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THE HEALTH OF CHESTERFIELD 1965





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Health and Welfare Department,
Town Hall,
Chesterfield.

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

**To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of
Chesterfield.**

The work of the Department has continued to expand during 1965. The health of the Borough residents was generally satisfactory throughout the year.

Vital statistics have shown their usual favourable trends, the corrected death rate being 11.55 per thousand and the birth rate 17.63 per thousand, which is the highest since 1948.

There has been no increase in the incidence of deaths from Cancer of the lung. During the year there were no serious outbreaks of epidemic disease.

At the time of writing the Social Service Centre for Handicapped Persons was nearing completion and it is anticipated that this will fill a much wanted need in the Borough.

My thanks are due to 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, 1965

THE MAYOR (Councillor T. Bucknall, M.B.E., J.P.)

Chairman—Alderman L. Heath, B.E.M.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor Mrs. Collishaw

Councillor Mrs. Anderson

„ Ball

„ Boam

„ Mrs. Brightmore

„ Fisher

„ Hurley

„ Sergeant

„ Mrs. Sergeant

„ Slaney

„ Mrs. Tideswell

„ Mrs. Turner, J.P.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

(at 31st December, 1965)

Medical Officer of Health

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

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

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

Assistant Medical Officer of Health:

Joan B. M. Leith, M.B., C.H.B.

Dental Officer:

Vacant

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

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

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

J. Genn, C.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector

C. Baxter, C.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector

A. Lowe, Pupil Public Health 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.

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

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

Miss E. K. Booker, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Mrs. D. I. Strike, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss M. J. Roddis, S.R.N., S.C.M., 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.
 Mrs. J. Anderson, 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. 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.
 Miss J. A. Cox, 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.
 Mrs. B. J. Wilson, S.R.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)

Clerk::

Miss M. Kirk	Mrs. P. Yeldham
Miss V. Barnett	Mrs. A. Tagg
Mrs. J. Osborne	Miss C. Shaw
S. Wallace	Miss S. Hawkins

Welfare Foods (Part-Time):

Mrs. N. Beckett Mrs. M. Shorthouse

Welfare Officers—Mental Health and Welfare:

W. R. Knight J. B. Furniss

Craft Instructors:

D. Rodgers N. E. Smith

Home Teachers for the Blind:

Miss T. Lawrence Miss M. Nixon

Home Help Organizer:

Miss A. Pike

Rodent Operative and Disinfecter:

G. E. P. Walker

STATISTICS OF THE AREA 1965-1966
GENERAL

SECTION 1.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

STATISTICS OF THE AREA 1965.

GENERAL

Area (in acres)	8,472
Population (census) 1961	67,858
Population (estimated civilian) 1965	70,170
Number of inhabited houses (1/4/66)	23,847

VITAL

Live Births 616 (41 Illegitimate) Males, 597 (37 Illegitimate) Females	1,213
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	17.28
" " " " " " (Corrected by Registrar Generals Comparability Factor)	17.63
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	6.4
Still births	16
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and still births	13.02
Total live and still births	1,229
Infant deaths (Deaths under 1 year)	28
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births Total	23.08
" " " " " " Legitimate	21.43
" " " " " " Illegitimate	1.65
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births	15.66
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	13.19
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	26.03
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	—
Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	—
Deaths (all causes) 429 Male, 374 Female)	803
Death rate per 1,000 population	11.44
" " " " " " (Corrected by Registrar Generals Comparability Factor)	11.55

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of population of the Borough for the year 1965 is 70,170 an increase of 580 over the estimate for the previous year.

Natural increase of population, i.e. excess of births over deaths was 410 compared with 311 in the year 1964 and 230 in 1963.

Births

1213 live births were registered in 1965—an increase of 57 over the previous year. The resulting crude birth rate of 17.28 per 1000 population when corrected by the Registrar General's "comparability factor" (1.02) becomes 17.63. This is the figure to be used when comparing the rate with that for other districts or for England and Wales as a whole, which in 1965 was 18.1

78 or 6.4% of the total live births were illegitimate, an increase of 1.2% over the previous year.

Still births numbered 16 giving a rate of 13.02 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

After many years of a low birth rate for the Borough compared with the Country as a whole, recent years have seen a rise to near the average rate:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Chesterfield Birth Rate</i>	<i>England and Wales Birth Rate</i>
1961	13.06	17.4
1962	14.7	18.0
1963	16.55	18.2
1964	16.94	18.4
1965	17.63	18.1

Deaths

The deaths numbered 803 compared with 845 in 1964. In 1965 the crude death rate was 11.44 per 1,000 population, which when corrected by the "area comparability factor" (1.01) becomes 11.55. The death rate for England and Wales as a whole was 11.5.

529 or approximately 66% of the total deaths occurred in those aged 65 and over and of these 316 were over the age of 75.

Heart diseases accounted for 255 of the total deaths, cancer—159 and vascular lesions of the nervous system—117. Therefore cardiovascular diseases and cancer were responsible for 531 or 66% of the total deaths. The total of 159 deaths from all forms of cancer was an increase of one over the previous year and 53 more than in the year 1963.

There were 43 deaths from lung cancer (38 males, 5 females) the same number as in 1964.

There was a decrease in the number of deaths from respiratory diseases over the previous year—107 as against 160 in 1964.

Deaths from suicide numbered 6 (5 in 1964) motor vehicle accidents—10 (10 in 1964) and other accidents—27 (31 in 1964).

Infant Mortality

There were 28 deaths of infants under the age of one year, giving an infant mortality rate of 23.08. The rate for England and Wales was 19.0.

Nineteen of the infant deaths occurred in the neo-natal period (i.e. within the first 28 days) and of these 16 occurred during the first week.

In the following table, the causes of death at different periods of life, as supplied by the Registrar-General, 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	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	
3. Syphilitic Disease ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
10. Malignant neoplasm, ..	M	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	2	
stomach	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	2	
11. Malignant neoplasm, ..	M	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	14	11	5	
lung bronchus ..	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	
12. Malignant neoplasm, ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
breast	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	3	
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	1	
14. Other malignant and	M	41	-	-	-	1	3	-	3	3	12	9	10	
lymphatic neoplasms ..	F	35	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	8	8	7	10	
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
	F	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	
16. Diabetes	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	
17. Vascular lesions of nervous	M	53	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	7	14	28	
system	F	64	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	5	27	29	
18. Coronary disease, angina	M	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	9	31	27	
	F	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6	20	30	
19. Hypertension with heart	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	
disease	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	
20. Other heart disease ..	M	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	10	14	
	F	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	5	42	
21. Other circulatory disease	M	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	8	3	
	F	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	10	
23. Pneumonia	M	21	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	2	12	
	F	27	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	7	16	
24. Bronchitis.. ..	M	38	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	3	9	12	11	
	F	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	3	
25. Other diseases of	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	
respiratory system ..	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
26. Ulcer of stomach and	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	
duodenum	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
27. Gastris, enteritis and	M	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
diarrhoea	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
31. Congenital malformations	F	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	M	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
32. Other defined and ill-	M	26	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	5	9	
defined diseases ..	F	27	4	2	-	-	2	-	1	1	3	2	12	
33. Motor vehicle accidents	M	7	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	1	
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	
34. All other accidents ..	M	13	1	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	4	
	F	14	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	10	
35. Suicide	M	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
36. Homicide and Operations	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
of War	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total of all causes	M	429	12	4	3	2	6	5	22	34	91	119	131	
	F	374	7	5	1	1	2	2	6	24	47	94	185	

Infantile Mortality

The following table gives details of the deaths registered during the year which were under one year of age:

Cause of death	Under 1 day	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7-13 days	14-20 days	21-28 days	Total under 4 weeks	4 wks-3 mths	3-5 mths	6-8 mths	9-11 mths	Total under 1 year
Prematurity ..	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	—	—	—	—	9
Pneumonia ..	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Bronchitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Congenital malformations ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	4
Accidents	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	5
	8	4	2	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	19	4	5	—	—	28

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 Laboratories 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 1965 one such 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, 370 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

The staff of the Department in the course of their normal duties are always carrying out health education and the fact that all health and welfare services are integrated provides opportunities for continuity in health education matters. Public interest in health is stimulated by the use of posters and instructive displays in clinics and centres, and also on occasions in the Public Library.

During the years talks on health services and various aspects of health education have been given by Medical Officers, and Health Visitors to members of Community Associations, Youth Clubs, Parent/Teacher Associations and senior schools. In addition two series of lectures to student nurses were given by the Medical Officer of Health, the Chief Public Health Inspector, the Health Visitor and the Superintendent Home Nurse.

The hazards of cigarette smoking have been explained to various Youth Groups and senior school children and the benefit of physical fitness and enjoyment of sporting activities has been stressed.

As regards venereal disease it was decided that in view of the low evidence of venereal disease in the area that the use of pamphlets and posters supplied by the Ministry and the Central Council for Health Education would meet the need.

The Chief Public Health Inspector has lost no opportunity in speaking to various bodies in the town on matters affecting the public health and in particular food hygiene. Talks have been given to catering staffs at their place of work, to student nurses and to hospital staffs.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

375 notifications were received during the year as compared with 495 in 1964. 297 cases of measles were notified as against 425 in the previous year. There were 62 cases of scarlet fever (30 in 1964).

There was again a complete absence of poliomyelitis in 1965 and for the sixteenth consecutive year no case of diphtheria occurred in the Borough.

As regards illness generally, an indication of morbidity is obtained from figures kindly supplied weekly by the local office of the Ministry of National Insurance.

The following tables give numbers and types of cases of notifiable diseases and also age groups:—

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital
Small pox	—	—
Scarlet Fever	62	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Ophthalmic Neonatorum	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—
Erysipelas	3	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—
(Non Paralytic)	—	—
Dysentery	—	—
Measles	297	—
Whooping Cough	4	—
Pneumonia	9	—
Food Poisoning	—	—
TOTALS	375	—

Disease	Notified Cases												
	At age Groups—Years												
	Un- der 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 60	60 & over	To- tals
Scarlet Fever	—	—	4	9	10	34	4	1	—	—	—	—	62
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	5	9
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	3
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	11	43	37	49	51	101	3	2	—	—	—	—	297
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Opthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ac. Poliomyelitis (para.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " (non-para.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	12	44	41	59	63	135	7	3	3	1	1	6	375

Tuberculosis

22 cases of tuberculosis—19 respiratory and 3 non-respiratory—were notified. There were 4 deaths.

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 „ ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15 „ ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20 „ ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25 „ ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 „ ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
35—45 „ ..	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55 „ ..	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
55—65 „ ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
65 and upwards ..	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	—
Total ..	4	4	2	1	2	2	—	—

Mass Radiography

The Mass Radiography Unit of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board made its annual visit to the Borough during April and May. The extent of cases of suspected tuberculosis found amongst all the group's survey was again extremely low. Discovery of tuberculosis is not, however, the only function of the Mass Radiography Unit. Other conditions of the chest and heart may be revealed and any cases found are reported to the medical practitioner concerned who is thus able to give immediate treatment.

The following is a summary of the work of the Unit during its visit to the town in 1965.

