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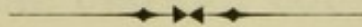
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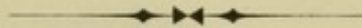
BLACKWELL
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

- 1951 -



By

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

PREFACE

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

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my report on the Health and Sanitary conditions of your district for the year 1951.

Apart from an outbreak of measles the health of the district has been good.

Housing continues to be a major problem and the conditions under which many people live continues to be most unsatisfactory.

I wish to thank the Chairman and members of the Council for their continued interest and support, and also the members of the staff for their loyal co-operation.

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
Population (Census 1931)	....	....	....	....	....	....	44,891
Population mid-year (Registrar-General) 1951	....	....	....	....	....	....	42,950
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1951) according to Rate Books	....	....	....	....	....	....	11,794
Rateable Value, 1951	....	....	....	....	....	....	£176,757
Sum represented by a Penny Rate, 1951	....	....	....	....	....	....	£671 10 7

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Coal mining, coal bye-product works and agriculture supply the chief sources of employment.

For administration purposes the Blackwell Rural District is divided into two areas known as the Northern area and the Southern area; the former comprises the parishes of Shirebrook, Scarcliffe, Ault Hucknall, Pleasley, Langwith and Glapwell, and the latter the parishes of South Normanton, Pinxton, Blackwell and Tibshelf.

Coal is found over practically the entire district. At Blackwell it is quite near to the surface, whilst at Pleasley the depth is considerable. There are eight collieries in the area.

Scabies.

1 adult and 36 children were treated for this disease at the hostel, which is 31 less than during the previous year. In 1943 the total number of cases treated was 1,381.

Verminous Heads.

87 children were treated. This figure has increased by 58 from last year.

Nutrition.

There has been no evidence in the schools that the nutrition of the children is getting worse. It is very disappointing to find that at the end of the November quarter only 24.5% of the babies in the area had orange juice and 27.5% cod liver oil.

Population.

From an analysis of a survey of the County of Derbyshire by M. J. Hellier, Esq., it has been found that in this area for every 10 children under the age of 5 years in 1911 there are now only 8, despite the recent increases in the birth-rate. At the other extreme, there are now 22 persons over 65 years of age for every 10 in 1911. The population of persons over 35 years of age has risen to include one half of the total population, and in 1911 it was under one third.

Blackwell is one of five authorities in Derbyshire where housing shortage is appreciably more severe than in the remainder of the county.

A characteristic of mining communities is the comparatively high rate of natural increase. Blackwell Rural District increased by excess birth over death by 5.6% between 1931 and 1939 as compared with the County average of 3.4%.

4,648 persons migrated from this area between 1931 and 1939 which is 10.4% of the 1921 population.

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS :

Live Births—

	Total	Males	Females	
Legitimate	712	407	305	{ Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 17.3. (crude).
Illegitimate	31	14	17	
Corrected birth-rate, 17.9.				

Still Births	19	10	9	{ Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 24.9
--------------	----	----	---	---

	Total	Males	Females	
DEATHS	472	265	207	{ Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 10.9.

Corrected death-rate, 12.6. (crude).

Deaths from puerperal causes—

	Deaths	Rate per 1000 Total (Live and Still) Births
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	2	2.6

Comparing 1951 to a century ago, the population of England and Wales has more than doubled, and the death-rate is less than half. Typhus Fever and Cholera have disappeared entirely, and Smallpox virtually so. As causes of death, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Typhoid are becoming rare, and Measles and Whooping Cough are much less virulent.

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

All infants, per 1,000 live births	....	....	....	31.9
Legitimate infants,				
per 1,000 legitimate live births	....	....	....	32
Illegitimate infants,				
per 1,000 illegitimate live births	....	....	....	96

26 infants under one year of age died in the Blackwell Rural District during the year.

DEATHS FROM :—

Whooping Cough (all ages)	....	....	....	....	—
Diarrhoea (under two years)	....	....	....	....	2
Cancer (all ages)	....	....	....	....	69
Heart Disease „	....	....	....	....	216
Violent Deaths „	....	....	....	....	20
Road Accidents „	....	....	....	....	4
Other Accidents „	....	....	....	....	10

Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1951.

	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	Whooping-cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea and Enteritis, under 2 years	Total Deaths under 1 year
England and Wales	15.5	0.36	12.5	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.38	1.4	29.6
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	17.3	0.45	13.4	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.36	1.6	33.9
148 Smaller Town (1931 adjusted) Populations 25,000—50,000	16.7	0.38	12.5	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.38	1.0	27.6
London	17.8	0.37	13.1	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.28	0.7	26.4
BLACKWELL R.D.	17.3	0.46	12.6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	.04	34.9

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Laboratory Facilities.

The number of types of specimens dealt with by the County Laboratories were as follows :—

Enteric group of organisms	....	....	—	4	4
Brucella Abortus	....	....	—	1	1
C. diphtheriae	....	....	—	13	13
Vincent's Angina	....	....	—	10	10
Hæmolytic Streptococci	....	....	1	16	17
Sputa for Tubercle Bacilli	....	....	6	41	47
Water	....	....	5	103	108
Ice Cream	....	....	4	97	101

Milk—

Methylene Blue	....	....	—	49	49
Phosphatase Test	....	....	1	52	53
Turbidity Test	....	....	—	17	17
Tubercle Bacilli, Biological Test—	....	....	4	48	52
Clinical Specimens	....	....	3	20	23

Totals	....	....	24	471	495
			=====	=====	=====

In addition to the above 6 T.B. sputums and 1 diphtheria swabs were examined at the Mansfield Laboratory. All proved to be negative.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES IN THE AREA

When the National Health Act came into force, the ambulance service was taken over by the County Council. Chesterfield is now the central depot (Tel. No. 4141).

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE, AND SCHOOL CLINICS

All these clinics are under the control of the County Council. A Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic is held every week on a Wednesday afternoon at Shirebrook, and once a fortnight at Pinxton, South Normanton, Tibshelf, Langwith and New Houghton.

Ante-natal Clinics are held every Monday at Shirebrook.

A School Clinic for the treatment of minor ailments is held every Wednesday morning at Shirebrook, and fortnightly on a Saturday at Alfreton.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC

Held at Brimington Road, Chesterfield on Tuesday and Friday from 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 2 to 4 p.m.

VENEREAL CLINICS

Derby Royal Infirmary :—

Males	Monday, 6 to 8 p.m. Tuesday, 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon. Wednesday, 6 to 8 p.m. Saturday, 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
Females :	Monday, 3 to 5 p.m. Thursday, 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon, and 6 to 8 p.m.
Children :	Friday, 10.30 to 11 a.m.

Chesterfield Royal Hospital :—

Males :	Friday, 2.30 to 4.30 p.m. Tuesday, 5 to 6.45 p.m.
Females :	Tuesday, 2.30 to 4.30 p.m. Friday, 5 to 6.30 p.m.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER

The average daily demand in the Rural District during the year was 1,347,000 gallons which was supplied in bulk by the Meden Valley Waterworks Committee.

Samples of water taken both at the source and at various points in the distribution system have been found, on analysis, to be satisfactory both chemically and bacteriologically.

