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Contributors

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BAKEWELL
Rural District Council.

Annual Report

OF THE
RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT,

For the Year 1920,

BY

Thomas Fentem, M.D., B.Sc.,

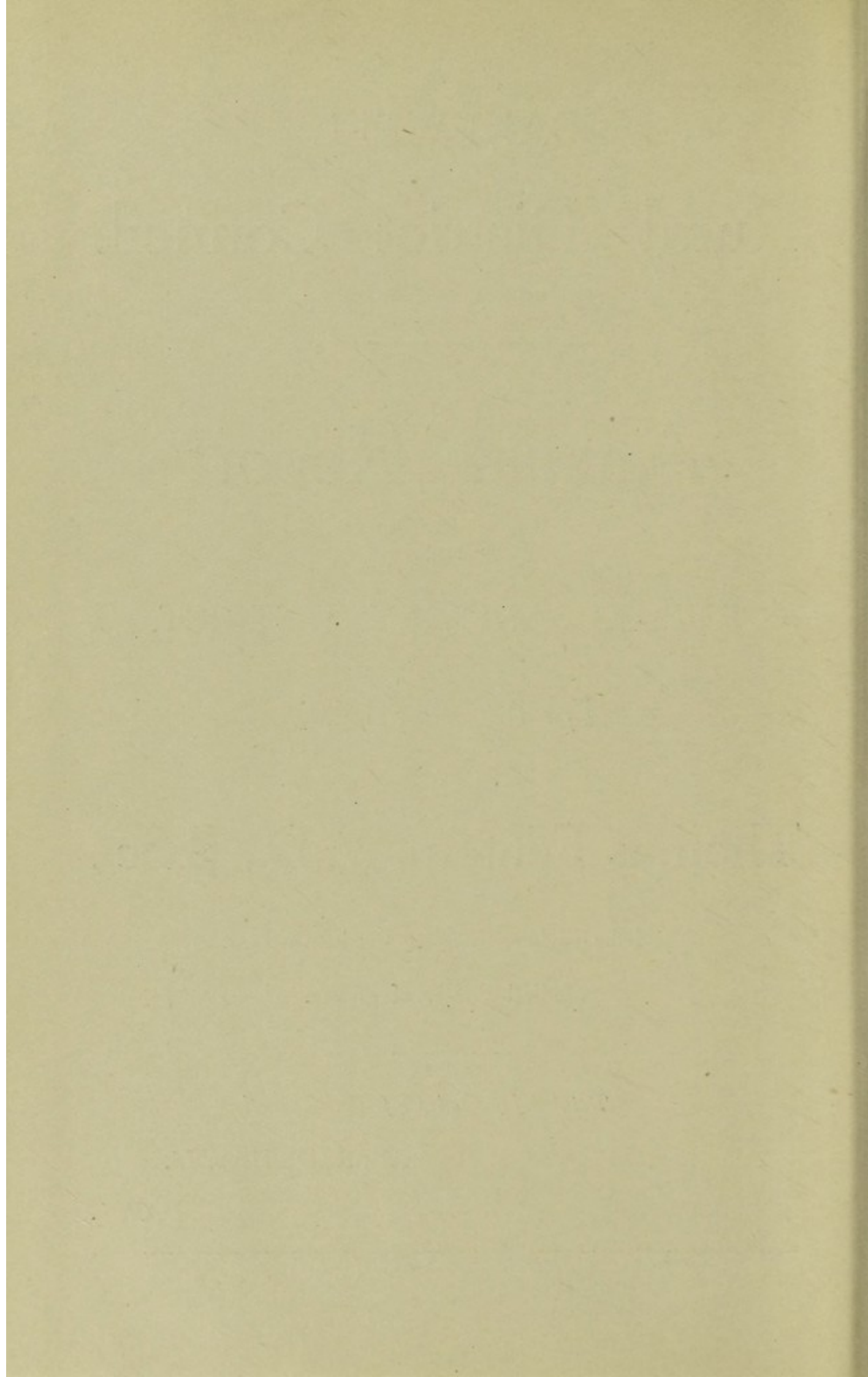
Of the Middle Temple. Barrister-at-Law.

Medical Officer of Health.

Printed by Order of the Council,

ALFRED HAWES,

Clerk.



