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ASHBOURNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

W. J. MORRISSEY, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

and the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

S. BENTHAM, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

for the year

1958



ASHBOURNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1958

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WATERWORKS COMMITTEE

Chairman Councillor Mrs. D. Grimshaw

Councillor	J.E. Adin	Councillor	D. Moore
"	B.H. Bury	"	J.L. Peel
"	S. Cox	"	G.W. Rose
"	J.P. Gadsby	"	J.C. Smith
"	A.E. Gather	"	W. Spencer
"	E.G. Hamblin	"	W. Taylor

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health : W.J. Morrissey, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector : S. Bentham, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Typists and General Clerks : Mrs. C.E. Clarke
Miss. K.E. Jones

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

To the Urban District Council of Ashbourne

Public Health Department,
Compton Offices,
Ashbourne,
Derbyshire.

1st July, 1959.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the urban district for the year.

The total number of births during the year was 80. This is an increase of 9 on the figures for 1957 and consequently the birth rate for the year rose to 14.95. There were 2 still births during the year, giving a still birth rate of 24.39 per 1,000 total live and still births.

Deaths which occurred during 1958 numbered 85. This represents no significant change when compared with the figures for 1957 (84). Vascular lesions of the nervous system and heart diseases again accounted for the largest number of deaths within the district and deaths from all forms of cancer decreased by 2 to 14, and deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus remained at 2.

The number of cases of infectious diseases notified rose very steeply from 9 in 1957 to 244 in 1958. This steep rise was due almost entirely to the epidemic of measles which hit the town during the last quarter of the year. The peak of the epidemic was reached around the first week in November when 64 cases were notified. There were a total of 147 cases notified during the month as a whole. The largest proportion of cases occurred in children in the age group 5-9 years.

No serious cases occurred, none were removed to hospital, and although attendances dropped considerably it was not found necessary to close any of the schools.

During the Autumn of the year the Minister of Health decided to extend the Poliomyelitis Vaccination Scheme to include young persons up to the age of 25 years and expectant mothers. A comprehensive propaganda campaign was undertaken by means of posters, through the medium of the press and on television, but the initial response to it was, on the whole, disappointing, in that only very few persons came forward to receive the vaccination.

The report of the Public Health Inspector, which is incorporated herewith, again reveals the very wide scope of the duties undertaken by the Department. As will be seen from the figures in the Inspector's report, 1958 proved to be a year in which a great deal of valuable work was carried out.

In conclusion, I have to place on record my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council, the General Practitioners and Health Visitors, and particularly the Clerk of the Council and the Public Health Inspector for their untiring support and loyal co-operation.

I have the honour to be, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W.J. Morrissey
Medical Officer of Health

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

To the Urban District Council of Ashbourne

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Ashbourne,
Leicestershire.

1st July, 1933.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Urban District for the year.

The total number of births during the year was 50. This is an increase of 7 on the figures for 1932 and consequently the birth rate for the year rose to 14.92. There were 5 still births during the year, giving a still birth rate of 10.00 per 1,000 total live and still births.

Deaths which occurred during 1933 numbered 85. This represents an slight change when compared with the figures for 1932 (84). The number of deaths from heart disease again accounted for the largest number of deaths within the district and during the year of course decreased by 1 to 14, and deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus remained at 2.

The number of cases of infectious diseases notified during the year was 1,000. This is a decrease of 100 on the figures for 1932. The number of cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever and measles which were notified during the year was 10. The number of cases of whooping cough, mumps and influenza was 100. The number of cases of typhoid fever, cholera and dysentery was 10. The number of cases of tuberculosis was 10. The number of cases of syphilis was 10. The number of cases of gonorrhoea was 10. The number of cases of venereal disease was 10. The number of cases of skin diseases was 10. The number of cases of eye diseases was 10. The number of cases of ear diseases was 10. The number of cases of nose and throat diseases was 10. The number of cases of dental diseases was 10. The number of cases of other diseases was 10.

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No serious cases occurred, and were removed to hospital, and although attendance dropped considerably it was not found necessary to close any of the schools.

During the course of the year the Minister of Health decided to extend the Polio-vaccine Vaccination Scheme to include young persons up to the age of 15 years and to extend the scheme to include young persons up to the age of 15 years and to extend the scheme to include young persons up to the age of 15 years. A comprehensive programme of vaccination was undertaken by means of posters, through the medium of the press and in consultation with the local authorities to its end, on the whole, the programme, in that only very few persons were found to receive the vaccination.

