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CHESTERFIELD
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

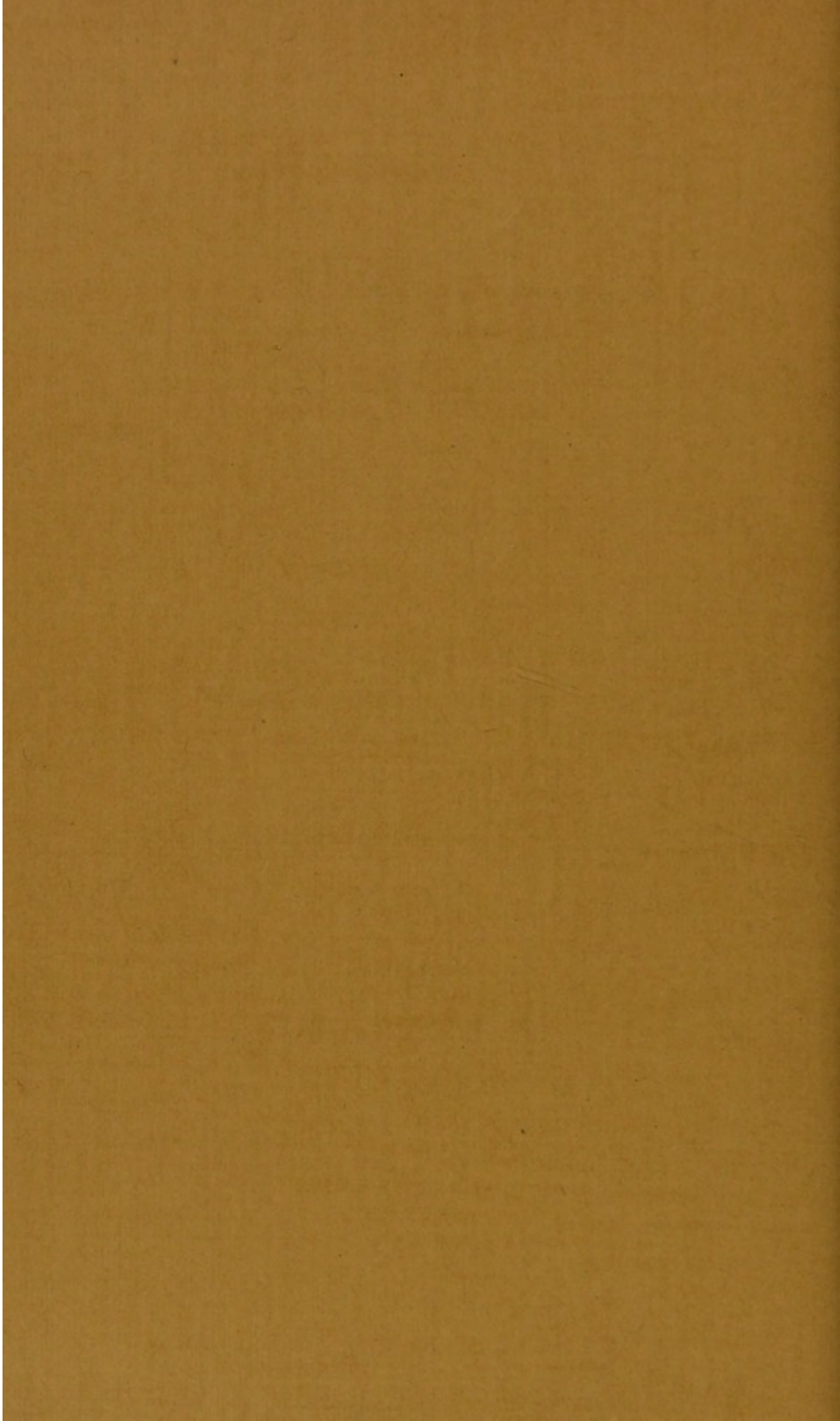
Medical Officer of Health
for the year

1948

BY

JOHN REID GRAHAM, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health



CHESTERFIELD
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

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Medical Officer of Health

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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILLORS**31st December, 1948**

ALLEN, F. W., Wingerworth.
BALLANCE, F. Beighton.
BENNETT, D., Ridgeway.
BIRDS, J., Holymoorside.
BRIGHTMORE, R., Brimington.
EVERETT, W., Brimington.
FELLOWS, W. R., Stonebroom.
FINNEY, L., Beighton.
GASCOYNE, P., North Wingfield.
GOODLAD, J., Barlow.
HALL, C. S., Pilsley.
HARGREAVES, A., Grassmoor.
HASLAM, T. P., Ashover.
HICKLIN, H., Temple Normanton.
HOGGARD, W., Stretton.
HOLDEN, E., Mrs., Killamarsh.
HUTCHINSON, W., North Wingfield.
KAY, H., Eckington.
LAMB, T. A., Calow.
MACDONALD, J. S., Grassmoor.
MARSHALL, H., Killamarsh.
MIRFIN, W. H., Frecheville.
MORSE, L. A., Sutton-cum-Duckmanton.
PARSONS, A. C. C., Heath.
PATILLA, J. E., Shirland.
RICHARDS, A. E., Morton.
RIGGOTT, G. A., Over Newbold.
SALES, S. Wingerworth.
SHARMAN, W., Unstone.
SMITH, A., Frecheville.
SMITH, T., Mosborough.
SPEED, B. L. H., Holmesfield.
TURBUTT, R. B., (Colonel), J.P., Brackenfield.
TWIGGER, S. T., Renishaw.
WHEATCROFT, L., Wessington.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Chairman, Sanitary Committee :

H. MARSHALL, Esq.

Chairman, Housing and Property Committee :

S. SALES, Esq., J.P.

Medical Officer of Health :

JOHN R. GRAHAM, M.B., Ch.B. (St. And.), D.P.H., (St. And).

