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**BOLSOVER**

(DERBYSHIRE)



**ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

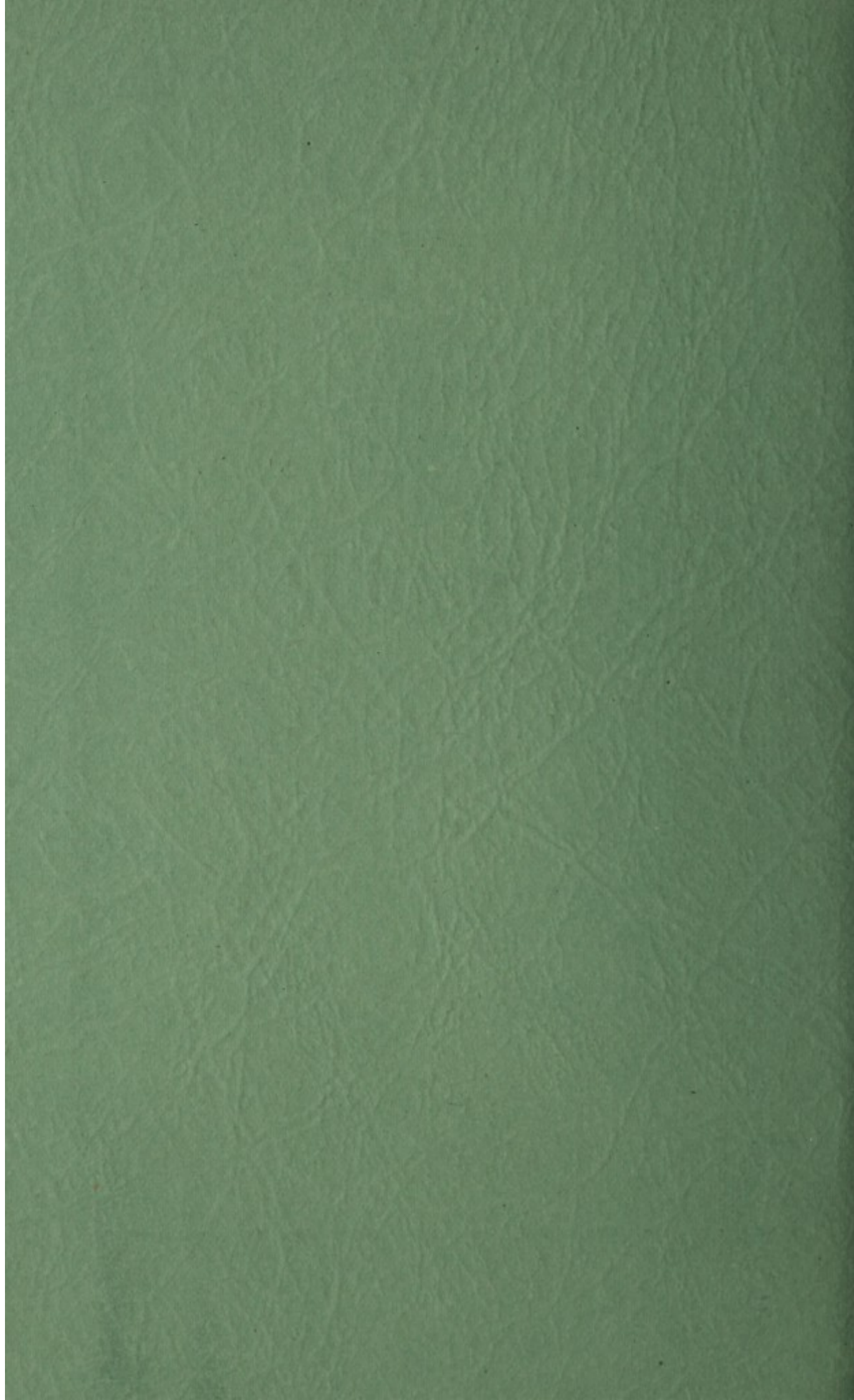
**Medical Officer of Health**

ON

**HEALTH AND SANITARY  
CONDITION OF THE URBAN  
DISTRICT OF BOLSOVER**

FOR THE YEAR

**1949**





# BOLSOVER

(DERBYSHIRE)



## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

ON

HEALTH AND SANITARY  
CONDITION OF THE URBAN  
DISTRICT OF BOLSOVER

FOR THE YEAR

1949

# **BOLSOVER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

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## **PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF, 1949**

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### **MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:**

Dr A. H. WEAR, M.D., D.P.H., B.Hy.,  
Dale Close, 100 Chesterfield Road South, Mansfield  
(Tel. No. 811 Mansfield).

