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## BLACKWELL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

## ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1952

By

A. H. WEAR, M.D., B.S., D.P.H., B.HY., Medical Officer of Health. BLACKWELL
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

1952

## PREFACE

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

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Thirtieth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary conditions of your district for the year 1952.

Apart from an outbreak of Measles the health of the district has been satisfactory.

The housing situation continues to improve and year by year the number of people living in overcrowded conditions, in rooms, or under insanitary conditions becomes less.

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 FOR THE AREA

Area (acres)						21,922
Population (Census 1	931)					44,891
Population mid-year	(Registra	r-Gene	ral) 1952	2		42,800
Number of Inhabite	d Houses	(end	of 1952)	accor	rding	
to Rate Books						11,912
Rateable Value, 1952	2					£182,251
Sum represented by	a Penny F	Rate, 19	952 (esti	imate)		£680

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The district is mainly industrial, coal mining, coal bye-product works and agriculture supply the chief sources of employment.

There is practically no unemployment, and the standard of living has definitely improved during the last few years.

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

#### Scabies.

36 cases, 2 adults and 34 children were treated at the Hostel. This figure is only one less than last year.

#### Verminous Heads.

77 school girls were treated at the Hostel compared wirh 87 in 1951. The number of these cases does not decrease much and many of the patients come from the same families year by year. The shortage of Health Visitors is to be regretted, as undoubtedly their efforts keep the careless mothers up to scratch. Most mothers are anxious to co-operate and only the worst cases are sent for Hostel treatment.

#### Nutrition.

There has been no deterioration in the health of the school children and the standard is definitely higher than in pre-war years.

In the North Midland Region the number of toddlers taking Cod Liver Oil declined from 28.1% to 27.3% in 1952. The sale of Orange Juice increased slightly from 27.7% to 28.7% but even so these figures are disappointing. For the whole of England and Wales the numbers are only 32.7% and 31.3% respectively.

## VITAL STATISTICS

## BIRTHS:

## Live Births-

Legitimate	730	Males 392	Females	Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident
Illegitmate Corrected bir			15 (	population, 17.7. (crude).
Still Births	13	8	5 {	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 16.7

The improvement in the nutrition of expectant mothers, has undoubtedly lowered the incidence of still births, which is highest in the first child.

Five per cent of all births are premature. It is found that these births are much more frequent if the mother works during the last five months of pregnancy; this is especially so with older women.

In a survey of 20,000 infants at Toronto in Canada it was found that 37.4% of the breast fed had an illness during the first nine months of life, while 63.6% of articially fed had been ill during the same period. There is no doubt that breast milk is the ideal diet for babies.

	Total 1	lales	Females	/ Dea	th-rate	ner	1,000 0	of.
DEATHS	440 2	49	191	the		ated	residen	
Corrected death-	rate, 11.8	8.		50000	(cı	rude)	· Jacons	
Deaths from puerpera		-			Deaths	To!	ate per 1000 tal (Live and till) Births	
Puerperal Sepsis Other Puerperal					1		1.2	
DEATH-RATE OF I	NFANTS	U	NDER	ONE	YEAR	OF	AGE :-	-
All infants, per 1 Legitimate infan		birt	hs				32.9	
per 1,000 legiti Illegitimate infar		e bii	rths		****		31	
per 1,000 illegi	timate li	ve b	irths				68	

## DEATHS FROM :-

Whooping Cou	igh (a	ll ages)		 	 2
Diarrhoea				 	 2
Cancer (all age	es)			 	 55
Heart and Circ	culato	ry dise	ases	 	 219
Suicide				 	 1
Road Accident	ts			 	 3
Other Acciden	ts			 	 10
Syphilis				 	 3
Diabetes				 	 11
Pneumonia				 	 17
Bronchitis				 	 26

#### Road Accidents.

According to the Ministry of Transport's analysis taken in 1952, 14 people were killed on the roads every day and 580 injured. The most common causes attributed were:

- 1. Misjudgement of speed.
- 2. Turning right without due care.
- 3. Inattention.
- 4. Excessive speed.

The most surprising conclusion in the analysis is the relatively small part played by the familiar villains—drink and bad roads.

In the year covered by this analysis there were 178,409 accidents; of these 16,000 were due to bad weather, bad roads and animals loose on the roads, 16,000 due to skidding or illness and 1,000 due to mechanical failures.

Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1952.

. 0	year	under 1	9.	61	oo.	oó.	6.	ı
ber Live	sths	Total Des	27.	31	25.	23	32.9	
Rate pe 1,000 Li Births	tis,	Diarrhoe Enteri under 2	11	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.04	
ulation		Influenza	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	
Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population	d dim	Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
per 1,0	цЯпоз	-SniqoodW	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	
h-Rate	131	xoq-llsm2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
al Deat	.er	Enteric Fer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Annu		All Causes	11.3	12.1	11.2	12.6	11.8	
rate 000	ation	Sti 1 Births	0.35	0.43	0.36	0.34	0.3	
Birth-rate	Total Population	Live Births	15.3	16.9	15.5	17.6	18.4	
			-	Great	usted)			
Tree.			1					ı
25 1				0 County Boroughs and Towns, including London	(1931 ad 50,000		0.	ı
			Vales	sorou	nwc		, R.J	١
			bun 1	ty E	er Tens	10	ELL	
			pun s	Coun wns,	mall	uo	CKW	
			England and Wales	160 County Boroughs and Towns, including London	160 Smaller Town (1931 ad Populations 25,000—50,000	London	BLACKWELL R.D.	
SEA OIL	Lanna) e	Min garea 19	Contract of	HERM			100	1

# 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:—

			D	T	T
6 11 11 1			Positive N		
C. diptheriae			 2	36	38
Vincents Angina Orga	nisms	,	 	18	18
Haemolytic Streptoco	cci		 2	39	41
Sputa for Tubercle Ba	cilli		 19	57	76
*Water			 . 2	107	109
*Ice Cream, Methylene	Blue	Test	 6	132	138
lk					
Methylene Blue Test			 1	39	40
*Phosphatase Test			 1	48	49
*Turbidity Test			 _	23	23
Tubercle Bacilli, Biolo	gical ?	Γest	 2	47	49
Clinical Specimens		A	 3	9	12
Maria Maria Maria					
		Totals	 38	555	593
					-

\*Positive — Unsatisfactory. Negative — Satisfactory.

## 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 district during the year was 1,320,000 gallons which was supplied in bulk by the Meden Valley Waterworks Committee. This water is not liable to plumbo solvent action.