The report of the Public Health Inspector, which is incorporated herewith, again reveals the very wide scope of the health work undertaken by the Department. It will be seen from the figures in the Inspector's report, 1933, that the year in which a great deal of valuable work was carried out.

In conclusion, I have to place on record my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council, the General Practitioners and Health Visitors, and particularly the Clerk of the Council and the Public Health Inspector for their untiring efforts and loyal co-operation.

I have the honour to be, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

V. J. Horsley

National Officer of Health

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area of District in acres	1,075		
Estimated Mid-Year Population 1958	5,500		
Estimated number of houses	1,765		
Rateable Value	£61,343		
Product of Penny Rate	£247		
Rate in the pound		18/3	
Loan Debt at 31st March, 1958			
Housing	£597,105.	2.	10
Water Supply	4,061.	7.	6
General	43,728.	13.	5
Improvement	2,866.	5.	7
Grants			
Total	£647,761.	9.	4

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Totals	46	34	80
Legitimate	45	34	79
Illegitimate	1	-	1

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population	14.52
Comparability Factor	1.03
Adjusted Birth Rate	14.95
England and Wales Birth Rate	16.1

Still Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Totals	2	-	2
Legitimate	2	-	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	24.39
England and Wales Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births	22.1

Total Live and Still Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Totals	48	34	82
Legitimate	47	34	81
Illegitimate	1	-	1

Deaths

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	45	40	85
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population	15.43		
Comparability Factor	0.85		
Adjusted Death Rate	13.14		
England and Wales Death Rate	11.7		

Deaths from Cancer (all forms)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	7	7	14

Deaths from Cancer, lung and bronchus

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	2	-	2

Infant Mortality (deaths of infants under 1 year of age)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Totals	2	1	3
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births			34.14
England and Wales Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births			22.6

Neo-natal Mortality (deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Totals	2	1	3
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births			34.14
England and Wales Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births			15.8
Illegitimate Births formed 1.25% of the total live births			

DEATHS REGISTERED DURING 1958

The following table shows the principal causes of details registered in 1958 :-

Causes of Death	Males	Females	Total
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	-	2
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	3	3
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	5	2	7
Vascular lesions of nervous system	9	9	18
Coronary disease, angina	11	7	18
Hypertension with heart disease	1	-	1
Other heart disease	3	9	12
Other circulatory disease	3	3	6
Pneumonia	2	4	6
Bronchitis	5	-	5
Congenital malformations	1	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	2	-	2
All other accidents	1	-	1
Totals	45	40	85

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The total number of notifications of infectious diseases received during 1958 was 244 as compared with 9 in 1957.

Details of notifications received and the number removed to hospital are shown in the following table :-

Disease	Number of Cases	
	Notified	Removed to Hospital
Measles	243	-
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	1	-
Total	244	-

Tabulated below is the age incidence of infectious diseases notified during 1958 :-

Disease	Age Unknown	Under 1 Year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 and Over	Total
Measles	-	1	13	22	20	27	157	3	-	-	243
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total	-	1	13	22	20	27	157	3	1	-	244

Diphtheria and Diphtheria Immunisation

No cases of diphtheria were notified in this district during the year.

Most primary immunisations are carried out by the General Medical Practitioners, and immunisation is also available at the School Clinics and Infant Welfare Centres. The school doctors give booster doses at the schools and also administer primary immunisation to those children whose parents neglected to have it done during infancy.

I am indebted to Dr. J.B.S. Morgan, the County Medical Officer, who has supplied the following figures :-

Record cards received during the year in respect of children immunised during that year (Primary immunisations only).

<u>Age</u>	
Under 1 year	78
1 to 4 (incl.)	9
5 to 14 (inc.)	5
Total	<u>92</u>

It is very gratifying to note that these figures represent a rise of 38 (70%) on those for 1957. This rise, probably due to the fact that more parents took the advice offered and had their babies immunised during the first year of life, has occurred in spite of the fact that considerably more publicity was given to polio vaccination than Diphtheria Immunisation during the year.

Poliomyelitis and Anti-Poliomyelitis Vaccination

No cases of poliomyelitis were notified during the year in the district.

During the autumn of the year the Minister of Health decided to increase the numbers of persons eligible to receive vaccinations against poliomyelitis, and so extended the scheme to include young persons in the age group 17-25, and expectant mothers.

