

[Report 1959] / Medical Officer of Health, Ashbourne U.D.C.

Contributors

Ashbourne (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1959

Persistent URL

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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

1959

E. WOODMAN, M.D., F.R.C.S.
of the

for the year

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1932

W. G. WOODMAN, M.B., F.R.C.S., D.P.M.

ASSISTANT SURGEON DISTRICT SURGEON

and the

LOCAL BOARD

PHYSICIAN DISTRICT SURGEON

E. WOODMAN, M.B., F.R.C.S., D.P.M.
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ASSISTANT SURGEON DISTRICT SURGEON

ASHBOURNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1959

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WATERWORKS COMMITTEE

Chairman Councillor Mrs. D. Grimshaw

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

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

<u>Medical Officer of Health</u>	:	W.J. Morrissey, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
<u>Public Health Inspector</u>	:	S. Bentham, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
<u>Typists and General Clerks</u>	:	Mrs. C.E. Clarke Miss K.E. Jones

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE

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Treasurer: Sir B. B. B. B.

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To the Urban District Council of Ashbourne

Public Health Department,
Compton Offices,
Ashbourne,
Derbyshire.

1st July, 1960.

Mr. Chairman, Lady & 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 Registrar General's Estimate of population rose by 10 and stood at 5,510.

A total of 69 births and 64 deaths were registered during the year. Both of these figures represent a decrease on the figures for 1958 and as a result the birth and death rates are both less than those for the previous year. It is very pleasing for me to report that no deaths of infants under 1 year occurred during the year. One stillbirth occurred during the year and no maternal deaths were registered.

Heart diseases and diseases associated with the heart still account for the largest number of deaths. In 1959, almost half of the deaths registered were due to such diseases. Deaths from all forms of cancer numbered 13, a decrease of 1 on 1958's figure and of these, 3 deaths were attributed to cancer of the lung and bronchus.

The number of cases of infectious disease notified fell from 244 in 1958 to 3 in 1959. These 3 notifications comprised 2 notifications of measles and 1 of Puerperal Pyrexia.

It gives me great pleasure to report no notifications of poliomyelitis were received during the year.

The poor response to the offer of vaccination against poliomyelitis made to persons in the age group 17-25 years continued until late April. In that month a footballer died of this disease after a short period in hospital. After this event the number of young people who came forward showed a steep and sudden increase. Regular clinics were set up all over the country to deal with the large number of requests received.

It now appears that the next battle in the field of public health will be the battle against noise. Noise is a great problem in parts of Britain as in all industrial countries and a great deal of work remains to be done to ascertain the best means of suppressing it at source. In October a group of people banded together and formed themselves into the Noise Abatement Society under the Chairmanship of Sir Walter Fergusson Hannay, with the purpose of eliminating all excessive and unnecessary noise from all sources. They intend to tackle the problem of noise in the same way as the National Smoke Abatement Society tackle the problem of Clean Air. As the law stands at present, noise is not a matter which can be dealt with under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, but the Noise Abatement Society have been successful in interesting several Members of Parliament in their work and late in the year a Private Member's Bill, which would have the effect of adding the abatement of noise to the Nuisance Provisions of the Public Health Act had its first reading in the House of Commons. In late December the Minister of Health announced that the Government had decided to set up a Committee to examine the nature, sources and effects of the problem noise and to advise what further measures can be taken to mitigate it. If the Bill eventually becomes law, the duty of the administration of its provisions may be added to the already many sided duties of the Public Health Inspectors. Fortunately we have no great noise problem in this area but the enforcement of any new "Noise Regulations" which may be made, would be a very difficult matter.

The report of the Public Health Inspector again shows that a great amount of valuable work has been carried out during the year. The fact that no case of food poisoning was notified in the district reflects great credit of the work carried out by the Public Health Inspector and all concerned with the clean handling of food.