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

T. W. BINNS, F.S.I.A., Cert. Meat Inspector.

Senior District Sanitary Inspector :

W. E. BOLTON, Cert. S.I., Meat Inspector.

Sanitary Inspectors :

G. KEAVENEY, Cert. S.I., Meat Inspector.

W. WOODWARD, Cert. S.I., Meat Inspector.

N. SMITH, Cert. S.I., Meat Inspector.

W. A. WELLS, Cert. S.I., Meat Inspector.

E. C. GOULD, Cert. S.I., Meat Inspector.

R. GOUCHER, Cert. S.I.

Appointed August, 1948.

R. MILLWARD, Cert. S.I., Meat Inspector.

Resigned June, 1948.

Chief Clerk :

G. F. WILKS, M.B.E.

Clerks :

D. FREEMAN.

L. SILCOCK.

MISS L. MORTON.

MISS M. THICKETT.

MISS J. SCARLE.

MRS. B. NICOL. (Resigned 15th May, 1948).

ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Hill and Gentlemen,

The year 1948, is a notable one in the annals of medicine, as the last six months of the year the new National Health Service Act has been in force.

While it is early to make comments and "teething troubles" are to be expected, one fact does stand out clearly that the attention has been given far more to the curative angle than to the preventive. Another disconcerting feature, especially to authorities such as our own is the centralisation of powers : perhaps many of us would term it over centralisation.

When the schemes for carrying out the provisions of the Act were being prepared, it was the hope of the smaller authorities that certain powers would be delegated to them or to a combination of them, but in the County of Derby this has not been done. I know this has been a matter of regret and that the smaller authorities were anxious to have a say in local health matters. Personally, I regret this and feel that if local people are more or less shut out from having any part in the running of the health services, there will be a loss of interest and consequent loss of the personal touch which is so important for success in many of the services such as home help, home nursing, etc.

One of the new duties which has been placed on the local sanitary authorities is the responsibility of taking action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

The work done in the six months which the Act has been in force is detailed in the body of this report.

The birth rate during 1948 was nearly 2 per 1,000 lower than in 1947 ; it is exactly the same as given by the Registrar General for the 148 smaller towns, i.e., 19.2 per 1,000.

The infantile mortality rate dropped from 48.27 per 1,000 to 37.11 per 1,000.

A gratifying feature was that no maternal deaths have been reported.

In conclusion I take this opportunity of thanking the Council for their support and to my colleagues for their willing help whenever it was requested.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN R. GRAHAM,

Medical Officer of Health.

Health Offices,

Rural Council House,

Chesterfield.

Statistics.

Area of District	.....	69,139 acres
Population (Registrar General's Figure)	.....	74,360
Number of Inhabited Houses and Caravans in the District	.....	21,293
Rateable Value	.....	£290,231
Estimated product of Penny Rate for year ending 31st March, 1949	.....	£1,051

Live Births :	M.	F.
Total	733	695
Legitimate	706	673
Illegitimate	27	22

Still Births :	M.	F.
Total	18	15
Legitimate	14	14
Illegitimate	4	1

Death of Infants under 1 year of age :	M.	F.
Total	22	31
Legitimate	21	30
Illegitimate	1	1

Birth Rate, 19.2 per 1,000 civilian population.

Infantile Mortality Rate :

Total	37.11 per 1,000 live births.
Legitimate	36.98 per 1,000 legitimate births.
Illegitimate	40.81 per 1,000 illegitimate births.

Death Rate per 1,000 living	.....	9.81
Maternal Mortality per 1,000 (live and still)	.....	nil
Death from Measles, all ages	.....	nil
Whooping Cough, all ages	.....	2
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	.....	3

Social Circumstances of the Area.

There have been no new industrial developments to report during the year, but there is no lack of employment generally in the district.

The general standard of health is good and the almost universal provision of school dinners has been of great benefit to the school age children.

CHESTERFIELD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

INHABITED HOUSES AND CARAVANS.

31st March, 1949.

Parish.	No. of Inhabited Houses and Caravans	Number on Water Supply N.E.D.J.W.C.
Ashover	634	252
Barlow	249	206
Beighton	3411	3380
Brackenfield	73	30
Brampton	293	154 *
Brimington	1766	1766 *
Calow	431	398 *
Eckington	4129	3872
Hasland	963	963 *
Heath	405	399
Holmesfield	361	278
Killamarsh	1302	1298
Morton	358	351
North Wingfield	1749	1748
Pilsley	751	735
Shirland and Higham	1214	1175
Stretton	185	155
Sutton-cum-Duckmanton	439	338 †
Temple Normanton	166	166
Tupton	607	605
Unstone	622	616
Walton	548	510 *
Wessington	210	157
Wingerworth	427	326 †
	21293	19878

* Parish supplied by the mains of the Chesterfield and Bolsover Water Board.

