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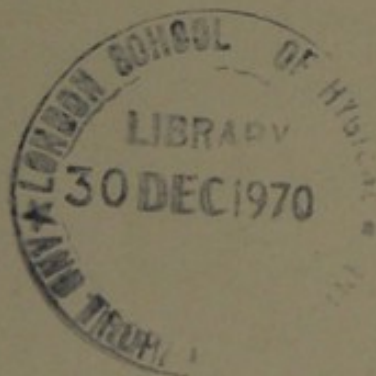
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THE HEALTH OF  
CHESTERFIELD  
1968





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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**

Once again I must report a fall in the birth rate which is already below the national average; the number of illegitimate births has increased. It is pleasing to report that 85 per cent of all newborn babies are brought to infant welfare clinics.

The death rate has increased and stands above the national average.

Delays have occurred in the implementation of the Clean Air Act, and this is to be regretted. Air pollution is often so dramatic in its effect, but very subtle in action, and we need to be frequently reminded of this, so as not to be lulled into a state of complacency about these necessary measures.

At the time of writing this report, there is much discussion about the proposed re-organisation of local government, together with the health and welfare services. Perhaps it would be opportune to reflect on some of the important services which have been introduced since the inception of delegation, namely the two centres for the adult mentally handicapped and the Special Care Unit for the severely subnormal and the Social Services Centre for the physically handicapped.

It may be that in the foreseeable future, these premises will be removed from the control of the Borough Council.

Other services which have been introduced, include Chiropody, Cervical Smear Tests, supply of incontinence pads and the Laundry Service for aged persons, to mention only a few in addition to those taken over in 1960.

It is to be hoped that in any new arrangement there will be no diminution of the quality of the services provided in the Borough.

My thanks are once again due to the Committee and my staff for their continued support in the common task of maintaining a high standard of health and welfare service in the Borough.

Acknowledgements are due for help in compiling this report to Mr. G. S. Brown (Administrative Assistant) and Mr. G. Drabble (Chief Public Health Inspector).

H. BAILEY,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*

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Public Health Department  
Town Hall  
Christchurch

H. HARRY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
Medical Officer of Health  
Telephone No. 47332

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councilors of the Borough of Christchurch

Once again I must report to you in the form which is already before the national society. The number of infectious diseases has increased. It is pleasing to report that 85 per cent of all infectious diseases are brought to notice by medical officers.

The death rate has increased and stands above the national average. Deaths have occurred in the hospital, the health department and in the community. The position is what we have seen in the past, but very much in action and we are doing our best to meet the situation.

At the time of writing this report, the health department is about the proposed reorganization of local government. It is with the health and welfare services. It is to be organized to reflect on some of the important services which have been established since the inception of the health department. The adult mentally handicapped and the special care unit for the severely subnormal and the Social Services Centre for the physically handicapped.

It may be that in the immediate future, these services will be removed from the control of the Borough Council.

Other services which have been mentioned in the report are: Cervical Smear Tests, supply of insecticides, and the provision of service for aged persons, to mention a few. In addition to these taken over in 1960.

It is to be hoped that in any new arrangement there will be a distribution of the quality of the services provided in the Borough. We think it goes again to the Council and my staff for their continued support in the community of maintaining a high standard of health and welfare services in the Borough.

Acknowledgments are due for help in compiling this report to Mr. G. E. Brown (Administrative Assistant) and Mr. J. H. (Chief Public Health Inspector).

H. HARRY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
Medical Officer of Health



**HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE, 1968**

THE MAYOR ( Councillor G. H. Rees, J.P.)

Chairman—Alderman L. Heath, B.E.M.

Alderman F. Hadfield

Councillor Mrs. Anderson

" Ball

" Boam

" Mrs. Brightmore

" Bucknall

" Mrs. Collishaw

" Fisher

" Hurley

" Mrs. Sargeant

" Savage

" Smith

" Mrs. Tideswell

" Mrs. Turner, J.P.

**STAFF OF THE HEALTH AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT.**

(at 31st December, 1968)

*Medical Officer of Health*

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

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health:*

Margaret J. Cash, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

*Assistant Medical Officer of Health:*

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

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

A. Lowe, Pupil Public Health Inspector

G. McGrogan, Pupil Public Health Inspector

*Health Visitors:*

Mrs. M. Hattley, S.R.N., H.V. (Senior)

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

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

Miss M. J. Roddis, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss K. M. Thorpe, S.R.N., H.V.

Miss A. Boylan, S.R.N., H.V.

Miss A. Goodacre, S.R.N., H.V.





SECTION 1

**STATISTICS  
AND  
SOCIAL CONDITIONS**

Births  
1,000 live births were registered in 1928 (1,008 baptisms and 92 illegitimate). The baptismal birth rate of 15.4 per 1,000 population when corrected by the Registrar General's "crude birth rate" (9.9) becomes 15.7. 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 1928 was 16.3.



## GENERAL STATISTICS

Area	(Acres) 8,472
Population (Census 1961)	67,858
Population—Mid 1968 (Registrar General's Estimate)	70,850
Rateable Value	£3,269,859
Sum represented by 1d. rate	£13,252

## VITAL STATISTICS

	M.	F.	Total
Live Births—Legitimate ... ..	539	467	} 1,088
Illegitimate ... ..	49	33	
Birth rate per 1,000 Population ... ..			15.4
Corrected by Reg. General's comparability factor ... ..			15.7
Still Births—Legitimate ... ..	7	7	} 14
Illegitimate ... ..	—	—	
Rate per 1,000 Total Births ... ..			12.7
Total Live and Still Births ... ..			1102
Deaths— ... ..	459	460	919
Death Rate per 1,000 of Population: ... ..			13.0
Corrected by Reg. General's comparability factor: ... ..			13.13
Infant Deaths			
Legitimate ... ..	15	3	} 18
Illegitimate ... ..	—	—	
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births			17
" " " " " legitimate "			17.3
" " " " " illegitimate "			—
Neo-natal mortality rate (first four weeks) per 1,000 related live births ... ..			12.0
Early neo-natal (first week) per 1,000 related live births ... ..			8.3
Peri-natal mortality rate (still births and deaths during first week) per 1,000 related live and still births ... ..			21

### Births

1,088 live births were registered in 1968 (1006 legitimate and 82 illegitimate). The resulting crude birth rate of 15.4 per 1,000 population when corrected by the Registrar General's "comparability factor" (1.02) becomes 15.7. 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 1968 was 16.9

82 of the total live births were illegitimate, an increase of 15 over the previous year.

Still births numbered 14 giving a rate of 12.7 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

### **Deaths**

The deaths numbered 919 compared with 776 in 1967. In 1968 the crude death rate was 13.0 per 1000 population and the corrected rate 13.13. The death rate for England and Wales was 11.9.

668 of the total deaths occurred in those over the age of 65 and of these 406 were over the age of 75.

Deaths from all forms of cancer numbered 168 compared with 149 in the previous year, while those from lung cancer (31) were the same as in 1967.

### **Infant Mortality**

There were 18 deaths of infants under the age of one year giving an infant mortality rate of 17 per 1000 live births. The rate for England and Wales was 18. It is noteworthy that during the last two years there has been no mortality amongst illegitimate births.

13 of the infant deaths occurred in the neo-natal period (i.e. within the first 28 days) and of these 9 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	4 weeks and under 1 year	Age in Years								
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
Tuberculosis of	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Respiratory System	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Infective and	M	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parasitic Diseases ...	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm	M	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	6
Stomach ...	F	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	3	4
Malignant Neoplasm	M	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	11	8	2
Lung Bronchus ...	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breast ...	F	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	4	2
Malignant Neoplasm	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uterus ...	F	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	3	2
	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Leukaemia ...	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Malignant	M	49	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	6	9	15	18
Neoplasms etc. ...	F	32	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	6	7	12
Benign and	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unspecified Neoplasms	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Diabetes Mellitus	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Other Endocrine	M	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
etc. Diseases ...	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Anaemias ...	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Other Diseases of	M	10	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	5	2
Nervous System etc....	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
Chronic Rheumatic	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Heart Disease ...	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	—
	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	2
Hyoertensive Disease	F	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	6
Ischaemic Heart	M	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	29	35	25
Disease ...	F	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	4	28	45
Other Forms of	M	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	12
Hear Disease ...	F	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	28
	M	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	18	22
Cerebrovascular Disease	F	64	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	16	44
Other Diseases of	M	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	6	5
Circulatory System ...	F	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	10	13
	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Influenza ...	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
	M	38	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	9	24
Pneumonia	F	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	40
Bronchitis and	M	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	23	19
Emphysema ...	F	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	6
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asthma ...	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Diseases of	M	11	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	1
Respiratory System ...	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6
	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2
Peptic Ulcer ...	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis ...	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Intestinal Obstruction	M	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
and Hernia ...	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Diseases of	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Digestive System	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Nephritis & Nephrosis	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2
Hyperlasia of Prostate	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other Diseases ...	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Genito-Urinary System	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Diseases of Musculo-	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skeletal System ...	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	M	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Anomalies	F	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Birth Injury, Difficult	M	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labour etc. ...	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes of	M	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perinatal Mortality ...	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Symptoms and Ill-	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defined Conditions	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Motor Vehicle ...	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Accidents ...	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2
	M	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
All Other Accidents ...	F	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	15
Suicide and self-	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Inflicted Injuries ...	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Other External	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Causes ...	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ALL CAUSES ...	M	459	10	5	2	2	5	2	10	28	90	151	154
	F	460	3	—	—	—	2	2	8	27	53	111	252



## **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 necessary to act under Section 47 in order to remove to suitable premises a person in need of care and attention. This was the case of a lady of advanced age who lived alone, was ill and infirm. In the appalling conditions under which she lived, it was impossible to give her sustenance or medical treatment, and with the agreement of her own doctor, an Order was made for her removal to hospital.

Several other 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. One burial was arranged during 1968.

### **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, 360 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 carry 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 year 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.

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

410 notifications were received during the year as compared with 569 in 1967. 368 cases of measles were notified as against 463 in the previous year. There were 14 cases of scarlet fever (23 in 1967).

