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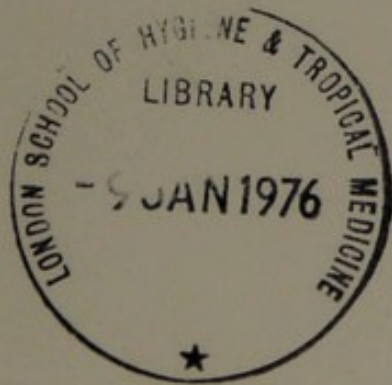
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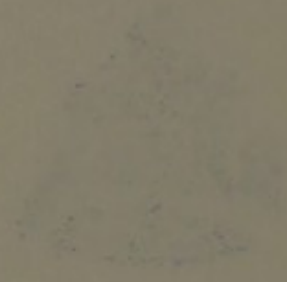
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AG 4459(1)



THE HEALTH OF CHESTERFIELD 1970





THE HEALTH OF
WESTFIELD

1930





THE HEALTH OF CHESTERFIELD 1970

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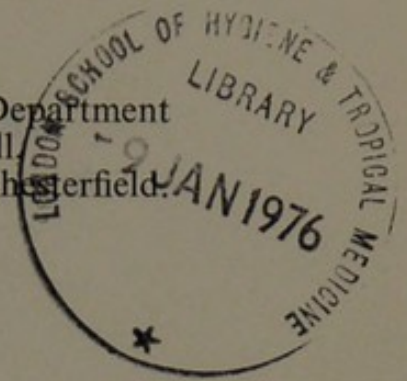
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Health and Welfare Department
Town Hall,
Chesterfield.



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

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

The vital statistics have shown the usual trends, there being an increase in the birth rate at 15.6 as against 14.9 for 1969. The death rate and infant mortality rate remained exactly as in 1969. Cancer deaths have increased from 158 in 1969 to 170 and 40 (24%) of these were from lung cancer. There were 503 notified cases of measles compared with 289 in 1969; it is hoped that the measles vaccination campaign will eventually reduce the incidence of naturally acquired measles. The immunisation rate overall for diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus together with poliomyelitis remains at around 84%. Only one case of confirmed food poisoning was brought to my notice.

It is now possible to present a comprehensive report on the climatology of the town since Mr. D. Fellows offered his services and we are most grateful for his interest.

The year was notable for the discussions which took place on the revocation of the delegated welfare and mental health services and this report will be the last one on a full year's work in these sections.

The proposed new Health Centre was also a subject which claimed much attention for the staff of the Health Department and the Architect. Numerous meetings were held which always proved cordial and productive, so that the interests of all parties were satisfied. The proposed Health Centre should prove to be a great asset to the community.

The response to the cervical cytology campaign was sustained during the year; 993 attended compared with 1,080 in 1969. We wish to promote this service and to encourage women to come forward for testing.

Difficulties were experienced during the year owing to staff vacancies particularly that of Deputy Medical Officer of Health and it has been necessary to identify and deal with the priorities more than matters of a routine nature. My thanks are due to the Health Committee and staff for their continued support in the work of the Department and particularly to my Administrative Officer, Mr. R. Clark, this being the first Annual Report to which he has contributed. I must also express my thanks and best wishes to Mr. G. Drabble, Chief Public Health Inspector (now retired), who submitted the section on the Public Health services.

H. BAILEY, *Medical Officer of Health*

HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE, 1970

THE MAYOR (Councillor Mrs. E. M. Turner, B.E.M., J.P.)

Chairman—Alderman J. L. Hadfield
 Alderman Bucknall
 Alderman L. Heath, B.E.M.

Councillor Mrs. Anderson
 „ Caulfield
 „ Mrs. Collishaw
 „ Eyre
 „ Fisher
 „ Kirkland
 „ Sanderson
 „ Sellors
 „ Slack
 „ Smith
 „ Mrs. Tideswell
 „ Mrs. Turner
 „ Mrs. Westlake

STAFF OF THE HEALTH AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT

(at 31st December, 1970)

Medical Officer of Health

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

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

Vacant

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. (1), (2), (5)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

J. B. Brackenbury, M.A.P.H.I. (1), (2), (5)

Public Health Inspectors

R. Sharp, M.A.P.H.I. (1), (2), (5)

H. Thorpe, M.A.P.H.I. (1), (5)

J. Genn, M.A.P.H.I. (1), (5)

C. Baxter, M.A.P.H.I. (1), (2), (5)

C. C. Buxton, M.A.P.H.I. (1), (2), (5)

A. Lowe, M.A.P.H.I. (1), (5)

G. McGrogan, Pupil Public Health Inspector

Qualifications

- (1) Certificate, Meat and Other Foods Inspector
- (2) Certificate, Smoke Inspector
- (3) Testamur, Institute of Public Cleansing (Honours)
- (4) Building Construction Certificate
- (5) Public Health Inspector's Certificate or Diploma

Nursing Officer

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

Health Visitors

Miss M. Norman, S.R.N., H.V.
 Mrs. E. K. Greenfield, 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., S.C.M., H.V.
 Miss A. Boylan, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
 Mrs. B. Clarke, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
 Miss H. Lawton, S.R.N., H.V.

Home Nurses

Mrs. E. Beswick, S.R.N.
 Mrs. E. Kirk, S.R.N.
 Mrs. M. Brazell, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. E. Harwood, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. B. J. Wilson, S.R.N.
 Mrs. O. Varley, S.R.N.
 Mrs. D. Taylor, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss J. Addlington, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. M. Cocking, S.E.N.
 Mrs. J. M. Page, S.R.N.
 Mrs. J. Smithurst S.E.N.

Supervisor of Midwives

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

Domiciliary Midwives

Mrs. E. Parums, S.E.A.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. E. Martlew, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. J. Anderson, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. K. M. Keelty, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. L. Pullen, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. C. O. Mandeville, S.C.M.
 Mrs. E. Turner, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. W. Wain

Senior Administrative Assistant

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

Senior Clerical Assistants

R. Watts

Mrs. A. Tagg

Clerks

Miss M. I. Kirk	Miss C. A. Morris
Miss N. Cramp	Miss B. J. Cripps
Mrs. C. Hall	Miss V. Cannon
Miss J. E. Dronfield	Miss A. Shelbourne
Mrs. G. C. Kendall	Miss J. Carline

Welfare Foods (Part-time)

Mrs. N. Beckett	Mrs. M. Shorthouse
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Welfare Officers—Mental Health and Welfare

W. R. Knight (Senior)	N. E. Smith
M. Heaver—On course	R. A. E. Bower—Temp.

Craft Instructors

B. Hudless	M. K. Charlesworth
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Home Teacher for the Blind

Mrs. I. Vallance

Home Help Organiser

Miss A. Pike

Rodent Operative and Disinfector

G. E. P. Walker

Supervisor—Adult Training Centre

J. H. Smith

Supervisor—Special Care Unit

Mrs. M. Palfreyman

SECTION 1

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

1,011 live births were registered in 1930—an increase of 44 compared with the previous year. The figures for the birth-rate of 13.3 per 1,000 population when corrected by the Registrar General's comparability factor (1.93) becomes 13.6 to compare with the rate for England and Wales of 10.0-14 or 7 per cent of the live births were legitimate.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area	(Acres)	8,472
Population (Census 1961)		67,858
Population—Mid 1970 (Registrar General's Estimate) ..		70,000
Rateable Value		£3,401,460
Sum represented by 1p rate		£33,128

VITAL STATISTICS

		England and Wales
Live Births (562 Male, 510 Female)	1,072	784,482
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	15.3	16.0
Adjusted birth rate per 1,000 population (area comparability factor 1.02)	15.6	16.0
Illegitimate live births	74	64,744
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	7	8
Still Births	12	9,297
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births	11	13
Total Live and Still Births	1,084	794,823
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	22	14,269
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	21	18
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Legitimate live births	19	17
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate live births	41	26
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)	17	12
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births)	16	11
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 live and still births)	27	23
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	—	—
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births	—	—
Deaths (474 Male, 433 Female)	907	575,208
Death Rate per 1,000 population	13.0	11.7
Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 population (area comparability factor 1.0)	13.1	11.7

Births

1,072 live births were registered in 1970—an increase of 44 compared with the previous year. The resulting crude birth-rate of 15.3 per 1,000 population when corrected by the Registrar General's comparability factor (1.02) becomes 15.6 to compare with the rate for England and Wales of 16.0. 74 or 7 per cent of the live births were illegitimate.

Still births numbered 12 giving a rate of 11 per 1,000 total live and still births. The still-birth rate for England and Wales was 13.

Deaths

The deaths numbered 907 giving a rate of 13.0 per 1,000 population compared with a rate of 11.7 for England and Wales.

Chief causes of death were diseases of the heart and circulatory system (excluding Coronary Artery Disease) 242 Coronary Artery Disease 219 and Cancer 170. Of the total Cancer deaths, 40 (32 Males, 8 Females) were from Cancer of the Lung.

Other causes of death included Pneumonia 56, Bronchitis 54, Influenza 11, Motor Vehicle Accidents 10, other accidents 30, Suicide 3.

Infant Mortality

There were 22 deaths of infants under one year of age giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 21 per 1,000 live births compared with a rate of 18 for England and Wales. 18 of the infant deaths occurred in the neonatal period (i.e. within the first 28 days) and of these 17 occurred during the first week.

Registrar-General's Return of Deaths, 1970

Cause of Death	Sex	All Ages	Under four weeks	Four weeks and under one year	Age in Years									
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	
B4 Entiritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B6(1) Late effects of Respiratory T.B.	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
B6(2) Other Tuberculosis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
B19(1) Malignant neoplasm, buccal cavity etc.	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
B19(2) Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
B19(3) Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	14	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	8	2	-	-
	F	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	3	-	-
B19(4) Malignant neoplasm, intestine	M	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	2	-	-
	F	11	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	4	-	-
B19(6) Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	M	32	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	10	14	3	-	-
	F	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	4	1	-	-
B19(7) Malignant neoplasm, breast	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	F	18	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	5	4	3	-	-
B19(8) Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-
B19(9) Malignant neoplasm, prostate	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
B19(10) Leukaemia	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
	F	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-
B19(11) Other malignant neoplasms	M	24	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	4	10	2	-	-
	F	25	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	5	13	2	-	-
B20 Benign and unspecified neoplasms	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
B21 Diabetes mellitus	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
B22 Avitaminoses etc.	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B46(1) Other endocrine etc. diseases	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
B23 Anaemias	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-
B46(4) Multiple Sclerosis	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
B46(5) Other diseases of nervous system etc.	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
B26 Chronic rheumatic heart disease	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-
B27 Hypertensive disease	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	4	1	-	-
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
B28 Ischaemic heart disease	M	131	-	-	-	-	-	4	11	28	43	45	-	-
	F	89	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	10	25	48	-	-
B29 Other forms of heart disease	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-
	F	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	14	-	-

Cause of Death	Sex	All Ages	Under four weeks	Four weeks and under one year	Age in Years								
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-
B30 Cerebrovascular disease	M	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	21	32
	F	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	18	53
B46(6) Other diseases of circulatory system	M	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	9
	F	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	26
B31 Influenza	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5
B32 Pneumonia	M	28	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	7	15
	F	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	20
B33(1) Bronchitis and emphysema	M	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	16	12
	F	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	5
B46(7) Other diseases of respiratory system	M	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	2
	F	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1
B34 Peptic ulcer	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
B36 Intestinal obstruction and hernia	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
B37 Cirrhosis of liver	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
B46(8) Other diseases of digestive system	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-
	F	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
B38 Nephritis and nephrosis	M	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
B39 Hyperplasia of prostate	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
B46(9) Other diseases, Genito-urinary system	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
B46(11) Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
B42 Congenital anomalies	M	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	3	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B43 Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	M	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B44 Other causes of perinatal mortality	M	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B45 Symptoms and ill defined conditions	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
BE47 Motor vehicle accidents	M	7	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	3
	F	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
BE48 All other accidents	M	15	-	1	-	1	-	3	1	4	1	4	4
	F	15	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	-
BE49 Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
BE50 All other external causes	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	474	14	3	1	-	3	2	14	37	101	147	152
	F	433	4	1	6	3	2	4	7	29	45	113	219

CLIMATOLOGY

1970: Chesterfield Municipal Borough

Mr. D. Fellows, F.R.Met.S. continued with the weather station at Scarsdale Hospital and the following is his report for the year:—

	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Warmest Day	Coldest Night	Air Frosts	Ground Frosts	Relative Humidity	Hours of Dry Air	Total Rainfall (inches)	Days with Rain	Total Sunshine (hours)	Mornings with Fog
January	43.2	34.0	48	19	10	14	92	0	3.34	22	36	10
February	42.3	32.4	52	21	10	18	82	8	2.52	19	103	0
March	44.4	33.0	57	20	15	19	80	53	2.26	23	100	4
April	50.9	38.2	64	28	4	11	78	113	3.60	18	126	0
May	63.3	47.5	72	42	0	0	75	114	0.48	8	193	1
June	71.1	52.6	81	45	0	0	72	162	1.10	10	235	0
July	67.2	53.5	87	48	0	0	73	64	1.28	12	151	0
August	68.4	53.0	79	45	0	0	77	81	3.02	11	163	4
September	64.3	51.6	77	45	0	0	79	35	1.09	8	129	1
October	57.4	44.9	66	34	0	5	83	32	1.62	18	98	5
November	49.8	40.7	60	30	1	7	88	3	5.84	24	53	5
December	43.8	36.6	53	28	8	14	86	0	1.36	14	49	4
YEAR	55.4	43.2	87	19	48	88	80	665	27.52	187	1436	34

(Recordings made at Scarsdale Hospital, Chesterfield, 340 feet a.s.l.)