### **DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER (part time):**

Dr JOHN BENJAMIN McKAY, M.B., Ch.B.

### **SANITARY INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT**

(Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods, and Inspector  
under Shops Acts and Petroleum Acts).

JAMES HOLDEN SMELLIE, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.  
(to 14th January, 1949).

JOHN F. H. WALTON, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.  
(from 1st April, 1949).

Tel. No. Bolsover 255 and 408  
(Council Offices).



# PREFACE

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To the Chairman and Members of the  
Bolsover Urban 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 1949.

Apart from a small outbreak of scarlet fever the health of the district has been satisfactory.

Housing is still our greatest problem, the number of houses erected is small compared with the demand and some decision will have to be made regarding the tenants of individual unfit houses.

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) ... ..	4,526
Population (census, 1931) ... ..	11,811
Population mid-year (Register General) 1949 ... ..	10,630
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1949) ... ..	2,908
Rateable Value, 1949 ... ..	£47,216
Sum represented by a Penny Rate, 1949... ..	£175-11-11

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## SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The chief occupations of the inhabitants are coal mining and agriculture. Fruit is grown in the district in large quantities, and there is a Fruit Preserving Works. The British Diesel Oil and Petroleum Co., have large works in the area where "Coalite", which is a smokeless fuel, is produced.

There is no doubt that Bolsover is gradually developing into an industrial area.

### CHIEF CAUSES OF INVALIDITY in the DISTRICT

#### SCABIES.

Only 20 cases received treatment during the year, this is a most welcome drop compared with the figures of 39 in 1943 and 266 in 1944.

Owing to the small number for treatment, arrangements have now been made for patients to attend the Poolsbrook Cleansing Station at a cost of 5/- per treatment. Despite the fact that this Centre treats cases from six adjoining authorities, there is now only sufficient work for two days in the week i.e. Thursday and Friday.



## VITAL STATISTICS

### BIRTHS.

#### Live Births:—

	Total	Males	Females	
Legitimate	205	85	120	} Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 20.
Illegitimate	8	6	2	
Still Births	5	2	3	} Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 23.4.

	Total	Males	Females	
DEATHS	71	38	33	} Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 6.5.

Death rate corrected by comparability factor 7.7.

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

	Deaths
No. 29 Puerperal Sepsis	—
No. 30 Other puerperal causes	—

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

All infants per 1,000 live births	... .. 18.5
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births...	19.
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	—

#### DEATHS FROM:—

Measles (all ages)	... ..	—
Whooping Cough (all ages)	... ..	—
Diarrhoea (under two years of age)...	... ..	—
Cancer (all ages)	... ..	8
Influenza	... ..	—
Tuberculosis	... ..	—
Heart Disease	... ..	28
Pneumonia	... ..	3
Premature Birth	... ..	2
Congenital Malformations	... ..	—
Violent Injuries (including suicide)	... ..	3
Road Traffic Accidents...	... ..	1
Diabetes	... ..	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	... ..	9



# BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1949

	Birth-rate per 1,000 Total Population		Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population.								Rate per 1,000 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 ... ..	16.7	0.39	11.7	0.01	0.00	2.39	0.00	0.15	3.0	32	
126 County Boroughs and great Towns, including London	18.7	0.47	12.5	0.01	0.00	2.44	0.00	0.15	3.8	37	
148 Smaller Towns (1931 adjusted)	18.0	0.40	11.6	0.01	0.00	2.39	0.00	0.14	2.4	30	
Population 25,000—50,000											
London ... ..	18.5	0.37	12.2	0.01	0.00	1.70	0.00	0.11	1.7	28	
Bolsover U.D. ... ..	20.0	0.47	7.7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.5	

# 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:—

	Pos.	Neg.	Total
Enteric group of organisms ...	—	—	—
Brucella Abortus ...	—	—	—
C. diphtheriae ...	—	12	12
Vincent's Angina Organisms ...	—	11	11
Hæmolytic Streptococci ...	3	9	12
Sputa for Tubercle Bacilli ...	—	4	4
*Water ...	4	4	8
*Ice Cream, Methylene Blue Test...	19	35	54

## MILK:—

Methylene Blue ...	8	42	50
Coliform Test ...	—	12	12
*Bacterial Count ...	—	—	—
*Phosphatase Test ...	3	12	15
*Turbidity Test ...	—	—	—
Tubercle Bacilli, Inoculation Test—			
Routine Samples	—	42	42
Min. of Agriculture	—	—	—
Clinical Specimens ...	—	9	9
Totals	35	184	219

\*Positive — Unsatisfactory.

