

[Report 1923] / Medical Officer of Health, Blackwell R.D.C.

Contributors

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THE
ROYAL CANADIAN
MOUNTED POLICE

Annual Report
for 1921

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY THE
ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

PREFACE.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Health Report for 1923.

The Report is an abbreviated one as required by the Ministry of Health. who have directed that Medical Officers of Health submit an abbreviated Annual Report and a detailed one every five years.

On the 19th April, 1923, I was appointed to the position of Medical Officer of Health for the Blackwell Rural District, commenced duty on June 11th, 1923, succeeding Dr. S. Littlewood, who had been acting M.O.H. during the illness, and since the death of, his father, Dr. J. O. Littlewood.

To my staff for their willing help since I took up my duties on June 11th, I have pleasure in recording very grateful thanks.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. WEAR.

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A. H. WEAR

(1) GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres)	21,249
Population (1923) R.G.	43,800
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1921)	8,030
" " " (1923 estimated)	...	...	...	...	8,723
Number of Families (Census 1921)	...	...	...	...	8,710
" " (1923)	...	...	...	...	8,810
Rateable Value (1923)	...	...	...	...	£174,224
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1923)	...	...	...	...	£678

In Blackwell, according to Census 1921, there are 634 coal miners for 1,000 males and 36 agricultural workers per 1,000 males.

POPULATION OF BLACKWELL.

1901	1911	1921	1923
28,748	36,306	41,880	43,800

From the above table it will be seen that the population has increased from 1911-1921 by 6.8 per cent., and from 1921-1923 4.3 per cent.

(2) VITAL STATISTICS.**BIRTHS.**

The number of births registered during the calendar year 1923 was 1150. This corresponds to an annual Birth Rate of 26.25 per 1,000 of the population.

The Annual Birth Rate and Death Rate for the last ten years is shown in the following table :

Year.	Population,	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.
1911	39,306	34.8	13.7
1912	40,038	34.4	12.8
1913	40,516	33.3	11.8
1914	40,973	32.7	13.4
1915	39,540	32.1	12.1
1916	38,590	28.5	12.9
1917	38,624	26.8	11.9
1918	37,158	27.1	16.7
1919	43,018	24.2	10.5
1920	43,898	31.5	11.4
1921	41,880	29.2	10.6
1922	42,618	26.1	9.4
1923	43,800	26.2	10.9

Distribution. (Sexes, Legitimacy.)

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	559	555	1114
Illegitimate	18	18	36
Total	<u>577</u>	<u>573</u>	<u>1150</u>

The percentage of illegitimate births was 3 per cent as compared with 5 per cent in 1922.

DEATHS.

478 deaths occurred during the year, the death rate being 10.91 per 1,000 of the population.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

. During 1923 the deaths from Tuberculosis numbered 36. Bronchitis and Pneumonia together caused 78 deaths. Cancer 44 deaths and Infantile Debility and Prematurity 45 deaths.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year per 1,000 births :

Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
86.9	138.8	91.3

SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

Of the total deaths 258 were males and 220 females.

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

11 deaths were not certified by medical practitioners or by the Coroner. Of this number, 5 were infants under 1 year.

Deaths from Measles (all ages) ...	21
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	10
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ...	12

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of child-birth :

From Sepsis	3
other causes	4
1921	1191
1922	1191
1923	1191
1924	1191
1925	1191
1926	1191
1927	1191
1928	1191
1929	1191
1930	1191
1931	1191
1932	1191
1933	1191
1934	1191
1935	1191
1936	1191
1937	1191
1938	1191
1939	1191
1940	1191

Birth-Rate, Death-Rate and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1923.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1923, while those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1922. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to Civilians as regards London and the groups of towns.)

	Birth-rate per 1000 Total Population	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1000 CIVILIAN POPULATION.								RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS			
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever	Small-Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years.	Total Deaths under One Year.	Uncerti- fied causes of Death.
England and Wales ...	19.7	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.14	0.03	0.10	0.07	0.22	0.44	7.7	69	1.1
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	20.4	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.03	0.12	0.09	0.22	0.40	9.9	72	0.6
157 Smaller Towns (1921 Ad- justed Populations 20,000 —50,000) ...	19.8	10.6	0.01	...	0.19	0.02	0.10	0.06	0.21	0.38	6.4	69	1.3
London ...	20.2	11.2	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.09	0.13	0.17	0.45	10.2	60	0.1
Blackwell Rural District ...	26.2	10.9	...	...	0.47	0.02	0.22	0.02	0.13	0.34	15.6	91	2.3

Blackwell Rural District.