Mean AIR TEMPERATURE during the year, 49.3 deg. F. was only 0.5 deg. below the 35 year average. January had less frost than usual although the year's lowest temperature, 19 deg. on both 7th and 8th was the coldest January night since 1963. Slightly mild weather continued in February but March was, as in 1969, again very cold. The March mean was four degrees below average and subnormal conditions continued for some time giving the coldest April for fourteen years. May and June were warmer than usual and then with the exception of a cool September the following six months had average temperatures. There were few really warm days or cold nights. A single hot day produced a maximum of 87 deg. on 7th July (the highest July temperature since 1949) and during a five-day warm spell 81 deg. was reached on 10th June. Other minima during the year included 21 deg. on 15th February and 20 deg. on 9th March.

Air frost occurred on only 48 nights, eight fewer than in 1969 and some twenty less nights than the average. The total of 88 ground frosts was kept on the low side by the near absence of spring and autumn frosts. Mean earth temperature at one foot below the surface (49.8 deg. at 0900 hours) was normal during the year, ranging from 36.7 deg. in February to 63.1 deg. in June.

RAINFALL during 1970 totalled 27.5 inches (95 per cent of the average). The winter months had a slight excess of rainfall, while April was the second wettest month of the year receiving a fall 200 per cent of the normal. May to October then had 20, 50, 60, 110, 40 and 35 per cent falls respectively. May, with only 0.48 inch was the driest since 1935. Prior to a dry December November balanced the rainfall account with a high total of 5.48 inches, and as in April 200 per cent of the average was received. Nineteen years ago November 1951 had a total of 7.26 inches and only last year November accumulated nearly six inches. Rain fell on 187 days during the year for a total duration of 750 hours. Surface evaporation amounted to 18.8 inches, three inches more than in 1969. The wettest days of the year were 12th April with 1.08 inches and 19th August with 1 inch. 1970 was the second snowy year in succession, snow falling on 43 days and lying on 31 mornings.

The total of Bright SUNSHINE, 1,436 hours, was some 103 hours more than in 1969, and with a mean of over 3.9 hours per day was well above average. The annual total was the highest since the record breaking 1,579 hours in 1959. Monthly totals were normal in January, March, April, July, August and October. Although September was on the cool and dull side the remaining five months enjoyed a surplus of sunshine. February with 103 hours (190 per cent of the average) was the brightest on local records, February 1949 having had 96 hours. May was the sunniest since 1959 while June with 235 hours (125 per cent) was nearly as brilliant as June 1969 (245 hours). October saw many sunny days and finally December was the best for nine years. During 1970 there were 61 sunless days and 34 days with over nine hours. A local record during the summer occurred when the sun shone for some time during 87 consecutive days from 11th May to 5th August.

Mean sea level air pressure during the year 1,011 m.b. ranging from daily extremes of 981 to 1045 mb. Gales occurred on two days and the highest gust recorded during the year was 58 m.p.h. Thunder was heard on 11 days and hail noted on 19 occasions. Fog, reducing visibility to less than 1,100 yards, was recorded on 34 mornings as opposed to 45 mornings in 1969. The total duration of dry air, relative humidity less than 60 per cent, was 665 hours in 1970, the figure of 162 hours in June (5.4 hours per day) being particularly noteworthy.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Ambulance Facilities

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

Laboratory Work

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

National Assistance Act, 1948

National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951

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

National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 50

Under this Section, the local authority is required to arrange for the burial of persons dying in the area where it appears that no arrangements are being or have been made. During 1970 a total of 3 burials were arranged.

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, 318 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 duties, are always carrying out Health Education and the fact that all Health and Welfare Services are integrated provides opportunities for

continuity in Health Education matters. No opportunity is missed to stimulate the public interest in health matters through the use of posters and displays.

Parent-craft talks are being well supported and a regular showing of the films "To Janet a Son" and "Their First Year" to mothers and fathers-to-be terminates a series of lectures by mid-wives, nurses and doctors.

The Chief Public Health Inspector has given talks to various bodies in the town on matters affecting the public health and in particular food hygiene. Talks have also been given to catering staffs in their places of work, to student nurses and hospital staff.

A series of lectures on First Aid is regularly given to senior pupils at one of the Borough Schools.

PREVALENCE OF CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

547 notifications were received during the year as compared with 367 in 1969. 503 cases of measles were notified as against 289 in the previous year. There were 20 cases of scarlet fever (33 in 1969).

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	20	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—
Acute Meningitis	6	4
Erysipelas	2	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—
(Non-paralytic)	—	—
Dysentery	1	1
Measles	503	1
Whooping Cough	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	—
Encephalitis	—	—
Infective Jaundice	13	—
Tetanus	1	1
TOTALS	547	7

Disease	Notified Cases												
	At Age Groups—Years												
	Un- der 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 60	60 & over	To- tals
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	1	5	9	3	—	2	—	—	—	20
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Measles	27	68	53	84	72	181	7	6	3	—	1	1	503
Acute Meningitis	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	6
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Ac. Poliomyelitis (para.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ac. Poliomyelitis (non-para.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Jaundice	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	1	2	1	3	—	13
Tetanus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTALS	28	69	53	86	77	195	11	7	7	3	8	3	547

Tuberculosis

6 cases of Tuberculosis were notified. There was 1 death.

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 „ ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45 „ ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55 „ ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
55—65 „ ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total ..	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	1

Mass Radiography—June 1970

Miniature Films	Number X-Rayed			X-Rayed first time	
	Male	Female	Total	Number	%
General Public	2,710	3,826	6,536	1,686	25%

Large Films	Satisfactory	Clinical Examinations	Did not come for large film
Male	18	11	—
Female	21	6	—
Total	39	17	—

Clinical Examinations	Number	Remarks
Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Male 1	Referred to Chest Clinic
Observation (non-tuberculosis)	Male 5	4 referred to Chest Clinic and 1 to own doctor
Rheumatoid lung	Male 1	Referred to Chest Clinic
Sarcoidosis	Male 1	Referred to Chest Clinic
Interlobar Effusion	Female 1	Referred to own doctor
Pulmonary Fibrosis	Male 1 Female 1	No action required
Chest Naevus	Male 1	No action required
Hiatus Hernia	Female 2	1 definite and 1 query case—both referred to own doctor
Essential Hypertension	Male 1	Referred to own doctor
Nil on examination	Female 2	

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SECTION II

National Health Services Act, 1946

**PERSONAL
HEALTH SERVICES**

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SECTION 22—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Child Welfare Centre

No. of Centres provided	10
No. of sessions held per month	50
No. of children born in 1970 who attended a Centre for the first time	925
Total No. of children who attended a Centre during the year	2,675
Total attendances made:	
Children under 1 year	16,008
Children 1 to 5 years	7,014
TOTAL.. .. .	23,022

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 1970 were as follows:—

National dried milk—packets	2,814
Orange juice—bottles	19,117
Cod liver oil—bottles	1,017
Vitamin tablets—packets	1,203

Ante-natal Clinics

No. of Ante-natal Clinics	2
No. of sessions held per month	13
No. of expectant mothers attended	421
Total attendances made	1,108

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:					
Hospital booked	..	..	..	..	226
Domiciliary booked	..	..	..	..	24
					<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	..	250
					<hr/>
No. of attendances made	..	..	..	..	1,698

Post-natal Clinics

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

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—63

Total number of Smears	..	..	..	..	993
Number of Special Repeats and Repeats	..	..	..	..	30
Number of Routine Repeats (previous Smear 1968)..	..	..	..	..	265

<i>Ages</i>	<i>No. of Attendances</i>	<i>Negatives</i>	<i>Repeat</i>	<i>Special Repeat</i>	<i>Positive</i>
20—24	97	91	3	3	—
25—29	123	101	22	—	—
30—34	125	77	43	5	—
35—39	143	85	53	5	—
40—49	312	214	88	10	—
50 and over	193	130	56	7	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	993	698	265	30	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Numbers provided with Dental Care

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	9	9	9
Children under 5	115	86	86

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	4	9	—	—	5	3	2	7	—
Children under 5	19	21	20	—	107	40	—	—	—

Care of Premature Infants

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

No. of Premature Live Births notified:

(a) in hospital	71
(b) at home	10

No. of Premature Still Births notified:

(a) in hospital	8
(b) at home	—

Of the 71 premature babies who were born in hospital, 8 died within twenty-four hours of birth and 57 survived twenty-eight days.

Of the 10 premature babies born at home, 1 was transferred to hospital on or before the twenty-eighth day, but died within twenty-four hours, the remaining 9 survived twenty-eight days.

Notification of Births

The following table shows the actual number of births notified in Chesterfield during the year 1970 and the number as adjusted by any notifications transferred in or out of the area:

	Live Births		Stillbirths		Totals	
	Total notified	Borough	Total notified	Borough	Actual	Adjusted
Domiciliary	284	284	—	—	284	284
Hospital	1,673	800	37	11	1,710	811

Congenital Malformations

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

During 1970 a total of 17 malformations were found in 17 children and these are listed below.

Talipes	5
Anencephalus	1
Reduction deformity hand or arm	1
Malformation of skull or face bones	1
Rectal and anal atresia and stenosis	2
Unspecified malformations of brain and spinal cord and nervous system	1
Hydrocele	1
Hypospadias	3
Other systems	1
Polydactyly	1

Register of Potentially Handicapped Children

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

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

The register is proving of great value in ensuring that treatment

is obtained and in particular, future special school placements can be planned.

These 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, 10 unmarried expectant mothers were admitted to Homes.

Family Planning

The Chesterfield and District Family Planning Association continued to hold two weekly clinics. The premises and equipment are provided free of charge by the Local Authority. In addition an annual grant is made to the Association by the Local Health Authority. Cases are referred to the clinic by the Medical Officers and Health Visitors. Other cases are referred to General Practitioners by the Health Visitors when requested by the families concerned.

Child Minders and Play Groups

Four new Play Groups were registered, making a total of 15 Play Groups on the register. The Play Groups catered for 263 children.

Three Child Minders were registered during the year.

SECTION 23—MIDWIFERY SERVICES

The Midwifery Service in Chesterfield consists of a Supervisor and an establishment of nine Domiciliary Midwives.

All the Midwives work a partial attachment scheme for Ante-Natal purposes in a number of General Practitioner Surgeries.

Lectures and visits were arranged for Pupil Midwives on community care and training in parentcraft.

The following is a summary of the work of the Domiciliary Midwives during 1970.

Number of Deliveries attended by Midwives

Doctor not booked—Doctor present at delivery ..	—
" " " —Doctor not present at delivery	—
Doctor booked —Doctor present at delivery ..	63
" " —Doctor not present at delivery	221
	<hr/>
Total number of deliveries	284
	<hr/>
No. of cases in which Gas and Air Analgesia was administered	—
No. of cases in which Pethidine was administered ..	177
No. of cases in which Trilene was administered ..	275
No. of ante-natal visits	2,457
No. of post-natal visits	3,740
No. of attendances at ante-natal clinics	331
No. of cases attended on discharge from Institutions before the 10th day	428

Records Received from Midwives

Medical helps	2
Still births	—
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 Nursing Officer and Nine 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 Visitor is that of giving advice in Mother Craft at the Child Welfare Centres.