Samples are taken regularly both at the source and at various points on the distribution system, and these have been found, on analysis, to be satisfactory both chemically and bacteriologically. It is chlorinated at Budby where .2 parts per million is added.

A mobile chlorinating unit has been obtained and connections are being inserted at suitable points on the distribution system. It will then be possible to chlorinate the mains of any particular area as a precautionary measure in case of fractured mains or where samples of water are found to be unsatisfactory on analysis.

## Mains Extensions

Mains extensions were carried out during the year as follows: Deamon Avenue Housing Site,

2	
Blackwell	404 yds.—3 in. main.
Housing Site, Glapwell	124 yds.—3 in. main.
Church Lane, Pinxton	96 yds.—3 in. main.
Wire Lane Housing Site, Newton	17 yds.—4 in. main.
Common Lane Housing Site, Shirebrook	482 yds.—9 ins. main
Common Lane Housing Site, Shirebrook	804 yds.—6 in. main.
Common Lane Housing Site, Shirebrook	473 yds.—4 in. main.
Common Lane Housing Site, Shirebrook	9 yds.—3 in. main.
Model Village Shirebrook (to replace	
defective mains)	594 yds.—3 in. main
Model Village Shirebrook (to replace	
defective mains)	63 yds.—4 in. main.

## Effects of fluorine in drinking water on the teeth.

Experiments have been carried out recently on 434 children drinking water which contains fluorine. They were from the age of 2 to 5 years and the water came from three high fluorine areas. They were compared with 356 children of the same age group who came from three low fluorine areas.

It was found in the areas with the high fluorine present in the water that the dental caries were less and that the proportion of children who were free from caries was greater.

The following are copies of analyses of water taken on February 16th at the Budby Pumping Station:—

No. 1 Borehole before treatment.

No. 2 Borehole after treatment.

## **Bacteriological Examination**

	No. 1	No. 2
Temperature on arrival	11°C	11°C
Number of colonies per ml. developing on Agar in :—		
3 days at 22°C	3	1
48 hrs. at 37°C	2	1
B. Coli Test (MacConkey's Bile Salt Lactose Broth)		
Probable number of coliform organ-		
isms per 100 ml	0	0
Free Chlorine parts per million	111	0.35
Remarks: Both satisfactory.		

## Chemical Examination.

No. 1 Borehole before treatment.

## Physical Characters

Suspended	Matter			****		none
Appearance	e of a col	lumn 2	ft. long	g	 clear;	colourless
Taste			1	****	 	normal
Odour					 	none

Chemical Examina	tion				Parts per	million
Total Solids di	ried at 1	80°C	****			410.0
Chlorides in te	rms of C	Chlorine				73.0
Equivalent to	Sodium	Chloride				120.3
Nitrites						none
Nitrates as Ni	trogen .					6.00
Poisonous Met	als (Lea	d etc.)				none
Total Hardnes	s .					268.0
Temporary Ha	rdness .					128.0
Permanent Ha	rdness					140.0
Oxygen Absorb	bed in 4	hours at	80°F			0.60
Ammoniacal N	litrogen					0.006
Albuminoid Ni	trogen .					0.48
pH Value			****			7.7
Remarks					Sati	sfactory
Water Supplies						
water supplies	No. of houses supplied with district		No. of houses supplied with district		No. of houses without	
Parish	water direct to houses	Popula- tion (estim- ated)	water from stand pipes	Popula- tion (estim- ated)		Popula- tion (estim- ated)
Pinxton	1,362	4,960	9	36	-	-
South Normanton	1,884	6,793	44	180	1	2
Tibshelf	986	3,859	2	6	mary in	dimer)
Blackwell	1,159	4,227	55	195	1	2
Shirebrook	2,567	10,033	2	4	-	-
Scarcliffe	2,079	7,946	8	26	-	-
Ault Hucknall	542	2,123	-	-	-	-
Glapwell	363	1,023	-	-	-	-
Pleasley	677	2,637	-		NI TO	-
Total	11,619	43,601	120	447	2	4

#### CLOSET CONVERSIONS

The following closet conversions have been carried out during the year :-

Ault Huckna	ll Paris	sh	****			****	12
Blackwell							195
Glapwell					,		1
Pinxton							110
Scarcliffe							23
Shirebrook	****	****		,	J		9
South Norma	anton						70
Tibshelf				*****			157
							577
Additional W	Vater C	losets 1	provide	ed at T	ibshelf		6
							583

In addition 11 pail closets at South Normanton were abolished and 6 waste water closets at Blackwell were converted into water closets.

The rate of converting pails into water closets has considerably increased and it is hoped that these nuisances will soon all be eliminated, with consequent benefit to the health of the inhabitants and a diminishing of the Infantile death-rate.

### SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Additions, extension or improvements during the year.

## (a) Hardstoft.

The scheme for the treatment of the sewage of this village has been completed.

## (b) Stockley.

The extensions of these works by the construction of an additional percolating filter, storm tank, humus tank and sludge-drying beds have been completed.

## (c) Pleasley

The scheme for the reconstruction of these works was deposited with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in January 1952. The Trent River Board have approved it and planning permission has also been given.

A local investigation by one of the Ministry's Engineering Inspectors is now awaited. The sludge beds at these works are most unsatisfactory. The smell and flies being a constant nuisance to adjoining houses.

## (d) Shirebrook

Plans, estimates and other particulars have been deposited with the Ministry in connection with extensive alterations and additions to the Shirebrook Sewage Disposal Works necessitated by the major development scheme in the area lying between Common Lane, Carter Lane and Park Road where the erection of upwards of 900 houses is proposed of which 276 houses are now in course of erection.

## (e) South Normanton (Main Outfall Works).

A scheme for the extension of these works is in course of preparation.

(f) A regular and planned sampling and analysis of sewage effluents is undertaken throughout the district.

#### ERADICATION OF VERMIN

In the Northern Area 2 houses were treated; 1 for bedbugs, and 1 for book lice and fleas.

In the Southern Area 60 visits have been made and 34 houses and other premises dealt with for vermin infestation. A summary of this work is set out below :—

#### Cockroaches.

Number of Council houses disinfested	 	14
Number of private houses disinfested	 	6
Number of Business Premises disinfested	 	2
Number of Schools disinfested	 	1

## Other Vermin.

Number of Council houses disinfested for Woodbeetles	2
Number of private houses disinfested for Woodbeetles	1
Number of private houses disinfested for Bed Bugs	7
Number of Council premises disinfested for Wasps	1
THE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE	
Total	34

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 Gammexane powder (D.034) by means of a foot pump.