TABLE I.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1923.

Notifiable Disease	Number of Cases Notified.												Total Cases Notified in each Locality (e.g. Parish or Ward) of the District.										Total Deaths	
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.											Shirebrook	Normanton	Scarcliffe	Tibshelf	Pinxton	Pleasley	Blackwell	Langwith	Ault Hucknall	Clapwell		Total Cases removed to Hospital.
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65													65 and upwards.
Small Pox.....*	78	2	2	6	1	6	23	11	4	5	8	10	...	4	3	13	57	1	78	...
Diphtheria	27	1	1	1	1	2	10	5	4	2	...	...	...	15	...	2	2	1	...	4	...	21	1
Scarlet Fever ...	119	...	2	5	8	3	52	37	7	4	1	...	...	30	5	23	16	6	13	5	16	107	...
Enteric Fever ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...
Puerperal Fever	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Ophthalmia																								
Neonatorum	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia ...	37	...	8	1	3	1	7	4	3	4	4	1	1	7	...	20	...	1	...	7	2	...	...
Erysipelas	22	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	2	5	6	3	8	...	7	1	...	4	1	1	...	...
Chicken Pox ...	87	6	8	7	6	4	50	5	...	...	...	1	...	5	7	1	17	9	...	46	2	...	...
Totals.....	379	10	21	20	19	16	77	64	21	23	18	18	4	74	16	67	37	75	13	63	11	23	210	56

* Six of these cases were subsequently diagnosed as Chicken Pox.

COUNTY OF DERBY.

Year ending December 31st, 1923.

Table giving the Birth Rates and the Death Rates from several causes, in each of the RURAL Sanitary Districts of the County.

RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.	MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.	AREA in Acres (Land and Water).	POPULATION.				Estimated Population 1923.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	ANNUAL RATE PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION.							Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births.
			Census 1911.	Census 1921.	Ratio 1921 to 1911 Percentage	Corrected Population 1921. *				Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Death Rate from continued Fever and Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Respiratory Death Rate.		
ASHBOURNE	H. H. HOLLICK, M.R.C.S.	70,380	10,294	10,377	101	10,300	10,440	219	114	20.98	10.92	...	...	38	76	36.5
BAKEWELL	T. FENTON, M.D., D.H.P.	84,233	20,257	20,330	100	19,710	19,900	363	258	18.24	12.96	15	05	45	190	57.8	
BASFORD	W. H. PARKINSON, M.D., D.P.H.	3,569	1,450	1,182	102	1,504	1,527	28	7	18.34	4.58	...	...	...	65	35.7
BELPER	R. MORRISON, L.R.C.P. & S.	50,357	23,586	23,480	100	23,620	23,900	446	261	18.66	10.92	08	...	50	121	51.5	
BLACKWELL	A. H. WEAR, M.B. B.S., D.P.H.	21,237	39,306	41,889	107	42,450	43,800	1,150	478	26.25	10.91	116	41	61	191	86.9	
CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH	G. COCHRANE, M.B.	80,389	16,935	16,144	95	16,890	16,110	297	171	18.44	10.61	18	12	31	105	40.4	
CHESTERFIELD	H. PECK, M.D., D.P.H.	68,068	71,653	76,153	106	77,000	78,740	1,861	851	23.68	10.81	63	19	64	203	91.8	
CLOWN	W. SPENCER, L.R.C.P.	13,428	17,844	17,498	98	17,730	18,240	421	156	23.08	8.55	21	16	82	104	64.1	
GLOSSOP DALE	E. H. M. MILLIGAN, M.D., D.P.H.	17,891	4,009	3,780	94	3,810	3,778	51	55	13.50	14.55	52	...	211	132	78.4	
HARTSHORNE AND SEALS	R. W. LOGAN, M.R.C.S.	11,479	7,953	8,601	108	8,720	8,789	182	109	20.71	12.40	45	...	56	125	82.4	
HAYFIELD	G. B. PEMBERTON, M.B.	10,282	5,170	4,520	87	4,413	4,422	61	47	13.79	10.63	...	...	135	113	16.3
NORTON	C. ALDIS, M.B., B.S.	8,738	3,919	4,639	118	4,570	4,646	63	51	13.56	10.98	43	...	65	150	79.3	
REPTON (with County Asylum)	A. H. HOLMES, M.D.	54,273	16,133	16,479	102	16,420	16,730	314	156	18.77	9.32	35	11	11	119	66.8	
SHARDLOW	S. HUNT, M.R.C.S.	44,358	30,900	37,740	109	33,501	32,700	650	303	19.94	9.23	42	12	49	82	59.9	
SUDBURY	G. H. HERBERT, M.R.C.S.	17,299	2,683	2,533	94	2,509	2,578	49	27	19.01	10.47	...	...	...	77	61.2
RURAL DISTRICT		555,981	272,078	281,645	104	282,147	286,200	6,155	3,044	21.51	10.63	49	15	56	151	72.9	
URBAN DISTRICTS		89,116	287,935	303,058	105	306,485	313,800	6,526	3,388	20.80	10.80	45	14	58	167	76.4	
WHOLE COUNTY		645,097	560,013	584,703	104	588,632	600,000	12,681	6,432	21.13	10.72	47	18	57	160	74.7	