Two Health Visitors and two District Nurses work within partial attachment schemes going into the surgery premises for

consultation with the group practices once or twice weekly at the minimum. All the other staff have good working relationships with other G.P's who contact each other either by phone and visit when necessary.

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 1970.

No. of children visited during the year	..	..	4,020
First visit to infants born in 1970	..	..	1,074
Total visits to infants born in 1970	..	..	2,836
First visits to children born in 1969	..	..	807
Total visits to children born in 1969	..	..	2,549
First visits to children born in 1965-68	..	..	2,139
Total visits to children born 1965-68	..	..	5,244
Visits to expectant mothers	..	..	125
Tuberculosis visits	..	..	66
Investigations of social conditions for hospitals, adoption societies, old people, etc.	..	..	4,557

SECTION 25—HOME NURSING

The Home Nursing Service comprises 11 Visiting Nurses under supervision of Nursing Officer 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, 1970

No. of cases on books 1st January, 1970	..	..	315
No. of new cases nursed during the year:			
Medical	..	..	712
Surgical	..	..	426
Tuberculosis	..	..	10
Maternal complications	..	..	5
Pneumonia	..	..	—
Others	..	..	—
			1,153

No. of cases on books, 31st December, 1970	315
No. of visits paid by nurses:	
General nursing	31,888
Tuberculosis	1,041
Pneumonia	—
Maternal complications	32
Others	—
	32,961

SECTION 26—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccination against Smallpox

During the year, 503 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	2	2	295	120	43
(b) Re-vaccinations	—	—	—	—	7	4	28

B.C.G. Vaccination

School Children Scheme:

No. skin tested	1,235
No. found positive	176
No. found negative	890
No. vaccinated	885

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

Complete primary courses during 1970 of persons under the age of 16 years.

	Year of Birth					under Age 16	Total
	1970	1969	1968	1967	1963- 1966		
Diphtheria	19	606	184	18	43	4	874
Whooping Cough ..	19	605	171	13	16	3	827
Tetanus	19	606	185	18	46	12	890
Poliomyelitis ..	21	606	190	17	37	7	878

Reinforcing doses during 1970 to persons under the age of 16 years.

	Year of Birth					Others under Age 16	Total
	1970	1969	1968	1967	1963- 1966		
Diphtheria	7	34	13	5	420	36	515
Whooping Cough ..	7	31	11	2	31	3	85
Tetanus	7	33	15	5	420	36	516
Poliomyelitis ..	—	3	12	7	453	27	502

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

	<i>Primary Courses</i>	<i>Reinforcing Doses</i>
Diphtheria	254	198
Whooping Cough ..	245	74
Tetanus	270	208
Poliomyelitis	247	154

Vaccination against Measles and Rubella

	Year of Birth					Others under Age 16	Total
	1970	1969	1968	1967	1963- 1966		
Measles	2	180	275	143	130	178	178
Rubella	—	—	—	—	—	159	159

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.

All new cases are visited by the Health Visitor for the purpose of giving advice to both patients and contacts and follow up visits are made at regular intervals.

Actual nursing of home patients is carried out by the staff of the Home Nursing Service, and bed and bedding is available on loan in necessitous cases.

General

The work of prevention of illness, care and after-care, although the duty of the Local Health Authority, could not progress satisfactorily without close co-operation with the various Statutory and Voluntary Agencies—such as the National Assistance Board, Hospital Almoners, 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 people's homes.

Sick-room equipment, such as bed pans, urinals, mackintosh sheeting, inhalers, air rings, bed cradles, etc., is available for loan when required for patients being nursed at home. Larger items such as wheel chairs and crutches are loaned in appropriate cases.

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 15,600 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, 1970.

No. of cases dealt with during the year	..	..	460
Elderly	..	..	454
Physically handicapped	..	..	5
Expectant Mothers	..	..	1
No. of First Treatments	..	..	84
No. of Subsequent Treatments	..	..	734
No. of Domiciliary Treatments	..	..	134
			<hr/>
Total	..	..	952
			<hr/>
No. requiring transport	..	..	74

SECTION 29—HOME HELP SERVICE

At the end of the year there were 44 Home Helps on the panel.

The following is a summary of the work of the Service during 1970.

	Home Help to Households for Persons					
	Aged 65 or over on first visit in 1970	Aged under 65 on first visit in 1970				
		Chronic Sick and Tuber- culosis	Mentally Dis- ordered	Maternity	Others	Total
Number of cases	354	28	3	14	21	420

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

A total of 4,243 visits and 1,810 interviews in the Town Hall were made during the year by the Welfare Officers under the Mental Health Service and their work can be summarised as follows.

Under the Mental Health Act 1959 (Mental Illness) ..	232
Pre-care and After-care	1,941
Under the Mental Health Act 1959 (subnormal and severely subnormal)	517
Attendances at O.P. Clinics and Hospitals	853
Miscellaneous Visits	700

Mental Illness

The number of admissions to hospitals for mental illness were:

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pastures Hospital	17	23	40
Scarsdale Hospital	7	15	22
Royal Hospital	—	1	—
Walton Hospital	21	12	33
Kingsway Hospital	—	1	1
Middlewood Hospital	—	1	1
	—	—	—
TOTAL	45	52	97
	—	—	—

These were admitted in the circumstances set out below:—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Informal admissions (Section 5)	28	23	51
Admission for observation (Section 25)	3	15	18
Admission for treatment (Section 26)	1	—	1
Emergency admission for observation (Section 29)	11	13	24
Compulsory admission of patients admitted for criminal offences (Section 60)	1	1	2
Order restricting discharge (Section 65)	1	—	1
Admission under Section 4 of the Criminal Justice Act ..	—	—	—
TOTALS	45	52	97

ADULT TRAINING CENTRE

The number of trainees on the register was 76 and this required use of the first floor.

The pre work training programme carried on in operation and deals with the social difficulties facing the subnormal in the community and during the year some trainees secured work in outside industry.

Visits to factories were made and the industrial work side of the Centre continued to increase with further contracts for outwork obtained.

A staff member attended the National Joint Training Council Diploma Course for Staff in Adult Training Centres at the Harris College, Preston and was successful in getting his Diploma.

SERVICES FOR THE BLIND, PARTIALLY SIGHTED PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED AND DEAF

Social Services Centre

Throughout 1970, the Centre continued to be used some fourteen hours most days.

During the day the Craft Instructors and Home Teachers for the Blind conducted their handicraft classes, but as attendances grew, the need for more work became apparent. After approaches to various firms, two local establishments were able to supply light industrial work.

In the evenings the various organisations such as the Multiple Sclerosis Society, the Disabled persons League, the Hard of Hearing Association, the Epileptic Society, the Deaf Society and the Portland Training College, used the Centre for meetings and social activities.

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, 1970.

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Blind	90	132	222
Partially Sighted	12	23	35
	<i>Blind</i>	<i>Partially Sighted</i>	
1—16 years	2	3	
16—20 years	2	—	
21—49 years	21	6	
50—64 years	42	4	
65 years and over	155	22	

Categories of Registered Blind Persons

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Unemployed over 65 years	55	102
Unemployed 16-64 years but not capable of work	12	8
Unemployed 16-64 years but not available for work	5	16
Unemployed but capable and available for work	3	1
In the open employment	12	3
Home Workers	1	1
Under 16 years but not at school	1	—
Under 16 years at school	—	2
16—20 at school	1	—

Physically Handicapped Disabilities

	Age					Total
	under 16	16-29	30-49	50-64	65 & over	
Amputation	—	—	4	8	9	21
Arthritis and rheumatism ..	—	—	3	19	26	48
Congenital malformations or de- formities	1	5	4	2	2	14
Diseases of the Digestive and Gen- ito-Urinary Systems of the Heart or Circulatory System (other than Tuberculosis) or of the Skin ..	—	1	2	13	7	23
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 ..	—	3	12	4	7	26
Organic Nervous Diseases such as Epilepsy, Disseminated Sclero- sis, Poliomyelitis, Hemiplegia, Sciatica, etc.	—	4	30	21	26	81
Neuroses, Psychoses and other nervous and mental diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Non-Respiratory) ..	—	—	3	—	—	3
Diseases and Injuries not specified above	—	1	1	3	3	8
	1	14	59	70	80	224

Deaf

The 41 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	2	—	—	2
	F	—	2	—	2
30-49	M	3	7	1	11
	F	—	9	1	10
50-64	M	—	5	—	5
	F	—	4	1	5
65 and over ..	M	—	3	2	5
	F	—	—	1	1
		5	30	6	41

SECTION III

ENVIRONMENTAL
HEALTH SERVICES

The United States supplied to the area have given rise to no concern on the grounds of human safety and health of the supplies at source, in distribution, and after over-shipment in lead service pipes have yielded service within the scientific level acceptable contamination level.

The number of houses connected during 1970 was 402.

Lead service lines were laid for housing development.

Below these points the service all newly laid mains were washed out, checked and samples examined to ensure satisfactory bacteriological and physical results were obtained. The work was completed in respect of the first year of development.

The water was used for domestic purposes and public supply of water for industrial and public.

Water was supplied to the Medical Officer of Health.

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 1970.

- 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 1970 the quantity proved adequate for normal household purposes and no restrictions were imposed on the use of hosepipes.

- B. Chemical and Bacteriological analyses are carried out in the Board's Laboratories. All rawm treated and distributed waters are examined at least monthly. The numbers of analyses carried out in the period under review being:

Bacteriological	798
Chemical	483

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

pH	7.5	—	9.0
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	10	—	200 mg/l
Hardness (CaCO ₃)	50	—	200 mg/l
Chloride (Cl)	10	—	35 mg/l
Fluoride (F)	0.1	—	0.7

- 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 figures within the recently revised acceptable concentration for lead.
- D. 1. The number of houses connected during 1970 was 408.
2. 3,848 yards of main were laid for housing developments.
- 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 three public baths in the Borough and one school bath which is partly used by the public. The Queen's Park swimming pool, which was opened last year, has proved to be a very important addition to the swimming facilities in the Borough and it has been very well patronised at all its sessions. The Markham and Stand Road open air baths 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, three swimming baths provided for the exclusive use of the Chesterfield School, Frank Merrifield School and the Edwin Swale Secondary Modern School.

All the baths with the exception of the two last named are equipped for continuous filtration and chemical dosage and samples are taken by the Department at regular intervals for bacteriological examination. Fifty-five visits have been made to swimming baths during the year and 51 samples of water have been submitted for bacteriological examination all of which proved to be satisfactory.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

	<i>No. of houses</i>	<i>Estimated population served</i>
No. of houses connected to sewers	25,371	70,314
No. of houses not connected to sewers ..	42	106
No. of connections made during the year:		
(a) existing houses	1	
(b) new houses	417	
(c) other premises	8	

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 licensed to sell pet animals under the provisions of the above Act. These are subject to frequent inspection by officers in the Department. On every 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

Two factories in the Borough are registered under the above Act, one being engaged in the manufacture of mattresses and the other in the upholstering of new furniture. Only new filling materials bearing the seal of the British Standards Institute for quality and purity are used in these manufacturing processes and it has not been considered necessary to take samples of the materials for analysis.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the Borough.

Prevention of Damage by Pests

There has been a fairly considerable increase in the number of complaints received of the presence of rats or mice on premises of all types during the year, 393 complaints being received compared with 269 in 1969. Of these 244 were in respect of domestic premises where occupiers are now notifying the Department when the first signs of infestations in or around their dwellings, are detected. Infestations were found on 230 domestic premises but all were of a minor nature.

Infestations in business premises totalled 78, of which 61 were rat infestations and mice were present in the remainder. In these premises also only minor infestations occurred most of which were cleared by a single or second treatment.

Special attention was paid to local authority premises, i.e. the Public Abattoir, the refuse tips and School Kitchens and treatments were carried out on 24 of these premises where evidence of infestation was found.

Routine inspections were made of agricultural premises and along river banks and seven treatments were carried out to eradicate three minor infestations.