Attendances for:—	Male	Female	Total
Miniature Film Examination			
General Public	2015	2356	4371
Booked Groups	926	991	1917
School Children	491	387	878
Doctors' Patients	27	16	43
Ante Natal Patients	—	7	7
Total Miniature Films	3459	3757	7216
Large Film Recall	55	25	80
Total Attendances at Unit ..	3514	3782	7296
Patients referred to:—			
Chest Clinic	12	7	19
Recheck in one year	4	4	8
Own Doctor	50	48	98

Provisional Diagnosis of Patients referred to Chest Clinic

	Male	Female
Active Tuberculosis	—	1
Inactive Tuberculosis	1	—
Acute Inflammatory Lesion	3	1
Heart Disease	1	—
Bronchiectasis	—	1
Sarcoidosis	—	1
Post Inflammatory Fibrosis	2	—
Pulmonary Fibrosis	1	—
Pneumoconiosis	1	—
Pneumoconiosis with P.M.F.	1	—
Bronchitis and Emphysema	1	1
Unilateral Emphysema	1	—
Pleural Thickening	—	1
Nothing Abnormal Diagnosed	—	1

Some Other Abnormalities Discovered

	Male	Female
Inactive Tuberculosis	3	4
Pneumoconiosis	9	—
Pneumoconiosis with P.M.F.	3	—
Acute Inflammatory Lesion	2	1
Bronchitis and Emphysema	4	2
Heart Disease	5	16
Bilateral Bronchiectasis	1	—
Bronchiectasis	1	—
Eventration of Diaphragm	1	—
Post Inflammatory Fibrosis	1	—
Hiatus Hernia	—	2
Post Radiation Fibrosis	—	1

Provisional Diagnosis of Patients referred to Chest Clinic

Active Tuberculosis	10	10	10
Latent Tuberculosis	10	10	10
Acute Inflammatory Process	10	10	10
Heart Disease	10	10	10
Bronchitis	10	10	10
Sarcoidosis	10	10	10
Post Inflammatory Fibrosis	10	10	10
Pneumonia	10	10	10
Pneumothorax with P.M.F.	10	10	10
Emphysema	10	10	10
Chronic Inflammation	10	10	10
Nothing Abnormal Diagnosed	10	10	10
Other Abnormalities	10	10	10

Active Tuberculosis	10	10	10
Latent Tuberculosis	10	10	10
Acute Inflammatory Process	10	10	10
Heart Disease	10	10	10
Bronchitis	10	10	10
Sarcoidosis	10	10	10
Post Inflammatory Fibrosis	10	10	10
Pneumonia	10	10	10
Pneumothorax with P.M.F.	10	10	10
Emphysema	10	10	10
Chronic Inflammation	10	10	10
Nothing Abnormal Diagnosed	10	10	10
Other Abnormalities	10	10	10

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	..	..	..	..	10
No. of sessions held per month	..	..	..	..	50
No. of children born in 1965 who attended a Centre for the first time	..	..	..	..	1,092
Total No. of children who attended a Centre during the year	..	..	..	..	3,096
Total attendances made:					
Children under 1 year	..	..	..	..	21,424
Children 1 to 5 years	..	..	..	..	8,343
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	29,767

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 1965 were as follows:—

National dried milk—tins	..	..	..	..	11,198
Orange juice—bottles	..	..	..	..	16,706
Cod liver oil—bottles	..	..	..	..	1,116
Vitamin tablets—packets	..	..	..	..	1,439

Ante-natal Clinics

No. of Ante-natal Clinics	..	..	..	..	2
No. of sessions held per month	..	..	..	..	19
No. of expectant mothers attended	..	..	..	..	634

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	.. .. .	200
Domiciliary booked	.. .. .	82
TOTAL	.. .. .	282
No. of attendances made	.. .. .	2038

Post-Natal Clinics

No. of Post-natal Clinics provided	.. .. .	2
No. of sessions held per month	.. .. .	2
New cases attending	.. .. .	5
Total cases attending	.. .. .	5

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	24	17	17
Children under 5	76	43	28

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	6	29	—	—	39	6	4	3	1
Children under 5	—	64	—	—	135	39	—	—	—

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	...	...	...	...	66
(b)	at Home	...	...	...	...	19

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

(a)	in Hospital	...	...	...	...	3
(b)	at Home	...	...	...	...	—

Of the 63 premature babies who were born in Hospital, 4 died within twenty-four hours of birth and 57 survived twenty-eight days.

Of the 26 premature babies born at home, 8 were transferred to hospital on or before the twenty-eighth day and 7 survived twenty-eight days and of the remaining 18, 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 1965, 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	434	434	—	—	434	434
Institutional	1,593	786	41	14	1,634	800

Congenital Malformations

In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 13/63 particulars of congenital malformations observable at birth are reported on the birth notification card. Particulars of the congenital malformations are then forwarded to the Registrar General at the end of each quarter.

During 1965 a total of 15 malformations were found in 12 children and these are listed below:

Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Spina Bifida	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mongolism	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cleft Palate	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cleft Lip	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Talipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Encephalocele	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defects of eye	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hypospadias Epispadias	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Register of Potentially Handicapped Children

A register is kept in the department, of children "at risk", i.e. who are potentially handicapped as a result of various conditions.

Some handicaps are obvious at birth, e.g. Talipes, cleft palate, etc., as listed in the previous paragraph. Other handicaps may become evident with the passage of time, e.g. deafness, mental subnormality. Children on the register are reviewed at regular intervals and the parents advised by medical officers and health visitors, regarding the management of their particular problems.

The register is proving of great value in ensuring that treatment is obtained and in particular, future special school placements can be planned.

These special school cases are transferred from the register to the school health service records when they reach the age of two.

Many of the low birth weight and prolonged or difficult labour cases prove to make satisfactory progress and are taken off the register at an early age.

At the end of the year 361 children were on the "at risk" register.

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, 13 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 1965.

Number of Deliveries attended by Midwives

Doctor not booked	...	...	...	...	...	3
Doctor booked	...	...	...	...	...	431
Total number of deliveries						434

No. of cases in which Gas and Air Analgesia was administered	...	...	...	...	—
No. of cases in which Pethidine was administered	...	...	...	...	255
No. of cases in which Trilene was administered	...	...	...	...	409
No. of ante-natal visits	...	...	...	...	1,850
No. of post-natal visits	...	...	...	...	5,672
No. of attendances at Ante-natal Clinics	...	...	...	...	305
No. of cases attended on discharge from Institutions before the 10th day	...	...	...	...	—

Records received from Midwives

Medical helps	...	...	...	...	...	7
Still births	...	...	...	...	...	41
Deaths of Mothers	...	...	...	...	...	—
Deaths of children	...	...	...	...	...	39
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 following is a summary of the work of the Health Visitors during 1965.

No. of children visited during the year	..	..	4,437
First visits to infants born in 1965	..	..	1,177
Total visits to infants born in 1965	..	..	3,981
First visits to children born in 1964	..	..	1,129
Total visits to children born in 1964	..	..	2,744
First visits to children born in 1960-63	..	..	2,131
Total visits to children born 1960-63	..	..	4,398
Visits to expectant mothers	..	..	134
Tuberculosis visits	..	..	68
Investigations of social conditions for hospitals, adoption societies, old people, etc.	..	..	1,727

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, 1965

No. of cases on books 1st January, 1965	..	..	328
No. of new cases nursed during the year:			
Medical	..	..	1,027
Surgical	..	..	204
Tuberculosis	..	..	17
Maternal complications	..	..	5
Pneumonia	..	..	2
Others	..	..	—
			1,255

No. of cases on books, 31st December, 1965 ... 330

No. of visits paid by nurses:

General nursing	41,214
Tuberculosis	1,083
Pneumonia	20
Infectious diseases	—
Others	41
	42,358

SECTION 26—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccination against Smallpox

During the year, 592 Children under the age of 16 years 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	5-15
(a) Primary Vaccinations ..	1	5	7	10	439	62	53
(b) Re-vaccinations ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	14

B.C.G. Vaccination

(a) Contact Scheme:

No. skin tested	361
No. found positive	15
No. found negative	346
No. vaccinated	260

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Completed primary Courses during 1965 of persons under the age of 16 years.

	Year of Birth					Others under Age 16	Total
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-61		
Diphtheria ..	343	594	47	23	44	6	1,057
Whooping Cough	343	592	47	21	21	3	1,027
Tetanus ..	343	594	47	23	55	9	1,071
Poliomyelitis ..	121	729	135	56	78	50	1,169

Reinforcing doses during 1965 to persons under the age of 16 years.

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-61	Others under Age 16	Total
Diphtheria ..	—	144	361	26	334	10	875
Whooping Cough	—	144	358	24	204	7	737
Tetanus ..	—	144	361	27	300	9	841
Poliomyelitis ..	—	2	4	5	880	65	956

Of the above total cases immunised the following were completed by Private Medical Practitioners.

	Primary Courses	Reinforced Doses
Diphtheria	302	98
Whooping Cough	301	66
Tetanus	302	76
Poliomyelitis	388	455

(b) School children Scheme

No. skin tested	..	..	..	..	..	690
No. found positive	..	..	..	..	..	61
No. found negative	..	..	..	..	..	629
No. vaccinated	..	..	..	..	..	641*

*Includes some found negative late 1964.

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.

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.

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 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 peoples' 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.

Supply of Incontinence Pads

This service has progressed well in 1965 and in addition to being used by persons requiring the Domiciliary Nursing Services, other classes such as the physically handicapped and the elderly and all persons in need of the service have been supplied with pads.

Patients using the service are supplied with plastic bags in which to insert soiled pads. Disposal is arranged with the Cleansing Department who have been given identification of these so that they are immediately burnt on arrival at the Cleansing Depot.

The laundry service for incontinent old people which has been in existence in the borough for many years continued to operate during the year, but the demand for this service has decreased as the provision of pads for incontinent persons has increased.

Chiropody Service

The Chiropody Service started in June, 1961 and provides treatment for the elderly, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers. Since November 1963, arrangements have been made for Clinics to be held two sessions a week. Arrangements are made for 9 to 10 patients to attend each session.

Domiciliary treatment is restricted to those who would find it impossible owing to extreme disability to attend the Clinic even if transport were provided.

The number of applications received has shown a need for the Chiropody Service, particularly for the aged and infirm. The appointments are generally made every three to four months and a little less in more urgent cases.

The following is a summary of treatments given during the period 1st January to 31st December 1965:—

Number of cases dealt with during the year	..	302
Elderly	.. .. .	300
Physically handicapped	.. .. .	2
Expectant Mothers	.. .. .	—
Number of First Treatments	.. .. .	119
Number of Subsequent Treatments	.. .. .	835
Number of Domiciliary Treatments	.. .. .	130
	Total	1,084
Number requiring transport	.. .. .	38

Section 29—HOME HELP SERVICE

At the end of the year there were 39 Home Helps on the panel. The following is a summary of the work of the Service during 1965.