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

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 ... ..	14	—
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—
Typhoid Fever ... ..	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	—	—
Meningococcal Meningitis ... ..	—	—
Erysipelas... ..	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) (Non Paralytic) ... ..	—	—
Dysentery... ..	—	—
Measles ... ..	368	1
Whooping Cough... ..	14	—
Pneumonia ... ..	2	—
Food Poisoning ... ..	—	—
Encephalitis ... ..	5	1
Infective Jaundice ... ..	6	—
<b>TOTALS</b> ... ..	<b>410</b>	<b>2</b>



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 .. .. .	—	—	—	2	4	4	2	—	2	—	—	—	14
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Erysipelas .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Dysentery .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .. .. .	15	54	52	69	84	90	2	1	1	—	—	—	368
Meningococcal Meningitis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. .. .	4	1	2	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ac. Poliomyelitis (para.) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ac. Poliomyelitis (non-para.) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	5
Infective Jaundice .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	1	—	—	6
TOTALS .. .. .	19	56	54	74	90	96	7	2	6	1	2	3	410

### Tuberculosis

10 cases of tuberculosis all respiratory—were notified. There were 2 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 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 „ ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45 „ ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55 „ ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65 „ ...	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
65 and upwards	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	9	1	—	—	1	1	—	—

## 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 1968.

Attendances for:—	Male	Female	Total
<b>Miniature Film Examination</b>			
General Public ... ..	2524	3285	5809
Booked Groups ... ..	595	479	1074
Doctor's Patients ... ..	6	6	12
Ante Natal Patients ... ..	—	2	2
<b>Total Miniature Films ... ..</b>	<b>3125</b>	<b>3772</b>	<b>6897</b>
Large Film Recall ... ..	65	57	122
<b>Total Attendances at Unit ... ..</b>	<b>3190</b>	<b>3829</b>	<b>7019</b>
<b>Patients referred to:—</b>			
Chest Clinic ... ..	17	16	33
Ellin Street for re-check ... ..	1	1	2
Own Doctor ... ..	47	31	78



### Provisional Diagnosis of Patients referred to Chest Clinic

	Male	Female
Active Tuberculosis ... ..	1	1
Inactive Tuberculosis ... ..	3	1
Acute Inflammatory Lesion ... ..	5	8
Heart Disease ... ..	—	1
Bronchiectasis ... ..	1	1
Sarcoids ... ..	1	1
Post Inflammatory Fibrosis ... ..	—	—
Pulmonary Fibrosis ... ..	—	—
Pneumoconiosis ... ..	—	—
Pneumoconiosis with P.M.F. ... ..	—	—
Bronchitis and Emphysema ... ..	1	1
Unilateral Emphysema ... ..	2	—
Pleural Thickening ... ..	—	—
Diaphragmatic Cyst ... ..	—	—
Malignant Neoplasms ... ..	3	2
Emphysematous Bulla ... ..	—	—
Subphrenic Abscess ... ..	—	—

### Some Other Abnormalities Discovered

	Male	Female
Inactive Tuberculosis ... ..	2	1
Pneumoconiosis ... ..	8	—
Pneumoconiosis with P.M.F. ... ..	1	—
Acute Inflammatory Lesion ... ..	—	1
Bronchitis and Emphysema ... ..	13	2
Heart Disease ... ..	6	9
Bilateral Bronchiectasis ... ..	—	—
Bronchiectasis ... ..	2	—
Eventration of Diaphragm ... ..	—	—
Post Inflammatory Fibrosis ... ..	—	1
Hiatus Hernia ... ..	—	—
Post Radiation Fibrosis ... ..	—	—
Pleural Thickening ... ..	—	—
Subternal Thyroid ... ..	—	—
Unilateral Emphysema ... ..	—	—
Thyroid Enlargement ... ..	—	1
Diaphragmatic Hernia ... ..	1	—
Calcification Following Chicken Pox ... ..	1	—

SECTION 22 - CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Child Welfare Centers	
No. of centers provided	10
No. of sessions held	50
No. of children born	250
Total No. of children who attended a center during the first time	2,500
Total attendance under 1 year	18,400
Children 1 to 5 years	2,018
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23,418</b>

SECTION II

National Health Services Act, 1946

**PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES**

National dried milk--cans	16,700
Orange juice--bottles	1,000
Good first oil--bottles	1,011
Vitamin tablets--packets	1,011

Anti-natal Clinics

No. of Anti-natal Clinics	13
No. of sessions held per month	250
% of expectant mothers attending	50
Total attendance under 1 year	1,500

All expectant mothers attending the Anti-natal clinic for six first time have a blood sample taken to determine the blood group, the Rh factor and the presence of blood sugar. 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 Antenatal visit to detect any undue increase in weight, and when 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.



**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 1968 who attended a Centre for the first time	...	...	...	...	929
Total No. of children who attended a Centre during the year	...	...	...	...	2,643
Total attendances made:					
Children under 1 year	...	...	...	...	16,449
Children 1 to 5 years	...	...	...	...	7,018
<b>TOTAL</b>	...	...	...	...	<u>23,467</u>

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 1968 were as follows:—

National dried milk—tins	...	...	...	...	7,092
Orange juice—bottles	...	...	...	...	16,403
Cod liver oil—bottles	...	...	...	...	1,092
Vitamin tablets—packets	...	...	...	...	1,011

**Ante-natal Clinics**

No. of Ante-Natal Clinics	...	...	...	...	2
No. of sessions held per month	...	...	...	...	13
No. of expectant mothers attended	...	...	...	...	599
Total attendances made	...	...	...	...	1,540

All expectant mothers attending the Ante-natal clinic for the first time have a blood sample 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 the year:				
Institution booked	...	...	...	135
Domiciliary booked...	...	...	...	40
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	175
				<hr/>
No. of attendances made	...	...	...	1431

**Post Natal Clinics**

No. of Post-Natal Clinics provided	...	...	...	2
No. of sessions held per month	...	...	...	2
New cases attending	...	...	...	7
Total cases attending	...	...	...	7

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

**CERVICAL CYTOLOGY**

The figures below show the results of the working during the year.

Total number of sessions—53

Total Number of Smears	...	...	...	472
Number of Special Repeats and Repeats	...	...	...	116

Ages	No. of Attendances	Negatives	Repeat	Special Repeats	Positive
20—24	23	18	4	1	—
25—29	64	58	3	2	1
30—34	89	76	7	6	—
35—39	83	52	28	2	1
40—49	141	94	41	4	2
50 and over	72	54	12	6	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	472	352	95	21	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>



### Numbers Provided with Dental Care

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ..	3	3	3
Children under 5 .. ..	48	31	31

### 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	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Children under 5	1	30	6	—	20	8	—	—	—

### 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	...	...	...	...	...	58
(b) at Home	...	...	...	...	...	10

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

(a) in Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	12
(b) at Home	...	...	...	...	...	—

Of the 58 premature babies who were born in Hospital, 4 died within twenty-four hours of birth and 51 survived twenty-eight days.

Of the 10 premature babies born at home, 3 were transferred to hospital on or before the twenty-eighth day and all of them survived twenty-eight days.





### **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.

### **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 as arranged by the Churches Association for Social Work.

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, 7 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 1968.

#### Number of Deliveries attended by Midwives

Doctor not booked —Doctor present at delivery	...	—
"    "    "    —Doctor not present at delivery	...	1
Doctor booked —Doctor present at delivery	...	104
"    "    —Doctor not present at delivery	...	274
		<hr/>
Total number of deliveries	... ..	379
		<hr/>
No. of Cases in which Gas and Air Analgesia was administered	... ..	—
No. of cases in which Pethidine was administered	...	247
No. of cases in which Trilene was administered...	...	343
No. of ante-natal visits	... ..	1,825
No. of post-natal visits	... ..	4,666
No. of attendances at Ante-natal Clinics	...	270
No. of cases attended on discharge from Institutions before the 10th day	... ..	289

#### Records Received from Midwives

Medical helps	... ..	2
Still births	... ..	2
Deaths of Mothers	... ..	—
Deaths of Children	... ..	—
Liability to be a source of infection	... ..	—

### SECTION 24—HEALTH VISITING

The establishment of 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.

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 1968.

No. of children visited during the year	...	...	...	4,123
First visit to infants born in 1968	...	...	...	1,134
Total visits to infants born in 1968	...	...	...	2,845
First visits to children born in 1967	...	...	...	752
Total visits to children born in 1967	...	...	...	1,957
First visits to children born in 1963-66	...	...	...	2,237
Total visits to children born 1963-66	...	...	...	4,626
Visits to expectant mothers	...	...	...	127
Tuberculosis visits	...	...	...	113
Investigations of social conditions for hospitals, adoption societies, old people, etc.	...	...	...	2,256

### 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, 1968

No. of cases on books 1st January 1968	...	...	...	318
No. of new cases nursed during the year:				
Medical	...	...	...	966
Surgical	...	...	...	169
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	14
Maternal complications	...	...	...	6
Pneumonia	...	...	...	2
Others	...	...	...	—
				<hr/>
				1,157
				<hr/>



No. of cases on books, 31st December, 1968	...	...	...	...	...	...	318
No. of visits paid by nurses:							
General nursing	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,346
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,285
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Maternal complications	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
							35,717

## SECTION 26—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

### Vaccination against Smallpox

During the year, 576 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 ..	—	2	—	10	424	60	47
(b) Re-vaccinations ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	31

### B.C.G. Vaccination

#### School Children Scheme:

No. skin tested	...	...	...	...	...	863
No. found positive	...	...	...	...	...	205
No. found negative	...	...	...	...	...	658
No. vaccinated...	...	...	...	...	...	654

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

Complete primary Courses during 1968 of persons under the age of 16 years.

	Year of Birth					under Age 16	Total
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961— 1964		
Diphtheria ..	70	415	27	13	22	6	553
Whooping Cough	70	412	26	12	8	3	531
Tetanus ..	70	415	27	15	39	40	606
Poliomyelitis ..	43	608	68	25	61	31	836

Reinforcing doses during 1968 to persons under the age of 16 years.

	Year of Birth					Others under Age 16	Total
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961— 1964		
Diphtheria ..	—	212	381	19	607	27	1,246
Whooping Cough	—	201	375	15	142	7	740
Tetanus ..	—	211	381	21	603	45	1,261
Poliomyelitis ..	—	15	34	10	674	44	777

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

	<i>Primary Courses</i>	<i>Reinforcing Doses</i>
Diphtheria	242	248
Whooping Cough	236	174
Tetanus	296	272
Poliomyelitis	289	230

### Measles Vaccination

	Year of Birth					Others under Age 16	Total
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961— 1964		
By Local Health Authority	—	—	35	41	199	20	295
By General Practitioner	—	13	34	32	186	16	281



## **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 Hospital Almoners, W.R.V.S., Red Cross, etc.

The Hospital Management Committee requests 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**

The supply of incontinence pads to patients using the domiciliary nursing services together with the physically handicapped and the elderly, greatly eases the burden of those who look after them in their own homes. During the year under review, over 13,200 pads were issued.



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 incinerated on arrival at the Cleansing Depot.

For the more ambulant patients "Protective Pants" and interliners are supplied.

### Chiropody Service

Chiropody treatment is available for the elderly, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers. Clinics are held two sessions a week and 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 1968:—

No. of cases dealt with during the year	...	...	...	...	375
Elderly	...	...	...	...	373
Physically handicapped	...	...	...	...	2
Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	...	—
No. of First Treatments	...	...	...	...	82
No. of Subsequent Treatments	...	...	...	...	774
No. of Domiciliary Treatments	...	...	...	...	111
					<hr/>
			Total	...	967
					<hr/>
No. requiring transport	...	...	...	...	63



### 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 1968.

	Home Help to Households for Persons					
	Aged 65 or over on first visit in 1968	Aged under 65 on first visit in 1968				
		Chronic Sick and Tuberculosis	Mentally Disordered	Maternity	Others	Total
Number of cases	334	32	—	30	22	418

### MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

A total of 3,252 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)	384
Pre-care and After-care ... ..	1,535
Under the Mental Health Act 1959 (subnormal and severely subnormal) ... ..	509
Attendances at O.P. Clinics and Hospitals ...	680
Miscellaneous Visits ... ..	528

#### Mental Illness

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

	Males	Females	Total
Pastures Hospital ... ..	14	14	28
Scarsdale Hospital ... ..	7	15	22
Royal Hospital ... ..	—	1	1
Walton Hospital ... ..	20	17	37
Whittingham Hospital, Preston ...	—	1	1
Coppice Hospital ... ..	—	1	1
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>90</b>

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Informal admissions (Section 5)	31	27	58
Admission for observation (Section 25) ... ..	7	12	19
Admission for treatment (Section 26) ... ..	—	4	4
Emergency admission for ob- servation (Section 29)	2	6	8
Compulsory admission of patients admitted for criminal offences (Section 60) ... ..	1	—	1
Order restricting discharge (Section 65) ... ..	—	—	—
Admission under Section 4 of the Criminal Justice Act	—	—	—
 	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS ... ..	41	49	90
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

### **Subnormality and Severe Subnormality**

There were 165 (95 males, 70 females) subnormal and severely subnormal persons being visited by the Mental Welfare Officers at the end of 1968 and during the year 509 visits were made. Short term care was obtained for 34 cases to relieve the strain on their families.

