of these materials have been submitted for analysis.

Common Lodging Houses.

On 30th June, 1963, the last remaining common lodging house in the Borough, the Markham Municipal Hostel, which was owned by the Corporation and controlled by the Health and Welfare Committee, closed down after being in existence as a lodging house for many years. There is no doubt that in the past this Hostel, which had accommodation for 114 male lodgers, fulfilled a very useful purpose when the "roadster" travelling between towns was a familiar sight and when poverty forced many of the lower paid workers to travel about the country in search of casual work and the cheap lodgings provided by the common lodging house was the only shelter available for these unfortunate persons. This need has now largely disappeared and the character of the Hostel and its occupants have changed considerably during the last two or three years. The number of local aged men and single men without families, who previously used the Hostel as a permanent home, have greatly decreased, and the accommodation has largely been taken up by young able bodied men who have been attracted to the town and surrounding district to work on building sites and other public works and who could well afford higher priced lodgings. Unfortunately, this rowdy element have by their conduct, created serious problems for the staff and nearby residents, as well as disturbing the few aged persons living in the Hostel, and the Health and Welfare Committee decided that the Hostel had outlived its usefulness for the purpose for which it was intended. After making arrangements for all the aged and disabled persons to be suitably accommodated

in residential accommodation provided by the County Council, the Council closed the Hostel on the 30th June, 1963.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Success in rodent control must be judged on the progressive reduction in the number of rats and mice and the damage done by them in the town rather than to expect their complete eradication in a short space of time. This applies particularly in the older towns and cities where they have become entrenched in old and congested buildings, and in old sewers and water courses. However, it is true to say that success is being achieved in the Borough, due to a great extent to the excellent co-operation which exists between the general public and the department, who by early notification of these pests in or around their dwellings and business premises, make it possible for the Rodent Operative to carry out treatments early and thus prevent new colonies becoming established. The very severe winter weather in the early months of the year resulted in slightly more complaints being received of the odd rat visiting domestic dwellings in search of food but these were quickly dealt with. The main difficulties have again been on a number of building sites, particularly on Loundsley Green, where due to the excellent cover provided by stacks of building materials and buildings in course of erection, together with an abundant food supply provided by the building operatives, by carelessly discarding unwanted food, rats have been attracted to these sites and in a number of cases, have been found in the houses when they came to be occupied by the new tenants. A considerable amount of time has had to be spent in clearing the minor infestations in the homes, and the surface infestations are still being attacked and are now well under control.

Sewer treatments have also been carried out in certain sections of the Borough but no evidence of serious infestation has been found.

The following is an extract from the Annual Report submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				Total
	Local Authority	Dwelling-houses	Business Premises	Agricultural	
Notifications received Survey under the Act and for other purposes	29	280	62	10	381
Properties found to be infested by rats	23	423	1,313	7	1,766
Properties found to be infested by mice	25	251	72	12	360
Block Treatments	—	19	—	—	19
Structural works required	—	17	—	—	17
Total Inspections including re-inspections	119	1,230	1,589	36	2,974

Atmospheric Pollution.

Further progress has been made during the year in the expansion of smoke control areas in the Borough, in accordance with the five year programme made by the Council to progressively reduce the pollution of the atmosphere by domestic smoke. Although the programme had fallen slightly behind the schedule set due to unavoidable circumstances, with the coming into operation of the Chesterfield No. 3 (Ashgate) Smoke Control Order on the 1st January, 1963, a total of 1,166 acres of the Borough embracing 3,982 premises, of which 3,530 are dwellinghouses, became subject to smoke control, which has resulted in a substantial reduction in the overall level of atmospheric pollution in the area.

The position was further improved on the 1st July, when the No. 4 (Pevensey) Smoke Control Order became operative, and a further 136 acres containing 908 dwellinghouses became subject to smoke control. The survey of a contiguous area of 198 acres containing 506 premises was completed in the early months of the year, but unfortunately, due to the changing national fuel policy, brought about by technological developments now taking place in the Gas Industry, which up to now has been looked upon as one of the principal sources of the cheaper solid smokeless fuels, the Borough Council has temporarily retarded further extension of areas until the position both in regard to the availability of adequate supplies of suitable fuels and the question of grants towards the installation of more efficient appliances have been resolved.

The reduction of atmospheric pollution, particularly in the industrial areas, must still remain one of the most important public health functions, and it would be regrettable if temporary or local difficulties were to be used as an excuse to hold up or divert from the attainment of a pure and healthy atmosphere, in the shortest possible time. It should be emphasised that clean air is just as much a pre-requisite to health, as is clean food and water and good housing.

Atmospheric pollution from industrial sources has been further reduced during the year by the replacement of some of the older hand fired boiler plants by new plants with mechanical stoking and one using oil fuel. Prior approval has been given to nine new installations under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act.

A total of 191 observations and visits have been made in connection with industrial and commercial pollution, but smoke emissions in the main have been maintained within the statutory limits. Some difficulty and embarrassment was experienced by smoke emission from the heating boilers of a large new block of Government Offices in the No. 1 (Central) Smoke Control Area, where three boilers, fitted with coking stokers using coal as a fuel were installed.

After the "teething troubles" of this new installation had been overcome, and a suitable fuel had been obtained, the emission of smoke was largely eliminated.

The Department co-operates with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in the national survey of atmospheric pollution carried out by that Department, and five recording stations are maintained in the Borough. At two of these stations, the measurement of deposited solids are taken and sulphur dioxide is measured, by the lead peroxide method, and monthly records are supplied. These methods of recording pollution are now being largely superseded by the more accurate and indicative measurements obtained by the use of daily volumetric recording instruments of which there are three sited in the Borough. It is now possible to record the day to day changes in atmospheric pollution and to associate such changes with variable weather conditions, and it is interesting to see the steep rise in pollution at or near ground level, both in respect of smoke and sulphur dioxide during the months of January, February and December when fogs are most prevalent. It is not possible on account of space to include the daily recordings as supplied to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in this Report. The Table overleaf gives the highest, lowest and average concentrations of both smoke and sulphur dioxide recorded each month.

The North East Derbyshire Clean Air Consultative Committee, representing twelve contiguous Local Authorities in the County, has continued to meet in Chesterfield at three monthly intervals to discuss problems of mutual interest concerning atmospheric pollution. While this Committee has no statutory status and no set terms of reference, it has been useful in discussions on problems associated with the extension of Smoke Control Areas in this part of the County, particularly on such questions as the availability and distribution of fuel supplies in the area. Complaints were also considered by the Committee, of excessive pollution being caused in built up areas by the burning off process of roads by road planing machines. Following representation to the County Council and other contractors engaged in this work, experiments were carried out on these machines which has resulted in a considerable reduction in the emission of pollutants. The Committee also attended a demonstration of a proto-type machine designed for this purpose which was almost smokeless in operation. This machine is now being manufactured locally.