In conclusion Lady and Gentlemen I have to express my grateful appreciation of the continued encouragement I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Council. I have to acknowledge the help and co-operation which has been forthcoming from the General Practitioners, Health Visitors, and my fellow-Officers, particularly the Clerk of the Council and the Public Health Inspector. My thanks are due to the staff of the Public Health Department for the efficient and willing way in which they have carried out their work during the year.

I have the honour to be, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. J. MORRISSEY

Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area of District in acres	1,075
Estimated Mid-Year Population 1959	5,510
Estimated number of houses	1,765
Rateable Value	£67,809
Product of Penny Rate	£271
Rate in the pound	18/8
Loan Debt at 31st March, 1959	

Housing	£589,732	0.	10
Water	7,067.	6.	1
General	42,136.	16.	3
Improvement Grants	2,772.	18.	8
Total	£641,709.	1.	10

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	39	30	69
Legitimate	38	28	66
Illegitimate	1	2	3

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population 12.52

Comparability Factor 1.03

Adjusted Birth Rate 12.60

England and Wales Birth Rate for 1959 16.5

Illegitimate Births formed 3.45% of the total Live Births.

Still Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	-	1	1
Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births 14.28

Total Live and Still Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	39	31	70
Legitimate	38	29	67
Illegitimate	1	2	3

Deaths

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	27	37	64

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population 11.61

Comparability Factor 0.93

Adjusted Death Rate 10.80

England and Wales Death Rate for 1959 11.6

Infant Deaths (Deaths under 1 Year)

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

Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths under 4 weeks)

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

Early Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths under 1 week)

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

Perinatal Mortality (Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	-	1	1
Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births 14.28

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of Deaths Nil

Deaths from Cancer (all forms)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	4	9	13

Deaths from Cancer, lung and bronchus

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	2	1	3

DEATHS REGISTERED DURING 1959

The following table shows the principal causes of deaths registered in 1959 :-

Causes of Death	Males	Females	Total
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	2	1	3
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	4	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	1	3	4
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	6	8	14
Coronary disease, angina	8	4	12
Hypertension with heart disease	-	3	3
Other heart disease	2	8	10
Other circulatory disease	2	3	5
Pneumonia	1	-	1
Bronchitis	1	-	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	-	1	1
Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	1
All other accidents	-	1	1
Total	27	37	64

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The total number of notifications of infectious diseases received during 1959 was 3 as compared with 244 in 1958.

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	2	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1
Total	3	1

Tabulated below is the age incidence of infectious diseases notified during 1959 :-

	Age Unknown	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 and over	Total
Measles						2				2
Puerperal Pyrexia									1	1
Total	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	3

DIPHTHERIA AND DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

No cases of diphtheria occurred in the district during the year under review.

I am indebted to Dr. J.B.S. Morgan, the County Medical Officer, who has supplied the following details regarding diphtheria immunisation carried out during the year in the district.

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

Under 1 year	69
1 to 4 (incl.)	3
5 to 14 (incl.)	-
TOTAL	<u>72</u>

These figures reveal a decrease of 20 on these for 1958. However it must be remembered that the number of births occurring in the district also shows a decrease on the number for 1958. There were 69 births in the urban district and 69 babies under one year were immunised and therefore it can be assumed that, in this district, there is practically 100% immunisation in the 'under 1' age group.

The Ministry of Health announced in late January that the total cases of this disease over the country as a whole increased during 1959 to 271 as against 182 in 1958 and 192 in 1957. The fact that the figures of immunisation are declining and the number of cases of the disease increasing can only be taken as a warning that diphtheria is only dormant and could easily break out again, and become the deadly disease it once was.

I cannot stress too highly that in order to prevent this happening, it is essential that every child should be immunised against this disease as soon as possible after it is 8 months old and then should receive booster doses at approximately 4-5 year intervals thereafter.

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 primary immunisation to those children whose parents failed to have it done during infancy.

Poliomyelitis and Anti-Poliomyelitis Vaccinations

Once again I am very happy to report that no case of poliomyelitis occurred during the year.