DAGNALL, BAKEWELL,

MARCH, 2ND, 1921.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Bakewell
Rural District Council.*

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report upon the Sanitary condition and requirements of the Bakewell Rural District for the Year 1920.

It will avoid needless repetition if for certain unchanging conditions I refer you to my Annual Report for 1919, in which I entered into these matters in some detail.

Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

POPULATION. The population of the District at the Census 1911 was 20,258. Taking that figure as the one upon which to calculate the estimated population to the middle of 1920 I arrive at the figure 21,742, but I believe this will be found at the next Census to be in excess.

Physical Features and General Character of the District.

The Physical Features and general character of the District together with the Social conditions, including the chief occupations of the inhabitants were dealt with in my Annual Report for 1919, and are as there described.

Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

WATER. In my last Annual Report I particularly referred to the water supply for five of the larger Townships, and gave my reasons why I considered attention should be directed to them. These Township were:—

Bradwell.

Eyam.

Elton.

Litton, and

Winster.

During the year attention has been directed to the conditions at Bradwell, Litton and Winster. At Bradwell a length of pipes were laid which will result in increasing the water flowing into the reservoir, and the service pipes have been scarified. At Litton

water has reached the taps in the Village from which it has to be carried to the houses. At Winster it has been found that the supply of water flowing into the reservoir cannot be augmented and this is hardly sufficient for the needs of the Village, and there is certainly none to spare for the neighbouring Village of Elton as I had hoped. The other places mentioned are not satisfactorily supplied. This question at Eyam is fraught with much difficulty.

The other Townships where the water supply is not adequate in quantity or quality or both are noted in my last Annual Report, but these places are small, with a population which is in several instances growing smaller.

No case of illness which could be attributed to plumbo-solvent action of the water came under observation during the year.

RIVERS AND STREAMS. The pollution of the Rivers and Streams is as described last year. The nearer the Village to the River the greater the pollution.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE. The provision of sewerage disposal schemes for certain of the larger Villages is a question which will of necessity have to be considered. I have previously tabulated the places in which this provision is necessary, and I placed them in order of need as follows:—

Eyam ... Population Census 1901—1902, Census 1911—1914							
Ashford	...	"	"	"	684	"	703
Youlgreave	...	"	"	"	1077	"	1157
Bradwell	...	"	"	"	1933	"	1035
Calver	...	"	"	"	379	"	386
Eyam Woodlands	...	"	"	"	269	"	403

From the fact that Eyam Woodlands is in such close proximity to Sheffield as to make it a desirable residential quarter for that City, and the great increase in the population which is shown I should now be inclined to place it much higher in the list, putting it next below Ashford at least.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION. Conversions of closets from the more defective type to a better one have been but few owing to the fact that it has been difficult to enforce building under existing circumstances. I referred in my last Report to a case at Great Longstone where the conversion of a bad type of privy was

urgently needed, but where nothing had been done. During the year this work was taken in hand, and now the condition at this particular row of cottages is satisfactory, a nuisance and danger to health has been removed and the value of the property enhanced.

The approximate number of each type of closet in the District at the close of the year are much the same as at the close of 1919, and may be estimated as follows:—

Old privy midden	...	...	1764
Approved type of privy	...	...	927
Earth closets	...	...	5
Pail closets	...	...	959
Water closets	...	...	580

SCAVENGING. Scavenging is undertaken in seven of the Townships in your District as follows:—

Beeley.
 Bradwell.
 Calver.
 Cromford.
 Eyam.
 Hathersage, and
 Tideswell.

At Beeley and Cromford the owners of the property undertake the work, whilst in the other Townships it is carried out under contract. I cannot report that, with the exception of the two first named places, the work is either complete or satisfactory. The question of scavenging in a sparsely populated Rural District is a very difficult one, and one cannot expect a service as efficient as is met with in the larger towns. I have particularly had complaints of the mode in which the scavenging is done at Eyam, the chief complaint being that it is carried out at all times of the day without proper regard to the amenities. One must recognise the fact that if more obstacles are raised it will be increasingly difficult to find anyone who will undertake this work at all. In that event it will become necessary to organise a scavenging system of your own, carried out by persons employed by you and under the control of your Officers. There is no doubt that this would be the best solution of the difficulty, but the cost would be great, and especially so if the duties of the scavenger had to be carried out during the night. Scavenging would be more

easy if it was possible for each locality to have the use of an incinerator, and one portable incinerator might be made to serve contiguous Villages, one day being set apart for each Village in the area weekly or fortnightly as the need might be. The house refuse could be made use of to work the incinerator, and I believe there are now several efficient and economical installations to choose from. One or two of these might be obtained at first to see how the scheme works in actual practice, and I am sanguine enough to believe that it would work well, and encourage the extension of this means of disposal of this form of refuse.