* Corrected by Registrar General for holiday movement.

(3) NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

These will be found in Table. 1

Five notifications of Enteric Fever were received, but the diagnosis was only confirmed in one of these cases.

OTHER CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

During the latter months of 1923, an epidemic of Smallpox broke out in the village of Pinxton, and from November to the end of the year 57 cases were notified; of these, 5 were subsequently found to be suffering from Chicken-pox.

In addition to the above, 4 cases were removed to Hospital from Shirebrook; 13 from Scarccliffe Parish; and 3 from South Normanton. The source of infection in the last three cases was traced to Pinxton. Out of a total of 72 cases, 58 were unvaccinated.

Two of the chief difficulties in dealing with the epidemic were:—

1. The inability to enforce vaccination of contacts.
2. Mild undiagnosed cases of Smallpox going about among the community in an infected state.

From Table V. it is evident that Smallpox did tend to spread more in houses where overcrowding existed.

As regards vaccination, my experience was that it always prevented contacts developing Smallpox if done within two days of their being in contact with a Smallpox patient while in an infected state.

Chicken-pox was made compulsory notifiable on July 23rd. It became prevalent in Pinxton during the epidemic.

NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Mumps and Measles were especially severe in the latter part of the year. The former became so bad at Shirebrook in December that it was necessary to close the Infant Schools a fortnight before the Christmas holidays.

Table II. TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods	NEW CASES.				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1
1	—	—	1	5	—	—	1	2
5	3	4	1	1	—	—	—	—
10	6	1	5	1	1	2	1	—
15	2	3	1	2	1	3	1	—
20	3	2	—	2	3	3	—	—
25	6	8	1	—	2	3	—	2
35	5	1	1	2	—	2	2	1
45	5	1	—	—	4	1	—	1
55	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals.	30	21	13	13	11	14	6	7

The notification of Tuberculosis has been satisfactory during the year, and only one non-notified death has occurred, a case of Tubercular Meningitis. The total number of deaths was 38, of this number 8 were coal miners.

Table III. OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Cases.			Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
	Notified.	Treated.					
		At Home	In Hospital				
	1	Yes	—	Yes	—	—	—

Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum are immediately visited and treated until placed under a doctor's care or sent to an Eye Institution. It is noteworthy that only one case was notified during 1923.

Table IV. **INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

Attack rate per 1,000 persons in each parish.

Parish	Scarlet Fever rate per 1000 under 15	Diphtheria rate per 1000 under 15	Tuberculosis rate per 1000 all ages	Smallpox rate per 1000 all ages	Rooms per person census 1922
Shirebrook	2.29	.97	3.9	.35	0.89
Normanton	.71	...	1.5	.42	0.90
Scarccliffe	4.93	.29	2.3	3.77	0.92
Tibshelf	3.7	.49	3.2	...	0.97
Pinxton	1.12	.18	.18	9.72	0.98
Pleasley	5.17	...	...	...	0.98
Blackwell	.78	.19	1.3	...	1.00
Langwith	3.88	1.94	1.8	...	1.12
Glapwell	...	...	...	...	1.33
Ault Hucknall	7.89	.98	1.9	...	1.14

Table V.