### **ADULT TRAINING CENTRE**

The Adult Training Centre since opening in March, 1967, now occupies the whole of the ground floor of the old Markham Hostel with increased toilet facilities, recreation room and office.

At the present there are over 60 trainees on the register, male and female. A group from the hospital attend the Centre daily, and in return a group of trainees from the Centre attend the excellent facilities in the Hospital school for reading and arithmetic.

The programme of the Centre caters for each individual need and for the development of the trainees in an adult approach to work and recreation, which will help the sub-normal adult to take his place in the community.

Industrial sub-contracting work from industry now takes up approximately 70 per cent of the training programme. Over the past twelve months, work has been secured from industries outside the Borough—packing cutlery, wrapping and packing of twist drills for two Sheffield firms, together with the work from two



local industries. This provides a very good job variation and caters for all ranges of ability, as well as giving trainees a chance to work as a team.

Owing to the increase in contract work the weekly bonus paid to the trainees has risen considerably over the past twelve months. With the increase in bonus, a Savings Club is now in operation and has proved most successful.

The remaining 30 per cent of the training programme consists of increasing the trainees ability to lead an independent life in his or her community, e.g. simple cooking on a given budget, dress making, and hairdressing for the ladies. A handicraft class is also run for those who wish to make items for the home, soft toys, etc.

The aim in the coming twelve months is to arrange more factory visits, and, in liaison with the Mental Welfare Officers the possible placement of trainees in industries, employed on similar repetitive jobs to those carried on at the Centre.

## **SERVICES FOR THE BLIND, PARTIALLY SIGHTED, PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED AND DEAF**

### **SOCIAL SERVICES CENTRE**

The year 1968 saw the consolidation of the Centre which was opened early in the previous year.

The services provided there, and the usage by the various Societies expanded to such an extent that the Centre is in constant use up to 10 p.m. most days.

During the day, the Craft Instructors to the Physically Handicapped and the Home Teachers for the Blind, conduct classes and social activities. In the evenings, organisations such as the Disabled persons League, Deaf and Dumb Society, Hard of Hearing Association, and the Epileptic Society have their meetings. Parties and entertainments are held from time to time.

Meals are prepared for handicapped people attending the Centre, for trainees at the Adult Training Centre nearby, and for the Borough Council's 'Meals on Wheels' service.

### **Blind and Partially Sighted**

The following tables give the ages and categories of registered blind and partially sighted persons in the borough at the 31st December, 1968.

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Blind ... ..	91	127	218
Partially Sighted ...	14	28	42

	<i>Blind</i>	<i>Partially Sighted</i>
1—16 years ... ..	3	3
16—20 years ... ..	—	—
21—49 years ... ..	23	7
50—64 years ... ..	41	4
65 years and over ... ..	151	28

### Categories of Registered Blind Persons

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Unemployed over 65 years ... ..	55	95
Unemployed 16-64 years but not capable of work ... ..	15	10
Unemployed 16-64 years but not available for work ... ..	4	18
Unemployed but capable and available for work ... ..	2	1
In open employment ... ..	12	1
Home Workers ... ..	1	1
Under 16 years but not at school ... ..	1	—
Under 16 years at school ... ..	1	1

### Physically Handicapped

The number of handicapped persons whose names were added to the Local Authority's register during the year was 30 making the total at the year end 181, comprising 91 males and 90 females.



**Disabilities**

	Age				Total
	16-29	30-49	50-64	65 & over	
Amputation .. .. .	—	3	4	6	13
Arthritis and rheumatism .. ..	—	2	13	17	32
Congenital malformations or deformations .. .. .	4	3	1	2	10
Diseases of the Digestive and Genito-Urinary Systems of the Heart or Circulatory System (other than Tuberculosis) or of the Skin ..	1	1	13	5	20
Injuries of the Head, Face, Neck, Thorax, Abdomen, Pelvis or Trunk, Injuries or Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) of the Upper and Lower Limbs and Spine .. ..	2	11	6	7	26
Organic Nervous Diseases such as Epilepsy, Disseminated Sclerosis, Poliomyelitis, Hemiplegia, Sciatica etc. .. .. .	4	33	18	18	73
Neuroses, Psychoses and other nervous and mental diseases .. .. .	—	—	1	—	1
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	—	2	—	—	2
Tuberculosis (Non-Respiratory) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases and Injuries not specified above .. .. .	1	—	2	1	4
	12	55	58	56	181

**DEAF**

The 38 persons on the Borough's deaf register were categorised as follows:—

Age	Sex	Deaf with Speech	Deaf without Speech	Hard of Hearing	Total
Under 16 ..	M	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—
16-29 .. ..	M	1	1	—	2
	F	1	1	—	2
30-49 .. ..	M	2	8	2	12
	F	3	7	1	11
50-64 .. ..	M	—	5	—	5
	F	—	3	—	3
65 & over ..	M	1	1	1	3
	F	—	—	—	—
		8	26	4	38





### SECTION III

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# ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

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## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

### Water Supply

Mr. C. H. Crombie, Engineer and Manager of the North Derbyshire Water Board has kindly given me the following report in connection with the water supply to the Borough, for the year 1968.

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. During 1968 the quantity proved adequate generally, although restrictions were imposed for a time 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 analyses carried out in the period under review being:—

Bacteriological	778
Chemical	316

Chemical results in view of the number of sources involved vary considerably with location and the approximate extremes of variations are:—

PH	7.5	—	9.0	mg/l
Alkalinity (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	10	—	200	mg/l
Hardness (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	50	—	200	mg/l
Chloride (Cl.)	10	—	35	mg/l
Fluoride (F)	0.1	—	0.7	mg/l

- (c) The treated waters supplied to the area have given rise to no concern on the grounds of plumbo solvency and analyses of the supplies at source, in distribution, and after overnight standing in lead service pipes have yielded within the recently revised acceptable concentration for lead.
- (d) 1. The number of houses connected during 1969 was 312.
2. Main laid for housing developments during 1968 was 2,677 yards.
- (e) 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 examined for radioactive substances. Monthly reports of current bacteriological and physical results were forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health.



## 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 School is in use throughout the year and is primarily used for swimming instruction by the schools in the Borough and the surrounding districts during the day time, but it is also made available to the general public and local swimming clubs at other times.

There are in addition, swimming baths for the exclusive use of the pupils at the Frank Merifield School and the newly built Chesterfield School.

All of the baths, with the exception of that at the Frank Merifield School 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.

Forty-five samples of water were taken from these baths during the year and submitted to the County Bacteriologists, and all were reported as satisfactory.

## Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

	No. of houses	Estimated population served
No. of houses connected to sewers ...	25,046	70,020
No. of houses not connected to sewers	46	120
No. of connections made during the year:		
(a) existing houses ...	5	
(b) new houses ...	293	
(c) other premises ...	12	

With the completion of the extensive additions to the sewage works which were commenced in 1963 and completed in 1967 the plant is now in full operation and has a capacity for the full treatment of 10.4 million gallons of sewage per day or for the partial treatment of 36 million gallons per day.

## PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

There are three premises in the Borough which are licensed to sell pet animals under the provisions of the above Act, and which are subjected to inspection by officers of the Department.



Eleven visits have been made to these premises during the year and on each occasion the animals have been found to be well cared for, and the businesses have been conducted in full compliance with the requirements of the Act.

### **RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT 1951.**

There are only two factories in the Borough registered under this Act. One of these is engaged in the manufacture of mattresses and the other in upholstering new furniture. Both premises are subjected to periodic inspection, and it has been found that only new filling materials bearing the seal of the British Standards Institute of quality and purity are used, and samples have not, therefore, been taken for analysis.

### **COMMON LODGING HOUSES**

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the Borough.

### **PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS**

A total of 326 complaints of the presence of rats or mice on premises of all types were received during the year and on investigation infestations were confirmed on 271 premises.

In addition 31 properties were found to be infested during routine inspections of property for other purposes.

Treatments were carried out on 80 business premises, 62 being for the eradication of rats and 18 for mice.

The majority of the 232 complaints received of the presence of rats or mice on domestic premises resulted from the odd rodent being seen in or around the premises and in most cases a single treatment was sufficient to clear the pests.

Routine treatments were carried out on the Corporation refuse tips and at the Abattoir and infestations were kept in check.

Seven agricultural premises were treated where minor infestations occurred.

In addition to surface treatments some of the older sewers in the centre of town, where infestations have been found to recur have been baited with satisfactory results.

As in previous years the services of the rodent operative have been called upon to destroy a number of wasps nests in and around domestic dwellings.

The following is an extract from the Annual Report sent to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, giving details of the treatments carried out during the year against rats and mice.







There have been no serious infringements of the Regulations controlling industrial pollution during the year. During 164 observations of industrial plants dark smoke was emitted for periods in excess of that allowed by the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations 1958 on 15 occasions, but on investigation it was established in most cases that the emissions occurred during the cleaning of the fires and were not of long duration. Two exceptions, however, were more persistent emissions from incinerators at a local hospital and a factory where large quantities of cotton and cellulose waste and packing materials were burned. In both cases the incinerators were of an antiquated type and without secondary burners to consume the smoke. The incinerator at the Hospital was replaced by a new plant of adequate size and fitted with an "after-burner" to consume the smoke. This has proved to be satisfactory. Plans have also been submitted for replacement of the incinerator at the other factory mentioned.

Atmospheric pollution resulting from the burning of old cars, worn out rubber tyres and other trade waste in the open air proved to be a serious problem during the year, and the provisions of the Clean Air Act 1956, and The Public Health Act were totally inadequate to deal with smoke nuisances arising from such sources. New provisions are however included in Section 1 of the Clean Air Act 1968 which prohibit the emission of dark smoke from any industrial or trade premises, and these should provide the much needed powers of control over nuisances of this nature.

Four applications for prior approval to the installation of new furnaces and heating installations under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act 1956 were received, and following minor modifications to two of these all four applications were granted. Plans were also submitted for two chimneys for new heating plants, both of which were approved after the heights had been increased.

Daily records are taken of the level of atmospheric pollution in the Borough at three stations sited at the Town Hall, the Electricity Works in Chatsworth Road and Newbold Green School as part of the National Survey being carried out by the Warren Springs Laboratory of the Ministry of Technology.