There are other places where no system of scavenging is in vogue but where it is really necessary. These places are:—

Ashford.

Birchover.

Monyash.

Stanton-in-Peak, and

Youlgreave.

Sanitary Inspection of the District.

I have made inspections of the District from time to time as seemed expedient. The work done under this heading is set down in the Table following:—

ANNUAL REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR, 1920.

Bakewell Rural Sanitary District.

Name of Inspector—*TOM WARD MAWER.*

Area of District—84,145 Acres.

Estimated No. of Houses—5,093.

New Houses Erected, 1920—4.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.

No. of Houses Inspected under Section 17.	No. Unfit for Habitation.	Representations made to Local Authority as to Closing Orders.	Closing Orders Made.	Number Repaired without Closing Order.	Number Repaired after Closing Order made.
14.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	3	Nil.
Number Closed.	Number Demolished.	Number Repaired Voluntarily.			
Nil.	Nil.	3			

	Number of Informal Notices Served by Sanitary Inspector.	Number of Legal Notices Served by Local Authority,	Number of Nuisances abated with or without Notice.
--	--	--	--

DRAINAGE—

No Disconnection of Waste Pipe ...	6	...	1	...	6
Defective Traps, Inlets, and Drains	58	...	2	...	58
Drains Obstructed ...	41	...	1	...	41

CLOSETS AND ASHPITS—

Insanitary Privies, Pail Closets and Ashpits	51	...	—	...	51
Additional Closet Accommodation	4	...	—	...	4
Conversion of Privies into W.C.'s...	—	...	—	...	—
Conversion of Pail Closets into W.C.'s	—	...	—	...	—
Defective Water Closets ...	8	...	—	...	8

OTHER DEFECTS—

Paving of Courts and Yards...	1	...	1	...	1
Eaves-Spouts and Down-Spouts	2	...	—	...	2
Urinals Defective ...	—	...	—	...	—
Water Supply ...	32	...	—	...	32
Offensive Accumulations	161	...	—	...	161
Animals improperly kept	—	...	—	...	—
Pigsties ...	3	...	1	...	3
Smoke Nuisances	—	...	—	...	—
Overcrowding ...	—	...	—	...	—
Water in Cellars	—	...	—	...	—
Foul Condition of Houses	—	...	—	...	—
Nuisances not specified above	32	...	14	...	32

Totals ... 399 20 399

	Number on Register.	Inspections Made.	Notices Served	Nuisances Abated with or without Notice.
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops	162	167	21	21
Bakehouses ...	38	41	—	—
Slaughterhouses ...	35	37	14	14
Offensive Trades ...	4	9	—	—
Common Lodging-houses	1	4	—	—
Totals	240	258	35	35

Infected Rooms Disinfected. Number 91 and 3 Schools.

Method—Formaldehydi Spray.

Samples submitted for Examination. Water—Nil. Milk—Nil.

Prosecutions, Particulars of—See attached Sheet.

Food Seizures—1 Carcase of Cow. Food Voluntarily Surrendered—Nil.

Other Action taken—Disinfectants supplied to all infected cases.

March 3rd, 1921.

(Signed) T. W. MAWER.

HOUSING.

1. No. of Houses reported to the Housing Commissioner as being required ...	124
2. No. of Houses the District Council has decided to erect	102
3. No. of Houses for the building of which Contracts have been accepted ...	96
4. No. of Houses	
(a) In course of erection ...	12
(b) Completed	—
(c) Occupied	—

(Signed) T. W. MAWER.

3rd March, 1921.

REPORT.

PARTICULARS OF PROSECUTIONS.

1. On April 29th, 1920, Mr. Jesse Eyre, of Bradwell, was prosecuted at the Chapel-en-le-Frith Court, for being in possession of a carcase of a cow which was alleged to be unfit for the food of man.—Case dismissed.