Negative—Satisfactory.

In addition to the above, two urgent swabs were examined at the Mansfield Laboratory. Both 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. (Telephone 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 in Bolsover.

A School Clinic for the treatment of minor ailments is held fortnightly on a Saturday in the same place.

## **TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC**

This is held at Brimington Road, Chesterfield, on Tuesday and Friday, from 10 to 12-30 p.m. and 2 to 4 p.m.

## **VENEREAL CLINICS**

These are at Chesterfield Royal Hospital.

Males      Mondays from 6 until 8 p.m.  
              Wednesdays from 6 until 8 p.m.  
              Saturdays at 2-30 p.m.

Females    Mondays at 3 p.m.  
              Thursdays from 2 until 4 p.m.

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# **SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA**

## **WATER**

This is supplied by the Chesterfield and Bolsover Water Board and is satisfactory in quality. The quantity however is limited and extra supplies are obtained from the Meden Valley Water Supply.

15 bacteriological samples were taken during the year after chlorination and all were satisfactory. Of these 12 were taken by the Chesterfield and Bolsover Water Board and 3 by the Local Authority. No samples of raw water were analysed.

All 2908 houses are supplied from the town's mains.

The water is softened and chlorinated before use and 0.15 parts per million of chlorine is added. The chlorinating plant is installed at the Hillstown Water Tower.

The water is not liable to plumbo solvent action.

The following is a bacteriological analysis taken on 14th October, after chlorination.

Temperature on arrival	...	...	...	...	18°c
------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

No. of Colonies per millilitre developing on Agar:

In 3 days at 22°c	...	...	1
-------------------	-----	-----	---

In 48 hours at 37°c	...	...	0
---------------------	-----	-----	---

Probable number of Bacteria Coli Aerogenes

Group in 100 mils.	...	...	0
--------------------	-----	-----	---

Free Chlorine pp. million	...	...	none
---------------------------	-----	-----	------

Remarks:—Satisfactory.

## CLOSET CONVERSIONS

There are 2908 houses in the district and apart from the number outlined below all are on the water carriage system of drainage.

Pail Closets and Elsan Closets	...	...	121
--------------------------------	-----	-----	-----

Privies	...	...	11
---------	-----	-----	----

Cesspools	...	...	31
-----------	-----	-----	----

Where no sewer is available it is the intention of the Council to ask the owners to replace privy-middens by pail closets.

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## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Reference has been made in several previous reports to the damage caused to Carr Vale sewers by mining subsidence



and to the resultant nuisance. A major scheme for dealing with the sewage in this part of the district has recently been commenced.

A new sewer is being laid in Shuttlewood Road to replace existing defective sewer (total distance involved approximately 1450 yards.)

The sanitary conditions at Whaley Village and Whaley Common are very primitive.

Cesspools are used at Whaley Village and these are continuously overflowing into a stream adjoining—one cesspool drains no less than eight houses including a farm and a public house which have water lavatories. This cesspool fills up every five days. It is urgently recommended that a small sewage works be provided for the village.

The drainage at Whaley Common is into an old derelict works adjoining, which require modernising. As an alternative the sewage could be drained into the suggested new works at Whaley Village.

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## HOUSING

The most urgent need of the district is for more houses. During the year 62 were erected and in 1950 it is proposed to erect 65 houses and flats, but the supply of houses is a mere trickle compared with the demand and at the present rate of progress it will be many years before all persons living in rooms or unfit houses can be re-housed.

### 1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year.

1 (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for Housing Defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	540
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1107
--	------

2 (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1926 and 1932	...	...	...	...	...	189
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	201
3 Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .....	189
4 Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the previous sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	354
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.	
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	329
3. Action under Statutory powers during the year.	
1 Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936	
(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(b) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners ... ..	60
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	4
2 Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	27
(b) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners ... ..	23
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	4
3 Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936	



(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	2
(b) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	3
(c) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings not to use for human habitation were accepted	...	...	3

## **VERMINOUS PREMISES**

One bug infested house was treated by the Council.

## **FACTORIES ACT**

Visits are paid regularly to the factories in the district, and conditions generally were found to be satisfactory.