The following is an extract from the Annual Report supplied to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on Rodent Control.

	<i>Non- Agricultural</i>	<i>Agricultural</i>
1. Number of properties in District	29,053	29
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notifica- tion	392	1
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	232	1
(ii) Mice	69	1
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than noti- fication	549	1
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	30	1
(ii) Mice	1	—

Atmospheric Pollution

There are five Smoke Control Orders in operation in the Borough covering a combined area of approximately 1,400 acres and involving just over 6,000 premises.

Owing to difficulties experienced in the supply and distribution of certain types of solid smokeless fuel, it has not been possible to proceed with the domestic Smoke Control Programme at the rate originally envisaged, in fact, so acute was the fuel position at the end of 1969 and in the early part of 1970, that it was necessary to seek the temporary revocation of the existing Smoke Control Orders in the Borough in order to prevent hardship to the residents in the Areas under control. The revocation of the Orders continued until the end of April 1970, by which time the fuel position had improved nationally. It is fortunate that the severe winter of 1969/70 was followed by a good summer and a comparatively mild winter which eased the strain on available solid smokeless fuel supplies, and it has not been necessary to seek further suspension of smoke control. It is now the intention to advance the smoke control programme in the Borough and the survey of a further area involving some 1,600 houses is now proceeding.

There has been general compliance with the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations 1958 by the industrial plants in the Borough during the year, and only on 17 occasions has dark smoke in excess of that allowed by the Regulations been emitted during the 120 observations made on such plants. Investigation of these infringements have been made at the time and in a number of cases

these have been due to temporary breakdown of firing mechanism or have occurred during the cleaning of fires.

An intermittent, although recurring smoke nuisance has resulted from the operation of an incinerator at a local hospital, due to the inability of this plant to cope with the plastic bags and other containers now in use in Hospitals for containing soiled dressings, etc. from the wards and operating theatres, without emitting very dark smoke. Considerable time has been given to this problem and the makers of the plant have been called to investigate this matter and find a solution.

The provisions contained in the Clean Air Act 1968 for dealing with smoke emissions from industrial and commercial premises from sources other than chimneys, are welcomed, and have proved successful in controlling the growing practices of burning old cars, tyres and old cable in scrap yards and on second-hand car dealers' premises in the recovery of scrap metal. Three nuisances have been successfully dealt with during the year.

Seven applications for prior approval to the installation of new furnaces under the provisions of Section 3 of the Clean Air Act 1956 were considered, five being approved outright and one subject to amended chimney height.

The Department has continued the measurement and recording of atmospheric pollution in the Borough as part of the National Survey being undertaken by the Warren Spring Laboratory of the Ministry of Technology. Daily records of smoke density and sulphur dioxide concentrations are taken from three volumetric recording instruments sited at the Town Hall, the Electricity Works in Chatsworth Road and at Newbold Green School, and these are sent monthly to the Laboratory. The measurement of deposited matter in the atmosphere using the standard deposit gauge, and sulphur concentrations using the less accurate lead peroxide method are also obtained from stations established at the Water Pollution Works at Old Whittington and at the St. John's Road Depot.

The recordings obtained from all of the stations are shown in the following tables.

BOROUGH OF CHESTERFIELD
RECORDING OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION BY DAILY VOLUMETRIC METHOD 1970

Monthly Averages for Smoke Concentration and Sulphur Dioxide Concentration for the year ending 31st December, 1970

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 ..	275	32	109	243	95	160	629	58	167	393	106	185	266	21	81	272	73	128
February ..	202	24	82	262	60	150	270	37	124	266	75	149	87	3	34	195	33	97
March ..	155	15	67	278	77	123	223	62	75	229	65	80	160	3	45	169	36	83
April ..	153	10	54	230	46	116	215	7	74	242	61	118	80	3	27	177	25	74
May ..	89	9	34	263	40	97	136	19	68	306	71	147	78	3	35	174	53	104
June ..	64	10	24	232	59	100	73	13	36	239	49	127	49	2	23	149	40	94
July ..	39	8	25	186	40	68	45	7	27	114	40	69	45	3	10	107	26	47
August ..	122	11	37	226	33	93	129	7	48	195	38	102	100	4	29	205	36	72
September	168	9	61	206	53	99	75	8	44	208	39	100	71	4	24	140	27	51
October ..	454	14	104	368	54	127	215	1	31	297	33	105	182	1	40	178	29	79
November	169	37	102	202	73	136	122	7	46	223	44	120	115	3	49	157	24	86
December ..	396	39	107	365	44	143	146	2	43	199	30	106	371	3	46	270	37	98

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

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

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

<i>Month</i>						<i>St. John's Road Depot</i>	<i>Sewage Works</i>
January ..	..	..	..	..	..	13·62	14·60
February ..	..	..	..	..	..	11·49	no result
March ..	..	..	..	..	..	10·55	13·00
April ..	..	..	..	..	..	9·35	10·44
May ..	..	..	..	..	..	8·61	9·38
June ..	..	..	..	..	..	15·22	15·05
July ..	..	..	..	..	..	10·06	10·92
August ..	..	..	..	..	..	7·45	9·87
September ..	..	..	..	..	..	11·20	13·59
October ..	..	..	..	..	..	9·50	9·96
November ..	..	..	..	..	..	8·47	8·10
December ..	..	..	..	..	..	9·19	10·98
Averages ..	..	..	..	..	..	10·40	11·44

Lead Peroxide Gauges

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

<i>Month</i>						<i>St. John's Road Depot</i>	<i>Sewage Works</i>
January ..	..	..	..	..	..	2·33	1·70
February ..	..	..	..	..	..	1·63	1·65
March ..	..	..	..	..	..	1·31	1·44
April ..	..	..	..	..	..	1·20	1·23
May ..	..	..	..	..	..	1·07	1·06
June ..	..	..	..	..	..	0·50	0·80
July ..	..	..	..	..	..	0·59	0·68
August ..	..	..	..	..	..	0·89	0·96
September ..	..	..	..	..	..	0·58	0·76
October ..	..	..	..	..	..	1·03	1·08
November ..	..	..	..	..	..	1·34	1·04
December ..	..	..	..	..	..	2·24	2·22
Averages ..	..	..	..	..	..	1·23	1·22

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Table showing the visits and inspections carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during 1970

No. of complaints investigated	..	..	..	..	1,156
No. of nuisances found	..	..	..	..	897
No. of Nuisances abated	..	..	..	..	822
Visits re infectious diseases	..	..	..	..	54
No. of Houses disinfected	..	..	..	..	25
No. of houses inspected (Public Health Act)	..	..	..	..	558
Visits paid to above houses	..	..	..	..	940
No. of houses inspected (Housing Act)	..	..	..	..	694
Visits paid to the above houses	..	..	..	..	830
Visits re overcrowding	..	..	..	..	10
Visits re houses in multiple occupation	..	..	..	..	29
Visits re filthy or verminous premises	..	..	..	..	113
Visits re drainage—Inspection of new work	..	..	..	..	1,603
Visits re drainage—Smoke and Water Tests	..	..	..	..	2,608
Interviews with Owners and Builders	..	..	..	..	1,969
Visits re Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	..	..	..	..	417
Visits re offensive trades	..	..	..	..	11
Abattoir inspection	..	..	..	..	694
Visits re prevention of Damage by Pests	..	..	..	..	1,626
Visits re Waste Food Order Boiling Plant	..	..	..	..	2
Visits re Caravan Sites	..	..	..	..	92
Visits re Factories—Mechanical Power	..	..	..	..	156
Visits re Fractories—Non-mechanical Power	..	..	..	..	23
Visits re Smoke Control Areas	..	..	..	..	135
Industrial Smoke Observations	..	..	..	..	120
Visits re Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution	..	..	..	..	874
Visits re dairies and milk distributors	..	..	..	..	111
Visits re premises where food is prepared or sold	..	..	..	..	739
Inspection re market stalls	..	..	..	..	2,958
Inspection re mobile shops and food vehicles	..	..	..	..	82
Visits re Ice Cream shops and manufacturers	..	..	..	..	107
Visits re bakehouses	..	..	..	..	34
No. of food and drugs sampled	..	..	..	..	256
Visits re noise control	..	..	..	..	87
Visits re swimming baths	..	..	..	..	55
Visits re animal boarding establishments	..	..	..	..	2
Visits re Pet Animals Act	..	..	..	..	6
Informal Notices served	..	..	..	..	792
Statutory Notices served	..	..	..	..	143
No. of re-visits	..	..	..	..	1,881
No. of miscellaneous visits	..	..	..	..	1,667
Visits re riding establishments	..	..	..	..	—
Visits re Rag Flock Act	..	..	..	..	2
Visits re Qualification Certificates	..	..	..	..	429

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

Obstruction Drains Cleansed	339
Drains reconstructed	40
Drains tested by smoke and water	2,608
Inspection chambers built or repaired	47
Gulley Traps fixed	4
Defects in drains repaired	33
Sink Wastes repaired	20
New sinks fixed, or defects remedied	17
Rain water pipes repaired	13
Rain water pipes disconnected	6
W.C. and vent pipes repaired	13
Eaves spouting repaired	57
Water Closets repaired	96
Water Closets provided	1
New Dustbins provided	12
Dirty Closets cleansed	8
Dirty Premises cleansed	12
Houses made reasonably fit	347
Water in cellars	9
Windows repaired	58
Damp proof courses inserted in walls	—
Roofs repaired	77
Floors repaired	32
Doors repaired	34
Plastering repaired	42
Damp Walls repaired	82
Defective Fireplaces, etc., repaired	28
Yards repaved	5
Yard and Footpath Surfaces repaired	21
Accumulation of Refuse removed	32
Nuisance from fowls and other animals abated	6
Miscellaneous Defects remedied	86
Factory Contraventions	43
Defective Water Supply	26
Ventilation provided or improved	1
Proper Food Store provided	—
Smoke Observations	120
Waste Water Closets converted into W.C.'s.	2
Rat infested premises cleared	335
Manure pits provided or repaired	—
Pail closet converted into water closet	—
Urinals repaired or provided	—
Caravans repaired	16

Table of Nuisances discovered and dealt with

	No. of Inspections made by Public Health Inspectors	No. of Notices Served		No. of Nuisances abated with or without Notice
		Informal	Legal	
Drainage				
No disconnection of waste pipe	16	4	—	4
Defective waste pipe, traps, inlet and drains	504	117	16	121
Drains obstructed	680	334	8	339
Closets and Ashpits				
Defective privies, pail closets and ashpits	—	—	—	—
Conversion of pail closets into W.C's	—	—	—	—
Conversion of waste water Closets into W.C's	10	2	—	2
Defective Water Closets	427	101	14	96
Provision of Additional Water Closets	5	1	—	1
Provision of portable ashbins	36	12	—	12
Dirty Closets	26	9	—	8
Other Defects				
Paving of courts and yards	80	16	8	26
Roofs, eaves-spouts and down spouts	595	140	23	134
Sinks	69	17	1	17
Insufficient Ventilation	2	—	—	1
Windows	245	55	11	58
Dampness	414	104	10	82
Water in Cellars	33	8	—	9
Water Supply	105	26	1	26
Overcrowding	2	—	—	1
Foul condition of houses	40	14	—	12
Offensive accumulations	98	33	—	32
Animals improperly kept	24	6	—	6
Pigsties	—	—	—	—
Smoke Nuisances	255	20	—	20
Urinals	—	—	—	—
Nuisances not specified above	966	239	20	239
TOTALS	4,632	1,258	112	1,246

	No. on Register	Inspections made	Notices served	Nuisances abated with or without Notice
Bakehouses	26	36	6	6
Slaughterhouses	1	694	—	—
Offensive Trades	8	11	2	2
Common Lodging Houses ..	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	35	739	8	8

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	4
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	111
Factories of various kinds	341

*Offensive Trades

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

Houses Using

<i>Water Closet</i>	<i>Waste Water Closets</i>	<i>Privies</i>	<i>Pails</i>	<i>Portable Dustbins</i>
25,038	80	6	15	25,072

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. ..	46	1
Potteries and Brickmaking	3	—
Metal Braking and Scrap Sorting	6	1
Foundries	13	—
Dressmaking, Tailoring and Millinery ..	18	2
Baking, Confectionery and Other Foods ..	32	1
Boot and Shoe Repairing	2	—
Engineers	54	1
Motor Vehicle Repairs	67	1
Surgical Dressings and Box Making ..	7	—
Laundries	9	—
Printing	5	—
Various	68	4
TOTALS	330	11

**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 (in-
cluding 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	11	23	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	330	156	16	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	17	17	—	—
TOTALS	358	196	17	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Ins- pector (4)	Referred By H.M. Ins- pector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	3	3	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient	2	1	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defec- tive	37	23	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	20	16	—	2	—
TOTALS	63	43	—	6	—

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 unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel— Making	1	—	—	—	—	—

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

The total number of premises in the Borough registered and controlled by the Local Authority under the provisions of the above Act, at the end of the year was 737 compared with 726 at the end of the previous year. There were 31 registrations, some of which were re-registrations of businesses moving to different sites as a result of the new development now taking place in the centre of the town. All the premises registered have now received a general inspection and a total of 417 visits have been made in connection with the general and routine inspection of premises on the Register.