Attack rate per 1,000 persons according to
housing conditions.

Infectious Disease.	Less than 1 person per room.	1—2 persons per room.	More than 2 persons per room.
Scarlet Fever (under 15)	8.4	1.5	.15
Diphtheria (under 15)	.09	.27	.11
Smallpox (all ages)	—	.95	.68

(4) SUMMARY of NURSING ARRANGEMENTS.

General—Nursing is not provided by either the County Council or the Rural District Council. At South Normanton, Tibshelf, Pinxton, Newton, Pleasley and Langwith, however, there are private Nursing Associations.

Midwives—There are 26 practising midwives in the district (9 trained and 17 untrained). These are under the control of the County Council, and none of them are subsidised or employed by the Local Authority.

(5) CLINICS and TREATMENT CENTRES.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The work in connection with maternity and child welfare has greatly increased during the last few years.

There are at present 8 Welfare Centres in the District :-

PARISH.	DAY.
Shirebrook ...	Every Wednesday
South Normanton	2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month.
Pinxton ...	1st and 3rd Tuesdays ,, ,, ,,
Scarliffe (Hillstown)	2nd and 4th Mondays ,, ,, ,,
Blackwell (Newton)	1st and 3rd Mondays ,, ,, ,,
Tibshelf ...	2nd and 4th Tuesdays ,, ,, ,,
Pleasley ...	2nd and 4th Thursdays ,, ,, ,,
Upper Langwith	1st and 3rd Mondays ,, ,, ,,

At each Centre a Health Visitor is in attendance, assisted by voluntary workers. A supply of dried milk is sold at cost price.

It is noteworthy that the midwives in the district give valuable assistance at these Centres.

The following gives the number of attendances of infants and mothers at the various centres:-

Number of infants under 1 year of age and over 1 year and under 5 on the register at each Centre during 1923:-

	Under 1 year.	Over 1 year and under 5 years.
Shirebrook	152	62
South Normanton	54	37
Pinxton	73	39
Blackwell (Newton)	40	23
Tibshelf	28	16
Pleasley	27	35
Scarcliffe	28	35
Upper Langwith	45	49
	<hr/> 447	<hr/> 296

Total attendances at each Centre:-

	Under 1.	1 to 5.	Mothers.	Expt. Mothers.
Shirebrook	897	789	1652	32
South Normanton	271	259	500	25
Pinxton	333	203	547	—
Blackwell (Newton)	309	232	510	—
Tibshelf	150	129	274	1
Pleasley	222	336	488	15
Scarcliffe	217	360	498	8
Upper Langwith	397	448	707	12

HOME VISITING.

There are four Health Visitors engaged on health visiting in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare in the District.

During the year 4,967 visits were paid to the homes in which births occurred. Of these 1,282 were first visits (babies not previously visited) and 3,694 were second or subsequent visits (babies already visited on some previous date). 6,031 visits were also paid to children, 1—5 years. At these visits advice and instructions were given to mothers on infant feeding and management and on the need for cleanliness of their homes and the observance of hygienic rules. 3.6 visits were made to expectant mothers, and such advice given as the case appeared to merit. 115 visits were paid by the Health Visitors to the Midwives during the year.

School Clinics

These are also under the County Council, the only one in the Blackwell Area being Shirebrook. Cases are also referred to Chesterfield and Alfreton Clinics.

Tuberculosis Clinics.

Cases of Tuberculosis are referred to the Tuberculosis Dispensary, under the County Council, at Chesterfield.

(6) HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

The hospital accommodation is under the North Derbyshire Hospital Board, and ample accommodation is provided within a reasonable distance of every part of the District. The diseases treated in the hospital are Enteric Fever, Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, and any other notifiable disease which requires isolation. There is no accommodation for Measles. At each hospital provision is made for the treatment of Scabies.