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# **INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD**

## **MILK, MEAT AND OTHER FOODS**

All slaughtering of animals takes place at the Chesterfield Abattoir except emergency slaughtering and the killing of pigs for home consumption. During the year no emergency slaughtering or killing of pigs for home consumption was notified to the Sanitary Inspector.

## **CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN**

No organised lectures or classes have been held for food traders or employees but food preparing premises and shops have been inspected frequently and every opportunity has been taken of impressing on traders and employees the importance of strict cleanliness in the preparation and handling of food.

The vast majority of food traders in the district have small businesses and it is felt that personal contact with them in their shops and food preparing premises affords an excellent opportunity of suggesting improvements in their handling and preparation of food. During last summer a short talk was given to the employees of a fairly large ice cream factory on the necessity for personal cleanliness.

Last December the Council decided to make byelaws, based on the Ministry's model, under Section 15, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Full details of the supervision of food will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

### **URGENT SANITARY REQUIREMENTS**

1. The abatement of overcrowding by the provision of more houses.
2. The closing and demolition of unfit houses.
3. The provision of a sewage works for Whaley Village and Whaley Common.

### **NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT**

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



# CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1949

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases notified.													Total cases rem'd to Hospital	Total Deaths
	At Ages—years														
	At all Ages	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and up		
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	68	...	...	5	4	7	32	9	4	6	3	2	...	61	...
Malaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia ...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	23	3	6	5	3	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	45	3	4	6	7	2	21	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	152	6	10	17	14	13	55	12	4	10	6	4	1	62	3

# **PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES**

## **DIPHTHERIA**

There was one suspected case at Stanfree which was not confirmed. This freedom from diphtheria is due to the efforts made for immunising. Children can now have injections at the Infant Welfare Centres as well as by their own private doctor. Injections are given at 1, 5 and 11 years of age.

This year 108 toddlers and 77 school children have been immunised.

## **SCARLET FEVER**

68 cases were notified and 61 of these were removed to hospital. The outbreak was very mild in character.

## **FOOD POISONING**

In September three cases occurred in a family at Shuttlewood. The suspected food was brought by relatives living in the Chesterfield area and one of the patients complained that the pressed beef tasted somewhat tainted. Specimens of food were sent to the laboratory for analysis but all the results were negative. The patients recovered in about two days.

## **CEREBRO SPINAL MENINGITIS**

One case was notified at the beginning of August. This was a child of 2 years.

## **MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH**

23 cases of Measles and 45 of Whooping Cough were received.

## **PARA-TYPHOID FEVER**

No cases were notified in this district but during the summer months several persons had to be visited who had been in contact with para-typhoid at a Holiday Camp.



## TUBERCULOSIS

The following table gives particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of all deaths from the disease 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 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 ...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
25 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## SANITARY INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER, 1949

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To the Chairman and Members of the  
Public Health Committee.

Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your consideration the  
Annual Report for the year 1949.

As pointed out in last year's Report, Mr Smellie resigned in January, 1949 on taking up an appointment as Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector to the Norwich City Council. Sanitary inspection duties during the intervening weeks before my arrival on the 1st April, were undertaken by the sanitary inspectors of the Clowne Rural District Council.

I am pleased to report that very considerable progress was made during the year with regard to repair of dwelling houses. It is gratifying to note that so much repair work was carried out without recourse to prosecution, and only in isolated cases was the service of statutory notices necessary.

There is in your district a considerable number of houses which are ripe for clearance, and which, but for the war and its attendant economic difficulties, would have been demolished long ago. With the best possible progress in the building of new houses, it is obvious that most of these dwellings must continue to be occupied for several years. Every endeavour is made to maintain them in as reasonable a condition as possible, but owners are reluctant to incur other than minor expense on property with so limited a life, and it is an impossibility to provide these houses with the amenities and conveniences which the occupants rightly regard as essential to a decent and healthy life.

I desire to thank you, Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen for your unfailing support in all measures taken for the



health of the Community and I am also greatly indebted to my colleagues in other Departments for their co-operation and assistance.

I am, Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN F. H. WALTON,

Sanitary Inspector  
and Cleansing Superintendent.

Sherwood Lodge,  
Bolsover.  
April, 1950.

## GENERAL INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Table showing inspections, etc., undertaken during during 1949.