2. On October 8th, 1920, Messrs. Gladwin, Watts, Wheeldon, Evans, J. H. Marsden, and Mrs. R. Marsden, of Birchover, were prosecuted at the Bakewell Court, for failing to comply with a Statutory Notice requesting them to empty a cesspool. The work was completed prior to the case being heard. Each defendant was ordered to pay the costs.

3. On October 22nd, 1920, Mrs. Mary Louisa Beebe, of Earl Sterndale, was prosecuted at the Bakewell Court, for failing to comply with a Statutory Notice requesting her to construct a cesspool and convey the drainage to same. The case was adjourned for the work to be done and certain highway works to be carried out, and later Mrs. Beebe was ordered to do the work, each side to pay their own costs.

T. W. MAWER.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-laws and Regulations.

1. COMMON LODGING HOUSES. There is now but one Common Lodging House in the District. This is situated at Stoney Middleton. It has been the subject of periodical examinations, and I have had no occasion to complain as to the conduct of the place.

2. OFFENSIVE TRADES. Four Offensive Trades are carried on in the District, one each at Flagg, Great Longstone, Monyash and Wardlow. The Trade carried on in each place is that of a Fellmonger.

Schools.

The Medical Inspection of School Children in the District is administered by the Education Committee of the Derbyshire County Council. There are thirty-seven Public Elementary Schools in the Rural District of Bakewell.

The following Table shows the Schools which were closed, the date of closure, and the cause which made the closure necessary:—

Winster	From Jan. 6th to Jan. 19th,	Measles.
„	„ 19th to Feb. 2nd,	„
Sheldon	„ „ „ „	„
Hassop	„ 26th „ 16th	„
Middleton-by-Youlgreave	„ June 2nd to June 21st	„
Tansley	„ 9th „ 28th	„
Flagg	„ „ „ „	Whooping Cough.
Stoney Middleton ...	„ Sept. 20th to Oct. 4th	Measles.
„ „	„ Oct. 4th „ 11th	„
Hathersage C. of E. ...	„ Nov. 2nd to Nov. 8th	Diphtheria.
Eyam	„ 12th „ 29th	„

Food.

1. MILK SUPPLY. A large quantity of milk is produced within the District, much of it being consumed in the large Towns, as Manchester and Sheffield. The number of Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops on the Register in 1920 is the same as in the previous year, viz., one hundred and sixty-two.

MEAT. Thirty-five Slaughter-houses are Registered in the District, and these places have been subjected to inspections. I was asked to report upon the suitability of two places for which application for a Licence had been made. In one instance I advised that it was unsuitable for such a purpose.

As your Authority are aware many of the existing slaughter-houses were not originally built for the purpose for which they are now used, and, like other make-shifts, they are not eminently suited for their present purpose. I have previously suggested public abattoirs in various parts of the District to which animals could be taken for slaughter. This would enable your Officers to have a more efficient control of meat intended for human consumption, a control which, under existing conditions, is far from being so. At the present time there is no public abattoir in the District.

On February 19th I received a telephonic message from the Police that some meat was found being conveyed in the direction of Sheffield that appeared unfit for human consumption. I examined the carcass about six o'clock the same evening at Bradwell, and found it to be most unfit for such a purpose. The assistance of a Magistrate was obtained and, after he had inspected the carcass, he granted an Order to seize and destroy it. The carcass was eventually destroyed but not without obstruction. The butcher upon whose premises the meat was found was prosecuted by order of your Authority, but the case was dismissed.

I am required to insert the following information in tabular form :—

Slaughter-houses.	In 1914.	In Jan., 1920.	In Dec., 1920.
Registered—	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Licensed—	32	35	36
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total—	32	35	36

No other food was seized as being unsound.

BAKE-HOUSES. The thirty-eight Bake-houses have been inspected on forty-one occasions by the Sanitary Inspector. I have also visited some of these places. Their condition has at all times been found to be satisfactory.

No case of food poisoning came under observation during the year.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Disease.

