

Contributors

Ashby-de-la-Zouch (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1925

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ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH - PART I.

SANITARY SURVEYOR & INSPECTOR - PART II.

For the Year 1925.

Thomas Forseyth

M.B. Ch.B. (Glas) D.P.

Medical Officer of Health

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PART 1.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
For the year 1925.



Mr. Chairman & Gentlemen,

I hereby present my second Annual Report, for the year ending 31st. December 1925.

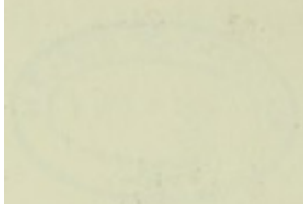
I. NATURAL & SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area (acres)	31,995	
Population	1921: 17,320.	1925: 18,150 ^{estimated.}
Number of inhabited houses (1921)	3813.	(1925) 3,891.

PHYSICAL FEATURES:-

Ashby-de-la-Zouch Rural District is situated in the North West of Leicestershire, abutting on Derbyshire to which County part of the district originally belonged. There are Twenty two parishes in the district covering in extent 31,995 acres. The most populous portion of the district is the Measham Area. The population of Measham, with the adjacent townships of Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe is roughly 5,500.

The district is situated in the Leicestershire Coalfield and the Geological characters are those appertaining to the Coal measures with their accompanying beds of Grit, Shale & Limestone. Overlying these, scattered in varying thickness and great irregularity are beds of Clay, Gravel and Sand, with occasional



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR 1891

WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1892.

The following is a summary of the work done by the General Land Office during the year 1891. The office has been very busy in the past year, and has accomplished much of its work. The following is a summary of the work done by the General Land Office during the year 1891. The office has been very busy in the past year, and has accomplished much of its work. The following is a summary of the work done by the General Land Office during the year 1891. The office has been very busy in the past year, and has accomplished much of its work.

boulders called "drift." The North Eastern fringe of the district touches the Charnwood Forest and there we have "Granite" outcrops of PreCambrian Rocks.

Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£ 91,716.
Sum Represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	£ 271.

II. EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR 1925.

	<u>Total</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	
Births (Legitimate	376	208	168	Birth rate per) 1000 population) 21.37.
(Illegitimate	12	6	6	
	<u>388</u>	<u>214</u>	<u>174</u>	

Deaths.....	203	105	98	Death Rate per) 1000 population) 11.18.
-------------	-----	-----	----	---

Number of women dying in, or in (	(a) From sepsis	..... Nil
consequence of Childbirth	(b) " other causes	.... Nil

Deaths of Infants under One year of age:-			
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Legitimate	31.	18.	13.
Illegitimate	<u>4.</u>	<u>3.</u>	<u>1.</u>
	35.	21.	14.

Infantile Mortality rate per 1,000 Children born = 90.20.

Phthisis Death rate = 0.39 per 1000 population.

Other Tuberculosis Death rate = 0.16 per 1000 population.

Deaths from Zymotic Diseases:-

Whooping Cough	.....	3.
Diphtheria	.....	1.
Diarrhoea . (under 2 years)	....	5.
Enteric Fever	.....	2.
Measles	.....	<u>3.</u>
	Total	<u>14.</u>

Giving a Zymotic Death rate of 0.77 per 1,000 of population.

condition called "lethargy". The World Health Organization of the United Nations has been studying this condition for some time and has "lethargy" as one of its main subjects.

It is estimated that a large number of cases are occurring in the United States at present.

II. SUMMARY FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR 1925

	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900
Total population	100,000,000	98,000,000	96,000,000	94,000,000	92,000,000	90,000,000	88,000,000	86,000,000	84,000,000	82,000,000	80,000,000	78,000,000	76,000,000	74,000,000	72,000,000	70,000,000	68,000,000	66,000,000	64,000,000	62,000,000	60,000,000	58,000,000	56,000,000	54,000,000	52,000,000	50,000,000
Birth rate per 1,000 population	21.5	21.0	20.5	20.0	19.5	19.0	18.5	18.0	17.5	17.0	16.5	16.0	15.5	15.0	14.5	14.0	13.5	13.0	12.5	12.0	11.5	11.0	10.5	10.0	9.5	9.0
Death rate per 1,000 population	10.5	10.0	9.5	9.0	8.5	8.0	7.5	7.0	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.0	4.5	4.0	3.5	3.0	2.5	2.0	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	25.0	24.0	23.0	22.0	21.0	20.0	19.0	18.0	17.0	16.0	15.0	14.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	9.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.0
Other statistics																										

During the year 1925, the rate of 2.7 per 1,000 of population.

3. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

DISEASE	Total Cases notified.	No. admitted to Hospital.	Deaths.
Smallpox.....	1	1	-
Scarlet Fever.....	29	5	-
Diphtheria.....	23	10	1
Enteric Fever.....	3	1	2
Erysipelas.....	19	-	-
Pneumonia.....	36	-	(all) 16(forms)
Puerperal Fever.....	2	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	1	2
Chickenpox (Aug.to Oct.)	2	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS. New Cases.

Age-Periods	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1								
1 & under 5 yrs.	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-
5 " " 10 "	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1
10 " " 15 "	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
15 " " 20 "	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	1
20 " " 25 "	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
25 " " 35 "	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-
35 " " 45 "	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
45 " " 55 "	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
55 " " 65 "	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and above.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5	8	6	5	4	3	1	2
	13	24	11		7	10	3	

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

Cases notified	Treated		Vision		Total Blindness	Deaths.
	At home	In Hos.	Unimpd.	Impaired		
3	3	-	3	-	-	-

1. SUMMARY OF THE YEAR

Item	Actual	Budget	Variance
Salaries	100	100	0
Benefits	20	20	0
Travel	10	10	0
Supplies	5	5	0
Depreciation	10	10	0
Interest	5	5	0
Other	5	5	0
Total	155	155	0

2. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Item	Actual	Budget	Variance
Salaries	100	100	0
Benefits	20	20	0
Travel	10	10	0
Supplies	5	5	0
Depreciation	10	10	0
Interest	5	5	0
Other	5	5	0
Total	155	155	0

3. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS


Item	Actual	Budget	Variance
Salaries	100	100	0
Benefits	20	20	0
Travel	10	10	0
Supplies	5	5	0
Depreciation	10	10	0
Interest	5	5	0
Other	5	5	0
Total	155	155	0

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1925.

<u>CAUSES OF DEATH.</u>	<u>MALES.</u>	<u>FEMALES.</u>
<u>ALL CAUSES</u>	<u>105.</u>	<u>98</u>
Enteric Fever	1	1
Measles	2	1
Whooping Cough	1	2
Diphtheria	-	1
Influenza	1	6
Encephalitis lethargica	1	-
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	4	3
" - other forms	1	2
Cancer	11	14
Rheumatic Fever	-	1
Diabetes	2	1
Cerebral haemorrhage	3	5
Heart disease	15	8
Arterio Sclerosis	3	-
Bronchitis	3	5
Pneumonia	12	4
Other Respiratory diseases	1	1
Ulcer, Stomach & Duodenum	-	2
Diarrhoea (under 2 years(.....	2	3
Appendicitis & Typhlitis	1	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	2
Acute & Chronic Nephritis	3	4
Congenital Debility, Malformation and) Premature Birth.	10	2
Suicide	1	-
Other Deaths from violence	6	1
Other defined Diseases	20	28

The Number of Deaths in the following Age Periods were:-

<u>Age.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Age.</u>	<u>No.</u>
0 - 1 yrs.	35	40 - 50 yrs.	13
1 - 2 "	6	50 - 60 "	17
2 - 5 "	3	60 - 70 "	26
5 - 10 "	3	70 - 80 "	44
10 - 20 "	10	80 - 90 "	25
20 - 30 "	8	90 - 100 "	2
30 - 40 "	11		



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The chief industries are Coal Mining and Agriculture. Brick-making and Stonequarrying are also carried on. Coal-mining appears to have no detrimental effect on the general health apart from accidents. Each year a small number of deaths are due to accidents in the Coal Mines.

The amount of Poor Law relief during 1925 was moderate as unemployment has been under the average for the whole country.

DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1925.