RECORDING OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION BY DAILY VOLUMETRIC METHOD 1963

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.
JANUARY ..	964	84	320	857	128	350	962	191	478	644	122	333	708	65	234	598	66	221
FEBRUARY ..	804	128	335	766	162	328	716	176	390	550	151	314	516	104	239	500	134	249
MARCH ..	752	52	199	574	56	159	608	44	216	502	43	179	504	19	131	414	24	126
APRIL ..	299	44	130	244	59	125	303	24	147	249	50	121	188	11	86	181	30	86
MAY ..	137	15	57	147	36	74	138	14	72	136	19	70	89	3	30	106	21	45
JUNE ..	95	19	51	139	44	72	137	12	55	128	39	77	90	0	34	129	26	58
JULY ..	116	18	63	106	36	63	125	23	52	141	36	68	95	9	34	78	21	45
AUGUST ..	110	21	63	88	15	47	180	13	71	136	16	43	80	1	27	57	6	17
SEPTEMBER ..	288	41	122	187	15	81	324	36	140	166	20	82	264	4	60	237	6	59
OCTOBER ..	236	52	116	224	69	124	230	42	116	208	55	112	181	10	63	198	21	75
NOVEMBER..	327	24	157	320	69	143	350	35	163	261	74	157	225	4	101	201	44	104
DECEMBER ..	768	32	258	549	82	241	600	12	322	533	83	226	536	12	194	400	62	156

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 two stations in the Borough were as follows:

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

Month	St. John's Road Depot	Sewage Works
January	9.09	6.89
February	8.93	6.98
March	13.09	9.38
April	13.14	11.07
May	11.21	9.77
June	13.55	15.38
July	9.83	12.25
August	12.21	12.68
September	7.54	16.41
October	10.88	12.45
November	14.54	11.80
December	11.45	9.45
Averages	11.29	11.21

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

Month	St. John's Road Depot	Sewage Works	Hasland Green
January	3.19	2.92	2.45
February	2.99	2.67	2.09
March	2.14	1.66	3.70
April	1.53	1.13	1.09
May	1.01	0.85	—
June	0.68	0.75	—
July	0.54	0.49	—
August	0.71	0.60	—
September	1.11	1.07	—
October	1.41	1.54	—
November	1.84	1.45	—
December	2.56	2.45	—
Average	1.64	1.46	—

Recordings were discontinued at Hasland Green from 1st May, 1963.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Table showing the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during 1963.

Complaints investigated	..	..	..	..	..	1,500
Nuisances found	..	..	..	..	..	1,376
Nuisances abated	..	..	..	..	..	982
Houses disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	8
Visits to Infected Houses	..	..	..	..	..	151
Visits to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	..	..	..	..	..	90
Visits re Shops Act	..	..	..	..	..	360
Visits to Premises where Foodstuffs are prepared and sold including Restaurant Kitchens	..	..	..	..	..	1,192
Visits to Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	..	7
Visits to Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	754
Visits to Market Stalls	..	..	..	..	..	2,230
Visits to Manure Receptacles	..	..	..	..	..	3
Visits to Common Lodging Houses	..	..	..	..	..	62
Visits to Houses-let-in-Lodgings	..	..	..	..	..	2
Visits to Factories	..	..	..	..	..	256
Visits to Drains to New Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	1,530
Visits re Drains Tested by Smoke or Water	..	..	..	..	..	3,091
Number of Re-inspections	..	..	..	..	..	3,103
Number of Miscellaneous Visits	..	..	..	..	..	1,919
Number of Houses Inspected	..	..	..	..	..	854
Number of Informal Notices	..	..	..	..	..	777
Number of Statutory Notices	..	..	..	..	..	214
Visits to Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	74
Observations re Smoke	..	..	..	..	..	191
Visits to Ice Cream Shops and Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	..	65
Visits re Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	..	..	..	..	..	2,974
Visits re Pet Animals Act	..	..	..	..	..	47
Visits re Certificates of Disrepair	..	..	..	..	..	—
Visits re Smoke Control Areas	..	..	..	..	..	2,058
Visits to Boiling Plants under Waste Foods Order	..	..	..	..	..	6
Visits re Poultry Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	45
Visits re Moveable Dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	43
Visits re Rag-Flock Act	..	..	..	..	..	2
Visits re Swimming Baths	..	..	..	..	..	15
Visits re Offices and Shops (survey)	..	..	..	..	..	864
Visits re Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution	..	..	..	..	..	827

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

Obstructed Drains Cleansed	249
Drains reconstructed	20
Drains tested by smoke and water	3,091
Inspection chambers built or repaired	20
Gulley Traps fixed	10
Defects in drains repaired	39
Sink Wastes repaired	17
New sinks fixed, or defects remedied	29
Rain water pipes repaired	20
Rain water pipes disconnected	—
W.C. and vent pipes repaired	25
Eaves spoutings repaired	51
Water Closets repaired	330
Water Closets provided	8
New Dustbins provided	58
Dirty Closets cleansed	14
Dirty Premises cleansed	31
Houses made reasonably fit	496
Water in cellars	16
Windows repaired	60
Damp proof courses inserted in walls	13
Roofs repaired	98
Floors repaired	31
Doors repaired	18
Plastering repaired	72
Damp Walls repaired	58
Defective Fireplaces, etc., repaired	53
Yards repaved	14
Yard or Footpath Surfaces repaired	6
Accumulation of Refuse removed	33
Nuisance from fowls and other animals abated	6
Miscellaneous Defects remedied	117
Factory Contraventions	39
Defective Water Supply	40
Ventilation provided or improved	1
Proper Food Store provided	1
Smoke Observations	191
Waste Water Closets converted into W.C.'s	5
Rat infested premises cleared	360
Manure Pits provided or repaired	—
Pail closet converted into water closet	1
Urinals repaired or provided	3

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	18	—	—	6
Defective waste pipe, traps, inlets and drains	309	90	5	124
Drains obstructed	603	207	—	249
Closets and Ashpits :				
Defective privies, pail closets and ashpits.. .. .	3	—	—	1
Conversion of pail closets into W.C.s	4	1	—	1
Conversion of waste water closets into W.Cs.	21	4	—	5
Defective Water Closets	815	253	56	330
Provision of Additional Water Closets	19	4	—	3
Provision of portable ashbins	174	58	—	58
Dirty Closets	50	12	—	16
Other Defects :				
Paving of courts and yards	85	19	5	22
Roofs, eaves-spouts and down-spouts	425	89	39	169
Sinks	90	25	5	30
Insufficient Ventilation	5	1	—	2
Windows.. .. .	131	34	9	60
Dampness	236	51	8	77
Water in cellars	50	16	1	16
Water Supply	75	25	—	40
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Foul condition of houses	42	10	—	18
Offensive accumulations	91	29	—	33
Animals improperly kept	20	5	—	4
Pigsties	—	—	—	—
Smoke Nuisances	191	20	—	20
Urinals	11	2	—	3
Nuisances not specified above.. .. .	518	118	12	258
TOTALS	3,986	1,073	140	1,545

