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Contributors

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C A S T L E D O N I N G T O N
R U R A L D I S T R I C T C O U N C I L .

A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH WITH
THAT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE
YEAR, 1938.

T. McCOWATT MONTFORD.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



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PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

T. McCowatt Montford, M.B., Ch.B., Glas.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICER (POOR LAW) AND PUBLIC VACCINATOR.

T. McCowatt Montford, M.B., Ch.B., Glas.

SANITARY INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR.

H.R. BAGGULEY, [‡] M.R.San. I., A.M.I.S.E.

TEMPORARY ASSISTANT SANITARY INSPECTOR.

F. J. Baxfield [‡] M.R.San. I. appointed 10th May, 1937.
resigned. 13th June, 1938.

J.D.E. Higson. [‡] B.A., M.R.San. I. appointed 4th July, 1938.

‡ Certificate Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board.

1. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Councillor S.J. Hardy. J.P. (Chairman)

- " J. Adkin.
- " T.V. Deane.
- " J.G. Evans.
- " A. Moore.
- " P.H. Parker.
- " A. Ramsden.
- " G. S. Ryle.
- " J.G. Shields. J.P., C.C.
- " J. Shields.
- " A.F. Staniland.
- " J. Thompson.
- " S. Wilders.
- " E.F. Winser.
- " J.R. Woodward.

HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Councillor E.V. Deane (Chairman)

- " J. Adkin.
- " J.G. Evans.
- " A. Moore.
- " A. Ramsden.
- " G.S. Ryle.
- " S. Wilders.

FINANCIAL COMMITTEE

Councillor S. J. Harris, J.P. (Chairman)

J. Allen

T. V. Jones

A. Moore

A. Roberts

F. H. Smith

A. Taylor

D. G. White

Councillor S. J. Harris, J.P., C.O.

J. Black

A. E. Green

J. Thomas

G. Wilson

H. P. Young

J. R. Edwards

HOUSING COMMITTEE

Councillor S. V. Jones (Chairman)

J. Allen

J. B. Evans

A. Moore

A. Roberts

D. G. White

G. Wilson

CASTLE DONINGTON.

19th June, 1939.

To the Minister of Health, The
Chairman and Members of the
Castle Donington Rural District
Council.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my ninth annual report on
the health of the Rural District for 1938.

The general health in the area was good.

No serious epidemics occurred and there was once again
a fall in the number of notifications of infectious disease. This
was due in the main to the lower incidence of primary pneumonia.

In the detailed report which follows I have, as far as
possible, classified my remarks under the sectional headings
recommended by the Minister of Health.

Section A. Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

The area in acres of the Castle Donington Rural District
was 23,992, inhabited by 8,126 persons, an increase of thirteen.

The number of inhabited houses at the end of 1938 was
as follows:-

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Belton. | 168 |
| Breedon-on-the-Hill, | 183 |
| Castle Donington. | 833 |
| Charley. | 83 |
| Isley-cum-Langley. | 24 |
| Kegworth. | 708 |
| Lockington-Hemington. | 195 |
| Long Whatton. | 423 |
| Total | <u>2,658</u> |

A penny in the pound represented £122.

The rateable value of buildings and other hereditaments
was £32,192.

Social conditions were adversely influenced by
unemployment, which however, showed seasonal improvement.

The inhabitants were principally occupied in factories,
both within and without the rural boundaries, market gardens, farms
and quarries.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.

One hundred and twenty-one live births were registered
to give a birth rate of 13.7 per thousand of the resident population.
This was not so good as in the year before when the figure was 15.3,
nor did it compare favourably with the figure of 15.1 for England
and Wales.

CATTLE DOWNTOWN

19th June, 1955

To the Minister of Health,
Parliament and Members of the
Cattle Deregulation Rural District
Council.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you a report on
the health of the Rural District for 1954.

The general health in the area was good.

No serious epidemics occurred and there was a
fall in the number of notifications of infectious diseases. This
was due in the main to the lower incidence of primary pneumonia.

In the detailed report which follows I have, as far as
possible, classified by parish the medical conditions
recommended by the Minister of Health.

Section A. Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

The area in 1954 was divided into 12 parishes and had a
population of 2,452 persons, an increase of 100.

The number of inhabited houses at the end of 1954 was
as follows:-

| | |
|---------------|--------------|
| Wotton | 122 |
| St. Andrew | 117 |
| St. James | 120 |
| St. George | 130 |
| St. Martin | 115 |
| St. Peter | 110 |
| St. Paul | 125 |
| St. John | 135 |
| St. Mary | 140 |
| St. Elizabeth | 150 |
| St. Anne | 155 |
| St. Margaret | 160 |
| Total | 2,452 |

A party in the pound represented 2.12.

The taxable value of buildings and other assets
was £32,102.

Social conditions were adversely influenced by
unemployment, which however, showed seasonal improvement.

The inhabitants were relatively healthy and the
birth rate was similar to that of the Rural District.

VITAL STATISTICS

One hundred and twenty-one live births were registered
to give a birth rate of 13.7 per thousand of the resident population.
This was not so good as in the year before when the figure was 15,
nor did it compare favourably with the figure of 15.1 for England
and Wales.

There were only two stillbirths. This was a considerable improvement, being five less than in 1937 and representing a rate of 0.25 per thousand of the population as against 0.87. The corresponding figure for England and Wales was 0.60. The rate per thousand total live and stillbirths was 17.1 as compared with 53.4 in the previous year.

Deaths.

There was a decrease in the death rate. Ninety-eight deaths took place to give a crude death rate of 12.06 per thousand of the population and a standardised rate of 10.97, the areal comparability factor for the current year being 0.91.

The adjusted figure compared very favourably with the previous year's figure of 13.45 and with the figure of 11.6 for England and Wales.

Puerperal Deaths.

There were no maternal deaths. This compared satisfactorily with three in 1937 but, as pointed out in last year's report, this figure, giving, as it did, a rate of 22.9 per thousand total live and stillbirths, was exceptionally high. The maternal mortality rate for England and Wales was 2.97 per thousand.

Infantile Deaths.

Among children under one year there were two deaths which represented an infantile death rate of 17 per thousand live births. In the year before the rate was 32. The rate for England and Wales was 53.

The accompanying table illustrates the details given above and indicates the relationship between legitimate and illegitimate births and stillbirths:-

| | Total. | M. | F. | |
|---|--------|---------|----|---|
| Live Births. (Legitimate | 119 | 59 | 60 | } Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population. 13.7 |
| (Illegitimate. | 2 | 0 | 2 | |
| Stillbirths. | 2 | 2 | 0 | Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births. 17.1. |
| Deaths. | 98 | 50 | 48 | Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population. 10.97. |
| Deaths from puerperal causes. (headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List) :- | | | | |
| | | Deaths. | | Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births. |
| Puerperal sepsis | | 0 | | 0 |
| Other puerperal causes | | 0 | | 0 |
| Total | | 0 | | 0 |

There were only two establishments, this was a considerable improvement, being five less than in 1937 and representing a rate of 0.25 per thousand of the population as against 0.57. The corresponding figures for England and Wales were 0.25 and 0.25 per thousand total and with 1937 as compared with 1936 in the previous year.

Deaths

There was a decrease in the death rate, Birmingham having taken place to give a death rate of 12.10 per thousand, the population and a standardized rate of 10.95, the actual registered factor for the current year being 0.97.

The adjusted figures compared very favourably with the previous year's figure of 11.80 and with the figure of 10.80 for England and Wales.

Infantile Deaths

There were no infantile deaths. This compared unfavourably with 1937 when there were 10 deaths, as pointed out in last year's report. This figure, giving an infantile death rate of 1.25 per thousand total live births, was exceptionally high. The national mortality rate for England and Wales was 1.25 per thousand.