Special mention should be made of the offices registered under the Act, which this year, total 196 against 190 in the previous report and the considerable increase in the number of persons employed in this class of premises which shows an increase of almost 1900 during 1970. This increase is largely accounted for by the change in the status of the Post Office from a Crown Department to a public authority and the resultant transfer of the offices of the Postal Finance Department and other post office premises in the Borough from administration by H.M. Factory Inspectorate to this Department in the enforcement of the provisions of the Act.

During the 417 visits made to registered premises during the year ample evidence has been found of the general improvement in the standard of working conditions and in the welfare facilities provided for the staffs since the Act came into operation. This applies both to new premises where architects are now paying more regard to the needs and comfort of the staffs who are to work in the shops and offices, and to the older established businesses where sometimes, due to lack of space, the required standards are not so easily attainable. There has again been good co-operation by the occupier of registered premises in complying with the requirements of the Department when contraventions of the Act have been found and not

in any case has it been necessary to resort to legal action to secure compliance with the Act. The contraventions found and remedied following informal action during the year are classified later in this report.

Accidents

Reports were received of 37 accidents occurring on registered premises in the Borough during the year. Most of the accidents reported were fortunately of a minor nature, but it has been the practice to visit most of the premises following notification except when it was considered to be of a very trivial nature and where there was obviously no suggestion of negligence, as an encouragement to the occupiers of premises to report all accidents occurring.

Two accidents involving food slicing machines occurred during the year, one affecting a woman aged 48 who foolishly lifted the guard of a Gravity-Feed Slicing Machine whilst the blade was still in motion. This was an example of irresponsibility on the part of the employee where all reasonable steps had been taken, in guarding machines and by instruction to the operator by the employer.

The second case involved a 39 year old woman who cut her finger on the blade of a Gravity-Feed food slicer when cleaning the machine, while at rest. Here again, all the necessary precautions had been taken by the employer to render the machine safe and there was no negligence.

An accident involving moving machinery occurred in an office of the Postal Finance Department where an electrically powered electronic reading machine was in use for checking postal orders. The female operator of the machine, aged 19, when removing a postal order which had become lodged in the machine had her index finger trapped and cut by the in-running nip of two drums on the reading head of the machine, which continued to revolve by momentum after the power to the machine was cut off. The machine was properly hooded by a hinged lift-up cover which incorporated a cut-out switch which switched off the machine when the hood was raised. Due to the high speed of the machine, the drums on the reading head continued to revolve by momentum for approximately 5 seconds after the power was cut off, and it was during this over-run period when the injury occurred. A printed notice was fitted to the guard of the machine warning Assistants against touching the machinery or attempting to remove any obstruction whilst the machine was in motion. At the time of this accident, the makers of the machine were carrying out experiments on one of three similar machines in service in this department, which included a braking system designed to reduce the rotating time of the drums after the power was cut-off, and the first experiments had shown the possibility of reducing the rotating time to approximately 1.2 seconds—a time considered to be sufficiently short to obviate similar accidents in the future.

Following a leg injury to a barmaid employed at a local hotel, which resulted from the service hatch to the bar from the cellar, being

left open, the Brewery Company were required to improve the fencing of the hatch when the service elevator was in use.

Mention might also be made of three minor but identical accidents reported, namely, sepsis resulting from the pricking of the hands of three women by chicken bones when dressing birds for roasting. Whilst these can be considered as minor injuries the fact that these cases should occur in one year, adds point to the need for more protection when undertaking work of this nature, and in an effort to prevent similar accidents, the firm was recommended to provide the additional protection of rubber gloves and possibly the use of a suitable antiseptic barrier cream.

The accidents reported are listed and classified by age groups, causation, and by class of premises involved, at the end of this Report.

Incidence of Accidents by:

(a) <i>Age and Sex</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Females</i>
Young Persons	2	1
Age 18—30 years	6	11
Age 31—45 years	1	8
Age 46—60 years	—	7
Age 61—70 years	1	—
Totals	10	27
	—	—
 (b) By Class of Workplace		
Offices		8
Retail Shop		23
Wholesale Department, etc.		1
Canteens		5
 (c) By Cause:		
Falls on stairs		6
Falls on level surfaces		6
Lacerations by knives or glass		3
Strains due to lifting		5
Injury by falling objects		2
By striking against objects		7
By wheeled vehicles		2
Injury by Food Slicing Machines		2
Injury by Power Machines in motion		1
Sepsis from handling infected material		3

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	11	196	23
Retail shops	16	441	119
Wholesale shops, warehouses ..	1	37	3
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	3	60	21
Fuel Storage depots	—	3	—
TOTALS	31	737	166

Persons Employed in Registered Premises

Class of workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	4,384
Retail shops	2,765
Wholesale departments, warehouses	457
Catering establishments open to the public	528
Canteen	67
Fuel storage depots	24
Total	8,225
Total Males	3,278
Total Females	4,947

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Contraventions	Number of Notices Sent	Number of Contraventions Found to be Discontinued
Dirty premises	23	17
Inadequate means of heating	11	12
Lack of Thermometer	20	25
Inadequate ventilation	16	7
Inadequate sitting facilities	1	—
Lack of facilities for taking meals	—	—
Dangerous floors, passages, stairs	9	8
Insufficient or unsuitable sanitary conveniences	12	10
Insufficient or unsuitable washing facilities ..	7	7
Lack of first aid equipment	29	29
Dangerous machinery	15	5
Overcrowding	—	—
Lack of accommodation for clothing	—	—
Inadequate lighting	6	5
Inadequate lighting of water closets	8	8
Abstract not displayed	27	28
Absence of handrail to stairs	9	7
No Labelling of sanitary convenience	2	2
No intervening ventilation to sanitary convenience	2	—
Failure to register	20	18
Dirty waterclosets	11	8
TOTALS	228	196

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Milk Supply—Milk Register

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

No. of persons registered as Distributors	108
No. of premises registered as Dairies	3
The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963—Licences Issued	
Dealers to Sell Untreated Milk	13
„ „ Sell Pasteurised Milk	108
„ „ Sell Sterilised Milk	51
„ „ Ultra-Heat Treated Milk	5
No. of Visits to Dairies and Milk Dealers	111

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963

All milk sold in the Borough is designated under the above regulations either as “Untreated”, “Pasteurised”, “Sterilised” or “Ultra-Heat treated”. There are 117 distributors of milk in the Borough, 108 of whom are licensed by the Borough Council under the above Regulations, the remainder being producer/retailers who hold licences issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to sell untreated milk from their own herds.

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

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is responsible for the conditions under which milk is produced on the Borough farms, but spot checks are taken by the Department from untreated supplies in the course of distribution to the consumer to ensure that the keeping quality of the milk is in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations when delivered to the consumer. Eight samples were taken from untreated supplies during the year all of which satisfied the methylene blue test for keeping quality.

Frequent samples are taken from all other designated milks coming into the Borough and these are tested at the County Laboratories to ensure that satisfactory standards of heat treatment and keeping quality are maintained. A total of forty-nine such samples were tested during the year, the results of which are given in the following tables:

	<i>Samples Tested</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>
Pasteurised Homogenised Milk	7	7	—
Pasteurised Milk	17	17	—
Sterilised Milk	16	16	—
Untreated Milk	8	8	—
Ultra Heat-Treated Milk	1	1	—
	—	—	—
Totals	49	49	—

Bacteriological Examination of Milk

Untreated milk is distributed in the Borough from thirteen sources four of which are from farms situated within the Borough boundary, the remainder being produced in the County area surrounding Chesterfield. Periodic samples are taken from such milks to ensure that the herds are free from *Brucella Abortus* organisms. Sampling is confined to the four farms within the borough boundary, other supplies being sampled by Local Authorities in the county areas where the farms are situated, in order to prevent unnecessary duplication. Eight herd 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 Abattoir which is owned by the Corporation and controlled by the Markets Department is the only slaughtering establishment in the Borough, and it supplies meat requirements not only of the Borough but also a wide area in the North East part of the county. All the slaughtermen are employed by the Corporation and an all-in charge is made for lairage, slaughter and hanging of dressed carcasses. Cold storage facilities are also available at an extra charge. With the concentration of slaughtering in this one establishment, it is possible for all food animals passing through the Abattoir to be subjected to ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection by full-time meat inspectors of the Department, so that any abnormal condition disease in the animals is detected either before slaughter or during the dressing of the carcasses.

A total of 49,907 food animals were slaughtered and inspected during the year, such inspection resulting in the condemnation of just over 32½ tons of carcase meat and offal as unfit for human consumption. Only 6¼ tons of this total represented carcase meat which gives some indication of the much improved quality of meat now passing through the Abattoir. Seventy-seven whole carcasses of various food animals were condemned for the diseased conditions shown in the table at the end of this section. Evidence of tuberculosis which up to a comparatively short time ago was the most common disease found in food animals, occurred in only two of the 7,638 bovine animals slaughtered in the Abattoir during the year and these were very mild cases, the disease being confined to single glands in the lungs in each case. The Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was notified in each case, so that the disease could be traced back to the source.

The incidence of tuberculosis in pigs was 1.68 per cent compared with 1.90 per cent in 1969.

Cysticercus Bovis was found in forty-eight cattle other than cows, but all were localised infestations occurring either in the head or heart muscles, and in only eleven cases were the cysts viable. All the infected parts and organs were condemned and the eleven carcasses referred to were retained in cold storage for the requisite period to render the meat safe before being passed for human consumption.

There was a marked decrease in the incidence of disease other than tuberculosis in both cows and in cattle excluding cows. In the case of cows the incidence was 32.72 per cent compared with 43.04 per cent in 1969, and in other cattle, 29.98 per cent compared with 38.07 per cent. While these figures would still appear to be high, it should be mentioned that other diseases include parasitic conditions which are prevalent in cattle although generally localised in the organs of otherwise healthy animals. The liver fluke is the most common of these parasitic conditions, and is responsible for the condemnation of a high proportion of the livers of cattle.

The routine inspection of food in wholesale warehouses, in food factories, in retail shops resulted in the condemnation of 4 tons 6 cwt. of various foods which were found to be unfit for human consumption. The combined total of food condemned in the Borough throughout the year was therefore just over 36½ tons.

The various foods condemned are classified in the following tables.

	Cows	Heifers and Steers	Sheep	Pigs	Calves
Pathogenic Emaciation ..	—	—	—	4	—
Polyarthrititis and Emaciation ..	—	—	—	9	—
Septic Peritonitis	—	1	—	10	—
Pyæmia	—	—	—	17	—
Oedema	—	—	2	—	—
Icterus	—	—	—	1	1
Septic Pneumonia	—	—	1	8	—
Septic Metritis	—	—	—	1	—
Fevered Carcasses	—	1	—	—	—
Immaturity	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Gastroenteritis	—	—	—	5	—
Severe Bruising	1	—	—	—	—
Umbilical Pyæmia	—	—	—	—	1
Swine Erysipelas	—	—	—	4	—
Moribund	—	—	1	—	1
Dead in Lairage	—	—	1	6	—
TOTALS ..	1	2	5	65	4

Summary of Meat Inspections, 1969

Carcases Inspected	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
At the Abattoir	7,638	42	14,593	27,634
Total number of animals killed	..	..	..	49,907
Number inspected	..	..	..	49,907

Food Surrendered during Inspection

At the abattoir

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Beef	1	3	0	6				
Veal	0	1	2	11				
Mutton	0	2	1	26				
Pork	5	4	2	19				
Offals.. ..	25	13	2	6				
	<hr/>				32	5	1	12

Surrendered by Traders

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Canned Meat	0	3	1	7				
Canned Foods	1	0	3	24				
Bacon	0	0	1	9				
Fish	0	0	2	0				
Fruit	0	0	1	6				
Frozen Food	0	4	3	7				
Poultry	0	2	0	16				
Soft Drinks ..	0	5	2	0				
Confectionery	0	5	2	10				
Marzipan	0	3	0	0				
Vegetables ..	1	19	1	6				
Miscellaneous	0	0	2	12				
	<hr/>				4	6	1	13
					<hr/>			
					36	11	2	25

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

Licences were issued to fourteen slaughtermen under the above Act during the year, twelve of which were renewal of existing licences and two being licences issued to apprentices becoming of age who had been trained at the Corporation Abattoir.