Additional reservoir units having a capacity of 600,000 galls. at Stony Houghton and 3,000,000 galls. at Whiteborough were put into commission during the year.

Mains extensions were carried out during the year as follows :—

Hamlet Housing Site, South

Normanton	....	....	....	88 yds.—3 ins. diam.
Hillstown Housing Site	....	....	....	174 yds.—3 ins. diam.
Maltings Housing Site, Langwith				52 yds.—4 ins. diam.
Maltings Housing Site, Langwith				444 yds.—3 ins. diam.
New Houghton Housing Site.	....			615 yds.—3 ins. diam.
Wire Lane Housing Site, Newton....				68 yds.—4 ins. diam.
Wire Lane Housing Site, Newton.				210 yds.—3 ins. diam.
Rylah Lane, Palteron	....	....		1520 yds.—1½ ins. diam.
Timber Lane, Ault Hucknall.	....			905 yds.—1½ ins. diam.

WATER SUPPLIES

The average daily demand in the Rural District during the year was 1,347,000 gallons.

The following are copies of analyses of water taken on March 19th at the Budly Pumping Station—No. 3 Borehole before treatment :—

Physical Characters.

Suspended matter	....	....	....	....	....	none.
Appearance of a column 2 ft. long.	....			....	clear ; colourless.	
Taste	....	....	....	....	....	normal.
Odour	....	....	....	....	....	none.

Chemical Examination

Total Solids dried at 180°C.	....	....	....	380.0
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine	....	....	....	74.5
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	....	....	....	122.8
Nitrites	....	....	....	none.
Nitrates as Nitrogen	....	....	....	3.00
Poisonous Metals (lead etc.)	....	....	....	none.
Total Hardness	....	....	....	219.0
Temporary Hardness	....	....	....	101.0
Permanent Hardness	....	....	....	118.0
Oxygen Absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	....	....	....	0.40
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	....	....	....	0.008
Albuminoid Nitrogen	....	....	....	0.048
pH Value	....	....	....	7.8
Remarks	....	....	....	Satisfactory.

Sample taken on March 19th.

MARK NO. 1. Sample No. 8b/52 Budby Pumping Station.
Borehole Before treatment.

No. 2. Sample No. 9b/52 Budby Pumping Station.
Borehole Before treatment.

Bacteriological Examination.

	No. 1	No. 2
Temperature on arrival	17°C.	17°C.
Number of colonies per ml. developing on Agar in :—		
3 days at 22°C.	1	0
48 hours at 37°C.	0	0
B. Coli Test (MacConkey's Bile Salt Lactose Broth)		
Probable number of coliform organisms per 100 ml.	0	0
Free Chlorine parts per million	0	0°30
Remarks : Both Satisfactory.		

Water Supplies

Parish	No. of houses supplied with district water direct to houses	Population (estimated)	No. of houses supplied with district water from stand pipes	Population (estimated)	No. of houses without district water using wells	Population (estimated)
Pinxton	1,357	4,942	12	48	—	—
South Normanton	1,853	6,702	51	216	1	2
Tibshelf	983	3,850	2	6	—	—
Blackwell	1,104	4,062	110	390	2	4
Shirebrook	2,566	10,033	2	—	—	4
Scarccliffe	2,050	7,946	8	—	—	26
Ault Hucknall	542	2,123	—	—	—	2,123
Glapwell	296	1,023	—	—	—	—
Pleasley	672	2,637	—	—	—	—
Total	11,423	43,318	185	660	3	2,189

The water is chlorinated at Budby where .2 parts per million is added. It is not liable to plumbo-solvent action. The supply has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity.

CLOSET CONVERSIONS

Progress made in converting pails into water closets in this area has increased in a most satisfactory manner although there are still 475 conversions to be dealt with.

The health of the district especially the infantile death-rate and the deaths in children under one year from enteritis, should be greatly improved.

The following shows the number of conversions carried out during the last 20 years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Blackwell R.D.</i>			<i>Year</i>	<i>Blackwell R.D.</i>		
1931	64	1943	....	....	6
193234	1944	....	....	19
1933	251	1945	....	....	3
1934	674	1946	....	....	89
1935	261	1947	....	....	70
1936	664	1948	....	....	106
1937	518	1949	....	....	250
1938	453	1950	....	....	277
1939	617	1951	....	....	1,331
1940	41				—
1941	15		TOTAL	....	5754
1942	11				==

Conversions have been carried out in the following parishes during the year :—

Blackwell Parish	....	....	....	....	....	46
Pinxton	....	....	....	....	....	209
Shirebrook (Ex Model Village)	....	....	....	....	....	283
Shirebrook Model Village	....	....	....	....	....	284
South Normanton	....	....	....	....	....	89
Tibshelf	....	....	....	....	....	11
Carried out by Owners privately	....	....	....	....	....	325

Progress continues to be made and it is hoped that all outstanding conversions will have been dealt with by the end of 1952.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Additions, extensions or improvements during the year :—

(a) Hardstoft.

The scheme for the treatment of the sewage of this village was approved in principle by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in April. Tenders were obtained and the authority of the Ministry to proceed received in October.

At the time of writing the works are nearing completion.

(b) Stockley.

The scheme for the extension of these works received the approval of the Ministry in June and was commenced immediately.

The work is now nearing completion.

(c) Pleasley.

Plans, estimates and other particulars for this scheme have been submitted to the Ministry and their decision is awaited.

(d) Sewage Analysis.

A regular and planned sampling and analysis of sewage effluents is undertaken throughout the District.

ERADICATION OF VERMIN.

For particulars see the Sanitary Inspector's reports.

HOUSING

The most urgent need of the district from a public health point of view continues to be the erection of more houses. People are still living in property which 16 years ago was condemned as unfit for occupation. This condemned property is gradually becoming worse and owing to the number of persons living in lodgings taking priority, it is very difficult to re-house the tenants of condemned property.

The requirements of the public for more houses is as great as ever it was, particularly in the villages of South Normanton, Pinxton, Blackwell, Langwith and Shirebrook.

126 houses and 16 bungalows have been completed by the Council during the year and 8 by private enterprise. The Council increased their number by 54 on last year's figure.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

Number completed by the Council	....	....	....	....	100
Number completed by Private enterprise	....	....	....	....	6

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year.

1.	(a)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for Housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	....	....	....	....	645
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	....				1529
2.	(a)	Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925, and 1932.	....	....	....		11
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	....				112
3.		Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	....	....	....	....	6

4.	Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	135
2.	Remedy of defects during the Year without service of formal Notices.	
	Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority of their Officers.	567
3.	Action under Statutory Powers during the year.	
1.	Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
(a)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	4
(b)	Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	—
(a)	By owners	3
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	—
2.	Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
(a)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	1
(b)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.	
(a)	by Owners.	1
(b)	by Local Authority in default of owners	—
4.	Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
(a)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	3
(b)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders....	5
(c)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished by informal action	—

Mr. Wells, the Architect, has very kindly supplied the following table showing the rate of progress in the housing programme :—

Parish	Dwellings completed 1951		Dwellings completed up to 7th March 1952		Dwellings in course of erection or contracts approved to date	
	Houses	Bungalows	Houses	Bungalows	Houses	Bungalows
Blackwell	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glapwell	14	—	8	—	60	10
Hillstown	—	—	—	—	40	—
Langwith Maltings	20	8	6	2	58	10
Pleasley	—	—	—	—	54	18
Shirebrook	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Normanton	52	8	2	—	28	—
Tibshelf	40	—	2	—	—	—
Total	126	16	18	2	240	38

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

As all slaughtering of food animals, except emergency slaughters takes place at Chesterfield Abattoir, no ante-mortem inspection is possible. Post-mortem inspection is carried out in respect of all notifications of emergency slaughtering, and all pigs slaughtered for home consumption where notification of such slaughtering is received.