A fee of 2/- per day is paid by the Blackwell Rural District Council to the Derbyshire Joint Hospital Board for patients suffering from notifiable infectious diseases. For patients treated for Scabies there is a special charge made.

The hospitals available for the district are Langwith, Morton and Mas' on Moor.

Ambulances for removal of infectious cases are maintained at each hospital.

Special accommodation is provided for cases of Smallpox at Hasland, near Chesterfield.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The Derbyshire County Council have arranged with the Borough of Chesterfield for use of (a) four beds for babies (b) two lying in beds for nursing and expectant mothers, at Chesterfield Maternity Home. A charge of 10/- per week is made, if the patient is in a position to pay this amount.

(7) INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION for UNMARRIED MOTHERS, ILLEGITIMATE and HOMELESS CHILDREN.

None, other than the Poor Law Institution.

(8) AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

For non-infectious and accident cases, motor ambulances are maintained by the local Collieries.

(9) LABORATORY WORK.

During the year 139 specimens were examined at the County Council Laboratory, Derby.

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Enteric Fever ...	1	4	5
Diphtheria ...	4	35	39
Phthisis ...	21	72	93
Miscellaneous ...	—	2	2
	—	—	—
	26	113	139
	—	—	—

(10) SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.*Adoptive Acts in Force.*

1. At a meeting of the Mansfield Rural Sanitary Authority, held on the 7th November 1899 a resolution was passed adopting the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889 (52 and 53 Vict., c. 34), within their district.
2. At a meeting of the Council held on the 7th January 1897 a resolution was passed, adopting the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act 1890 (53 and 54 Vict., c. 34) within their district.
3. At a meeting of the Council held on 22nd June, 1899 a resolution was passed adopting Part 3 of the Public Health Act 1890, so far as it is applicable to Rural Districts.
4. At a meeting of the Council held on 11th December, 1913 a resolution was passed adopting the Notification of Births Act 1907, within their district, which came into operation on the 8th April, 1914.
5. At a meeting of the Council held on the 9th February, 1914 a resolution was passed adopting Parts II, III, IV and V, except secs. 19 and 47, and except also as regards the contributory places of Glapwell and upper Langwith, secs. 39 to 42 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, within their district.

6. By an Order of the Minister of Health, dated 2nd February, 1922 the following Parts and Sections of the P.H. Acts Amendment Act 1907, were declared to be in force in the several contributory places of the Rural District on and after 27th March, 1922, viz;—Part II (other than secs. 19 and 23) Part III (other than secs. 39 and 42 inclusive, and 47); Part IV. and Part V. also secs. 39, 40, 41 and 42 of Part III to be in force in Ault Hucknall, Blackwell, Pinxton, Pleasley, Scarcliffe, Shirebrook, South Normanton and Tibshelf.

Regulations and Bye-laws in Force.

1. 23rd September 1879—Bye-laws were made for the whole District with respect to Common Lodging-houses, Cleansing of Footways and Pavements, the Removal of House Refuse, the Cleansing of Earth Closets, Privies, Ashpits and Cesspools.
2. 16th February, 1888—Regulations were made for the whole District under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1886, and the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order of 1885.
3. 17th January, 1889—Regulations were made under the Allotments Acts for the Parish of Blackwell.
4. 16th June, 1892—New Scale of Charges and Regulations were made for preventing waste, misuse and undue consumption or contamination of the water supply.
5. 19th May, 1896—New Bye-laws were made for the whole District with respect to New Street, Buildings, and Nuisances.
6. 24th October, 1907—Bye laws were made for the whole District with respect to Slaughter-houses.
7. 12th March, 1908—The scale of charges and Regulations made on the 16th June, 1892, for preventing waste, misuse, and undue consumption or contamination of the water supply, was rescinded as from 25th March, 1908, and a new scale adopted and ordered to take effect in substitution thereof from such date.
8. 7th August, 1908—Bye-laws were made for the whole District with respect to Tents, Vans, Sheds, and similar structures used for human habitation.
9. 16th December, 1909—Regulations were made for the whole District with respect to Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

Disinfection.

There are two disinfecting stations ; one for the Southern Area at South Normanton, and one for the Northern Area at Shirebrook. Each contains one of Messrs. Manlove, Alliott & Co.'s high pressure steam disinfectors.