Thirteen of the licensed slaughtermen are employed by the Corporation Abattoir.

Meat Inspection, 1970, Carcasses Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	7,473	165	42	14,593	27,634
Number inspected	7,473	165	42	14,593	27,634
All Diseases except Tuberculosis:					
Whole Carcasses condemned	2	1	4	5	65
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2,239	53	1	274	2,695
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	29.98	32.72	11.90	1.91	9.98
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole Carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	—	—	—	464
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.028	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.68
Cystercosis:					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	48	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	11	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Cystercosis	0.64	0.00	0.00	—	—

Food and Drugs Act 1955

A total of 256 samples of food and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis during the year. These comprised 62 samples of milk, taken in the course of delivery to the consumer, and 194 samples of various food and drugs.

Three formal samples of milk were found to be not genuine or below standard as follows:—

1. A sample of pasteurised milk processed by a large dairy company was slightly deficient in milk solids other than milk fat and by its raised freezing point (Hortvet) was shown to contain a trace of added water. The only explanation which could be offered by the dairy company for this unusual sample was that this bottle received the first run of milk after the sterilisation of the plant and may have contained a slight condensate from the pipeline. The amount of adulteration was in any case so slight as not to merit legal action, but a warning was given.

2. A formal sample of Channel Islands Milk was shown to contain only 3.96 per cent of milk fat compared with a minimum of 4 per cent as required by the Milk and Dairies (Channel Islands and South Devon Milk) Regulations 1956. Although this constituted an absolute offence, in view of the very small deficiency which was barely 1 per cent, legal proceedings were not taken, but a severe written warning was given to the producer-retailer.

3. A formal sample of milk taken in a Snack Bar was shown to be slightly deficient in milk solids other than milk fat and the raised freezing point of the milk suggested slight adulteration by added water. The adulteration was, however, so small as to rule out any question of wilful adulteration, and in explanation of this occurrence, the proprietor suggested that the staff, when sterilising the rotary milk dispenser may have failed to completely drain and dry out the vessel before recharging with milk.

The following Table gives the average composition of the 62 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	17	3.86	8.62
June Quarter	23	3.89	8.66
September Quarter	9	3.96	8.72
December Quarter	13	3.95	8.67
Average for 1970	62	3.91	8.67
Minimum Presumptive Standard		3.00	8.50

Of the other foods and drugs sampled, 17 were found to be not genuine or below standard. Details of these are as follows:

An informal sample of Cornish Pasties was found to contain only 11.3 per cent of meat, compared with a minimum of 12.25 per cent as required by the Meat Pie and Sausage Rolls Regulations, 1967. A subsequent formal sample taken from this source was satisfactory.

A tin of Irish Stew sampled informally was shown to contain only 32 per cent of meat. While no specific standard for meat content of this product is laid down in the Canned Meat Product Regulations, 1957 the Public Analyst was of the opinion that it should contain not less than 35 per cent of meat. A formal sample of this same brand of Irish Stew, subsequently taken was also found to contain only 31.5 per cent of meat. This sample, was, therefore, deficient in meat to the extent of 10 per cent. The taking of legal action in this case was considered, but having regard to the considerable variation in meat content in cans of Irish Stew, from the same batch, found in the experimental work undertaken for the Food Standards Committee when reporting on canned meat, it was felt that such action taken on this single deficiency might have resulted in the Local Authority having to bear costs of such action. A written warning was, therefore, given in this instance to the manufacturer and further investigation covering a wider range of this product is to be undertaken.

A formal sample of Pork Sausage contained only 52.7 per cent of meat compared with a minimum of 55 per cent as required by the Sausage and Other Meat Products Regulations, 1957. For technical reasons legal proceedings could not be instituted in this case, but a severe warning was given to the makers of the products.

Two informal samples of Shandy (canned) were found on analysis to contain 1.3 per cent and 0.80 per cent of proof spirit respectively. The Public Analyst expressed the opinion that Shandy should contain not less than 1.50 per cent of proof spirit, this opinion being based on the Standard laid down in the Labelling of Food Regulations, 1970, but as the operative date for the application of this Standard has been deferred until the 1st January, 1973, legal action could not have been taken in either case with much hope of success.

A tin of Stewed Steak taken as an informal sample was found to contain only 68.7 per cent of meat compared with a minimum of 75 per cent as prescribed by the Meat Products Regulations, 1967. The sample was deficient in meat to the extent of 8.4 per cent.

Two informal samples of canned meat labelled "Lancashire Hot Pot" contained 29.3 and 23.7 per cent of meat, respectively, the deficiencies being 16.2 per cent and 32 per cent. A formal sample subsequently taken from this same brand and product contained 50.9 per cent of meat, which gives further indication of the wide variation in the quality to be found in the same product.

Three informal samples sold as Potted Meat and obtained from different sources, were found to contain 81.8 per cent, 84.1 per cent of meat, respectively, excess water accounting for the difference.

The Public Analyst expressed the opinion that an article sold as potted meat should contain no water other than that which is natural to the meat, these products should, therefore, have been described as Meat Paste. The vendors were interviewed and warnings were given against the mis-description of these products in the future.

Following a deficiency of 15 per cent of meat in an informal sample of Pork Sausage manufactured by a local pork butcher, a formal sample of this product was taken from the same source. This sample was found to contain not more than 52.4 per cent of meat to the extent of 19.3 per cent. In view of these recurring considerable deficiencies, legal proceedings were instituted against the vendor, who pleaded guilty to the offence and was fined £10 and costs.

A bottle of Cocktail Cherries sampled informally contained 38 parts per million of sulphur dioxide, although the presence of this preservative was not included in the list of ingredients printed on the label. The manufacturer was asked for an explanation for this omission and in reply stated that the error had been corrected on the labels on this product now leaving the factory.

Food and Drugs Act 1955

Nature of Food	Total	Formal	In-formal	Number Genuine	Number not Genuine or below Standard
Milk	62	61	1	59	3
Evaporated Milk	6	—	6	5	1
Dried Milk	1	—	1	1	—
Cream	8	—	8	8	—
Butter	3	—	3	3	—
Margarine	1	—	1	1	—
Pork Sausage	12	8	4	9	3
Beef Sausage	3	1	2	3	—
Canned Meat	15	4	11	10	5
Potted Meat	5	1	4	2	3
Liver Sausage	1	—	1	1	—
Bacon	2	—	2	2	—
Meat Pies and Sausage Rolls	7	3	4	6	1
Lard and Cooking Fat	3	—	3	3	—
Cooking Oil	2	—	2	2	—
Fish Paste	1	—	1	1	—
Canned Baby Foods	2	—	2	2	—
Canned Milk Puddings	1	—	1	1	—
Malted Milk	1	—	1	1	—
Ice Cream	6	—	6	6	—
Jam and Marmalade	16	—	16	16	—
Lemon Curd	4	—	4	4	—
Honey	2	—	2	2	—
Canned Fruit	2	—	2	2	—
Dried Fruit	6	—	6	6	—
Preserved and Glace Cherries	3	—	3	2	1
Sweet Whip	1	—	1	1	—
Sugar	1	—	1	1	—
Plum Puddings	1	—	1	1	—

Nature of Food	Total	Formal	In-formal	Number Genuine	Number not Genuine or below Standard
Mincemeat	2	—	2	2	—
Dehydrated vegetables ..	2	—	2	2	—
Canned Soups	3	—	3	3	—
Salad Cream	2	—	2	2	—
Sauces	10	—	10	10	—
Pickles	1	—	1	1	—
Curry Powder	1	—	1	1	—
Cheese and Cheese Spreads..	7	—	7	7	—
Soft Drinks	18	1	17	16	2
Rose Hip Syrup	1	—	1	1	—
Coffee and Coffee Essence ..	6	—	6	6	—
Tea	1	—	1	1	—
Butter Confectionery	1	1	—	1	—
Sugar Confectionery	1	—	1	1	—
Cream Pasties	1	—	1	1	—
Cake Mix	1	—	1	1	—
Flour	2	—	2	2	—
Artificial Sweetener	1	—	1	1	—
Ground Almonds	1	—	1	1	—
Marzipan	3	—	3	3	—
Angelica	1	—	1	1	—
Ground Ginger	1	—	1	1	—
Spirits	3	3	—	2	1
Bitter Beer	1	1	—	1	—
Vinegar	2	—	2	2	—
Baking Powder	1	—	1	1	—
Bicarbonate of Soda	2	—	2	2	—
Chewing Gum	1	—	1	1	—
Cough Mixture	1	—	1	1	—
TOTALS ..	256	84	172	236	20

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations 1963

There are no egg pasteurising plants in the Borough.

Ice Cream

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

A large depot is also established in the Borough from which a fleet of vehicles equipped for making and retailing soft ice-cream operate over a wide area. This type of trading cannot be considered as entirely satisfactory, for while the depot and the vehicles are in the ownership of an Ice-cream manufacturing company, the vehicles are hired out on a weekly basis presumably to any person who can

legally drive the vehicle who then becomes a self-employed ice-cream salesman. Many of the drivers of these vehicles start off with little or no knowledge of the standards of hygiene required when handling such a perishable food as ice-cream or one so easily contaminated, and in consequence greater supervision has to be exercised by the Department over this type of trading, both in respect of the vehicles in the course of delivery, and at the Depot, where the sterilisation of the fixed equipment on the vehicles, and the utensils needs to be carried out. In spite of the risks inherent with this casual trading it is gratifying to report that all samples from these vehicles for bacteriological examination have proved to be satisfactory.

There are also 325 permanent premises in the Borough which are registered for the retail sale of pre-packed ice-cream obtained from national suppliers.

Forty-two samples of Ice-cream were sent to the County Public Health Laboratory and subjected to the Methylene Blue Test to assess the purity of the suppliers, the grading of the samples being as follows:

No. of samples	Reduction of Methylene Blue Time	Grade	Observation
34	4 hours and over	1	Very satisfactory
3	2½ to 4 hours	2	Satisfactory
2	1 to 2 hours	3	Unsatisfactory
3	0 to ½ hour	4	Unsatisfactory

Two of the samples in the lowest grade were obtained from a local factory. The owner of the factory was interviewed and warned following which the factory was totally reconstructed and new machinery installed. Subsequent samples from this factory have been satisfactory.

Six samples of Ice-cream submitted to the Public Analyst were shown to be of satisfactory quality the average composition being:

Fat 8.84 per cent and Total Solids 33.90 per cent.

Food Hygiene

The attainment of satisfactory standards of food hygiene is of necessity a continuing concern, for it primarily depends on the personal cleanly habits and behaviour of all persons engaged in the preparation, handling and distribution of food. The legal responsibility for ensuring a clean food supply finishes, of course, at the final sale of the food to the consumer, but as most open foods are perishable and so easily contaminated, unless the housewife and the consumer are equally hygiene conscious in the home, all the earlier care and attention given to providing a safe food counts for very little.

It is pleasing to see the larger food traders and supermarkets vying with each other in the improvement of their premises and the manner in which food is prepared and displayed to attract the consumer. Providing these same improvements extend to all parts of the premises, and also includes the education of the personnel engaged on the premises, where unfortunately the turnover appears to be more frequent than in most other trades, then the desired high standards of food hygiene will follow.

The Department has continued to participate in the education of food handlers, when requested, at their place of work and has also lost no opportunity to speak to the children in schools and to Women's Organisations in the Borough on this important subject, and both the Chief Public Health Inspector and the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector have given numerous illustrated talks to such bodies during the year.