<u>District.</u>	<u>Diph- theria.</u>	<u>Scarlet Fever.</u>	<u>Small- pox.</u>	<u>Enceph- alitis L.</u>	<u>Erysip- elas.</u>	<u>Enter- ic.</u>	<u>Pneu- monia.</u>
Measham	2	5	-	1	3	0	11
Oakthorpe	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Donisthorpe	-	10	-	-	3	-	2
Snarestone	10	-	1	-	1	-	2
Appleby Magna	3	-	-	-	-	-	4
Swannington	5	-	-	-	1	-	-
Coleorton	1	3	-	-	2	-	5
Staunton Harold	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Blackfordby	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Worthington	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
Swepston & Newton Burgoland	-	3	-	-	1	1	-
Heather	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Thringstone	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Osgathorpe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ravenstone & Snibston.	-	4	-	-	4	-	2
Bardon Hill	1	-	-	-	2	-	1
Normanton-le- Heath.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Chilcote	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Willesley	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Packington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stretton-en-le- Field.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TOTAL.</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>36</u>

INFANTILE MORTALITY for 1925.

Total deaths under 1 year 35

Legitimate 31

Illegitimate 4

Infantile Mortality rate = 90.20 per 1000 children born.

The Causes of Infantile Mortality were:-

Premature Births	6
Convulsions	6
Pneumonia	6
Gastritis Enteritis	6
Debility	3
Whooping Cough	2
Measles	2
Marasmus	2
Asphyxia	1
Atelectasis	1
Total:-	<u>35.</u>

HOSPITAL PROVISION. NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, ETC.

The Leicestershire County Council provide hospital accommodation for Smallpox.

Infectious Diseases hospital accommodation is provided by the Leicestershire Combined Isolation Hospitals Committee.

Two hospitals are situated in your area.

Snarestone & Swannington.

Tuberculosis hospital treatment is provided by the Leicestershire County Council.

The Coalville Residential Dispensary is conveniently situated near your area and is available for the diagnosis and treatment of Tuberculosis. There are 8 beds for female cases.

The Hinckley Residential Dispensary is also available for Male cases of Tuberculosis.

Mowsley Sanatorium is also available.

There is no institutional provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate infants or homeless children in the district.

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM 1630 TO 1800
BY
JOHN B. HENNING
PUBLISHED BY
JOHN B. HENNING
1800

AMBULANCES. For Infectious Cases: Provided by the Combined Isolation Hospital Committee.

Non Infectious Cases
and Accidents: The Dr.Hart Memorial Ambulance is available for Measham and District.

Several of the Collieries provide their own Ambulance for accidents. The St.John's Ambulance Brigade provide an Ambulance for a small fee.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Centres are under the supervision of the County Council Medical Officers.

Infant Welfare Clinics are held in your district at Measham (Baptist School room) and Donisthorpe (Churchroom), weekly and are well attended.

There are no Day Nurseries.

VENEREAL DISEASES. There is no treatment centre in or near your area. Leicester Royal Infirmary is the nearest centre.

NURSING:- (a).General District Nurses are provided in most parts of your district by Local Voluntary effort under supervision by the County Council.

Midwifery is undertaken by most of the district nurses.

(b) Infectious diseases are not attended by the district nurses. In cases of necessity for the employment of trained nurses, the council would provide such nursing.

PUBLIC ANALYST. Professional Analyst employed when occasion arises.

LABORATORY WORK.

Facilities are provided in the County Laboratory by the Leicestershire County Council for Pathological and Bacteriological Examinations.

The following Examinations were made for your district in 1925:-

Throat Swabs for Diphtheria	32
Sputa for Tubercle bacilli	30
Hair for Ringworm	1
Widals Test for Typhoid Fever ..	1

Total	64
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ADOPTIVE ACTS:-

Part 8 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1890.

The Infectious Diseases Prevention Act 1890.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF:-

- (1) Clerk to the Council
- (2) Medical Officer of Health (Part time).
- (3) Veterinary Officer (Part time.)
- (4) One fully Qualified Sanitary Inspector.

OUTBREAKS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1925.

DIPHTHERIA:-

During 1925 Twenty two cases were notified with one death. This is a welcome drop in the number of cases of Diphtheria and for the first time in over 6 years the case rate for this Disease has fallen below the case rate for England & Wales.

1925. Ashby-de-la-Zouch R.

District. Diphtheria Case rate = 1.21 per 1000.

1925. England & Wales.

" " " = 1.23 " "

In the past 5 years 290 cases of Diphtheria have occurred in your area with 33 deaths.

Of this total 201 occurred in Measham and the adjacent townships of Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe. It is therefore gratifying to report that during 1925 the number of cases occurring in Measham c. Oakthorpe & Donisthorpe totalled only 2.