An extensive and comprehensive publicity campaign was undertaken by means of posters, through the press and on television in an effort to persuade people in the newly eligible groups to receive the vaccination. The initial response to this appeal was, on the whole, disappointing in that only a very small number of requests for vaccination were received from persons in the new groups. This seemed to be due to preference on the part of the general public to wait until such time as they could be vaccinated with the British product rather than receive the imported American and Canadian Vaccines.

Tuberculosis

One case of pulmonary tuberculosis was notified during the year, this compares with 3 during the previous year. I am very happy to report that there were no deaths from this disease during the year.

B.C.G. Vaccination

A start has been made with the County Council's Scheme on a very limited scale in the Belper Rural District. It is hoped to extend the Scheme to this area as and when circumstances permit.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

All Bacteriological Examinations in connection with milk, water, food supplies and infectious disease are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory (Medical Research Council) 121a Osmaston Road, Derby, (Telephone Number Derby 45597).

Specimens and swabs taken by Medical Practitioners are forwarded direct to the Public Health Laboratory.

WELFARE SERVICES

Ante-Natal Clinic

Maternity Home, Green Road, Ashbourne - Thursday, 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. Tel. Ashbourne 102.

Infant Welfare Clinic

St. John's Rooms, Ashbourne - Wednesday, 12 noon to 4 p.m.

Welfare Foods Distribution Centres

4 Town Hall Yard, Ashbourne, - Tuesday and Thursday, 9.15 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
Clinic - St. John Street, Ashbourne - Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Dental Clinic

"St. Oswald's", Ashbourne - By appointment.

Eye Clinic

Cathedral Road, Derby - Monday a.m. Tel. Derby 45934
The Eye Clinic has now moved to the new premises in Cathedral Road, Derby. These new premises are situated in a reasonably accessible part of the town and comprise a one-storey structure designed in the contemporary style. The interior is tastefully decorated in a colourful manner, and is airy and very well lit by excellent large windows. There are ample directional signs for the guidance of members of the general public for the building also houses various other clinics and services.

Minor Ailment Clinic

"St. Oswald's", Ashbourne - 2nd and 4th Wednesday a.m. Doctor present.

Orthopaedic Clinic

Cathedral Road, Derby - Thursday, 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 1.30 p.m. and 4 p.m.

Speech Therapy Clinic

4 Town Hall Yard, Ashbourne - By appointment.

Chest Clinic

93 Green Lane, Derby - Wednesday, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon; Friday, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon (Contacts)
Tel. Derby 40366.

Welfare of Aged and Handicapped Persons

Mr. C.R. Smith, Compton Offices, Ashbourne - Friday 2 p.m. to 3 p.m.
Divisional Headquarters, 2 Wilson Street, Derby. Tel. Derby 45468.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

Cases of infectious disease occurring in the district may be removed to the Derwent Hospital, Derby.

Cases of tuberculosis requiring admission to hospital are referred to the Chest Physician, Chest Centre, Green Lane, Derby, (Telephone No. Derby 47866), and may be admitted to the Derwent Hospital, Draycott Hospital or to Walton Sanatorium, Chesterfield.

All admission and discharges of cases of infectious disease, including tuberculosis, are notified to the District Medical Officer of Health.

WELFARE SERVICES

Auto-Rental Clinic

St. John's Home, Ashburn - Wednesday, 12 noon to 4 p.m.
St. John's Home, Ashburn - Thursday, 9 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.
St. John's Home, Ashburn - Friday, 9 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.
St. John's Home, Ashburn - Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon (Contact)

Welfare Clinic

St. John's Home, Ashburn - Wednesday, 12 noon to 4 p.m.
St. John's Home, Ashburn - Thursday, 9 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.
St. John's Home, Ashburn - Friday, 9 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.
St. John's Home, Ashburn - Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon (Contact)

Dental Clinic

St. Oswald's, Ashburn - By appointment.
St. Oswald's, Ashburn - By appointment.

Eye Clinic

Cathedral Road, Derby - Monday a.m. Tel. Derby 48844
The Eye Clinic has now moved to the new premises in Cathedral Road, Derby.
These new premises have been specially designed for the clinic.
The interior is tastefully decorated in a pleasant manner, and is airy and very well lit by excellent large windows. There are ample directional signs for the guidance of members of the general public for the building also houses various other clinics and services.

Minor Ailments Clinic

St. Oswald's, Ashburn - 6th and 7th Wednesday a.m. Doctor present.