† Part of Parish supplied by the mains of the Chesterfield and Bolsover Water Board.

APPROXIMATE POPULATION IN THE PARISHES.

Ashover	.....	2,219
Barlow	.....	871
Beighton	.....	11,938
Brackenfield	.....	255
Brampton	.....	1,025
Brimington	.....	6,181
Calow	.....	1,508
Eckington	.....	14,451
Hasland	.....	3,370
Heath	.....	1,417
Holmesfield	.....	1,263
Killamarsh	.....	4,557
Morton	.....	1,253
North Wingfield	.....	6,121
Pilsley	.....	2,628
Shirland and Higham	.....	4,249
Stretton	.....	647
Sutton-cum-Duckmanton	.....	1,536
Temple Normanton	.....	581
Tupton	.....	2,124
Unstone	.....	2,177
Walton	.....	1,918
Wessington	.....	735
Wingerworth	.....	1,494

Housing.

The progress in the erection of new houses may be considered on the whole to be satisfactory. There have been delays owing to various factors, but despite these the rate of new houses coming into occupation has been good.

The fact that rehousing of families from Stonebroom Blocks and their subsequent demolition gives great satisfaction. Action was first commenced in respect of the properties there in 1935, and, although the rehousing of all the families will not be complete in 1949, it is the beginning of the end of what has been a "thorn in the flesh" of the Council for many years.

One factor in housing which is a cause for concern is the high cost of building. Prices are showing little or no tendency to come down and to rehouse tenants from dwellings at a rent of say 7/6 per week to one costing 17/6 per week causes definite hardship in many cases.

In future housing work, i.e., demolition, etc., this item of cost will no doubt be the subject of much controversy as to whether properties can be repaired at reasonable cost or not. The present high cost of new houses and the inflated prices paid for houses "with vacant possession" all tend to obscure the values and make it difficult to assess the real values of property.

Another housing problem, which is looming ahead and becoming yearly more urgent, is the housing of the aged. The old age persons bungalow is definitely not the right answer in many cases, and segregation into little communities of their own is also not desirable. Separate accommodation, say sitting room, bedroom and kitchenette incorporated in another dwelling might answer, as the other tenants could, if they would, do little odd jobs for the elderly, and only too often the gardens of the bungalows are sadly neglected owing to the infirmities of the occupants.

This problem is being studied all over the country and is presenting serious difficulties. Owing to lack of space at home, accommodation is being sought for the aged in institutions, and many aged folk comparatively hale and hearty are taking up beds in institutions badly needed for chronic sick and infirm cases, which require a certain amount of skilled nursing.

If more accommodation of the one bedroom bungalow were available, many elderly couples would be only too pleased to occupy them and release two and three bedroom type houses for the occupation by tenants with families.

I trust the photographic reproductions will be of interest. They might be termed the old and the new. The pictures of the older types of property which we have to tackle will, I think, give the Council a better idea of housing conditions than the written word.

HOUSES COMPLETED AT 31st DECEMBER, 1948.

By the Council.

ASHOVER	9 Flats
BEIGHTON, Robin Lane	6 Brick.
	26 B.I.S.F.
Woodhouse Lane	32 B.I.S.F.
	10 Brick.
	54 Aluminium.
Allen Road	8 Airey.
Hackenthorpe	18 Airey.
	22 Aluminium.
Armstead Road	18 Brick.
BRIMINGTON, Chesterfield Road	8 Brick.
	36 B.I.S.F.
	21 Aluminium.
CALOW, Church Street	6 Brick.
	4 Swedish Timber.
Blacksmith Lane	17 Brick.
CUTTHORPE, Common Lane	10 Airey.
ECKINGTON, Central	32 Brick.
Mosborough	38 Brick.
Ridgeway	42 Airey.
Ducksett Lane	10 Airey.
Halfway	16 Brick.
	4 Airey.
GRASSMOOR	64 Foamed Slag.
HOLMESFIELD	40 Airey.
KILLAMARSH, Rotherham Road	6 Airey.
NORTH WINGFIELD, Hillyfields	22 Brick.
Dark Lane	28 Aluminium.
PILSLEY	30 Aluminium.
SHIRLAND AND HIGHAM, Mickley	116 B.I.S.F.
Hallfield Gate	12 Airey.
STRETTON, Woolley Moor	12 Airey.
TUPTON	12 Brick.
UNSTONE	70 B.I.S.F.
WESSINGTON	42 Brick.
	4 Swedish Timber.
	6 Airey.
WINGERWORTH	12 Swedish Timber.
TEMPORARY BUNGALOWS	230

1153

By Private Enterprise 162

TOTAL1315

By the Council **By Private Enterprise**

Houses completed during—

January	.....	.....	74	
February	.....	.....	107	
March	.....	.....	68	
April	.....	.....	94	
May	.....	.....	81	
June	.....	.....	77	
July	.....	.....	23	
August	.....	.....	43	
September	.....	.....	52	
October	.....	.....	50	2
November	.....	.....	8	3
December	.....	.....	73	1
				—
TOTALS	.....	750		6
				—

HOUSING.