Monthly averages of smoke and sulphur dioxide concentrations calculated from the daily readings of the volumetric recording instruments at the above stations, and records of deposited matter collected from the atmosphere using the standard deposit gauge at St. Johns Road Depot and at the Sewage Works are given in the following Tables:



**BOROUGH OF CHESTERFIELD**  
**RECORDING OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION BY DAILY VOLUMETRIC METHOD 1968**

**Monthly Averages for Smoke Concentration and Sulphur Dioxide Concentration for the Year Ending 31st December, 1968**

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 ..	354	9	108	313	69	159	506	17	147	363	86	193	387	3	300	281	25	114
February ..	387	23	138	452	61	178	835	4	185	683	103	214	350	4	78	352	31	90
March ..	175	13	69	254	16	109	315	9	95	262	37	125	133	4	37	195	9	67
April ..	155	24	58	191	57	119	185	20	81	200	63	101	70	3	39	153	19	66
May ..	68	10	47	188	72	110	165	16	81	233	84	150	61	3	30	168	30	77
June ..	118	9	27	192	46	101	154	3	38	196	48	104	112	3	21	142	25	66
July ..	88	6	35	144	38	95	111	21	60	182	45	106	52	4	32	139	31	72
August ..	53	15	30	169	67	110	78	21	46	182	45	83	38	9	24	110	25	62
September ..	209	17	57	179	55	108	211	7	62	128	20	71	100	4	29	140	34	71
October ..	277	10	99	276	40	121	404	8	103	262	45	92	147	5	47	207	32	72
November ..	663	4	122	398	78	168	546	23	144	261	44	155	303	10	77	245	65	141
December ..	388	10	148	362	87	208	371	46	166	346	55	182	277	17	88	270	51	149

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 SO<sub>2</sub> 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 ... ..	8.01	6.63
February ... ..	12.23	14.37
March ... ..	22.71	18.51
April ... ..	21.80	18.10
May ... ..	8.17	7.32
June ... ..	12.44	10.99
July ... ..	14.10	11.52
August ... ..	11.82	12.21
September ... ..	10.44	10.72
October ... ..	10.96	9.59
November ... ..	7.63	7.70
December ... ..	8.69	11.18
Averages ... ..	12.41	11.57

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

Month	St. John's Road Depot	Sewage Works
January ... ..	1.68	1.34
February ... ..	1.98	1.73
March ... ..	0.95	1.36
April ... ..	1.68	1.15
May ... ..	0.92	0.75
June ... ..	0.73	0.59
July ... ..	0.80	0.63
August ... ..	0.84	1.64
September ... ..	0.90	0.57
October ... ..	1.30	1.24
November ... ..	2.06	1.52
December ... ..	1.91	1.48
Average ... ..	1.31	1.21



## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

**Table showing the visits and inspections carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during 1968**

No. of complaints investigated	...	...	...	...	1,144
No. of nuisances found	...	...	...	...	799
No. of nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	781
Visits re infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	113
No. of houses disinfected	...	...	...	...	45
No. of houses inspected (Public Health Act)	...	...	...	...	512
Visits paid to above houses	...	...	...	...	640
No. of houses inspected (Housing Act)	...	...	...	...	423
Visits paid to the above houses	...	...	...	...	505
Visits re overcrowding	...	...	...	...	4
Visits re houses in multiple occupation	...	...	...	...	2
Visits re filthy or verminous premises	...	...	...	...	73
Visits re drainage—Inspection of new work	...	...	...	...	1,618
Visits re drainage—Smoke and Water Tests	...	...	...	...	2,220
Interviews with Owners and Builders	...	...	...	...	638
Visits re Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	...	...	...	...	421
Visits re offensive trades	...	...	...	...	4
Abattoir inspection	...	...	...	...	727
Visits re prevention of Damage by Pests	...	...	...	...	1,543
Visits re Waste Food Order Boiling Plant	...	...	...	...	6
Visits re Caravan Sites	...	...	...	...	163
Visits re Factories—Mechanical Power	...	...	...	...	148
Visits re Factories—Non-mechanical Power	...	...	...	...	52
Visits re Smoke Control Areas	...	...	...	...	637
Industrial Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	164
Visits re Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	...	870
Visits re dairies and milk distributors	...	...	...	...	111
Visits re premises where food is prepared or sold	...	...	...	...	841
Inspection re market stalls	...	...	...	...	2,940
Inspection re mobile shops and food vehicles	...	...	...	...	52
Visits re Ice Cream shops and manufacturers	...	...	...	...	91
Visits re bakehouses	...	...	...	...	49
No. of food and drugs sampled	...	...	...	...	258
Visits re noise control	...	...	...	...	65
Visits re swimming baths	...	...	...	...	22
Visits re animal boarding establishments	...	...	...	...	1
Visits re Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	...	11
Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	726
Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	158
No. of re-visits	...	...	...	...	1,533
No. of miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	1,844
Visits re riding establishments	...	...	...	...	2
Visits re Rag Flock Act	...	...	...	...	2



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

Obstruction Drains Cleansed	...	...	...	...	256
Drains reconstructed	...	...	...	...	57
Drains tested by smoke and water	...	...	...	...	2,220
Inspection chambers built or repaired	...	...	...	...	53
Gulley Traps fixed	...	...	...	...	13
Defects in drains repaired	...	...	...	...	28
Sink Wastes repaired	...	...	...	...	13
New sinks fixed, or defects remedied	...	...	...	...	9
Rain water pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	26
Rain water pipes disconnected	...	...	...	...	3
W.C. and vent pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	9
Eaves spouting repaired	...	...	...	...	33
Water Closets repaired	...	...	...	...	66
Water closets provided	...	...	...	...	—
New Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	12
Dirty Closets cleansed	...	...	...	...	19
Dirty Premises cleansed	...	...	...	...	27
Houses made reasonably fit	...	...	...	...	359
Water in cellars	...	...	...	...	14
Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	46
Damp proof courses inserted in walls	...	...	...	...	1
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	39
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	23
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	19
Plastering repaired	...	...	...	...	43
Damp Walls repaired	...	...	...	...	70
Defective Fireplaces etc., repaired	...	...	...	...	27
Yards repaved	...	...	...	...	4
Yard and Footpath Surfaces repaired	...	...	...	...	35
Accumulation of Refuse removed	...	...	...	...	30
Nuisance from fowls and other animals abated	...	...	...	...	17
Miscellaneous Defects remedied	...	...	...	...	59
Factory Contraventions	...	...	...	...	35
Defective Water Supply	...	...	...	...	29
Ventilation provided or improved	...	...	...	...	6
Proper Food Store provided	...	...	...	...	1
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	164
Waste Water Closets converted into W.C.s	...	...	...	...	5
Rat infested premises cleared	...	...	...	...	355
Manure pits provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	—
Pail closet converted into water closet	...	...	...	...	—
Urinals repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	—
Caravans repaired	...	...	...	...	14



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	
<b>Drainage:</b>				
No disconnection of waste pipe	6	—	—	3
Defective waste pipe, traps, inlets and drains ...	660	169	30	138
Drains obstructed ...	544	256	2	256
<b>Closets and Ashpits</b>				
Defective privies, pail closets and ashpits ...	—	—	—	—
Conversion of pail closets into W.C.'s ...	—	—	—	—
Conversion of waste water closets in to W.C.'s ...	18	4	—	5
Defective Water Closets ...	314	75	14	66
Provision of Additional Water Closets ...	—	—	—	—
Provision of portable ashbins	25	1	11	12
Dirty Closets ...	28	7	—	7
<b>Other Defects</b>				
Paving of courts and yards ...	68	16	1	14
Roofs, eaves-spouts and down-spouts ...	406	112	37	100
Sinks ...	39	8	2	9
Insufficient Ventilation ...	29	7	1	6
Windows ...	173	39	6	46
Dampness ...	299	84	12	70
Water in Cellars ...	49	12	—	14
Water Supply ...	109	31	1	27
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Foul condition of houses ...	48	12	—	13
Offensive accumulations ...	120	30	—	30
Animals improperly kept ...	64	19	—	17
Pigsties ...	4	1	—	1
Smoke Nuisances ...	224	16	—	15
Urinals ...	—	—	—	—
Nuisances not specified above	737	197	27	209
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>3,964</b>	<b>1,096</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>1,058</b>

	No. on Register	Inspections made	Notices served	Nuisances abated with or without Notice
Bakehouses ... ..	20	49	5	4
Slaughterhouses ... ..	1	727	—	—
Offensive Trades ... ..	8	6	1	1
Common Lodging Houses ...	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS ... ..</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>

### Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Byelaws and Regulations

The following table shows the character and number of premises in the Borough:

Houses let in Lodgings ... ..	3
Slaughterhouses ... ..	1
*Tripe Boilers ... ..	2
*Gut Scrapers ... ..	1
*Tan Yards ... ..	3
*Tallow Melters ... ..	—
*Dealers in Rags and Bones ... ..	2
Bakehouses ... ..	26
Preserved Food Stores ... ..	41
Fried Fish Shops ... ..	36
Premises where Milk is produced or sold ... ..	109
Factories of various kinds ... ..	310

\*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
24,712	86	6	17	24,746



**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. ...	43	—
Potteries and Brickmaking ... ..	3	—
Metal Breaking and Scrap Sorting ...	7	—
Foundries ... ..	11	—
Brewing and Aerated Waters ... ..	1	—
Dressmaking, Tailoring and Millinery	17	2
Baking, Confectionery and Other Foods	30	1
Boot and Shoe Repairing ... ..	2	—
Engineers ... ..	45	1
Motor Vehicle Repairs ... ..	59	1
Surgical Dressings and Box Making ...	6	—
Laundries ... ..	9	—
Printing ... ..	7	—
Various ... ..	61	4
	301	9

**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 ..	9	27	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	301	148	18	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) .. ..	25	25	—	—
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>—</b>

## 2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) .. .. .	—	—	—	1	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :					
(a) Insufficient ..	5	7	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective .. .. .	24	21	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	5	8	—	—	—
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>



## 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-wholesoem premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel— Making	1	—	—	—	—	—

### OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

A total of 733 premises are now registered in the Borough under the above Act.

All of the premises in the Borough which have been registered under the Act have been subjected to general inspection. There has been an overall increase of 10 in the total number of premises on the register during the year, and a number of changes in registration have resulted from the redevelopment which is taking place in the centre of the town.

It is of interest that whilst the number of registered premises has increased by 20 during the last two years, the total number of persons employed in these premises has decreased by 201 in the same period. This might well be due to the effect of the Selective Employment Tax on the distributive trades.

The general inspection of the newly registered premises, and those outstanding from the previous year have revealed contraventions of the various provisions of the Act, and all of these have been the subject of informal notices from the Department. The infringements of the various sections which have been the subject of written notices, are given at the end of this report, as are also the contraventions which have been found on re-inspection to have been discontinued during the year. In the main there has been good co-op-



eration by the owners and/or occupiers in meeting their obligations under the Act, and so far it has not been necessary to invoke legal action to secure compliance.

Reports of 27 accidents were received during the year, but only 25 of these were considered to be accidents covered by the provisions of the Act. Two accidents reported by a Company of House Furnishers referred to injuries sustained to their employees when laying carpets in the private houses of their customers.

Enquiries were made into all of the accidents reported but with the exception of three, all were of a very minor nature.

From the summary, by age and sex of the victims of accidents reported, it will be seen that females were more accident prone than men, the ratio being 2 to 1. Falls on stairs was the cause of 9 of the accidents reported and 7 of these related to women. Most of the cases resulted from the wearing of unsuitable (albeit fashionable) footwear where stairs have frequently to be negotiated. In one such fall, in addition to other bruising, the victims' foot was penetrated by a stiletto heel.

The employee of a wholesale provision merchants had his great toe crushed by the wheel of a loaded hand propelled truck which got out of control. In order to prevent a recurrence of an accident of this nature the firm was advised to fix a fender to the front bogey wheels of the truck.