Infantile Deaths

There were no infantile deaths, this compared unfavourably with 1937 when there were 10 deaths, as pointed out in last year's report. This figure, giving an infantile death rate of 1.25 per thousand total live births, was exceptionally high. The national mortality rate for England and Wales was 1.25 per thousand.

The accompanying table illustrates the deaths from above and indicates the relationship between infantile and illegitimate births and stillbirths.

| Category | 1938 | 1937 | Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births |
|------------------------|------|------|--|
| Infantile Deaths | 0 | 10 | 0.00 |
| Other perinatal causes | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Total | 0 | 10 | 0.00 |

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:-

| | |
|--|-----|
| All infants per 1,000 live births. | 17 |
| Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births. | 17. |
| Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births. | 0. |
| Deaths from cancer (all ages) | 18 |
| " " Measles (all ages) | 0 |
| " " Whooping Cough (all ages) | 0 |
| " " Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) | 0 |

Excessive Mortality.

As indicated elsewhere in this report there was an increase in the number of deaths from cancer.

It was satisfactory to note a diminution in deaths from respiratory disease. In 1937 there were four deaths from bronchitis and eight from pneumonia, but in this year there were three from pneumonia and one only from bronchitis.

There were no deaths from influenza as compared with twelve in the previous year.

The pleasing factors to be observed in the report of the vital statistics are the improvement in the death rate and the low infantile death rate.

Section E. General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

Mr. F.J. Baxfield, M.R.San. I. resigned his appointment of Temporary Assistant Sanitary Inspector and Mr. J.D.E. Higson, E.A. (Hom) Cantab, M.R.San. I. was appointed in his place, the term of the latter appointment to end in March 1939, when it was expected that the Senior Inspector, Mr. H.R. Bagguley would have completed his special duties in regard to public works and slum clearance.

There were no changes in laboratory or nursing facilities.

Either the St. John Ambulance from Derby or Long Eaton Urban District Council's Ambulances were utilised for non-infectious hospital cases. For infectious cases ambulances were obtained from Elaby Hospital.

Hospital arrangements were also unaltered and were satisfactory.

The administration of the institutional medical services transferred from the late Boards of Guardians under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1929 was excellent.

Poor Law Medical Out-Relief was carried out as in 1937.

Institutional provision for the care of mental defectives was the same as in previous years.

The newly inaugurated County Council scheme for ante natal examinations by medical practitioners continued to work satisfactorily.

No developments took place in the arrangements for health visiting.

Orthopaedic treatment was obtained at Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, the Nottingham General Hospital and the Loughborough Cripples Guild.

There were no applications under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927.

An infant welfare centre was opened at Kegworth. Mothers and children attended from Kegworth, Lockington, Diseworth and Long Whatton. Seventeen meetings were held during the year. At nine sessions a Medical Officer from the County Health Department was present. The centre was organised under the secretaryship of Mrs C.W. Gardiner of Kegworth.

Records of Attendances for the Year.

Mothers.

| | |
|---------------------------------|------|
| Number on Register. | 63 |
| Number of attendances. | 343 |
| Average attendance per meeting. | 20.2 |

Babies Under One Year of Age.

| | |
|--|------|
| Number on Register. | 45 |
| Number of attendances. | 266 |
| Average attendance per meeting. | 15.6 |
| Number attending at the Centre who at the end of the year were under one year. | 26 |

Toddlers. (1 - 5 years)

| | |
|---|------|
| Number on Register. | 43 |
| Number of attendances. | 184 |
| Average attendance per meeting. | 10.8 |
| Number attending at the Centre who at the end of the year were between the ages of 1 and 5 years. | 41 |

Section C. Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water.

The Minister of Health after a formal Inquiry held at Castle Donington agreed to a Regional Water Scheme which would, on completion, supply the whole rural area with the exception of Charley, with a piped water supply.

Work on the new part of the scheme was commenced in June and at the end of the year the additional reservoir was nearly completed. Supply mains had been laid in Lockington-Hemington. The work was well advanced in Isley-Cum-Langley, Breedon-on-the-Hill and Diseworth and it was expected that early in 1939 the connexion with the Derwent Water would be made and a mixed supply of soft water provided for Castle Donington, and Lockington-Hemington.

Numerous samples of well water were taken from Belton and Long Whatton, and on analysis, found to be unsafe for drinking purposes. The knowledge of this stimulated the connecting of premises to the piped supply.

Institutional provision for the care of mental defectives was the same as in previous years.

The newly inaugurated County Council under the provisions of the Act of 1901, continued to give attention to the arrangements for health visiting.

Orthopaedic treatment was obtained at the Hospital, the Nottingham General Hospital and the Nottingham Dispensary.

There were no applications under the Housing Act, 1917.

An infant welfare centre was opened at Nottingham, and children attended from Nottingham, Nottingham and Long Eaton. Government meetings were held during the year. An infant welfare centre was opened at the County Health Department was opened. The centre was organized under the leadership of the C.W. Gardner of Nottingham.

Records of Attendance for the Year

Number in Hospital.
Number of attendances.
Average attendance per week.

Table Under the Act of 1917

Number in Hospital.
Number of attendances.
Average attendance per week.
Number attending at the end of the year.
at the end of the year.

Table Under the Act of 1917

Number in Hospital.
Number of attendances.
Average attendance per week.
Number attending at the end of the year.
at the end of the year.

Table Under the Act of 1917

The Minister of Health after a long inquiry into the Castle Donington area to a National Water Board which would, in competition, supply the whole area with the exception of Castle, with a piped water supply.

Work on the new part of the scheme was commenced in June and at the end of the year the additional reservoir was nearly completed. Supply mains had been laid to Nottingham-Nottingham. The work was well advanced in later-Nottingham. The Hill and Nottingham Hill are expected to be ready in 1922. Connection with the National Water Board's main and a direct supply of water provided for Castle Donington, and Nottingham-Nottingham.

Household supplies of well water were taken from the Hill and Long Eaton, and on analysis, found to be unsafe for drinking purposes. The knowledge of this stimulated the connecting of houses to the piped supply.

The water supplied to Castle Donington by the Long Eaton Urban District Council was, as in the previous year, chlorinated by that authority.

A bacteriological report of a recent sample of the water supplied to Castle Donington follows:-

Derbyshire County Council.
Bacteriological Report on Water Sample.

| | |
|---|--|
| Number of Sample. | 692 |
| Age of sample in hours. | 1 $\frac{10}{60}$ |
| Source of Sample. | Stanton-by-Bridge Pumping Station after chlorination. |
| Date sample taken. | March 27th 1939. |
| Authority. | Long Eaton U.D.C. |
| Number of bacteria per c.c. in Agar-Agar after 48 hours incubation at 37° Centigrade. | } 5 |
| Number of bacteria per c.c. in Agar-Agar after 72 hours incubation at 20° Centigrade. | } 1 |
| Number of presumptive coli in 100 c.c. | 0. |

Bacteriologically this sample was found suitable for drinking purposes according to the standards recommended by the Ministry of Health.

(Signed) J.L.G. Iredale.

County Bacteriologist.

Dated. 30/3/39.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The Council's scheme for Lockington-Hemington was satisfactorily completed.

The pumping of sewage to the disposal works at Castle Donington was well done and no difficulties occurred.

During the year there were sixteen conversions to the water carriage system

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The Sanitary Inspector's report is appended.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

No public swimming baths were provided by the Council. The Rivers Trent and Soar were used for bathing in the hot weather. Neither of these rivers were ideal for swimming.

The water supplied to Castle Donington by the Long Eaton Waterworks Company, as in the previous year, contained a certain amount of bacteria.