Inspections of houses for nuisances and defects ... ..	530
Revisits to houses ... ..	567
Visits re Water Supply ... ..	10
Visits to Infectious Disease cases ... ..	97
Verminous Premises ... ..	3
Farms and Dairies ... ..	93
Milk Shops ... ..	39
Bakehouses ... ..	16
Fried Fish Shops ... ..	29
Other Food Preparing Premises ... ..	81
Food Shops ... ..	32
Market Stalls... ..	51
Ice Cream Premises ... ..	54
Inns and other Public Buildings ... ..	22
Factories ... ..	87
Offensive Trades ... ..	22
Knackers Yard ... ..	44
re keeping of Animals ... ..	8
to Schools ... ..	15
re Shops Acts ... ..	20
to Public Baths ... ..	8
re Petroleum Licensing ... ..	19
to controlled Tips ... ..	144
to Spoilbanks ... ..	10
re Rodent Control measures ... ..	231
Number of Miscellaneous Visits ... ..	172
Interviews with owners etc ... ..	181
	2585

## HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACT DEFECTS

The following statement shows the defects found and remedied other than those at Council owned houses.

Defects in connection with:—

	Found	Remedied
House Roofs ... ..	81	79
Chimney Stacks ... ..	28	26
Eaves Gutters ... ..	46	41
Rain Water Pipes ... ..	39	34
Pointing and brickwork of Walls	42	37
Yard Paving ... ..	18	12
Waste Pipes' ... ..	15	14
Water Supply ... ..	8	8
Wall Plaster ... ..	76	70
Ceiling Plaster ... ..	52	50
Windows ... ..	31	27
Sash Cords ... ..	21	20
Doors ... ..	22	22
Floors ... ..	21	20
Staircases ... ..	8	7
Cooking Ranges ... ..	36	34
Firegrates ... ..	14	13
Sinks ... ..	21	19
Dampness ... ..	34	33
Washing Coppers ... ..	13	12
Coal Stores ... ..	7	6
Verminous Premises ... ..	1	1
Dirty Houses ... ..	3	2
Accumulations ... ..	2	2
Drains ... ..	22	22
Inspection Chambers ... ..	8	8
Closet Pedestals... ..	27	26
Closet Flushing Cisterns ... ..	21	20
Closet Structures... ..	10	10
Inadequate Ventilation ... ..	7	6
Urinals ... ..	3	1
Dilapidated Dustbins ... ..	121	121
Choked Drains ... ..	281	281
	1139	1074



In connection with the foregoing defects 228 informal notices and 27 statutory notices were served on owners or occupiers.

It was not found necessary during the year to institute legal proceedings, but four dustbins were supplied in default of formal notice.

## HOUSING

As pointed out in last year's report our greatest problem arises from the continued occupation of unfit houses. During the latter part of the year a survey of the district was carried out to determine the number and situation of unfit houses and 184 such dwellings were recorded. With very few exceptions the tenants of these houses are most dissatisfied with the conditions under which they have to live and, with the greatest willingness on the part of owners, it would still be an impossibility to repair these houses to a standard in keeping with modern ideas. For the time being every effort is being made to keep these dwellings weather-proof and reasonably fit to live in, but in certain extreme cases the only course open is procedure under the demolition provisions of the Housing Acts. During the year five houses were represented as unfit for human habitation, in two of the cases demolition orders were made and in the other three cases undertakings were accepted. Of the five houses dealt with, four of the families were re-housed by the Council while the remaining family found alternative accommodation. During 1949 three houses, in respect of which demolition orders had become operative, were pulled down.

It is pleasing to note that the Minister of Health, in Circular 90/49 dealing with the Housing Act, 1949, has adopted as a standard for a satisfactory house, that laid down in the Report of the Standards of Fitness for Habitation Sub-Committee of the Central Housing Advisory Committee. Using the standard as a yardstick a survey is now being carried out to determine, among other things, the number and location of

- (a) the houses which already comply with the standard;
- (b) the houses which are capable of being improved to the standard; and
- (c) the houses incapable of improvement to the standard.



The survey, together with existing information regarding unfit houses, will enable you to have a clear picture of the housing conditions in your district, and will be invaluable in operating the provisions of the 1949 Act with regard to improvement of housing accommodation.

During 1949 sixty permanent houses were erected by the Council and two were built by private individuals. The housing shortage still remains acute, as, apart from the unfit houses, many families are living in rooms, frequently under overcrowded conditions and with little privacy, thus being prevented from enjoying to the full the happiness which family life can bestow.