Over the whole country the number of poliomyelitis deaths during the year was 86 as compared with 147 in 1958 and 246 in 1957. The weather during the year might be described as "ideal polio weather", the very warm, dry summer lasting from May until October. As I stated in my report last year this type of weather conditions have, in the past, proved to be ideal for the multiplication of the polio virus, but this did not prove to be the case in 1959.

The "trickle" of requests from persons in the age group 17 to 25 years to receive vaccination against poliomyelitis continued to late April, when after a short illness, Jeff Hall, the Birmingham footballer died from the disease. The impact of his death on the young people in this age group was tremendous. The "trickle" of requests for vaccination became, almost overnight, a flood. Clinics, set up all over the country, were working at full pressure to deal with the large numbers of young people who attended for vaccination.

It is essential that for complete protection the full course of three injections should be given, the first two injections about 4 weeks apart and the third 8 to 9 months after the second. Concern was being expressed at the end of the year in some quarters that young people who received the first two injections in May and June last year have failed to come forward for their third and final "booster" dose. It is important in their own interests that young people be impressed with the necessity of their completing the full course of injections for only in this way will the disease be finally stamped out.

Tuberculosis

No case of pulmonary tuberculosis was notified during the year, this compares with 1 during the previous year. I am very happy to report that there were no deaths from this disease during the year.

Tuberculosis is now no longer regarded as the killing disease that it was in the past. Its place at the head of the list of diseases causing the greatest number of deaths has been taken by vascular lesions, with cancer second. For this fact we have to thank the greatly improved techniques of modern surgery, the advances made in the discovery, development, production and improvement in modern drugs, the early discovery of persons suffering from the disease by Mass Radiography and vaccination against the disease. The advisability of all persons taking advantage of the free X-Ray service provided by the Mass Radiography Unit cannot be too highly stressed. The earlier the disease is discovered, the greater are the chances of a permanent cure. Regular visits to the Unit will reveal any abnormality which may develop but which may not show itself by any outward signs.

B.C.G. Vaccination

A Scheme whereby 'contacts' of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis can receive B.C.G. vaccination, administered by the Chest Physicians, has been in operation since 1950 and is generally limited to children.

The County Health Committee, on the advice of the Ministry of Health has decided that the County Scheme shall, at present, be limited to school children of the age of 13 and upwards. It is felt that at this age, usually their penultimate year at school the children can derive the most benefit from the vaccination and leave school with such protection as the vaccination affords.

A start has already been made with the County Council's Scheme within the Rural District and it is hoped to extend the scheme throughout the whole area as and when suitable opportunities arise.

Visit of Mass Radiography Unit

The Mass Radiography Unit visited Ashbourne from the 14th to 28th September, 1959. The following is a report on the visit and of the numbers X-rayed kindly supplied by Dr. W. Guthrie, the Unit's Medical Director.

"2283 examinees in all were x-rayed, which is higher than on any previous occasion, and was due this year to an increased response on the part of the general public. It is interesting to note that almost 60% of the general public had been x-rayed by this Unit previously. The response from the school children was, as usual, very good and in their case most of them were x-rayed for the first time. Although the total response was very good, it could have been better had it not been for the fact that unfortunately the x-ray set was out of action for a day and a half at the beginning of our visit and I hope that not too many people were inconvenienced as a result.

No definite case of active pulmonary tuberculosis was discovered, but there were two observation cases, representing an incidence of .09%. As you will see from the figures no active case was discovered in 1955, and there were three cases in 1952, representing an incidence of .14%. This means that should any of the observation cases prove to be active the incidence cannot be higher than in 1952.

There were three observation cases (non-tuberculosis) discovered. They have been referred to a Chest Physician for further investigation. Two are ? cystic disease of the lungs, and one was a ? diaphragmatic hernia.

One person did not return for clinical examination, as requested. As the x-ray film only suggested pulmonary fibrosis no further action was taken in this case."

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.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS

The County Council has in operation a scheme whereby immunisation against Whooping Cough and Tetanus is offered to persons up to the age of 14 years. Because there is thought to be a risk of provoking other diseases if the antigens are combined and given in one injection, it is felt that it would be more expedient if the antigens were given singly. Thus immunisation against these two diseases involves two courses of injections.