The Districts affected in 1925 were:-

Snarestone	10 (5 in one family)
Appleby Magna	3
Swannington	4
Measham	2
Coleorton	1
Worthington	1
Bardon Hill	1

The large number of cases occurring in Snarestone and the adjacent village of Appleby Magna were due to an unrecognised "carrier".

Antidiphtheritic Serum supplied by the Council was used in nearly all of the cases.

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
FOR THE YEAR 1900

THE LAND OFFICE
(1) LANDS OF THE CROWN
(2) LANDS OF THE CHURCH
(3) LANDS OF THE BISHOPRIC
(4) LANDS OF THE ABBEY

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(4) LANDS OF THE ABBEY

The early use of Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum is a potent factor in preventing a fatal issue in this disease. No use was made of the "Shick" test.

SCARLET FEVER:-

During 1925, Twenty nine cases were notified, nearly all of the mild type prevalent of late years. No deaths occurred.

Scarlet Fever Case Rate 1925. Ashby-de-la-Z. R.D.	= 1.59	per 1000
" " " " 1925. England & Wales.	= 2.36	" "

Five of these cases were treated in hospital and one case was a "return case", where a brother had been returned home from hospital when another case broke out in the family within a fortnight. During the past 5 years 129 cases have been notified with 2 deaths. No use has been made of the "Dick test".

The distribution of the cases in 1925 was:-

Donisthorpe	10
Oakthorpe	3
Measham	5
Coleorton	3
Ravenstone	4
Sweptstone	3
Worthington	1

ENTERIC FEVER:-

During 1925 three cases were notified, two of which died. All three cases occurred during the month of August. Two at Blackfordby and one at Newton Burgoland. No light was thrown on the causal agent either in the water or milk supply. Since 1920 seven cases of Enteric Fever have occurred with 3 deaths.

SMALLPOX:-

One isolated case occurred at Snarestone in 1925. The peculiar feature of the case was the fact that it had been notified as a case of Diphtheria 12 days previous and had been infected with Antitoxin. The case was mild and recovery complete. During the past 5 years, 8 cases of Smallpox occurred with no deaths. All were of the prevalent mild type. Chickenpox was made notifiable from August to October 1925 during which time only two notifications were received.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA (Sleepy Sickness):-

Two cases were notified in 1925, both of which died. They occurred at opposite ends of your district and were in no ways connected. In 1924, two cases were notified and both recovered, being very mild and doubtful in character. In 1923, one case was notified and died.

TUBERCULOSIS (All forms):-

Twenty four fresh cases were notified in 1925 and Ten deaths occurred. During the past 5 years 123 cases have been notified with 57 deaths. Notification has much improved but still a few cases occur which are notified when on the point of death.

PNEUMONIA:-

The number of cases notified in 1925 were 36. Pneumonia (all forms) accounted for 73 deaths during the past 5 years.

INFLUENZA:-

Influenza was the cause of 7 deaths in 1925. This disease was prevalent in the early months of the year. A considerable number of cases of Pneumonia followed Influenza. After the peak of the Influenza Epidemic passed an increase in the number of cases of Pneumonia occurred.

During the past 5 years, twenty three deaths were attributed to Influenza.

Whooping Cough during 1925 caused 3 deaths. During the past 5 years 15 deaths have been due to Whooping Cough.

MEASLES in 1925 accounted for 3 deaths. During the past 5 years the total number of deaths due to Measles amounted to 5.

HEART DISEASE and CANCER again rank as the causes of the highest number of deaths during 1925.

Heart Disease 23 deaths. Cancer 25 deaths. During the past 5 years Cancer has caused 91 deaths. The age groups affected were 40 years and upwards.

The following tables show for the past 5 years

	1. The Infantile Mortality rate.	2. The General Death Rate	3. The Birth Rate.
1921.	88.20 per 1000 children born.	13.11 per 1000 population	27.37 per 1000 population
1922.	65.30 " " " "	10.04 " " "	22.71 " " "
1923.	55.27 " " " "	11.14 " " "	22.41 " " "
1924.	51.09 " " " "	10.77 " " "	22.94 " " "
1925.	90.20 " " " "	11.18 " " "	21.37 " " "
England & Wales 1925 for comparison.	75.00 " " " "	12.20 " " "	18.30 " " "

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

WATER SUPPLY:-

The whole of the Area with the exception of parts of the Parishes of Blackfordby and Swannington is supplied by wells. Parts of Blackfordby and Swannington are supplied respectively from the Ashby & Swadlincote and the Coalville public mains. A new public water supply for the townships of Measham, Donisthorpe and Oakthorpe is now under construction. A well 70 feet deep has been sunk at Acresford; the water has been analysed and found to be of a good standard of purity. A supply of 325000 gallons per day has been obtained. The population to be supplied is about 5,500. Sanction is now awaited from the Ministry of Health for the Loan for the Construction of the Reservoir and laying of the mains.

