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Contributors

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BLACKWELL
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1942

By

A. H. WEAR, M.D., B.S., D.P.H., B.Hy.,
Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health—

A. H. WEAR, M.D., B.S., D.P.H., B.Hy.

Sanitary Inspectors—

R. CLARKSON (a) (b)

I. N. CREEAR (a) (b)

(a) Certificate for inspection of meat and other foods;

(b) S. I. Certificate of R.S.I.

PREFACE.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
BLACKWELL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Report on the Health and Sanitary conditions of your district for the year 1942.

Apart from scabies and a very slight increase in the cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis the health of the district has remained extremely good; this is remarkable considering we are now in the fourth year of the war.

May I take this opportunity of acknowledging with thanks the assistance received during the year from the Members and Officials of the Council.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A. H. WEAR,

Medical Officer of Health.

"Dale Close,"

100, Chesterfield Road South,

Mansfield.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA.

Area (acres)	21,922
Rateable Value, 1942	£165,898
Sum represented by a Penny Rate, 1942	£622

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

As stated in previous reports, the social conditions are mainly industrial, the chief occupation of the inhabitants being coal mining and agriculture.

During 1942 the number of evacuees diminished still further, but owing to the bringing back of ex-miners into the coal industry and other causes, the housing shortage still remains very difficult, and one of the first public health duties after the war will be the building of houses to relieve the very acute shortage.

The Elm Tree, Amber House and Amber Vale Hostels still continue to do good service, although the number of children treated at Elm Tree Hostel, which comes directly under my care, has been less than in previous years. The following 93 cases were admitted into Elm Tree as compared with 134 in 1941:—

- 43 Scabies.
- 5 Enuresis.
- 15 Difficult children.
- 4 Verminous heads.
- 13 Scabies and verminous heads.
- 4 Mumps.
- 1 Dermatitis.
- 4 Impetigo.
- 1 Seborrhœa Eczema.
- 3 Malnourished children.

Chief Causes of Invalidity in the District.

Scabies still continues to be the most common cause of invalidity in this area and the disinfestation centres at Elm Tree Hostel and Bolsover Baths were kept very busy. There is no doubt that the disease has increased very considerably as the result of the war, and 894 cases were treated this year at the two disinfestation centres as compared with 267 in 1941. Although there are such large numbers having treatment the position is more reassuring in that the treatment given is more efficient and cases can be cured rapidly by two or, at the most, three baths.

There has also been an increase in the number of cases of verminous heads amongst children. This is partly due to the fact that large numbers of mothers are on war work and have not the time to look after their little ones properly.

Nutrition of School Children.

In my opinion, there has been no deterioration in the nutrition of school children in this district since the beginning of the war; if anything there has been an improvement even in those schools where mid-day meals are not provided.

In some quarters it is stated that children over five years of age are not getting sufficient Vitamin C. If this was so, to any extent, scurvy would be very prevalent. It would not be surprising, however, after four years of war and scarcely any fruit imports if some children did show a slight degree of Vitamin C. deficiency. This deficiency tends to make them tire easily, their resistance to infection is lowered and they are liable to fall a victim to colds and infectious disease. Vitamin C. is present in lemon or orange juice and in cow's milk; it is also contained in tomato juice, fresh fruit and vegetables. Although children obtain extra Vitamin C. through having milk at school, it would be a boon if fruit juices could be provided for children over five years of age as well as for those under five.

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS:

Live Births—

	Total Males Females			
Legitimate	837	446	391	{ Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 21.29.
Illegitimate	26	15	11	
Still Births	32	14	18	{ Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 35.7.

	Total Males Females			
DEATHS	396	223	173	{ Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 9.7.

Deaths from puerperal causes (Heading 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General Short List):—

		Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births
No. 29	Puerperal Sepsis	2	2.2
No. 30	Other puerperal causes	3	3.2
Total		5	5.4

DEATH-RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE:—

All infants per 1,000 live births	54.4
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	53.7
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	76.9

In this area during 1942 Heart Disease caused 87 deaths, Diabetes 6, Pneumonia 13, Bronchitis 18, Cancer 45, Diarrhoea (under 2 years) 3, and Whooping Cough 1. There were 19 Violent Deaths, two of which were suicides and four were caused by Road Traffic Accidents.

Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1942.

	Birth-rate per 1,000 Total Population		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION								RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	
	Live Births	Still Births	All causes	Enteric Fever	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping-cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea and Enteritis, under 2 years	Total Deaths under 1 year
England and Wales	15.8	0.54	11.6	0.00	—	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.09	5.2	49
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ..	17.3	0.66	13.3	0.00	—	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.06	0.09	7.5	59
148 Smaller Towns (1931 adjusted) Populations 25,000—50,000 ..	18.4	0.62	12.1	0.00	—	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.10	4.8	46
London	14.0	0.48	13.9	0.00	—	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.07	8.6	60
BLACKWELL R.D.	21.31	0.78	9.7	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.12	3.4	54

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities.

No changes or developments have been made in connection with laboratory facilities. The number of types of specimens dealt with by the County Laboratories were as follows:—

Enterica—

	Positive	Negative	Total
Typhoid, Para-Typhoid A & B	—	—	—
Gaertner, Dysentery, etc.	—	—	—
Diphtheria	14	96	110
Phthisis	10	60	70
Water	—	1	1
Milk:			
T.B. Inoculation sent from Ministry of Agriculture	2	10	12
Routine Samples	3	44	47
Methylene Blue Test	16	49	65
Bacterial Content	—	15	15
Bacillus Coli.	18	50	68
Miscellaneous	2	28	30
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	65	353	428
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The Meden Valley Waterworks Committee supply upwards of one million gallons of water per day into the district.

The water has been analysed at regular intervals and found satisfactory.

Water Main Extensions.

The 3 inch water main in Fox Hill, Scarcliffe, has been extended for a distance of 50 yards to supply 2 cottages belonging to the Chatsworth Estates Co., hitherto supplied by pump.

Eight Farm houses and small holdings and nine cottages in Upper Langwith village and the locality known as Old Hall belonging to Chatsworth Estates Co., and formerly supplied from their private main, have been connected to the Council's mains.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

The main outfall sewer at South Normanton which had been badly damaged by subsidence has been replaced by a new 15 inch diameter outfall sewer 323 yards in length.

Closet Conversions.

The following conversions have been carried out under the supervision of the Surveyor's department during the year:—

		Pails		Privies
Pinxton	.....	1	.....	—
Pleasley	.....	—	.....	3
Scarcliffe	.....	—	.....	6
South Normanton	.....	1	.....	—
		—		—
Totals	.....	2	.....	9
		—		—

HOUSING.

No houses were erected during the year.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

The National Milk Scheme continues to be popular, and it is very essential if the nutrition of the school children, babies and expectant mothers is to be maintained.

Pasteurization.

Cow's milk is a food of exceptional value for the growing child. It contains a well-balanced mixture of fat, carbo-hydrate, and first-class protein; it is rich in mineral salts, especially calcium and phosphorus; and it contains important vitamins. On the other hand, it is more often infected with germs and more likely to give rise to disease than any other common article of our dietary. Hence arises the double problem of how to improve the nutritional status of the young without spreading milk-borne disease, and how to abolish milk-borne disease without lowering nutritional standards.

About 5% of farms in this country are sending out milk containing tubercle bacilli, and above 20% of milk contains brucella abortus which causes Undulant Fever.

"Accredited" milk appears to be as heavily infected with tubercle as ungraded milk, and tuberculin-tested (T.T.) milk is just as heavily infected with brucellus abortus as ungraded milk.

Tubercle bacillus and brucellus abortus get into the milk from the cow's udder; germs of the typhoid, food-poisoning

and dysentery get into the milk either from the fingers of those handling the milk or from water used in washing the cows' udders and milk utensils, etc.

In England and Wales, between 1,500 and 2,000 deaths from tuberculosis of bovine origin and 400 to 500 cases of Undulant Fever occur each year.

In my opinion, pasteurization is the only way of rendering the milk supply safe for human consumption. Tuberculosis and Undulant Fever could be avoided by the establishment of tuberculin-tested and abortion-free herds. Since about 40 per cent. of the cattle in this country react to the tuberculin test, and about one in every 200 cows is excreting tubercle bacilli, the establishment of sufficient T.T. herds to provide liquid milk for the human population would be an enormous task. The only practicable method at present of providing a safe milk supply is by pasteurization.