#### Incidence of Accidents by:

(a) <i>Age and Sex</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Females</i>
Young Persons ... ..	3	1
Age 18 - 30 years ... ..	4	6
Age 31 - 45 years ... ..	1	4
Age 46 - 60 years ... ..	1	6
Age 61 - 70 years ... ..	—	1
Total	9	18

(b) By Class of Workplace:	
Offices ... ..	4
Retail Shop ... ..	15
Wholesale Department, etc. ...	2
Canteens ... ..	4
(c) By Cause:	
Falls on stairs ... ..	9
Falls on level surfaces ... ..	3
Lacerations by knives or glass ...	4
Strains due to lifting ... ..	3
Injury by falling objects ... ..	3
By striking against objects ... ..	3
By wheeled vehicles ... ..	1
Other ... ..	1



**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 ... ..	9	190	16
Retail shops ... ..	20	443	32
Wholesale shops, warehouses	3	35	3
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ...	4	62	3
Fuel Storage depots ... ..	—	3	—
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>54</b>

**Persons Employed in Registered Premises**

Class of workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices ... ..	2,477
Retail shops ... ..	2,693
Wholesale departments, warehouses ...	419
Catering establishments open to the public	525
Canteen ... ..	65
Fuel storage depots ... ..	24
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>6,203</b>
<b>Total Males ... ..</b>	<b>2,388</b>
<b>Total Females ... ..</b>	<b>3,815</b>

## Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

Contraventions	Number of Notices Sent	Number of Contraventions Found to be Discontinued
Dirty premises ... ..	13	31
Inadequate means of heating ... ..	3	9
Lack of Thermometer ... ..	27	43
Inadequate ventilation ... ..	11	9
Inadequate sitting facilities ... ..	—	1
Lack of facilities for taking meals ... ..	2	1
Dangerous floors, passage, stairs ... ..	6	14
Insufficient or unsuitable sanitary conveniences ... ..	7	17
Insufficient or unsuitable washing facilities ... ..	7	37
Lack of first aid equipment ... ..	29	45
Dangerous machinery ... ..	7	18
Overcrowding ... ..	—	1
Lack of accommodation for clothing ... ..	—	3
Inadequate lighting ... ..	5	2
Inadequate lighting of water closets ... ..	10	16
Abstract not displayed ... ..	30	51
Absence of handrail to stairs ... ..	10	29
No labelling of sanitary conv. ... ..	—	8
No intervening ventilation to sanitary convenience ... ..	1	10
Failure to register ... ..	17	15
Dirty waterclosets... ..	6	17
Totals ... ..	191	377



## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

### Food and Drug Act, 1955

#### Milk Supply—Milk Register

##### Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959

No. of persons registered as Distributors	... ..	106
No. of premises registered as Dairies	... ..	3

##### The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963—Licences Issued

Dealers to Sell Untreated Milk	... ..	8
„ „ Sell Pasteurised Milk	... ..	99
„ „ Sell Sterilised Milk	... ..	40
„ „ Ultraheat Treated Milk	... ..	5
No. of Visits to Dairies and Milk Dealers	... ..	141

##### Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963

All of the milk sold in the Borough is designated under the above Regulations either as "Untreated", 'Pasteurised', 'Sterilised, or 'Ultra Heat Treated' milk.

More than 95 per cent of the milk sold is heat treated and is obtained from large pasteurising plants in Sheffield and in Staffordshire, and is distributed from two large cold stores situated in the Borough.

Distribution of the milk supply is in the hands of 106 distributors who hold licences issued by the Borough Council under the above Regulations, and there are in addition 15 producer-retailers who are licenced by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to sell 'Untreated' milk of their own production.

Whilst licences were issued to three stores to sell 'Ultra Heat Treated' milk during the year, making a total of five on the register, it would not appear that this "long life" milk is gaining popularity in this district for the two stores originally licenced have ceased stocking this milk owing to lack of demand.

All supplies of designated milk coming into the Borough have been supervised during the year and frequent samples have been taken and tested at the County Laboratories to insure that proper standards of heat treatment and the keeping quality of the milk is maintained. The results of the tests carried out on the 51 milks submitted are given in the following table.

Of the three samples of farm bottled 'Untreated' milk which failed the keeping quality test, two were from the same producer. As the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are responsible for supervising milk production, the facts were reported to the Dairy Husbandry Division for an investigation to be made into the production methods on the farms to account for the failures.



	<i>Samples Tested</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>
Pasteurised			
Homogenised Milk	8	8	—
Pasteurised Milk ...	19	19	—
Sterilised Milk ...	17	17	—
Untreated Milk ...	6	3	3
Ultra-Heated Treat Milk	1	1	—

## **BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK**

Untreated milk is distributed in the Borough from 15 sources, four of which are from dairy farms within the Borough boundary, the remainder being produced in the County area. With the eradication of tuberculosis from dairy herds the possibility of tubercle infection from these supplies is now remote, but periodic sampling of such milk continues to ensure that the herds are free from brucella abortus organism which is transmittable to the consumer. In order to prevent unnecessary duplication of sampling, such sampling has been confined to the four herds in the Borough, the other supplies being sampled by officers of the Local Authorities in the County area where the farms are situated.

Due to the widespread outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease which continued into the first four months of the year, sampling on the farm premises was temporarily discontinued in order to prevent the risk of spreading any possible infection between dairy farms. Consequently only six samples were submitted to the County Bacteriologist during the year all of which returned negative results to the Ring Test.

## **MEAT AND OTHER FOODS**

The Corporation Abattoir is the only slaughtering establishment in the Borough, and it supplies the meat requirements not only of the Borough, but also a wide area in North and East Derbyshire.

With the changing pattern of the meat trade, most of the through-put of the abattoir is in the hands of a small number of large wholesalers who market the meat "off the hook", but the facilities are available for the small butcher who prefers to have his own animals slaughtered for his own trade. All the slaughtermen are employed by the Corporation and an all-in-charge covering lairage, slaughter and hanging of the dressed carcase is made. Cold Storage facilities are also available at an extra charge.

The ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection of all food animals passing through the abattoir is carried out by resident meat inspectors of the Department, which enables the detection of abnorm-



lities or disease of the animal before or during the dressing of the carcass.

A total of 46,711 animals were slaughtered and inspected during the year which resulted in the condemnation of just over 34½ tons of carcass meat and offals as unfit for human consumption. It is of interest that, of this total, only 5¾ tons was carcass meat which provides a good indication of much improved quality of animals passing through the Abattoir.

The year 1968, is an outstanding one in the annals of meat inspection, for it is the first time in the history of meat inspection in Chesterfield that not a single bovine animal was found to be infected with tuberculosis, which disease was, for many years, the scourge of both dairy and beef herds, and was the principle cause for the condemnation of a heavy tonnage of meat and offal. It is worth recording that less than 20 years ago 56 per cent of cows, and 26 per cent of other cattle slaughtered in the Abattoir were tuberculous to some degree, and that considerably over 100 tons of meat and offal were condemned as a result. This astounding diminution in the incidence of this disease during the last few years reflects great credit on veterinary science and animal husbandry in this country.

Tuberculosis still occurs in pigs, the incidence this year being 2.23 per cent compared with 2.74 per cent in 1967.

*Cysticercus Bovis* was found in 53 animals inspected but all were localised in the head or heart muscles and in only 8 cases were the cysts viable. All the infected parts and organs were condemned and the latter carcasses were retained in cold storage for three weeks before being passed for human consumption.

The incidence of diseases other than tuberculosis in cattle other than cows was 33.3 per cent and 38.7 per cent in cows, compared with 41.03 and 36.6 per cent respectively in 1967. Again, as in previous years these seemingly high figures are largely accounted for by parasitic infestations principally by the liver fluke which are localised in the liver, leaving the remainder of the carcass and other offal unimpaired.

The inspection of other foods in wholesale warehouses, food factories, restaurant kitchens and retail shops resulted in the condemnation of a further 8 tons 13 cwt. of food found to be unfit for human consumption, making a combined total of almost 43 tons of food condemned during the year.

It is gratifying to report that while the whole of the Borough came within the infected area, of the disastrous Foot and Mouth Disease outbreak, which continued into the first four months of the year, there was very little disruption to the meat supplies in the area, and the abattoir was only closed for one day, following the admittance of a suspected contact of the disease. The restrictions did, however, necessitate the destruction of condemned meat from the abattoir within the Borough in order to prevent the possible



spread of the disease rather than disposing of it for processing for pharmaceutical or other purposes as is the usual practice.

The following Tables give the classified information referred to in the foregoing text.

A total of 76 animals were condemned as being unfit for human consumption, details of which are as follows:

	Cows	Heifers and Steers	Sheep	Pigs	Calves
Pathogenic Emaciation ...	3	—	9	9	—
Polyarthrititis and Oedema	—	1	—	1	—
Septic Peritonitis ...	—	1	—	2	—
Pyæmia ... ..	—	1	—	13	1
Septicaemia ... ..	1	—	—	—	—
Icterus ... ..	—	—	1	5	—
Septic Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	10	—
Septic Metritis ... ..	—	—	—	1	—
Fevered Carcasses ... ..	—	—	—	1	—
Immaturity ... ..	—	—	—	—	2
Acute Gastroenteritis ...	—	—	—	3	1
Abnormal Odour ... ..	—	—	1	—	—
Neoplasms ... ..	—	1	—	1	—
Swine Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	—	2	—
Moribund ... ..	—	—	—	3	—
Dead in Lairage ... ..	—	—	—	1	—
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>4</b>

### Summary of Meat Inspections, 1968

Carcases Inspected	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
At the Abattoir ...	7,847	151	16,872	21,841
Total number of animals killed...	...	...	...	46,711
Number inspected	...	...	...	46,711



### Food Surrendered during Inspection

#### At the Abattoir

	Tons.	Cwts	Qrs.	lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Beef ... ..	1	7	0	9				
Veal ... ..	—	1	2	21				
Mutton ... ..	—	4	3	12				
Pork ... ..	4	3	0	15				
Offals ... ..	28	9	0	13				
	<hr/>				34	5	3	14

#### Surrendered by Traders:

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Canned Meat	—	19	0	15				
Canned Foods	5	0	2	18				
Bacon ... ..	—	—	—	27				
Cheese ... ..	—	—	1	0				
Fruit ... ..	—	2	1	23				
Frozen Food...	—	8	2	4				
Ice Cream ... ..	—	—	1	18				
Jellies ... ..	—	—	3	7				
Vegetables ... ..	2	0	1	12	8	12	3	12
	<hr/>				42	18	2	26

### SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Licences were issued to 15 Slaughtermen under the above Act, all of which were renewals of expired licences.

Fourteen of the Licensed Slaughtermen are employed by the Corporation at the Abattoir.

**Meat Inspection, 1968. Carcasses Inspected and Condemned.**

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed .. .. .	7,382	465	151	16,872	21,841
Number inspected .. .. .	7,382	465	151	16,872	21,841
<b>All Diseases except Tuberculosis :</b>					
Whole Carcasses condemned .. .. .	9	5	5	12	42
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2,452	175	—	707	2,832
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis .. .. .	33.3	38.7	3.3	4.26	10.9
<b>Tuberculosis only :</b>					
Whole Carcasses condemned .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	487
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis .. .. .	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.23
<b>Cysticercosis :</b>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	50	3	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration .. .. .	8	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Cysticercosis .. .. .	0.67	0.64	—	—	—



### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

A total of 254 samples of food and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis during the year. These included 63 samples of milk and 191 samples of various food and drugs.

Two formal samples of milk taken in the course of delivery to the consumer was found to be not genuine or below standard as follows.

Milk Sample	Result of Analysis	Action taken
1. Channel Islands Milk	Deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 4.7 per cent.	Written warning given
2. Standard Milk (Untreated)	Deficient in milk fat to the extent of 5.6 per cent and slightly deficient in milk solids other than milk fat Freezing Point (Hortvet) normal.	Producer-retailer interview and written warning given

The following Table gives the average composition of the 63 milks sampled during each Quarter, from which it will be seen that a good standard of quality was maintained throughout the year.