For the number of animals slaughtered and examined in the Southern Area see the Sanitary Inspector's report.

It will be noted that during the period of peak killing the private slaughterhouse of Messrs. W. H. Brown and Sons, High St. Tibshelf, was open from September to December, a period of 15 weeks compared with 7 weeks last year. 4,153 animals were slaughtered. The opening of this slaughterhouse entails a considerable amount of overtime as well as much inconvenience during the normal working hours. Killing frequently takes place at week-ends and up to 10 p.m. This year 134 hours was spent in working overtime in this connection.

URGENT SANITARY REQUIREMENTS

1. Abatement of overcrowding.
2. Conversion of pail closets.
3. Properties with one tap to four or five houses to have a proper water supply.
4. Demolition of certain slum properties, particularly at Pinxton and South Normanton.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

No person was removed compulsorily to hospital under Section 47 of this Act.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1951.

Notifiable Disease	Number of Cases notified												Total Cases notified in each Parish of the District									Total Cases removed to Hospital	Total Deaths	
	At all Ages	At Ages—years											Shirebrook	S. Normanton	Pinxton	Tibshelf	Blackwell	Pleasley	Scarcliffe	A. Hucknall	Clapwell			
		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
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	5	5	4	8	7	33	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	4	8	—	—
Scarlet Fever	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomepeltis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	30	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	11	3	8	1	7	2	2	—	—	5	4	2	1	—	12
Other forms of Tuberculosis	8	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	1	5	3	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Pneumonia	23	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentary	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	577	26	68	84	82	93	219	4	1	—	—	—	—	83	32	8	8	9	67	68	52	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	171	20	21	20	26	22	60	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	7	37	34	1	2	—	—	—
Gastro enteritis	6	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	884	48	96	110	118	124	319	11	8	20	7	18	5	367	98	49	25	58	128	76	63	63	16	—

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Scarlet Fever.

Only 62 cases were notified, the majority being school children. The disease was of a mild type.

Measles and Whooping Cough.

577 cases of Measles and 171 of Whooping Cough were reported. Of these 248 measles and 85 whooping cough were in the village of Shirebrook.

Diphtheria.

No notifications of this disease were received.

Every effort is made for children to be immunised. It is very important that there should be no lessening of the immunisation campaign. Owing to the absence of diphtheria some parents are inclined to leave immunisation alone and if they persist in allowing their children to be unprotected there may be a return of diphtheria outbreaks. In recent months there has been in the country one or two sharp reminders of this. As the occurrence of the disease diminishes, fewer and fewer parents have any direct knowledge, let alone first-hand experience of diphtheria, which is apt to make them dangerously unmindful of the disease or mistakenly to believe that it has been almost got rid of in this country.

Parents must be made to realise that diphtheria is still a deadly threat and it is still imperative that their children should be immunised.

468 primary injections were carried out during the year and a large number of children who had already been immunised had boosting doses. The majority of these primary cases were children between the age of one and two years.

Last year there were only 32 fatal cases compared with 49 in 1950 and notifications were only 699 as against 959 (in England and Wales).

The situation is now being reached—a situation scarcely dreamed of in 1940, when the immunisation campaign started—when the eradication of diphtheria as an indigenous disease in this country can be foreseen as a very real possibility within the next few years, providing there is no slackening in the immunisation efforts that have been so dramatically successful in the past ten years.

The startling success of immunisation is shown by the fact that before the war deaths averaged 2,800 a year. In 1937 there were 61,339 cases of the disease, causing 2,963 deaths, nearly all of children.

In 1950, the latest year for which detailed returns are available, 70 of the 83 county boroughs in England and Wales had no deaths from diphtheria, and 33 did not have a confirmed case.

If an un-immunised child catches the disease his chances of dying are seven times greater than those of an immunised child.

Poliomyelitis.

Three suspected cases were notified but in only one a man of 28 years, was the disease confirmed. The case was of the non-paralytic type and the man recovered without any disability.

Food Poisoning.

There were no outbreaks reported but two notifications were received. A boy of 10 years of age was infected with bacillus typhi murium while staying at a seaside holiday camp. The child's father and sister were also slightly affected but all three recovered. I understand there were several cases at this camp. The other case was a baby of 8 months who had eaten some custard before her illness. I was unable to obtain a sample for investigation. The child subsequently died. The home was dirty and the mother careless.

Cerebro spinal meningitis.

One notification was received and the diagnosis confirmed. The patient, a girl aged 1½ years lived in the parish of Blackwell. The disease could not be traced to any previous case.

Measles.

577 cases of measles were notified. There were no deaths.

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	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	—
10	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15	3	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
20	2	2	—	—	1	2	1	1
35	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
45	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
55	3	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
65 and upwards	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	20	10	5	3	8	2	3	1

The phthisis death-rate is .23 per 1,000 of the population.

FACTORIES ACT

244 inspections were made to factories in the area. Conditions generally were found to be satisfactory.

1.—INSPECTIONS.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	42	56	4
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	82	120	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—
Total	124	176	6

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Number Found	Number Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	1	1	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	3	3	—	—
(a) Insufficient	3	3	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes....	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	4	4	—	—
Total	10	10	—	—

3.—OUTWORK.

Nature of Work.	No. of Out-workers	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council
Wearing apparel, making, etc.		
Cleaning and washing	17	—
Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets	8	—
Total	25	—

Housing.

Number of houses inspected under Public Health Acts	....	433
Re-visits to houses inspected under Public Health Acts	....	1,019
Number of houses inspected re-overcrowding	....	96

Meat and Food Inspections :

Visits to Slaughterhouses	....	....	....	....	....	17
Shops and Stalls	847
Street Vendors'	18
Other Food Premises	192

Miscellaneous.

Salvage	111
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HOUSING.

The position regarding labour and materials for repairs has improved on the previous year although it is often necessary to interview various builders on account of their shortage of labour.

During the year 96 visits compared with 198 last year were paid to investigate the condition of applicants to new houses.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The number of pails converted to water closets during the year was 892.

ERADICATION OF VERMIN.

All complaints received are attended to and where necessary are treated by spraying and fumigating with block disinfestators. No re-infestations has been reported after treatment and tenants are encouraged to scrub and clean and thereby help themselves.

Gammexane is used to eradicate cockroaches and has proved very effective.