	Home Help to Households for Persons					
	Aged 65 or over on first visit in 1965	Aged under 65 on first visit in 1964				Total
		Chronic Sick and Tuberculosis	Mentally Disordered	Maternity	Others	
Number of cases	281	15	—	27	31	354

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

A total of 3,226 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)	723
Pre-care and After-care	994
Under the Mental Health Act 1959 (subnormal and severely subnormal)	549
Attendances at O.P. Clinics and Hospitals ..	497
Miscellaneous Visits	463

Mental Illness

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

	Males	Females	Total
Pastures Hospital	68	66	134
Scarsdale Hospital	10	10	20
Mapperley Hospital	3	—	3
Saxondale Hospital	1	—	1
Middlewood Hospital	—	1	1
Royal Hospital	—	1	1
Storthes Hall	1	—	1
TOTAL	83	78	161

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Informal admissions (Section 5) ..	58	51	109
Admission for observation (Section 25)	8	12	20
Admission for treatment (Section 26)	1	1	2
Emergency admission for observation (Section 29)	16	14	30
Compulsory admission of patients admitted for criminal offences (Section 60)	—	—	—
Order restricting discharge (Section 65)	—	—	—
Admission under Section 4 of the Criminal Justice Act	—	—	—
TOTALS	83	78	161

Subnormality and Severe Subnormality

There were 150 (84 males, 66 females) subnormal and severely subnormal persons being visited by the Mental Welfare Officers at the end of 1965 and during the year 549 visits were made. Short term care was obtained for 35 cases to relieve the strain on their families.

WELFARE OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

There were 132 (71 males, 61 females) handicapped persons on the local authority's register at the 31st December, 1965, this shows an increase of 10 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	=	16
31	—	40	=	19
41	—	50	=	19
51	—	60	=	33
61	—	70	=	33
Over 70				= 9

Disabilities

A/E	Amputation	13
F	Arthritis and rheumatism	17
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	22

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	20
V	Organic nervous diseases such as epilepsy, disseminated sclerosis, poliomyelitis, hemiplegia, sciatica ..	47
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	2

The welfare of the physically handicapped is undertaken by the Welfare Officers in connection 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 arrangements have been made with the County Welfare Department for physically handicapped persons from areas adjoining the Borough to attend one of these classes. The two craft instructors in attendance help in visiting the physically handicapped when called upon to do so, both for providing diversionary occupation at home and for constructing aids for the handicapped. These can often be made at the Craft Centre.

WELFARE OF THE BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED

During the year, 22 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. 17 persons (6 males, 11 females) were registered as blind and two persons (1 male, 1 female) 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.

Causes of Blindness

Age Group	Cataract	Glaucoma	Other	Totals
1—10 years	—	—	—	—
11—20 years	—	—	—	—
21—29 years	—	—	—	—
30—39 years	—	—	—	—
40—49 years	—	—	—	—
50—59 years	—	1	—	1
60—64 years	—	—	—	—
65—69 years	2	—	—	2
70 and over	2	3	9	14

The following tables give ages and categories of registered blind and partially sighted persons in the borough at 31st December, 1965.

				Males	Females	Total
Blind	..	..	..	77	113	190
Partially sighted	..	..	..	11	19	30
					Blind	Partially Sighted
1—10 years	..	..	..		3	—
11—20 years	..	..	..		5	—
21—29 years	..	..	..		3	2
30—39 years	..	..	..		4	—
40—49 years	..	..	..		9	4
50—59 years	..	..	..		22	3
60—64 years	..	..	..		15	2
65—69 years	..	..	..		26	1
70 and over	..	..	..		103	18

Categories of Registered Blind Persons

Unemployed over 65 years	..	..	..	..	127
Unemployed 16—64 years but not capable of work	..	..	..	..	23
Unemployed 16—64 years but not available for work	..	..	..	..	20
Unemployed but capable and available for work	..	..	..	..	2
Undergoing training	..	..	..	..	—
In open employment	..	..	..	..	11
Home workers	..	..	..	..	3
Under 16 but not at school	..	..	..	..	1
Under 16 at school	..	..	..	..	3

3,555 visits were made by the two home teachers on the establishment during the year. Two craft classes were held weekly, one being for blind sub-normal girls at Whittington Hall Hospital.

Close co-operation is maintained 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 1965, totalled thirty-nine, there being 21 males and 18 females in the following age groups.

Aged	16—20 years	=	—
„	21—30 years	=	7
„	31—40 years	=	12
„	41—50 years	=	10
„	51—60 years	=	6
„	61—70 years	=	4

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 supplying authority to the area is the North Derbyshire Water Board.

- (a) 1. All sources are chlorinated and where necessary more comprehensive treatment is employed. Distribution is from covered reservoirs. The resultant quality of supplied water is satisfactory.
2. The quantity proved adequate for normal household purposes although restrictions were imposed on the use of hosepipes.

- (b) Chemical and Bacteriological analyses are carried out in the Board's Laboratories. All raw treated and distributed waters are examined at least monthly. The number of examinations involved in 1965, being Bacteriological 900, Chemical 700. Bacteriological results on treated waters have been consistent with standards laid down by the Ministry of Health. Chemical results in view of the number of sources involved vary considerably with location and approximate extremes of variation are:—

pH	7.5	—	10.0
Alkalinity (CaCo ₃)	10	—	150 mg/l;
Hardness (CaCo ₃)	50	—	150 mg/l;
Chloride (Cl.)	10	—	30 mg/l;
Fluoride (F)	0.1	—	0.8 mg/l;

- (c) There was no evidence of plumbo solvent action in treated waters.
- (d) Before being brought into service all newly laid mains were washed out, sterilized and samples examined to ensure satisfactory bacteriological and physical results were obtained. No action was necessary in respect of any other form of post treatment contamination.
The waters were monitored for radioactive substances. Monthly reports of current bacteriological and physical results were forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health.
- (e) The number of houses in the area is 22,341. The population 68,558.
The above figures are taken from 1961 Census, a breakdown into population and properties actually supplied from the Board's mains is as yet unavailable.

Swimming Pools and Baths

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

The Markham and Stand Road Open Air Baths are under the control of the Parks and Cemeteries Committee and are in continuous use from April to October. The indoor bath at the Central Schools is in use throughout the year except for a short maintenance period, and is primarily used for swimming instruction by the Schools in the Borough and the surrounding districts during the daytime, but is also made available to the general public and swimming clubs at other times.

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

Twenty-eight such samples were taken during the year and submitted to the County Bacteriologist and all were reported as satisfactory. These results reflect great credit on the bath superintendents, particularly as the baths are used by a high proportion of young children.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

	No. of houses	Estimated population involved
No. of houses connected to sewers ..	24,435	70,170
No. of houses not connected to sewers	60	150
No. of connections made during year:—		
(a) existing houses	—	
(b) new houses	230	
(c) other premises	20	
No. of conversions of other closets to W.C.'s	3	waste water closets converted to water closets.

Work has continued on the extensive additions to the sewerage works which were commenced in the middle of 1963. The new screens and sedimentation tanks which were included in Stage 1 of the scheme and additions to the sludge digestion plant have been completed and are now in operation.

The second stage of the scheme which includes the construction of additional final settling tanks and extension to the aeration capacity for the purification of the sewage before discharge, commenced during the year and the work is well advanced.

Pet Animals Act 1951

There are 5 premises in the Borough which are the subjects of Licences issued under the above Act. These include 4 permanent premises and 1 stall, from which pets are sold in the open market.

A total of 55 visits have been made to these premises during the year, special attention being given to pets stalls, where young or tropical animals might be expected to be adversely affected by insufficient warmth during the colder months of the year. It has been found that very few animals, other than birds and fish, have been exposed for sale in the open market, and in all cases there has been general compliance with the Act.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act 1951

Two premises in the Borough are registered under the above Act, one being engaged in the manufacture of mattresses, and the other in new upholstered furniture. In both cases the filling materials used are new and of a quality and purity acceptable to the British Standards Institute. It has not been considered necessary, therefore, to submit any of the filling materials for analysis.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no common Lodging Houses in the Borough.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949

There was a slight increase during the year in the numbers of complaints received of the presence of rats and mice in and around domestic properties, but all of these were minor infestations and were quickly dealt with and before the pests became entrenched. This increase is no reflection on the effectiveness of rodent control which has been undertaken during the past years, but is an indication of the co-operation now well established between householders and the Department in the eradication of vermin. There is no doubt that the demolition of old properties in the Town, as part of the redevelopment now taking place, has been responsible for the dissemination of some old infestations, but these migrants are being attacked with success before they have become established elsewhere. Similarly some of the new housing estates have become infested, partly due to rats and mice being driven from farm lands and buildings which have been enveloped by the new estates, and also due to rats escaping from the public sewers through untrapped openings in the drainage systems, before completion.

These have proved to be very temporary infestations which have quickly disappeared with the completion of the estates.

The following is an extract from the Annual Report submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries & Food which gives details of treatments carried out during the year.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Local Authority	Dwelling-houses	Business Premises	Agricultural	Total
Notifications received	35	267	58	15	376
Survey under the Act and for other purposes	9	808	1,242	6	2,065
Properties found to be infested by rats ..	30	253	53	21	357
Properties found to be infested by mice ..	14	39	13	—	66
Block Treatments ..	1	16	3	—	20
Structural works required	—	15	3	—	18
Total Inspections including re-inspections	118	1,198	1,411	63	2,790

In addition to the surface treatments referred to above, sewer treatments have also been carried out in selected parts of the Borough, in the course of which sewer manholes have been baited.

Apart from the destruction of rodents, the rodent operative has undertaken considerable work in the extermination of insect pests, particularly the destruction of wasps nests which were reported in considerable numbers this year. This is a service which the Department is very anxious to offer, having regard to the danger to young children when these nests are located in close proximity to houses.

Other insect invasions dealt with have been clover mites which have been found in large numbers in some of the houses on the new estates where grass plots have been laid in contact with the walls of the houses. The only real solution to preventing such infestations is to ensure that a margin free of vegetation is left around the houses, and such advice has been given where invasion by these insects have occurred.

Two cases were reported of the invasion by sparrows, one being in a large bakery and the other in a provisions warehouse. The Department was unable to undertake the specialised treatment necessary but was able to put the owners of the premises in touch with specialists in this field who carried out successful treatments.

Atmospheric Pollution

At the end of 1965 there were four Smoke Control Orders fully operative in the Borough covering an area of 1,202 acres and embracing some 5,017 premises.

It is a matter for regret that the good progress made in the first three years of the five year programme approved by the Council in 1960, has not been maintained, but this has been due to a number of factors including a lack of confidence in the availability of sufficient quantities of suitable solid smokeless fuels which would burn efficiently on the appliances installed.

As was stated in the previous Report, in March 1964, the Ministry approved an application by the Council for the temporary suspension of the Smoke Control Orders in operation in the Borough following complaints by residents in some of the areas of alleged inability to obtain sufficient supplies of certain fuels during the previous Winter, and a special Committee was appointed to investigate the working of Smoke Control in all of the areas. After exhaustive enquiries into the complaints, which covered many and varied aspects of smoke control, the Committee was unable to find any justification for setting aside the policy of the Council to continue smoke control in the Borough and recommended that the Orders should be re-imposed as from the 1st January 1965.