SCARLET FEVER. Forty-one cases of Scarlet Fever were notified. Ten of these cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

The distribution of the cases, and the cases removed to Hospital were as follows:—

Locality.	Number.	Removed to Hospital.
Ashford	1	
Birchover	2	
Cromford	3	
Edensor	3	1
Eyam Woodlands ...	1	
Flagg	3	
Froggatt	1	1
Hartington Middle Qr.	3	2
Longstone, Great ...	2	
Monyash	3	
Over Haddon... ..	1	
Stanton-in-Peak ...	2	
Stoney Middleton ...	13	3
Youlgreave	3	3
	—	—
Total	41	10

The largest outbreak occurred at Stoney Middleton, all the cases occurring in the month of September. Seven of the thirteen cases were notified the same day, September 5th, and of the remaining six cases, three were subsequent cases occurring in houses from which cases had been notified on that day. The number of beds in Hospital being so limited I could only offer Hospital isolation in those cases where it appeared to be most necessary, and though others were willing or anxious for the patients to be so treated, they had to be refused. I visited the Stoney Middleton School, on September 6th, to find that out of one hundred and four on the Register only ten children were in School. I obtained a list of all the children who were away in consequence of illness or who had appeared to be ailing in School, and I visited the homes of these children. I found that three of them were suffering from Measles, others had no infectious disease, and in some of the houses I visited because of the absence from School of the child I ascertained that, so far as the parents knew, the

child was then in School. I visited the School again on September 9th and examined many of the children with negative results so far as Scarlet Fever was concerned. On that day the attendance had reached more normal dimensions, and public confidence appeared to have been restored. I am much indebted to Mr. Cowan, the Head Master of the School at Stoney Middleton, for assistance in this investigation, and he is to be complimented upon the interest he takes in the well-being of the children under his care.

DIPHTHERIA. Fifty-three cases of Diphtheria were notified, but subsequently one case so notified proved to be not Diphtheria and the Notification was withdrawn by the Medical Attendant. They were distributed as follows:—

Birchover...	...	...	2 cases	
Blackwell...	...	...	4 „	(all in one house).
Bradwell ...	...	...	1 „	
Cressbrook	...	...	4 „	(3 cases in one house).
Cromford	...	...	2 „	
Curbar ...	...	...	3 „	(all in one house).
Eyam ...	...	...	8 „	
Eyam Woodlands	...	...	1 „	
Hathersage	...	...	4 „	
Hartington Middle Qr....	...	...	4 „	(all in one house).
Monyash ...	...	...	2 „	
Over Haddon	...	...	1 „	
Stoney Middieton	...	...	6 „	
Winster...	...	...	6 „	
Youlgreave	...	...	4 „	

Total ... 52 „

The Outbreak at Eyam occurred in the month of November, and a total of eight cases were notified. In one case only, the one first reported, had I any information that the diagnosis had been verified by bacteriological examination. In this case I ascertained that an inmate of the house came home at week ends from a neighbouring City where he was employed, and I considered it probable that in this way the infection in this particular case had been conveyed.

I was not able to trace any source of infection in the other cases, and in their distribution they were dotted up and down the Village. Though I visited the Schools and examined the children on three occasions, and sent swabs for examination from children who showed any departure from health, I could not find a single "carrier."

The need of Hospital accommodation was felt very much in this outbreak, and I made every effort to obtain beds in other Sanitary Districts. I was eventually able to obtain this in the Hospitals of the Chesterfield Borough, but the outbreak collapsed and I had no need of them.

Fortunately the type of disease at Eyam appeared to have been very mild with little power of infecting, otherwise it would have been impossible for a single case to occur in a house full of children in the conditions under which some had to be isolated.

The epidemic at Hathersage was more serious than the number of cases, four, notified, would make it appear. On October 22nd I learnt that "sore throat" was prevalent amongst children attending the Hathersage Church of England School, and the next day children away from School in consequence of this were visited and swabs sent from those showing suspicious symptoms. Out of six swabs sent up for examination four proved to be "carriers" of Diphtheria. The School was disinfected and, after the children had re-assembled, sixty-five were swabbed and three further "carriers" were found amongst them.

I was informed that a child was ill early in October with a sore throat, but returned to School, and was in School on the Friday previous to her death, which occurred on Tuesday. My informant further told me that seventy-five of the children attending the Hathersage Church of England School went to see this dead child in her bedroom, and this reprehensible proceeding is very probably the source of this epidemic. One of the "carrier" cases was a member of this dead child's family.