SCAVENGING:-

Schemes are in operation at Heather, Measham, Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe and are carried out efficiently. A new tip has been acquired at Measham. A scavenging scheme has been decided upon at Swannington and negotiations for a tip are in progress. Several areas have no scavenging scheme in operation and nuisances frequently arise from the accumulations of rubbish.

SCAVENGING (Contd.)

Thringstone with a population of about 1500 has no scavenging scheme in force, and I should like to draw the attention of the Council to this as a scheme is urgently required in this parish.

Sanitary conveniences of the fixed type are largely used in the district and frequently common to two or more houses. When opportunity arises conversion to the movable pail type is carried out.

In 1925 the number of privy middens converted to moveable pails was 26.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES:-

There are 23 on the register. Several of them are very close to dwelling houses and nuisances are liable to recur.

	<u>In 1920.</u>	<u>In January 1925.</u>	<u>In December 1925.</u>
Registered Licensed	19	23	23
Total	19	23	23

BAKEHOUSES:-

There are 13 bakehouses in your district, and these have been regularly inspected. There are no underground bakehouses.

RIVERS & STREAMS:-

There is pollution of the River Mease by drainage from Measham.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS & MILK SHOPS:-

There are 218 wholesale traders and producers and 38 retail purveyors. The number of Cows in the area is 3263, and these are inspected and reported on by the Veterinary Officer. Samples of the milk retailed in your district are being taken for bacteriological examination. So far the Council have not adopted the Milk & Dairies Amendments Act 1922 or orders thereunder for the sale of milk under special designations.

INTRODUCTION (Contd.)

The region with a population of about 1000 has an average of 1000 in 1950, and I should like to draw the attention of the Council to this as a point of interest in the present.

During the course of the last year the Council has been able to obtain a number of reports from the various regions, and I should like to draw the attention of the Council to the fact that the Council has been able to obtain a number of reports from the various regions, and I should like to draw the attention of the Council to the fact that the Council has been able to obtain a number of reports from the various regions.

REPORTS FROM THE REGIONS

There are 10 regions in the Council, and I should like to draw the attention of the Council to the fact that the Council has been able to obtain a number of reports from the various regions, and I should like to draw the attention of the Council to the fact that the Council has been able to obtain a number of reports from the various regions.

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HOUSING.

Number of new Houses erected during the year 1925:-

- | | |
|---|------|
| (a) Total | 37. |
| (b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts. | 18. |
| (1) By Local Authority | Nil. |
| (2) By other Bodies or Persons | 18. |

1. UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

- | | |
|---|------|
| (1) Total number inspected for housing defects | 138 |
| (2) Number inspected under Housing (Regs.) 1910. | 65 |
| (3) Number of houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. | Nil. |
| (4) Number exclusive of those under the preceeding sub-section found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for habitation. | 65 |

11. Remedy of Defects without service of Formal Notice.

Number of Dwelling Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers. 50
(15 in hand)

111. Action under Statutory powers:-

A. Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing Town Planning etc. Act 1919.

- | | |
|--|------|
| (1) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs. | 10 |
| (2) No. of dwelling houses which were rendered fit - | |
| (a) by owners | 10 |
| (b) by Local Authority | Nil. |
| (3) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close. | Nil. |

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

- | | |
|--|------|
| (1) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied. | 5 |
| (2) No. of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal notice | 5 |
| (a) By owners. | 5 |
| (b) By Local Authority | Nil. |

C. Proceedings under Sections 17 & 18 of Housing, Town Planning etc. Act 1909.

- | | |
|--|------|
| (1) No. of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders. | Nil. |
| (2) No. of houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made. | Nil. |
| (3) No. of houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the houses having been rendered fit. | Nil. |
| (4) No. of houses in respect of which demolition orders were made. | Nil. |
| (5) No. of houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders. | Nil. |

Since 1921, 81 houses have been built in your district 34 of which were Subsidy houses. This number does not meet the requirements for the normal increase in population in the same period.