During the year 4 houses were treated, 3 for bed bugs and fleas, and 1 for blackclocks and cockroaches.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

Chesterfield Abattoir is still being used as the Regional Slaughterhouse for the Area.

Careful attention continues to be given to all premises where food is stored and prepared for sale. A total of 878 visits were made for this purposes.

Unsound food condemned as unfit for food was :—

Pork and Pork Offal	....	....	....	....	201 lbs.
Beef and Beef Offal	....	....	....	....	307 lbs.
Tinned Meat....	....	....	....	....	1,159 lbs.
Tinned Goods	....	....	....	....	2,479 lbs.
Cooked Meats	....	....	....	....	64 lbs.
Cereals and Pudding Mixtures	....	....	....	....	1 lb.
Fish	....	....	....	....	42 lbs.
Tinned Milk	....	....	....	....	134 lbs.
Other Food	....	....	....	....	209 lbs.
Eggs	....	....	....	....	44

CANTEENS

All the canteens in the Area have been kept in a clean condition during the year, and people in charge have been very helpful and accept any suggestions offered.

101 inspections were made during the year.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS

No notification of private killing has been received since the Food Office was removed from Mansfield to Chesterfield, and only in the case of an owner killing for private consumption who notified me direct has it been possible to inspect the carcass.

Animals slaughtered at Chesterfield Abbatoir are inspected there before being delivered to the shops. It is, there, therefore, not possible to give the number of animals killed during the year.

MILK SAMPLES

The following samples were submitted during the year for examination :

New Milk.

Biological Examination	....	....	11—10 satisfactory.
			1 positive T.B.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1936—44.

Methylene Blue Test 1—satisfactory.

Sterilised Milk

Turbidity Test 14—satisfactory.

WATER SAMPLES.

42 samples of the Council's water were submitted for Bacteriological examination, and three were found to be unsatisfactory.

6 samples were taken for Chemical analysis, five of which were satisfactory, and one unsatisfactory.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938. (ICE CREAM).

The increase in materials available for the manufacture of ice-cream has resulted in a greater number of applications for registration. These applications have been for pre-packed ice cream and this method is increasing and less loose ice-cream is being sold. After application, shops are inspected to ensure against contamination.

During the year 8 applications were received for registration making a total of 46 premises now registered. All premises were kept in a clean condition, and I am pleased to say ice-cream dealers accept willingly any suggestions made to them.

The results of Ice-cream samples were :

Grade 1.	....	....	....	....	38
Grade 2.	....	....	....	....	14
Grade 3.	....	....	....	....	Nil
Grade 4.	....	....	....	....	3
					<hr/>
Total	....	....	....	....	55
					<hr/>

Samples of 5 iced lollipops were also taken and proved to be satisfactory.

WATER SUPPLIES**Shirebrook.**

Number of houses supplied by the Council's water and having same laid on to sink 2566. Population 10,033.

Number of houses with external stand pipes 2. Population 4.

Scarcliffe.

Number of houses supplied by the Council's water and having same laid on to sink 2050. Population 7,946.

Number of houses with external stand pipes 8. Population 26.

Ault Hucknall.

Number of houses supplied by the Council's water and having same laid on to sink 542. Population 2,123.

Glapwell.

Number of houses supplied by the Council's water and having same laid on to sink 296. Population 1,023.

Pleasley.

Number of houses supplied by the Council's water and having same laid on to sink 672. Population 2,637.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

During the year regular examinations have been made of refuse tips and sewage works.

No serious infestation was reported and the regular routine work continued.

Premises visited	....	....	....	....	....	69
Rats destroyed	....	....	....	....	....	231
Clean baits laid	....	....	....	....	....	705
Poison baits laid	....	....	....	....	....	204

Treatment of Sewers.

The usual maintenance treatment was carried out and 88 pre-baits laid. There were only two part takes.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

115 inspections were made and on the whole the results were satisfactory, and no notices were served.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The Council now undertake the collection and disposal of refuse by direct labour in the whole of the Northern Area except for the Hamlet of Doe Lea and part of the Parish of Scarcliffe.

The work is undertaken by motor transport and during the year 5,766 loads of refuse, including cesspool contents and nightsoil, were removed. 27,219 miles were covered for this purpose.

Owing to the conversion of pail closets to W.C.'s night work, regarding the emptying of pails, ceased in July.

Bins are emptied weekly, ashplaces monthly, cesspools quarterly and closet pails weekly. In densely populated parts owing to large families, closet pails have been emptied twice weekly.

Four two ton Karrier Bantams and one S. & D. Freighter lorries are used for the work.

There has been difficulty of obtaining a satisfactory staff during the year, and it has been necessary in many cases to employ men who are not really fit to do the work. In spite of this the work has been kept at a satisfactory standard.

All dry refuse is disposed of by tipping and controlled as far as labour and materials permit.

The years work carried out is given below :—

Month		Dustbins emptied	Ashpits emptied	Pail closets emptied	Cesspools emptied	Total No. of loads removed
January	....	23,521	45	5,432	23	528
February	....	21,856	70	5,281	25	516
March	....	22,638	36	4,114	20	509
April	....	22,594	48	3,396	25	466
May	....	25,890	47	2,447	20	479
June	....	22,234	—	1,420	36	446
July	....	22,396	36	1,395	15	494
August	...	21,432	62	998	26	508

September	....	24,012	—	1,016	26	512
October	....	25,050	32	2	11	348
November	23,111	40	814	14	519
December	23,991	61	828	18	441
<hr/>						
Total	278,725	477	28,110	259	5,766
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PROVISION OF DUSTBINS

Since April of this year the Council have supplied dustbins where necessary and up to the end of the year the number delivered being 484 at a total cost of £709 16s. 0d.

DISINFECTION

Number of infected rooms dealt with	....	....	590
Bundles of bedding removed	....	....	102

One Morris van is used on the work of disinfection and treatment of Scabies for the whole of the District, and during the year 15,337 miles were covered in connection with this work.

SALVAGE.

The total weight of salvage collected during the year was 189½ tons as compared with 157 tons in 1950.

Included in this was 133 tons of paper as compared with 140 tons in 1950.

The collection of kitchen waste has had to be abandoned owing to the small amount placed in the bins provided for the purpose. There is a great number of private pig keepers in the Northern Area who rely on their neighbours scraps to help out with the feeding.

I. N. CREEAR,
Sanitary Inspector, Northern Area.

SOUTHERN AREA

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

Population (Estimated) 20,222.