Injections are given at the County Council Clinic or by the Medical Practitioners, and 'booster' doses are given after the recommended interval has elapsed.

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

The New County Clinic, Cathedral Road, Derby - Monday a.m.
Telephone Derby 45934.

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)
Telephone 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. Telephone Derby 45468.

Ambulance Service

The responsibility for the provision of an Ambulance Service under Section 27 of the National Health Service Act, 1946 rests on the Derbyshire County Council, as the Local Health Authority.

The Ambulance Station at Ashbourne is situated in Cockayne Avenue, and is manned by a Superintendent and 6 Driver/Attendants. The Station is open every day from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. and 2 Driver/Attendants are on stand by duty at home every night from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. the following morning. During this period, emergency calls are received direct at the house of the Driver who is on call while the less urgent calls are put through to the Central Station at Mickleover and may either be transferred to the Ashbourne crew or dealt with by the Mickleover Station according to the availability of a crew and an Ambulance.

The vehicles at the station consist of 2 Ambulances with a capacity of 2 stretcher cases or 9 sitting cases and one sitting case car with a capacity for 6 sitting cases or 1 stretcher case and 3 sitting cases.

The Station covers an area from Hartington to Ednaston and from Hlland to Sudbury. Two vehicles, one Ambulance and one sitting case car, are equipped with V.H.F. Radio transmitters and receivers and all radio calls are transmitted and received via the main Radio Station at Mickleover.

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 Number 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.

All houses included in the Council's Milk Scheme Programme were dealt with during the year, progress being maintained at a level which will ensure completion of the Programme within the two years originally envisaged.

With the introduction of the Medical Grants Scheme there was a serious increase in the number of applications received for housing improvement grants. Twenty-nine grants were approved compared with only three in 1955. However, even if this increased rate can be maintained it will not have been worth the loss of the other type dwellings which are in need of repair and modernisation.

The quality of work accomplished in the district, all of which was inspected, remained at a high standard. The incidence of tuberculosis in cattle fell from 0.4% to 0.07%, evidence of the effectiveness of the British Tuberculosis Eradication Scheme. A further substantial step in the incidence of this disease in cattle can be expected in 1957. The incidence of cryptosporidiosis fell slightly from 7.4% to 6.4%. The acceptability of water supply has been maintained at this standard and this remains still represents a serious public health hazard.

The improvement in standard of the existing accommodation in the district is now within sight, the Minister having made an Order requiring the Council to submit a report on comprehensive re-housing in the Urban District within the year of the 1st December, 1956.

It was a pleasure to receive the welcome and support 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, Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

STANLEY HERRICK,

Public Health Inspector.

Cases of infectious diseases occurring in the District may be referred to the District Hospital, Derry.

Cases of tuberculosis requiring admission to hospital are referred to the District Hospital, Derry (Tuberculosis Section) and may be admitted to the District Hospital, Derry (Tuberculosis Section) or to the District Hospital, Derry (Tuberculosis Section).

All admissions and discharges of cases of infectious diseases are notified to the District Medical Officer of Health.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Compton Offices,
Ashbourne,
Derbyshire.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Ashbourne Urban District Council.

27th June, 1960.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

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

Six houses included in the Council's Slum Clearance Programme were dealt with during the year, progress being maintained at a level which will ensure completion of the Programme within the ten years originally envisaged.

With the introduction of the Standard Grant Scheme there was a welcome increase in the number of applications received for Housing Improvement Grants. Twenty-nine Grants were approved compared with only three in 1958. However, even if this increased rate can be maintained it will not keep pace with the decay of the older type dwellings which are in need of repair and modernisation.

The quality of meat slaughtered in the district, all of which was inspected, remained at a high standard. The incidence of tuberculosis in cattle fell from 10.05% to 7.07%, evidence of the effectiveness of the Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication Scheme. A further substantial drop in the incidence of this disease in cattle can be expected in 1960. The incidence of cysticercosis fell slightly from 1.4% in 1958 to 1.15%. The exceptionally dry summer may have had some bearing on this reduction and this parasite still represents a serious public health hazard.