Woodbeetles, Wasps, and Bed Bugs

Spraying with Gammexane liquid (L.044).

## HOUSING

120 houses and 8 bungalows were completed during the year by the Council and 12 by private enterprise, making a total of 140. The housing situation appears to be a little easier although there is still a long way to go before the back of the problem has been broken. There are also a number of families living in condemned houses who will require rehousing in the near future. The plight of some of these unfortunate people compelled to live in unfit houses is tragic.

#### Houses erected

Houses erected du	ring the	year,	other	than Co	ouncil	houses :-
Blackwell Parish						1
Glapwell Parish						3
Pinxton Parish						2
Pleasley Parish						1
Scarcliffe Parish						1
Shirebrook Parish						1
South Normanton	Parish					2
Tibshelf Parish						1
						-
		Total				12

## HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

1.	Ins	pecti	on of Dwelling-houses during the Year.	
	1,	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for	
			Housing defects (under Public Health or	
			Housing Acts)	640
		(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	2192
	2.	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated	
			Regulations, 1925 and 1932	23
		(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	115

	3.	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a	
		state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be	
		unfit for human habitation	25
	4.	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those	
		referred to under the preceding sub-heading)	
		found not to be in all respects reasonably fit	
		for human habitation	322
2.	Rem	edy of defects during the Year without service of fo	ormal
	No	otices.	
	Nı	umber of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in	
	co	nsequence of informal action by the Local Authority	
		of their Officers	521
3.	Actio	on 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	18
		(b) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered	
		fit after service of formal notices—	
		(a) By owners	8
		(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	2
	2.	Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
		(a) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which	
		notices were served requiring defects to be	01
		remedied	21
		(b) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.	
		(a) by Owners.	11
		(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	11
	9		
	3.	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
		(a) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which	
		Domolition Ordon word made	25
		(b) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in	20
		pursuance of Demolition Orders	12
		(c) Number of dwellinghouses demolished by	2000
		informal action	

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

Dwellings completed 1952 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	Hot Hot 1 8 1 1 8
-	120
	#

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The Chesterfield Municipal Abattoir is the regional slaughterhouse for this area. Since June 1952 the premises of Messrs. W. H. Brown and Sons, High Street, Tibshelf, have been used as a temporary slaughter-house and about 200 pigs each week are slaughtered there.

No. of Animals slaughtered and examined in Southern Area.

		Cows	B'locks	Heifers	Pigs	Sheep	Calves
Emergency .		_	_	-	8	-	-
Cottagers .		-	-	7	44	-	-
M/F. temporary slaughterhous	se	-	-	_	5770	899	-
		_	- 3	_	5822	899	_

## Condemnation for Diseases other than Tuberculosis.

	Cows	B'locks	Heifers	Pigs	Sheep	Calves
Whole carcases condemned	_	_	_	6	1	_
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	_	_	_	904	102	_
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis		7-1		15.5	11.4	

## Condemnation for Tuberculosis only.

	Cows	B'locks	Heifers	Pigs	Sheep	Calves
Whole carcases condemned	-	'-	-	21	_	_
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	_	_	_	356	_	_
Percentage of Number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	_	_	_	6.5	_	_

## URGENT SANITARY REQUIREMENTS

- 1. Abatement of overcrowding.
- 2. Conversion of pail closets in the Blackwell Parish.
- 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 the above Act.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1952.

_				
		Total Deat		
pə		Total Cases ren stiqeoH ot		19
	1	Glapwell	5   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	30
6	;	A. Hucknall	5	18
ui po	istric	Scarcliffe	1	51
Total Cases notified in	the D	Pleasley	0	53
ases I	p of	Blackwell	134 134 134 134 134 134 134 134 134 134	212
tal C	Paris	Tibshelf	1   1   4   1   16   16   16   16   17   17   18   18   18   18   18   18	06
Tol	each Parish of the District	Pinxton	-	15
nor ton		S. Normanton		18
		Shirebrook	1	68
		65 & upwards		4
		45 to 65		12
		35 to 45	-	28
		20 to 35		24
notified		15 to 20		4
	year	10 to 15	0   1   -   0     - 2   9	30
Number of Cases	At Ages—years	2 to 10	1   33   1   1   2   1     33   1	218
er of	At A	\$ of \$	3   3	75
Jump		\$ of 8	112361111111111111111111111111111111111	62
4	989	2 to 3		57
		1 to 2	4	52
		Under 1	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	30
		At all Ages	64 60 60 116 12 27 27 27 178 178 178 22 2	576
distribute to edition		and the relaters	s s so losis	
ase		ase	argica atoriu culosii bercul	
Disea			etha exia eona berc Tub feve elitis	
Notifiable Disease			ver tis I Pyr I na of na	TOTALS
		otifia	herichels belas et Fe bhali belas cal nalm bhali belas con	Тол
		ž	Diphtheria Erysipelas Scarlet Fever Encephalitis Lethargica Puerperal Pyrexia Ophthalmia Neonatorium Pulmonary Tuberculosis Other forms of Tuberculosis Pneumonia Cerebro-spinal fever Dysentary Acute Poliomyelitis Measles Whooping Cough Malaria Food Poisoning	
_			TRAKAHODODOMAMA	

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

## Diphtheria.

No cases were notified. Two suspected cases occurred but these were subsequently diagnosed in hospital as tonsilitis.

Every effort is made for children to be immunised. School children are having injections by the County School doctors, and infants by either their own doctor or at the Infant Welfare Clinics. 453 children were immunised, 161 school children and 292 infants in addition a large number of school children received booster doses.

#### Scarlet Fever.

60 cases were notified, the majority being school children. The disease was of a mild type. 54 were removed to hospital.

## Poliomyelitis.

Two cases were reported and both were of the non-paralytic type. One was a girl of 13 years and the other a woman of 43 years. In neither case was the source discovered.

## Measles and Whooping Cough

278 cases of Measles and 178 of Whooping Cough were notified. There were no deaths.

## Food Poisoning.

On June 22nd a meal was supplied at the New Inn, Pinxton, by a firm of caterers at Eastwood in the Basford R.D. 110 miners sat down to the meal and many of them developed food poisoning including two of the New Inn female staff who, though not partaking of the actual meal, were given chicken sandwiches.

From enquiries made the chicken appeared the most likely cause and a subsequent examination of samples of the meat by the Analyst showed the presence of a heavy growth of Staphlococcus aureus and coliform bacillus. Apparently the chicken had been removed from the refrigerator, cooked at 6.30 p.m. on the Friday previous and placed on trays in a warm kitchen where it remained

all night, being reheated about 1.30 p.m. on the Saturday and placed in boxes to be transported from Eastwood to the New Inn.