The investigation did however reveal that a certain type of back-to-back combination range which had been included in the list of approved appliances at the time of installation in 203 houses in the No. 2 and 4 Smoke Control Areas, was not efficient when solid smokeless fuels were used, and an application was made to the Ministry for grant aid towards the replacement of these appliances. The Minister has now agreed to the replacement of these unsatisfactory ranges and has promised grant aid. Variation Orders have therefore been made in respect of the No. 2 and No. 4 Smoke Control Areas, permitting the use of coal on these ranges until they can be replaced.

There is no doubt that some of the residents in the smoke control areas have not entirely mastered the techniques of using solid smokeless fuels, and there has been the tendency to use this as an excuse for not accepting Smoke Control. In order to remove these difficulties a practical educational campaign in which the proper use of these fuels was demonstrated, was organised by this Department in conjunction with the Solid Smokeless Fuel Federation who sent Mobile Exhibition Units manned by their technicians into the Areas, and who gave advice and demonstrations to residents

having difficulties, in their own homes. This was greatly appreciated. The excellent assistance rendered by the Federation and by its Officers manning the Mobile Unit are herewith gratefully acknowledged.

The benefits to be derived from a cleaner, smoke free atmosphere, both in relation to health and in the improvement of the environment are indisputable, and it would be regrettable if these benefits were to be denied to the Community, through difficulties real or imaginary or through sectional prejudice.

The improvement in the reduction of industrial pollution has been maintained and in fact extended during the year, and there have been very few violations of the Clean Air Act in industrial plants controlled by this Authority. A total of 122 observations have been made on industrial chimneys during which sixteen infringements were noted and followed up. It was not found to be necessary to take legal action in any of the cases.

Six applications for the prior approval of new boiler or heating installations have been received during the year, two being in respect of oil burning furnaces, three being gas fired and an incinerator with secondary gas ignition. All were approved by the Borough under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act.

The Department has continued to record atmospheric pollution throughout the year at five stations in the Borough and has co-operated with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in the National Survey being undertaken to assess the level of pollution throughout the Country. Daily records are taken from three volumetric recording instruments sited at the Town Hall, the Electricity Works and at Newbold Green School, and from these an accurate assessment of the particulate matter in the air and the sulphur dioxide concentration is obtained under varying weather conditions. The areas monitored by these instruments are commercial, industrial and residential respectively, so that the recordings offer interesting comparison. At the other stations, established at the St. John's Road Depot, Whittington Moor and at the Sewage Works, Old Whittington, records are taken of deposited matter using a standard deposit gauge and of sulphur concentrations using the lead peroxide method. These monthly recordings are less accurate and provide merely a local interest.

The tables given overleaf are prepared from the more detailed records which are supplied to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research each month.

The Derbyshire Clean Air Joint Consultative Committee, re-named during the year, on account of the widening interest taken by Local Authorities in the County, meets at three monthly intervals at the Town Hall to discuss problems of common interest concerning atmospheric pollution. Useful discussion has taken place during the year on such questions as pollution from road vehicles at which representatives of the Ministry of Transport and the County Police were present, and the availability of suitable fuels for the extension of smoke control in the area, in which representatives of the fuel producers took part in discussions with the Committee.

The Committee was pleased to support Clowne Rural District Council, one of the constituent members in a public meeting in that area, which was addressed by members of the National Society for Clean Air and Dr. D. Davies, Physician Superintendent, Ransom Hospital, who gave a most stimulating address on Air Pollution as it affected the Public Health. This was a very successful meeting and reflected great credit on the organisers.

RECORDING OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION BY DAILY VOLUMETRIC METHOD 1965

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 ..	424	32	150	249	42	135	343	25	181	340	47	157	336	0	98	332	10	116
FEBRUARY ..	740	40	182	498	84	192	540	28	221	468	86	163	392	0	112	355	52	132
MARCH ..	656	6	196	485	60	199	600	4	197	380	85	180	464	4	120	358	59	129
APRIL ..	196	8	86	237	60	120	280	34	123	267	57	129	137	2	56	148	30	77
MAY ..	138	25	66	164	34	95	157	27	74	129	44	89	81	6	38	98	18	55
JUNE ..	132	8	49	223	37	94	148	14	61	183	38	88	88	4	32	122	20	64
JULY ..	71	18	45	127	29	68	151	21	54	145	35	77	68	3	27	101	7	43
AUGUST ..	110	17	49	118	34	60	108	13	52	113	29	59	70	3	27	70	12	32
SEPTEMBER ..	227	12	99	219	55	108	207	24	96	173	48	108	92	9	48	103	35	62
OCTOBER ..	532	20	171	368	29	162	MECHANICAL DEFECT.						455	7	110	343	13	113
NOVEMBER..	853	23	173	452	31	171	650	56	226	342	69	162	384	3	108	230	32	97
DECEMBER ..	336	44	169	255	96	163	498	45	174	267	29	157	116	12	56	147	30	83

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	..	..	..	..	..	14.17	18.93
February	..	..	..	..	..	14.83	7.67
March	..	..	..	..	..	23.04	14.41
April	..	..	..	..	..	16.79	11.23
May	..	..	..	..	..	13.36	12.06
June	..	..	..	..	..	15.37	15.32
July	..	..	..	..	..	8.69	11.23
August	..	..	..	..	..	11.36	15.14
September	..	..	..	..	..	18.12	21.82
October	..	..	..	..	..	12.93	Station
November	..	..	..	..	..	—	Out of
December	..	..	..	..	..	19.33	Action
Averages	..	..	..	..	..	15.27	14.20

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
January	..	..	..	..	..	2.11	2.25
February	..	..	..	..	..	2.29	2.10
March	..	..	..	..	..	2.72	2.37
April	..	..	..	..	..	1.31	1.32
May	..	..	..	..	..	1.28	1.22
June	..	..	..	..	..	0.81	0.79
July	..	..	..	..	..	0.77	0.72
August	..	..	..	..	..	0.73	0.90
September	..	..	..	..	..	1.13	0.97
October	..	..	..	..	..	1.55	Station
November	..	..	..	..	..	1.87	Out of
December	..	..	..	..	..	1.76	Action
Average	..	..	..	..	..	1.53	1.40

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

**Table showing the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors
during 1965**

Complaints investigated	..	..	..	..	..	1,074
Nuisances found	..	..	..	..	..	1,022
Nuisances abated	..	..	..	..	..	789
Houses disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	20
Visits to Infected Houses	..	..	..	..	..	145
Visits to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	..	..	..	..	..	121
Visits re Shops Act	..	..	..	..	..	6
Visits to Premises where Foodstuffs are prepared and sold including Restaurant Kitchens	..	..	..	..	..	1,214
Visits to Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	..	7
Visits to Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	744
Visits to Market Stalls	..	..	..	..	..	2,355
Visits to Manure Receptacles	..	..	..	..	..	7
Visits to Common Lodging Houses	..	..	..	..	..	—
Visits to Houses-let-in-Lodgings	..	..	..	..	..	6
Visits to Factories	..	..	..	..	..	319
Visits to Drains to New Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	1,474
Visits re Drains Tested by Smoke or Water	..	..	..	..	..	1,476
Number of Re-inspections	..	..	..	..	..	1,980
Number of Miscellaneous Visits	..	..	..	..	..	1,912
Number of Houses Inspected	..	..	..	..	..	361
Number of Informal Notices	..	..	..	..	..	1,022
Number of Statutory Notices	..	..	..	..	..	159
Visits to Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	64
Observations re Smoke	..	..	..	..	..	122
Visits to Ice Cream Shops and Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	..	74
Visits re Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	..	..	..	..	..	2,727
Visits re Pet Animals Act	..	..	..	..	..	55
Visits re Certificates of Disrepair	..	..	..	..	..	5
Visits re Smoke Control Areas	..	..	..	..	..	305
Visits to Boiling Plants under Waste Foods Order	..	..	..	..	..	12
Visits re Poultry Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	29
Visits re Moveable Dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	177
Visits re Rag-Flock Act	..	..	..	..	..	2
Visits re Swimming Baths	..	..	..	..	..	15
Visits re Offices and Shops	..	..	..	..	..	632
Visits re Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution	..	..	..	..	..	936
Visits re Animal Boarding	..	..	..	..	..	13

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

Obstruction Drains Cleansed	225
Drains reconstructed	21
Drains tested by smoke and water	1,476
Inspection chambers built or repaired	40
Gulley Traps fixed	9
Defects in drains repaired	34
Sink Wastes repaired	10
New sinks fixed, or defects remedied	17
Rain water pipes repaired	19
Rain water pipes disconnected	2
W.C. and vent pipes repaired	18
Eaves spoutings repaired	28
Water Closets repaired	109
Water Closets provided	3
New Dustbins provided	66
Dirty Closets cleansed	3
Dirty Premises cleansed	6
Houses made reasonably fit	376
Water in cellars	8
Windows repaired	34
Damp proof courses inserted in walls	—
Roofs repaired	50
Floors repaired	29
Doors repaired	28
Plastering repaired	48
Damp Walls repaired	53
Defective Fireplaces, etc., repaired	23
Yards repaved	9
Yard or Footpath Surfaces repaired	7
Accumulation of Refuse removed	14
Nuisance from fowls and other animals abated	1
Miscellaneous Defects remedied	62
Factory Contraventions	114
Defective Water Supply	18
Ventilation provided or improved	4
Proper Food Store provided	—
Smoke Observations	122
Waste Water Closets converted into W.C.'s	3
Rat infested premises cleared	402
Manure Pits provided or repaired	—
Pail closet converted into water closet	—
Urinals repaired or provided	—

Table of Nuisances discovered and dealt with

	No. of Inspections made by Public Health Inspectors	No. of Notices Served		No. of Nuisances abated with or without Notice
		Informal	Legal	
Drainage :				
No disconnection of waste pipe	—	—	—	—
Defective waste pipe, traps, inlets and drains	512	118	14	130
Drains obstructed	583	179	—	225
Closets and Ashpits :				
Defective privies, pail closets and ashpits.. .. .	—	—	—	—
Conversion of pail closets into W.Cs.	—	—	—	—
Conversion of waste water closets into W.Cs. .. .	7	1	—	3
Defective Water Closets ..	420	99	7	109
Provision of Additional Water Closets	7	1	—	3
Provision of portable ashbins ..	204	1	69	66
Dirty Closets	18	3	1	4
Other Defects :				
Paving of courts and yards ..	86	20	5	16
Roofs, eaves-spouts and down- spouts	419	96	22	87
Sinks	48	11	—	15
Insufficient Ventilation ..	22	6	—	4
Windows.. .. .	105	19	7	34
Dampness	235	54	10	53
Water in cellars	23	5	—	8
Water Supply	78	20	—	18
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Foul condition of houses ..	24	6	—	6
Offensive accumulations ..	65	17	—	14
Animals improperly kept ..	—	—	—	—
Pigsties	—	—	—	—
Smoke Nuisances	122	18	—	18
Urinals	—	—	—	—
Nuisances not specified above..	735	176	27	153
TOTALS	3,713	850	162	966

	No. on Register	Inspections made	Notices served	Nuisances abated with or without Notice
Bakehouses	26	64	13	20
Slaughterhouses	1	744	—	—
Offensive Trades	6	7	1	1
Common Lodging Houses ..	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	33	815	14	21

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)	—
Houses let in Lodgings	2
Slaughterhouses	1
*Tripe Boilers	2
*Gut Scrapers	1
*Tan Yards	1
*Tallow Melters	—
*Dealers in Rags and Bones	2
Bakehouses	26
Preserved Food Stores	45
Fried Fish Shops	46
Premises where Milk is produced or sold	123
Factories of various kinds	302

*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
24,306	114	35	17	24,363

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.	41	2
Potteries and Brickmaking	3	—
Metal Breaking and Scrap Sorting	4	—
Foundries	13	—
Brewing and Aerated Waters	2	—
Dressmaking, Tailoring and Millinery	17	2
Baking, Confectionery and Other Foods	30	1
Boot and Shoe Repairing	6	—
Engineers	38	—
Motor Vehicle Repairs	59	2
Surgical Dressings and Box Making	5	—
Laundries	8	—
Printing	9	1
Various	54	5
	289	13

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

PART I OF THE ACT.