A bacteriological report of a recent sample of the water supplied to Castle Donington follows:-

Bacteriological Report on Water Sample
Castle Donington

| | |
|---|--|
| Number of Bacteria | 500 |
| Age of sample in hours | 10 |
| Source of Sample | Station 2-Bridge Pumping Station after chlorination |
| Date sample taken | March 27th 1922 |
| Authority | Long Eaton U.D.C. |
| Number of bacteria per c.c. in 15 hours | 5 |
| Incubation at 20° C. | |
| Number of bacteria per c.c. in 15 hours | |
| Incubation at 20° C. | |

Number of presumptive coli in 100 c.c. of water
Bacteriological report of this sample was found suitable for drinking purposes according to the standards recommended by the Ministry of Health.
(Signed) J. L. G. Hobbs, B.Sc.
County Bacteriologist.
Date: 27/3/22.

Inspection and Remarks

The Council's scheme for Lockington-Donington was satisfactorily completed.
The pumping of sewage to the disposal works at Castle Donington was well done and no difficulties occurred.
During the year there were sixteen complaints in water carriage system.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

The Sanitary Inspector's report is appended.
Extension of the Area
No further extension of the area was provided by the Council.
The River Trent and Great Ouse were found to be in the best possible condition of health for drinking.

Schools.

No schools were closed because of infectious disease. Exclusion from school was carried out as advised in the "Memorandum" on Closure of and Exclusion from School, 1927"

The building of a new Primary School at Kegworth was commenced and was well under way at the end of the year.

Section D. Housing.

There was a marked increase in the number of houses erected. This was due mainly to the fulfilment of the Council's Housing Schemes for Castle Donington and Lockington-Hemington.

In all, eighty-six new houses were built. Fifty-six were erected by the Council, six in Kegworth, ten in Lockington-Hemington and forty in Charnwood Avenue and Moira Dale, Castle Donington. A larger type of house was built in Charnwood Avenue to provide for families previously living under overcrowding conditions.

Of the thirty dwellings sponsored by private enterprise twenty-five were built in Kegworth.

It was noteworthy that in about all instances Council Houses were looked after with consideration and were kept in especially clean condition by the tenants.

In pursuance of demolition orders and clearance orders forty houses were pulled down.

There were still four families, involving twenty persons, living in overcrowded dwellings.

Housing of the Working Classes.

Action taken under the Housing Act, 1936.

The following table deals with the inspection of houses and the actions taken to remedy defects:-

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the Year:-

| | |
|---|----|
| (1)(a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts). | 20 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose. | 32 |
| (2)(a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925. | 20 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose. | 32 |

Article

No schools were listed in the directory of the State of New York for the year 1917.

The failure of a directory to list a school for the year 1917 does not mean that the school is not in existence.

Section 1. Section

There are a number of schools in the State of New York which are not listed in the directory of the State of New York for the year 1917.

In all, there are a number of schools in the State of New York which are not listed in the directory of the State of New York for the year 1917.

It is the duty of the State of New York to provide for the education of all its children.

It was necessary that in 1917 all schools in the State of New York should be listed in the directory of the State of New York for the year 1917.

It is the duty of the State of New York to provide for the education of all its children.

There are a number of schools in the State of New York which are not listed in the directory of the State of New York for the year 1917.

Section of the State of New York

Section of the State of New York

The following table lists the schools in the State of New York for the year 1917.

1. Inspection of the State of New York for the year 1917.

(a) List of schools in the State of New York for the year 1917.

(b) List of schools in the State of New York for the year 1917.

| | |
|---|----|
| (3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. | 17 |
| (4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. | 3 |
| 2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices:- | |
| Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers. | 20 |
| 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:- | |
| (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936: | |
| (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs. | 14 |
| (2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:- | 6 |
| (a) By Owners. | 6 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners. | 0 |
| (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts: | |
| (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied. | 0 |
| (2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:- | 0 |
| (a) By Owners | 0 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners. | 0 |
| (c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936: | |
| (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which demolition orders were made. | 5 |
| (2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders. | 18 |
| (d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936: | |
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made. | 0 |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or room having been rendered fit. | 0 |

(3) Number of dwellings found to be in a state so dangerous or insanitary as to be unfit for human habitation.

(4) Number of dwellings, exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-section, found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.

Number of defects during the year without benefit of formal notices:-

Number of defective dwellings rendered fit in consequence of informal notices by the local authority or their officers.

2. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.

(2) Number of dwellings which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-

(a) by Orders.

(b) by local authority in default of Orders.

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.

(2) Number of dwellings in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-

(a) by Orders.

(b) by local authority in default of Orders.

(c) Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of dwellings in respect of which demolition orders were made.

(2) Number of dwellings demolished in pursuance of demolition orders.

(d) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made.

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined the tenants or room-holders being rendered fit.

4. Housing Act, 1936. Part IV. Overcrowding.

| | | |
|--------|--|----|
| (a)(i) | Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year. | 4 |
| (ii) | Number of families dwelling therein. | 4 |
| (iii) | Number of persons dwelling therein. | 20 |
| (b) | Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year. | 0 |
| (c)(i) | Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year. | 10 |
| (ii) | Number of persons concerned in such cases. | 57 |
| (d) | Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding. | 0 |

A study of these figures showed that housing conditions had greatly improved in the last two or three years.

At public Housing Inquiries held before Inspectors of the Ministry of Health, the Officers of the Council, in their evidence, exposed housing defects of magnitude and their opinions were endorsed by the judgments of the presiding inspectors.

Section E. Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk Supply.

All milk retailers' premises in the district were inspected by the Sanitary Inspectors and no contraventions were found.

Meat.

Nine and a half per cent of the carcasses inspected were found to be suffering from tuberculosis, while five per cent were suffering from other disease. In this connexion the Senior Sanitary Inspector has compiled the following table:-

Carcasses Inspected and Condemned.

| | Castle Excluding Cows. | Cows. | Calves. | Sheep and Lambs. | Pigs. |
|--|------------------------------|-------|---------|------------------------|-------|
| Number killed (if known) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Number inspected | all beasts 1,644 | - | 54 | 2,150 | 1,042 |
| All diseases except Tuberculosis. Whole carcasses condemned. | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned. | 82 | | | | 6 |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis. | 5% | | | | 6% |

- (a)(i) Number of dwellings constructed at the end of the year.
- (ii) Number of dwellings destroyed during the year.
- (iii) Number of dwellings demolished during the year.
- (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year.
- (c)(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.
- (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases.
- (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwellings have again become overcrowded since the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding.

A study of these figures shows that housing conditions had greatly improved in the last two or three years. The Ministry of Health, the Director of the Council, in their opinion, should be invited to advise the local authority on the subject of the overcrowding.

Section 4. Inspection and Enforcement of Act.

All local authorities, whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, are required to appoint inspectors and to exercise their powers under the Act. In this connection the Director has compiled the following table:

Persons Inspected and Occupied.

| Year | Total | Persons | Occupied |
|------|-------|---------|----------|
| 1935 | 1,100 | 2,750 | 1,100 |
| 1936 | 1,100 | 2,750 | 1,100 |
| 1937 | 1,100 | 2,750 | 1,100 |
| 1938 | 1,100 | 2,750 | 1,100 |
| 1939 | 1,100 | 2,750 | 1,100 |

| | Cattle excluding cows. | Cows. | Calves. | Sheep and Lambs. | Pigs. |
|--|------------------------------|-------|---------|------------------------|-------|
| Tuberculosis only. | | | | | |
| Whole carcasses condemned. | 1 | 7 | 1 | | 1 |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned. | 170 | | 1 | | 66 |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis. | 9.5% | | 2% | | 6.6% |

Section F - Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and
Other Diseases.
General.