The tubercle bacillus is destroyed by a temperature of 145 F. in 5 to 10 minutes and other organisms at a less temperature. In pasteurization the milk is kept between 145 and 150 for half an hour.

Meat and Other Foods.

Meat is still slaughtered and distributed from the Public Abattoir at Chesterfield. The local Allocation Depots have been discontinued and the meat is now allocated from Chesterfield by the local butchers' representatives and distributed direct.

Owing to the shortage of feeding stuffs, etc., much of the English meat is below pre-war quality.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1942.

Notifiable Disease	Number of Cases notified												Total Cases notified in each Parish of the District								Total Cases removed to Hospital	Total Deaths		
	At Ages—years												Total Cases notified in each Parish of the District											
	At all Ages	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 & upwards	Shirebrook	Normanton	Pinxton	Tibshelf	Blackwell	Pleasley	Scarliffe			A. Hucknall	Glapwell
Small-pox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cholera ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Plague ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria ..	16	—	—	—	—	4	2	8	2	2	1	6	4	3	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas ..	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	15	4	21	—	5	16	4	—	
Scarlet Fever ..	100	—	2	4	6	6	47	25	7	3	—	—	—	16	8	15	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteric Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	35	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	2	15	9	2	1	13	2	2	5	2	3	5	3	—	—	
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	17	—	1	2	—	2	1	3	3	4	—	1	4	7	2	2	—	1	1	4	4	10	—	
Pneumonia ..	51	3	—	3	1	3	6	3	5	9	10	4	4	5	3	12	4	5	—	8	—	—	—	
Chicken-pox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	5	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough ..	35	8	3	5	5	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	5	2	21	1	—	—	—	—	
Measles ..	194	13	18	19	21	24	95	4	—	—	—	—	—	67	3	73	1	5	23	8	3	11	—	
TOTALS ..	471	28	24	33	33	40	167	38	26	40	20	13	9	121	28	117	16	57	28	52	27	25	122	38

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Diphtheria.

16 notifications were received and all the cases were removed to hospital.

In spite of war conditions such as rationing, and the movement of population from different parts of the country, etc., cases of this disease have diminished very considerably during the last five years, as you will see from the following table:—

Year:	No. of Cases:
1938	142
1939	85
1940	36
1941	45
1942	16

The immunisation proceeded fairly satisfactorily in this area during 1942. By the end of June 65% of school children and 20% of toddlers were immunised and at the end of December the number had increased to 74% and 38% respectively. The estimated number of school children in the district is 6,368 and toddlers 3,080, of these over 6,000 have been immunised.

Anti-toxin is supplied free to the medical practitioners, and in all cases it is given promptly.

Scarlet Fever.

100 cases have been notified and of these 98 were removed. The disease was of a mild type and the infection was almost entirely amongst school children.

At the beginning of the year there were 14 cases at Pinxton. In July the disease broke out in the hamlet of Newton and was confined almost entirely to a block of houses known as Primrose Terrace. In August and September cases were reported from Shirebrook and Langwith. There were no deaths.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.

6 suspected patients were sent to hospital but the diagnosis was only confirmed in five cases. Two deaths occurred.

Measles and Whooping Cough.

194 cases of measles were notified and 55 of whooping cough.

Dysentery.

2 cases on Sonne Dysentery occurred in this area in July, both were children attending a secondary school in an adjoining district. The children became ill between eight and twelve hours after their mid-day meal which had been cooked and eaten at school. The patients were acutely ill for two days but rapidly recovered. There were no deaths.

I understand the food which caused the outbreak was not definitely traced.

Tuberculosis.

The following table gives particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of all deaths from the diseases during the year:—

Age Periods in years	NEW CASES:		DEATHS:	
	Pulmonary	Non- Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non- Pulmonary
0	1	—	1	1
1	—	5	—	2
5	4	1	1	1
10	1	3	—	—
15	2	3	2	—
20	4	1	5	1
25	11	3	4	3
35	7	—	3	1
45	2	—	2	—
55	2	1	2	1
65 and upwards	1	—	1	—
Totals	35	17	21	10

The phthisis death-rate is 0.51 per 1,000 of the population.