Reference was made in last year's report to 69 notices served under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936 involving a total of 1699 defects. Only a little of the work called for had been executed by the end of 1948, but during last year great strides were made in securing compliance with the notices. In the case of four of the houses, the repairs were carried out in default by the Council, and of the remaining defects, over 90% had been remedied by the end of 1949.

### **INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DISINFECTION**

Particulars will be found in the Medical Officer's report of the number of cases of infectious diseases notified during the year. 97 visits were paid to infected houses, 51 rooms and 39 library books being disinfected.

Arrangements were made during the year for the County Ambulance Service to use the Council's disinfecting station for disinfection of blankets, etc., after removal of infectious cases to hospital.

### **VERMINOUS PREMISES**

One privately owned house was disinfested during the year. D.D.T. powder, Gammexane dust, liquid disinfectant and D.D.F. fly solution continued to be available to householders free of charge.

### **WATER SUPPLY**

I am pleased to report that the last remaining house draw-



ing water from a well was connected to the main's supply. Every house in the district is now supplied with water from the town's mains.

Three samples of tap water were submitted for bacteriological examination.

### **FOOD PREPARING PREMISES**

126 visits were made to food preparing premises during 1949. 32 premises were used for preparing food, including 2 bakehouses and 11 fried fish shops.

The businesses were found to be conducted in a satisfactory manner, but several improvements were carried out, including the provision of improved washing facilities in two cases.

Every effort was made to promote sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in these premises.

### **FOOD SHOPS AND MARKET STALLS**

83 visits were made to food shops and market stalls. Washing facilities were provided in two shops.

During the last month of the year it was decided to make byelaws, based on the Ministry's Model, under Section 15, Food and Drugs Act, 1938, "for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food sold or intended for sale for human consumption, and in connection with the sale or exposure for sale in the open air of food intended for human consumption."

The Council agreed to provide hardwood tops to the market stalls used by butchers and fishmongers.

There were no contraventions of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations during the year.

## UN SOUND FOOD

The following amount of diseased or unsound food was condemned as unfit for human consumption:—

Meat	...	...	...	...	18 tins
Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	71 tins
Meat and Vegetable Stew	...	...	...	...	12 tins
Fish	...	...	...	...	18 tins
Milk	...	...	...	...	49 tins
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	27 tins
Sausage	...	...	...	...	36 lbs.
Tinned Biscuits	...	...	...	...	17 lbs. 6 ozs.
Cereals	...	...	...	...	5 tins
Lemon Crystals	...	...	...	...	1 tin
Tinned Cake	...	...	...	...	5 tins

All the above were surrendered at the time of inspection and prior to being exposed for sale.

## SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND KNACKERS YARD

There are five licensed slaughterhouses within the Urban District and in all five cases the licences were renewed.

None is in use at the present time except for the private slaughtering of pigs.

44 visits of inspection were paid to the Knackers Yard. The business was conducted in a satisfactory manner and records were kept as required by the Council's Byelaws.

Certain improvements were carried out to the paving and drainage of the floors of the premises.

## MEAT INSPECTION

The whole of the meat sold in the district is drawn from the Ministry of Food Slaughterhouse in Chesterfield where a thorough system of meat inspection is in operation.



I made reference in last year's report to the considerable number of pigs killed in the district and to the fact that in no case was a request made for the carcase to be examined.

I approached the Secretary of the Bolsover Parish and Hillstown Pig Club with an offer to undertake the inspection of pigs killed in Bolsover, pointing out the importance of such examination in order to preclude the consumption of diseased meat. I am sorry to say such offer has not yet been accepted, but I feel so strongly on this matter that I shall not be satisfied until an agreement has been reached for inspection of all pigs killed in the district.

It is known that during the year licences were issued by the Food Office for the slaughter of 455 pigs, and of this total only 62 were killed at Clowne Bacon Factory where inspection of the carcasses was carried out.

I am pleased to report that the Food Executive Officer would be willing to assist in implementing any inspection service arranged in respect of pigs killed in your district.

## FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948

### 1—INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health.

Premises.	Number on Register.	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2 3, 4, and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities	10	45	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	10	32	1	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Sec- 7 is enforced by the Local Authority. (excluding outworkers' Premises.)	2	10	2	—
Total	22	87	4	—

## 2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars.	Number of Cases in which defects were found.				Number of prosecutions instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred.		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness	2	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences.					
(a) insufficient	1	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork.)	—	—	—	—	—
	4	3	nil	nil	nil

## 3—Outwork.

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council
Lace, lace curtains and nets ...	3	—

## MILK AND DAIRIES ADMINISTRATION

With the coming into operation on 1st October, 1949 of the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944, the control over the production of milk passed to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The Council retains responsibility for the control over distribution of milk and for provisions regarding infection of milk.