It is pleasing to be able to report that once again, there has not been a single case of food poisoning attributable to food produced and sold in the Borough during the year. Two cases of salmonella infection in local residents were, however, reported, the source of infection in each case being traced to holiday resorts, one in this country and the other one on the Continent. A third case was reported of a resident in an adjoining District, but employed in a food factory not in the Borough. This person was excluded from her employment throughout the period of infectivity, compensation for loss of earnings being paid by this Authority.

A total of 3,920 visits have been made to food manufacturing premises, retail shops, mobile food shops and market stalls from which food is sold in the open market, in connection with this most important branch of the Department's work, special attention being given to the latter form of trading where it is virtually impossible to achieve the high standard of hygiene attainable in permanent premises, and where the risks of contamination are so much greater. Generally, there has been good compliance with the Regulations, and where cases of non-compliance occurred, remedial action was taken after informal approaches to the offenders, and not in any case was it necessary to take legal action.

The number and nature of the cases of non-compliance which were found and abated are shown at the end of this section.

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

Contraventions	Notices Sent	Contraventions Discontinued
Unsatisfactory vehicle or stall	—	—
Dirty or defective equipment	5	5
Risk of contamination	—	—
Personal Cleanliness	2	2
No., Name and Address on Vehicle ..	3	3
Lack of water supply	8	8
Lack of wash basin	2	2
First Aid Equipment	2	1
Equipment washing facilities	3	2
Inadequate lighting	2	2
Refuse receptacles	6	6
Other contraventions	7	7
Lack of soap, towels, etc.	—	—

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

Contraventions	Number of Notices Sent	Number of Contraventions Found to be Discontinued
Inadequate or unsuitable wash-hand basins	10	10
Inadequate or unsuitable sinks	5	7
Dirty premises	37	33
Defective walls, floors, ceilings, doors and windows	54	46
Defective or dirty water closets and urinals ..	14	21
Lack of hot water supply	11	13
Lack of accommodation for clothing	1	1
Accumulation of refuse	9	11
Defective or dirty equipment	14	17
Absence of lighting of waterclosets	6	8
Inadequate ventilation	12	8
Defective or inadequate refuse bins	2	—
Absence of soap, towels, nailbrushes	8	5
Wash-hand notices not exhibited	5	3
Food not protected from contamination	16	14
Other contraventions	8	3
Personal Cleanliness	5	6
First Aid Equipment	10	9

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

Premises registered for preserved foods	..	..	47
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

Foreign Bodies in Food

During the year thirteen complaints were received from residents in the Borough and from the surrounding area, concerning foreign matter found in food purchased in the Borough, details of which are as follows:—

A flour moth was baked into the underside of a loaf at a local bakery. This was investigated and it was assumed that a moth affected by a disinfestation treatment being carried out at the bakery, fell into a baking tin. A warning was given in this case.

Pig skin with hair attached was found in a tin of minced meat loaf of foreign origin. The importers were notified, but no further action could be taken.

Three cases of mould in sliced loaves of different origin were reported. In each case the vendors were interviewed and warned about the importance of stock rotation. In one of these cases it was established that the suppliers of the bread operated on a "sale or return" basis and on investigation it appeared that the van salesman had, in fact, delivered bread collected from another shop. This system of trading is most unsatisfactory and the offending company was warned that should there be a repetition of such an offence legal proceedings would be taken.

A complaint was received of the finding of a foreign coin in a tin of imported grapefruit. There was some doubt in this case as to whether the coin was actually in the tin of fruit before it was opened and therefore no action was taken.

A rubber band found in a jar of piccallili was traced to a machine used for the preparation of the onions included in the pickle. The manufacturer was notified and steps were taken to guard against a repetition of this occurrence by a modification of the machine.

A heavy infestation of saw-toothed grain beetles occurred in packets of vegetarian cereal foods sold to a consumer. On investigation it was found that further stock at the shop was similarly heavily infested. The origin of this infestation was uncertain, but the wholesalers were notified and the whole of the stock of cereal foods

on the vendor's premises were withdrawn and destroyed.

A piece of glass was said to have been found in a savoury vol-au-vent pastry sold from a local bakery. Following investigation, there was considerable doubt as to whether the glass was, in fact, in the pastry when it left the bakery and the possibility of sabotage could be ruled out. In the circumstances further action was not advised.

The thorax of a field beetle was found in a tin of home-produced garden peas, when these were being prepared by the purchaser. The canners of the peas were notified of this occurrence and they admitted that this was a particular hazard in their industry where vegetables were harvested and packed on a large scale. As this was the first complaint against this firm's products to come to the notice of this Authority, a written warning was considered to be appropriate in this case.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960

Twelve complaints were received of excessive noise and/or vibration from a variety of sources during the year.

Two complaints arose from the barking of guard dogs kept on premises to protect the properties. In one case the dog was tethered on an allotment and was left unattended for long periods. The owner was interviewed and the dog was removed. Several late night visits made in the investigation of the second complaint failed to confirm the existence of a nuisance or disturbance.

Two complaints were received of excessive noise from pneumatic drills being used during building operations. Both were of very short duration and no further action was called for.

A petition was received from a number of residents on a new housing estate complaining of noise resulting from the tuning of motor cycles by a small group of enthusiasts visiting one of the private residences on the estate, and from the disturbance from loud exhausts when they were leaving the premises late at night. Numerous visits were made up to late hours over a long period but no actionable nuisance occurred on private premises.

The introduction of a juke-box into a local hotel was the subject of a complaint by the tenant of the adjoining house, who was disturbed by the volume of the sound penetrating the third party wall when the instrument was operated by the patrons of the hotel. The proprietor of the hotel was asked to reduce the volume of the sound or resite the instrument following which the nuisance ceased.

The installation of a loud speaker relaying music with the object of attracting customers into a shop in the centre of the Town resulted in complaints from nearby office workers who were distracted from their tasks by the continuous sound of music. The volume of the sound was not excessive and the nuisance was of short duration, due to the occupants of the shop themselves becoming bored by their own music.

Following complaints made by nearby residents of a recently

opened public hall of disturbance by "Beat Groups" playing at late night dances, acoustic experts have been called in by the Corporation, as owners of the premises, to advise on the sound insulation of the Hall.

Two complaints were received from residents disturbed by explosives used for bursting casings at a steel breaking and dismantling yard. This has been a recurrent source of complaint in past years, and is not easy of solution, as there appeared to be no alternative method of reducing this type of scrap material, to that of using explosive charges. The explosions are, however, very infrequent and and it would appear that the surprise factor is more irritating than the actual noise. The Company have been required to reduce the charges to the absolute minimum in order to limit the noise.

Complaints were received that vibration from an adjoining factory was being transmitted through the structure of a house. Numerous visits and tests failed to produce any evidence of such vibration, but the matter was resolved when the factory was closed down.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963

The only licence of Animal Boarding Establishment in the Borough is owned and controlled by the R.S.P.C.A. The kennels are of modern construction and a high standard of care and supervision of the animals housed at the kennels has been maintained.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960

There are 12 residential site licences in operation in the Borough under the above-mentioned Act. Six of these are in respect of sites accommodating four or more vans, the combined total of vans of these sites being 96, the remainder have individual site licences. The conduct of the caravan sites within the provisions of the Act has been generally good during the year, but there were four contraventions of site licences all of which were remedied after informal action.

As in previous years there has been illegal occupation of vacant land and in two cases of car parks in the Borough by gypsies and itinerant scrap merchants. Following the persistent occupations of one of the car parking spaces legal action had to be taken under the Derbyshire County Council Act of 1954, against the van dwellers, to secure the vacation of the site and to prevent re-occupation.

Housing

A total of 417 new houses have been completed in the Borough during the year, 253 being built by the Corporation and 164 by private enterprise.

The first phase of the New Whittington Urban Renewal Scheme was completed towards the end of the year and the rehousing of the tenants of the houses in Bamford Street and Handley Road was carried out to facilitate the clearance of the houses and allow the second phase to proceed. Pre-development works on the cleared

land in Mountcastle Street and Coniston Road commenced during the year as part of the Arundel Road and Devonshire Street Urban Renewal Scheme.

A further nine Clearance Areas with a total of 129 houses and involving 330 persons were the subject of Official Representation as part of the Corporation's Slum Clearance Programme. Five of these areas containing 89 houses are to be acquired by the Corporation under compulsory purchase powers. Objections were lodged by several of the owners of the 32 houses included in the Chester Street, Catherine Street and Bank Street area to the confirmation of the Compulsory Purchase Order and following a Public Enquiry held in September, 1970, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government confirmed the Order with the modification that one owner-occupied house in Bank Street be excluded.

Thirteen individual houses were also represented as being unfit for human habitation, eleven of which were in private ownership and two owned by the Corporation.

A total of 135 houses in confirmed Clearance Areas and individually unfit houses have been demolished during the year and a further 21 houses adjacent to clearance areas were acquired and demolished to facilitate the redevelopment of the areas. Two unfit houses were closed during the year. As a result of the action taken the slum clearance programme 210 families comprising 556 persons have been displaced and rehoused by the Corporation.

347 houses which were not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation were repaired following action taken under the Public Health Acts and Housing Acts. In the majority of cases the necessary works were carried out after informal approach to the owners, but statutory action was necessary in 72 cases.

A total of 160 houses were improved with the aid of Standard Grants during the year at a total cost of £24,214 and a further 5 houses were improved with the aid of Discretionary Grants, totalling £1,100.

The additional amenities provided with the aid of the above Grants were as follows:

Fixed Baths	..	..	..	134
Hot water supplies	..	..	..	156
Wash basins	..	..	..	154
Sinks	..	..	..	31
Internal waterclosets	..	..	..	172

The following tables show the number of new houses built in the several areas of the Borough and details of the progress of the slum clearance programme and other work connected with housing during the year.

	Built by the Corporation	Built by Private Enterprise	Total
Dunston	—	8	8
Newbold	163	14	177
West	—	21	21
Rother	15	37	52
St. Leonard's	—	3	3
New Whittington	46	9	55
Old Whittington	—	29	29
Moor	—	—	—
St. Helen's	—	—	—
Central	—	—	—
Holmebrook	29	1	30
Hasland	—	42	42
TOTALS	253	164	417

The following is a tabulated statement of work done in regard to Housing in 1970.

1. Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts) ..	1,252
2. Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	2,013
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	129
(b) Individual unfit houses	13
4. Number of dwellinghouses demolished:	
(a) In pursuance of confirmed clearance orders ..	125
(b) Individual unfit houses in pursuance of demolition orders	10
5. Number of unfit houses closed	2
6. Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to in paragraph 3) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	603
7. Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit as a consequence of informal action by the local authority or its officers	275
8. Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a) Under Housing Act	—
(b) Under Public Health Acts	160
(c) By local authority in default of owner	28

Summary of Slum Clearance Programme up to 31st December, 1970

Form of Action Taken	No. of Houses Officially Represented	Undertakings Accepted		No. of Persons to be Displaced	No. of Houses Mobilised	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 Re-condition	To convert to other use							
225 Clearance Areas	2,056	5	—	6,350	1,755	5,392	230	1,687	296	152
Individual Houses	752	38	53	2,430	634	2,221	100	620	22	8
TOTALS	2,808	43	53	8,780	2,389	7,613	330	2,307	318	160

In addition 21 houses adjoining Clearance Areas have been purchased and demolished as part of a redevelopment area.