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year 1948 :—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1619
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	.....	.....	.....	.....	1703
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above, which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932					1204
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	.....	.....	.....	.....	1204
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	.....	.....	.....		419
(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	.....	.....	.....	.....	785

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			201
---	-------	-------	-----

3.	Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—	
(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	—
(a)	By Owners	—
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	—
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	84
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—	
(a)	By Owners	77
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	4
(c)	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	15
(2)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Order	1
(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	4
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	2
4.	Housing Act, 1936, Part IV—Overcrowding.	
(a)	(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	193
	(2) Number of persons dwelling therein	1929
	(3) Number of families dwelling therein	276

(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
(c)	(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	.....	.....	.....	84
	(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases				414
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps to the abatement of overcrowding					—
	Number of houses demolished in Clearance Areas 1948					130

OVERCROWDING BEDROOM STANDARD.

(a)	(1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	.....	.....	.....	1444
	(2)	Number of persons dwelling therein	.....			8812
	(3)	Number of families dwelling therein	.....			2058
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year					41
(c)	(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	.....	.....	.....	255
	(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	.....	.....	.....	965
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps to the abatement of overcrowding					—

WATER SUPPLIES.

The supplies from the public mains during the year have been sufficient in quantity and of satisfactory quality.

Samples are taken by the Health Department of water from domestic supplies, and the water undertaking sample both raw and treated supplies at the source. There exists a close liason between the departments, and information regarding the samples is regularly reported. All the public supplies are chlorinated.

Where the water has plumbo solvent action it receives treatment at the source.

There are approximately 450 private sources of supply in the district, mainly at isolated farms and cottages. One area, i.e., in the Parish of Brampton and Walton usually runs short if there is any period of drought. It is hoped that as the result of an Inquiry held by the Ministry of Health that it will be possible to give a mains supply to this area in the near future.

The Water Engineers report that the following works have been carried out in the Rural District—

NORTH-EAST DERBYSHIRE JOINT WATER COMMITTEE.

During the year 635 houses in the Chesterfield Rural District were connected to the Joint Water Committee's mains of which 595 were new houses, 29 were existing premises without a piped supply and 11 were properties previously supplied by the Sheffield Corporation Water Department.

To afford supplies to new housing schemes and to improve supplies, some 11 miles of new mains were laid at a cost of about £30,000.

At Higham, in the Parish of Shirland and Higham, a 250,000 gallons covered service reservoir, constructed in mass and reinforced concrete was completed at a cost of about £8,000. This reservoir, apart from providing storage for new housing development in the district, will effect an improvement in existing supplies.

Most of the properties at present without a piped supply, apart from those in the Parish of Ashover, comprise isolated farms and houses remote from the existing distribution system; nevertheless, a scheme is being prepared to afford all houses in the Rural District with a piped supply.

CHESTERFIELD AND BOLSOVER WATER BOARD.

In connection with the extended area to include Calow and parts of Sutton-cum-Duckmanton, a new pumping station was completed at Hady Hill and the new pipe line laid from Hady to Calow. Delivery of the pumps and mechanical equipment is expected within the next three months.

There were many purchases of land in the Holymoorside District for the new Chanderhill Reservoir.

The Walton and Brampton Scheme for the supply of the Rural Area was the subject of a Ministry of Health Inquiry and it has been approved in principle at an estimated cost in the region of £34,000.

There was a considerable extension of distributing mains to provide water for the new Housing Estates within the Chesterfield Rural District at Holymoorside, Cutthorpe, Grassmoor, Brimington and Calow.

**NORTH-EAST DERBYSHIRE JOINT WATER COMMITTEE
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER
SUPPLIES, 1948.**

Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory	Suspicious	Total
242	34	28	304

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

There are over 4,000 premises in the district which are not on the water carriage system. The Council decided to increase the grants payable to owners for conversions, and as a result privy conversions are being speeded up wherever possible.

There have been no major schemes commenced during the year.

A major scheme for the drainage of part of Wingerworth and Hasland was approved in principle by the Ministry of Health, but at their request commencement was postponed owing to shortage of certain materials and priority of certain other works.

The Engineer reports the following works have been carried out during the year :—

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal :—

Owing to the clamant demands on labour and materials and the services of the technical staff for housing it has not been possible for much to be done in connection with works of sewerage and sewage disposal during 1948.

Repairs and remedial works have been carried out at a number of sewage disposal works.

A sewage pumping station has been provided at Renishaw to deal with the drainage of the Court House and Police Buildings and the "Sitwell Arms." The sewage is lifted to the Renishaw Sewage Disposal Works.

Subsidence following mineral operations caused serious damage at the Winsic Sewage Disposal Works which for some months were out of action altogether. Major repairs have been carried out to the works and portions of the outfall sewer have been relaid. The Works are now in operation again.

Some progress has been made in the preparation of plans in connection with works of sewerage and sewage disposal at Ashover, Beighton, Temple Normanton and Wingerworth, and arrangements have been made for commencing work at Beighton and Temple Normanton next year.

PETROLEUM ACTS.

Seven new petroleum stores have been constructed during the year making a total of 125 separate stores. These have a total capacity of 203,074 gallons. There are five calcium of carbide stores with a licensed capacity of 3,038 lbs.

All stores have been inspected and found to comply with the provisions of the Acts.

Licence fees amounted to £86/6/8d.

VERMINOUS PREMISES.