There is no doubt the pre cooking of the chicken and subsequent storage in a warm atmosphere prior to consumption was the cause of the contamination. Seven faecal specimens from persons who had pronounced symptoms revealed no organism of enteric or dysentery group and the results of nasal and skin swabs from the kitchen staff at Eastwood were also negative. The symptoms were diarrhoea, vomiting and severe abdominal pain coming on about 4 hours after the meal. The symptoms were of short duration and by the morning most of the patients had recovered; only one visited a doctor.

Two other cases of gastro-enteritis were received. One a baby of 8 weeks which had been fed on National Dried milk; the other, a child of 14 months who had eaten a small portion of boiled ham before becoming ill. Unfortunately, I was unable to obtain a speciment of food owing to the length of time which had elapsed before I was informed of the case.

#### 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		No Pulmo	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0			_	-	-	-	-	_	_	
1	4747		_	1	-	-	-	-	-	
5			-	1	1	1	_	_	_	-
10			1	-		-	_	_		-
15			-	2	-	1	_		-	-
20			2	2	-	-	_	1	-	-
25			5	4	1	_	1	-	1	-
35			1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-
45		1 3000	3	-			1	-	-	-
55		****	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
65 a	nd upwa	ards	-	_	-	-	1	-		
	Tota	ls	16	11	3	2	5	3	1	_

The phthisis death-rate is .18 per 1,000 of the population.

## **FACTORIES ACT**

There are 40 factories registered in the Blackwell Rural District which are inspected from time to time, and action taken as is necessary. Conditions generally were found to be satisfactory.

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

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		4-	
enforced by Local Authorities (ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced	s 44	45	1
by the Local Authority (iii) Other Premises in which	45	91	a cost
Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding			
out-workers' premises)	37	76	cal moist
Total	126	140	1
2.—Cases in which <b>DEFECTS</b> wer	e found.		
Particulars		Referrence To H.I	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	1	1 -	Us To boy
(a) Insufficient (b) Unsuitable or defective	ens were		-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-		obo I
Other offences against the Act			
(not including offences relating to Outwork)	2	2 –	-
Total	3	3 –	- That
3.—OUTWORK.		E MINE	100
Nature of Work.	No. o Out-wor		cases of n sending the Council
Wearing apparel, making, etc. Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets	17 8		
Total	25		

## REPORTS OF SANITARY INSPECTORS

## NORTHERN AREA

Comprising the Parishes of Shirebrook, Scarcliffe, Pleasley, Ault Hucknall and Glapwell. 14,626 acres.

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

- (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 Inspector's Association. Offices: Cliffe House, Shirebrook.

### SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

## General Sanitation:

Water Supplies								71
Drainage								142
Stables and Pig	geries							28
Sanitary Conver		Ash	olaces a	nd Ash	bins	11.1.1		261
Re-inspections						aces an	d	
Ashbins								483
Fried Fish Shop	s							48
Public Convenie								25
Factories and B	akehou	ises	1 12			1.601	4	135
Refuse Collectio								228
Refuse Disposal			The state of		2011/11			119
Rats and Mice								171
Cinemas								15
Petroleum Acts	dig 1	linte	921 200					62
Inquiries re case	The same	fectio	ns Dise	ase	****			85
Inquiries re case			13 13130	asc	****			43
Interviews and			te					1,280
General Inspect		tillen		113.5.	Olive A			121
Miscellaneous V		*****		****				
miscenaneous v	15115	****	****	****	****		****	602

Housing	HASNI	SEASI				
Number of houses	s inspecte	d under	Public	Health	Acts	 340
Re-visits to house	es inspecte	ed under	Public	Health	h Acts	 1306
Number of houses	s inspecte	d re-ove	rcrowdi	ing		 89
Meat and Food	Inspection	ns.				
Visits to Slaughte	erhouses				1	 15
Shops and Stalls	on seed and	- Hanny	1 1.1.		Will.	 701
Street Vendors'	200 3					 11
Other Food Prem	ises	- I				 161
Miscellaneous						
Salvage .						 148

## HOUSING

It is still often difficult to get repairs executed after service of notice owing to shortage of labour and it is often necessary to interview builders to get any work completed.

During the year 89 visits compared with 96 last year were paid to investigate the condition of applicants for new houses.

### SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The number of pails converted to water closets during the year was 45.

### ERADICATION OF VERMIN

All complaints received are attended to and where necessary are treated by spraying and fumigating with block disinfestators. Tenants are encouraged to scrub and clean and thereby help themselves.

During the year 2 houses were treated, 1 for bed bugs and fleas and 1 for book lice.

## 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 730 visits were made for this purpose.

Unsound food co	ndemn	ed as u	nfit for	food	was :-	max 41
Tinned Meat						1,055 lbs.
Tinned Goods						2,421 lbs.
Cereals and Pudd	ling Mi	xtures	T /	10		25 lbs.
Tinned Milk						14 lbs.
Other Food						192 lbs.
Eggs						501

## 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.

106 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 carcase.

Animals slaughtered at Chesterfield Abbatoir are inspected there before being delivered to the shops. It is 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	 	5—4 satisfactory.
		1 positive T.B.
Sterilised Milk.		
Turbidity Test	 	21 satisfactory.

#### WATER SAMPLES

51 samples of the Council's water were submitted for Bacteriological examination, and one was found to be unsatisfactory.

14 samples were taken for chemical analysis, all of which were satisfactory.

Samples from other sources were 1 Bacteriological, which proved to be satisfactory and 1 chemical, which proved to be unsatisfactory.

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

The increase in materials available for the manufacture of icecream 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 4 applications were received for registration making a total of 50 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.			 	55
Grade 2.			 	14
Grade 3.			 	1
Grade 4.			 	0
				-
	T	otal	 	70

### WATER SUPPLIES

### Shirebrook.

Number of houses supplied by the Council's water and having same laid on to sink 2,567. 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 2,079. 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 363. Population 1,023.

## Pleasley.

Number of houses supplied by the Council's water and having same laid on to sink 677. 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		 	 	52
Rats destroyed		 	 	81
Clean baits laid		 	 	290
Poison baits laid	2	 	 	147

## Treatment of Sewers.

The usual maintenance treatment was carried out and 58 prebaits laid.

## **FACTORIES ACT, 1937**

89 inspections were made and on the whole 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 4,303 loads of refuse, including cesspool contents and nightsoil, were removed. 27,202 miles were covered for this purpose.