Orthodontic Clinic

Cathedral Road, Derby - Thursday, 9 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. and 1:30 p.m. and 4 p.m.

Speech Therapy Clinic

4 Green Hall Lane, Ashburn - By appointment.

Guest Clinic

95 Green Lane, Derby - Wednesday, 9:30 a.m. to 12 noon; Friday, 9:30 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon (Contacts)
Tel. Derby 10366.

Welfare of Aged and Handicapped Persons

Mr. C. H. Smith, Congdon Offices, Ashburn - Friday 2 p.m. to 3 p.m.
Municipal Buildings, 2 Wilson Street, Derby, Tel. Derby 48868.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

Cases of infectious disease occurring in the district may be referred to the Derwent Hospital, Derby.
Cases of tuberculosis requiring admission to hospital are referred to Great Fyfield, Great Centre, Green Lane, Derby (Telephone No. Derby 47866), or may be admitted to the Derwent Hospital, Derwent Hospital or to Wilson Street, Chesterfield.
All admission and discharge of cases of infectious disease, including tuberculosis, are notified to the District Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

To the Chairman and Members of the
Ashbourne Urban District Council

Compton Offices,
Ashbourne,
Derbyshire.

1st July, 1959.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my third Annual Report.

In proceeding with the Slum Clearance Programme which is now in its fourth year, the Council again found it necessary to resort to the closure procedure in respect of the majority of unfit houses dealt with during the year, only two houses being demolished.

The number of enquiries made in connection with the Rent Act, 1957 gradually diminished and the number of applications made for Certificates of Disrepair likewise decreased.

A 100% meat inspection service was maintained throughout the year with the help of the Public Health Staff of the Ashbourne Rural District Council, 132 inspections being made by their officers. I reciprocated by making 64 inspections in the Rural District. The quality of the meat produced was of a high standard, and although the incidence of tuberculosis was slightly higher than the previous year, 10.05% against 9%, towards the end of the year the percentage was decreasing. It would now appear that the optimistic forecasts that bovine tuberculosis will be eradicated within the next few years have become realistic.

Although there are no accurate national figures of the incidence of cysticercosis amongst cattle available, the figures which are available for particular districts vary between 0.5% and 3%, and the percentage of animals affected in this district, 1.44% last year, would appear to be average. This parasite, of which man is the sole host of the tapeworm stage, represents a considerable public health problem as the only effective means of breaking its life cycle at present is by condemnation or refrigeration of affected bovine carcasses. There are only estimated figures of the number of humans harbouring this tapeworm, but the number of animals affected with the cystic stage would indicate that there are many human carriers of this parasite. Many methods of sewage disposal are not effective in destroying the eggs, and a great deal of further research is required before this public health hazard can be eliminated.

The long awaited slaughterhouses legislation in the form of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958 received the Royal Assent, and the subsequent Regulations made under the Act should do much to improve or eliminate the present unsatisfactory slaughtering facilities.

My thanks are due to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their support and the Clerk of the Council and Medical Officer of Health for their help and co-operation throughout the year.

I am, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

STANLEY BENTHAM

Public Health Inspector

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Georgetown, Guyana
1st July, 1955

To the Chairman and Members of the
Ashbourne Rural District Council

1st July, 1955

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my third Annual Report.

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The number of enquiries made in connection with the Rent Act, 1952 gradually diminished and the number of applications made for Certificates of Disrepair likewise decreased.

A 100% rent inspection service was maintained throughout the year with the help of the Public Health Staff of the Ashbourne Rural District Council. Its inspections being made by their officers. I regretted by seeing 64 inspections in the Rural District. The quality of the rent produced was of a high standard, and although the incidence of tuberculosis was slightly higher than the previous year, 10.0% against 9% towards the end of the year the percentage was decreasing. It would now appear that the optimistic forecasts that tuberculous will be eradicated within the next few years have become realistic.

Although there are no accurate national figures of the incidence of cysticercosis amongst cattle available, the figures which are available for particular districts vary between 0.2% and 2%, and the percentage of animals affected in this district, 1.4% last year, would appear to be average. This parasite, of which man is the sole host of the tapeworm stage, represents a considerable public health problem as the only effective means of breaking the life cycle at present is by condemnation or refrigeration of affected bovines carcasses. There are only estimated figures of the number of human harbours of this tapeworm, but the number of animals affected with the cystic stage would indicate that there are many human carriers of this parasite. Many methods of sewage disposal are not effective in destroying the eggs, and a great deal of further research is required before this public health hazard can be eliminated.