During the year 54 dwelling houses have been treated, as compared to 31 during the previous year.

PRIVY CONVERSIONS.

167 pail and privy conversions were carried out during the year.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

	No. in use at end of 1948.			
Water Closets				17,516
Other				4,484
				22,000

PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT.

These have been visited to ensure the proper maintenance of sanitary conveniences.

During the year Food Premises have been kept under supervision by your Inspectors and in consequence the undermentioned quantities of foodstuffs were found to be unfit for human consumption. In all instances the food was surrendered to the Inspectors and it was removed from the premises and destroyed :—

	Tins, etc.			
Apples				1
Apricots				3
Bacon				1
Beans				7
Beef Loaf				4
Crab Paste				2
Condensed Milk				101
Curry Powder				2
Chutney				9

Carrots	1
Dutch Mussels	20
Dried Egg	1
Dried Milk	3
Fruit Salad	5
Fish Paste	3
Grape Fruit	3
Home Canned Garden Produce	49
Jam	48
Luncheon Meat	7
Marmalade	9
Meat Paste	6
Mustard Pickle	1
Peas	34
Pork Brawn	1
Plums	1
Pork Sausage Meat	1
Piccalilli	2
Pilchards	4
Soup	46
Salmon	6
Stewed Steak	3
Salad Cream	4
Sauce	1
Sardines	1
Snoek	1
Tomato Juice	17
Tomatoes	13
Veal Loaf	7
Yeast	4

TOTAL 432

PACKETS.

Bun & Cake Flour	18
Cheese	57
Chocolate	5
Biscuit Mixture	15
Dates	1
Dried Egg	5
Energen Bread	3
Oats	1
Pudding Mixture	7
Soup Powder	17
Shredded Wheat	2
Wheat Flakes	27

TOTAL 158

	lbs.
Barley	5½
Black Currant Jelly	1
Cheese	11
Dried Peaches	8½
Dried Peas and Beans	78
Dried Milk	6
Dried Egg	5½
Figs	6½
Flour	37½
Ground Rice.....	7
Margarine	16
Macaroni	72
Oats	7½
Oatmeal	33½
Prunes	173
Cherries	100
Mushrooms	15
Sausage Meat	224
TOTAL	807½

	Bottles.
Cordials	2½
Fruit Juices	4
TOTAL	6½

Fish Cakes	33 Doz.
------------------	---------

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1948.

Table showing the number of specimens sent from the Rural District, and entered at the County Laboratory, Derby.

	Pos.	Neg.
Enteric group of organisms	—	9
Brucella Abortus	—	2
Diphtheria	3	97
Vincent's Angina	1	92
Haemolytic Streptococci	47	67
Sputa for Tubercle Bacilli	9	31
*Water	5	13
Milk—		
*Methylene Blue, Routine		
Samples	4	38
Bacillus Coli	4	1
*Phosphatase Test	2	29
Tubercle Bacilli-Inoculation		
Test-Routine Samples	—	26
Min. of Agriculture	4	14
Miscellaneous	1	1
TOTALS	80	420

* Positive—Unsatisfactory.

Negative—Satisfactory.

TABLE 1.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease.	Total Number Notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths.
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	201	159	—
Diphtheria	9	9	1
Undulant Fever	1	1	—
Typhoid	—	—	—
Para-typhoid	1	1	—
Puerperal Fever	1	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	—
Cerebro- Spinal Fever	3	3	1
Pneumonia	99	—	28
Erysipelas	29	2	—
Polio-myelitis	6	6	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—
Measles	830	5	—
Whooping Cough	255	—	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	—	—

TABLE 2.

TUBERCULOSIS RETURN FOR 1948.

Age Period.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 and over ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	1
5 and over ..	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	—
15 and over ..	6	3	—	2	1	3	—	—
25 and over ..	4	1	—	2	2	6	—	—
35 and over ..	6	1	—	—	2	3	—	—
45 and over ..	8	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
55 and over ..	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 and over ..	4	1	—	—	2	1	1	—
Total ..	30	8	2	5	13	13	4	1
NOT PRIMARY. NOT NOTIFIED								
Cases included above ..	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

ENTERIC FEVER.

One case of para-typhoid was notified during the year.

SCARLET FEVER.

201 cases were notified as compared with 105 the previous year. There were no deaths.

DIPHTHERIA.

Again there was a fall in the notifications, 9 in 1948 compared with 12 in 1947 and 51 in 1946. For the second year in succession no deaths were attributable to this disease.

POLIOMYELITIS.

Six cases were notified compared with 10 the previous year.

MEASLES.

Showed a decrease in the number of notifications ; 830 compared with 1179. No deaths were attributed to this disease.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Showed an increase ; 255 notifications were received ; 101 more than the year, 1947. Two deaths were recorded.

TUBERCULOSIS.

38 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were placed on the register during the year and this disease was the cause of 30 deaths. This is an appreciable increase from 1947, when 27 new cases were notified and 20 deaths recorded. This increase seems to be general throughout the country and is a matter of concern to all health authorities.