The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths is 8 to 31.

Tuberculosis in War-time.

Since the commencement of the war there has been an increase in deaths of 12.1% in this country of persons suffering from tuberculosis. The cause has been attributed to various reasons, such as the evacuation from Tuberculosis Hospitals and Sanatoriums in September, 1939, to make room for expected air raid casualties with the consequent return to their homes of numerous patients in an infective state, the institution of black-out which by diminishing ventilation increased cross infection and possibly lowers general resistance, the overcrowding in the homes due to destruction of residential property by enemy action, the evacuation of the public which may have led to billeting in homes containing infective tubercular persons and conversely the introduction of tubercular persons into healthy homes, the evacuation of town populations to the country with the result that many children previously supplied with pasteurised milk have had to change over to a raw milk supply, the drinking of tubercular milk, etc.

Also, owing to the demands for more labour, persons who are suffering from the disease and who in peace time would have had little chance of obtaining employment are being drawn into industry, and are multiplying the foci of infection. The average number of employees working in factories has increased, thus augmenting the number of those exposed to tubercle bacilli and widening the range of infectivity of any tubercular persons working in the factory. Large numbers of persons who before the war were relatively isolated are entering factories where they meet for the first time conditions which are peculiar to herd life. Not only are they exposed to more infection, but instead of being housed and fed at home they fend, and often indifferently, for themselves. The general resistance of workers in all callings is likely to be lowered by an inadequate amount of rest and recreation resulting from hours of

labour necessarily increased in order to meet the needs of war, for fatigue has always been held to be one of the most important pre-disposing factors in tuberculosis.

To deal with the situation it is proposed to take the following steps:—

- (1) the pasteurisation of milk should be extended throughout the country, and where this is not practicable, milk should be boiled;
- (2) mass radiography by which whole groups of persons can have their chests X-rayed;
- (3) more institutional treatment of tuberculosis. A good deal is now available but cannot be used because of the lack of nurses and domestic staff;
- (4) financial help greater than that obtainable under the National Health Scheme should be made for persons with tuberculosis in view of the prolonged treatment usually required. Re-habilitation should be considered an essential part of the treatment of tubercular persons and arrangements made for the gradual returning to industry of such patients on a basis of part-time or modified work. During such a period a supplement to wages should be provided in order that an adequate standard of living can be maintained by the patient and his family;
- (5) General working conditions. It is of the first importance that continual watchfulness should be maintained upon the working conditions of young employees, particularly in regard to hours of work, transport difficulties, rest periods, factory canteens and hostel arrangements and their relation to sickness absence.

The following is a table giving the number of deaths from tuberculosis in the Blackwell District during the last five years:—

Year	Deaths from Tuberculosis:			Total
	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary		
1938	15	1		16
1939	15	5		20
1940	22	5		27
1941	13	5		18
1942	21	10		31

Venereal Disease.

For years the incidence of Venereal Disease in this district has been very low, but since the commencement of the war there has undoubtedly been an increase in the country. All over England a widespread drive has been made to make people understand the seriousness of the disease and the necessity for adequate treatment. There is no doubt that clean living and self control is the chief way to escape infection. Since the commencement of the war there has been laxity in this respect by numbers of people and, consequently, the disease has become more prevalent.

The Government desire that persons should be instructed on the risks of promiscuity and on the duty of seeking early treatment. They have passed a Statute, known as Regulation 33B, making it an offence for persons having Venereal Disease to refuse proper treatment and in certain cases where there is a danger of spreading it to others, as in the case of prostitutes, these persons may be sent to prison.

There is no doubt that increased recreational opportunities for seamen in ports and for industrial centres, where the workers are living away from home, would tend to check Venereal Disease, as these persons, having nowhere particular to go in their off duty, get bored, and often resort to alcohol and bad company. There is also no doubt that solicitation as it exists in some large towns is a potent cause of Venereal Disease.

The nearest treatment centre for people residing in this area is at the Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Royal Hospital at Chesterfield. The Clinic is open on the following days:—

For the Northern Area:

Males:

Tuesdays, 4.30 to 6.30 p.m.

Fridays, 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.

Females:

Tuesdays, 2 to 4 p.m.