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 :

Water Supplies	....	....	....	....	....	....	74
Drainage	....	....	....	....	....	....	262
Drains tested	....	....	....	....	....	....	35
Stables and Piggeries	....	....	....	....	....	....	26
Accumulations	....	....	....	....	....	....	24
Colliery Spoilbanks	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
Sanitary Conveniences, Ashplaces and Ashbins	....	....	....	....	....	....	280
Re-Inspections of Sanitary Conveniences, Ashplaces and Ashbins	....	....	....	....	....	....	927
Fried Fish Shops	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Tents, Vans and Sheds	....	....	....	....	....	....	32
Public Conveniences	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Factories and Bake-Houses	....	....	....	....	....	....	61
Refuse Collection....	....	....	....	....	....	....	44
Refuse Disposal	....	....	....	....	....	....	127
Rats and Mice	....	....	....	....	....	....	239
Schools	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Cinemas	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Shops Acts	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Petroleum Acts	....	....	....	....	....	....	43

Rivers Pollution, Prevention	....	....	....	....	—
Inquiries re Cases of Infectious Disease	....	....	....	....	32
Inquiries re Cases of Scabies	....	....	....	....	44
Interviews and Appointments	....	....	....	....	448
Miscellaneous Visits	....	....	....	....	702

Housing :

Number of houses inspected under Public Health Acts	....	201
Re-visits to houses inspected under Public Health Acts	....	398
Number of houses inspected under Housing Acts	....	11
Re-visits to houses inspected under Housing Acts	....	112
Number of houses inspected re overcrowding	....	3
Re-visits paid to houses re overcrowding	....	27
Number of verminous houses inspected	....	14
Re-visits to above houses	....	37
Miscellaneous Housing Enquiries	....	112

Meat and Food Inspection :

Visits to Slaughterhouses	....	81
Occasional Slaughterings (Farms, etc.)	....	6
Shops and Stalls (re meat)	....	124
Street Vendors and Hawkers' Carts	....	7
Other Food Premises	....	187
Cowsheds inspected	1
Dairies and Milkshops inspected	42

Miscellaneous :

Salvage	279
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SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH.

	Served during 1951	Complied with during 1951	Out- standing on 1951
Informal Public Health Act Notices	419	380	271
Statutory Public Health Act Notices	140	150	50
Informal Housing Act Notices	—	—	—
Statutory Housing Act Notices	4	3	4
Total	563	530	325

SUMMARY OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

Dwelling Houses :

Cleansed .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
Vermin Disinfestation ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23
Air Space improved ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
Lighting improved ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Ventilation improved ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Windows repaired ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28
Walls rendered free from dampness ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	32
Plasterwork repaired ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	70
Floors re-laid or repaired ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28
Woodwork renewed or repaired .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21
Fireplaces and grates repaired .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	34
Kitchen boilers repaired....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18
Food stores improved ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
Coal stores improved ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16
Washing accommodation provided or improved .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Internal water supply provided .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Roofs repaired ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	45
Walls pointed and brickwork repaired .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24
Chimney stacks repaired .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23
Damp proof course provided ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Eaves gutters and downspouts repaired .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40
Yards and passages paved or repaired .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
Yards cleansed ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
Living vans removed ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Miscellaneous defects remedied .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Baths provided ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4

Drainage :

Drainage provided, re-laid or repaired	40
Drains cleansed	....	....	....	79
Gullies provided or repaired	....	....	....	23
Inspection Chambers provided or repaired	....	....	....	37
Ventilators repaired	....	....	....	5
Premises drained by provision of cesspool	....	....	....	1
Cesspools repaired	....	....	....	2
Cesspools abolished	....	....	....	1
Drains connected to sewer	....	....	....	2

Sinks :

New sinks provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
New sink waste pipes provided			....	....	....	....	4
Sink waste pipes repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	7

Closet Accommodation :

Buildings repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	27
Closets cleansed	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Water closet cisterns provided or repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Water closet pedestals renewed			....	....	....	....	16
Water closet service pipes repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	42
Closet pails renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	29

Ashplaces, Ashbins, etc.

Defective ashbins renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	30
Number of Ashbins renewed by District Council							
(rate charge) 1951/52	....	....	....	....	....	....	502
Ashplaces and middens abolished					....	....	2
Ashbins provided in lieu of ashplaces and middens					....	....	7

Miscellaneous :

Dangerous, defective and dilapidated buildings demolished							5
Accumulation removed	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Manure pits provided or repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Urinals provided, repaired and cleansed	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Nuisances abated from keeping of animals	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Other nuisances abated	....	....	....	....	....	....	12

No legal proceedings were taken for the enforcement of notices.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The Council's policy of conversion of pail closets by carrying out the work and recovering half the cost has been actively pursued. The work is carried out by the Engineer's Department on a price list agreed with an approved list of Contractors. By the end of the year 484 pail closets had been converted to water closets and work at many others was in hand. The progress on this work reflects great credit on the Engineer and his staff.

The number of pail closets in use on 31st December, 1951 is set out below, but since this date many other conversions have been completed :—

Pinxton	....	....	....	....	....	....	130
South Normanton	....	....	....	....	....	....	148
Blackwell	....	....	....	....	....	....	364
Tibshelf	....	....	....	....	....	....	205
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	847

Alterations and the conversion of Sanitary conveniences were carried out during the year as follows :—

	South Normanton	Parish of Pinxton	Blackwell	Tibshelf	Total
Pail closets converted					
to water closets	122	306	44	12	484
Pail closets abolished	3	—	—	—	3
Privies converted to					
pail closets	—	—	—	—	—
Additional water					
closets provided	7	6	2	2	17

HOUSING

The slight improvement in the rate of housing repairs has continued, 155 houses having been rendered fit as compared with 146 houses during 1950. Systematic inspections for housing defects have not yet been re-commenced, only those properties having been dealt with which have come before the department as a result of complaints or inspections for other purposes. The continuing difficulty with labour and materials, together with the increased cost of repairs and restrictions on rent increases, makes this one of the department's most difficult problems. Many more notices could be issued as there is a marked deterioration in the general standard of much pre-war property, but it is difficult to foresee how they could all be carried out.

Due to licensing restrictions, no applications for Improvement Grants have been approved.

A total of 106 (100 Council, 6 private) new houses have been completed, and 11 cases of overcrowding abated. In spite of this the need for additional houses is still very urgent. Mining subsidence and open cast mining has very much retarded the Council's housing programme and any hope of an early abatement of overcrowding and the provision of better accommodation for those families sharing houses.

Details of overcrowding, and of houses subject to Demolition Orders, are set out below :—

Parish	No. of Houses Overcrowding on 31st Dec., 1951	Cases of Overcrowding abated during 1951	No. of Persons affected by abatement
South Normanton	26	8	45
Pinxton	13	1	5
Blackwell	3	1	11
Tibshelf	5	1	10
	47	11	71

Houses subject to Demolition Orders.

(Section 11 and Clearance Areas) :

	Pinxton	South Normanton	Blackwell	Tibshelf	Total
Still occupied	1	14	2	1	18
Vacant and awaiting demolition (derelict)	5	24	—	3	32
Total	6	38	2	4	50

Four houses subject to Demolition Orders are in use under the provisions of the Defence (General Regulations), as follows :—

REGULATION 68A : Two houses.

REGULATION 51 : (Requisitioned by Council). Two houses.

ERADICATION OF VERMIN.

The steady decline in the number of bed bug infestations, due to improved vermicides, has continued, only two cases having been

dealt with during the year. Treatments for the eradication of cockroaches has been the chief work carried out under this heading.

During the year 51 visits were made, and details of the work carried out are given below :—

Cockroaches.

Number of Council houses disinfested	....	....	....	13
Number of private houses disinfested	....	....	....	4

Other Vermin.