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I am, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

STANLEY BURNHAM

Public Health Inspector

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS MADE DURING 1958

Accumulations and Deposits	9
Bakehouses	2
Butchers' Shops	6
Cafes and Restaurants	7
Cinemas	1
Drain Obstructions	4
Drain Tests and Inspections	38
Dustbins	3
Factories - Mechanical	22
Fairs, etc.	3
Fish Shops	8
Fish Frying Premises	2
Food Premises (other than those listed)	39
Hotels and Licensed Premises	10
Housing - Defects	81
- Improvement Grants	8
- Nuisances	16
- Overcrowding	2
- Unfit Houses	92
Ice Cream Premises	6
Infectious Diseases	1
Meat Inspection	581
Offices and Workplaces	2
Rent Act	24
Rodent Control	8
Sampling - Milk	10
- Water	1
Schools	5
Smoke Abatement	14
Tents, Vans and Sheds	2
Unsound Food	33
Verminous and Dirty Premises	4
Miscellaneous, Interviews, etc.	126
Council House Repairs etc.	135
Housing Tenancies	17
Markets	9
Petroleum Regulations	72
Public Conveniences	26
Refuse Collection	33
Refuse Disposal	56
Salvage	44
Sewage Disposal	22
Water Supply	18
Total	1,602

DWELLING HOUSE REPAIRS

NOTICES SERVED DURING 1958
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Number of Informal Notices served	8
Number of Informal Notices complied with	8
Number of Statutory Notices served	-
Number of Statutory Notices complied with	-

All complaints were investigated and informal written notices sent to owners where necessary. On the whole little difficulty was experienced in securing the co-operation of landlords to carry out essential repairs.

HOUSING IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Only three applications were made for Improvement Grants, grants being approved in each case totalling £841.

A large number of houses in the district whilst structurally sound are unequipped with modern amenities, and it is difficult to understand why so few owners of this type of house take advantage of the scheme.

Since the Improvement Grant provisions of the Housing Act, 1949 were amended by the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 only 18 grants have been made, 13 being in respect of owner/occupied houses. These figures follow the general pattern for the whole country and the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 has undoubtedly failed in its object to encourage more owners to apply for grants.

If all the older dwellings not included in clearance schemes are to be repaired and modernised, legislation is required to allow this to be done systematically in a similar manner to that now proceeding to secure the abolition of all slums.

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES DEALT WITH DURING 1958

A. Houses Demolished.

In Clearance Areas	Houses Demolished	Displaced during Year	
		Persons	Families
Houses unfit for human habitation	-	-	-
Houses included by reason of bad arrangements, etc.	-	-	-
Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
Not in Clearance Areas			
As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	2	8	1
Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	-	-	-
Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-	-	-
Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-
B. Unfit Houses Closed	Number		
Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	7	14	4
Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-

In addition to the two houses demolished the demolition of three others was commenced towards the end of the year. Twenty nine dwellings were closed at the 31st December and forty two houses included in the Council's Programme were still occupied.

COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER

Nine dwellings in Union Street, Shakespeare's Yard and Tiger Yard, were declared to be a Clearance Area, and subsequently the Council made a Compulsory Purchase Order including a number of adjoining properties. The Minister's confirmation of this Order was awaited at the end of the year.

HOUSING - OVERCROWDING

During the year three cases of overcrowding were abated as a result of re-housing by the Council. Three cases of overcrowding in Council houses existed at the end of the year.

RENT ACT, 1957

Five applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair and four Certificates were issued. In the other case the landlord gave an undertaking to carry out the repairs. Repairs in this case were subsequently done and upon application of the landlord, a Certificate as to the remedying of defects was issued.

One of the Certificates of Disrepair was revoked after the landlord had carried out the repairs and made application for revocation.

In practice it has been found that in almost every case the list of defects (Form G) completed by the tenant has been vague and incomplete. In a number of cases trivial items were included whilst more obvious and serious defects were omitted. This represents one of the major differences in the administration of the Act compared with its predecessor, the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, where upon receipt of an application for a Certificate the Local Authority prepared a list of defects.

In cases where tenants have served lists of defects on the owners of their houses, it has only resulted generally in superficial repairs being carried out and as yet one of the objects of the Act to secure the repair of rented dwellings appears to have been ineffective.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

One licence was issued for the siting of a caravan in the district for a period of nine months.