Fridays, 11 to 12.30 a.m.

For the Southern Area:

Males:

Mondays, 6 to 8 p.m.

Wednesdays, 6 to 8 p.m.

Saturdays, 11.30 to 1.30 p.m.

Females:

Mondays, 3 to 5 p.m.

Thursdays, 6 to 8 p.m.

Scabies.

	Children	Adults	Total Treatments
Northern Area:			
Shirebrook	138	26	394 (*245, †149)
Scarcliffe	175	41	540 (*400, †140)
(including Langwith)			
Pleasley	150	15	434 (*206, †228)
Glapwell	5	2	*23
Ault Hucknall	9	3	34 (†32, *2)
Southern Area:			
Tibshelf	44	47	†273
Pinxton	92	13	†279
South Normanton	104	26	†312
Blackwell	3	1	†10
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Totals	720	174	2,299
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

*Bolsover. †Elm Tree House.

REPORTS OF SANITARY INSPECTORS.

NORTHERN AREA.

Sanitary Inspector: I. N. CREEAR, M.S.I.A., C.R.S.I.

Area of District: 14,626 acres.

New Houses erected 1942:

By Local Authority—Nil.

By private enterprise—Nil.

	Number of Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector	Number of Informal Notices served	Number of Nuisances abated with or without Notice
Closets and Ashpits:			
Defective privies, pail closets and Ashpits	96	32	37
Conversion of privies into w.c's	15	—	9
Conversion of pails into w.c's	—	—	—
Conversion of privies to pails	—	—	—
Defective water closets	65	26	28
Provision of additional w.c's	—	—	—
Provision of portable ashbins	172	103	91
Dirty closets	22	18	18

Drainage:

No disconnection of waste pipe	—	—	—
Defective waste pipe, taps and drains	36	7	9
Drains obstructed	34	18	21

	Number of Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector	Number of Informal Notices served	Number of Nuisances abated with or without Notice
Other Defects:			
Paving of courts and yards.....	24	6	6
Roofs, spouts, etc.	68	15	17
Sinks	20	3	5
Insufficient ventilation	35	6	7
Windows	25	4	5
Dampness	36	13	15
Water in cellars	—	—	—
Water supply	6	2	5
Overcrowding	4	—	4
Foul condition of houses	18	—	11
Offensive accumulations	8	4	4
Animals improperly kept	9	—	5
Pigsties	11	—	1
Smoke Nuisances	—	—	—
Urinals	—	—	—
Nuisances not specified above	46	38	44
Totals	750	295	342

	Number on Register	Inspections made	Nuisances abated with or without Notices
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops	164	188	10
Bakehouses	4	21	—
Slaughterhouses	13	23	—
Offensive trades	—	—	—
Common Lodging-houses	—	—	—
Totals	181	232	10

SOUTHERN AREA.

Comprising the parishes of Blackwell, Pinxton,
South Normanton and Tibshelf - 7,296 acres.

Sanitary Inspector: ROBERT CLARKSON.

- (i.) Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and
Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint
Board.
- (ii.) Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute
(Meat and other Foods).
- (iii.) Member of Sanitary Inspectors' Association.

Offices: Victoria Street, South Normanton, Derbys.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

General Sanitation:

Drainage	.....	142
Stables and Piggeries	.....	26
Sanitary Conveniences, Ashplaces and Ashbins	.....	338
Re-Inspections of Sanitary Conveniences, Ashplaces and Ashbins	.....	185
Tents, Vans and Sheds	.....	1
Factories and Bake-houses	.....	27
Refuse Collection	.....	187
Refuse Disposal	.....	98
Rats and Mice	.....	57
Schools	.....	7
Shops Acts	.....	1
Petroleum Acts	.....	47
Inquiries re Cases of Infectious Disease	.....	119
Interviews and Appointments	.....	317
General Inspections	.....	9
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	.....	464

Housing:

Number of houses inspected under Public Health Acts	93
Re-visits to houses " "	136
Number of houses inspected under Housing Acts	16
Re-visits to houses " "	24
Number of houses inspected re overcrowding	1
Re-visits paid to houses "	10
Number of verminous houses inspected	1
Re-visits to above houses	1

Meat and Food Inspection:

Visits to Slaughterhouses	105
Occasional Slaughterings (Farms, etc.)	43
Shops and Stalls (re meat)	321
Street Vendors and Hawkers' Carts	47
Other Food Premises	177
Cowsheds inspected	157
Dairies and Milkshops inspected	100

Miscellaneous:

A.R.P.—Visits, Interviews, etc.	300
Government Evacuation Scheme	110
Salvage	938

SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH.