The Stoney Middleton epidemic also occurred in the month of November. Six cases in four houses were reported. There were two outbreaks at the same time. The father of one of the first two cases notified was employed in a neighbouring City, and came home at week ends. It is probable he brought the infection with him. The next case reported was a cousin of the first child to

become ill, and had been in intimate contact with him. The third case had attended a sale at Eyam where an outbreak of Diphtheria was running, and the fourth, living in the same house, was infected from this one. The lack of Hospital accommodation was severely felt at Stoney Middleton. In one case this was especially so as the mother of one of the patients was shortly expecting her accouchement.

Five of the six cases reported from Winsters occurred in March, two being reported on March 10th, one on March 18th, and two on March 24th. Of the two whose notification certificate reached me on March 10th, one had died two days previously.

The Schools were visited and eight swabs sent for examination from six children. It was found that one of these children had a few diphtheria bacilli in the specimen sent from his throat. This child was excluded from School, the Parents were warned and isolation of the child insisted upon. No further cases occurred. It is most probable that this child had acted as a "carrier" and had handed on infection to others.

The other outbreaks call for no comment. Two of the cases from Hartington Middle Quarter were removed to the Hospital at Chinley for treatment.

ENTERIC FEVER. No case of Enteric Fever was notified.

PUERPERAL FEVER. Two cases were notified, both of which I regret to report had a fatal termination. Both cases occurred in patients from Eyam, both were notified in the month of February, and both were removed to the Jessop Hospital for Women in Sheffield for treatment.

ERYSIPELAS. Six cases were notified, two in February, two in March, one in June and one in December. Each case was investigated as it occurred, but nothing of interest was elicited.

MALARIA. Two cases of Malaria were reported, both being recurrent attacks in men who had contracted their illness whilst on active service, one in Italy the other in Mesopotamia.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA. One case of Encephalitis Lethargica was reported from Tideswell in January. The patient, a man, began to be ill about January 2nd. The investigation into this case was in the main negative. Recovery took place with practically no ill after effects.

POLIO-MYELITIS. Three cases were reported in June, all at Youlgreave. The first case was notified on June 3rd, the other two on June 15th. I was unable to define the origin of the illness, but with an illness so undefined in its minor forms it is extremely difficult to decide where the primary infection has come from. The affected children had all been in contact with each other. One patient recovered without any trace of permanent disablement. The other two recovered with some weakness of the thigh muscles, but without any definite paralysis.

PNEUMONIA. Twenty-four cases of Pneumonia were notified. Two cases only were notified in November, none in December or January, the months in which the death rate from Pneumonia is high. It is more than probable therefore that the number of cases of Pneumonia by no means represents the incidence of this disease in the District.

OPHTHALMA NEONATORUM. Two cases were notified, one of them being but a slight case in which recovery was rapid and complete.

TUBERCULAR DISEASE. Fifty-one cases of tubercular disease were reported. Of these thirty-two were cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. There were twenty-seven male and twenty-four females of the total number.

Sanitary Administration.

STAFF. One whole time Sanitary Inspector has had charge of the District during the past year. As anticipated, the fact that he resides in Bakewell, in close touch, has proved to be most convenient. The work done by Mr. Mawer is set out in Tabular Form, and is included in this Report.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION. There is no change in the Hospital Accommodation provided for the District, and I am not sufficiently sanguine to hope that there will be much change for the better shortly. I felt the need for Hospital Accommodation for cases of Diphtheria, of which there is no provision whatever, especially in the epidemics at Eyam and Stoney Middleton. The urgency of this need has been put forward so often and is so self evident that I need labour that no further.

BACTERIOLOGICAL work is carried out in the County Council Laboratories.

Housing.

What I said under this heading in my Annual Report for 1919 applies with equal force to-day, and to avoid repetition I would refer your Council to that Report, pp. 18—20.

Put shortly the improvements we find to be most needed in existing houses are:—(i.) the remedying of dampness; (ii.) improvement in ventilation and lighting; (iii.) the provision of a third bedroom, for the separation of the sexes in a family growing up; (iv.) better facilities for (a) the storage of food, and (b) family washing and cooking; and (v.) improvement in the closet accommodation provided.