Scavenging.

In the Northern Area this was satisfactorily performed especially at Shirebrook, where there were numerous difficulties to contend with.

In the South part of the Blackwell District the scavenging was not so good. During August and September the conditions in the Parish of South Normanton were most unsatisfactory.

Sewage Works.

In company with Mr. Silcock, the Surveyor, I visited the 19 different sewage works of the Blackwell district, and a combined report was issued by us. Owing to the War nothing had been done to them for some time and many are in urgent need of repair or augmentation.

Conversions.

During the year 26 privy middens were converted to W.C.'s. 30 privy middens were abolished, and 312 portable ashbins were provided.

The following Table shows the approximate number of each type of closet remaining at the end of the year:—

Privy Middens.	Pail Closets.	Water Closets.	Slop Closets.
2563	5119	1677	20

(11) PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

The staff of the Public Health Department consists of:—

- (a) Medical Officer of Health (whole time)
- (b) Two Sanitary Inspectors (whole time)

(12) HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	...	104
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts 1919 or 1923.						
(1) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	0
(2) By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	...	10

1. Unfit dwelling houses.

Inspection.

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	159
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	... ..	48
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	... ..	4
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	33

2. Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers.	68
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3. Action under Statutory Powers.

A—Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc. Act, 1919.

(1) Number of Dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	... ..	79
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit:—		
(a) by owners	... ..	94
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	...	—
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	... ..	3

B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	133
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied:-		
(a) by owners	...	116
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	...	—

C—Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning etc. Act, 1909.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	4
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	4
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit	...	—
(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	—
(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders...	...	—

Northern District.

Area, 13,942 Acres. Estimated Houses 4,065. Estimated
Separate Families 4,220.

During the period 1st January, 1923—31st December 1923,
4,366 visits were made as set forth in the following table :—

Nature of Visits.	Total.
General District Inspection	1,146
Inspection of Works in progress	353
Interviews and Appointments	419
Investigations of Complaints	158
Testing Drains	212
Special Inspection of Factories, Workshops, Stables, Cowsheds etc.	390
Taking Samples	42
Visits <i>re</i> Cases of Infectious Diseases and visits <i>re</i> Tu- berculosis Deaths	555
Housing. Town Planning Inspections	28
Visits to Shops and Places of Trade	669

	4366

The total number of Notices served in respect of structural defects and nuisances was 222 ; of these 96 were Statutory Notices.

Summary of Notices served, Defects remedied, and Nuisances abated.

Nature of Defects, Nuisances, Etc.	Preliminary Notices Served.	Statutory Notices Served.	Defects remedied and Nuisances Abated.
<i>Drainage.</i>			
Disconnection of Waste Pipes	... 3	1	5
Defective Drains, Traps, Inlets, etc.	... 11	14	25
Drains obstructed	... 6	1	38
New Drains provided	... 8	—	203
New Gullies	... —	—	213
New Inspection Chambers	... —	—	67
Drains repaired	... 7	1	23
<i>Closets and Ashpits.</i>			
Defective Privies, Pail Closets, and Ashpits	... 11	7	186
Conversions of Privies into W.C's	... 3	3	14
Conversion of Pail Closets and Slop Closets into W.C's	... —	—	3
Privy Middens abolished	... 4	—	6
Ashpits abolished	... —	—	23
Defective W.C's	... 1	—	3
Provision of Portable Ashbins	... 19	16	187
Dirty Closets	... 3	—	56
<i>Other Defects.</i>			
Paving of Yards, etc.	... 9	3	84
Roofs, Eaves Spouts & Down Pipes	9	9	177
Sinks	... 1	1	1
Windows	... 3	1	52
Dampness	... 1	—	7
Water Supply	... 1	36	2
Foul condition of Houses	... 2	—	6
Offensive Accumulations	... 18	—	43
Animals improperly kept	... 2	—	5
Nuisances not specified	... 4	3	51
Totals	126	96	1480

Food Inspection.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.—There were 17 licensed slaughter-houses occupied during the year, to which 394 visits were paid during the process of slaughter. 16 animals were found to show lesions of disease, and were treated according to the extent of the lesions present, the nature of the disease was treated according to the recommendation of the Departmental Committee on Meat Inspection. The condemnation will be found in the table of food condemned as unfit for human consumption during the year 1923.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.—Under the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922 New Registers were in course of preparation at the commencement of the year. These have been completed.