	No. on Register	Inspections made	Notices served	Nuisances abated with or without Notice
Bakehouses	30	74	9	20
Slaughterhouses	1	754	—	—
Offensive Trades	8	7	2	2
Common Lodging Houses Closed 30th June, 1963	1	62	—	—
TOTALS	40	897	11	22

**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 (closed 30th June, 1963)	1
Houses let in Lodgings	2
Slaughterhouses	1
*Trip Boilers	2
*Gut Scrapers	1
*Tan Yards	1
*Tallow Melters	—
*Dealers in Rags and Bones	2
Bakehouses	30
Preserved Food Stores	45
Fried Fish Shops	46
Premises where Milk is produced or sold	114
Factories of various kinds	289

*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
23,574	123	35	17	23,647

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.	38	3
Potteries and Brickmaking	3	—
Metal Breaking and Scrap Sorting	5	1
Foundries	12	—
Brewing and Aerated Waters	2	—
Dressmaking, Tailoring and Millinery	11	3
Baking, Confectionery and Other Foods	37	—
Boot and Shoe Repairing	8	1
Engineers	32	—
Motor Vehicle Repairs	53	4
Surgical Dressings and Box Making	5	—
Laundries	7	—
Printing	7	1
Various	47	9
	267	22

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

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 ..	22	84	5	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	267	172	16	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	18	18	3	—
Total ..	307	274	24	—

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. Ins-pector (4)	Referred By H.M. Ins-pector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	13	11	—	3	—
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 ..	1	2	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	4	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	19	19	—	—	—
Total	39	37	—	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— Making	5	—	—	—	—	—

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	..	..	..	114
No. of premises registered as Dairies	..	..	..	2

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

Dealers to Pasteurise Milk	..	..	..	..	1
„ „ Sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	..	..	..	..	62
„ „ Sell Pasteurised Milk	..	..	..	..	71
„ „ Sell Sterilised Milk	..	..	..	..	52
No. of Visits to Dairies and Milk Dealers	..	..	..	..	90

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

All of the milk sold in the Borough is designated under the above Regulations either as Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised or Sterilized Milk. More than 90 per cent of the milk is subject to heat treatment before sale, most of which passes through a large pasteurising dairy in the Borough which is under the constant supervision of the Health Department.

Bulk supplies of milk coming into the dairy from a wide area are subject to frequent sampling to test the compositional quality and 167 such samples were taken during the year. Of these only eight samples were found to be below standard. The milk supply as a whole can be considered as very satisfactory.

Samples of untreated tuberculin tested milks were also taken from producer-retailers in the course of delivery to the consumer, and all of these were satisfactory.

The heat treatment process of the milk at the dairy is regularly tested and samples are submitted to the County Bacteriological Laboratories and subjected to the Phosphatase and Methylene Blue Test to determine the effectiveness of the heat treatment and the keeping quality of the milk. Thirty-four such samples of pasteurised milk all passed the heat treatment test and the Methylene Blue test for keeping quality. In addition, nine samples of sterilised milk satisfied the statutory Turbidity Test.

Of six samples of untreated farm bottled tuberculin tested milk, one failed to satisfy the test for keeping quality. The producer-retailer was advised to overhaul his production methods.

Milk Tested for Tubercle Bacilli.

As the whole of the County of Derby is a compulsory Eradication Area so far as tuberculosis in cattle is concerned, the need for the regular testing of all milk supplies for tubercle infection is now largely unnecessary, particularly as most of the milk is pasteurised before sale. There are, however, seventeen retailers of farm bottled tuberculin tested untreated milk in the Borough, and it is considered desirable that these supplies should be subjected to biological examination from time to time in order to ensure that infection has not been introduced into the herds between test by the Veterinary Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Periodic samples are therefore taken from each of these supplies and these are submitted to the County Bacteriologist for biological examination. Twenty such samples have been taken during the year and all have been found to be free from tubercle bacilli.

Meat and Other Food.

The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, which came into operation on 1st October, 1963, must be acknowledged as the first positive measure to ensure a complete and unified inspection of all meat intended for human consumption and must be welcomed by those Local Authorities, who like this Borough, have long subscribed to the idea that 100 per cent inspection of all animals slaughtered for food, is the least that can be accepted in the public interest. Ever since the Corporation Abattoir was built in 1933, a full-time meat inspection service has been maintained by a resident meat inspector, and both ante-mortem and post mortem inspection has been possible of all animals slaughtered. As a consequence, the Chesterfield Borough Council was one of a very few Local Authorities who were authorised under the old Regulations to mark meat after inspection at the request of the owner of the meat and on the payment of a fee. Requests for meat marking in the past were, however, more in the nature of a "status symbol" on the part of the owner. Under the new Regulations, the marking of meat is made compulsory on the part of all Local Authorities, and while the presence of the mark is a guarantee of inspection and soundness to the retailer, the absence of the same will assist Local Authorities in tracking down meat coming into their areas from illicit sources.

The most unpopular provisions of the Meat Inspection Regulations so far as the Meat Traders are concerned, are those which permit a charge being made by the Local Authority for the inspection of meat but these are not unreasonable and represent a very small fraction of a penny per lb. on carcass meat. Many Local Authorities including Chesterfield, are maintaining a meat inspection service to meet the needs of a much greater population than those in their own area and it is reasonable that they should be compensated for that service. The Corporation Abattoir is in fact supplying the needs of approximately 118,000 persons while the population of the Borough is just under 68,000.

During the year, a total of 47,830 food animals were slaughtered and inspected, this inspection resulting in just over 26½ tons of meat and offal being condemned as unfit for human consumption. Of this total 5¼ tons was carcass meat, which gives a good indication of the improved quality of cattle now passing through the Abattoir. Tuberculosis which only a few years ago was a scourge in cattle and was responsible for a large tonnage of meat being condemned annually, now takes its place as one of the rare diseases—only 12 bullocks and heifers and 10 cows were found to be mildly affected by the disease during the year, an incidence of 0.21 per cent and 0.38 per cent respectively of the cattle slaughtered. The incidence of tuberculosis in pigs was 0.97 per cent, this being slightly higher than in the previous year when the figure was 0.59 per cent.