Once again there was a fall in the total number of cases of non-tubercular infectious disease. Forty-one cases were notified, nine less than in the previous year. This improved figure was accounted for by the fall of acute primary pneumonia from thirty two to twenty four, and of the cases of diphtheria from four to none.

Five cases of scarlet fever were submitted to isolation wards. Two cases of pneumonia were located in hospital.

There was an epidemic of catarrhal jaundice in Kegworth in April and March involving between twenty and thirty persons. There were no cases of a serious degree.

The case of puerperal pyrexia which was notified in the district and sent to an isolation hospital did not, in fact, contract the condition in this area, but was found to be suffering from the complaint when she returned from a Nursing Home after the confinement.

As usual, specimens from medical practitioners and samples of drinking water and sewage effluent from the local authority were examined and reported upon by the County Bacteriologist. Twenty-four fewer examinations were made than in 1937, due wholly to a diminution in the number of bacteriological examinations that it was found necessary to carry out in the case of milk samples. Numerical details of these tests are given below:-

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| Milk examinations (bacteriological) | 129 |
| Sewage and water analyses | 41 |
| Swabs for diphtheria | 23 |
| Sputa for Tubercular Bacilli | 23 |
| Faeces for B. Typhosus. | 2 |
| Films for gonococci | 2 |
| Blood for Wassermann Test | 2 |
| Urine (general and bacteriological) | 1 |
| Miscellaneous | 4 |
| | 227 |

| Year | Cases | Deaths |
|------|-------|--------|
| 1918 | 110 | 10 |
| 1919 | 120 | 12 |
| 1920 | 130 | 15 |
| 1921 | 140 | 18 |
| 1922 | 150 | 20 |
| 1923 | 160 | 22 |
| 1924 | 170 | 25 |
| 1925 | 180 | 28 |
| 1926 | 190 | 30 |
| 1927 | 200 | 32 |
| 1928 | 210 | 35 |
| 1929 | 220 | 38 |
| 1930 | 230 | 40 |
| 1931 | 240 | 42 |
| 1932 | 250 | 45 |
| 1933 | 260 | 48 |
| 1934 | 270 | 50 |
| 1935 | 280 | 52 |
| 1936 | 290 | 55 |
| 1937 | 300 | 58 |
| 1938 | 310 | 60 |
| 1939 | 320 | 62 |
| 1940 | 330 | 65 |
| 1941 | 340 | 68 |
| 1942 | 350 | 70 |
| 1943 | 360 | 72 |
| 1944 | 370 | 75 |
| 1945 | 380 | 78 |
| 1946 | 390 | 80 |
| 1947 | 400 | 82 |
| 1948 | 410 | 85 |
| 1949 | 420 | 88 |
| 1950 | 430 | 90 |
| 1951 | 440 | 92 |
| 1952 | 450 | 95 |
| 1953 | 460 | 98 |
| 1954 | 470 | 100 |
| 1955 | 480 | 102 |
| 1956 | 490 | 105 |
| 1957 | 500 | 108 |
| 1958 | 510 | 110 |
| 1959 | 520 | 112 |
| 1960 | 530 | 115 |
| 1961 | 540 | 118 |
| 1962 | 550 | 120 |
| 1963 | 560 | 122 |
| 1964 | 570 | 125 |
| 1965 | 580 | 128 |
| 1966 | 590 | 130 |
| 1967 | 600 | 132 |
| 1968 | 610 | 135 |
| 1969 | 620 | 138 |
| 1970 | 630 | 140 |
| 1971 | 640 | 142 |
| 1972 | 650 | 145 |
| 1973 | 660 | 148 |
| 1974 | 670 | 150 |
| 1975 | 680 | 152 |
| 1976 | 690 | 155 |
| 1977 | 700 | 158 |
| 1978 | 710 | 160 |
| 1979 | 720 | 162 |
| 1980 | 730 | 165 |
| 1981 | 740 | 168 |
| 1982 | 750 | 170 |
| 1983 | 760 | 172 |
| 1984 | 770 | 175 |
| 1985 | 780 | 178 |
| 1986 | 790 | 180 |
| 1987 | 800 | 182 |
| 1988 | 810 | 185 |
| 1989 | 820 | 188 |
| 1990 | 830 | 190 |
| 1991 | 840 | 192 |
| 1992 | 850 | 195 |
| 1993 | 860 | 198 |
| 1994 | 870 | 200 |
| 1995 | 880 | 202 |
| 1996 | 890 | 205 |
| 1997 | 900 | 208 |
| 1998 | 910 | 210 |
| 1999 | 920 | 212 |
| 2000 | 930 | 215 |
| 2001 | 940 | 218 |
| 2002 | 950 | 220 |
| 2003 | 960 | 222 |
| 2004 | 970 | 225 |
| 2005 | 980 | 228 |
| 2006 | 990 | 230 |
| 2007 | 1000 | 232 |
| 2008 | 1010 | 235 |
| 2009 | 1020 | 238 |
| 2010 | 1030 | 240 |
| 2011 | 1040 | 242 |
| 2012 | 1050 | 245 |
| 2013 | 1060 | 248 |
| 2014 | 1070 | 250 |
| 2015 | 1080 | 252 |
| 2016 | 1090 | 255 |
| 2017 | 1100 | 258 |
| 2018 | 1110 | 260 |
| 2019 | 1120 | 262 |
| 2020 | 1130 | 265 |
| 2021 | 1140 | 268 |
| 2022 | 1150 | 270 |
| 2023 | 1160 | 272 |
| 2024 | 1170 | 275 |
| 2025 | 1180 | 278 |
| 2026 | 1190 | 280 |
| 2027 | 1200 | 282 |
| 2028 | 1210 | 285 |
| 2029 | 1220 | 288 |
| 2030 | 1230 | 290 |

Section 2 - Treatment of and Control over Infections and
Other Diseases

Once again there was a fall in the total number of cases of non-tubercular infectious diseases. Fifty-one cases were notified this year in the previous year. This improved figure was accounted for by the fall of acute primary pneumonia from thirty to twenty four, and of the cases of diphtheria from four to three. Five cases of scarlet fever were notified in total, and seven cases of pneumonia were notified in hospital.

There was an outbreak of scarlet fever in Kew, and South Island, involving between twenty and thirty persons. There were no cases of a serious nature.

The case of scarlet fever which was notified in the district and sent to an isolation hospital did not, in fact, confirm the condition in this area, but was found to be suffering from the complaint when she returned from a holiday home after the outbreak.

As usual, specimens from medical practitioners and samples of drinking water and sewage obtained from the local authority were examined and reported upon by the local bacteriologist. Twenty-four cases of diphtheria were reported in 1927, the yearly total being in the number of bacteriological examinations that it was found necessary to carry out in the case of this sample. The details of cases for the year are given below:-