The improvement or closure of the existing slaughterhouses in the district is now within sight, the Minister having made an Order requiring the Council to submit a report on Slaughterhouse Facilities in the Urban District within one year of the 2nd November, 1959.

I wish to thank 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, Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

STANLEY BENTHAM.

Public Health Inspector.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Compton Office,
Albuquerque,
New Mexico.

27th June, 1933.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Albuquerque District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

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

Six houses included in the Council's Sanitation Program were dealt with during the year, progress being maintained at a level which will ensure completion of the Program within the ten years originally envisaged.

With the introduction of the Standard Grant Scheme there was a welcome increase in the number of applications received for housing improvement grants. Twenty-nine grants were approved compared with only three in 1932. However, even if this increased rate can be maintained it will not keep pace with the decay of the older type dwellings which are in need of repair and modernisation.

The quality of meat slaughtered in the District, all of which was inspected, remained at a high standard. The incidence of tuberculosis in cattle fell from 10.0% to 7.0%, evidence of the effectiveness of the Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication Scheme. A further substantial drop in the incidence of this disease in cattle can be expected in 1934. The incidence of cysticercosis fell slightly from 1.4% in 1932 to 1.1%. The exceptionally dry summer may have had some bearing on this reduction and this parasite still represents a serious public health hazard.

The improvement in closure of the existing slaughterhouses in the District is now within sight, the Minister having made an Order requiring the Council to submit a report on Slaughterhouse Facilities in the District within one year of the 2nd November, 1933.

I wish to thank 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, Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Yours obedient servant,

WALTER BARNUM

Public Health Inspector.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS MADE DURING 1959.

Butcher's Shops.	11
Cafes and Restaurants.	1
Dairies.	2
Drain Obstructions.	5
Drain Tests and Inspections.	66
Factories - Mechanical.	8
- Non Mechanical.	7
Fairs etc.	1
Food Premises (Other than those listed).	27
Hotels and Licensed Premises.	8
Housing - Defects.	38
- Improvement Grants.	62
- Nuisances.	25
- Unfit Houses.	60
Ice Cream - Premises.	3
Meat Inspection.	634
Milk - Retailing.	2
Rent Act.	15
Rodent Control.	32
Sampling - Ice Cream.	1
- Milk.	30
- Water.	3
Slaughterhouses - Inspection.	13
Smoke Nuisances.	19
Tents, Vans and Sheds.	8
Unsound Food.	17
Verminous and Dirty Premises.	4
Watercourses, ditches etc.	1
Miscellaneous, Interviews etc.	171
Council House Repairs etc.	192
Housing Tenancies.	17
Markets.	13
Petroleum Regulations.	29
Public Conveniences.	68
Refuse Collection.	47
Refuse Disposal.	49
Salvage.	47
Sewage Disposal.	34
Water Supply.	27
Total	<u>1,797</u>

DWELLING HOUSE REPAIRS.

NOTICES SERVED DURING 1959
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Number of Informal Notices served	11
Number of Informal Notices complied with	10
Number of Statutory Notices served	-
Number of Statutory Notices complied with	-

All complaints were investigated, and in cases where it was found necessary to send informal notices to owners little difficulty was experienced in getting the necessary repairs carried out.

HOUSING IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

During the year the Standard Improvement Grant Scheme was introduced and the existing Grant Scheme revised.

The publicity which was given to the new Schemes resulted in a large increase in the number of applications which were made to the Council.

Twenty-nine applications were received, grants being approved in each case classified as follows :-

Discretionary Grants.

<u>Applications from Owner/Occupiers.</u>	<u>Applications from Landlords.</u>	<u>Total Grants approved.</u>
7	3	£1,408

Standard Grants.