Number of Council houses disinfested for Ants	....	4
Number of private houses disinfested for Bed Bugs	....	2
	Total	23

The whole of this work has been carried out by the Council's trained staff, the following methods being used :—

Cockroaches	Floor boards removed near fireplaces, skirtings etc., eased and sprayed with Gamm xane powder (D.034) by means of a foot pump.
Ants	Spraying with Gammexane powder and liquid.
Bed Bugs	Spraying with Gammexane liquid (L.044).

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

The Chesterfield Municipal Abattoir continues to be used as the regional slaughterhouse for this area, but during the period of peak killing several private slaughterhouses were also used. The premises of Messrs. W. H. Brown & Sons, High Street, Tibshelf, were open from September to December, 1951, a period of 15 weeks, compared with 7 weeks during 1950. During this period 4,153 animals were slaughtered compared with 1,230 during 1950. As the Ministry of Food has very little consultation with the local authority prior to opening a seasonal slaughterhouse and no infor-

mation can be gained as to the policy of the Ministry in this matter, it is impossible to adequately deal with this work without severe strain on existing staff. Killing frequently takes place at week-ends and up to 10 p.m. and resulted in the working of 134 hours overtime.

So far as other work, such as slaughtering, has permitted, careful attention has been directed to the conditions under which meat and other food is stored, prepared for sale and transported. For this purpose 318 inspections were made and 17 notices served and complied with, details of which are given below :

Improvements under the Food & Drugs Act, 1938 include :— 11 improved washing facilities, 2 improved closet accommodation, 2 new ceilings, 1 new meat counter, 1 improved refuse storage and 2 shops cleansed.

Attention under the Food Handling Bye-laws has been drawn to six contraventions.

No. of Animals slaughtered and examined.

	Cows	B'locks	Heifers	Pigs	Sheep	Calves
Emergency	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cottagers	—	—	—	24	—	—
M/F. temporary slaughterhouse	187	114	218	—	3084	550
	188	114	218	24	3084	550

Unsound Food.

During the year 19,595 lbs. of meat and meat offal were condemned, in addition to a large quantity of tinned goods. 44.5% of the amount of meat and meat offal condemnations were due to Tuberculosis, and seven localised cases of *Cysticercus Bovis* were detected. In these cases the affected parts were condemned and the carcasses sent to cold storage.

Condemnation for Diseases other than Tuberculosis.

	Cows	B'locks	Heifers	Pigs	Sheep	Calves
Whole carcasses condemned	3	—	—	—	12	21
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned....	146	29	80	1	591	5
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	79.6	25.4	36.7	4.2	19.5	4.7

Condemnation for Tuberculosis only.

	Cows	B'locks	Heifers	Pigs	Sheep	Calves
Whole carcasses condemned	4	—	1	—	—	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	77	25	35	—	—	—
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	40.1	21.9	16.5	—	—	.36

Details of Food condemned for Tuberculosis :

Beef	....	....	....	....	....	4,078 lbs.
Beef offal	....	....	....	....	....	5,547 „
Veal	....	....	....	....	....	75 „
Veal offal	....	....	....	....	....	14 „

Details of Food condemned for Diseases other than Tuberculosis :

Beef	....	....	....	....	....	2,082 lbs.
Beef offal	....	....	....	....	....	4,812 „
Pork	....	....	....	....	....	12 „
Pork offal	....	....	....	....	....	2 „
Mutton	....	....	....	....	....	369 „
Mutton offal	....	....	....	....	....	2,442 „
Veal	....	....	....	....	....	974 „
Veal offal	....	....	....	....	....	188 „

Other Food condemned :

Tinned Meat	....	....	....	....	....	326 lbs.
Other Tinned Goods	....	....	....	....	....	1,154 tins.
Bottled Fruit	....	....	....	....	....	15 bottles.
Preserves, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	5 bottles.
Cereals and Pudding Mixture, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	96 pkts.
Fruit	....	....	....	....	....	4 lbs.
Dried Fruit	....	....	....	....	....	64 „
Tripe	....	....	....	....	....	80 „

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN.

Pressure of other duties has prevented further work in this connection since the completion of the mobile exhibitions in 1950. There is, however, a good deal of evidence that the exhibitions have led to many improvements.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

Number of Licences issued	....	....	....	....	....	38.
Sheep continue to be exempt from the use of the humane killer.						

MILK DISTRIBUTION.

The supervision of the distribution of milk continues to receive careful attention. For this purpose 43 inspections have been made, 116 samples obtained and 4 notices forwarded regarding the following contraventions :—

Contamination of milk bottles	....	....	....	....	....	2
Name, etc., on vans	....	....	....	....	....	2
Marking of milk bottle caps	....	....	....	....	....	1

Details of Milk Premises

(a) Registered distributors	....	....	....	....	....	16
(b) Registered dairies	....	....	....	....	....	9
(c) Dairy farmers (retailing in area)	....	....	....	....	....	37
(d) Dairy farmers (selling wholesale)	....	....	....	....	....	28
(e) Dairy farms (not in use)	....	....	....	....	....	13

**MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (RAW MILK)
REGULATIONS, 1949.**

Number of dealers' licences issued	....	....	....	16
Number of supplementary licences issued	....	....	....	2

**MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) PASTEURISED AND
STERILIZED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949.**

Number of dealers' licences issued	....	....	....	17
Number of supplementary licences issued	....	....	....	2

MILK SAMPLES.

New Milk.

Biological	....	....	44 satisfactory.
Examination	....	....	3 Positive Tuberculosis.

Pasteurised Milk.

Methylene Blue Test	....	35 satisfactory.
Phosphatase Test	30 satisfactory.
		1 unsatisfactory.

Sterilised Milk

Turbidity Test	3 satisfactory.
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It is regrettable that each year we continue to obtain 2 or 3 samples of raw milk, which on examination are reported to be positive Tuberculosis. Also that in recent cases the farmer has apparently realized the cow was unsatisfactory and sold it through the markets before enquiries could be commenced, and that the animals have not been satisfactorily traced. The change over to Tuberculin Tested herds will do much to eliminate this trouble, but in the meantime there appears to be grounds for the Ministry of Agriculture to carry out more frequent veterinary inspections of herds producing milk which is retailed in its raw state.

There is a steady increase in the number of distributors changing over to retailing bottled Pasteurised and Tuberculin Tested milk and at present a large percentage of the milk retailed in the area is in these categories.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply to the district has been satisfactory both in quantity and quality. One sample of spring water used by a farm, was reported to be unsuitable and at the close of the year arrangements were well in hand to provide this farm with a district water supply.

It will be noted that only 3 houses (involving 6 persons) are without a district supply and that all houses, except 178, have a piped internal supply of water. A small number of houses are supplied with water from adjoining districts.

Samples of water have been examined as follows :—

		<i>Bacteriological Examination.</i>	<i>Chemical Analysis.</i>
District supply	....	52 satisfactory. 1 unsatisfactory.	9 satisfactory.
Spring supply	....	1 unsuitable.	1 unsuitable.
Alfreton U.D.C.	....	1 satisfactory.	
Chesterfield Joint Water Board	....	1 satisfactory.	