Bins are emptied weekly, ashplaces monthly, cesspools quarterly and closet pails weekly.

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

There has been difficulty in 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 year's work carried out is given below. :-

Month	Dustbins emptied	Ashpits emptied	Pail closets emptied	Cesspools emptied	Total No. of loads removed
January	 26,734	47	919	24	405
February	 22,983	47	765	25	364
March	 23,248	47	898	10	307
April	 23,291	19	732	36	376
May	 24,680	28	892	19	322
June	 25,724	32	825	32	381
July	 24,272	43	861	35	339
August	 23,289	39	752	29	346
September	 25,221	47	815	24	325
October	 25,826	39	827	34	361
November	 22,272	40	722	33	359
December	 24,724	29	889	33	418
Total	 292,264	457	9,897	334	4,303

## PROVISIONS OF DUSTBINS

During the year the Council have supplied dustbins where necessary the number delivered being 404 at a total cost of £718 9s. 6d.

## DISINFECTION.

One Morris van is used on the work of disinfection and treatment of Scabies for the whole of the District, and during the year 16,747 miles were covered in connection with this work.

The number of infected rooms dealt with in the course of the year being 455, and the number of bundles of bedding removed for steam disinfection 77.

### SALVAGE.

The total weight of salvage collected during the year was 231 tons as compared with  $189\frac{1}{2}$  tons in 1951.

Included in this was  $125\frac{1}{2}$  tons of paper as compared with 133 tons in 1951.

## 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								80
Drainage								309
Drains tested								53
Stables and Pigg	eries							34
Accumulations								23
Colliery Spoilbar	nks							13
Sanitary Conven	iences,	Ashpla	ces and	d Ashbi	ins			96
Re-Inspections of	f Sanit	ary Con	nvenier	ices, As	shplace	s and		
Ashbins								391
Fried Fish Shops	S							1
Tents, Vans and	Sheds							15
Public Convenies	nces							4
Factories and Ba	ake-Ho	uses						51
Refuse Collection	n							20
Refuse Disposal								76
Rats and Mice								135
Schools								3
Cinemas								3
Shops Acts							****	4
Petroleum Acts								47
Smoke Observat	ions							22

Rivers Pollution, Prevention			1
Inquiries re Cases of Infectious Disease			21
Inquiries re Cases of Scabies			39
Interviews and Appointments			370
Miscellaneous Visits			593
Housing:			
Number of houses inspected under Public Healt	h Acts		171
Re-visits to houses inspected under Public Hea			600
Number of houses inspected under Housing Act			23
Re-visits to houses inspected under Housing Ac			115
Number of houses inspected re overcrowding			8
Re-visits paid to houses re overcrowding			31
Number of verminous houses inspected	Total Control		20
Re-visits to above houses			6
Miscellaneous Housing Enquiries			146
Meat and Food Inspection :			
Visits to Slaughterhouses			174
Occasional Slaughterings (Farms, etc.)			9
Shops and Stalls (re meat)			122
Street Vendors and Hawkers' Carts			3
Other Food Premises			198
Cowsheds inspected			6
Dairies and Milkshops inspected			34
Miscellaneous :			
Salvage			240
			240
SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED AND COM	PLIED V	VITH	
	Complied	0	ut-
Served during	with		ding
1952	during 1952		n 12/52
Informal Public Health Act Notices 354	418		59
Statutory Public Health Act Notices 83	66		39
Informal Housing Act Notices —	-		
Statutory Housing Act Notices 2	1		6
MANAGER CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY		-	-
Total 439	485	2	04

#### SUMMARY OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS. Dwelling Houses: Cleansed 2 Vermin Disinfestation 30 Air Space improved Lighting improved Ventilation improved 1 Windows repaired 73 .... Walls rendered free from dampness 28 Plasterwork repaired 86 .... Floors re-laid or repaired 32 Woodwork renewed or repaired 37 Fireplaces and grates repaired 42 Cooking facilities improved 22 32 Kitchen boilers repaired.... .... Food stores improved 9 .... Coal stores improved 9 Washing accommodation provided or improved 11 60 Internal water supply provided Roofs repaired 93 .... .... .... Walls pointed and brickwork repaired 38 35 Chimney stacks repaired Damp proof course provided Eaves gutters and downspouts repaired 64 Yards and passages paved or repaired 72 3 Yards cleansed .... .... 2 Living vans removed 10 Miscellaneous defects remedied 2 Baths provided .... .... Drainage: 95 Drainage provided, re-laid or repaired 79 Drains cleansed 30 Gullies provided or repaired Inspection Chambers provided or repaired 27 .... 7 Ventilators repaired .... 1 Premises drained by provision of cesspool 5 Cesspools repaired ....

Cesspools abolished						2
Drains connected to sewer						3
Sinks :						
New sinks provided						70
New sink waste pipes provided	1					70
Sink waste pipes repaired						6
Closet Accommodation :						
Buildings repaired						35
Closets cleansed						3
Water closet cisterns provided	or rep	aired				17
Water closet pedestals renewed						11
Water closet service pipes rep	aired					33
Closet pails renewed						4
Ashplaces, Ashbins, etc.						
Defective ashbins renewed						2
Number of Ashbins renewed 1	ov Diet	rict Co	uncil			-
Number of Asiloms renewed to	20 - 1000	te char		52/53		522
Ashplaces and middens abolish		te chai	(gc) 13	02/00		-
Ashbins provided in lieu of asl		and m	iddens	****		
rishbins provided in neu or asi	ipiaces	and m	iddeiis			
Miscellaneous :						
Dangerous, defective and dilay	oidated	buildi	ngs der	nolishe	d	4
Accumulation removed						23
Manure pits provided or repair	red					1
Urinals provided, repaired and		ed				4
Nuisances abated from keeping						
Other nuisances abated						
No legal proceedings we	ere tak	en du	ring t	he yea	r for	the

No legal proceedings were taken during the year for the enforcement of notices, but in two cases work, under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936, was carried out in default and the costs recovered from the owner.

## SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The Council's policy of the conversion of pail closets has been continued on the same basis as 1951. During the year 532 pail

closets have been converted to water closets, making a total of 1,016 during the past two years. At the end of the year work was in hand on further conversions, and it is hoped to convert the pail closets at Colliery Rows, Blackwell during 1953.