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

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	12	46	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	289	254	45	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	19	19	3	—
Total ..	320	319	50	—

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)	By H.M. Ins-pector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :					
(a) Insufficient ..	13	11	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	49	45	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	50	42	—	—	—
Total	114	99	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

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 un-wholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel— Making	12	—	—	—	—	—

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

The aims and objects of this important legislation were described in the last report and as was then stated, these were to be so far-reaching as to be administratively impracticable to bring all of the provision of the Act into operation at one time. The registration provisions which became operative on the 1st May 1964 resulted in 596 premises being registered by the end of that year.

Applications for registration have continued during this year and 676 premises had been registered by the end of 1965. The provisions of the Act come into operation at different dates, the main provisions dealing with sanitary accommodation and washing facilities will be operative as from the 1st January 1966.

Although the general inspection of the premises already registered under the Act has been somewhat hindered by staff illness and authorised officers leaving to take up duties with other authorities, reasonable progress has been made and 263 registered premises have been inspected during the year. These inspections have resulted in 983 contraventions of the Act being found, and informal letters being sent to the owners or occupiers of the premises requiring them to be brought up to standard.

The Tables at the end of this section give details of the numbers and types of premises now on the register, together with the total persons employed, the last table giving number and classification of the contraventions found.

It is a requirement of the Act that employers shall report to

the registering Authority all accidents to employees where these necessitate absence from work for three days or more. The object of this requirement is to ensure that the employees are not exposed to unnecessary danger, for example, from machinery which is improperly guarded, or are required to carry out work under dangerous or unsuitable conditions. Fourteen notices of accidents were received under the provisions of Section 48 during the year, two of which occurred in the street away from the place of employment and were therefore not notifiable under the Act.

Of the other twelve accidents reported 10 occurred in retail shops, one in a Canteen kitchen and one in office premises, and in all cases the injuries were of a minor nature. In no case was the accident due to negligence on the part of the occupier of the premises.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 **Registrations and General Inspections**

Class of premises	No. of premises registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	18	178	57
Retail shops	64	504	183
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	31	9
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ..	7	59	14
Fuel Storage depots	—	3	—
Totals	90	676	263

Persons Employed in Registered Premises

Class of workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	2,458
Retail shops	2,697
Wholesale departments, warehouses ..	446
Catering establishments open to the public	568
Canteens	67
Fuel storage depots	31
Total	6,267
Total Males	2,285
Total Females	3,982

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Contraventions	Number of Notices Sent	Number of Contraventions Found to be Discontinued
Dirty premises	52	10
Inadequate means of heating	16	8
Lack of thermometer	124	46
Inadequate ventilation	64	13
Inadequate sitting facilities	16	16
Lack of facilities for taking meals ..	2	7
Dangerous floors, passages, stairs ..	44	7
Insufficient or unsuitable sanitary conveniences	35	13
Insufficient or unsuitable washing facilities	62	27
Lack of first aid equipment	128	63
Dangerous machinery	28	5
Overcrowding	2	—
Lack of accommodation for clothing ..	12	7
Inadequate lighting	12	5
Inadequate lighting of water closets ..	70	16
Abstract not displayed	127	35
Absence of handrail to stairs	50	4
No labelling of sanitary conv.	23	13
No intervening vent. to san. conv. ..	20	5
Dirty waterclosets	42	21
Failure to register	54	90
TOTAL	983	411

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	109
No. of premises registered as Dairies	3

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963—Licences Issued

Dealers to Pasteurise Milk	1
„ „ Sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	64
„ „ Sell Pasteurised Milk	77
„ „ Sell Sterilised Milk	52
No. of Visits to Dairies and Milk Dealers	121

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1963

All of the milk sold in the Borough is designated under the above Regulations either as 'Untreated', 'Pasteurised' or 'Sterilised' Milk. As all Dairy herds in the country are now "tuberculin tested" and as a result tuberculosis has been largely eliminated, the use of the special designation "Tuberculin Tested", has lost its significance and therefore ceased to be used as from the 31st December 1964. The new designation "Untreated" has been introduced to distinguish between milk sold by producer/retailers as it comes from the cow and milk which has been subjected to heat treatment before sale.

Over 90 per cent of the milk sold in the Borough is subjected to heat treatment and its distribution is controlled by the above Regulations. A high percentage of that milk is heat treated at a large pasteurising dairy in the Borough, the remainder being processed in an adjoining county and received daily.

All the milk dealers hold licences issued by the Borough Council or the County Council to use the special designations permitted under the Regulations, and in addition there are eighteen producer/retailers who hold licences issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Milk supplies coming into the pasteurising dairy are collected over a very wide area and these are regularly checked by the Department for compositional quality. A total of 182 samples were taken during the year for analysis and only four of these were found to be not genuine or below standard.

The processing of the milk has also been kept under constant supervision and samples have been tested at the County Laboratories to ensure that the correct standard of heat treatment was being maintained and that after treatment, the milk had a satisfactory keeping quality. A total of 35 samples treated in the Borough and received from outside sources were subjected to the Phosphatase and Methylene Blue Tests and all were found to be satisfactory.

A considerable amount of sterilised milk from two processing plants in adjoining Counties is sold in the Borough and frequent samples are taken from these supplies. All thirteen of the samples taken satisfied the statutory Turbidity Test.

Milk Tested for Tubercle Bacilli and Brucella Abortus

All the dairy herds in the country are now subject to compulsory tuberculin testing and as more than 90 per cent of the milk delivered in the Borough is subject to heat treatment, the possibility of tuberculosis being spread through the agency of milk can be considered as very remote. However, there are still eighteen producer/retailers of untreated milk in the Borough and as re-actors to the tuberculin tests are found from time to time it is considered justifiable to take periodic tests from the untreated supplies in order to detect any possibility of break down between tuberculin testing.

Sixteen samples from these herds were submitted to the County Bacteriologists for biological examination during the year, and all proved to be free from tubercle bacilli. Tests are now being carried out on these supplies to detect the presence of brucella abortus. Four samples subjected to the Ring Test proved to be negative.

Meat and Other Foods

The Corporation Abattoir is the only slaughtering establishment in the Borough. It was built by the Corporation in 1933 and although it is now been in use for thirty-three years it satisfies all the standards of construction and hygiene prescribed in the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations 1958 and the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations 1958 for modern slaughterhouses. Cold storage accommodation has recently been added to supplement the natural cooling facilities which were originally provided, thus permitting greater flexibility between the slaughter and the marketing of the meat.

All slaughtering in the Abattoir is carried out by trained slaughtermen employed by the Corporation and an all-in charge covering lairage, slaughtering and hanging is made. Most of the slaughter at the Abattoir is carried out for a small number of wholesalers who sell the meat "off the hook", not only to meat

salesmen in the Borough but over a very wide area in North East Derbyshire. The Abattoir facilities are, however, equally available to the small butcher who wishes to have his own food animals slaughtered for his own trade.

The advantage of concentrating slaughter in the one establishment is that 100 per cent inspection of all food animals can be carried out, and this is effected at the Abattoir by full time resident meat inspectors. A total of 45,903 food animals were slaughtered and inspected during the year, as a result of which inspection just over 30 tons of meat and offal were found to be unfit for human consumption, and condemned. From the Table at the end of this section it will be seen that carcase meat accounted for only 7 tons of this total which is an indication of the improving quality of food animals sent in for slaughter.

Tuberculosis, which, until a very few years ago, was a scourge in cattle and was responsible for the condemnation of vast quantities of meat annually, has now been almost entirely eliminated from bovine herds, due to the remarkable progress made by the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food, with its Eradication Scheme. As will be seen in a following Table, the incidence of tuberculosis in cattle, excluding cows, passing through the Abattoir this year was only 0.121 per cent, and in cows 0.408 per cent. It is of interest to compare these figures with the incidence of 15 years ago which were then 17.9 per cent and 50.0 per cent respectively. The Abattoir is used by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food as a slaughtering centre for re-actors found when herds are being tested under the Eradication Scheme and seven of the twelve cases of tuberculosis found in the Abattoir occurred in such re-actors. In only one instance, was the disease generalised necessitating the condemnation of the whole carcase and offal.

There is a complete liaison between the Department and Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry, and all cases of tuberculosis found by the Meat Inspectors are notified to the Animal Health Division so that the infection may be traced back to its source.

The incidence of tuberculosis in pigs at 2.22 per cent was slightly higher than the previous year, when it was 0.98 per cent.

The comparatively high incidence of diseases other than tuberculosis in cows and cattle other than cows, shown as 26.41 per cent and 31.36 per cent respectively, is not as serious as the figures would suggest, for this classification includes parasitic conditions, many of which are not communicable to man and are localised in the animal causing little damage to the meat. The most common of these parasites is the liver fluke which affects both cattle and sheep and is responsible for the condemnation of a

considerable number of livers annually. There is little doubt that the very wet seasons experienced during the last two or three years have contributed to the prevalence of this parasite, dependent as it is on the water snail to complete its life cycle.

There has been an increase in the number of cases of *Cysticercus Bovis*—the cystic stage of a tape worm communicable to man, found in cattle passing through the Abattoir during the year, forty-four bullocks and heifers and four cows being affected, compared with a total of twenty-nine cases found in 1964. Fortunately, all of the cases were localised to the head or the heart muscles, and after the condemnation of the infected parts, the carcasses were retained in cold storage for a period sufficient to sterilise any cyst which might have missed detection and the meat was then safe for human consumption.

Food inspection on the premises of wholesalers, in food factories, restaurant kitchens, and on retailers premises resulted in just over 5 tons of various foods being surrendered and condemned as being unfit for human consumption, making a total of almost 35½ tons of foods condemned during the year.