The incidence of diseases other than tuberculosis in cows and cattle other than cows was 36.88 per cent and 20.84 per cent respectively compared with 33.22 per cent and 19.40 per cent in 1962. These seemingly high figures are not as alarming as it might at first appear, for they include parasitic conditions of the liver which are very common in cattle, but which beyond rendering the liver unfit for consumption, have no detrimental effect on the remainder of the carcass and offal.

Cysticercus-bovis, the embryo of a tape worm communicable to man, was found in 49 animals slaughtered in the Abattoir during the year, 42 of these being bullocks and heifers and 8 cows. The infestation was found to be generalised in one bullock which necessitated the condemnation of the carcass and the offals. In all the other cases, infestation was localised to the head and/or heart muscles, and after condemnation of the infected organs, the carcasses were retained in cold storage, under supervision, for a period of at least twenty-one days, a time sufficient to ensure the safety of the meat for human consumption.

The routine inspection of food on the premises of wholesale distributors, in food factories, and on retailers' premises, resulted in the condemnation of just over 5½ tons of various foods being condemned as unfit for human consumption. The variety of foods condemned are classified in the Table below.

The Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.

All of the slaughtermen operating in the Borough are licensed by the Borough Council and 26 licences have been issued during the year. Most of the slaughtermen are employed by the Corporation in the Municipal Abattoir.

Summary of Meat Inspection, 1963.

Carcases Inspected	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
At the Abattoir ..	8,212	233	19,138	20,247
Total number of animals killed ..	..	..	..	47,830
Number inspected ..	..	..	..	47,830

Food Surrendered during Inspection.

At the Abattoir and Farms:

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Beef ..	2	1	0	6				
Veal ..		3	3	20				
Mutton ..		5	0	9				
Pork ..	2	16	3	1				
Offals ..	21	6	0	8				
					26	12	3	16

Surrendered by Traders:

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Meat ..			3	18				
Canned foods	5	0	2	22				
Bacon ..			3	12				
Cheese ..				15				
Margarine				24				
Lard ..			1	10				
Fish ..			3	8				
Potatoes ..		1	0	0				
					5	4	3	25
					31	17	3	13

Meat Inspection, 1963. Carcasses Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	5,636	2,576	233	19,138	20,247
Number inspected	5,636	2,576	233	19,138	20,247
All Diseases except Tuberculosis :					
Whole Carcasses condemned	4	6	8	13	19
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,171	944	7	54	1,638
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	20.84	36.88	6.43	0.35	8.18
Tuberculosis only :					
Whole Carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	12	10	Nil	Nil	197
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.21	0.38	0.0	0.0	0.97
Cysticercosis :					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	41	8	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	41	8	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	1	Nil	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Cysticercosis	0.74	0.31	—	—	—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

A total of 263 samples of food and drugs were taken during the year and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. These comprised 180 samples of milk and 83 samples of various foods and drugs as tabulated overleaf.

Of the 180 milks sampled, 167 were informal samples taken from bulk supplies arriving at a large pasteurising dairy situated in the Borough. Seven of the informal samples were found to be not genuine or below standard, three being slightly deficient in milk solids other than milk fat, and by the raised freezing points of the milks were shown to contain traces of added water. Of these adulterated samples, two were from the same supply and occurred in one of three churns sent in by the producer and sampled on different days. Although the amount of the adulteration was so small as to rule out the question of wilful adulteration "point of delivery" samples were taken formally on the producer's premises, and one of these taken from a churn containing nine gallons of mixed morning and evening's milk was also shown to contain a trace of added water. The producer was visited and interviewed and he was unable to account for the presence of the water in the milk. A thorough inspection of the dairy equipment was made which revealed a slight defect in the joint of a rotary cooler which on test was found to be sufficient to account for the trace of water entering the churn during the cooling process. Legal proceedings could not be justified in this case but a written warning was given to repair or renew the defective equipment, which was immediately acted upon, and subsequent samples taken showed that the fault had been remedied.

Formal samples taken on the producer's premises, from the other supply showing slight adulteration in the informal sample, were found to be satisfactory but a warning was issued to the producer in respect of the offending sample.

Four other informal samples were found to be below standard, two being deficient in milk fat to the extent of 3.3 per cent and 10.0 per cent respectively and two being slightly deficient in both milk fat and milk solids other than milk fat. The samples showing 3.3 per cent deficiency occurred in a single churn sent in by the producer, and further samples taken from this supply showed that the deficiency had been corrected. The milk fat deficiencies in the other three supplies were compensated by milk fat in excess of the minimum standard in other churns from the same supplies which were sampled at the same time so that each of these supplies, when judged as a whole, were of satisfactory quality. As the freezing point (hortvet) of the two milks which were also slightly deficient in non-fatty solids was within the normal range for genuine milk, there was no question of adulteration being the cause, but this could be attributed to natural causes.

The average quality of the milks sampled during each Quarter is given in the following table, and from which it will be seen that a high standard of quality has been maintained.

	No. of samples	Averages	
		Milk Fat %	Milk Solids other than Milk Fat %
March Quarter	49	3.64	8.72
June Quarter	52	3.66	8.68
September Quarter	47	3.60	8.65
December Quarter	32	4.12	8.80
Average for 1963	180	3.72	8.78
Presumptive standard for genuine milk		3.0	8.5

Only two of the 83 other foods sampled were found to be unsatisfactory, these being formal samples of British Sherry type wine, purchased on draught under the description "Cream British Sherry" and "Rich Golden Wine".

The casks from which the wines were drawn at the time of sampling each bore a label stating "Alcohol content no less than 28.50 per cent Proof Spirit".

On analysis the samples were found to contain only 26.5 per cent and 27.3 per cent of Proof Spirit so that they were deficient in Proof Spirit to the extent of 7.0 per cent and 4.2 per cent respectively.