I have had one excellent suggestion brought to my notice which is peculiarly adapted to Rural Districts. It was that each Parish Council should make a complete list for its Parish of houses which they believe are capable of being made habitable, and that when this is done a competent Architect should be asked to say what is needed in each case. If the owner of the property will not or cannot do the work the Council should take over the cottage and do the work themselves. In this connection it should be borne in mind that it is possible to provide a very good house by converting pairs of smaller contiguous houses into a single house. This would probably be found to be cheaper than erecting a new house, and the accommodation provided would also probably be more satisfactory.

MEASURES TAKEN OR CONTEMPLATED TO MEET ANY SHORTAGE. The following Table shows the number of houses it is proposed to erect, where work has commenced and its extent in the several Parishes in the District:—

Parish.	No. of houses proposed.	No. in course of erection.
Ashford... ..	6	
Beeley	4	4
Bradwell	12	
Cromford	8	8
Eyam	10	
Eyam Woodlands ...	12	
Litton	4	
Stanton-in-Peak ...	6	
Stoney Middleton ...	6	
Tideswell	20	
Total	112	12

UNHEALTHY AREAS. There are no areas which can be described as unhealthy areas in the District.

OVERCROWDING. No serious case of overcrowding came under observation during the year. Where such does occur it is generally caused by an increasing family occupying a house too small for its needs. It is not usual to find a case where two or more families occupying the same house to be the cause.

Vital Statistics.

DEATHS. The total number of deaths Registered as occurring in persons ordinarily resident in the District during the year was two hundred and sixty-seven, of these one hundred and thirty-eight were males and one hundred and twenty-nine were females. This is equivalent to a death-rate of 12.1 of the population estimated to the middle of the Year.

Twenty-five deaths occurred amongst children under one year of age, sixteen being males and nine females. This gives an Infantile Mortality of 58.9 per thousand Registered Births. If the deaths due to Premature Birth and Congenital Defects, eleven in number, are deducted, we have an Infantile Mortality of 33.01 per thousand of the Registered Births. Two of the Infantile Deaths were among illegitimate children, one male and one female.

The Zymotic Death Rate was .5 per thousand of the population estimated to the middle of the year.

BIRTHS. Four hundred and twenty-four births were registered during 1920, two hundred and twenty-two males and two hundred and two females. Of this number eleven males and twelve females were illegitimate. The total Births are equivalent to a Birth Rate of 14.9 per thousand of the estimated population.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS FENTEM.

APPENDICES.

HOUSING CONDITIONS. Statistics.

Year ended 31st December, 1920.

1. General.

1	Estimated Population	...	...	...	...	21.742.
2	General Death-rate	...	...	...	...	12.1.
3	Death-rate from Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	.73.
4	Infantile Mortality	...	...	...	...	58.9.
5	No. of Dwelling-houses of all classes	...	...	...	...	5093.
6	No. of Working-class Dwelling-houses (estimated)	...	...	...	...	3362.
7	No. of New Working-class Houses erected	...	...	...	...	Nil.

2. Unfit Dwelling-houses.

I Inspection.

1.	Total number of Dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.
2.	Number of Dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations 1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3.	Number of Dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4.	Number of Dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonable fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

II. Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective Dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	379.
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III. Action under Statutory Powers.

- A. Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c. Act, 1919.
1. Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... 3.
 2. Number of Dwelling-houses which were rendered fit :
 - (a) By Owners ... 3.
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners Nil.
 3. Number 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. Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 399.
 2. Number of Dwelling-houses in which the defects were remedied :—
 - (a) By Owners ... 399.
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners Nil.
- C. Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing Town Planning &c. Act, 1909 ... Nil.

3. Unhealthy Areas.

None.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health, 1920.

Rural District of Bakewell.

On the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,
in connection with
Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS & WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors
of Nuisances.

Premises.	Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	33	8
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ...	197	19
Total ...	230	27

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS & WORKPLACES

Particulars.	Found.	Remedied.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—		
Want of cleanliness ...	17	17
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient ...	3	2
{ unsuitable or defective ...	15	11
{ not separate for sexes ...	1	—
Total ...	36	30

3.—HOME WORK.

Wearing Apparel—making, &c. ... 1 Workman

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Bakehouses—38. Butchers—36.
Total number of Workshops on Register—218.

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable
under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and
Workshop Acts (s. 5, 1901) :—

Notified by H.M. Inspector ...	23
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector...	23

(Signed), THOMAS FENTEM,

March, 1921.

Medical Officer of Health.