In 1921 there were 154 families comprising 850 persons living in overcrowded conditions, i.e. in tenements with more than two occupants per room. The conditions at present are slightly worse. The parishes where overcrowding is prevalent are those which house a large mining population, viz., Measham, Oakthorpe, Donisthorpe, Swannington, Coleorton, Thringstone, and Worthington.

Appended to this report are the Home Office Form 572 required under the Factory & Workshop Act of 1901, also the Summary of the Work of the Sanitary Inspector to which I respectfully beg to draw the attention of the Council.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS FORSYTH,

Medical Officer of Health.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS & WORKPLACES.

1. INSPECTION.

Premises (1)	Number of		Prosecutions (4)
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	
Factories	8	Nil	Nil
Workshops	13	2	Nil
Workplaces	17	1	Nil
	38	3	Nil.

2. DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars. 1.	Found. 2.	Remedied. 3.	Referred to H.M. Inspector. 4.	Number of Prosecutions. 5.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts.				
Sanitary Accommo- dation not separate for the sexes.	1	1		Nil
Want of drainage of floors.	1	1		
Other nuisances	1	1		
	3	3	Nil.	Nil.

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the work done during the past year. The work has been carried out in accordance with the programme of work approved by the Committee at its meeting on 15th January 1955. The main areas of work have been the study of the properties of the new material, the development of methods for its preparation, and the investigation of its behavior under various conditions. The results of the work are discussed in the following sections.

The first section deals with the properties of the new material. It is found that the material has a high melting point, is stable in air, and has a high resistance to corrosion. It is also found that the material has a high tensile strength and a high modulus of elasticity. These properties make the material suitable for use in a wide range of applications.

The second section deals with the development of methods for the preparation of the new material. It is found that the material can be prepared by a variety of methods, including the direct reaction of the elements, the reaction of the elements in the presence of a catalyst, and the reaction of the elements in the presence of a solvent. The most suitable method for the preparation of the material is found to be the reaction of the elements in the presence of a catalyst.

The third section deals with the investigation of the behavior of the new material under various conditions. It is found that the material is stable in air, but is unstable in water. It is also found that the material is stable at high temperatures, but is unstable at low temperatures. These results suggest that the material is suitable for use in a wide range of applications, but that it should be used in a dry environment and at a temperature above 0°C.

PART II.

SANITARY SURVEYOR'S & INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Rural District Council Offices,
Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

June 30th.1926.

To the Chairman, Vice-Chairman & Councillors,
of the Rural District Council of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Gentlemen,

I beg to present this my fifth Annual Report to the Council for the year ending December 31st.1925, dealing with the Sanitary Work of the twenty Parishes under my supervision, viz:-Appleby Magna, Bardon, Blackfordby, Chilcote, Coleorton, Heather, Measham, Normanton-le-Heath, Oakthorpe & Donisthorpe, Osgathorpe, Packington, Ravenstone with Snibstone, Snarestone, Staunton Harold, Swannington, Sweptstone, Stretton-en-le-Field, Thringstone, Willesley and Worthington; and the work as Manager of the Sewage Works and Building Surveyor.

The time has been fully occupied in making inspections in connection with complaints received and nuisances detected, or after notification of infectious diseases; inspections made under the Housing Acts; superintending work necessary to abate nuisances and to render houses reasonably fit for human habitation; inspection of slaughter-houses and meat, water supplies, new buildings, subsidy houses, scavenging, cowsheds and dairies etc.

Office work has demanded a considerable amount of time with regard to the keeping of the necessary books and records of work and in correspondence.

Two hundred and eighty-five notices were served during the year, fifteen of which were statutory and two hundred and seventy informal.

Under their headings I have classified the improvements and work carried out in connection with same.

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PART 1
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COMPLAINTS.