FOOD PREMISES

Routine visits to food premises were made during the year and in many instances improvements were achieved as a result of informal action.

The number of food premises in the district is as follows :-

Bakehouses	6
Butchers	10
Cafes	7
Canteens	6
Confectioners	15
Fishmongers	2
Food Factory	1
Fried Fish Premises	3
Greengrocers	6
Grocers	23
Licensed Premises	19
Total	<u>98</u>

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 - SECTION 16

Number of premises registered for the manufacture and sale of ice cream	1
Number of premises registered for the sale only of ice cream . .	30
Number of premises registered for the manufacture of preserved foods	16

One new registration for the sale of ice cream was made during the year.

MILK AND DAIRIES

Registered Dairies	2
Registered Distributors	5
Dealers' Licences to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	5
Dealers' Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk	1
Supplementary Licences for Tuberculin Tested Milk	1
Supplementary Licences for Pasteurised Milk	1

MILK SAMPLING

Five samples of tuberculin tested milk were taken and each was found to be free from Tuberculosis Bacilli. One of the samples, however, failed the Methylene Blue Test. Follow up samples taken from the same source as the unsatisfactory sample conformed to the standards for tuberculin tested raw milk. One sample of pasteurised milk which was taken satisfied the statutory tests.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

The four licensed private slaughterhouses continued to be used during the year, no structural alterations being carried out to any of them,

The Slaughterhouses Act, 1958 received the Royal Assent on the 1st August, the Act containing new licensing provisions and requiring the Council in due course to submit a Slaughterhouse Report to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. In preparing the Report the Council will have to apply the standards contained in the two sets of Regulations made at the end of the year and which came into operation on the 1st January, 1959. The Council must also consult with organisations representing the interests concerned before submitting their Report.

SLAUGHTERMEN

Fourteen slaughtermen were licensed under the Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933-54.

MEAT INSPECTION

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned
in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	557	-	6	1,310	674
Number Inspected	557	-	6	1,310	674
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	- 1	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	55	-	-	35	8
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	9.87%	-	-	2.75%	1.19%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	55	-	-	-	18
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	10.05%	-	-	-	2.67%
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	8	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration		-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Cysticerci	1.44%	-	-	-	-

ANALYSIS OF CONDEMNED MEAT (in lbs)

	Beef	Veal	Mutton	Pork
Tuberculosis	1,807	-	-	228
Parasites and Cysts	446	-	79	18
Angioma	12	-	-	-
Immaturity	-	-	30	-
Actinomycosis or Actinobacillosis	80	-	-	-
Pericarditis	-	-	-	9
Pneumonia	8	-	-	-
Bacillary Necrosis	12	-	-	-
Swine Erysipelas	-	-	-	4
Abscesses	101	-	-	12
Cirrhosis	41	-	-	-
Pleurisy	-	-	-	4
Totals	2,508	-	109	275

ANALYSIS OF CONDEMNED MEAT (in lbs) Continued ...

The average amount condemned per beast slaughtered - all diseases 4.50 lbs.

The average amount condemned per beast slaughtered - Tuberculosis only 3.25 lbs.

FOOD CONDEMNED DURING 1958

	Cwt.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Tinned Apricots		1	8
Tinned Cherries		1	-
Tinned Cooked Ham		92	14
Tinned Corned Beef		39	4
Tinned Grapefruit		3	14
Tinned Instant Coffee		1	6
Tinned Lunch Tongues		6	-
Tinned Luncheon Meat		-	12
Tinned Ox Tongue		9	4
Tinned Peaches		4	-
Tinned Pilchards		6	-
Tinned Pork Shoulder		19	5
Tinned Shrimps		-	3½
Tinned Shoulder Ham		10	-
Tinned Steak and Kidney Pudding		1	-
Tinned Tomatoes		62	15
Skinless Pork Sausage		22	8
Potatoes	8	-	-
Fish Cakes		5	4
Total	10	63	1½

FOOD SAMPLING

The 'Food and Drugs Authority' is the Derbyshire County Council and the County Analyst, R.W. Sutton, Esq., B.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.C.S. has kindly supplied the following report on samples taken in the Urban District :-

"Forty-three samples, including 32 milks, were taken under the Act in the area of the Ashbourne Urban District Council.

One informal sample of Milk delivered to a Dairy Co. contained added water. Samples in course of delivery were not taken as the supply improved and no further complaints have been received about Milk from this source.