| Year | Number of Cases | Number of Examinations |
|------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1918 | 110 | 110 |
| 1919 | 120 | 120 |
| 1920 | 130 | 130 |
| 1921 | 140 | 140 |
| 1922 | 150 | 150 |
| 1923 | 160 | 160 |
| 1924 | 170 | 170 |
| 1925 | 180 | 180 |
| 1926 | 190 | 190 |
| 1927 | 200 | 200 |
| 1928 | 210 | 210 |
| 1929 | 220 | 220 |
| 1930 | 230 | 230 |
| 1931 | 240 | 240 |
| 1932 | 250 | 250 |
| 1933 | 260 | 260 |
| 1934 | 270 | 270 |
| 1935 | 280 | 280 |
| 1936 | 290 | 290 |
| 1937 | 300 | 300 |
| 1938 | 310 | 310 |
| 1939 | 320 | 320 |
| 1940 | 330 | 330 |
| 1941 | 340 | 340 |
| 1942 | 350 | 350 |
| 1943 | 360 | 360 |
| 1944 | 370 | 370 |
| 1945 | 380 | 380 |
| 1946 | 390 | 390 |
| 1947 | 400 | 400 |
| 1948 | 410 | 410 |
| 1949 | 420 | 420 |
| 1950 | 430 | 430 |
| 1951 | 440 | 440 |
| 1952 | 450 | 450 |
| 1953 | 460 | 460 |
| 1954 | 470 | 470 |
| 1955 | 480 | 480 |
| 1956 | 490 | 490 |
| 1957 | 500 | 500 |
| 1958 | 510 | 510 |
| 1959 | 520 | 520 |
| 1960 | 530 | 530 |
| 1961 | 540 | 540 |
| 1962 | 550 | 550 |
| 1963 | 560 | 560 |
| 1964 | 570 | 570 |
| 1965 | 580 | 580 |
| 1966 | 590 | 590 |
| 1967 | 600 | 600 |
| 1968 | 610 | 610 |
| 1969 | 620 | 620 |
| 1970 | 630 | 630 |
| 1971 | 640 | 640 |
| 1972 | 650 | 650 |
| 1973 | 660 | 660 |
| 1974 | 670 | 670 |
| 1975 | 680 | 680 |
| 1976 | 690 | 690 |
| 1977 | 700 | 700 |
| 1978 | 710 | 710 |
| 1979 | 720 | 720 |
| 1980 | 730 | 730 |
| 1981 | 740 | 740 |
| 1982 | 750 | 750 |
| 1983 | 760 | 760 |
| 1984 | 770 | 770 |
| 1985 | 780 | 780 |
| 1986 | 790 | 790 |
| 1987 | 800 | 800 |
| 1988 | 810 | 810 |
| 1989 | 820 | 820 |
| 1990 | 830 | 830 |
| 1991 | 840 | 840 |
| 1992 | 850 | 850 |
| 1993 | 860 | 860 |
| 1994 | 870 | 870 |
| 1995 | 880 | 880 |
| 1996 | 890 | 890 |
| 1997 | 900 | 900 |
| 1998 | 910 | 910 |
| 1999 | 920 | 920 |
| 2000 | 930 | 930 |
| 2001 | 940 | 940 |
| 2002 | 950 | 950 |
| 2003 | 960 | 960 |
| 2004 | 970 | 970 |
| 2005 | 980 | 980 |
| 2006 | 990 | 990 |
| 2007 | 1000 | 1000 |
| 2008 | 1010 | 1010 |
| 2009 | 1020 | 1020 |
| 2010 | 1030 | 1030 |
| 2011 | 1040 | 1040 |
| 2012 | 1050 | 1050 |
| 2013 | 1060 | 1060 |
| 2014 | 1070 | 1070 |
| 2015 | 1080 | 1080 |
| 2016 | 1090 | 1090 |
| 2017 | 1100 | 1100 |
| 2018 | 1110 | 1110 |
| 2019 | 1120 | 1120 |
| 2020 | 1130 | 1130 |
| 2021 | 1140 | 1140 |
| 2022 | 1150 | 1150 |
| 2023 | 1160 | 1160 |
| 2024 | 1170 | 1170 |
| 2025 | 1180 | 1180 |
| 2026 | 1190 | 1190 |
| 2027 | 1200 | 1200 |
| 2028 | 1210 | 1210 |
| 2029 | 1220 | 1220 |
| 2030 | 1230 | 1230 |

Non-Tubercular Notifiable Diseases.

The following table illustrates the incidence of the various non-tubercular infectious diseases in the year and compares their numbers with those of 1937:-

| Disease. | Total cases notified in 1938. | Total cases notified in 1937. | Total cases admitted to Hospital in 1938. | Deaths in 1938. |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| Smallpox. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Scarlet Fever | 8 | 7 | 5 | 0 |
| Diphtheria. | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Enteric and Paratyphoid Fevers. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Erysipelas. | 6 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Pneumonia. | 24 | 32 | 2 | 3 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis. | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> |
| | <u>41</u> | <u>50</u> | <u>8</u> | <u>3</u> |

The case rates for those diseases per thousand of the population are compared with the corresponding figures for last year and for England and Wales in the following table:-

| Disease. | Case Rate 1938. | Case Rate 1937. | Case Rate for England & Wales. |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| Scarlet Fever. | 0.86 | 0.86 | 2.41 |
| Diphtheria. | 0 | 0.49 | 1.58 |
| Enteric & Paratyphoid Fever. | 0.12 | 0 | 0.03 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia. | 0.12 | 0 | Not available. |
| Pneumonia. | 2.95 | 3.94 | 1.10 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum. | 0.12 | 0.12 | Not available. |
| Erysipelas. | 0.61 | 0.61 | 0.40 |

Statistical Summary

The following table illustrates the distribution of the various categories of data for the year 1977. The total number of observations is 1000.

| Category | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | Total |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Category A | 100 | 150 | 200 | 450 |
| Category B | 200 | 250 | 300 | 750 |
| Category C | 300 | 350 | 400 | 1050 |
| Category D | 400 | 450 | 500 | 1350 |
| Category E | 500 | 550 | 600 | 1650 |
| Category F | 600 | 650 | 700 | 1950 |
| Category G | 700 | 750 | 800 | 2250 |
| Category H | 800 | 850 | 900 | 2550 |
| Category I | 900 | 950 | 1000 | 2850 |
| Category J | 1000 | 1050 | 1100 | 3150 |
| Total | 5000 | 5500 | 6000 | 16500 |

The data were collected from various sources and are subject to the usual limitations of statistical sampling. The figures are presented for informational purposes only.

| Category | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | Total |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Category K | 100 | 150 | 200 | 450 |
| Category L | 200 | 250 | 300 | 750 |
| Category M | 300 | 350 | 400 | 1050 |
| Category N | 400 | 450 | 500 | 1350 |
| Category O | 500 | 550 | 600 | 1650 |
| Category P | 600 | 650 | 700 | 1950 |
| Category Q | 700 | 750 | 800 | 2250 |
| Category R | 800 | 850 | 900 | 2550 |
| Category S | 900 | 950 | 1000 | 2850 |
| Category T | 1000 | 1050 | 1100 | 3150 |
| Total | 5000 | 5500 | 6000 | 16500 |

The data were collected from various sources and are subject to the usual limitations of statistical sampling. The figures are presented for informational purposes only.

The following table shows an analysis of the non-tubercular notified cases arranged in their respective age groups:-

| Disease. | Under 1 year. | 1- | 2- | 3- | 4- | 5- | 10- | 15- | 20- | 35- | 45- | 65 and over. |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|
| Scarlet Fever. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pneumonia. | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 1 |
| Erysipelas. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Puerperal Fever. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0 | 0 | - |

Cancer.

Eighteen deaths took place from this disease, five more than in 1937. No particular organ was especially susceptible.

X-Ray and Radium treatment were obtainable at Derbyshire Royal Infirmary and at Nottingham General Hospital. X-Ray treatment was given at Loughborough General Hospital.

Tuberculosis.

There were seven new cases of tuberculosis. This was four less than in the year before. The sexes were equally affected. Five cases were removed from the register on account of death and three because of cure. One of the cases removed from the register because of death was, in fact, not notified but was included after registration of death for statistical purposes.

Apart from this one case of non-notification of tuberculosis mentioned, the efficiency of notification in the area apparently was good.

The following tables give particulars of the new cases and of deaths arranged according to age groups:-

| Age periods. | New Cases. | | | | Deaths. | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------|------------------|----------|--------------|----------|------------------|----------|
| | Respiratory. | | Non-Respiratory. | | Respiratory. | | Non-Respiratory. | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 0- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15- | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 25- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 35- | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 45- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 55- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 65 and upwards. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | <u>2</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>0</u> |

Rainfall.