The number of Dairies and Cowsheds on the Registers is 109.

The number of visits paid was 205.

Many defects were found to exist and after a copy of the Regulations in force in the district had been served upon every occupier the occupiers were interviewed and requested to bring the premises up to the standard demanded. The majority of the defects have now been remedied and the few outstanding ones will be completed as early as practicable.

BAKEHOUSES.—There are 3 bakehouses in the district, and 15 inspections were made. In no instance was any nuisance found to exist.

MARKET STALLS.—Public Markets are held in the villages of Shirebrook and Upper Langwith every Friday. During the year 543 visits were paid to stalls offering articles of food for sale.

SHOPS, ETC.—126 visits were made to shops for the purpose of inspecting articles of food offered for sale.

FOOD CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED.—During the year articles in the following table were condemned as unfit for human consumption. They were destroyed or rendered totally unfit for use as human food.

Fore quarters, 2 (331 lbs.) tuberculosis.

Full side, 1 ; fevered flesh.

Bovine heads 2 ; tuberculosis

Bovine Lungs 9 sets ; tuberculosis.

Bovine Livers, 10 (6 tuberculosis, 3 abscesses, 1 distomo hepaticum)

Bovine Intestines, 3 sets ; tuberculosis.

Intestinal Fat, 5½ stones ; tuberculosis.

Pig's head, 1 ; tuberculosis.
Corned Beef, 396lbs. putrefaction.
Imported Beef, 80lbs. putrefaction.
Imported Pork, 14lbs. putrefaction.
Salt Beef, 262lbs. decomposition.
Bacon, 14lbs. decomposition.
Ox-Tails, 58lbs. decomposition.
Rabbits, 16 ; decomposition.
Apples, 1½lb. decomposition.
Mussels, 12st. decomposition.
Fish, 55lbs. decomposition.

FOOD SEIZURES.—In two instances it was found necessary to put into operation the provisions of the Public Health Acts 1875 and 1890 and take the articles before the Magistrate for an Order for their destruction.

The first instance was in respect of a quantity of apples which were offered on a stall in Shirebrook Market. The apples were soft, repulsive looking, and had the appearance of having laid in the orchard for some considerable time before being gathered. They were being sold to children who were unable to judge the condition of the fruit. The quantity involved was 1½lbs. A letter of warning was sent to the vendor and I have not had any occasion to complain of any further fruit on this stall.

The second case was in respect of a half carcase of a cow offered for sale in a shop in Shirebrook. The meat was repulsive looking at a distance of 50ft. A minute examination of the muscular tissue showed small haemorrhages in the interior portions. It was soft, dark in colour and slightly sticky to the touch. Some portions showed evidence of oedema.

The Lymphatic glands throughout the carcase were either oedematous or haemorrhagic. The haemorrhagic conditions being found chiefly in the deep-seated muscular glands.

The animal had been slaughtered in a fevered condition or was dying of some febrile disease at the time of slaughter.

Much opposition was raised against the seizure of this meat and it was decided to leave the meat in the shop until expert opinion for the vendor could be procured.

Adverse opinion on the condemnation of the meat led to the carcase being examined by two Medical Officers of Health, three Veterinary Surgeons and two expert Meat Inspectors.

My opinion was upheld by the two Medical Officers, two Veterinary Surgeons (one of whom had been called in by the vendor) and one Meat Inspector.

From the vendor's statement the animal was slaughtered on Tuesday in the first week of February. It was seized by me on the Thursday of the same week and on the Saturday of the same week the meat was acknowledged by the expert Veterinary Surgeons called in by the vendor to be in an advanced state of decomposition.

Proceedings were instigated and the vendor was fined by the Court the sum of £10 and costs.

An Appeal was raised against the decision of the Court and was heard at Derby Quarter Sessions. The Appeal was dismissed and the Appellant ordered to pay the costs of the appeal.

Workshops.

There are 18 workshops in the district; these include three bakehouses. To these 43 visits were paid.