The various foods condemned are classified in the following table:

Summary of Meat Inspection, 1965

Carcases Inspected	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
At the Abattoir	6,982	135	17,675	21,111
Total number of animals killed	..	..	..	45,903
Number inspected	..	..	..	45,903

Food Surrendered during Inspection

At the Abattoir

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Beef	.. 2	3	1	13				
Veal	.. —	3	—	17				
Mutton	.. —	6	3	3				
Pork	.. 4	10	1	26				
Offffals	.. 23	6	1	23				
					30	7	3	26

Surrendered by Traders:

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Meat ..		16	1	8				
Canned foods 2		12	2	13				
Bacon ..		9	3	7				
Cheese ..				7				
Fruit ..		5	2	26				
Fish ..		8	0	0				
Various foods			1	4				
Cooked Meats		6	3	26				
Vegetables		2	0	0				

5	1	3	7
---	---	---	---

35	9	3	5
----	---	---	---

Meat Inspection, 1965. Carcasses Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	5,759	1,223	135	17,675	21,111
Number inspected	5,759	1,223	135	17,675	21,111
All Diseases except Tuberculosis :					
Whole Carcasses condemned	1	6	3	14	43
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,805	317	3	572	3,665
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	31.36	26.41	4.44	3.31	17.56
Tuberculosis only :					
Whole Carcasses condemned	—	1	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	7	4	1	—	468
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.121	0.408	0.74	0.0	2.22
Cysticercosis :					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	44	4	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	44	4	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Cysticercosis	0.76	0.33	—	—	—

The Slaughter of Animals Act 1958

Licences were issued to nineteen slaughtermen under the above Act during the year, seventeen of these were renewal of expired licences and two were new licences issued to trainees in the Corporation Abattoir who qualified to become slaughtermen. Most slaughtermen receiving licences are employed by the Corporation in the Abattoir.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

A total of 267 samples of food and drugs were sent to the Public Analyst during the year, for chemical analysis. These included 191 samples of milk and 76 samples of various food and drugs, as shown on the following Table.

Most of the milk samples were taken informally from bulk supplies coming into a large pasteurising dairy in the Borough. Four of the informal samples taken were found to be not genuine or below standard, two of these, from the same supply, being deficient in milk fat to the extent of 10.0 per cent. and 6.3 per cent. respectively, and both being slightly deficient in milk solids other than milk fat. The deficiencies were, however, largely compensated by milk fat, and non fatty solids in excess of the minimum standard in other churns from the same supply sampled at the same time, the composition of the milk supply when judged as a whole almost reaching the presumptive minimum quality.

The two other substandard samples were from separate supplies and were deficient in milk solids other than milk fat, and by the raised freezing points (Hortvet), both were shown to contain traces of added water. In each case the amount of added water was so small as to suggest carelessness in the draining of milk vessels after sterilisation rather than wilful adulteration. Subsequent samples taken from these supplies were satisfactory.

The average composition of the milks sampled during each quarter is given below, and from which it will be seen that a good standard of quality has been maintained throughout the year.

	No. of samples	Averages	
		Milk Fat %	Milk Solids other than Milk Fat %
March Quarter	49	3.84	8.73
June Quarter	48	3.69	8.73
September Quarter	47	3.88	8.70
December Quarter	47	3.91	8.73
Average for 1964	191	3.83	8.74

A formal sample of Gin taken in the Public Bar of a licenced house was found to be of a lesser strength than the 70° proof spirit stated on the label, the actual alcoholic strength being 31.5° under proof which suggested that the Gin contained 1.6 per cent of excess water. In view of this very small adulteration, legal proceedings were not taken but a warning was given and the establishment is being kept under observation.

An informal sample of Ham and Chicken Paste (pre-packed) was found to contain only 52.7 per cent. of meat compared with 55.0 per cent prescribed in the Food Standards (Meat Paste) Order 1951.

A formal sample of confectionery sold as 'Buttermints' was found to contain only 0.47 per cent. total fat. The Public Analyst stated that the amount of fat present was insufficient to determine how much, if any, of this total fat was butter fat. Assuming that all of the fat was butter fat the sample would be 88 per cent. deficient in butter fat according to the standard of quality laid down in a Code of Practice applying to sugar confectionery where the word "butter" or a synonym is used without qualification in its description. Owing to a legal technicality proceedings could not be taken in this case.

A deficiency of 26.7 per cent. of butter fat was also found in a formal sample of sugar confectionery sold as 'Butter Crunch'. Representatives of the manufacturers of the product were interviewed but were unable to account for this isolated case of deficiency in many years of manufacture. After considering all the facts in this case the Council resolved to issue a severe warning against a repetition of the offence rather than authorise legal proceedings in this instance.

In his report on an informal sample of canned milk labelled "Rich Thick Danish Milk"—"18 per cent. Butter Fat Milk", the Public Analyst stated that while the sample contained 18.57 per cent. of butter fat, and therefore conformed to the statement on the label in respect of the fat content, in his opinion, the product, whatever it was called was in fact sterilised cream and should, therefore, conform to the standard for sterilised cream laid down in the Food Standards (Cream) Order 1951, viz. 23 per cent. of Milk Fat.

Having regard to the increasing practice to market canned enriched milk under various names, such products might be considered in any future amending legislation.

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

There is no egg pasteurising plant in the Borough. Periodic checks have been made at bakeries where liquid egg is used and all supplies were found to be pasteurised.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Nature of Food	Total	Formal	Informal	Number Genuine	Number not Genuine or below Standard
Milk	191	9	182	187	4
Cream	3	—	3	3	—
Condensed Milk	3	—	3	2	1
Butter	1	—	1	1	—
Ice-Cream	1	—	1	1	—
Ice-Lollies	1	—	1	1	—
Tinned Milk Pudding	2	—	2	2	—
Drinking Chocolate	1	—	1	1	—
Jam	4	—	4	4	—
Marmalade	1	—	1	1	—
Mincemeat	2	—	2	2	—
Fruit Syrup	1	—	1	1	—
Potted Meat	2	—	2	1	1
Bacon	1	—	1	1	—
Sausages	4	—	4	4	—
Canned Mince Meat, Onions and Gravy	1	—	1	1	—
Canned Chicken Curry	1	—	1	1	—
Canned Soup	1	—	1	1	—
Lemon Curd	4	—	4	4	—
Butter Confectionery	3	3	—	2	1
Coffee	2	—	2	2	—
Baby Food	1	—	1	1	—
Glucose D	1	—	1	1	—
Yeast	1	—	1	1	—
Whisky	1	1	—	1	—
Gin	1	1	—	—	1
Tomato Juice	1	—	1	1	—
Dried Fruit	2	—	2	2	—
Dried Green Beans	1	—	1	1	—
Ground Almonds	1	—	1	1	—
Marzipan	1	—	1	1	—
Glace Cherries	2	—	2	2	—
Christmas Pudding	1	—	1	1	—
Lard	1	—	1	1	—
Cooking Fat	3	—	3	3	—
Cooking Oil	2	—	2	2	—
Malt Vinegar	1	—	1	1	—
Sauces	1	—	1	1	—
Self Raising Flour	1	—	1	1	—
Bicarbonate of Soda	1	—	1	1	—
Soft Drinks	7	—	7	7	—
Jellies	1	—	1	1	—
Gelatine	2	—	2	2	—
Artificial Food Colour	1	—	1	1	—
Aspirin Tablets	1	—	1	1	—
Cough Mixture	1	—	1	1	—
	267	14	253	259	8

Ice-Cream

There are five premises in the Borough which are registered for the manufacture of Ice-cream, under Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act 1955. At three of these, Ice-cream is made using the heat treatment method, and at the remainder the product is made by reconstituting and freezing a complete cold mix obtained from National suppliers.

A large depot has been established in the Borough from which a fleet of vehicles, equipped for making soft Ice-cream, operate over a wide area. The introduction of this type of Ice-cream vending would at first sight appear to be an ideal arrangement ensuring as it does a minimum time between preparing and sale to the consumer, but in fact it has serious attendant difficulties, not the least of which is the difficulty of completely sterilising the machine which cannot be removed from the vehicle, and must therefore rely on chemical sterilisation, and the thoroughness of the attendant carrying out this work.

There is a growing tendency in this district for the soft Ice-cream vending vehicles to be rented out on a daily or weekly basis to persons who have little knowledge of the food they are vending, and who are not always as hygiene conscious as one would desire; special attention has therefore to be given to this type of trading.

There are in addition 311 permanent premises which are registered for the retail sale of pre-packed Ice-Cream, all of which receive supplies from manufacturers outside the Borough.

Supervision of the three small factories where Ice-Cream is made by the heat treatment method has revealed general compliance with the Regulations although one manufacturer has shown carelessness in maintaining the recording thermometer on his pasteuriser, and has been severely warned.

Thirty-two samples of Ice-Cream were submitted to the County Public Health Laboratories to assess the purity of the supplies. The results of these tests were as follows:

No. Samples	Reduction of Methylene Blue Time	Grade	Observations
21	4 hours and over	1	Very satisfactory
5	2½ to 4 hours	2	Satisfactory
2	1 to 2	3	Unsatisfactory
4	0 to ½ hour	4	Unsatisfactory

Three of the unsatisfactory samples were of local manufacture and three from national suppliers. In each case warnings were issued and in the case of the local products the plants and production methods were investigated in attempts to find the cause. Subsequent samples taken from these supplies were upgraded.

Food Hygiene

In general the condition of food premises in the Borough can be considered as satisfactory, and in the main food handlers are conscious of their responsibilities to the Public. Nevertheless lapses on personal hygiene are seen from time to time, particularly in the case of the itinerant trader, who unlike the employee in the food shop, is not so much before the public eye and in consequence, tends to become careless or sometimes indifferent to the importance of food hygiene. Unfortunately it is this type of trading, and also market trading where facilities for maintaining high standards of hygiene are the least satisfactory and in many instances represent little more than token compliance with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960. It is quite common to find mobile food shops setting out for a days trading equipped with a tiny washing unit, with a wash bowl the size of "cupped hands", supplied from a reservoir of about one and a half gallons of tepid water in a thermos type of container, this having to fulfil the washing requirements of the vendor for the day, who may have to carry out adjustments to his vehicle, handle dirty money and possibly handle and weigh unwashed vegetables. There is little wonder, therefore, that the food trader in permanent premises is critical of the discrimination against him, which requires much higher standards of equipment and hygiene practices in his establishment.

It is hoped that the amending Regulations which are promised to control the sale of food from market stalls and delivery vehicles will remove some of these inequalities although it is difficult to envisage what measures can be introduced which would adequately protect food from contamination from all sources when exposed for sale in the open air. The only real solution is to transfer food trading from open to covered markets where adequate protection can be ensured, and we look forward to such a transfer in Chesterfield in the near future as part of the redevelopment of the Town Centre. In the meantime the regular supervision is being exercised of the stalls where food is sold in the open market and during the year 2,355 visits have been made for that purpose.

An increasing number of food shops are changing to self service stores, with the result that more and more food is being prepacked before exposure for sale. All measures taken to reduce the amount of handling of food before consumption must be welcomed, but prepacking can have attendant problems if great care is not taken in the pre-packing, and also in controlling the rotation of stocks. A number of cases have been reported during the year where putrefaction has taken place in packaged food and this has not been detected until it has been opened in the consumer's home.

A total of 1,214 visits were made to premises where food was prepared and sold including food shops, canteens, restaurant

kitchens etc. and while conditions generally were satisfactory, a number of contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 were found and notices requiring compliances were served in respect of these, details of which are given below.

It is pleasing to report that there has not been any serious food borne infections in the Borough during the year, although four isolated cases occurred, two of these occurring in one family where two children attending different schools were affected, the infecting organism being *Salmonella typhimurium*. As the infection of these cases was not simultaneous there is little doubt that one infected the other in the home. Exhaustive investigation failed to locate the source of this infection.