<u>Applications from Owner/Occupiers.</u>	<u>Applications from Landlords.</u>	<u>Total Grants approved.</u>
3	16	£2,321

This position shows a considerable improvement on 1957, when only three applications were made and it would appear that the Standard Grant Scheme offers a greater incentive to landlords to improve their properties than the older Scheme.

SLUM CLEARANCE.

Individual Unfit Houses dealt with during 1959.

	Houses Demolished.	<u>Displaced during year</u> Persons Families.	
A. Houses Demolished.			
In Clearance Areas.	-	-	-
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 informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957.	5	-	-
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.	1	4	1
Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-
Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-

SLUM CLEARANCE (Continued).

Of the seventy-four houses included in the Council's original Slum Clearance proposals by the end of the year eight had been demolished, twenty-six closed and forty were still occupied.

COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER.

The Council's Compulsory Purchase Order comprising nine dwellings, garages and land in Union Street, Shakespeares Yard and Tiger Yard was confirmed by the Minister during the year. By the end of the year six of the houses were closed and three remained occupied.

RENT ACT, 1957.

Four applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair and in only one case was a Certificate issued by the Council. In two other cases the landlord gave undertakings to carry out the repairs and in the fourth case the landlord carried out the repairs following a written request by the Council.

In the four cases the tenants had only included certain items of disrepair on the list of defects (Form G) sent to the owner, and more serious defects had been omitted.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

No applications were received for licences for the siting of caravans.

FOOD PREMISES.

A number of premises were improved during the year as a result of informal action.

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

Bakehouses	7
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	99
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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	31
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.

Samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory as follows :-

<u>Tuberculin Tested Milk.</u>	<u>Pasteurised Milk.</u>	<u>Tuberculin Tested/Pasteurised Milk.</u>
19	2	1

All the samples satisfied the statutory tests with the exception of four of the tuberculin tested samples which failed the Methylene Blue Test.

All the failures were from the same source and the Milk Production Officer of the Ministry of Agr. F. and F. was informed. Investigations were carried out by his department and after some time follow-up samples proved to be satisfactory.

All the tuberculin tested milk samples were found to be free from Tuberculosis Bacilli.

ICE CREAM SAMPLING.

One ice cream sample was taken from the sole producer/retailer in the district, and this was found to be satisfactory being graded Grade I.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The four licensed private slaughterhouses continued to be used during the year.

The Slaughterhouse Reports (Appointed Day) Order, 1959, made by the Minister of Agri. F. and F. appointed the 2nd November, 1959 as the earliest date on which Slaughterhouse Reports could be submitted to him.

The Council must submit its Report not later than the 2nd November, 1960.

Consultations were held during the year with the local butchers regarding the slaughtering facilities in the Urban District.

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	523	1	2	1857	713
Number Inspected	523	1	2	1857	713
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	101	-	-	45	22
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	19.31%	-	-	2.42%	3.09%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	37	-	-	-	6
Percentage of the number inspected affect with Tuberculosis	7.07%	-	-	-	0.84%
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	6	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	6	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Cysticerci	1.15%	-	-	-	-

ANALYSIS OF CONDEMNED MEAT (in lbs)

	Beef	Veal	Mutton	Pork
Tuberculosis	787	-	-	95
Parasites and Cysts	861	-	78	21
Bacillary Necrosis	-	-	12	6
Bruising	-	-	-	35
Actinomycosis or Actinobacillosis	48	-	-	-
Pericarditis	-	-	-	20
Peritonitis	6	-	-	-
Pleurisy	16	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	4
Swine Erysipelas	-	-	-	15
Cirrhosis	33	-	-	28
Abscesses	95	-	-	-
Arthritis	-	-	-	4
Totals	1846	-	90	228

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

The average amount condemned per beast slaughtered -
all diseases 3.52 lbs.

The average amount condemned per beast slaughtered -
Tuberculosis only 1.45 lbs.