The Castle Donington rainfall was again estimated by Colin Briers Esq., of the Castle Donington Elementary School.

The total rainfall was 20.95 as compared with 23.96 in 1937. The total rainfall recorded at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich was 19.51 inches. The comparative monthly figures are shown in the following columns:-

| <u>Castle Donington School.</u> | | <u>Royal Observatory Greenwich.</u> | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|---|---------------|
| | Inches. | | Inches. |
| January. | 1.91 | January. | 2.436 |
| February | .495 | February | 0.617 |
| March. | .23 | March. | 0.333 |
| April. | .06 | April. | 0.104 |
| May. | 1.58 | May. | 1.660 |
| June. | 1.255 | June. | 0.414 |
| July. | 2.55 | July. | 1.317 |
| August. | 2.07 | August. | 2.192 |
| September. | 1.85 | September. | 2.906 |
| October. | 2.71 | October. | 2.074 |
| November. | 3.09 | November. | 3.089 |
| December. | <u>2.15</u> | December. | <u>2.372</u> |
| Total | <u>20.95</u> | Total | <u>19.514</u> |

Tabulated Statistics of Births and Deaths and the Sanitary Inspector's Report are appended.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. McCOWATT MONTFORD.

Receipts

The Castle Donington receipts for 1937 are set out below by
 date. The total receipts for 1937 are £1,200.00. The total receipts for
 1936 were £1,150.00. The comparative receipts for 1937 and
 1936 are shown in the following table:-

| 1937 | | 1936 | |
|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Month | Receipts | Month | Receipts |
| January | £100.00 | January | £90.00 |
| February | £120.00 | February | £110.00 |
| March | £150.00 | March | £140.00 |
| April | £180.00 | April | £170.00 |
| May | £200.00 | May | £190.00 |
| June | £220.00 | June | £210.00 |
| July | £240.00 | July | £230.00 |
| August | £260.00 | August | £250.00 |
| September | £280.00 | September | £270.00 |
| October | £300.00 | October | £290.00 |
| November | £320.00 | November | £310.00 |
| December | £340.00 | December | £330.00 |
| Total | £1,200.00 | Total | £1,150.00 |

I have the honor to be, Sir,
 Yours obediently,
 J. HODGKINS

I, HODGKINS
 Your obedient servant

Castle Donington Rural District.

Resident Population. 8,126
Comparability Factor. 0.91

Tables of Births and Deaths.

Live Births.

| | M. | F. |
|---------------|----|----|
| Total. | 59 | 62 |
| Legitimate. | 59 | 60 |
| Illegitimate. | 0 | 2 |

Still Births.

| | | |
|--------------|---|---|
| Total. | 2 | 0 |
| Legitimate | 2 | 0 |
| Illegitimate | 0 | 0 |

Deaths of Infants under 1 year
of age.

| | | |
|---------------|---|---|
| Total | 1 | 1 |
| Legitimate | 1 | 1 |
| Illegitimate. | 0 | 0 |

Total Deaths.

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| Tuberculosis of respiratory system. | 2 | 2 |
| Other Tuberculosis | 1 | |
| General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes &c | 1 | |
| Cancer | 11 | 7 |
| Diabetes. | | 1 |
| Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc. | 5 | 1 |
| Heart Disease | 14 | 14 |
| Other circulatory disease. | | 4 |
| Bronchitis | 1 | |
| Pneumonia (all forms) | | 3 |
| Other respiratory disease | | 2 |
| Peptic Ulcer | 1 | |
| Appendicitis | | 1 |
| Cirrhosis of liver | 1 | |
| Other Liver disease | | 2 |
| Other digestive disease | | 1 |
| Acute and chronic nephritis | | 1 |
| Congenital debility, premature birth &c. | | 1 |
| Senility | 5 | 2 |
| Other violence | 2 | 1 |
| Other defined disease | 6 | 5 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| All causes | 50 | 48 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |

Genie Institution (New District)

Resident Population 5,125
 Community Factor 0.91

Table of Births and Deaths

Live Births

| Year | Total | Legitimate | Illegitimate |
|------|-------|------------|--------------|
| 1924 | 100 | 80 | 20 |

Still Births

| Year | Total | Legitimate | Illegitimate |
|------|-------|------------|--------------|
| 1924 | 10 | 8 | 2 |

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age

| Year | Total | Legitimate | Illegitimate |
|------|-------|------------|--------------|
| 1924 | 15 | 12 | 3 |

Total Deaths

| Year | Tuberculosis of respiratory system | Other Tuberculosis | General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes sac | Cancer | Diphtheria | Orchitis, Epididymitis, etc. | Heart Disease | Other (various diseases) | Infants (all forms) | Other respiratory disease | Typhoid Fever | Acute Infectious | Dysentery of liver | Other liver disease | Other digestive disease | Acute and chronic nephritis | Congenital debility, prostatic fistula, etc. | Paralysis | Other violence | Other defined disease |
|------|------------------------------------|--------------------|--|--------|------------|------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1924 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

All causes

48

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

SANITARY INSPECTORS

for the year

1 9 3 8

H. R. BAGGULEY, M.R.San.I., A.M.I.S.E.

SANITARY INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

SARINIA DISTRICT

for the year

1882

J. S. BARNETT, Esq., A. B. S.

SECRETARY DISTRICT AND SURVEYOR

CASTLE DONINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Council Offices,
Castle Donington,
Near Derby.

17th July, 1939.

To the Chairman and Members of the Castle
Donington Rural District Council.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for
the year 1938.

The progress made in the various branches of the
health services during the year under review has been
comparatively phenomenal. It is doubtful if in the long history
of the Council there has ever been a year of such expansion and
progressive change. New Council House Estates have sprung into
being, sewerage at Lockington-Hemington was brought into operation,
the new water scheme taking supplies into villages was nearing
completion, and the demolition of the Clearance Areas was well in
hand at the end of the year.

As with all social services which are intended to
lighten the discomforts of life and prevent the onset of sickness
in the future, the fruit of today's labours will not become
apparent before several years have elapsed. On the contrary
the expenditure and effort required to promote these services would
appear in vain when set against the abuses and disappointments
with which such efforts are sometimes received. Nevertheless, to
persons with foresight such a policy brings great promise for the
future, both to the community and the individual. A number of
years may pass before any improvement is obvious, and in many
cases a completely new generation will evolve, but as time passes
there will come into being a generation to whom life is happier
and healthier than that of their forebearers. The social and
intellectual state of a community cannot become static, it must
advance or deteriorate, and the progress made in this district
during the year 1938 can truly be looked upon as lightening the
burden of the aged and the sick of today, and preparing the way
for a finer generation in the future.

The relationship between the public and the Council's
staff in the Surveyor's and Sanitary Inspector's Department has
been most cordial, and I would like to express my appreciation to
the members of the Council for their consideration and encouragement
during the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H.R. BAGGULEY

Surveyor and Sanitary
Inspector.

CASEY JOHNSON NEWS SERVICE REPORT

General Editor,
Casey Johnson News Service,
17th St., N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

To the Chairman and Members of the Casey
Johnson News District Council.

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to present to you the Annual Report for
the year 1955.

The progress made in the various branches of the
District during the year under review has been
considerably phenomenal. It is noteworthy in the long history
of the Council that for over a year it has expanded and
progressive change. The Council's financial picture has shown
a steady increase in income, and the operating
costs have been kept within the limits of the budget.
The new year opens with a bright outlook for the
future, and the Council is confident that it will
continue to grow and prosper.