The shortage of usable beds in sanatoria, overcrowding in homes, makes the chronic open case a grave danger to his domiciliary contacts. While medical superintendents do their best to accept cases from overcrowded homes, there is the problem facing them whether to let the early curable case go untreated for a period, perhaps prejudicing the ultimate recovery or giving precedence to the chronic incurable open case from the overcrowded home. As one can well appreciate this is no easy decision to make, and on occasions one finds that chronic open cases living in very overcrowded conditions have to wait months before a bed can be found for them.

Regarding overcrowding in the home, this council are doing all in their power to alleviate this danger as open cases of pulmonary tuberculosis have Priority 1 on all housing applications.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATIONS.

	Age under 5 years	Age 5 yrs. and over, but under 15.	Number of children given a secondary or reinforce- ing injection	Total
Number of children who completed the full course of immu- nisation in the Autho- rity's area between 1st Jan. and 5th July, 1948.	577	169	1205	1951

TREATMENT CENTRE, POOLSBROOK.

The numbers attending for treatment shows a big decrease on the previous year.

The incidence of scabies all over the country has fallen greatly, but it will be noticed that 243 cases were treated. If no prompt and efficient treatment were available there would have been a potential reservoir of infection in the community.

New preparations now in use have also lessened the incidence of head infestation, but in a number of cases of infested heads one is glad of the opportunity to give the head a thorough wash as well as eradicating the infestation.

TABLE 3.

TREATMENT CENTRE, POOLSBROOK.

Number of cases, 329.

SCABIES.

	Adults	5—15	Under 5	Total
Chesterfield R.D.C.	86	46	29	161
Clay Cross U.D.C.	2	1	—	3
Clowne R.D.C.	24	10	6	40
Dronfield U.D.C.	2	3	1	6
Staveley U.D.C.	21	7	5	33
	135	67	41	243

HEAD LICE.

Chesterfield R.D.C.	—	6 (6)	2 (2)	8 (8)
Clay Cross U.D.C.	—	1 (0)	—	1 (0)
Clowne R.D.C.	—	5 (5)	—	5 (5)
Dronfield U.D.C.	—	—	—	—
Staveley U.D.C.	—	12 (12)	—	12 (12)
	—	24 (23)	2 (2)	26 (25)

SCABIES with verminous heads.

Chesterfield R.D.C.	4 (3)	14 (8)	8 (5)	26 (16)
Clay Cross U.D.C.	1 (0)	1 (0)	—	2 (0)
Clowne R.D.C.	1 (0)	4 (2)	—	5 (2)
Dronfield U.D.C.	—	—	—	—
Staveley U.D.C.	—	1 (1)	1 (1)	2 (2)
	6 (3)	20 (11)	9 (6)	35 (20)

ADD 10 Cases Miscellaneous.

37 „ diagnosis not confirmed.

13 „ Ped. Pubis (All adults, 8 Chesterfield, 4 Staveley,
1 Clowne).—
60
—

NOTE*—The numbers in brackets refer to those on whom live lice were found.

TABLE 4.

TABLE SHOWING BIRTH, DEATH RATES AND INFANT MORTALITY FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS.

Year.	Birth Rate per 1,000 Living	Death Rate per 1,000 Living	Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births
1948	19.2	9.81	37.11
1947	20.91	10.39	48.27
1946	20.44	10.28	41.80
1945	18.83	10.41	42.98
1944	22.26	9.09	36.25
1943	20.14	11.14	42.9
1942	18.97	9.65	30.9
1941	18.58	10.96	46.0
1940	16.85	11.63	46.97
1939	19.11	10.76	47.2
1938	17.37	10.58	42.55

TABLE 5.

BIRTH RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1948. PROVISIONAL FIGURES BASED ON QUARTERLY RETURNS.

	England and Wales	126 County Boro's and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County	Chesterfield R.D.C.
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population					
Births—					
Live	17.9(a)	20.0	19.20	20.1	19.2
Still	0.42(a)	0.52	0.43	0.39	0.44
Deaths—					
All Causes	10.8(a)	11.6	10.7	11.6	9.81
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Tuberculosis	0.51	0.59	0.46	0.63	0.41
Influenza	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.04
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02
Pneumonia	0.41	0.38	0.36	0.54	0.37
Notifications (corrected)—					
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.04
Scarlet Fever	1.73	1.90	1.82	1.37	2.70
Whooping Cough	3.42	3.51	3.31	3.13	3.42
Diphtheria	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.12
Erysipelas	0.21	0.23	0.21	0.22	0.39
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	9.34	9.75	8.84	9.17	11.16
Pneumonia	0.73	0.84	0.60	0.57	1.06
Acute Poliomyelitis	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.08
Acute Polioencephalitis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.					
Deaths —					
All causes under 1 year of age	34(b)	39	32	31	53
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 yrs. of age	3.3	4.5	2.1	2.4	2.1
Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.					
Notifications (corrected)—					
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	6.89	8.90	4.71	7.34(c)	0.68

(a) Rates per 1,000 total population (b) Per 1,000 related births

(c) In London Puerperal fever alone was 0.61.

TABLE 5—continued.

Maternal Mortality in England and Wales.

	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births	Rates per million women aged 15—44
140 Abortion with Sepsis ..	0.11	9
141 Abortion without Sepsis ..	0.05	4
147 Puerperal infections ..	0.13	
142-146, 148-150 Other maternal causes	0.73	

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

This Act, which came into force, sees the final break up of the existing poor law.

The provisions of the Act which concerns this Council most are contained in Sections 47 and 48.