	Served during 1942	Complied with during 1942	Out-standing on 31/12/42
Informal Public Health Act Notices	299	346	185
Statutory Public Health Act Notices	7	17	32
Informal Housing Act Notices	—	—	—
Statutory Housing Act Notices	7	2	65
Total	313	365	282

SUMMARY OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

Dwelling Houses:

Cleansed .	5
Air Space improved	—
Lighting improved	1
Ventilation improved	2
Windows repaired	23
Walls rendered free from dampness	28
Plasterwork repaired	38
Floors re-laid or repaired	13
Woodwork renewed or repaired	14
Fireplaces and grates repaired	15
Kitchen boilers repaired	5
Cooking facilities improved	—
Food stores improved	8
Coal stores improved	3
Washing accommodation provided or improved	4
Internal water supply provided	7
Roofs repaired	65
Walls pointed and brickwork repaired	15
Chimney stacks repaired	8
Damp proof course provided	2
Eaves gutters and downspouts repaired	33
Yards and passages paved or repaired	12
Yards cleansed	6
Living vans removed	—
Miscellaneous defects remedied	3
Baths provided	2

Drainage:

Drainage provided, re-laid or repaired	45
Drains cleansed	39
Gullies provided or repaired	30
Inspection Chambers provided or repaired	19

Ventilators repaired	10
Premises drained by provision of cesspool	—
Cesspools repaired	3
Cesspools abolished	—
Cesspools cleansed	1
Drains connected to sewer	—
Length of drainage examined	yards 180

Sinks:

New sinks provided	10
New sink waste pipes provided	13
Sink waste pipes repaired	6

Closet Accommodation:

Buildings repaired	25
Closets cleansed	3
Water closet cisterns provided or repaired	8
Water closet pedestals renewed	2
Water closet service pipes repaired	27
Closet pails renewed	103

Ashplaces, Ashbins, etc.

Defective ashbins renewed	138
Ashplaces and middens abolished	—
Ashbins provided in lieu of ashplaces and middens	—

Miscellaneous:

Dangerous, defective and dilapidated buildings demolished	—
Accumulation removed	3
Manure pits provided or repaired	1
Urinals repaired and cleansed	1
Nuisances abated from keeping of animals	2
Other nuisances abated	3

The work required under four statutory notices was carried out by the Council in default of the owners, from whom the costs were recovered. This necessitated the relaying of one drain and the provision of five ashbins.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

There has been little alteration during the year to the types of sanitary conveniences in use, and the details of those in use are similar to the figures set out in previous reports. Only four conversions have taken place (two pail closets and two waste water closets).

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

On account of the shortage of building operatives it has been extremely difficult to secure the execution of work in excess of the remedying of such serious defects as leaking roofs, defective and leaking drains, etc. Many houses are gradually falling into a state of disrepair, and the lack of building operatives in the district is becoming a matter of serious concern. Skilled building contractors working in the district have been reduced by national service calls to six men. Sixteen dwelling houses have been inspected under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1936; of these, fifteen were found to be suitable for repair and one house, found to be unfit for human habitation, was represented and a Demolition Order duly made. Of the fifteen houses found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, two had been repaired at the end of the year and notices were outstanding in respect of thirteen others.

Little change has taken place in the outstanding Clearance Areas, with the exception of two unoccupied houses which have been demolished by the owners.

Overcrowding has not received any special attention during the year, particularly having regard to the fact that the district still continues to house many evacuees, chiefly from the Southend and London areas. Of the cases of

overcrowding originally reported upon 20 are still unabated. Accurate information as to the true position regarding overcrowding could only be obtained by a new survey of the whole district.

One certificate under the Emergency Powers continues to operate in respect of a house subject to a Demolition Order.

One application for a certificate under the Rent and Mortgage Restriction Act, 1920-23, was received, and the certificate granted.