The number of pail closets in use on 31st December, 1952 is set out below, but since this date many other conversions have been completed:—

Pinxton				 molitage.	40	41
South Norm	nanton			 		69
Blackwell				 		175
Tibshelf				 		55
		T	otal	 		340

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	70	110	195	157	532
Pail closets abolished	11	digitalio	cost ni bol	urretre	11
Waste water closets converted to water					
closets	other both	obiquito f	6	lob prome	6
Additional water					
closets provided	-	DOTTE	10 0100	6	6

#### HOUSING

The improvement in the rate of housing repairs has been maintained, 249 having been rendered fit as compared with 155 houses during 1951. It has not been possible to re-commence systematic inspection of houses, and only those properties have been dealt with which have come before the department as a result of complaints or inspections for other purposes. The increasing cost of repairs, together with the restrictions on rent increases, makes the repair and re-conditioning of houses the departments' most difficult problem. There is a steady deterioration in the condition of many

pre-war houses and it is difficult to see how this can be avoided in present circumstances.

No applications for Improvement Grants have been approved.

A total of 40 (34 Council—6 private) new houses have been completed. Mining subsidence and the development of open cast mining has held up the Council's housing programme, and very much delayed the abatement of overcrowding and the provision of houses for those families sharing accommodation. During the year 17 cases of overcrowding have been abated and the number of known cases reduced from 47 to 41.

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

Parish	No. of Houses Overcrowded on 31st Dec., 1952	Cases of Overcrowding abated during 1952	No. of Persons affected by abatement
South Normanton	21	7	59
Pinxton	9	6	50
Blackwell	8	1	9
Tibshelf	3	3	21
	41	17	139

# Houses subject to Demolition Orders. (Section 11 and Clearance Areas):

Still occupied Vacant and awaiting	Pinxton 6	South Normanton 16	Blackwell 2	Tibshelf	Total 25
Demolition (derelict)	5	19	1012 10	4	28
Total	11	35	2	5	53

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

During the year 60 visits have been made and 34 houses and other premises dealt with for vermin infestation. A summary of this work as set out below:—

#### Cockroaches.

	Number of Council houses disinfested		14
	Number of private houses disinfested		6
	Number of Business Premises disinfested		2
	Number of Schools disinfested		1
0	ther Vermin		
	Number of Council houses disinfested for		
	Woodbeetles		2
	Number of private houses disinfested for Woodbeetles		1
	Number of private houses disinfested for Bed Bugs		7
	Number of Council premises disinfested for Wasps		1
		S HE	-
	Total		34

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 Gammexane powder (D.034) by means of a foot pump.

Woodbeetles,
Wasps and
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 and meat is transported to the shops by large motor vans. The premises of Messrs. W. H. Brown & Sons, High Street, Tibshelf, were again used during the peak kill periods and from June, 1952, they have been regularly used for the slaughter of 200 or more pigs per week. As it has not been possible to obtain any information from the Ministry of Food as to their future policy regarding this slaughterhouse, the additional work has

been undertaken by the existing staff, resulting in much overtime and interference with other duties. If this slaughterhouse is to be regularly used a number of structural and expensive improvements are necessary.

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 323 inspections were made.

Preliminary notices and warnings have been sent under the Food & Drugs Act, 1938, Public Health (Meat) Regulations and the Food Handling Bye-laws in 12 cases.

No. of Animals slaughtered and examined.

20 000	Cows	B'locks	Heifers	Pigs	Sheep	Calves
Emergency		-	b=0	8	- TO	-
Cottagers		-	_	44	_10	-
M/F. temporary slaughterhouse .				5770	899	A _
IN the Table	-	-	-	5822	899	

#### Unsound Food.

During the year 10,609 lbs. of meat and meat offal were condemned, in addition to a large quantity of tinned goods. 63.5% of the amount of meat and meat offal condemnations were due to Tuberculosis.

Condemnation for Diseases other than Tuberculosis.

STERNING REPORT N	Cows	B'locks	Heifers	Pigs	Sheep	Calves
Whole carcases condemned	_	_	_	6	1	2
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	-	_	_	904	102	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with			signac	221.03	STUDENT STORY	
disease other than Tuberculosis	-	-	-	15.5	11.4	-

# Condemnation for Tuberculosis only.

	Cows	B'locks	Heifers	Pigs	Sheep	Calves
Whole carcases condemned	-	_	-	21	-	- P
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	_	-	356	_	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis			_	6.5	_	_

Pork	 	 	 5,687 lbs.
Pork offal	 	 	 1,056 lbs.

# Details of Food condemned for Diseases other than Tuberculosis:

Beef	 	 	****	21 lbs.
Beef offal	 	 		24 lbs.
Pork	 	 		914 lbs.
Pork offal	 	 		2,490 lbs.
Mutton	 	 		90 lbs.
Mutton offal	 	 		327 lbs.

## Other Food condemned:

Tinned Me	eat					****	385 lbs.
Other Tin	ned (	roods					2,678 tins.
Bottled F	ruit						43 bottles.
Preserves,	etc.						41 bottles
Cereals an			Mixture.	etc.			144 pkts.
Fruit					O		2 lbs.
Chocolate							24 lbs.
Rabbits							7
Technolog				77.7			

## 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	e use c	of the l	humane	killer.
MILK DISTRIBUTION				
The supervision of the distribution of	f milk	contin	ues to r	eceive
careful attention. For this purpose 40 ins	spectio	ns ha	ve been	made,
86 samples obtained and 6 notices forward contraventions:—	led reg	arding	the foll	owing
Contamination of milk bottles				4
Name, etc., on vans				2
Cleansing of vans				2
Details of Milk Premises.				
(a) Registered distributors				16
(b) Registered dairies				5
(c) Dairy farmers (retailing in area)				25
(c) Dairy farmers (selling wholesale)				33
(e) Dairy farms (not in use)				11
MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (RAV REGULATIONS, 1949	W MI	LK)		
Number of dealers' licences issued				23
Number of supplementary licences iss	sued			1
MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (PAST STERILIZED MILK) REGULATIONS, 19		SED .	AND	
Number of dealers' licences issued				24
Number of supplementary licences iss	sued			1
MILK SAMPLES				
New Milk				
Biological 33 satisfa	actory	-		
Examination 1 Positi	ve Tu	bercul	osis.	

#### Pasteurised Milk.

Methylene Blue Test .... 24 satisfactory.

1 unsatisfactory.

Phosphatase Test .... 24 satisfactory.

1 unsatisfactory.

### Sterilised Milk

Turbidity Test .... 2 satisfactory.

The increase in the number of distributors changing over to retailing Pasteurised and Tuberculin Tested milk continues. At present a very large percentage of the milk retailed in this area is now in these categories. It will be noted that of 86 samples of milk examinined only 3 were reported to be unsatisfactory.