While there is not a prescribed statutory standard for the alcohol content of wines sold under these descriptions, in making a specific claim as to their potency, the producer was guilty of falsely representing the wines, and the offending Company was asked to account for the deficiencies. In reply, the Company expressed regret for the deficiencies and stated that while slight deficiencies sometimes occur due to absorption into the casks, this was less than the deficiencies found, and a full investigation was to be made.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Nature of Food	Total	Formal	Informal	Number Genuine	Number not Genuine or below Standard
Milk	180	13	167	172	8
Cream	4	—	4	4	—
Condensed Milk	3	—	3	3	—
Butter	2	—	2	2	—
Ice-cream ..	3	2	1	3	—
Tinned Milk					
Pudding ..	2	—	2	2	—
Jam	3	—	3	3	—
Fish Cakes ..	1	—	1	1	—
Meat Paste ..	3	—	3	3	—
Sausages ..	5	1	4	5	—
Lemon Curd ..	3	—	3	3	—
Butter					
Confectionery	2	2	—	2	—
Coffee	2	—	2	2	—
Coffee Essence	1	—	1	1	—
Honey	1	—	1	1	—
Treacle	2	—	2	2	—
Brown Sugar ..	1	—	1	1	—
Yeast	1	—	1	1	—
Flavouring					
Essence ..	1	—	1	1	—
Whisky	1	1	—	1	—
Beer	1	1	—	1	—
Wines, British	2	2	—	—	2
Table Jellies ..	1	—	1	1	—
Dried Fruit ..	4	—	4	4	—
Ground					
Almonds ..	2	—	2	2	—
Cooking Oil ..	1	—	1	1	—
Malt Vinegar ..	2	—	2	2	—
Tomato Sauce	2	—	2	2	—
Sauce	2	—	2	2	—
Pickles	2	—	2	2	—
Dehydrated					
Onions	1	—	1	1	—
Pepper	2	—	2	2	—
Self-raising					
Flour	1	—	1	1	—
Bi-carbonate					
of Soda ..	1	—	1	1	—
Soft Drinks ..	6	—	6	6	—
Cherry Juice ..	1	—	1	1	—
Lolly Syrup ..	1	—	1	1	—
Tinned Fruit ..	3	—	3	3	—
Christmas					
Puddings ..	3	—	3	3	—
Aspirin Tablets	1	—	1	1	—
Epsom Salts ..	1	—	1	1	—
Brazilian					
Oranges ..	2	—	2	2	—
Totals	263	22	241	253	10

Ice Cream.

There are five premises in the Borough which are registered for the manufacture of ice-cream, two of which make the ice-cream by the heat treatment method and three reconstituting and freezing a cold mix received from outside sources. There is also a large depot from which vehicles, vending a soft ice-cream, radiate over a wide area in and around Chesterfield.

In addition, 297 shops are registered for the retail sale of pre-packed ice-cream, who receive their supplies from manufacturers outside the Borough.

Regular supervision of the two small factories where ice-cream is heat treated is maintained to ensure compliance with the Ice-cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, and in the main there has been no cause for complaint.

Frequent samples are taken from manufacturers and dealers to test the purity of the supplies and also the compositional quality.

Thirty-six samples were submitted to the County Public Health Laboratories and subjected to the Methylene Blue Tests with the following results.

No. of Samples	Reduction of Methylene Blue Time	Grade	Observations
30	4 hours	1	Very satisfactory
4	2½—4 hours	2	Satisfactory
2	1—2 hours	3	Unsatisfactory

The two unsatisfactory samples were taken from two part tins of reconstituted cold mix before being fed into the extruder of a soft ice-cream machine. These had been left over from the previous day's working. The firm was warned against using left-over material without the same being re-pasteurised. Subsequent tests have shown that the warning had been effective.

Three samples of ice-cream taken for analysis all conformed to the standard prescribed by the Food Standards (Ice-cream) Regulations, 1959.

Food Hygiene.

The unfortunate outbreak of food poisoning which occurred in the Borough and the surrounding district in September and October, 1962, focussed attention on the importance of food hygiene at all stages of the preparation, handling and delivery of food, and there is little doubt that it left a marked impression, not only on the food traders who suffered financially as a result of the outbreak but also the general public. This awakening of the public consciousness to

the importance of food hygiene which followed this outbreak, might be considered as the one good thing which resulted from it and it is to be hoped that this renewed interest will not wane with the end of the epidemic. One disturbing feature was, however, the persistence of the infection in some of the known "carriers", some of which continued to carry the organism for almost six months after the outbreak had subsided. This knowledge called for particular vigilance by the Department, to ensure that there was no recurrence of the infection from undiagnosed carriers, and the co-operation of the doctors in the Borough who have continued to keep the Department informed of any suspicious symptoms among their patients is gratefully acknowledged.

During the year, two unrelated cases of intestinal disorder were reported, one being an elderly lady living alone, and the other one of a family of five. On investigation, it was found that both these cases were affected by a common organism *Salmonella Typhimurium* Phage Type 4. Faecal specimens taken from the family revealed that four persons and the poodle dog gave positive results, and all had eaten a common food—pork pie purchased from a local shop. An immediate investigation was instituted at this shop and faecal specimens were taken from all the eleven persons employed in the shop, as well as specimens of the various foods sold. It was established that one of the female assistants was carrying the same infective organism. It was also established that this lady had suffered a stomach upset of sudden onset while on holiday at Yarmouth during the previous fortnight and there seems to be little doubt that this was the source of the infection. She was excluded from her employment immediately and the outbreak was quickly controlled.

The investigation of another case confined to a single household where *Salmonella Typhimurium* Phage Type 14 was identified could not be associated with any particular food.

It should not be assumed from the above references that food hygiene is solely concerned with the prevention of food poisoning, for this really is but one of the consequences of the lack of hygiene. It must be the aim of the food trade and also the consumer to ensure that a high standard of hygiene is maintained at all stages in the preparation, storage, sale and delivery of food. It is not sufficient to have tasteful window and counter displays if there is careless handling and uncleanly methods of production behind the scene.

The inspection of food premises continues to be one of the principle concerns of the Public Health Inspectors and visits to such premises were made during the year, and while it is true to say that in the main there is a progressive improvement in food hygiene, there is still need for more attention to detail. It is all too common to see food, particularly food for immediate consumption, being unnecessarily handled before being handed to the con-

sumer. The Consumer could assist in achieving better standards of hygiene by being discriminating in favour of the shop where standards are the highest.

Reference has been made in previous years to the obvious disadvantages of selling food in the open air, and following the food-borne infection of last year it is not surprising that local trading organisations, the Press and members of the public focus attention on the lack of proper facilities to achieve satisfactory standards of hygiene on food stalls in the open market. While it must be admitted that not a single case of food poisoning has been traced to food sold from the open market, this fact does little more than reflect some credit on the market traders who are obviously making the best of unsatisfactory conditions, and is no vindication of this type of trading in the modern world. Regular supervision of the food stalls in the open market is being maintained and 2,230 visits have been made in this connection during the year, and in general a reasonable standard of hygiene, commensurate with the facilities available, has been maintained. We look forward with eager anticipation to the time when the market will be rehoused in more suitable surroundings and under conditions more convenient to the food traders and their patrons.

Notices requiring compliance with the Regulations and the subsequent works carried out in food premises are enumerated as follows:—

Informal Notices served	96
Sinks and hot water supplies installed	15
Premises cleansed and redecorated	39
Floors repaired	3
Ventilation provided or improved	1
Water closets repaired	9
Defective water supplies repaired	15
First aid equipment provided	5
Miscellaneous defects remedied	37

Health education particularly in respect of food hygiene has been continued and intensified during the year, and numerous lectures have been given to the food trades and the local women's organisations by the Chief and Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, these being illustrated by films kindly loaned by the East Midland Gas Board, and by specimens prepared in the Sheffield Public Health Laboratories, and this help and co-operation is here-with gratefully acknowledged.