On no occasion was it found necessary to serve notices for the abatement of nuisances.

Disinfection.

During the year 338 bundles of bedding were disinfected, where cases of infectious disease had occurred, and where tuberculosis was prevalent; by steam under pressure.

502 rooms were disinfected in houses where there had been cases of infectious disease.

Scavenging

The scavenging throughout the district was satisfactorily performed.

In the Parish of Pleasley pressure had, on a few occasions to be put on the contractor to get the work kept up to standard. The contractor was new to the work and much unnecessary time had to be devoted to keeping this parish under observation.

In the Parish of Shirebrook where the work is done by direct labour, the work was very efficiently done.

Occupation of the new refuse tip commenced on the 11th May.

After 8 months tipping on this site I am convinced that the site will easily last the Parish of Shirebrook 7 years.

A perusal of the following table gives a slight idea of the difficult problem of refuse removal in the Parish of Shirebrook.

Pail closets are emptied every sixth day, Ashbins every seven days and Ashpits are emptied in a routine manner whether full or only half full. Approximately once in four weeks.

No. of Ashbins emptied.	No. of Loads.	Ashpits.	Loads	Pail Closets,	Loads	Privy Middens, Cesspools	Loads
69,187	3,895	2,093	2,960	102,391	2,759	117	400

The average weight of each load of refuse is slightly over 1 ton. Calculating each load as one ton the total number of tons removed during the year was 10,014.

Signed. THOS. H. BRIDDICK, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Summary of Notices Served, Defects Remedied, and Nuisances Abated, are set out below:—

Area 7,296 acres. Inhabited Houses 4,658. New houses erected 1923 - 14.

Nature of Visits.	Total.
General District Inspection... ..	800
Inspection of Works in Progress	2525
Interviews and Appointments	246
Investigations of Complaints of Nuisances	93
Testing Drains	175
Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Home Workers	190
Visits re Infectious Diseases	690
Taking Samples of Water	2
Inspection of Houses (H.T.P. Acts)	20
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	230
Visits to Shops, Slaughter-houses etc.	1297
Markets Inspections	73
Total	6341

The total number of notices served in respect of structural defects and nuisances was 574; of these 71 were Statutory Notices

Nature of Defects Nuisances etc.	Preliminary Notices Served.	Statutory Notices Served.	Defects remedied and Nuisances Abated.
<i>Drainage.</i>			
No disconnection of Waste Pipe	0	0	0
Defective Waste Pipes, Traps, Inlets and Drains	26	6	28
Drains obstructed	25	1	57
<i>Closets and Ashpits.</i>			
Defective Privies, Pail Closets and Ashpits	81	20	106
Conversion of Privies into W.C.'s	11	1	12
Conversion of Pail Closets into W.C.'s	3	0	3
Conversion of Privies into Pail Closets	20	0	20
Defective Water Closets	9	0	12
Provision of additional Water Closets	3	0	3
Provision of Portable Ashbins	86	31	125
Dirty Closets	3	0	4

Other Defects.

Paving of Courts and Yards ...	33	6	78
Roofs, Eaves-Spouts and Down Spouts	33	1	80
Sinks	8	0	8
Insufficient Ventilation ...	2	0	2
Windows	8	2	20
Dampness	7	0	7
Water in Cellars	3	0	3
Water Supply	3	0	3
Overcrowding	1	0	1
Foul Condition of Houses ...	4	0	4
Offensive Accumulations ...	79	0	544
Animals improperly kept ...	13	3	4
Pigsties	2	0	2
Smoke Nuisances	0	0	0
Urinals	1	0	1
Nuisances not specified above ...	39	0	42
Totals...	503	71	1179

Food Inspection.

1 197 visits were made to Slaughter-houses and other places of trade, 230 to Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops, and 90 to Bakehouses. During these visits 345lbs of Beef, 1 Tubercular carcase, 28 Rabbits, and 290 tins of Food were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.

Slaughter-houses.

There are 16 slaughter-houses in the District, to which 440 visits were paid. They are all in a good state of repair, with the exception of one, which is to be re-constructed during the coming months.

Disinfection.

The number of infected rooms disinfected was 319.

(Signed) S. WILMOT, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.,
Sanitary Inspector.