	No. of samples	Averages	
		Milk Fat %	Milk Solids other than Milk Fat %
March Quarter .. ..	22	3.76	8.66
June Quarter .. ..	16	3.99	8.71
September Quarter .. ..	17	4.10	8.82
December Quarter .. ..	8	4.50	8.50
Average for 1968 .. ..	63	4.00	8.69
Minimum Presumptive Standard		3.00	8.50

Of the other foods and drugs sampled six were found to be not genuine or below standard, details of which are as follows.

An informal sample of plain flour was shown to be slightly deficient in Vitamin B1. A subsequent sample taken from the same source was satisfactory. An informal sample of pork sausages was found to contain only 59.3 per cent of meat and was, therefore, deficient in meat to the extent of 8.7 per cent. A severe warning was given to the manufacturer.



A formal sample of pork sausages from a different source was also found to be deficient in meat to the extent of 10.3 per cent. Legal proceedings were not advised in this case, and a written warning was given. Further samples taken from both of the above supplies were found to be of satisfactory quality.

An informal sample of Sugared Almonds of Italian origin contained blue coloured sweets. It was found on analysis that the sugar coating contained a prohibited colour Blue VRS and therefore, contravened the Colouring Matter in Food Regulations, 1966. The vendor voluntarily surrendered the remaining stock of these sweets which were destroyed by burning.

Meat and Potato Pies purchased from a local shop were found on analysis to contain only 8.5 per cent of meat instead of a minimum of 12.5 per cent as prescribed by the Meat Pie and Sausage Roll Regulations 1967. The pies were, therefore, deficient in meat to the extent of 32 per cent.

Following this unsatisfactory result a formal sample of Meat and Potato pies was taken from the same source, these also were found to contain only 8.6 per cent of meat, a deficiency of 31.2 per cent.

Legal proceedings were taken against the Company in respect of this latter deficiency, at which the Defendants pleaded Guilty and a fine of £25 0s. 0d. and cost of £4 12s. 0d. were imposed.

## **PESTICIDES RESIDUES IN FOODS**

For a second year the National Enquiry to find the extent to which food supplies may be contaminated by toxic chemicals has continued and the Department has co-operated by taking samples of various classes of food where contamination might be expected either during the growing of crops or in the feeding or treatment of live stock intended for food.

Three samples were taken, being the agreed quota for this Authority and covering infant foods based on meat and vegetables, imported pears and lettuces.

Reports received on these samples stated that no significant evidence of harmful contamination was found.

## **THE LIQUID EGG (Pasteurisation) REGULATIONS, 1963**

There are no Egg Pasteurising Plants in the Borough. During routine inspections of bakeries and other food premises where liquid egg might be expected to be used, all supplies have been found to be pasteurised.



## FOOD &amp; DRUGS ACT, 1955

Nature of Food	Total	Formal	Infor- mal	Number Genuine	Number not Genuine or below Standard
Milk .. .. .	63	57	6	61	2
Cream .. .. .	3	—	3	3	—
Canned Milk .. .. .	4	—	4	4	—
Dried Milk .. .. .	3	—	3	3	—
Butter .. .. .	5	—	5	5	—
Margarine .. .. .	3	—	3	3	—
Pork Sausages .. .. .	9	2	7	7	2
Beef Sausages .. .. .	1	—	1	1	—
Canned Meat .. .. .	2	—	2	2	—
Potted Meat .. .. .	1	—	1	1	—
Meat Paste .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Bacon .. .. .	2	—	2	2	—
Meat Pies & Sausage Rolls	19	1	18	17	2
Goulash Mix .. .. .	1	—	1	1	—
Shredded Suet .. .. .	1	—	1	1	—
Paella .. .. .	1	—	1	1	—
Lard and Cooking Fat	1	—	1	1	—
Cooking Oil .. .. .	3	—	3	3	—
Canned Fish .. .. .	4	—	4	4	—
Fish Paste .. .. .	1	—	1	1	—
Canned Baby Foods .. .. .	3	—	3	3	—
Canned Cream Rice	1	—	1	1	—
Ice-cream .. .. .	5	—	5	5	—
Jam and Marmalade .. .. .	11	—	11	11	—
Lemon Curd .. .. .	4	—	4	4	—
Canned Fruit .. .. .	5	—	5	5	—
Dried Fruit .. .. .	7	—	7	7	—
Fruit Juice .. .. .	1	—	1	1	—
Preserved Cherries .. .. .	2	—	2	2	—
Tomato Puree .. .. .	1	—	1	1	—
Food Flavouring .. .. .	3	—	3	3	—
Plum Puddings .. .. .	3	—	3	3	—
Mincemeat .. .. .	2	—	2	2	—
Jellies .. .. .	2	—	2	2	—
Canned Vegetables .. .. .	2	—	2	2	—
Dried Vegetables .. .. .	4	—	4	4	—
Dried Herbs .. .. .	1	—	1	1	—
Canned Soup .. .. .	4	—	4	4	—
Salad Cream .. .. .	4	—	4	4	—
Sauces .. .. .	4	—	4	4	—
Pickles .. .. .	4	—	4	4	—
Cheese and Cheese Spreads	5	—	5	5	—
Soft Drinks .. .. .	13	—	13	13	—
Coffee and Coffee Essence	2	—	2	2	—
Tea .. .. .	1	—	1	1	—
Butter Confectionery .. .. .	4	3	1	4	—
Sugar Confectionery .. .. .	4	—	4	3	1
Treacle .. .. .	1	—	1	1	—
Flour .. .. .	4	—	4	3	1
Yeast .. .. .	1	—	1	1	—



Nature of Food	Total	Formal	Infor- mal	Number Genuine	Number not Genuine or below Standard
Artificial Sweetener ..	2	—	2	2	—
Pectin .. ..	1	—	1	1	—
Ground Almonds and Marzipan .. ..	3	—	3	3	—
Angelica .. ..	1	—	1	1	—
Pastry .. ..	1	—	1	1	—
Spices .. ..	2	—	2	2	—
Spirits .. ..	2	2	—	2	—
Chewing Gum .. ..	1	—	1	1	—
Olive Oil .. ..	1	—	1	1	—
Glucose D .. ..	1	—	1	1	—
Vinegar .. ..	3	—	3	3	—
Epsom Salts .. ..	1	—	1	1	—
	254	65	189	246	8

### ICE-CREAM

There are four premises in the Borough which are registered for the manufacture of Ice-cream under the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Ice-cream is made by the heat treatment process at three of these premises and at others, the complete cold mix method is employed.

A large depot is established in the Borough from which a fleet of vehicles equipped for making and retailing soft ice-cream operate. The vehicles are owned by an ice-cream manufacturing Company who supply the cold mix and hire out the vehicles on a weekly hire basis, the hirers thus becoming self-employed. This type of trading in a commodity such as ice-cream cannot be considered as entirely satisfactory as many of the hirers have had little or no experience in the food trades and often lack knowledge of the standard of hygiene which are called for when handling food of this nature. Consequently more supervision has to be exercised over this type of trading, both at the depot where facilities are provided for cleansing and sterilising the freezers and other equipment, and of the vehicles in the street, to ensure that satisfactory standards of hygiene are maintained.

In addition to the above, there are 309 permanent premises which are registered for the retail sale of pre-packed Ice-cream obtained from national suppliers.

Thirty-seven samples of Ice-cream were sent to the County Public Health Laboratories and subjected to the Methylene Blue



Test to assess the purity of the supplies, the results of which are tabulated as follows:

No. of samples	Reduction of Methylene Blue Time	Grade	Observation
27	4 hours and over	1	Very Satisfactory
8	2½ to 4 hours	2	Satisfactory
1	1 to 2 hours	3	Unsatisfactory
1	0 to ½ hour	4	Unsatisfactory

One of the unsatisfactory samples was locally produced and the manufacturer was interviewed and required to improve his production methods. A written warning was given in the second case.

The compositional quality of 5 samples of Ice-cream analysed by the Public Analyst was satisfactory, the average composition being; Fat 8.36 per cent and Total Solids 32.74 per cent.

## FOOD HYGIENE

The supervision of food at all stages of its manufacture, preparation and distribution continues to be one of the most important duties of the Health Department, and much of the time of the Public Health Inspector is devoted to this work. Few would dispute that there has been a great advance in standards of food hygiene in recent years, and while this has been aided by improved machinery and equipment in the food factory and retail stores and the development of new packaging materials enabling the pre-packing of many of the perishable foods, the cleanliness and safety of the nation's food supply must still depend on the individual food handler.

Food hygiene could be properly classed as an exact science which requires to be learned and understood by every individual engaged in the food industry. Unfortunately, there is often such a frequent turnover of employees in the food trades that an adequate knowledge of the foods being handled and the risks associated with a lack of sufficiently high standards of hygiene is not appreciated. Hence the need for continued vigilance by the officers of the Department to detect unhygienic practices which might endanger the food supply.

Food hygiene, or the lack of it, usually attracts more prominence when outbreaks of food poisoning occur, but this year, whilst there has not been a single case of food poisoning reported in the Borough which was traceable to the local food supply, there have been an increasing number of requests from various organisations in the Town for talks on this subject. The Chief Public Health Inspector and the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector have given



a number of illustrated talks to various organisations in the Town and to food handlers at their place of work on this subject.

Street trading both in the open market and from mobile shops possibly requires the closest attention, for here the risks of contamination of open foods by windborne dust and vehicle fumes is greater, and the facilities available for the washing of equipment and for personal hygiene are very inferior to those which must be provided in permanent premises, and in many cases represent little more than token compliance with the Regulations.

There are 65 food hawkers operating in the Borough, all of whom are licensed by the Borough Council under the provisions of the Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954.

During the year, 3,870 visits were made to market stalls, mobile shops and permanent food premises in connection with the inspection of food, and food hygiene practice. The number and nature of cases of non-compliance with the Regulations which were found and abated are given at the end of this section.

## FOREIGN BODIES IN FOOD

During the year 10 complaints were received from residents in the Borough of foreign matter being found in food as follows:

A loaf of white bread was found to contain a quantity of hard wholemeal dough baked in the substance. Whilst the bread was not rendered unfit for consumption, the presence of this foreign substance suggested that the machinery at the bakery had not been thoroughly cleaned between the making of the different classes of bread, and the firm was warned to pay greater attention to this matter in the future.

Pre-packed butter produced in Denmark was contaminated with a dark oily substance, which appeared to be lubricating oil. The vender was notified, who, in turn, passed the complaint to the manufacturers of the butter.

A loaf of white bread made and sold by a local baker was found to contain an earwig baked in the substance of the loaf. Legal proceedings were taken against the baker, who pleaded Guilty to the offence and a fine of £20 0s. 0d. was imposed by the Borough Justices. Mould was found in a jar of marmalade when opened by the purchaser. It was established that this resulted from the seal of the jar being broken by heavy pressure when price stamping the article.

An apple pie sold from a mobile shop was found to be extensively affected by a long standing mould. As the vendor had previously been warned following a similar offence, legal proceedings were taken in this case, and a fine of £15 0s. 0d. was imposed.

Mould to a lesser extent was found in another fruit pie sold at a store. As this was a first offence, and on the admission of the store assistant, that the coding put on the carton by the manufacturer



giving the "shelf life", was not fully understood, a severe warning was given in this case.

A locally produced chocolate roll, when cut by the purchaser was found to contain an inedible cake decoration. The baker was interviewed and a warning was given.

Immoveable foreign matter, having the appearance of cement or plaster was found in a bottle of mineral water and in a milk bottle. As the presence of this foreign matter would not be easily detectable, when the bottles came off the bottle washing machines, legal proceedings were not considered to be justified in either case, but a severe warning was given to the Companies concerned.