The number of milk producers in the district on 30th September, 1949 was as follows:—

Cowkeepers retailing milk	13
Wholesale producers	9

Out of a total of 22 milk producers in the district, three were producing Tuberculin Tested milk and seven were producing Accredited milk.



THE MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK)  
REGULATIONS, 1949.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED  
AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949.

Registration of milk distributors (other than dairy farmers) as required by the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, and the issue of dealers' licences under the Special Designation Regulations have been carried out.

The registrations and licences granted as at 31st December, 1949 were as follows:—

Registered Distributors of Milk	14
Licensed Dealers in Tuberculin Tested Milk	5
Licensed Dealers in Pasteurised Milk	5
Licensed Dealers in Sterilised Milk	8

One supplementary licence to retail pasteurised milk was granted.

All the distributors retail bottled designated milks.

In addition to the fourteen distributors there are fifteen dairy farmers in your district, including two farmers from outside the Urban area. Of these dairy farmers, two produce Tuberculin Tested milk and three others produce Accredited milk. Two of the producers of Accredited milk also hold dealers' licences to retail Tuberculin Tested and Pasteurised milks obtained from a Dairy Company.

The pasteurising plant at Webster's Dairy closed down on 31st August, 1949.

### MILK SAMPLING

With the coming into operation of the new legislation on 1st October, the taking of samples of milk for cleanliness tests was discontinued, but samples for biological examination continued to be submitted to the County Public Health Laboratory.

A total of 61 samples of milk was taken during the year with results as follows:—

## PASTEURISED MILK

	Samples taken	Passed	Failed
Phosphatase Test	13	10	3
Methylene Blue Test	13	8	—

(of these samples 5 were not subjected to the Methylene Blue Test owing to shade temperature exceeding 65° F.)

## RAW MILK

	Samples taken	Passed	Failed
Methylene Blue Test	42	34	8
B. Coli	12	12	—
B. Tuberculosis	42	42	—

## ICE CREAM

There are three premises at which ice cream is manufactured and twelve premises from which ice cream is sold.

54 samples were submitted to the County Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

The samples were graded as follows:—

Grade I	14
Grade II	21
Grade III	9
Grade IV	10

The presence of coliform organisms was reported in respect of samples obtained from one manufacturer. By systematic sampling of the mixture at all stages of manufacture it was possible to locate and subsequently eradicate the source of the contamination. I am indebted to the County Bacteriologist for his assistance in this connection. Of 14 samples submitted to the coliform test, 9 were reported as unsatisfactory and 5 as satisfactory.

At the end of 1948 the Ministry of Food made available additional supplies of sugar and fats to manufacturers undertaking to produce ice cream with a minimum of fat content of 2½%.

During 1949 seven samples were taken from local manufacturers by the County Sampling Officer and submitted to



the County Analyst for fat determination . The results were as follows:—

3.2% 3.3% 3.5% 3.7% 3.9% 6.8% 10.1%

It will be noted that no sample fell below the 2½ per cent minimum, but the results differed widely.

It is hoped that the Minister of Food will soon be able to fix a definite standard for ice cream fat content, as at the present, manufacturers are able to sell, for the same price, ice cream with less than one third the fat content of ice cream retailed by other producers.

The very name "ice cream" suggests a commodity rich in fat, whereas in actual fact it often contains less fat than ordinary cow's milk and it is hoped that ever increasing emphasis will be placed on improving the food value of an article which is consumed in large quantities by our young children.

### **SWIMMING BATHS**

Five samples of swimming bath water were taken during the year from the Public Baths in New Station Road. Bacteriological examination showed three of the samples to be unsatisfactory, but after adjustment of the chlorine dosage future samples were reported as satisfactory.

### **PUBLIC BUILDINGS, INNS, ETC.**

During the year defective or otherwise unsuitable sanitary accommodation at five inns was reported. In all five cases the Brewery Companies agreed to carry out the required improvements. In no case was the work commenced during the year, but in four cases the necessary building licence had been obtained.

### **SHOPS ACTS**

20 visits were paid to various shops regarding sanitary conveniences and employment of young persons. It was found that several occupiers were not keeping the required records, but this has been rectified.

### **RODENT CONTROL**

Attention has been paid to the public sewers, sewage disposal works and controlled tips.