Year	Month	Day	Time	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude	Remarks
1908	Oct	21	5:25	103	174	100	
1908	Nov	27	5:00	133	171	8	
1908	Nov	28	5:00	130	170	10	
1908	Nov	29	5:00	130	170	10	
1908	Nov	30	5:00	130	170	10	
1908	Dec	1	5:00	130	170	10	
1908	Dec	2	5:00	130	170	10	
1908	Dec	3	5:00	130	170	10	
1908	Dec	4	5:00	130	170	10	
1908	Dec	5	5:00	130	170	10	
1908	Dec	6	5:00	130	170	10	
1908	Dec	7	5:00	130	170	10	
1908	Dec	8	5:00	130	170	10	
1908	Dec	9	5:00	130	170	10	
1908	Dec	10	5:00	130	170	10	
1908	Dec	11	5:00	130	170	10	
1908	Dec	12	5:00	130	170	10	
1908	Dec	13	5:00	130	170	10	
1908	Dec	14	5:00	130	170	10	
1908	Dec	15	5:00	130	170	10	
1908	Dec	16	5:00	130	170	10	
1908	Dec	17	5:00	130	170	10	
1908	Dec	18	5:00	130	170	10	
1908	Dec	19	5:00	130	170	10	
1908	Dec	20	5:00	130	170	10	
1908	Dec	21	5:00	130	170	10	
1908	Dec	22	5:00	130	170	10	
1908	Dec	23	5:00	130	170	10	
1908	Dec	24	5:00	130	170	10	
1908	Dec	25	5:00	130	170	10	
1908	Dec	26	5:00	130	170	10	
1908	Dec	27	5:00	130	170	10	
1908	Dec	28	5:00	130	170	10	
1908	Dec	29	5:00	130	170	10	
1908	Dec	30	5:00	130	170	10	

continued on 2nd Columnar Extension of 10 1st December 1908

SECTION IV

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

BOROUGH EDUCATION COMMITTEE

1970—71

The Mayor (Councillor Mrs. E. M. Turner, B.E.M., J.P.)

Alderman H. C. Day, F.C.A., M.B.E.
(Chairman)

Councillor R. F. Smith
(Vice-Chairman)

Alderman J. Anderson	Councillor V. S. Allen
C.B.E., J.P.	Mrs. M. W. Anderson
,, T. Bucknall,	,, W. E. Ball
M.B.E., J.P.	,, R. E. Berrisford
,, J. L. Hadfield	,, D. J. Billinge
,, L. Heath, B.E.M.	,, Mrs. A. Collishaw
,, E. B. Robinson	,, J. Ford
	,, J. Madin
	,, J. B. Robinson
	,, G. Watt
	,, Mrs. M. S. Westlake

County Council Representatives:

Alderman Mrs. J. K. Bailey	Councillor Mrs. J. M. Tudor
,, R. D. Beardsley	,, P. C. Vaughan

Co-optative Members;

The Ven. T. W. I. Cleasby	Mr. E. G. Price, M.A.
Mr. J. H. Hodkin	Mrs. C. Sargeant
Mr. H. Wilkins	

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

(at 31st December, 1970)

Borough School Medical Officer

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

School Medical Officers

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

Thomas A. Hunt, M.B., Ch.B. (part-time)

School Dental Officers

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

F. O'Daly, B.D.S.

Speech Therapist — Vacancy

School Nurses and Health Visitors

Miss M. M. Hattley (Senior)

Mrs. E. K. Greenfield

Miss K. M. Thorpe

Miss A. Boylan

Miss H. L. Lawton

Mrs. V. B. Clarke

Miss M. Norman

Miss M. J. Roddis

Miss H. Ffoulkes

One vacancy

Clinic Nurse

Mrs. E. M. Franklin

Clerical Staff

Miss N. Gill (Senior Clerk)

Miss K. Wilde

Miss E. Bradder

Miss C. Goodwin

Mrs. A. Wilkins

Dental Surgery Assistants

Miss E. Sheard

Mrs. M. Lydon

Part-time Physiotherapist, Frank Merifield and Ashgate Croft

Mrs. J. M. Sampson, M.C.S.P.

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.Ps.S.

Assistant Educational Psychologist: Mrs. J. Perdue, B.A.

Social Worker: Mrs. A. F. Jones, B.A.

Clerks: Mrs. I. Lilley, Mrs. H. C. Allcard

**REPORT OF THE
BOROUGH SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER, 1970
(CHESTERFIELD EXCEPTED DISTRICT)**

The general health of the school children attending Borough Schools remains satisfactory. 3112 pupils were examined and of these, 361 were found to require treatment.

More cases of scabies were treated during 1970 than in the past few years.

There were 29,450 individual examinations for infestation and 141 were found to be infested with head lice; this is a decrease on the previous year.

Audiometric screening tests continue to be done by School Health Clerks and any child failing the test is seen by the school doctor and treatment arranged where necessary. Those children requiring special educational treatment are admitted to the Partially Hearing Units within the Borough, or to residential schools for the deaf, depending on the degree of impairment.

The Children's Centre and the Frank Merifield School continue to provide a service for the emotionally handicapped children.

Difficulties were again experienced during the year, in the provision of speech therapy services, owing to the national shortage of qualified personnel. Similar difficulties were also experienced in the recruitment of medical staff, but due attention has been given to the assessment of handicapped pupils, as this would appear to be the more important function of the School Health Service.

No change has taken place in dental staffing and the dental health of school children was maintained at a high level. It has been found possible to continue the dental health talks to school children and to distribute dental kits to the school entrants; this appears to encourage children to develop an interest in their own teeth.

Follow-up

The following is a summary of the work of the School Nurses in connection with the following up during the year 1970.

1. Visits to Schools:

(a) For infectious disease	..	..	..	..	6
(b) Other visits	..	..	..	..	85
(c) For hygiene surveys	..	..	..	..	181
					<hr/>
					272
					<hr/>

2. Visits to Homes of School Children:

(a) Cases of infestation	..	..	..	..	52
(b) Scabies	..	..	..	..	29
(c) Ringworm	..	..	..	..	—
(d) Eye defects	..	..	..	..	26
(e) Other medical defects	..	..	..	..	109
(f) Other visits and re-visits	..	..	..	..	14
					<hr/>
					230
					<hr/>

Medical Treatment

During the year, 502 children were seen at the Medical Officers' Consultation Clinics, making 582 attendances.

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

Number of attendances (old and new)	..	..	876
„ of new cases	..	..	141
„ of prescriptions given for glasses	..	..	229
„ who required no glasses	..	..	29
„ referred to hospital (Orthoptic Clinic)	..		41
„ of cases in which treatment was not completed			3

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 1970 ..	44	60	—	104
Cases re-referred in 1970 ..	6	8	—	14
Waiting list from 1969 ..	5	12	1	18
TOTALS	55	80	1	136

	<i>Chester- field</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Other Authori- ties</i>	<i>Total</i>
Magistrates' Cases. Reports				
only	1	5	—	6
Uneventuated	5	4	—	9
One interview only	7	8	—	15
Advice only	2	—	—	2
To Special Schools	3	3	—	6
For testing only	—	—	—	—
Admitted for supervision ..	1	—	—	1
Admitted for treatment ..	30	54	—	84
Admitted for residential treat- ment	5	2	—	7
Admitted to Children's Home In abeyance	—	—	—	—
Waiting list for 1971	1	4	1	6
TOTALS	55	80	1	136

Cases still on books at the end of 1969	148	80	—	228
Cases admitted during 1970 ..	53	68	—	121
TOTALS	201	148	—	349

Cases discharged during 1970	72	73	—	145
Cases carried forward to 1971	129	74	1	204

Total No. of interviews with patients, 1970	334	280	1	615
Total No. of interviews with parents, 1970	247	282	1	530

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

**Medical Inspection and Treatment: Return for the year ended
31st December, 1970**

Number of pupils on registers of maintained primary and secondary schools (including nursery and special schools) in January, 1971 13,256

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
1966 and later ..	106	106	—	—	2	9	10
1965 ..	432	432	—	—	10	35	43
1964 ..	210	210	—	—	7	28	29
1963 ..	45	45	—	—	2	7	8
1962 ..	13	13	—	—	—	2	2
1961 ..	12	12	—	—	—	1	1
1960 ..	16	16	—	—	—	4	4
1959 ..	695	695	—	—	18	52	66
1958 ..	458	458	—	—	19	29	48
1957 ..	73	73	—	—	2	5	7
1956 ..	363	363	—	—	13	41	52
1955 and earlier	687	687	—	—	39	54	91
TOTALS	3,112	3,112	—	—	112	267	361

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

Column 4 total as a percentage of Column 2 total .. 0%

TABLE B—OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of special inspections	..	..	..	..	..	553
Number of re-inspections	..	..	..	..	..	1,515
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	<u>2,068</u>

TABLE C—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons..	29,450
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	141
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	—
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	—

Part II—Defects found by 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.	12	22	17	51	6
		O.	5	28	14	47	3
5	Eyes— (a) Vision ..	T.	21	52	39	112	61
		O.	118	217	181	516	35
	(b) Squint ..	T.	16	—	2	18	4
		O.	8	16	21	45	6
	(c) Other ..	T.	1	2	1	4	3
		O.	1	5	—	7	2
6	Ears— (a) Hearing ..	T.	3	12	8	23	18
		O.	12	21	12	45	68
	(b) Otitis Media	T.	2	4	5	11	3
		O.	51	4	12	67	2
	(c) Other ..	T.	—	7	1	8	4
		O.	2	—	1	3	2
7	Nose and Throat	T.	10	1	1	12	3
		O.	25	11	12	48	4
8	Speech	T.	2	1	—	3	6
		O.	15	8	2	25	16
9	Lymphatic Glands ..	T.	—	—	—	—	—
		O.	9	1	1	11	—
10	Heart	T.	—	1	2	3	1
		O.	21	7	5	33	2

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)		PERIODIC INSPECTIONS				Special Inspection
			Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
11	Lungs	T.	8	9	12	29	2
		O.	20	12	17	49	4
12	Developmental— (a) Hernia ..	T.	1	2	1	4	—
		O.	1	—	—	1	—
	(b) Other ..	T.	3	1	1	5	5
		O.	1	2	11	14	—
13	Orthopaedic— (a) Posture ..	T.	3	1	—	4	3
		O.	7	6	6	19	2
	(b) Feet ..	T.	5	4	1	10	8
		O.	20	17	14	51	5
	(c) Other ..	T.	4	10	4	18	3
		O.	1	11	8	20	3
14	Nervous System (a) Epilepsy ..	T.	—	1	6	7	3
		O.	—	—	4	4	—
	(b) Other ..	T.	—	2	1	3	6
		O.	9	—	5	14	2
15	Psychological— (a) Develop- ment ..	T.	—	—	—	—	—
		O.	6	13	70	89	17
	(b) Stability ..	T.	1	7	34	42	30
		O.	73	4	20	97	34
16	Abdomen ..	T.	5	1	—	6	1
		O.	6	4	3	14	—
17	Other	T.	6	4	8	18	3
		O.	10	16	40	66	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	4
Errors of refraction (including squint)	522
Total	526
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	259

TABLE B

DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for disease of the ear	17
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	106
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	15
Received other forms of treatment	15
Total	153
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1970	6
(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	17
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects ..	8
Total	25

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	1
Scabies	44
Impetigo	11
Other skin diseases	213
Total	269

TABLE E—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	201

TABLE F—SPEECH THERAPY

	Number known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists	46

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 ..	885
Total (a)-(c)	910

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

1. Number of pupils on the Registers of Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools including Nursery and Special Schools in January, 1971 13,256

2. Attendances and Treatment

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
First Visit	1,194	932	199	2,325
Subsequent Visits	934	795	186	1,915
Total Visits	2,129	1,727	385	4,240
Additional courses of treatment commenced	71	107	13	191
Fillings in permanent teeth	209	864	296	1,369
Fillings in deciduous teeth	931	202	—	1,331
Permanent teeth filled	209	832	285	1,326
Deciduous teeth filled	910	199	—	1,109
Permanent teeth extracted	71	455	113	638
Deciduous teeth extracted	2,101	454	—	2,555
General anaesthetics	793	398	50	1,241
Emergencies	31	30	4	65

Number of pupils X-rayed	—
Prophylaxis	658
Teeth otherwise conserved	318
Number of teeth root filled	4
Inlays	—
Crowns	—
Courses of treatment completed	3,169

3. Orthodontics

Cases remaining from previous year	1
New cases commenced during the year	22
Cases completed during the year	23
Cases discontinued during the year	—
Number of removable appliances fitted	19
Number of fixed appliances fitted	1
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultants	3

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) ..	—	17	1	18
No. of dentures supplied ..	—	17	1	18

5. **Anaesthetics**

General anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers 1,241

6. **Inspections**

(a) First inspection at school. Number of pupils ..	9,312
(b) First inspection at clinic. Number of pupils ..	1,175
No. of (a) plus (b) found to require treatment ..	3,743
No. of (a) plus (b) offered treatment	3,743
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school clinic	499
No. of (c) found to require treatment	236

7. **Sessions**

Sessions devoted to treatment	849 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sessions devoted to inspection	46 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education ..	59

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