It will be noted from the following schedule that 99.95 per cent. of the houses in the area are supplied with water from the Council's main :—

	Houses	Percentage
Number of houses without district water supply and using well water, etc.	3	.05
Number of houses without an internal water supply, but using external stand pipes served by district water supply	175	3.19
(Stand pipes vary from 1 to 1 house to 1 to 6 houses)		
Number of houses with an internal supply of district water	5,297	96.76

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947.

Close supervision of the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream has continued. There has been very little room for

complaint and it is pleasing to note that out of 46 samples of ice cream examined only one was placed in Grade III and no sample placed in Grade IV. This represents a considerable improvement on previous years.

The increase in the number of premises registered to retail pre-packed ice-cream has continued. All shops retailing ice cream are required to provide a cubicle or suitable screen to separate the ice cream from the rest of the premises.

Five notices have been served and complied with dealing with the improper manufacture of lollipops, protection of refrigerators, and the improvement of coolers and temperature records.

Details of registrations and results of samples are set out in the following tables :—

Premises Registered.

(a) Manufacture and sale of ice-cream	....	....	....	5
(b) Sale of ice-cream	....	....	....	4
(c) Sale of pre-packed ice-cream	....	....	....	39
Total				48

Results of Ice-Cream Samples.

Ice Cream				Grade I.	Grade II.	Grade III.	Grade IV.	Total
Complete Cold Mix	....	....	....	9	3	—	—	12
Pasteurised	....	....	....	4	2	—	—	6
Pre-packed	....	....	....	18	9	1	—	28
Total				31	14	1	—	46

Samples examined for Fat Content 6
of these 4 had from 5%—10% fat.
2 had from 10%—15% fat.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

For the administration of these powers the Council employ one part-time rodent operator, and in addition a full-time assistant is available for this work as required. Both have been fully trained by the Ministry of Food.

As a matter of routine all Council refuse tips and sewage works are examined monthly, and this work has kept these premises free from serious infestation. In almost all cases where private premises are infested, the work of eradication is carried out by the Council's staff at the occupier's cost.

A total of 239 inspections and visits have been made and 3 notices served and complied with. Two warnings regarding failure to fence ricks prior to threshing was issued and 12 complaints dealt with.

Summary of Work Done :

COUNCIL PREMISES.

Number of premises examined ....	....	....	....	66
Number of rats killed by dogs, ferrets, etc. ....	....	....	....	159
Number of pre-baits laid ....	....	....	....	456
Number of poison baits laid ....	....	....	....	95
Number of post baits laid ....	....	....	....	42

PRIVATE AND BUSINESS PREMISES.

Number of premises examined ....	....	....	....	14
Number of test baits laid ....	....	....	....	21
Number of pre-baits laid ....	....	....	....	118
Number of poison baits laid ....	....	....	....	20
Number of post baits laid ....	....	....	....	4
Number of burrows gassed ....	....	....	....	1

SHOP AND HOUSE PREMISES RE-MOUSE INFESTATION.

Number of premises examined....	....	....	....	9
Number of pre-baits laid ....	....	....	....	469
Number of poison baits laid ....	....	....	....	168

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

There are no recognised camping grounds in the area. The continuance of open cast mining and the difficulty in securing suitable housing accommodation has resulted in a slight increase in the number of temporary dwellings in use. Licencing of these dwellings under the Public Health Act, 1936, has been discontinued and control is being exercised under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Acts.

FACTORY ACT, 1937.

A total of 61 inspections have been made, and 6 notices complied with. The following improvements have been effected :—

Factories cleansed	....	....	....	....	....	2
Closet accommodation cleansed and improved	....					3
Floors re-laid	....	....	....	....	....	1
Washing facilities provided	....	....	....	....		1
Doors made to open outwards	....	....	....	....		1
Certificates as to Means of Escape in Case of Fire issued	....	....	....	....	....	1
Improved refuse storage	....	....	....	....		1

PETROLEUM REGULATIONS

Number of premises licensed	....	....	....	....	29
Number of notices served and complied with	....				1

MINISTRY OF HEALTH CIRCULAR 77/48.**BURNING SPOILBANKS.**

These have been kept under observation, but it has not been necessary to make any complaint to the National Coal Board. No serious nuisance has arisen and no complaints have been received.

SHOP ACTS

One notice has been served and complied with resulting in the provision of improved facilities for taking meals.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Council undertake the collection and disposal of refuse by direct labour in the whole of the Southern Area.

Collection and Disposal

This work, which is undertaken by motor transport (details of vehicles below), has resulted in the removal of 3,137 loads of refuse,

night soil and cesspool contents, and the vehicles have covered 31,634 miles.

Two S. & D. Freighters (10½ cub. yds.), supplied July, 1949.

One 4/5 ton Austin, supplied July, 1942.

One Karrier Bantam—supplied September, 1939—disposed of October, 1951.

One Guy (1943)—transferred from Northern Area, October, 1951.

Number of premises served :

Ashbins	....	....	5,710 (cleansed weekly)
Privies and Middens	....	....	5 (cleansed monthly).
Closet Pails	....	....	847 (cleansed weekly)
Cesspools	....	....	48 (cleansed quarterly).

A regular weekly collection of refuse has been maintained throughout the year, tip maintenance has improved, but at times it has been difficult to maintain the quarterly cleansing of cesspools. Difficulties in the maintenance of a sufficient staff of workmen have eased during the year. The two S. & D. Freighters (delivered July, 1949), have continued to give good service and the manufacturers' service arrangements are the most efficient I have encountered.

All dry refuse is disposed of by tipping and as much as possible by separation of salvageable material at the tip. The quantity separated has very much improved since the Bonus Scheme commenced, and helps considerably with the consolidation of the refuse. Three tips are at present in use and three have been completed during the year. Of the latter Berristow Lane Tip, South Normanton, is a fine example of good work resulting from the use of the Muledozer. Between May 1949 and February, 1952—8,052 tons of refuse were tipped at this site and two months after completion the tip had a fine crop of grass and was indistinguishable from adjoining fields.

After much deliberation the Council appointed in July a full time experienced motor mechanic and decided to carry out vehicle

repairs and maintenance for all departments at the Newton Depot and under my supervision. This section has quickly settled down and is now giving good service. Time on repairs is cut down and the cost of the service is less than before. The garages and workshop for vehicle maintenance are very defective and unsuitable. However, by the year end negotiations were in progress to purchase land, etc., to make into new offices, garages, stores and workshops.

The Muledozer, delivered in October 1949, continues to give satisfactory service and is the greatest of help in maintaining tips in a satisfactory condition. Work commenced on refuse disposal on 'B' Winning Playing Fields in April, 1951, the first object being to provide an improved football ground. Satisfactory progress is being made with the help of the Muledozer.

No facilities are available for weighing refuse. The estimated yield (having regard to test weighings) of dry refuse is $22\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. per 1,000 population per day ; or 1.54 tons per house per annum.