A free service was provided for domestic dwellings in the district, business premises being charged the cost of treatments carried out.

A total of 231 visits was paid in connection with the eradication of rats and mice.

## **PETROLEUM LICENSING**

19 visits of inspection were paid to premises used for storage of petroleum spirit.

No contraventions were observed, all licences were renewed and one new licence was issued.

## **CONVERSIONS**

There are in your district 121 pail closets, 11 privy middens, and 31 cesspools, the emptying of which is undertaken by the Council.

For the most part the properties affected are widely scattered and situate in the more remote parts of the district. The 17 houses at Whaley Village and the 27 houses at Whaley Common are not quite so scattered and the Council has under consideration a sewerage scheme for these dwellings.

It is hoped that improved arrangements will be provided as early as possible since the existing cesspools are of great age and inadequate for present day requirements.

## **PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE**

### **GENERAL**

10 men were employed on refuse collection and disposal, and on emptying of pails, privy middens and cesspools.

Pails were emptied twice weekly.

Cesspools were emptied weekly or fortnightly as required.

Privy middens were emptied every six weeks.

The vehicles employed comprised:—

- 1, 10 cu. yd. S.D. Freighter
- 1, 7 cu. yd. Karrier Bantam
- 1, Fordson Tractor and Tank for cesspool emptying



With the cessation of most of our salvage work the Commer lorry was transferred from the refuse collection service. The Karrier Bantam was employed part of each week on refuse collection and also undertook the emptying of pails and privy middens.

#### REFUSE COLLECTION.

Every effort has been made to carry out this service in the most efficient and economical manner, and throughout the whole year a weekly collection has been maintained. In a colliery district, where the quantity of ash produced is considerably greater than in other areas, it is essential to carry out a frequent collection to prevent overflow of dustbins and consequent delay if shovelling up has to be undertaken.

#### REFUSE DISPOSAL

All refuse collected was disposed of by controlled tipping at the following tips:—

New Byron Brick Works.  
Limekiln Fields

New Bolsover.  
Shuttlewood

During the summer we obtained 1250 tons of soil for tip covering; of this total 450 tons were used at Shuttlewood, the remainder being utilised at Limekiln Fields. A Calfdozer was employed for tip levelling and for spreading soil at the two tips. It was possible to level and soil the whole of the tipped area at Shuttlewood: whilst at Limekiln Fields, where the area already grassed is used as a football field, an additional area extending for 25 yards beyond the existing goal line, was levelled, soiled and sown.

The employment of the Calfdozer enabled the work to be carried out with much greater speed and economy.

From September, tipping at New Bolsover and Limekiln Fields was temporarily discontinued and practically all refuse was removed to Shuttlewood to enable this tip to be more quickly filled due to its close proximity to several dwelling houses. This policy also enabled tipping at Shuttlewood to be conducted in a more satisfactory manner and the concentration of refuse disposal at one or two tips is most desirable in the interests of efficient controlled tipping.



## SALVAGE.

(Referring to the financial year ended 31st March, 1950)

I made reference in last year's Report to the Council's decision, in March, 1949, to discontinue screening ashes and the collection of bottles, jars, cullett and tins. It was found that the salvage of these articles was proving uneconomic, and the staff was reduced to the one man employed on paper baling.

Future work would thus be concentrated on the collection of articles which could be expected to show a reasonable profit, and I had high hopes of conducting the salvage work to provide a substantial surplus for the relief of the general rates. Within two months of the commencement of the financial year we began to experience difficulty in disposing of our mixed waste paper and repeated efforts to find other outlets for our stocks were unsuccessful. Collections continued throughout the summer in the hope of an early improvement in market conditions, and our stock of waste paper gradually increased. In September the Company with whom we had dealt since early in the War, notified their inability to accept any further quantity of waste paper and the Council decided to discontinue its collection.

I was very disappointed when my hopes were so quickly dashed, but I am pleased to report that it has since been possible to gradually dispose of the accumulated stock and the salvage undertaking succeeded in making a small profit.

Salvage from 1st April, 1949 to 31st March., 1950.

	T	C	Q	L	£	s.	d.
Paper	31	1	2	21	174	9	11
Textiles	2	1	2	0	16	2	7
Metals	4	8	1	0	17	7	9
Bones		10	2	0	3	7	10
Bottles	61	dozens			1	10	8
Cullett		3	0	0		3	0
Paper collection allowance					17	19	6
Totals	38	4	3	21	231	1	3