FOOD CONDEMNED DURING 1959

	Cwt.	lbs.	Ozs.
Tinned Apricots		1	-
Tinned Cooked Ham	1	48	8
Tinned Corned Beef		36	-
Tinned Kidneys		2	-
Tinned Peaches		1	28
Tinned Pineapples		1	-
Tinned Tomatoes		1	-
Totals	1	91	4

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 :-

" In this area 62 samples, including 28 Milks, were taken under the Act, during the year 1959.

One sample of T.T. Channel Island Milk contained only 3.88% fat as against the minimum requirement of 4% for milk from Channel Island Cattle and the producer was cautioned.

Added water was found in three informal samples of Milk taken on different days from one supplier to a Dairy Co. Later, formal samples were taken from 9 separate churns on delivery at the Dairy and added water in these ranged from 6 - 11% Proceedings were taken against the farmer, who has been a persistent offender over a number of years, this being the fourth occasion he has appeared in Court on a charge of selling milk containing added water. He was sentenced to two months imprisonment.

Two samples of Orange Squash (an informal sample followed by a formal sample) were found to contain sulphur dioxide preservative in excess of the maximum amount permitted by The Public Health (Preservatives Etc.) in Food Regulations. This irregularity was dealt with by caution notice to the retailer and to the manufacturers.

The remaining samples were satisfactory."

WATER SUPPLY.

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

Due to considerable increase in consumption it was found necessary to augment the supply by taking bulk supplies from the Ashbourne Rural District on a number of occasions towards the end of the year.

Satisfactory reports were received on samples taken for bacteriological and chemical analysis.

Samples were also taken for mineral analyses and flouride determinations at the request of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, to whom the results of these analyses were transmitted. The flouride contents of the Derby Road and Rodsley supplies were found to be 0.2 and 0.1 p.p.m. respectively, considerably less than the dosage of 1 p.p.m. being introduced to their supplies by a number of Water Authorities.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Four samples were taken by Officers of the Trent River Board of sewage effluent discharged from the Council's Sewage Disposal Works, satisfactory reports being received in each case.

LEGISLATION.

No local 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.	12	8	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	62	7	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	6	6	-	-
Total.	80	21	-	-

Outworkers.

The number of outworkers in the district on the 20th August, 1959 was 95, classified as follows :-

Corsetry	82
Knitted Garments	13

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

A modern automatically-stoked boiler plant was installed at one of the larger factories during the year, and this resulted in a considerable diminution of smoke arising from this factory.

Efforts were made to reduce the atmospheric pollution arising from another factory

REFUSE COLLECTION.

A weekly refuse collection cycle was maintained and a new replacement vehicle acquired towards the end of the year. The bulk of the refuse collected is gradually increasing, and the new larger vehicle has undoubtedly helped to maintain the weekly service with a slight reduction of hours worked.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

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

Greater co-operation was forthcoming from other users of the tip, a number of local builders tipping rubble on the tip surface which helped considerably in its consolidation.

SALVAGE.

Water Paper.

A weekly collection was made from business premises, 41 tons 10 cwt being sold for £253 : 9s : 0d.

Scrap Metals, etc.

The following scrap metals, etc. were salvaged and sold during the year :-

	tons.	cwts.	qtrs.	lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Scrap Iron	7	4	2	-	55	11	-
" Brass	-	3	1	14	14	13	5
" Copper	-	4	-	27	28	12	-
" Lead	-	3	2	25	10	14	2
" Tyres					2	10	-
					<hr/>		
				Total.	£112	-	: 7
					<hr/>		

RODENT CONTROL.

Investigations and treatments carried out during 9 months ended 31.12.59.	TYPE OF PROPERTY.				
	(1) Local Authority.	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (inc. Business Premises).	(4) Total Cols.(1) (2) and (3).	(5) Agricultural.
No. of properties in Local Authority's.	10	1,754	440	2,204	8
No. of properties inspected as a result of :-					
(a) Notification.	-	22	2	24	-
(b) Survey under the Act.	10	70	7	87	-
(c) Otherwise (when visited primarily for some other purpose)	-	47	48	95	-
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by :-					
(a) Rats (Major)	1	-	-	1	-
(a) Rats (Minor)	4	6	2	12	-
(b) Mice (Major)	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Mice (Minor)	1	12	1	13	-
Number of infested properties treated	5	18	3	26	-

Two sewer treatments were carried out during the year, the second of which showed a considerable infestation of the sewers in the centre of the town. Excellent results were achieved as shown by a follow-up test when little activity was revealed.