No work of disinfection for the eradication of bed bugs has taken place during the year.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

This work has received close attention during the year, a total of 950 visits and inspections having been made to premises preparing, storing or retailing food. As a result of these inspections a total of 58 improvements have been effected and 10 cwts. 39 lbs. of unsound food have been dealt with.

The meat supplies for this area continue to be received from the Chesterfield Regional Abattoir. There has been an increase in the number of cottagers' pigs slaughtered, and 188 pigs have been examined (142 slaughtered at private slaughterhouses and 46 slaughtered on farms or private premises).

Six licences in respect of pasteurised milk are in operation under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, and two premises have been registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Milk Samples:

The following samples of milk were submitted for examination:—

Pasteurised Milk:

Bacteriological examination	9 satisfactory
Phosphatase test	9 satisfactory

New Milk:

M/Blue test	50 (10 unsatisfactory)
B/Coli test	50 (10 unsatisfactory)
Biological examination	35 (3 positive tuberculosis)

It is pleasing to note that the samples of Pasteurised milk were all reported to be satisfactory.

As there is no standard for the bacterial cleanliness of New Milk, the samples taken were judged on the standard laid down for Accredited Milk. On this basis 80% of the samples of ordinary new milk were equal to Accredited Milk and 20% were below such standard. Where producers failed to reach this standard they were advised, after their methods had been investigated, and in all cases subsequent samples have been equal to Accredited standard.

Of the samples of milk submitted for biological examination three were reported to contain living tubercle bacilli and as these milks were being retailed as ordinary new milk, there was a definite danger of the spread of tuberculosis. As a result of these samples three cows were removed from the milk herds, slaughtered and found to be affected with tuberculosis in an advanced state. In certain cases the Inspector is not always able to find the infected cow as a result of an ordinary veterinary examination, and further samples have to be taken for biological examination, with a loss of some 3 to 4 weeks before the infection is removed from the herd. In such cases it is highly desirable that local authorities should have powers to compel pasteurisation of the milk until the infected animal has been removed from the herd.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

The Council continue to administer delegated powers in respect of this Act.

A part-time Rat Catcher is employed under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector. All premises (tips, sewage works, etc.) owned by the Council are regularly examined, and any rat infestation is immediately dealt with. This routine work has proved very effective, with a result the majority of the Council's premises are free from infestation.

During the year 57 inspections were made and 95 rats killed by dogs and ferrets.

One notice requiring the repair of a rat infested drain was served and complied with.

SCAVENGING AND SALVAGE.

The whole of this work continues to be carried out by direct labour. One of the 30 cwt. Morris Commercial refuse vehicles has been replaced by a new 4 ton Austin refuse vehicle. The increased size of this vehicle has materially assisted in keeping the work of collection at a reasonable level. Four motor vehicles (two 30 cwt. Morris Commercial, one 2 ton Karrier Bantam and one 4 ton Austin) are used on this work. For the cleansing of closet pails and cesspools a specially constructed tank is placed in one of the lorries.

Difficulties caused by shortage of suitable labour and shortage of spare parts for motor lorries, together with special salvage drives, have tended to cause delays in the collection of domestic refuse. Nevertheless, it has been possible to maintain this service at almost pre-war level. The refuse continues to be disposed of by controlled tipping. No delay has arisen in connection with the cleansing of closet pails, and the night soil has been disposed of to local farmers for spreading on the land.

Premises dealt with:

Ashbins	(cleansed weekly)
Number of ashplaces	3 (cleansed weekly)
Number of privies and middens	23 (cleansed monthly)
Closet pails	(cleansed weekly)
Number of cesspools	33 (cleansed quarterly)

The returns for the recovery and disposal of salvage for the period 1st April, 1942, to 31st March, 1943, show a considerable improvement on previous years, the figures being:—

1942-43:	631 tons	7 cwts.	30 lbs.,	£1,937	14	10.
1941-42:	465 tons	4 cwts.	30 lbs.,	£1,283	8	3.
1940-41:	266 tons	10 cwts.	76 lbs.,	£764	3	1½.