#### WATER SUPPLY

The water supply of the district has been satisfactory both in quantity and quality. Only 2 houses (involving 4 persons) are without a district supply of water, and all houses, except 110, have a piped internal water supply. A small number of houses are supplied from the Chesterfield Joint Water Board and the Alfreton U.D.C.

Samples of water have been examined as follows:-

Bacteriological Chemical Examination. Analysis. 52 satisfactory. 11 satisfactory.

District supply .... 52 satisfactory. 11 s Alfreton U.D.C. .... 1 satisfactory.

Chesterfield Joint

Water Board .... 1 satisfactory.

It will be noted from the following schedule that 99.97 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	0	.03
Number of houses without an internal water supply, but using external stand pipes served by district water supply	1000	2.01
(Stand pipes vary from 1 to 1 house to 1 to 6 houses).		
Number of houses with an internal supply of		
district water	5,391	97.96

## 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 68 samples of ice cream examined only 4 were placed in Grade III and one 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 protection of refrigerators, improvement of equipment, cleansing and sterilisation methods.

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	 	 2
(c)	Sale of pre-packed ice-cream	 	 43
	Total	 	 50

# Results of Ice-cream Samples.

Ice Cream	Grade I.	Grade II.	Grade III.	Grade IV.	Total
Complete Cold Mix	 11	8	2		21
Pasteurised	 5	3		1	9
Pre-packed	 30	6	2	_	38
Total	 46	17	4	1	68

Samples examined for Fat Content .... 6 Satisfactory.

## 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 135 inspections and visits have been made.

### Summary of Work Done: Council Premises. 49 Number of premises examined Number of rats killed by dogs, ferrets, etc. 59 Number of burrows gassed .... Number of premises treated by use of Warfarin bait containers Private and business premises. 27 Number of premises examined Number of test baits laid .... .... 169 Number of pre-baits laid 56 Number of poison baits laid .... .... 25 Number of post baits laid Number of premises treated by use of Warfarin bait containers Shop and house premises re-mouse infestation. 10 Number of premises examined ... 352 Number of pre-baits laid .... 135 Number of poison baits laid .... .... 17 Number of post baits laid .... Number of premises treated by use of Warfarin bait containers

## 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. There is, however, evidence that this method is not as effective as licences under the Public Health Act.

## FACTORY ACT, 1937

A total of 51 inspections have been made and 1 notice complied with. The following improvements have been effected:—

0.000	Factories cleansed			-J			1
		••••					
	Washing facilities provided		****		****	****	1
PE	TROLEUM REGULATIONS						
	Number of premises licensed	1					27
	Number of notices served an	nd co	mplied	with			1

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

These have been kept under observation and from time to time examined in company with the National Coal Board Engineers. They have been kept under reasonable control, no serious nuisance has arisen and no complaints have been received.

#### SHOP ACTS.

One statutory notice has been served and complied with resulting in the provision of new sanitary accommodation for males and females, and improved facilities for having meals on the premises.

#### PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The Council undertake the collection and disposal of refuse by direct labour in the wnole 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 2,855 loads of refuse, night soil and cesspool contents, and the vehicles have covered 27,850 miles.

Two S. & D. Freighters ( $10\frac{1}{2}$  cub. yds), supplied July 1949. One S. & D. Freighter (8 cub. yds.), supplied April, 1952. One 4/5 ton Austin, supplied July, 1942.

## Number of premises served:

Ashbins .... 5,730 (cleansed weekly).

Privies and Middens .... 5 (cleansed monthly).

Closet Pails .... 333 (cleansed weekly).

Cesspools .... 47 (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. The three S. & D. Freighters have given 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 considerable with the consolidation of the refuse. Four tips are at present in use.

The policy of carrying out vehicle repairs and maintenance (all departments) by the employment of an experienced motor mechanic has continued. This has resulted in the maintenance of all vehicles in a much better mechanical condition and essential repairs are quickly dealt with. The loss of time is cut to a minimum whereas when this work was done in private garages time lost was a serious factor, and at times necessitated the hire of vehicles to maintain the services. Work on the provision of suitable garages and workshops has been unavoidably delayed, but there are indications that these should be completed in 1953.

The Muledozer, delivered in October, 1949, continues to give satisfactory service and is the greatest help in maintaining tips in a satisfactory condition. Work, commenced in April, 1951, on the improvement of the playing facilities at B. Winning Playing Fields is progressing satisfactorily, chiefly as a result of the frequent use of the Muledozer on this site.

No facilities are available for weighing refuse. The estimated yield (having regard to test weighings) of dry refuse is 24.6 cwts. per 1,000 population per day; or 1.54 tons per house per annum.

## Ashbins-Supply and Maintenance of.

The Scheme commenced on 1st April, 1951, for the renewal of defective ashbins by the District Council as a general rate charge has continued to operate satisfactorily. It results in the provision of uniform bins much more quickly than when it was necessary to service individual notices. During the major portion of the year galvanised bins were unobtainable.

Year	Bins Provided
1951/52	502
1952/53	522

Costs.	1952/53	1951/52
	£	£
Total cost (collection and disposal of dry		
refuse, nightsoil and cesspool contents)		8,142
Cost per annum per 1,000 population		370
Cost per annum per 1000 houses		1,487

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

# Work done by Lorries:

Lorry S. & D. Freighter	Cleansing	Milage Salvage	Total	Loa Refuse	ds remove Night Soil	Cesspool	No. of other journeys
(1949) NRA 729 S. & D. Freighter.	6,755	87	6,842	946	-	-	37
(1949) NRA 730 Austin 4/5 ton	7,937	187	6,124	967	-	bol-1	46
(1942) HRA 287 S. & D. Freighter	2,631	3,404	6,035	52	73	172	659
(1952) RRB 300	6,528	2,267	8,849	405	192	48	781
	21,905	5,945 2	7,850	2,370	265	220	1,523

## Comparative Costs of Operation of Lorries:

(less Drivers' Wages and Depreciation charges).