A visitor from Nigeria visiting her family developed symptoms immediately on arrival in this country and specimens taken demonstrated salmonella limete. On investigation it was found that this lady had similar symptoms before leaving Nigeria.

Salmonella newport was isolated in faecal specimens taken from an eighteen month old baby reported as suffering from food poisoning. This child was fed entirely on baby foods and no other member of the family was found to be infected. This may have been a residual infection as the child had been isolated in Hospital some nine months earlier with similar illness.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

Contraventions	Number of Notices Sent	Number of Contraventions Found to be Discontinued
Inadequate or unsuitable wash hand basins	7	6
Inadequate or unsuitable sinks	20	15
Dirty premises	39	25
Defective walls, floors, ceilings, doors and windows	36	18
Defective or dirty water closets and urinals	19	11
Lack of hot water supply	13	7
Lack of accommodation for clothing ..	4	1
Accumulation of refuse	18	12
Defective or dirty equipment	21	20
Absence of lighting of waterclosets ..	9	2
Inadequate ventilation	16	10
Defective or inadequate refuse bins ..	1	—
Absence of soap, towels, nailbrushes ..	28	15
Wash hand notices not exhibited ..	29	16
Food not protected from contamination	10	8
Other contraventions	55	35
Totals	325	201

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	26
Multiple Stores	4
Rastaurants and Snack Bars	24
Public Houses	145
Canteens	25

Foreign Bodies in Food

When making sandwiches with potted meat purchased from a local store the purchaser found a jagged piece of metal in the meat. When legal proceedings were instituted against the vendors of the potted meat, they brought before the Court the makers of the product as being the persons responsible. In accepting responsibility and pleading Guilty to the offence the manufacturers claimed that the metal became detached from a tin of meat when being mechanically opened for use in the making of the potted meat. The Magistrates, therefore, dismissed the vendors from the case and fined the Manufacturers £10 0s 0d. and costs.

A sliced loaf of bread delivered by a roundsman from a bakery outside the Borough, when being unwrapped was seen to contain a mass of oily matter, which, on analysis, was found to be lubricating matter from the bread making machinery. When legal proceedings were taken against the offending Company, they pleaded Guilty to the offence and the Borough Magistrates imposed a fine of £10 0s. 0d. and costs amounting to £3 3s. 0d.

When emptying a box of fancy cakes which she had purchased, a housewife had the unpleasant experience of finding a half-smoked cigarette embedded in the sugar glazing of a "cream slice" together with shreds of tobacco in the cream filling. Following legal proceedings taken against the producer-retailer of the pastries the Justices imposed a fine of £10 0s. 0d.

A large black beetle was revealed firmly frozen into a carton of peas when it was opened by a housewife to prepare for lunch. The beetle was identified as a field beetle which had obviously been introduced into the packing factory when the peas were harvested. In pleading Guilty to the offence and expressing regret for the occurrence, Counsel for the Defendant Company claimed that this was one of the almost unavoidable hazards of his client's business. The Borough Magistrates imposed a fine of £5 0s. 0d. and costs.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT 1960

The Noise Abatement Act is possibly one of the most difficult to administer, in that it is impossible to fix a level of acceptable noise to meet all cases and conditions. In an industrial town there must inevitably be certain processes where it is impossible to entirely eliminate noise without severely hampering that industry. This is true so far as the iron and steel industry is concerned where the steam hammer and metal cutting machinery has to be employed, although advances have been made even in these industries by the substitution of presses for the noisier hammers, and acetylene cutters for the shearing machine.

Although these improvements have been effected in industry, other sources of noise appear to be on the increase, notably in the

entertainment world, for more complaints have been received of disturbance from noisy musical instruments than from any other causes during the year. The so called "Beat Groups" using electrically amplified instruments and microphones have now replaced the noisy radio sets as principle offenders, and many visits have been made by the Public Health Inspectors after normal working hours to investigate complaints of this nature, from residents near clubs and dance halls where these groups were engaged.

Other noise nuisances were investigated. A complaint arose of noise and vibration occurring during the night, the source of this was found to be a dough mixing machine at a bakery. The machinery was found to be in contact with the party wall of an adjacent dwelling. The nuisance was abated by resiting the machine.

Noise from night workers engaged in the fabrication of mining equipment carried on in the open air. Three shift working was discontinued and the noisier work was transferred to inside the factory.

Other complaints of a minor nature such as disturbance by barking dogs and the warming up of transport vehicles were investigated but were found to be unjustified.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT ACT 1963

The Animal Boarding Establishment Act 1963 which became operative on the 1st January 1964 requires that all boarding establishments for animals be licensed with the Local Authority. One such establishment owned and controlled by the R.S.P.C.A. is licensed by this Authority, and the conduct of the business throughout the year has been satisfactory.

HOUSING

A total of 230 new houses have been completed during the year, 222 being built by private enterprise and 8 by the Corporation.

With the completion of the Loundesley Green Estate, it now becomes possible to step up action on the substandard houses in the Borough and while the clearance of these unfit houses has proceeded at a somewhat modest rate during the year, it is intended that this action will be accelerated during the next five years, and it is anticipated that approximately 700 houses will be dealt with during this period.

During the year six new Clearance Areas containing 56 houses and involving 138 persons have been represented for clearance, three of the areas containing 36 houses are being acquired by the Corporation for redevelopment. Two houses were also represented

as being individually unfit and were the subject of Demolition Orders.

A total of 28 houses in confirmed clearance areas were demolished during the year and eight families and thirty-one persons were re-housed from these areas. In addition seven individual unfit houses were demolished and one house was closed, five families were rehoused by the Corporation from these houses.

The total number of houses which have been demolished or closed in the slum clearance programme from 1955 to December 1965 is 1,243.

As a result of informal action taken under the Public Health Act and Housing Act, 269 houses have been repaired by the owners and placed in a satisfactory condition for occupation. It was necessary to take formal action against the owners in respect of a further 149 houses to secure necessary repairs to bring them up to a satisfactory condition. Legal proceedings had to be taken against two property owners to secure the repair of their houses.

There have been 222 applications for Standard Grants for improving houses during the year and 148 of these have been granted, the total value of the proposed improvements amounting to £14,872. In addition, one Discretionary Grant for improvements to the value of £227 was granted.

The amenities provided with the aid of standard grants are as follows:

Fixed baths	122
Hot Water supplies	123
Wash basins	122
Internal Water Closets	148
Food Stores	13

As in the past a high proportion of the applications for grants have come from owner occupiers but it would appear that more owners of tenanted properties are becoming aware of the generous financial assistance which is available to them to improve and thus extend the life of their houses, at the same time adding to the comfort of their tenants. Many more houses in the Borough, which are structurally sound but lack the now accepted amenities of fixed baths, hot water supplies, and internal water closets, should be improved, and if this cannot be effected on a voluntary basis, the powers now available to Local Authorities to declare improvement areas might usefully be invoked.

There has not been a single application for a Certificate of Disrepair under the provisions of the Rent Act 1957 during the year. One certificate has been cancelled on the application of the owner on completion of the repairs to his house.

The following Tables show the number of new houses built during the year in the several Wards of the Borough, and details of the progress of the Slum Clearance Programme, and of housing work carried out in 1965.

	Dunston	Newbold	West	Rother	St. Leonard's	New Whitt.	Old Whitt.	Moor	St. Helen's	Central	Holmebrook	Hasland	Total
Built by the Corporation ..	4	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Built by Private Enterprise	39	29	39	39	14	22	6	2	5	26	—	1	222
TOTAL	43	29	39	41	14	24	6	2	5	26	—	1	230

The following is a tabulated statement of work done in regard to Housing in 1965.

1. Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts) .. 518
2. Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 1,036
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 56
 - (b) Individual unfit houses 2
4. Number of dwellinghouses demolished:
 - (a) In pursuance of confirmed clearance orders .. 28
 - (b) Individual unfit houses in pursuance of demolition orders 6
5. Number of unfit houses closed 1

6.	Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to in paragraph 3) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	383
7.	Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit as a consequence of informal action by the local authority or its officers	300
8.	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a)	Under Housing Act	—
(b)	Under Public Health Acts	65
(c)	By local authority in default of owner	11

Summary of Slum Clearance Programme up to 31st December, 1965.

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							
180 Clearance Areas ..	1,397	5	—	4,591	1,296	4,016	118	1,216	96	71
Individual Houses ..	697	38	52	2,321	590	2,136	88	585	11	—
	2,094	43	52	6,912	1,886	6,152	206	1,801	107	71

SECTION IV.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

BOROUGH EDUCATION COMMITTEE
1965—66

The Mayor (Councillor T. Bucknall, M.B.E., J.P.)

Alderman E. Swale, C.B.E., D.F.C. J.P.
(Chairman)

Alderman H. C. Martin
(Vice-Chairman)

Alderman J. Anderson, J.P.	Councillor V. S. Allen
„ H. C. Day,	„ Mrs. M. W. Anderson
„ F.C.A., M.B.E.	„ Mrs. B. A. Brightmore
„ J. L. Hadfield	„ J. Ford
„ L. Heath, B.E.M.	„ Mrs. A. Collishaw
„ H. C. Mullett, J.P.	„ E. C. Hancock, J.P.
„ E. B. Robinson	„ Mrs. C. Sargeant
„ L. Wilkinson	„ B. S. Willett

County Council Representatives:

Alderman C. Feakin	Councillor K. A. Priestnall
„ Rev. E. J. Wass	„ Mrs. A. S. Thickett

Co-optative Members:

Mrs. A. Garner	R. Brightmoor, Esq.
J. H. Hodkin, Esq.	D. M. Treece, Esq.
W. E. Glister, Esq., M.A., J.P.	

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

(at 31st December 1965)

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 Officer:

B. J. West, B.D.S.

Speech Therapist:

Mrs. D. Brocklehurst, L.C.S.T.

School Nurses and Health Visitors:

Mrs. C. Tunnard

Miss M. Norman

Miss V. Stubbs

Miss E. K. Booker

Mrs. M. M. Hattley

Miss M. J. Roddis

Mrs. D. T. Strike

Clinic Nurses:

Mrs. C. M. Cash

Miss P. M. Littlewood

Clerical Staff:

Miss N. Gill (Senior Clerk)

Mrs. C. Ludbrook

Miss K. Wilde

Miss A. Barker

Miss G. May

Dental Surgery Assistant:

Miss E. Sheard

Part time Physiotherapist, Frank Merifield and Ashgate Croft:

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. M. Ives.

Clerk: Mrs. E. M. Faithorn.

**REPORT OF THE
BOROUGH SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER 1965
(Chesterfield Excepted District)**

The standard of the health of the school children in the Borough has been highly satisfactory. With a few exceptions, the children were found to be well cared for, well clothed, happy and alert in their school life.

Of the 3,763 pupils receiving full medical examinations during the year, 399 or 10.60% were found to require treatment, but none was found to be in an unsatisfactory physical condition.

The incidence of scabies and impetigo was extremely low and out of 29,208 individual examinations of pupils for infestation with vermin, only 165 pupils were found to be infested, most of them very slightly.