In circular 87/48 issued by the Ministry of Health guidance is given to local authorities on their duties under the Act, and below are paragraphs 82—84 inclusive, which deal with removal of persons in need of care and attention.

“82. The powers which a number of local authorities at present possess under local Acts to remove certain persons from insanitary conditions are now replaced by powers conferred by Section 47 on the councils of all county boroughs and county districts, and in London on all sanitary authorities.

“In the case of persons who

“(a) are suffering from grave chronic disease, or, being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions, and

“(b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention,

“the authority may, on the written certificate of their medical officer of health, apply to the court of summary jurisdiction for an order for a person's removal to and detention in a suitable hospital or other place (e.g., residential accommodation provided under the Act).

“83. Such a certificate can be given by the medical officer of health only after thorough inquiry and consideration, not only of the interests of the person concerned, but also of the risk of injury to the health of, or serious nuisance to, other persons. Application to the court must be made by the local authority and not by the medical officer of health.

“84. An order may be made for the person's detention for a period not exceeding three months in the first instance, but this period may by order from time to time be extended by a further period not exceeding three months.

“Provision is made empowering the court to revoke an order on application made by or on behalf of the person concerned at any time after the expiration of six clear weeks from the making of the order.”

It is to be noted in paragraph 83 that not only are the interests of the persons concerned to be taken into consideration but the effect of their presence on other persons.

Up to the 31st December, 1948, two cases have been taken to the magistrates courts and in each case an order for detention for a period of three months was granted.

The following are brief particulars of the two cases ;—

H.L. female, aged 45.

Had encephalitis lethargica 20 years ago and is a classical case exhibiting all the sequelae of that malady.

Was living in an aged persons bungalow. Her sister visited her periodically, but the house was in a dirty state, especially the bed and bedding. This person had been a source of complaint in the past but no action could be taken. Her habits and behaviour were a source of nuisance to neighbours, shopkeepers, etc. On my report the council sought for an order of detention for a period of three months, which was extended on a further application to the courts for another period of three months. This person was admitted to Part III. accommodation.

G.T. female, aged 75 years.

This case was in a different category from the former. The old lady had expressed a desire to go to an institution some time before my notice was drawn to the case but no bed could be found for her.

The house was in a very dirty and neglected condition and the old lady was very dirty and feeble. She expressed her desire to go to an institution, giving as her reason that she was lonely and wanted company. On reporting the facts to the council they sought an order for detention for a period of three months, this was granted by the court. Mrs. G. T. was admitted to Part III. accommodation but had to be transferred to the chronic sick ward for treatment for a sore on the forehead.

The two cases mentioned were quite straightforward and caused no doubts or anxieties ; they obviously required such care and attention that was not possible at home. There are, however, cases who are feeble and suffering from some chronic ailment but alert mentally, and in addition suffering from malnutrition or a certain degree of starvation as they are unable to stand in queues or shop in inclement weather.

Usually they are unwilling to enter an institution voluntarily and one is faced with the position that an ailment which might be improved or cured will get worse and the malnutrition will increase.

If they are admitted to an institution, in many cases there is every chance that their ailments can be cured or alleviated and their general condition improved so that it would be possible for them to return home and lead a normal life, but against that is the intense dislike of the individual to institutional treatment. Such cases present a very difficult problem and no hard and fast rules can be laid down, but each case considered individually and from all angles before any course of action is decided upon.

TABLE 6.
SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

	No. on Register.	Inspections made.	Notices Served.	Nuisances abated with or without notice.
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	654	153	1	11
Bakehouses	38	12	—	1
* Slaughter-houses ..	41	3	—	—
Offensive Trades ..	1	1	—	—
Common Lodging Houses	1	2	—	1
TOTAL ..	735	171	1	13

* Includes 2 knackers' premises.

TABLE 7.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

SUMMARY OF WORK OF THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

	No. of inspections made by Sanitary Inspector.	No. of Nuisances in respect of which Notices were Served.		No. of Nuisances abated with or without notice
		Informal.	Legal.	
Closets and Ashpits—				
Defective Privies, Pail Closets and Ashpits (not for conversion)	91	88	10	33
Conversion of Privies into W.C.'s	2946	144	293	165
Conversion of Pail Closets into W.C.'s	22	2	—	2
Conversion of Privies into Pail Closets	—	—	—	—
Defective Water Closets	72	45	15	48
Provision of additional W.C.'s	15	—	—	2
Provision of Portable Ashbins	826	171	21	619
Dirty Closets	3	—	—	2
Drainage—				
No disconnection of waste Pipe	—	—	—	—
Defective waste pipe, Traps, Inlets & Drains	214	61	23	74
Drains obstructed	183	58	—	105
Other Defects—				
Paving of Courts and Yards	9	35	6	10
Roofs, Eaves-Spouts and Downspouts	93	238	64	137
Sinks	24	18	6	15
Insufficient Ventilation	2	2	1	2
Windows	15	99	33	54
Dampness	43	130	20	65
Water in Cellars	41	6	—	1
Water Supply	71	6	3	5
Overcrowding	40	—	—	—
Foul Condition of Houses	81	1	—	57
Offensive Accumulations	27	4	1	5
Animals improperly kept	5	1	—	1
Pigsties	57	—	—	2
Smoke Nuisances	4	2	—	3
Urinals	2	1	—	1
Nuisances not specified above	659	497	161	356
TOTAL	5545	1609	*657	1710

No of visits to infectious Disease cases—245.