As with all social services which are intended to
improve the standards of life and provide the best of education
to the future, the work of today's laborer will not be done
without the support of the community. The Council
is committed to the highest standards of service and
efficiency, and it is proud to have the support of the
community in its efforts to improve the lives of the
people. The Council is confident that it will continue to
grow and prosper, and it is proud to have the support of
the community in its efforts to improve the lives of the
people. The Council is confident that it will continue to
grow and prosper, and it is proud to have the support of
the community in its efforts to improve the lives of the
people.

The relationship between the public and the Council's
staff in the Survey and Safety Department has
been most cordial, and I would like to express my appreciation to
the members of the Council for their consideration and encouragement
during the year.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. E. JOHNSON

Survey and Safety
Inspector

WATER SUPPLY.

The Regional Water Scheme which was draughted in 1937 was commenced in May 1938 and was nearing completion at the end of the year. Public services were available in the Parishes of Lockington-Hemington and Long Whatton (Diseworth) in December 1938, and the whole scheme was due for completion about May 1939.

Numerous samples of water were taken during the year, and a large number of samples which in the previous year had been found to be unsatisfactory were followed up, with the result that a considerable number of connections to the public water mains in Belton, Long Whatton, Diseworth and Lockington-Hemington were connected in 1938. The actual number connected was:-

| | |
|-----------------------|----|
| Belton. | 33 |
| Long Whatton. | 53 |
| Diseworth. | |
| Lockington-Hemington. | 32 |

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The scheme inaugurated in 1937 for the collection of household refuse and disposal, collection of night soil from pan closets and removal of refuse from privies and ashpits was continued and worked successfully throughout the year.

In the early part of the year a campaign was taken to abolish all ashpits where pail closets or sewerage systems are available, this resulted in dustbins being provided to practically every house in most parishes, particularly Castle Donington and Kegworth.

The house refuse has been disposed of at five tips situated in various parts of the District where controlled tipping is carried out.

Application was made to the Rural District Council to undertake the collection of trade refuse. This matter was considered by the Council and a visit was paid by the Ministry of Health Inspector for the purpose of considering the advisability of adopting such practice. It was decided that no action should be taken, but a number of small factory owners are still complaining that they are greatly inconvenienced by the lack of this facility.

HOUSING.

The results of the Housing Policy commenced by the Council in 1936 for the abatement of overcrowding and demolition of unfit houses have been apparent during the year. The majority of houses included in Clearance Areas were due for demolition during 1938 and at the end of the year most of these had been demolished.

A number of reconditioning schemes which were approved in 1936 or 1937 were carried out in 1938. These schemes have in most cases resulted in bringing insanitary cottages up to a habitable standard, including increased air space, better lighting and ventilation, general sanitary facilities and a better state of general repair.

WATER SUPPLY

The Regional Water Board which was organized in 1957 was organized in May 1958 and was made responsible for the water supply for the year. Public services were available in the District of Columbia, Washington and Long Beach (District) in December 1958 and the whole system was in operation about May 1959.

Various samples of water were taken during the year, a large number of samples which in the previous year had been taken to be satisfactory were followed up with the result that a considerable number of complaints in the public water supply in Boston, Long Beach, District and Washington-Baltimore were corrected in 1958. The actual number corrected was:

Boston
Long Beach
District
Washington-Baltimore

FIELD SERVICE

The service provided in 1957 for the collection of household refuse and disposal of it was controlled by the District and removal of refuse from streets and alleys was continued and worked successfully throughout the year.

In the early part of the year a campaign was taken to collect all refuse from all streets in every system in the District. This resulted in a considerable amount of refuse being collected in every house in most districts, particularly in the District of Columbia and Washington.

The house refuse has been disposed of at five sites situated in various parts of the District where controlled tipping is carried out.

Application was made to the Local District Council to undertake the collection of street refuse. This matter was pending by the Council and a visit was paid by the Ministry of Health inspectors for the purpose of considering the advisability of such a scheme. It was decided that no action should be taken, but a number of small factory estates are still complaining that they are inconvenienced by the lack of this facility.

HOUSEHOLD

The results of the Housing Policy conducted by the Corporation in 1958 for the replacement of overcrowding and demolition of unfit houses have been reported during the year. The majority of houses included in Government Areas were due for demolition during 1958 and at the end of the year most of those had been demolished.

A number of remedial actions which were approved in 1958 or 1957 were carried out in 1958. These actions have in most cases resulted in bringing tenement cottages up to a habitable standard, including increased electricity, better lighting and ventilation, general sanitary facilities and a better state of general repair.

The rebuilding policy of the Council was completed during the year and resulted in forty houses at Castle Donington, ten at Hemington, six at Kegworth and six at Diseworth being completed and occupied. The layout of the new estate at Castle Donington has brought praise from many quarters and the additional number of houses in Hemington and Diseworth has greatly improved housing conditions in these two wards.

The number of houses inspected under the Housing Regulations was 20, of which 17 were found to be unfit for human habitation to such an extent as to warrant formal action. Fourteen of these were subject to notices requiring repairs to be carried out. Six were the subject of Clearance Orders.

Overcrowding. With the completion of the new houses at Castle Donington and other parishes it was possible to reduce considerably the number of overcrowded families. At the beginning of 1938 the number was fourteen. Seven of these were occupying Council Houses. The number of known cases at the end of 1938 was four, the majority of cases having been rehoused in larger Council Houses.

The number of houses reconditioned with the aid of grants under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926 has been eight. This number is very disappointing considering the Ministry of Health's publicity campaign to make the Act more widely known. There are a large number of agricultural cottages in need of thorough reconditioning and which would qualify for grants under the Act. In some cases where the Council insist on formal action on these cottages the Landlords are only prepared to carry out the minimum amount of work, or in many cases close the cottages rather than spend money and obtain a grant.

SEWERAGE.

The Lockington-Hemington Sewerage Scheme was completed in May 1938, and in a few weeks all premises had been disconnected from the old sewage dikes to the new system. The scheme is working very satisfactorily and at the end of the year a great improvement has been noticeable in the brooks in Lockington-Hemington due to this installation.

All old cesspools in this Parish have been abolished.

Castle Donington Sewage Works.

In the report for 1937 I reported that the sludge drying beds at the Castle Donington Sewage Works were not satisfactory, and experiments were being made with shallow lagoons on the land. This experiment has met with the greatest possible success. It is now possible to empty tanks fortnightly if necessary and all sludge can be dried within a fortnight or three weeks, and is easily carted away. It is found that farmers are willing to cart away sludge dried in lagoons whereby in the old beds it was impossible to move it.

These works are now producing a most satisfactory effluent despite the increased quantity of sewage due to the addition of Lockington-Hemington.

The rebuilding policy of the Council was completed during the year and resulted in the new house at Castle Lodges, London, and at the new house at the new house at Castle Lodges, London. The new house at the new house at Castle Lodges, London, was built in 1955 and the new house at Castle Lodges, London, was built in 1956. The new house at Castle Lodges, London, was built in 1957 and the new house at Castle Lodges, London, was built in 1958.

The number of houses inspected under the Housing Regulations was 20, of which 17 were found to be unfit for human habitation to such an extent as to warrant formal action. Fourteen of these were subject to no further remedial work to be carried out and the number of Disrepair Orders was 6.

With the completion of the new house at Castle Lodges, London, and other houses it was possible to reduce considerably the number of overcrowded houses. At the beginning of 1955 the number was 1,000, but at the end of 1955 the number was 700. The number of houses subject to the Housing Regulations was 20, of which 17 were found to be unfit for human habitation to such an extent as to warrant formal action.

The number of houses inspected under the Housing Regulations was 20, of which 17 were found to be unfit for human habitation to such an extent as to warrant formal action. Fourteen of these were subject to no further remedial work to be carried out and the number of Disrepair Orders was 6. The number of houses subject to the Housing Regulations was 20, of which 17 were found to be unfit for human habitation to such an extent as to warrant formal action.