The placement of handicapped pupils is still a difficult task and becomes more of a problem each year. The waiting list for admission to the Ashgate Croft School for educationally subnormal children continues to grow and the number of places there allocated to the Borough is totally inadequate. At the end of the year, there were 14 children in residential schools, 6 of them newly placed during the year. The Frank Merifield School (formerly Brambling House) continued to play its part in providing special education.

Physiotherapy was carried out at the special day schools until the end of June, when unfortunately, owing to the illness of the Physiotherapist, treatment had to be discontinued. 29 pupils received 418 treatments.

During the year, 8 children received home tuition; one permanently disabled child throughout the year, and the others for varying periods of one to seven months, during illness or post-operatively.

The Child Guidance, Ophthalmic and Minor Ailment clinics continued to function, although the latter has become very little used.

Sweep testing of hearing of all seven year old children was carried out. Any cases failing this simple test were referred to the Clinic for full assessment of hearing.

Eyesight of school children was tested at infant entry, six years, eight years, ten years, thirteen years and school leaving age—cases were referred for treatment if required.

The scheme for B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis continued during the year under review. 901 pupils received vaccination.

The Speech Therapist has continued to give individual treatment at the Town Hall and Edmund Street Clinics and has made weekly visits to each of the special schools. School visits have been made each month and have proved extremely useful both to the therapist and to the teachers concerned.

The period of having a full dental staff was short-lived and for most of the year, we were reduced to the services of one dentist.

Follow-up

The following is a summary of the work of the School Nurses in connection with the following up during the year 1965.

1. Visits to Schools:

(a) For infectious disease	..	..	..	..	1
(b) Other visits	..	..	..	..	271
(c) For hygiene surveys	..	..	..	..	133
					405

2. Visits to Homes of School Children:

(a) Cases of infestation	..	..	..	..	76
(b) Scabies	..	..	..	..	15
(c) Ringworm	..	..	..	..	1
(d) Eye defects	..	..	..	..	8
(e) Other medical defects	..	..	..	..	53
(f) Other visits and re-visits	..	..	..	..	82
					235

Medical Treatment

During the year, 467 children were seen at the Medical Officers' Consultation Clinics, making 544 attendances.

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC.

Number of attendances (old and new)	..	..	..	893
„ of new cases	..	..	..	134
„ of prescriptions given for glasses	..	..	..	295
„ who required no glasses	..	..	..	31
„ referred to hospital (Orthoptic Clinic)	..	..	..	20
„ in which treatment was not completed	..	..	..	2

Brambling House Child Guidance Centre

The following is a statistical summary of the work of the Child Guidance Centre during the year under review:

	<i>Chester- field</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Other Authori- ties</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cases referred in 1965 ..	58	77	1	136
Cases re-referred in 1965 ..	3	8	1	12
Waiting list from 1964 ..	5	5	—	10
TOTAL ..	66	90	2	158

	<i>Chester- field</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Other Authori- ties</i>	<i>Total</i>
Magistrates' Cases. Reports only ..	2	2	—	4
Magistrates' Cases taken on for treatment ..	1	1	—	2
Uneventuated ..	3	10	—	13
One interview only ..	3	5	—	8
Advice only ..	5	9	—	14
To Special Schools ..	14	7	—	21
For testing only ..	4	2	—	6
Admitted for supervision ..	12	17	—	29
Admitted for treatment ..	10	16	—	26
Admitted for residential treatment ..	2	6	2	10
Admitted for In-Patient treatment ..	1	—	—	1
Admitted to Children's Home ..	1	—	—	1
In abeyance ..	1	1	—	2
Waiting list for 1966 ..	7	14	—	21
TOTAL ..	66	90	2	158

Cases still on books at the end of 1964 ..	108	72	—	180
Cases admitted during 1965 ..	54	57	—	111

TOTAL ..	162	129	—	291
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Cases discharged during 1965 ..	50	51	—	101
Cases carried forward to 1966 ..	112	78	—	190

Total No. of interviews with patients, 1965 ..	558	252	4	814
Total No. of interviews with parents, 1965 ..	288	269	4	561

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Medical Inspection and Treatment: Return for the year ended 31st December, 1965

Number of pupils on registers of maintained and assisted
primary and secondary schools (including nursery
and special schools) in January, 1966 12,703

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) (1)	No. of pupils Inspected (2)	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected	
		<i>Satisfactory</i> (3)	<i>Unsatisfactory</i> (4)
1961 and later ..	139	139	—
1960	557	557	—
1959	278	278	—
1958	54	54	—
1957	20	20	—
1956	42	42	—
1955	272	272	—
1954	800	800	—
1953	334	334	—
1952	63	63	—
1951	727	727	—
1950 and earlier ..	477	477	—
TOTAL ..	3,763	3,763	—

Column 3 total as a percentage of Column 2 total .. 100%

Column 4 total as a percentage of Column 2 total .. —

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)
1961 and later ..	1	14	15
1960	12	56	57
1959	6	21	25
1958	1	7	7
1957	—	10	10
1956	—	11	11
1955	10	18	26
1954	30	52	79
1953	19	28	44
1952	—	12	12
1951	27	27	52
1950 and earlier ..	15	48	61
TOTAL ..	121	304	399

TABLE B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of special inspections	515
Number of re-inspections	897
TOTAL	— 1,412

TABLE C.—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	29,208
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	165
(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. 4	4	12	20
		O. 7	8	13	28
5	Eyes— (a) Vision ..	T. 20	42	59	121
		O. 44	227	222	493
	(b) Squint ..	T. 31	1	4	36
		O. 3	5	35	43
	(c) Other ..	T. 1	1	3	5
		O. 3	1	2	6
6	Ears— (a) Hearing ..	T. —	3	6	9
		O. 10	8	24	42
	(b) Otitis Media	T. 12	3	4	19
		O. 43	2	10	55
	(c) Other ..	T. —	1	1	2
		O. 3	—	2	5
7	Nose and Throat	T. 16	—	3	19
		O. 32	6	5	43
8	Speech	T. 8	5	25	38
		O. 14	3	14	31
9	Lymphatic Glands.. ..	T. —	—	—	—
		O. 3	—	2	5
10	Heart	T. 1	1	12	14
		O. 22	10	14	46
11	Lungs	T. 5	5	15	25
		O. 24	8	13	45

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS			
		ENTRANTS	LEAVERS	OTHERS	TOTAL
12	Developmental— (a) Hernia ..	T. 1	—	—	1
		O. —	1	1	2
	(b) Other ..	T. 4	2	—	6
		O. 7	2	4	13
13	Orthopaedic— (a) Posture ..	T. 1	2	15	18
		O. 4	8	11	23
	(b) Feet ..	T. —	—	3	3
		O. 11	13	25	49
	(c) Other ..	T. 6	4	11	21
		O. 5	8	7	20
14	Nervous System (a) Epilepsy ..	T. 5	4	10	19
		O. —	2	3	5
	(b) Other ..	T. 1	2	6	9
		O. 2	2	4	8
15	Psychological— (a) Development	T. —	—	—	—
		O. 5	16	169	190
	(b) Stability ..	T. 3	19	47	69
		O. 62	10	32	104
16	Abdomen ..	T. 2	—	1	3
		O. 3	1	1	5
17	Other	T. 7	3	16	26
		O. —	12	18	30

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	7	2
5. Eyes—	(a) Vision	91	32
	(b) Squint	10	4
	(c) Other	4	—
6. Ears—	(a) Hearing	9	83
	(b) Otitis Media	5	—
	(c) Other	5	—
7.	Nose and Throat ..	1	7
8.	Speech	7	5
9.	Lymphatic Glands ..	1	1
10.	Heart	3	2
11.	Lungs	5	1
Developmental :—			
12.	(a) Hernia	—	1
	(b) Other	4	2
Orthopaedic :—			
13.	(a) Posture	—	1
	(b) Feet	4	5
	(c) Other	12	2
Nervous System :—			
14.	(a) Epilepsy	3	1
	(b) Other	9	1
Psychological :—			
15.	(a) Development ..	—	42
	(b) Stability	26	25
16.	Abdomen	4	—
17.	Other	9	4

**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	7
Errors of refraction (including squint) ..	779
Total	786
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	354

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	2
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ..	122
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	7
Received other forms of treatment	23
Total	154
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1965	6
(b) in previous years	33

TABLE C.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	28
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	28
Total	56

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	8
Impetigo	1
Other skin diseases	57
Total	66

TABLE E.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics ..	291

TABLE F.—SPEECH THERAPY.

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists	196

TABLE G.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	20
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination ..	901
Total (a)-(d)	921

Part IV—Dental Inspection and treatment carried out by the Authority

1. Numbers of pupils on the Register of Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools including Nursery and Special Schools in January 1966 12,703

2. Attendances and Treatment

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
First visit	831	627	126	1,584
Subsequent visits	796	849	143	1,788
Total visits	1,627	1,476	269	3,372
Additional courses of treatment commenced	98	56	7	161
Fillings in permanent teeth	468	979	216	1,663
Fillings in deciduous teeth	1,071	143		1,214
Permanent teeth filled ..	413	925	205	1,543
Deciduous teeth filled ..	1,028	134		1,162
Deciduous teeth extracted	1,198	312		1,510
Permanent teeth extracted	72	224	74	370
General Anaesthetics ..	474	213	32	719
Emergencies	8	5	1	14
Number of pupils x-rayed	..	..	..	20
Prophylaxis	..	..	..	74
Teeth otherwise conserved	..	..	..	4
Number of teeth root filled	..	..	..	—
Inlays	..	..	..	—
Crowns	..	..	..	—
Courses of treatment completed	..	..	..	1,277

3. Orthodontics

Cases remaining from previous year	..	..	..	22
New cases commenced during the year	..	..	..	23
Cases completed during year	..	..	..	25
Cases discontinued during year	..	..	..	8
Number of removable appliances fitted	..	..	..	32
Number of fixed appliances fitted	..	..	..	—
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant	..	..	..	—

4. Prosthetics

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time) ..	—	—	—	—
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time) ..	—	4	3	7
Number of dentures supplied	1	5	3	9

5. Anaesthetics

General anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers	..	103
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6. Inspections

(a) First inspection at school. Number of pupils	..	2,510
(b) First inspection at clinic. Number of pupils	..	1,023
Number of (a) + (b) found to require treatment		2,162
Number of (a) + (b) offered treatment	..	1,946
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school clinic	..	184
Number of (c) found to require treatment	..	142

7. Sessions

Sessions devoted to treatment	..	512
Sessions devoted to inspection	..	12
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education	..	—

Orthodontics

23	Cases remaining from previous year
24	New cases commenced during the year
25	Cases completed during year
26	Cases discontinued during year
27	Number of removable appliances fitted
28	Number of fixed appliances fitted
29	People referred to Hospital for treatment
30	People referred to Hospital for treatment
31	People referred to Hospital for treatment

Prosthetics

Total	Age 15 and over	Age 10 to 14	Age 5 to 9	Age 0 to 4
1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35
36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45
46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55
56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65
66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75
76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85
86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95
96	97	98	99	100

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Assessment

101	Number of people at school
102	Number of people at school
103	Number of people at school
104	Number of people at school
105	Number of people at school
106	Number of people at school
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Inspections

151	Number of people at school
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