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

Margarine dealers registered	7
Premises registered for preserved foods	46

Grocers and provision merchants	..	..	..	..	..	..	265
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
Confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	130
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	74
Fishmongers	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Bakers	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Multiple stores	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Restaurants and Snack Bars	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Public Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	145
Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	25

Foreign Bodies in Food.

Following a complaint from a consumer of the presence of a fly in the substance of a frozen food sold as Fish Fingers, legal proceedings were taken in the Borough Magistrates Court against the manufacturers of the product, under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. The Defendants pleaded guilty to the offence and were fined £5/-/- with costs of £5/5/-.

Legal proceedings are pending in respect of the finding of a wire nail by a consumer in stuffing sold by a local producer.

HOUSING.

During the year, a total of 830 new houses have been completed in the Borough, 591 of these being built by the Corporation and 239 by private enterprise. The main effort was directed to the development of the Loundsley Green Estate to house the personnel of the Accountant General's Department of the Post Office who were being transferred to Chesterfield following the completion of the new Offices in West Bars. Despite the very severe weather in the early part of the year, over 450 of the 700 houses on the estate were completed and occupied by the end of the year.

The need to provide housing accommodation for the above personnel retarded the rate of slum clearance, compared with previous years. Seven further clearance areas, involving 31 houses and 88 persons were, however, represented during the year, and a further 7 houses were represented as being individually unfit for human habitation. No objections were received from the owners of the properties and the Clearance Orders were subsequently confirmed by the Minister.

A total of 63 houses in Clearance Areas were demolished during the year and 56 families containing 152 persons were rehoused from confirmed clearance areas. Eight individual unfit houses owned by the Corporation and 2 in private ownership were also demolished. Five families including 21 persons were displaced from individual unfit houses. The total number of houses demolished or closed from 1955 to the end of 1963 was 1,150.

Following informal action, 427 houses were repaired and placed in satisfactory condition by the owners and a further 69 houses were repaired as a result of statutory action being taken.

While there are many hundreds of old substantially built houses in the Borough which lack the amenities of bathroom, hot water supply and inside water closet, it is disappointing to find that so few of the owners of this type of property are not taking advantage of the improvement grants available to provide these amenities and so add to the comfort of the occupants, at the same time ensuring an added life to such properties. Only 92 standard grants have been approved under the Housing Act, 1959 and 8 for conversion or improvement under the Housing Act, 1958, during the year. Most of these grants have been made to owner-occupiers of houses and very few indeed for the rented houses. It would appear that some form of compulsion will have to be introduced if many of these older houses are to be improved and provided with the amenities which it is reasonable to expect in all houses in this day and age.

It would appear that little use is now being made of the provisions of the Rent Act, 1957, by the tenants of rented houses to ensure that the houses are properly maintained where the rents have been increased under the Act, for not a single application for a Certificate of Disrepair has been received during the year.

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.

	Dunston	Newbold	West	Rother	St. Leonard's	New Whitt.	Old Whitt.	Moor	St. Helen's	Central	Holmebrook	Hasland	Total
Built by the Corporation ..	47	469	—	—	—	—	—	61	—	14	—	—	591
Built by Private Enterprise	15	18	86	37	5	29	4	20	19	3	2	1	239
TOTAL	62	487	86	37	5	29	4	81	19	17	2	1	830

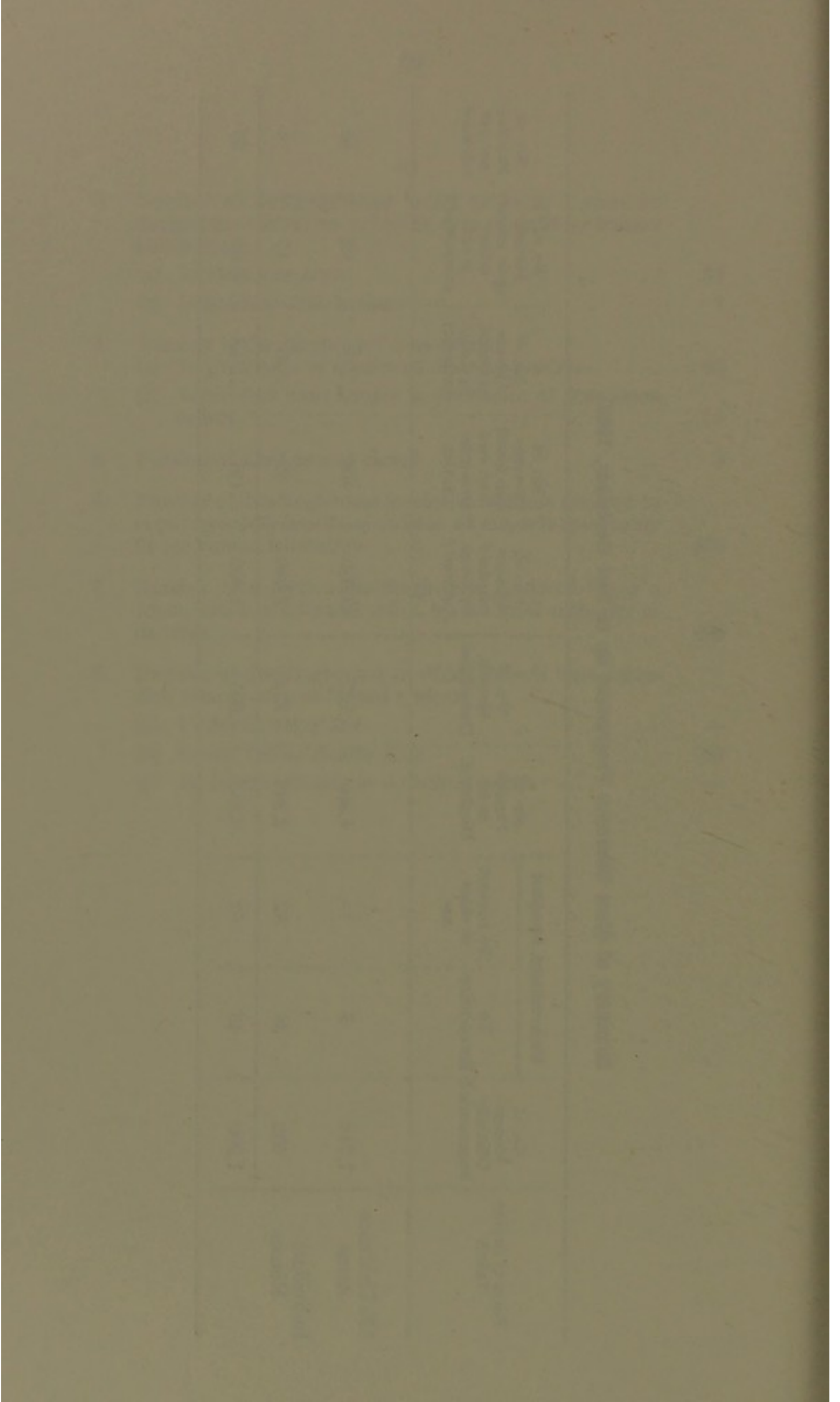
The following is a tabulated statement of work done in regard to Housing in 1963.

1. Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts) 854
2. Number of inspections made for the purpose 1,908

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	31
	(b) Individual unfit houses	7
4.	Number of dwellinghouses demolished:	
	(a) In pursuance of confirmed clearance orders ..	63
	(b) Individual unfit houses in pursuance of demolition orders	15
5.	Number of unfit houses closed	3
6.	Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to in paragraph 3) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	670
7.	Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit as a consequence of informal action by the local authority or its officers	496
8.	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
	(a) Under Housing Act	—
	(b) Under Public Health Acts	69
	(c) By local authority in default of owner	—

Summary of Slum Clearance Programme up to 31st December, 1963.

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							
170 Clearance Areas ..	1,314	5	—	4,360	1,227	3,900	106	1,173	82	46
Individual Houses ..	682	38	52	2,282	574	2,090	85	570	17	4
	1,996	43	52	6,642	1,801	5,990	191	1,743	99	50



SECTION IV

**SCHOOL
HEALTH SERVICE**

BOROUGH EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
1963-64.

The Mayor (Alderman J. Anderson, J.P.)
(Chairman)

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

County Council Representatives:

Alderman C. Feakin Alderman Rev. E. J. Wass
Two vacancies.

Co-optative Members:

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

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.**(at 31st December, 1963)***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.
B. J. West, B.D.S.*Speech Therapist:*

Vacancy.

School Nurses and Health Visitors:

Mrs. C. Tunnard	Miss M. Norman
Miss V. Stubbs	Miss B. O'Donnell
Mrs. M. M. Hattley	Miss E. K. Booker
Miss E. D. Preskey	Miss K. Lee

Clinic Nurse:

Mrs. P. Green

Clerical Staff:

Miss N. Gill (Senior Clerk)	Miss C. Beckley
Miss K. Wilde	Miss A. Barker

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. E. M. Faithorn, Mrs. A. Cresswell.

REPORT OF THE BOROUGH SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER, 1963.

The general health of all school children was excellent. Routine medical inspection of children in infant-entry, primary leaver and secondary leaver age groups was carried out as in previous years. The total number of routine medical examinations carried out in 1963 was 2,533 compared with 4,277 in 1962. This reduction was due to the doctors being well ahead of schedule at the end of 1962 and to a change in the school leaving age regulations.

The ascertainment and provision of suitable special schooling continued to play an important part in the work of the Medical Officers. There is still a considerable time lapse in finding residential placements due to long waiting lists at special schools. Brambling House and Ashgate Croft Schools continued to play their part in providing special education, but both schools are under pressure for places. Physiotherapy is carried out at Brambling House School twice weekly and during the year 33 children received 451 treatments. Home tuition, provided for those children temporarily unable to attend school, continued its useful place in the special facilities available to all school children.

Our Speech Therapist left in August and the post remains unfilled at present. The total number of pupils treated by the Speech Therapist up to the end of August was 133 and these children made 1,505 attendances for treatment.

The Ophthalmic, Minor Ailment and Child Guidance Clinics continued to function as in previous years.

Auditory testing of pre-school and school children commenced in 1962, continued throughout 1963. The following is a summary of the work done.

Number of children who received hearing tests in school	3,866
Number of children referred to clinic for hearing ascertainment	40
Number of children recommended for Partially Hearing Unit	3
Number of new pupils provided with hearing aids ..	9

Third-year secondary school children were offered B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis and the majority of the parents accepted this immunisation procedure which was an innovation for the Borough. The total number of pupils vaccinated was 240.

During the past year the Borough acquired the services of two full-time Dental Officers for the School Health Service. Routine inspection and courses of treatment are now available for all categories of patients attending Borough Clinics so that dental fitness

is now within the reach of all. Some time and attention must be given to Dental Health Education and it is intended during the coming year to campaign in this direction. With the co-operation of the teachers good results have been obtained in other areas. The assistance of Health Visitors is also most useful. A combined effort is essential to cope with the apathy and indifference of a considerable percentage of the population towards dental health.

Follow-up.

The following is a summary of the work of the School Nurses in connection with the following up during the year 1963.

1. Visits to Schools:		
(a) For infectious disease	.. .. .	5
(b) Other visits	.. .. .	278
(c) For verminous surveys	.. .. .	139
		<hr/>
		422
		<hr/>
2. Visits to Homes of School Children:		
(a) Verminous children	.. .. .	135
(b) Scabies	.. .. .	26
(c) Ringworm	.. .. .	1
(d) Eye diseases and eye defects	.. .. .	17
(e) Enlarged tonsils and adenoids	.. .. .	—
(f) Other medical defects	.. .. .	151
(g) Infectious disease	.. .. .	2
(h) Other visits and re-visits	.. .. .	54
		<hr/>
		386
		<hr/>

Medical Treatment.

During the year, 542 children were seen at the Medical Officers' Consultation Clinics, making 652 attendances.

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC.

Number of attendances (old and new)	.. .. .	927
.. of new cases	.. .. .	159
.. of prescriptions given for glasses	.. .. .	285
.. who required no glasses	.. .. .	32
.. found wearing correct glasses	.. .. .	2
.. referred to hospital (Orthoptic Clinic)	.. .. .	30
.. in which treatment was not completed	.. .. .	1

Children's Centre.