The various materials dealt with are summarised below:

	Tons	cwts.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste paper	131	13	28	869	15	2
Baled destructor scrap	54	3	56	101	4	10
Other ferrous metal	58	6	28	93	1	4
Non-ferrous metal	2	11	11	46	12	9
Textiles	19	19	109	233	19	2
Rubber	10	13	49	27	19	5
Bones	12	5	7	46	1	6
Cinders	28	6	56	11	4	4
Bottles and jars	28	0	0	96	12	3
Cullet	41	5	84	58	3	6
Kitchen waste	243	11	109	343	12	3
Miscellaneous (including lamp caps, rabbit skins, string, etc.)	10	53		9	8	4

During the year three special drives were made to secure increased quantities of salvage. The success of these drives is well reflected in the figures now submitted. Although the waste paper collection was some 21 tons less than the previous year, most other materials showed considerable increases—approximate increases being rubber 400%, bones, cullet and non-ferrous metal 100%, textiles and kitchen waste 75%, ferrous metal 25%. The drives referred to

were the Derbyshire County Salvage Drive, Second National Waste Paper Contest, and the National Non-ferrous Metal Drive.

At the beginning of the year the Salvage Stewards' Scheme was put into operation; 170 stewards were obtained and much of the success of the Council's salvage scheme is due to their efforts. Each parish or hamlet has a separate Salvage Stewards' Committee, and the stewards are chiefly engaged in canvassing their respective districts and helping with local efforts.

In June arrangements were made to encourage school children to increase their efforts to collect waste paper and the Council decided to pay the schools at the rate of 2/- per cwt. for paper collected. A Shield was obtained, and it is presented every quarter to the school collecting the most paper per head of children on roll. This scheme has only met with average success.

Under the Council's salvage scheme each house is visited weekly for domestic refuse, when salvage is also collected. Householders having been encouraged, since the inception of the scheme, to keep salvage separate from domestic refuse. Three warnings have been given to householders during the year for failure to keep salvage separate. Salvage so collected is placed in a specially constructed trailer, one of which is attached to each refuse collection vehicle. A total of 155 street bins have been provided for the reception of kitchen waste. These are emptied twice weekly and the waste sold direct to local pig keepers. Although the average collection of kitchen waste is well over 1 ton per 1,000 population per month, the local demand for the material is in excess of the supply.

GENERAL.

The normal work of this department has been considerably interfered with during the year by special war-time activities, chief of these being salvage and Air Raid Precaution duties. A total of 938 visits and inspections were

made in connection with salvage, and many evenings were spent in attending meetings of Committees to organise drives and local efforts.

During the year 79 complaints were received, 73 of which were confirmed, and the defects or nuisances dealt with.

In order to save time and paper many of the tables and some of the information normally contained in this report have been omitted.

ROBERT CLARKSON, M.S.I.A., C.R.S.I.,
Sanitary Inspector, Southern Area.

It is a very common mistake to suppose that the only way to get the most out of a book is to read it straight through from beginning to end. This is not necessarily the best method, especially if the book is long or if the subject is unfamiliar.

There are many ways to approach a book. One way is to read the introduction and the conclusion first, and then go back and read the chapters in between. This can help you to get a better understanding of the book's structure and the author's main points.

Another way is to read the book in sections, focusing on one chapter at a time. This can be helpful if you are studying for an exam or if you are trying to learn a new skill. You can also read the book in a more casual way, taking time to reflect on the author's ideas and to discuss them with others.

Robert C. Marsh, Jr., is a professor of English at the University of California, Berkeley. He has written several books on the history of the English language and on the theory of literature. His most recent book is *The English Language: A Guide to Its History and Structure*.

He is also a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the National Academy of Sciences. He has received many awards for his work, including the Pulitzer Prize for *The English Language* in 1968.

He is currently working on a book about the history of the English language in the United States. He is also interested in the history of the English language in other parts of the world, particularly in India and China.

He is a very active member of the academic community. He has given many lectures and has published many articles. He is also a very good teacher and has many students who are very successful in their studies.

He is a very interesting person to talk to. He has a wide range of interests and is very knowledgeable about many different subjects. He is also a very good listener and is always willing to help others.

He is a very good example of a successful academic. He has achieved many accomplishments and is a very respected member of the academic community. He is also a very good person and is always willing to help others.

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