A wrapped white loaf of bread when opened was found to be affected by mould. When this case was investigated it was stated that any bread left over at the end of each day was changed by the roundsman on the following day. As there was no coding on the wrapper, it was impossible to ascertain when the bread was actually baked, or who was responsible for the condition of the loaf.

The practice of roundsmen taking back bread delivered on a previous occasion is to be deprecated, unless the wrapper is mutilated at the time of return; for this may well lead to stale bread collected at one shop being delivered at the next as fresh bread. Local bakeries have been warned against this practice.

### Food Hygiene (Market Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966

Contraventions	Notices Sent	Contra- ven- tions Discon- tinued
Unsatisfactory vehicle or stall ... ..	17	18
Dirty or defective equipment ... ..	13	13
Risk of contamination ... ..	4	3
Personal Cleanliness ... ..	13	13
No., Name and Address on Vehicle ... ..	26	26
Lack of water supply ... ..	24	28
Lack of wash basin ... ..	9	11
First Aid Equipment ... ..	29	29
Equipment washing facilities ... ..	15	19
Inadequate lighting ... ..	5	5
Refuse receptacles ... ..	8	12
Other contraventions ... ..	15	17
Lack of soap, towels etc. ... ..	23	23



### Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

Contraventions	Number of Notices Sent	Number of Contraventions Found to be Discontinued
Inadequate or unsuitable wash hand basins	4	4
Inadequate or unsuitable sinks ... ..	2	2
Dirty premises ... ..	32	35
Defective walls, floors, ceilings, doors and windows ... ..	35	27
Defective or dirty water closets and urinals	6	9
Lack of hot water supply ... ..	7	7
Lack of accommodation for clothing ...	3	2
Accumulation of refuse ... ..	16	13
Defective or dirty equipment ... ..	8	10
Absence of lighting of waterclosets ...	7	7
Inadequate ventilation ... ..	10	14
Defective or inadequate refuse bins ...	5	5
Absence of soap, towels, nailbrushes ...	5	6
Wash hand notices not exhibited ...	8	7
Food not protected from contamination...	14	18
Other contraventions ... ..	7	6
Personal Cleanliness ... ..	1	1
First Aid Equipment ... ..	9	10

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

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
Restaurants and Snack Bars ... ..	24
Public Houses ... ..	145
Canteens ... ..	25



## NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

There were a total of 13 complaints of excessive noise received during the year, five associated with industry, three from commercial and five domestic premises.

Three complaints were received from neighbours of noise from dogs left unattended during the day whilst their owners were at work, and after informal approach to the owners, no further complaints were received.

Complaints were received from a resident of disturbance during the night hours by the barking of guard dogs on allotments where poultry was kept. Numerous visits made late at night and in the early morning failed to reveal any persistent nuisance, neither was the complaint supported by other nearby residents. Noise from the repair and tuning of vehicles in garages was the subject of two separate complaints. The owners of the garages were interviewed and they co-operated in preventing further nuisance.

Further complaints were received from residents on a housing estate of noise and vibration from a nearby scrap breaking and dismantling yard. The noise and vibration largely originated from explosives used to burst large castings, which is the accepted, or in fact, the only satisfactory method of breaking this type of scrap metal. The Company were sympathetic with the complaints and carried out improvements and strengthened the armour and cover of the pit in which the explosives are used, in an attempt to contain most of the noise and vibration, and this, together with the erection of baffle walls appears to have been successful in reducing the nuisance from this factory.

Another complaint received concerned a persistent hum and mild vibrations during the night hours, from an electric substation in an enclosed area. This noise and vibration appeared to be funnelled in the direction of one house, and it was overcome by providing a baffle in front of the ventilating grill of the station.

Noise from a temporary package boiler brought into service at a local hospital, whilst the permanent boilers were being overhauled, was the subject of complaint by the residents of houses in close proximity to the boiler. This nuisance was of comparatively short duration and ceased with recommissioning of the permanent boiler.

Other complaints received concerned the banging of equipment trays etc. during night work at a cooking centre, and loud music and singing from a concert room at a local hotel, and in both cases the nuisances were abated after informal approach to the proprietors of the premises.



### **ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT ACT, 1963**

The only licensed Animal Boarding Establishment in the Borough is owned and controlled by the R.S.P.C.A. The Kennels have been entirely replanned and rebuilt during the last two years, and a high standard of care and supervision of the animals housed in the Kennels is maintained.

### **CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960**

There are twelve residential site licences in operation in the Borough under the above mentioned Act. Six of these are in respect of sites accomodating four or more caravans, with a combined total of one hundred and two caravans, the remainder being individual site licences.

The 'run-down' of the caravan site off Mellor Way, owned by the Corporation, continued during the year, there being only six caravans on the site at the end of the year.

Considerable improvement has been effected on one of the multiple sites during the year with the substitution of main drainage for the individual soakways originally provided, and the re-paving of the occupation roadways.

The illegal occupation of vacant land and slum clearance sites by gypsies and itinerant scrap merchants, has occurred from time to time during the year, and this has often caused annoyance to nearby residents. Whilst it may be true that the real gypsy is a country lover, and does not despoil the countryside, many of the travellers who have encamped in the Borough cannot be so classed, for on some occasions, they have arrived complete with ponies, numerous dogs, ducks and hens, and within a few days the sites have become foul, unhealthy dumping grounds. Legal action had to be taken under the Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954 against the occupants of one such site during the year in order to secure vacation, and to prevent the re-occupation of the land.

### **HOUSING**

During the year 293 new houses have been completed in the Borough, 131 of which were built by the Corporation and 162 by private enterprise.

The Newland Dale Urban Redevelopment Scheme which commenced in September 1966 was completed in November, 1968. This was the first scheme of its kind to be developed in Chesterfield, and was carried out in two phases so as to permit, as far as was possible, the re-housing of the residents in the Albert Street and Brunswick Street Clearance Areas together in the same locality rather than break up the community. The first phase of the scheme which comprised 92 flats and maisonettes was completed in July 1967 and the 44 dwellings in the second phase were completed during this year.

Official representation was made in respect of a further 10 clearance areas during the year involving a total of 151 houses and







As in previous years, most of the houses improved, have been owner/occupied, but there are indications that some owners of tenanted properties are realising that the improvement of their houses, with the aid of the generous grants available is a good economic proposition, in addition to ensuring a longer useful life for houses, and a happier landlord/tenant relationship.

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

	Dunston	Newbold	West	Rother	St. Leonard's	New Whitt.	Old Whitt.	Moor	St. Helen's	Central	Holmebrook	Hasland	Total
Built by the Corporation ..	—	55	—	28	—	—	4	—	44	—	—	—	131
Built by Private Enterprise	25	19	29	33	9	13	11	16	1	1	—	5	162
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>293</b>

The following is a tabulated statement of work done in regard to Housing in 1968.

1. Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	935
2. Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1,145
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 ... ..	151
(b) Individual unfit houses ... ..	20
4. Number of dwellinghouses demolished:	
(a) In pursuance of confirmed clearance orders ...	39
(b) Individual unfit houses in pursuance of demolition orders ... ..	10
5. Number of unfit houses closed ... ..	3
6. Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive to those referred to in paragraph 3) found not to be in all respects reasonably unfit for human habitation ... ..	423
7. Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit as a consequence of informal action by the local authority or its officers ... ..	253
8. Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a) Under Housing Act ... ..	—
(b) Under Public Health Acts ... ..	102
(c) By local authority in default of owner ... ..	4



**Summary of Slum Clearance Programme up to 31st December, 1968**

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							
198 Clearance Areas ...	1,834	5	—	5,778	1,480	4,720	177	1,454	349	216
Individual Houses	733	38	52	2,400	602	2,195	94	608	29	8
	2,567	43	52	8,178	2,082	6,915	271	2,062	378	224

In addition 6 houses adjoining Clearance Areas have been purchased and demolished as part of a redevelopment Area







**BOROUGH EDUCATION COMMITTEE****1968—69**

The Mayor (Councillor G. H. Rees, J.P.)

Alderman E. Swale, C.B.E., D.F.C., J.P.  
(*Chairman*)Alderman H. C. Martin  
(*Vice-Chairman*)

Alderman J. Anderson	Councillor V. S. Allen
C.B.E., J.P.	"
" H. C. Day,	" Mrs. M. W. Anderson
F.C.A., M.B.E.	" W. E. Ball
" J. L. Hadfield	" Mrs. B. A. Brightmore
" L. Heath, B.E.M.	" T. Bucknall,
" H. C. Mullett, J.P.	M.B.E., J.P.
" E. B. Robinson	" Mrs. A. Collishaw
" L. Wilkinson	" M. C. Madin
	" Mrs. C. Sargeant
	" B. S. Willett

*County Council Representatives:*

Alderman W. Trippett	Councillor Mrs. J. K. Bailey
Councillor J. McLean	" Mrs. J. M. Tudor

*Co-optative Members:*

Mrs. A. Mather	R. Brightmore, Esq.
J. H. Hodkin, Esq.	W. H. Jarvis, Esq.
Miss B. M. Clark, B.A.	



**STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE****(at 31st December, 1968)***Borough School Medical Officer:*

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

*School Medical Officers:*

Vacancy

Joan B. M. Leith, M.B., CH.B., B.A.O.

*School Dental Officers:*

C. C. Grant, L.D.S., R.C.S. Edin.

N. Andrews, B.D.S.

F. O'Daly, B.D.S. (Part-Time)

*Speech Therapist: (Part-Time)*

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

*School Nurses and Health Visitors:*

Mrs. M. M. Hattley (Senior)	Miss M. Norman
Mrs. E. K. Greenfield	Miss M. J. Roddis
Miss K. M. Thorpe	Miss A. Goodacre
Miss A. Boylan	

*Clinic Nurse:*

Mrs. E. M. Franklin

*Clerical Staff:*

Miss N. Gill (Senior Clerk)	Miss N. Maw
Miss K. Wilde	Miss G. May
Miss E. Bradder	

*Dental Surgery Assistants:*

Miss E. Sheard

Miss F. Calkwell

*Part time Physiotherapist, Frank Merifield and Ashgate Croft:*  
Vacancy

**STAFF OF THE CHILDREN'S CENTRE***Consultant Psychiatrist:* R. A. Bugler, M.B., B.S., D.P.M.*Educational Psychologist:* J. A. Cowell, B.Sc., M.A., A.B.P.S.S.*Assistant Educational Psychologist:* Mrs. J. Perdue, B.A.*Clerks:* Mrs. I. Lilley

Miss W. Hewitt



**REPORT OF THE  
BOROUGH SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER, 1968  
(CHESTERFIELD EXCEPTED DISTRICT)**

A good standard of general health of school children in Chesterfield has been maintained during the year 1968. Cleanliness among school children is generally excellent and nutrition is very good, in fact overweight is now more of a problem than underweight.

Of the 3,602 pupils examined at periodic medical inspections, only 5 (0.14) were found to be in an unsatisfactory physical condition. 465 children were found to require treatment of which number, 117 were for defective vision.

The co-operation of the parents at school medical inspections has been most pleasing and the attendance of parents at medical inspection is very good indeed. Generally speaking, parents show great interest in the welfare of their children but there is still a small hard core of uninterested parents who allow their children to be medically examined unaccompanied on their entry into school.

Most of the handicapped children in the Borough are able to attend day schools. At the end of the year, there were 13 children in residential schools—2 being newly placed during 1968; places for the profoundly deaf have been secured at the Sheffield and Derby Deaf Schools.

Audiometric testing of school and pre-school children has continued during the year. The teaching unit for the partially deaf at the New Whittington Primary School and the unit for the secondary school children at Edwin Swale Secondary School have proved of inestimable value for the educational and emotional needs of the pupils.