DISREPAIR

The Housing Act, 1957, provides that the number of houses in a local authority area which are unfit for human habitation shall not exceed 1% of the total number of houses in the area. The number of houses in a local authority area which are unfit for human habitation shall not exceed 1% of the total number of houses in the area.

CASTLE LODGES HOUSE

In the report for 1957 it was stated that the plans for the new house at Castle Lodges, London, were not satisfactory. The new house at Castle Lodges, London, was built in 1957 and the new house at Castle Lodges, London, was built in 1958. The new house at Castle Lodges, London, was built in 1959 and the new house at Castle Lodges, London, was built in 1960.

Kegworth Sewage Works.

Kegworth Sewage Works continues to function satisfactorily and it is pleasing to report that a large amount of the land which has been idle for some years has now been cultivated.

In all other parishes sewage from houses and farms drains into dikes and open water courses. I commented on the state of these dikes in my report in 1937 and pointed out that with the increased consumption of water due to laying of public water mains these would become offensive and a danger to health. It is advisable that a close watch be kept on the state of these dikes as their condition could become most objectionable and dangerous.

W.C. CONVERSIONS.

With the installation of public sewers and water supply in Lockington-Hemington, the Council decided to serve notices under Section 47(1) of the Public Health Act, 1936 requiring all premises to be provided with a water closet. The notices were served in December and the scheme was due for completion in May 1939. At the time of writing it is pleasing to report that owners had agreed to instal domestic water supplies at the same time.

Under Section 47(3) the Council are required to pay one half of the cost of these conversions and consent for a loan of £600 to meet this charge had been received.

SANITARY INSPECTION.

The details of visits made by the Sanitary Inspectors under the various headings are given in Table 1.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

The number of cowkeepers on the register at the end of 1938 was 131. The total number of visits paid to cowsheds was 328, during which 33 contraventions of the Milk and Dairies Order were found. Twenty-six of these were remedied and seven were outstanding on the 31st December.

In 19 cow-sheds structural alterations were carried out, principally new floors, increased lighting and ventilation and better drainage facilities.

There were 32 accredited milk producers in the district at the end of the year.

The improvements made during the past two or three years in cowsheds throughout the district has resulted in more attention being paid to cleanliness by the producer. There are very few sheds remaining which have not had floors remodelled or lighting space increased, and although strong prejudice was originally taken to any form of alterations it is now being removed.

Sanitary Sewer Works

Sanitary Sewer Works continue to function satisfactorily and it is pleasing to report that a large amount of the work which has been done for some years has now been completed.

In all other portions of the town houses and large buildings into which and open water closets, I commented on the state of these things in my report in 1927 and pointed out that with the increased consumption of water due to the use of public water, these would become all the more and a larger to handle. It is desirable that a close watch be kept on the state of these things as their condition could become very objectionable and dangerous.

WATER SUPPLY

With the installation of public sewers and water supply, the Council decided to have water supply. Section 17 of the Public Health Act, 1926 regarding all premises to be provided with a water supply. The notices were served in December and the same was the 1st completed in May 1928. At the time of writing it is pleasing to report that water had been so installed water supplies at the same time.

Under Section 17(2) the Council are required to pay one half of the cost of these conversions and consent for a loan of £200 to meet this charge had been received.

WATER SUPPLY

The details of visits made by the Sanitary Inspectors under the various headings are given in Table 1.

MILK AND DAIRIES

The number of cowsheds on the registers at the end of 1928 was 131. Total number of visits paid to cowsheds was 120 during which 25 observations of the Milk and Dairies Order were found. Twenty-six of these were recorded and seven were outstanding on the 31st December.

In 12 cowsheds structural alterations were carried out, principally new floors, increased lighting and ventilation and better drainage facilities.

There were 22 cowsheds with protocols in the district at the end of the year.

The improvements made during the past two or three years in cowsheds throughout the district has resulted in many alterations being made to cleanliness by the producers. There are very few sheds remaining which have not had floors resurfaced or lighting upon improved, and although structural alterations are originally made to any form of alterations it is now being removed.

NUISANCES.

Thirty eight complaints, either verbal or written were received and investigated by the Sanitary Inspectors. Twenty two resulted in notices for abatement of nuisances being served. These were nuisances distinct from those in special premises such as slaughterhouses, food premises, workshops etc.

The total number of visits paid to premises of all kinds was 520 (excluding slaughterhouses).

MEAT INSPECTION.

There are eight registered slaughterhouses in the district and four licenced slaughterhouses. The total number of visits was 1,075.

There has been a considerable reduction in the number of contraventions in slaughterhouses and the procedure for the inspection of meat has worked successfully throughout the year.

A big improvement was effected in 1938 when the Council undertook to engage a firm of Contractors for the collection of all meat condemned in slaughterhouses and arrange for it to be conveyed for destruction in Derby. This scheme has worked very satisfactorily. Immediately meat is found to be diseased, the Contractors are instructed to collect it, it is then removed and a receipt obtained from the firm who undertake its disposal.

WISCONSIN

Thirty eight complaints, either verbal or written were received and investigated by the Sanitary Inspector. Twenty two resulted in notices for abatement of nuisances being served. These were nuisances distinct from those in health provisions such as cleanliness, food practices, ventilation etc.

The total number of visits paid to premises of all kinds was 350 including abatement.

HEALTH INSPECTION

There are eight registered slaughterhouses in the district and four licensed slaughterhouses. The total number of visits was 1,000.

There has been a considerable reduction in the number of nuisances in slaughterhouses and the procedure for the inspection of meat has become increasingly thorough the year.

A big improvement was effected in 1935 when the Council withdrew to engage a firm of bacteriologists for the collection of all samples analyzed in slaughterhouses and attempts for it to be covered for inspection in Derry. This scheme has worked very well. It is felt that to be done, the bacteriologists are instructed to collect it, it is not approved and a receipt obtained from the firm and returned to the inspector.

TABLE 1.

Number of Visits made for Various Inspections.

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Milk and Dairies. | 328 |
| Factories and Workshops. | 107 |
| Water. | 37 |
| Housing Acts. | 32 |
| Slaughterhouses. | 1,025 |

TABLE 11.

Notices served for Various Defects and Number Complied with.

| | <u>Informal.</u> | <u>Formal.</u> | <u>Complied with.</u> |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Nuisances. | 236 | | 259 |
| do | | 1 | |
| Cowsheds and Dairies. | 33 | 2 | 26 |

TABLE 1V

Meat and Other Foods.

| | |
|--|-------|
| No. of Inspections of premises. (including slaughterhouses) | 1,055 |
| No. of inspections of meat at time of slaughter. | 1,025 |
| No. of Meat Shops, meat stores etc. | 14 |
| No. of inspections. | 30 |
| No. of places where food (other than meat) is kept or prepared for sale. | 14 |
| No. of inspections. | 6 |

TABLE I

Number of Insects and the Various Species

| | |
|-------|------------------------|
| 250 | Milk and Dairy |
| 107 | Restaurants and Hotels |
| 27 | Water |
| 35 | Household |
| 1,000 | Street-cleaning |

TABLE II

Number of Insects and the Various Species

| | |
|-------|------------------------|
| 250 | Milk and Dairy |
| 107 | Restaurants and Hotels |
| 27 | Water |
| 35 | Household |
| 1,000 | Street-cleaning |

TABLE III

Heat and Other Factors

| | |
|---|-------|
| No. of inspections of premises (including all types of premises) | 1,000 |
| No. of inspections of heat at time of inspection | 1,000 |
| No. of heat losses, heat stored etc. | 10 |
| No. of inspections | 30 |
| No. of places where food (other than meat) is kept or prepared for sale | 10 |
| No. of inspections | 5 |