PETROLEUM ACTS AND REGULATIONS.

Number of Licences issued	19
Total quantity of petrol covered by Licences	19,000 gallons

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

Public Conveniences are maintained by the Council at the Omnibus Station, in Union Street, in the War Memorial Gardens and at the Cemetery. The Conveniences at the Cemetery were completed and opened during the year. A turnstile was installed at the Union Street Ladies Conveniences during the year.

TYPE OF PROPERTY				No. of properties in local authority's	No. of properties inspected as a result of:-	Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:-
(a) Industrial	(b) Shops (e.g. Grocers, etc.)	(c) All other (e.g. Houses, etc.)	(d) Public Buildings (e.g. Schools, etc.)			
10	10	10	10	10	(a) 10	(a) 10
2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	(b) 2,000	(b) 2,000
34	34	34	34	34	(c) 34	(c) 34
57	57	57	57	57	(d) 57	(d) 57
1	1	1	1	1	(e) 1	(e) 1
1	1	1	1	1	(f) 1	(f) 1
1	1	1	1	1	(g) 1	(g) 1
1	1	1	1	1	(h) 1	(h) 1
1	1	1	1	1	(i) 1	(i) 1
1	1	1	1	1	(j) 1	(j) 1
1	1	1	1	1	(k) 1	(k) 1
1	1	1	1	1	(l) 1	(l) 1
1	1	1	1	1	(m) 1	(m) 1
1	1	1	1	1	(n) 1	(n) 1
1	1	1	1	1	(o) 1	(o) 1
1	1	1	1	1	(p) 1	(p) 1
1	1	1	1	1	(q) 1	(q) 1
1	1	1	1	1	(r) 1	(r) 1
1	1	1	1	1	(s) 1	(s) 1
1	1	1	1	1	(t) 1	(t) 1
1	1	1	1	1	(u) 1	(u) 1
1	1	1	1	1	(v) 1	(v) 1
1	1	1	1	1	(w) 1	(w) 1
1	1	1	1	1	(x) 1	(x) 1
1	1	1	1	1	(y) 1	(y) 1
1	1	1	1	1	(z) 1	(z) 1

The above figures were obtained from the records of the local authority and are subject to the usual errors of omission and commission. The figures are given in rounded figures and are not necessarily exact.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The results of the survey show that the incidence of infestation is generally low, but that there are certain areas where the incidence is higher. It is suggested that further surveys should be carried out in these areas.

REFERENCES

Public Health Act, 1936. The Council of the County of London. The Council of the County of Middlesex. The Council of the County of Essex. The Council of the County of Kent. The Council of the County of Surrey. The Council of the County of Sussex. The Council of the County of Hampshire. The Council of the County of Devon. The Council of the County of Cornwall. The Council of the County of Dorset. The Council of the County of Somerset. The Council of the County of Gloucestershire. The Council of the County of Wiltshire. The Council of the County of Berkshire. The Council of the County of Oxfordshire. The Council of the County of Buckinghamshire. The Council of the County of Northamptonshire. The Council of the County of Bedfordshire. The Council of the County of Hertfordshire. The Council of the County of Essex. The Council of the County of Kent. The Council of the County of Surrey. The Council of the County of Sussex. The Council of the County of Hampshire. The Council of the County of Devon. The Council of the County of Cornwall. The Council of the County of Dorset. The Council of the County of Somerset. The Council of the County of Gloucestershire. The Council of the County of Wiltshire. The Council of the County of Berkshire. The Council of the County of Oxfordshire. The Council of the County of Buckinghamshire. The Council of the County of Northamptonshire. The Council of the County of Bedfordshire. The Council of the County of Hertfordshire.