The Frank Merifield School, formerly Brambling House Open Air School for Delicate Children, is now mostly a special school for emotionally disturbed children but there is still a nucleus of delicate children attending there.

305 maladjusted children received treatment at the Children's Centre; approximately half of them being from the County area. Holly House Children's Hostel has continued to fulfil its useful function in enabling maladjusted children, whose homes are unsatisfactory or who live too far away from the Centre, to receive treatment.

Speech therapy was slightly curtailed owing to the Speech Therapist leaving in April to take up a hospital appointment: however, she returned to work part-time in September. 117 children were treated during this period.

Despite staff changes it is pleasing to report that during 1968 the School Dental Service was more or less fully operative.



**Follow-up**

The following is a summary of the work of the School Nurses in connection with the following up during the year 1968.

## 1. Visits to Schools:

(a) For infectious disease	...	...	...	...	7
(b) Other visits	...	...	...	...	77
(c) For hygiene surveys	...	...	...	...	183
					<hr/> 267 <hr/>

## 2. Visits to Homes of School Children:

(a) Cases of infestation	...	...	...	...	59
(b) Scabies	...	...	...	...	4
(c) Ringworm	...	...	...	...	—
(d) Eye defects	...	...	...	...	38
(e) Other medical defects	...	...	...	...	82
(f) Other visits and re-visits	...	...	...	...	24
					<hr/> 207 <hr/>

**Medical Treatment**

During the year, 518 children were seen at the Medical Officer's Consultation Clinics, making 651 attendances.

**OPHTHALMIC CLINIC**

Number of attendances (old and new)	...	...	818
„ of new cases	...	...	106
„ of prescriptions given for glasses	...	...	204
„ who required no glasses	...	...	11
„ referred to hospital (Orthoptic Clinic)	...	...	27
„ of cases in which treatment was not completed	...	...	100

**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 1968 ...	22	55	—	77
Cases re-referred in 1968 ...	5	23	—	28
Waiting list from 1967...	4	14	—	18
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>31</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>123</b>

	<i>Chester- field</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Other Authorities</i>	<i>Total</i>
Magistrates' Cases. Reports only ...	1	2	—	3
Uneventuated ...	2	3	—	5
One interview only ...	3	18	—	21
Advice only ...	3	4	—	7
To Special Schools ...	6	10	—	16
For testing only ...	—	—	—	—
Admitted for supervision ...	2	2	—	4
Admitted for treatment ...	13	47	—	60
Admitted for residential treatment ...	—	1	—	1
Admitted to Children's Home ...	—	—	—	—
In abeyance ...	—	2	—	2
Waiting list for 1969 ...	1	3	—	4
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>31</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>123</b>

Cases still on books at the end of 1967 ...	120	77	—	197
Cases admitted during 1968 ...	30	78	—	108
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>150</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>305</b>

Cases discharged during 1968	55	81	—	136
Cases carried forward to 1969	103	66	—	169

Total No. of interviews with patients, 1968 ...	261	231	—	492
Total No. of interviews with parents, 1968 ...	158	191	—	349



## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

**Medical Inspection and Treatment: Return for the year ended  
31st December, 1968**

Number of pupils on registers of maintained primary and secondary schools (including nursery and special schools) in January, 1969 ... .. 12,520

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

TABLE A—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age groups inspected (by year of birth)	No. of Pupils who have received a full medical examination	Physical condition of pupils inspected		No. of Pupils found not to warrant a medical examination	Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory		For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any other condition recorded at Part 11	Total Individual Pupils
		No.	No.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1964 and later ..	106	106	—	—	2	13	13
1963 ..	484	484	—	—	10	43	49
1962 ..	403	403	—	—	14	42	50
1961 ..	65	65	—	—	5	15	18
1960 ..	42	41	1	—	1	14	15
1959 ..	26	25	1	—	3	13	15
1958 ..	127	127	—	—	5	16	19
1957 ..	758	757	1	—	29	85	112
1956 ..	404	403	1	—	19	36	53
1955 ..	49	49	—	—	3	9	12
1954 ..	651	651	—	—	16	41	53
1953 and earlier ..	487	486	1	—	10	47	56
Total ..	3,602	3,597	5	—	117	374	465

Column 3 total as a percentage of Column 2 total ... 99.86  
 Column 4 total as a percentage of Column 2 total ... 0.14

TABLE B—OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of special inspections ... ..	624
Number of re-inspections ... ..	2,299
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>2,923</b>

TABLE C—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons ... ..	31,829
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	186
(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) ... ..	—

Year	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Total
(a)	18	19	2	—	—	106	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	2,299
(b)	10	10	—	—	—	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	186
(c)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	28	29	2	—	—	216	402	402	402	402	402	402	402	402	402	31,829

Column 3 total as a percentage of Column 2 total  
 Column 4 total as a percentage of Column 2 total



**Part II—Defects found by Periodic and Special Medical Inspections during the year**

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)		PERIODIC INSPECTION				Special Inspection
			Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
4	Skin .. ..	T.	4	20	12	36	27
		O.	12	13	13	38	5
5	Eyes— (a) Vision ..	T.	31	26	60	117	80
		O.	114	205	202	521	52
	(b) Squint ..	T.	17	1	6	24	13
		O.	8	13	16	37	4
	(c) Other ..	T.	1	—	3	4	4
		O.	3	3	8	14	4
6	Ears— (a) Hearing ..	T.	5	—	15	20	31
		O.	15	8	28	51	95
	(b) Otitis Media	T.	9	4	8	21	16
		O.	41	4	15	60	3
	(c) Other ..	T.	4	—	5	9	14
		O.	3	—	3	6	2
7	Nose and Throat	T.	18	5	16	39	17
		O.	73	2	24	99	8
8	Speech .. ..	T.	6	1	15	22	11
		O.	19	1	10	30	6
9	Lymphatic Glands ..	T.	1	1	1	3	1
		O.	27	—	6	33	2
10	Heart .. ..	T.	5	3	2	10	4
		O.	12	2	8	22	3

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)		PERIODIC INSPECTIONS				Special Inspection
			Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
11	Lungs .. ..	T.	11	5	19	35	15
		O.	32	10	13	55	3
12	Developmental— (a) Hernia .. ..	T.	8	1	5	14	—
		O.	4	1	1	6	—
	(b) Other .. ..	T.	7	2	17	26	6
		O.	7	1	7	15	2
13	Orthopaedic— (a) Posture .. ..	T.	—	—	1	1	—
		O.	1	8	10	19	—
	(b) Feet .. ..	T.	2	3	8	13	4
		O.	24	14	16	54	—
	(c) Other .. ..	T.	6	6	12	24	12
		O.	7	4	12	23	1
14	Nervous System (a) Epilepsy .. ..	T.	1	2	12	15	5
		O.	2	—	2	4	—
	(b) Other .. ..	T.	—	2	7	9	9
		O.	2	—	4	6	3
15	Psychological— (a) Development .. ..	T.	—	—	—	—	—
		O.	4	16	162	182	50
	(b) Stability .. ..	T.	2	15	50	67	33
		O.	70	10	21	101	26
16	Abdomen .. ..	T.	3	3	7	13	4
		O.	2	1	—	3	2
17	Other .. ..	T.	3	9	13	25	11
		O.	—	11	16	27	6



**Part III—Treatment of pupils attending maintained 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 ... ..	10
Errors of refraction (including squint) ... ..	588
Total ... ..	598
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed ... ..	335

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 ... ..	18
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ... ..	142
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	19
Received other forms of treatment ... ..	26
Total ... ..	205
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1967 ... ..	8
(b) in previous years ... ..	34

TABLE C—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments ... ..	35
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	—
Total ... ..	35

TABLE D—DISEASES OF THE SKIN

(excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table D of Part I)

	Number of pupils known to have been treated
Ringworm—(a) Scalp ... ..	—
(b) Body ... ..	—
Scabies ... ..	12
Impetigo ... ..	6
Other skin diseases ... ..	97
Total ... ..	115

TABLE E—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics ...	150



TABLE F—SPEECH THERAPY

	Number known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists ... ..	117

TABLE G—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number known to have been treated
(a) Pupils with minor ailments ... ..	25
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination ...	654
Total (a)-(c) ... ..	679

## Part IV—Dental Inspection and Treatment carried out by the Authority

1. Number of pupils on the Register of Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools including Nursery and Special Schools in January, 1969 ... .. 12,520

### 2. Attendances and Treatment

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
First Visit ... ..	851	891	194	1,936
Subsequent Visits ... ..	1,318	1,360	317	2,995
Total Visits ... ..	2,169	2,251	511	4,931
Additional courses of treatment commenced ... ..	251	270	54	575
Fillings in permanent teeth	431	1,822	540	2,793
Fillings in deciduous teeth	1,308	183	—	1,491
Permanent teeth filled ... ..	399	1,669	509	2,577
Deciduous teeth filled ... ..	1,245	159	—	1,404
Permanent teeth extracted	40	351	99	490
Deciduous teeth extracted	1,379	344	—	1,723
General anaesthetics ... ..	605	267	22	894
Emergencies ... ..	50	25	13	88

No. of pupils X-rayed ... ..	74
Prophylaxis ... ..	590
Teeth otherwise conserved ... ..	349
Number of teeth root filled ... ..	13
Inlays ... ..	4
Crowns ... ..	7
Courses of treatment completed ... ..	2,511

### 3. Orthodontics

Cases remaining from previous year ... ..	4
New cases commenced during the year ... ..	24
Cases completed during the year ... ..	19
Cases discontinued during the year ... ..	—
No. of removeable appliances fitted ... ..	24
No. 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) ...	3	17	4	24
No. of dentures supplied ...	3	21	5	29

5. **Anaesthetics**

General anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers 876

6. **Inspections**

(a) First inspection at school. Number of pupils ...	7,921
(b) First inspection at clinic. Number of pupils ...	2,401
No. of (a) plus (b) found to require treatment...	5,382
No. of (a) plus (b) offered treatment ...	5,382
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school clinic ...	1,257
No. of (c) found to require treatment ...	846

7. **Sessions**

Sessions devoted to treatment ...	955
Sessions devoted to inspection ...	52
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education ...	58

4. Prosthetics

Year	1955	1956	1957	Total
No. of dentures supplied at dentures (first time) ..	21	21	21	63
Patients supplied with other dentures (first time) ..	17	17	17	51
Patients supplied with R.U. or P.L. (first time) ..	1	1	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>117</b>

5. Anaesthetics

General anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers

Year	1955	1956	1957	Total
(a) First inspected at school clinic	1,257	1,257	1,257	3,771
(b) No. of (a) found to require treatment	2,382	2,382	2,382	7,146
(c) First inspected at clinic. Number of patients	2,497	2,497	2,497	7,491
(d) No. of (c) found to require treatment	2,382	2,382	2,382	7,146
(e) Total inspected at school clinic	1,257	1,257	1,257	3,771
(f) Total inspected at clinic	2,497	2,497	2,497	7,491

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7. Sessions

Year	1955	1956	1957	Total
Sessions devoted to treatment ..	258	258	258	774
Sessions devoted to inspection ..	258	258	258	774
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education ..	258	258	258	774

Year	1955	1956	1957	Total
Cases requiring treatment	258	258	258	774
New cases	258	258	258	774
Cases requiring treatment	258	258	258	774
Cases requiring treatment	258	258	258	774
No. of cases requiring treatment	258	258	258	774
No. of cases requiring treatment	258	258	258	774
Patients referred to Dental Clinicians	258	258	258	774