Complaints received	73
Inspections made	73
Revisits to work in hand	131
Nuisances abated	67
Work still in hand	2
Groundless complaints	4
Nuisances detected (District inspections).....	95
Revisits to work in hand	120
Nuisances abated	93
Work still in hand	2

In connection with the above table, the following work was carried out:-

Closets repaired or new pans provided	16
Privies converted to pans	20
Closets cleansed and limewashed	12
New drains laid	4
Drains re-laid, repaired, trapped or ventilated..	8
Chokages to drains cleared	8
Cesspools constructed	2
Cesspools cleansed or repaired	4
Ashpits built	1
Ashpits covered or repaired	12
Ashbins provided	1
Pool, ditch, or gutter nuisances abated	13
Offensive accumulations removed	92
Houses cleansed and limewashed	1
Water supplies put in order	1
Animal nuisances abated	6
Other Sanitary matters	14

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Houses inspected	40
Rooms disinfected	47
Lots of bedding, clothing &c. Disinfected	47
Sanitary defects found	14 houses

Directly a case is notified I send an Infectious Disease Notice to the occupier of the house. This gives all information re Isolation, Disinfection and Legal Obligations. Gratuitous supplies of disinfectants are distributed to those persons who cannot afford such. Sanitary defects have been dealt with under the Housing or Public Health Acts.

One case of Smallpox was notified but by prompt action in removal of case to hospital, disinfection of house and vaccination of contacts this dread disease was soon under control.

Three cases of Typhoid were notified, but there was connection between them. In one of these cases water supply from a Public Main was substituted for well which contained polluted water.

WATER SUPPLIES

Number of supplies inspected	9
Samples taken for analysis	3
" condemned	2
Wells cleansed and protected or new supplies provided.....	21
Inspections to work while in hand	23
Repairs to Public Water Services carried out	2
Houses connected to Public Water Main	2

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Number in District	23
" of inspections made	89
" of verbal notices given to limewash or remove offal.....	20

MEAT INSPECTIONS

Work under The Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924, which came into operation on 1st. April, has demanded a considerable amount of time.

I submit a table giving particulars of work under this heading:-

Number of inspections made	128
Number of carcasses or parts of carcasses condemned for (a) Tuberculosis	5
(b) Other diseases	1

MEAT SHOPS

Number of inspections	21
" " contraventions found	3

NEW BUILDINGS.

Dwelling-houses completed during the year - (exclusive of Subsidy houses).....	19
" " in course of erection	4
Additions and improvements to existing buildings carried out	7
Plans passed (Dwellings, Shops, Workshops Act)....	27
Houses drained to a cesspool	9
" " " " sewer	10
Water supply from well or spring	15
" " " public main	4
Houses with pan closets	8
" " water closets	11
Inspections made during construction	91

SUBSIDY HOUSES.

Work under this heading has taken up a considerable amount of time in the examination of plans, inspection of building construction and keeping the necessary records. I have exercised great care to see that all the work complied with the Regulations as regards measurements and construction. During the year the increased subsidies of £150 and £120 were put in operation for Owner-Occupiers with a result that proved the wisdom of this step. These are the highest subsidies paid by any Local Authority in the Country, and I feel assured that time will prove that the Council did the right thing. By this means many persons have been able to erect comfortable and healthy homes for themselves and their families.

The following table gives details:-

Plans approved and passed	28
Certificates cancelled	2
Houses completed and occupied	18
" in course of erection	24
" drained to cesspools	39
" " sewers	13
Water from well or spring	30
" " Public Water Main	12
Houses with Water Closets	22
" " Pail Closets	20
Number of inspections during construction.	221

Of the forty two houses erected or in course of erection, thirty nine are two storied and three are bungalows.

Twenty eight are Parlour Type and fourteen are Non-parlour. Each house has three bedrooms and a fixed bath.

The following are particulars of subsidies paid or payable on completion:-

£150 subsidy	9 Houses
£120 " 	1 "
£100 " 	30 "
£ 75 " 	2 "

SEWERS & SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS.

Sections of sewers repaired	4
Sewers flushed and cleansed	19
Repairs or improvements to sewage works carried out.	4
Chokages to sewers cleared	8
Inspections while work in hand	25

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Every nation has its own peculiarities and its own special interests. It is in the nature of things that each nation should be free to develop its own resources and to follow its own path. The world is a vast and complex organism, and it is the duty of each nation to contribute to the common good in its own way. The principles of international law and justice are the same for all nations, but the application of these principles must be adapted to the specific circumstances of each nation. The goal of international relations is to achieve a just and peaceful world, where the rights of all nations are respected and the interests of all are protected.

THE PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The principles of international law are the foundation of the international legal system. They are the rules that govern the relations between states and other international actors. These principles are derived from the customs and practices of states, and they are binding on all states that recognize them. The principles of international law are essential for the maintenance of international order and the promotion of international justice. They provide a framework for the resolution of international disputes and the prevention of international conflicts.