Added water was found in three other informal samples taken on different days from one supplier to the same Dairy Co. Follow samples were taken from 13 churns on delivery to the Dairy and added water in 11 of these ranged from 6 to 11%. Proceedings were taken and the farmer was fined £100, together with £19 costs - this being a third offence of the same nature.

A sample of Processed Dutch Cheese contained excess moisture. No action was taken in the absence of official standards. This matter is still under consideration by the Ministry.

The remaining samples were classed as satisfactory."

WATER SUPPLY

The sources of water supply, being from deep boreholes at Roodsley and Derby Road, Ashbourne, remain the same.

Samples of water were submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination, and satisfactory results were reported in each case.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Two samples were taken by Officers of the Trent River Board of sewage effluent discharged from the Council's Sewage Disposal Works.

The biological oxygen demand and suspended solids figures of the sample taken in March were too high, but this was accounted for by the turbine filters being stopped due to freezing up for 12 hours immediately prior to the sample being taken. The second sample taken in July was entirely satisfactory.

LEGISLATION

No legal Acts or Byelaws relating to Public Health came into force during the year.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948

Inspections of Factories

Premises	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	14	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority	61	22	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority	8	7	-	-
Total	83	29	1	-

Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred		Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
			To H.M. Insp.	By H.M. Insp.	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	-	-	-

Outworkers

The number of outworkers in the district on the 30th August, 1958 was 129, classified as follows :-

Corsetry	90
Knitted Garments	39

SMOKE ABATEMENT

During the year the remaining sections of the Clean Air Act, 1956, became operative so that the whole Act was in force on 1st June, 1958.

As a result of complaints numerous visits were made to a local factory where excessive amounts of dark smoke were emitted from the boilers. Several factors contributed to the unsatisfactory position, and at the end of the year the Management decided to replace the plant by a modern automatically-stoked boiler plant. This new plant will be installed during the summer of 1959.

REFUSE COLLECTION

A weekly refuse collection cycle operated throughout the year, overtime being worked to maintain this position at Bank Holidays. A more frequent collection was made from a number of trade premises.

Heavy expenditure was incurred on maintaining the Council's side-loading refuse vehicle, and as it seems likely that further items of maintenance are likely to be needed in the near future, the time is opportune to consider the replacement of this vehicle by a new and larger freighter.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

All the refuse collected was tipped into the portion of the disused copper mine at Snelston, rented by the Council.

The area of the tip used by the Council was kept in reasonable condition and no particular difficulties were experienced, although indiscriminate tipping by casual users of the tip caused inconvenience on a number of occasions; this position, however, is gradually improving.

SALVAGE

Waste Paper

A weekly collection was made from business ^{premises} and 46 tons 12 cwts and 1 qr was sold for £308. 3. 5d.

Scrap Metal

2 tons 12 cwts was sold for £16. 18. 0d.

There were two reductions in the price of salvage during the year, and this increased the financial loss on the collection of this waste material.

Abandonment of the special salvage collection from trade premises would, however, inevitably result in an increased burden on the cost of refuse collection and further difficulty in control of the tip.

RODENT CONTROL

Investigations and treatments carried out during 12 months ended 31.3.59.	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (inc. Business Premises)	(4) Total Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	(5) Agricultural
No. of properties in Local Authority's District	10	1,754	426	2,190	8
No. of properties inspected as a result of :-					
(a) Notification	-	16	1	17	-
(b) Survey under the Act	10	62	8	80	-
(c) Otherwise (when visited primarily for some other purpose)	-	92	71	163	-
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by :-					
(a) Rats (Major)	1	-	-	1	-
(a) Rats (Minor)	2	7	-	9	-
(b) Mice (Major)	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Mice (Minor)	-	14	1	15	-
Number of infested properties treated	4	21	1	26	-

One sewer treatment was carried out during the year.

PETROLEUM ACTS AND REGULATIONS

Number of Licences issued 21

Total quantity of petrol covered by Licences 21,500 gallons

One new Licence was issued during the year.

Numerous improvements were carried out at petroleum storage installations to conform with the Council's new licensing conditions, and in addition many tanks were tested, all of which were found to be satisfactory.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Public Conveniences are maintained by the Council at the Omnibus Station, in Union Street and in the Memorial Gardens.

Construction of new Public Conveniences at the Cemetery was commenced towards the end of the year.