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

	<i>Chester- field</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Other Authori- ties</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cases referred in 1963.. ..	70	89	3	162
Cases re-referred and re-opened in 1963	3	6	—	9
Waiting list from 1962	3	5	1	9
TOTAL	76	100	4	180

Magistrates' Cases (reports only)	1	1	—	2
Magistrates' Cases (taken on for treatment)	—	2	—	2
Uneventuated	7	6	2	15
Advice only	7	10	—	17
To special school	5	4	—	9
Admitted for coaching	3	—	—	3
Admitted for supervision	8	11	—	19
Admitted for treatment	20	19	—	39
Admitted for residential treat- ment	—	7	1	8
Interview only	19	22	—	41
Waiting list—1964	8	16	1	25
TOTAL	78	98	4	180

Cases still on books at the end of 1962	142	69	1	212
Cases admitted in 1963 (coach- ing, supervision, treat- ment, advice, etc.)	51	55	—	106
TOTAL	193	124	1	318

Discharges during 1963	65	59	1	125
Cases carried forward to 1964	128	65	—	193
Total No. of interviews with patients 1963	868	334	3	1,205
Total No. of interviews with parents 1963	272	220	—	492

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

**Medical Inspection and Treatment: Return for the year ended
31st December, 1963.**

Number of pupils on registers of maintained and assisted primary and secondary schools (including nursery and special schools) in January, 1964 12,669

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

TABLE A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Age Groups Inspected (By years of birth)	No. of pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		<i>Satisfactory</i>		<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1959 and later ..	207	207	100	—	—
1958	479	479	100	—	—
1957	112	112	100	—	—
1956	30	30	100	—	—
1955	25	25	100	—	—
1954	27	27	100	—	—
1953	32	32	100	—	—
1952	405	405	100	—	—
1951	229	229	100	—	—
1950	58	58	100	—	—
1949	802	802	100	—	—
1948 and earlier ..	127	127	100	—	—
TOTAL ..	2,533	2,533	100	—	—

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 defective vision (excluding squint) (2)	For any of the other condi- tions recorded in Part II (3)	Total individual pupils (4)
1959 and later ..	3	16	18
1958	11	40	48
1957	3	15	17
1956	1	9	9
1955	1	8	8
1954	—	19	19
1953	—	17	17
1952	19	39	54
1951	10	30	40
1950	2	12	13
1949	37	42	75
1948 and earlier ..	8	19	27
TOTAL ..	95	266	345

TABLE B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of special inspections	613
Number of re-inspections	980
TOTAL	1,593

TABLE C.—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	27,580
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	135
(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.	6	7	8	21
		O.	9	6	5	20
5	Eyes— (a) Vision ..	T.	18	45	32	95
		O.	92	184	151	427
	(b) Squint ..	T.	10	—	2	12
		O.	3	5	19	27
	(c) Other ..	T.	2	2	2	6
		O.	2	2	2	6
6	Ears— (a) Hearing ..	T.	1	—	5	6
		O.	1	—	13	15
	(b) Otitis Media	T.	8	3	4	15
		O.	19	8	6	33
	(c) Other ..	T.	1	—	—	1
		O.	—	1	1	2
7	Nose and Throat	T.	13	3	3	19
		O.	35	9	6	50
8	Speech	T.	3	2	24	29
		O.	7	3	11	21
9	Lymphatic Glands.. ..	T.	—	—	—	—
		O.	8	1	1	10
10	Heart	T.	2	1	7	10
		O.	10	7	7	24
11	Lungs	T.	10	3	29	42
		O.	32	6	14	52

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS			
		ENTRANTS	LEAVERS	OTHERS	TOTAL
12	Developmental— (a) Hernia ..	T. —	—	—	—
		O. —	—	—	—
	(b) Other ..	T. 3	3	1	7
		O. —	2	4	6
13	Orthopaedic— (a) Posture ..	T. —	2	27	29
		O. 11	14	6	31
	(b) Feet ..	T. 1	—	2	3
		O. 10	12	9	31
	(c) Other ..	T. 5	1	3	9
		O. 3	8	7	18
14	Nervous System (a) Epilepsy ..	T. —	5	13	18
		O. —	1	3	4
	(b) Other ..	T. 1	—	5	6
		O. —	—	3	3
15	Psychological— (a) Develop- ment	T. —	—	—	—
		O. 1	25	140	166
	(b) Stability ..	T. 6	8	52	66
		O. 79	16	14	109
16	Abdomen ..	T. 1	—	—	1
		O. —	—	2	2
17	Other	T. 4	4	14	22
		O. 1	15	11	27

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	1
5. Eyes—	(a) Vision	136	55
	(b) Squint	8	1
	(c) Other	7	2
6. Ears—	(a) Hearing	12	81
	(b) Otitis Media	12	1
	(c) Other	5	3
7.	Nose and Throat ..	8	8
8.	Speech	12	15
9.	Lymphatic Glands ..	1	1
10.	Heart	1	—
11.	Lungs	8	1
Developmental :—			
12.	(a) Hernia	—	—
	(b) Other	6	7
Orthopaedic :—			
13.	(a) Posture	2	1
	(b) Feet	13	3
	(c) Other	10	4
Nervous System :—			
14.	(a) Epilepsy	2	1
	(b) Other	13	3
Psychological :—			
15.	(a) Development ..	—	34
	(b) Stability	30	26
17.	Abdomen	2	—
16.	Other	24	10

**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	17
Errors of refraction (including squint) ..	800
Total	817
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	329

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	1
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ..	174
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	8
Received other forms of treatment	25
Total	208
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1963	9
(b) in previous years	21

TABLE C.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	18
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	33
Total	51

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	—
Scabies	10
Impetigo	4
Other skin diseases	70
Total	84

TABLE E.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics ..	193

TABLE F.—SPEECH THERAPY.

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists	126

TABLE G.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	54
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	240
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above. Sunray	4
Total (a)-(d) ..	298

**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	10,476	
(b) As specials	780	
	Total (1)	11,256
(2) Number found to require treatment		5,780
(3) Number offered treatment		5,140
(4) Number actually treated		2,046
(5) Number of attendances made by pupils for treat- ment		7,235
(6) Half-days devoted to—		
(a) Periodic (school) inspection	71	
(b) Treatment	1,196	
	Total (6)	1,267
(7) Fillings:		
(a) Permanent teeth	3,362	
(b) Temporary teeth	1,163	
	Total (7)	4,525

(8) Number of teeth filled:				
(a) Permanent teeth	..	..	..	3,098
(b) Temporary teeth	..	..	..	1,088
			Total (8)	<u>4,186</u>
(9) Extractions:				
(a) Permanent teeth	..	..	..	1,121
(b) Temporary teeth	..	..	..	2,181
			Total (9)	<u>3,302</u>
(10) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction				1,374
(11) Orthodontics:				
(a) Cases commenced during the year	..	..	..	23
(b) Cases brought forward from previous year	..	..	..	—
(c) Cases completed during the year	..	..	..	4
(d) Cases discontinued during the year	..	..	..	—
(e) Pupils treated with appliances	..	..	..	23
(f) Removable appliances fitted	..	..	..	24
(g) Fixed appliances fitted	..	..	..	—
(h) Total attendances	..	..	..	127
(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth				.. 12
(13) Other operations:				
(a) Permanent teeth	..	..	..	927
(b) Temporary teeth	..	..	..	104
			Total (13)	1,031