The principles of international law are also the basis for the development of international institutions and the promotion of international cooperation. They provide a common language and a common set of values for the international community. The principles of international law are essential for the achievement of the goals of international relations, and they are the foundation of the international legal system.

THE PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

The principles of international justice are the principles that govern the distribution of justice in the international system. They are the principles that ensure that all nations are treated equally and that the rights of all nations are protected. The principles of international justice are essential for the maintenance of international order and the promotion of international justice. They provide a framework for the resolution of international disputes and the prevention of international conflicts.

SEWERS & SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS - Con:

The sewage works have been frequently inspected so that all matters requiring same can have immediate attention. Various repairs have been carried out so as to improve the treatment of the sewage. A new dosing chamber and Farrer's Rotary distributor have been provided to the Swannington Sewage Works and as a result, a clear effluent is obtained.

COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.

Systematic inspections of all the cowsheds and dairies in the district were not made owing to outbreaks of Foot & Mouth Disease, it being ⁱⁿadvisable to carry out such. During the year a large number of sheds have been structurally improved, the result being healthier stock and more sanitary cowsheds. When cows are housed in dark and unventilated sheds there is more risk of tuberculosis than when sunlight and fresh air can enter them. As regards the production of clean milk this is principally a personal factor and the milk producer should take all steps by personal cleanliness, cleansing of udders, dry milking, using only clean and sterilised utensils, wearing clean overalls during milking etc. to eliminate all foreign matter from the milk, as dirty milk is a danger to the health of the consumer and uneconomical to the producer owing to loss through souring.

Number of registered milk producers in District.....	218
" " " retailers " " "	38
" " milking cows in District	3263
Number of inspections made	72
" " cowsheds found defective (structurally)	8
" " " dirty & unlimewashed	13
" " " structurally improved	7
" " " where improvements unfinished	1
New Cowsheds Built	1
Notices served	21

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS.

Thirty one inspections were made during the year and defects found were speedily rectified.

The Journal of the American Medical Association is published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays, at the office of the Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. The subscription price for the year in advance is \$5.00 in advance, and \$6.00 in arrears. Single copies are sold at 15 cents. The Journal is sent free of charge to members of the Association. The Journal is also sent free of charge to libraries and to other institutions. The Journal is published by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

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H O U S I N G.

A large amount of work under the Housing Acts has been carried out and many cottages which were in a very dilapidated state have been repaired and made sanitary. Building repairs are still an expensive item but in all cases I have endeavoured to be reasonable in my demands. It is imperative that existing houses should not fall into a state of dilapidation owing to the scarcity.

Number of houses inspected	65
" " " which were defective	65
" " " where defects have been rectified ...	50
" " " where work is still in hand	15
Total number of revisits while work in hand	183
Informal notices served	65
Statutory notices served	10

Details of work done or specified to be done in this connection and including work executed during the year to houses inspected in 1924 are as follows:-

	Houses
External walls repaired or rendered in cement	22
Roofs repaired	44
Chimneys repaired	14
Floors repaired	25
Doors repaired	4
Windows repaired or new ones fixed	22
Eaves spouts and downpipes repaired	29
Drains laid, relaid or repaired	41
Plastering to rooms repaired	39
Water supplies provided or existing ones repaired ..	21
New pan closets provided	2
New privy closets provided	7
Old closets repaired or reconstructed	42
Privies converted to pan closets	6
Ashpits repaired or reconstructed	31
Ashbins provided	4
New Ashpits built	9
Glazed Stoneware Sinks fixed in Sculleries	13
Wash-houses repaired or drained	1
Yards repaired or repaved	16
New larders provided	3
Other matters not specified above	30

SCAVENGING

The Public Scavenging at Measham, Oakthorpe, Donisthorpe and Heather has been satisfactory. During the year great trouble was experienced in finding a new tip at Measham, but eventually a very satisfactory one was procured in an isolated spot. Negotiations have been carried out for two refuse tips in the Parish of Swannington and the proposed scavenging will soon be in operation. I regret to say that Thringstone Village is still without a scavenging scheme. This is very unsatisfactory as there can be no question of the nuisance which arises and the danger to health caused by large heaps of ashes and house refuse lying in close proximity to dwellings.

I am, Mr.Chairman & Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN P.COOK, C.R.San.I.
M.S.I.A.

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