Towards the close of 1950 difficulties arose in connection with ashbin renewals and the District Council decided that these should be provided as a general rate charge. By the end of 1951/52, 502 ashbins had been renewed. It was unfortunate that shortly after this scheme commenced galvanised ashbins again became unobtainable and at present difficulty is being experienced in getting delivery of ashbins. This type of bin renewal scheme is by far the simplest to work and results in few records being necessary.

Costs.

	1951/52	1950/51
	£	£
Total cost (collection and disposal of dry refuse, night soil and cesspool contents)		8,230
Cost per annum per 1,000 population		441
Cost per annum per 1,000 houses		1,531

Below are set out details of the work performed by each vehicle, and the comparative running cost of each vehicle :—

Work done by Lorries :

Lorry	Cleansing	Milage Salvage	Total	Refuse	Loads removed Night Soil	Cesspool contents	No. of other journeys (chiefly Salvage)
S. & D. Freighter. (1949) NRA 729.	7,427	—	7,427	1,126	—	—	21
S. & D. Freighters (1949) NRA 730	6,510	—	6,510	1,023	—	—	58
Austin 4/5 ton (1942) HRA 287	7,561	4,208	11,769	176	506	226	879
Karrier Bantam (1939) GRA 810	735	790	1,525	—	—	—	259
Guy Vixen (1943) HRB 21	2,236	1,475	3,711	7	—	49	503
Karrier Bantam (1941) FVO 376	586	106	692	—	24	—	76
	25,055	6,579	31,634	2,332	530	275	1,796

Comparative Costs of Operation of Lorries :

(less Drivers' Wages and Depreciation charges).

Lorry	Repairs, Maintenance Tyres,			Licenses and Insurance			Petrol and Oil			Total			Cost per mile
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	d.
NRA 729 (S. & D.)	83	4	4	70	7	0	236	18	9	390	10	1	1/0 $\frac{3}{4}$
NRA 730 (S. & D.)	79	12	10	70	7	1	239	18	4	389	18	3	1/2 $\frac{1}{2}$
HRA 287 (4/5 ton)	80	17	3	58	2	8	282	11	7	421	11	6	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.
GRA 810 (2 tons)	3	6	3	5	2	7	31	14	4	40	3	2	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
HRB 21 (Guy)	10	19	2	55	2	7	83	18	9	150	0	6	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.
FVO 376 (2 tons)	2	11		—	—	—	18	2	9	18	5	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
	£258	2	9	£259	1	11	£893	4	6	£1,410	9	2	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

Muleadozer.

During the year this machine has been operated for 1,202 hours as follows :—

REFUSE TIPS.

'B' Winning Playing Fields	....	....	....	546 hours.
Berristow Lane, South Normanon	....	....	....	268 „
Mount Pleasant, Newton	....	....	....	210 „
Quarry, Huthwaite Road, Blackwell	....	....	....	12 „

Newton Wood	....	....	....	....	20	„
Wharf Road, Pinxton	....	....	....	....	15	„
Birchwood Lane, South Normanton	....	....	....	....	4	„
Smith's, Langton	....	....	....	....	8	„

ENGINEER'S DEPT.

North Street, South Normanton	18	„
Pinxton Green	57	„
Waterworks, Budby	21	„

PRIVATE.

Glapwell Hall	23	„
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The total cost of operation of this machine allowing for depreciation is £574 3s. 6d., equivalent to 9s. 7d. per hour.

SALVAGE.

The returns for the recovery and disposal of salvage for the past 10 years are shown below :—

1951—52 :	478 tons 15 cwts. 1 lb.	£3,861 12 8
1950—51 :	294 tons 9 cwts. 70 lbs.	£1,466 7 6
1949—50 :	291 tons 8 cwts. 0 lbs.	£881 7 7
1948—49 :	390 tons 16 cwts. 54 lbs.	£1,553 6 7
1947—48 :	301 tons 4 cwts. 43 lbs.	£1,489 19 3
1946—47 :	271 tons 13 cwts. 98 lbs.	£1,049 16 2
1945—46 :	286 tons 14 cwts. 93 lbs.	£905 7 9
1944—45 :	353 tons 19 cwts. 26 lbs.	£1,161 0 6
1943—44 :	458 tons 16 cwts. 56 lbs.	£1,392 18 2
1942—43 :	631 tons 7 cwts. 30 lbs.	£1,937 14 10

The various materials dealt with are summarised below :—

	Tons	Cwts	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	154	8	56	2,457	0	7
Ferrous metal	142	9	84	586	14	2
Non-ferrous metal	1	—	108	102	12	2
Rubber		4	0	1	0	0
Textiles	13	19	14	272	14	6
Bones	3	3	4	19	5	10
Bottles and Jars	42	1	0	164	14	11

Cullet	....	....	....	....	37	15	0	46	7	6
Kitchen waste	....	....	....	....	74	10	71	206	19	0
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	9	3	0	4	4	0

The year under re-view has been the most successful since salvage work was commenced in 1940. The income of £3,861 12s. 8d. is the highest reached and compares with the next best in 1942/43 of £1,937 14s. 10d.

The high financial return is due to high prices for waste (particularly paper) and the increased recovery of waste material due to the operation of a Bonus Scheme. From the 1st October workmen have shared in a Bonus Scheme, dividing equally each quarter end 10% of the income derived from salvage.

Early in the year an old disused hand metal baling press was converted to power operation. This had made it possible to satisfactorily separate loose tins from refuse, and 109 tons of baled tins have been sold. In December 1951, a new Tonge power operated press was fixed for paper and rag baling.

The N. E. Derbyshire Cleansing and Salvage Officers Committee has continued to meet monthly, and has been of considerable help in dealing with some of the problems which have arisen. One of the most helpful features of this Committee is the willingness with which information is exchanged between adjoining districts.

GENERAL.

Whilst much useful work has been accomplished, the year closed with the knowledge that some of the most serious problems affecting the area had not been overcome, and that due to insufficiency of staff some sections of the Sanitary Inspector's duties were not receiving the attention and regular inspection required to ensure efficient administration.

The total of new post war houses completed had risen to 348 by the end of the year. Whilst many families appreciate this achievement, a much larger number continue to live in overcrowded circumstances, with parents, relations or as lodgers. These circumstances are a constant irritation and result in much unhappiness, particularly to newly married couples, whose chances of securing a new house are almost negligible.

The lack of a more definite policy by the Ministry of Food resulted in the opening of a private slaughterhouse for 4 months, for seasonal killing, with very little notice to the local authority. This, together with the organisation of a new section to deal with the repair and maintenance of all Council vehicles, has taken up a good deal of time which would normally have been devoted to other duties.

Good progress has been made with pail closet conversions and with the scheme now being operated by the Engineer, the date when practically the whole of the district will be on the water carriage system is not far ahead.

The lack of routine housing inspections is reflected in the steadily increasing number of complaints being received, the number having risen from 158 in 1945 to 285 during the present year. These complaints include 106 regarding housing defects, 67 drainage defects, 13 dirty and verminous premises, 26 defective sanitary conveniences, and 12 regarding rat infestation.

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation of the manner in which staff and workmen have carried out their duties, and for the excellent co-operation of colleagues in other departments.

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

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