Lorry	Mair	epair itena	nce		cense and uran	27.6		etrol and Oil	-		<b>Fotal</b>		Cost per mile
NRA 729	£	S.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	S.	d.	d.
(S. & D.) NRA 730	133	6	11	73	5	0	243	18	1	450	10	0	1/3½d.
(S. & D.) HRA 287	53	16	0	73	5	0	238	7	6	365	8	6	1/2¼d.
(4/5 ton) RRB 300	57	10	0	62	0	0	171	11	4	291	1	4	11‡d.
(S. & D.)	19	11	6	73	5	0	244	16	9	337	13	3	83d.
	264	4	5	281	15	0	898	13	8	1444	13	1	1/0}d

## Muledozer

During the year this machine has been operated for  $1,553\frac{1}{2}$  hours. as follows:—

## REFUSE TIPS.

'B' Winning Tip	 	8761	hours.
Newton Wood	 	31	,,
Wharf Road, Pinxton	 	105	,,
Engineer's Dept.			
North Street, South Normanton	 ****	4	,,
Pinxton Green	 	$214\frac{1}{2}$	,,
PRIVATE.			
Recreation Ground, Shirebrook	 	$304\frac{1}{2}$	,,
Alfreton Golf Club	 	18	,,

The total cost of operation of this machine allowing for depreciation is £539 2s. 2d., equivalent to 6/11d. per hour. Of the total cost £169 6s. 3d. was recovered in hire charges, leaving the cost to Cleansing £369 15s. 11d.

#### SALVAGE

The returns for the recovery and disposal of salvage for the past 5 years are shown below:—

1952-53:	460 tons 2 cwts.	74 lbs.	£2,345	19s.	10d.
1951-52:	478 tons 15 cwts.	1 lb.	£3,861	12s.	8d.
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

The various materials dealt with are summarised below :-

		Tons.	cwts.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	 	112	18	84	1,066	10	11
Baled Tins	 	127	9	0	567	8	6
Ferrous Metal	 	18	17	28	37	10	3
Non-Ferrous Metal	 	2	12	40	96	7	4
Textiles	 	14	10	46	193	16	9
Bones	 	1	19	28	15	13	2
Bottles & Jars	 	21	14	0	77	13	4
Cullet	 	19	9	56	25	16	7
Kitchen Waste	 	72	18	16	228	14	0
Miscellaneous	 	67	14	0	36	9	0

Whilst 1951/52 was the most successful since salvage commenced, the year under review has been one of some difficulty. Prices of most materials have fluctuated and generally been at a lower level and the paper mills found it necessary to limit the quantity of paper they would accept. The price of mixed waste paper fell from £13 per ton in April,152 to 9 £7 10s. 0d. per ton by March, 1953. But for the Council's contract with the Thames Board Mills the salvage of waste paper would have had to cease.

The converted metal baling press was replace in September, 1952, by a new Heenan & Froude power operated press. This has considerably improved this work and the quality of the bales. During the year 127 tons of baled tins were disposed of.

The Bonus Scheme, under which the workmen receive 10% of the income from salvage, has continued to operate £243 10s. 3d. has been paid out and each man has received £10 10s. 10d.

The N.E. Derbyshire Cleansing and Salvage Officers Committee has continued to meet, 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

This is my last annual report as Inspector for the Southern Area due to the re-organisation of the district and my appointment as Chief Sanitary Inspector from the 1st March, 1953. In these circumstances it is natural to look back and review some of the progress made since my appointment in 1935.

The most notable progress is in the conversion of conservancy closets and the improvements in public cleansing. Since 1935, 2,776 pail closets and privies have been converted to water closets. At the end of the year only 340 pail closets remained in use.

Cleansing has seen many improvements from the use of 30 cwt. Morris lorries and horses and carts to 11 cubic yard S. & D. Freighters fitted with cabs to carry the loaders, from the cost being a Parish charge with no system of helping adjoining parishes in difficulty, to a district rate charge and more economic use of man-power and transport.

Tippings of refuse was formerly indiscriminate. This is now well controlled. A Muledozer was purchased in 1949 and has led to considerable improvement in the finished of controlled tips. Several have been grassed and are again in use for agricultural purposes. The recovery of salvage was commenced in 1940 and has so far resulted in the recovery of 4,948 tons, valued £19,593 2s. 2d. Since 1938 the cost of this service has increased 100%. In 1936/37/38 all dry ashplaces were abolished and the houses provided ashbins. This greatly improved the conditions at the houses and resulted in a more efficient collection service. During 1951 the renewal of ashbins was undertaken by the District Council and made a general rate charge.

Many difficulties arose during the war in maintaining the cleansing vehicles and the cost of this work became heavy. Consequently arrangements were made for as much repair and maintenance work as possible to be undertaken by the Council's staff. This resulted in many advantages and in July 1951, a skilled Motor Mechanic was appointed to carry out, under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector, repairs and maintenance to all Council vehicles.

The re-commencement of the sale of ice cream in 1945 necessitated a survey of all premises. A much improved standard was obtained and many of the pre-war dealers in ice cream discontinued business. Food Handling Byelaws were adopted in 1950 and followed by a series of mobile Clean Food Eshibitions. Although the pressure of other work has not permitted the desirable follow up of these exhibitions, there have been many indications of their educational value.

In 1936 the Overcrowding Survey was completed showing 2.46% of the houses to be overcrowded. The Rural Housing Survey completed in 1948 showed 1% of the houses to be overcrowded, whilst 10% had 2 or more families. Over 50% of the houses were in need of repair.

The commencement of the war necessitated a transfer of attention to Civil Defence and Evacuation, and in January, 1940 the private slaughterhouses were closed. During 1939, 8,238 animals were slaughtered locally. In 1950 the Ministry of Food opened the slaughterhouse of Messrs. W. H. Brown & Sons for seasonal killing and for some time it has now been in regular use. During 1952, 6,721 animals were slaughtered at these premises.

The introduction of the improved vermicides D.D.T. and Gammexane has completely revised the treatment of premises for the eradication of vermin, and now it is rare to have further trouble after the Initial treatment.

In 1943 following the introduction of the Infestation Order a survey of the district was made for rat infestation and the following year systematic tratment of the sewer inspection chambers was commenced. From these dates a more effective control of rate infestation was obtained, has been maintained and at present rodent infestion causes little trouble to the department.

During the year 1952 much useful work has been accomplished, but I am left with a feeling of frustration as many of my plans have not been fulfilled. Much more attention is necessary to food premises, education of food handlers and the repair of deteriorating dwelling houses. I hope that the re-organisation of the department from 1st March, 1953, will eventually help to remedy some of these shortcomings.

The total of new post war houses had risen to 388 by the end of the year. This number is insufficient to re-house all over-crowded families, those living in condemned property, or to deal with those houses occupied by two or more families. Whilst there is still an urgent need for more new houses, many families needing them state they cannot afford new Council houses at their present high rents.

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 number of complaints being received, 229 during the present year. These complaints include 86 regarding housing defects, 67 drainage defects, 13 dirty and verminous premises, 17 defective sanitary conveniences, and 8 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.