*Note : The actual number of separate notices served was—433.

TABLE 8.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspection. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	32	—	—
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	41	8	—
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	—	—	—
TOTAL	73	8	—

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

Infestation Order S.R. & O. No. 680, 1943.

Several complaints have been made by the public during the year and these necessitated 93 visits by your Inspectors to secure the satisfactory elimination of the infestations.

Apart from the receipt of complaints, action is taken in all cases where infestations are discovered during the performance of other duties.

All the Council's sewage works and the Council's refuse tips are kept under observation for infestations and the action taken on these premises has resulted in an estimated kill of 1,674 rats.

One part-time rat catcher has been employed. Trapping, gassing, arsenic and zinc phosphide has been used in accordance with the Ministry of Food technique.



Fig. 1—Typical Clearance Area.



Fig. 2—Typical Clearance Area Property.

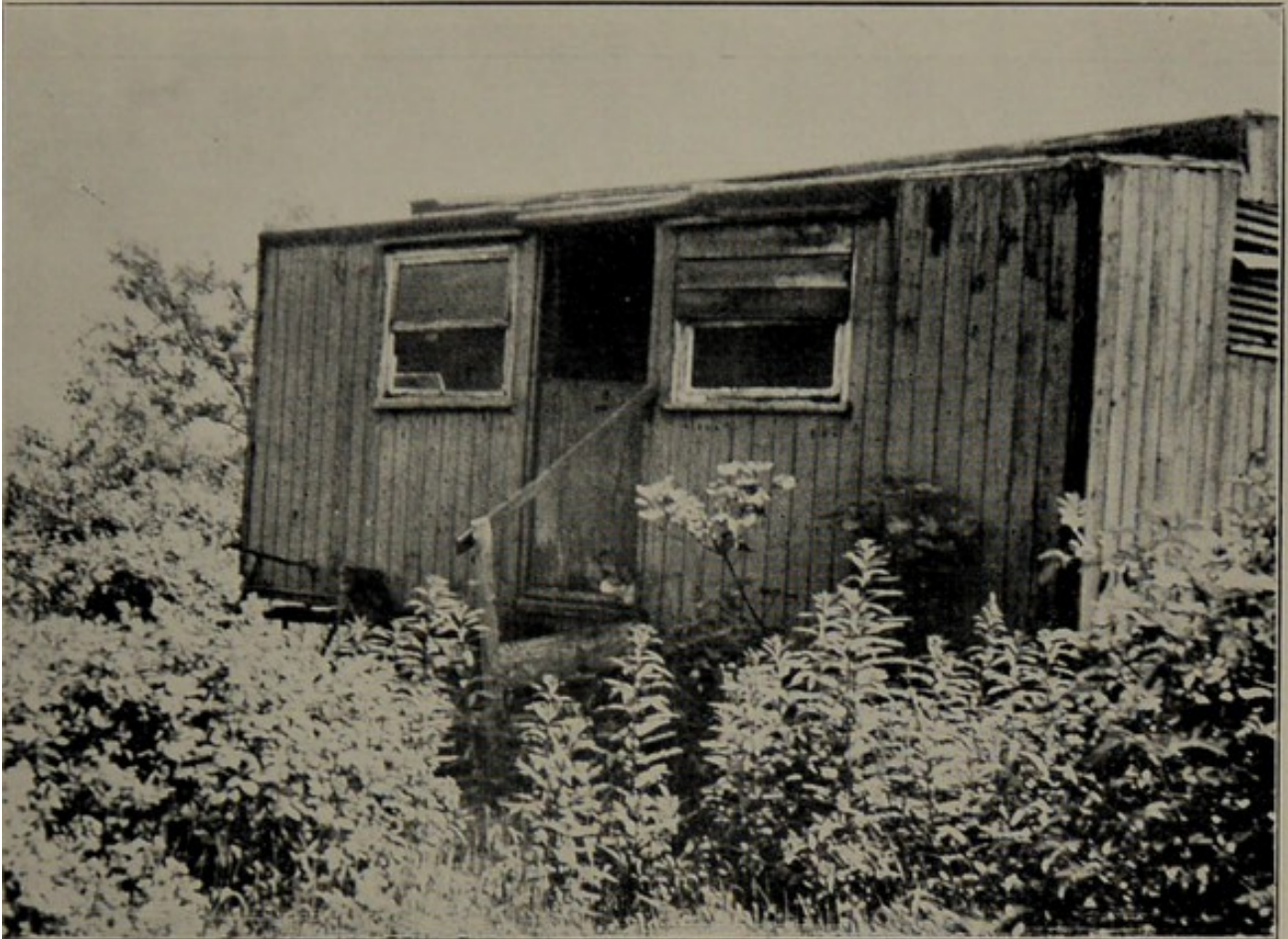


Fig. 3—Caravan Subject to Demolition Order.



Fig. 4—Caravan Subject to Demolition Order.

Types of houses to rehouse over crowded families and those living in properties similar to those shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3 & 4.



Fig. 5—Traditional brick houses under construction.



Fig. 6—Foam Slag House.

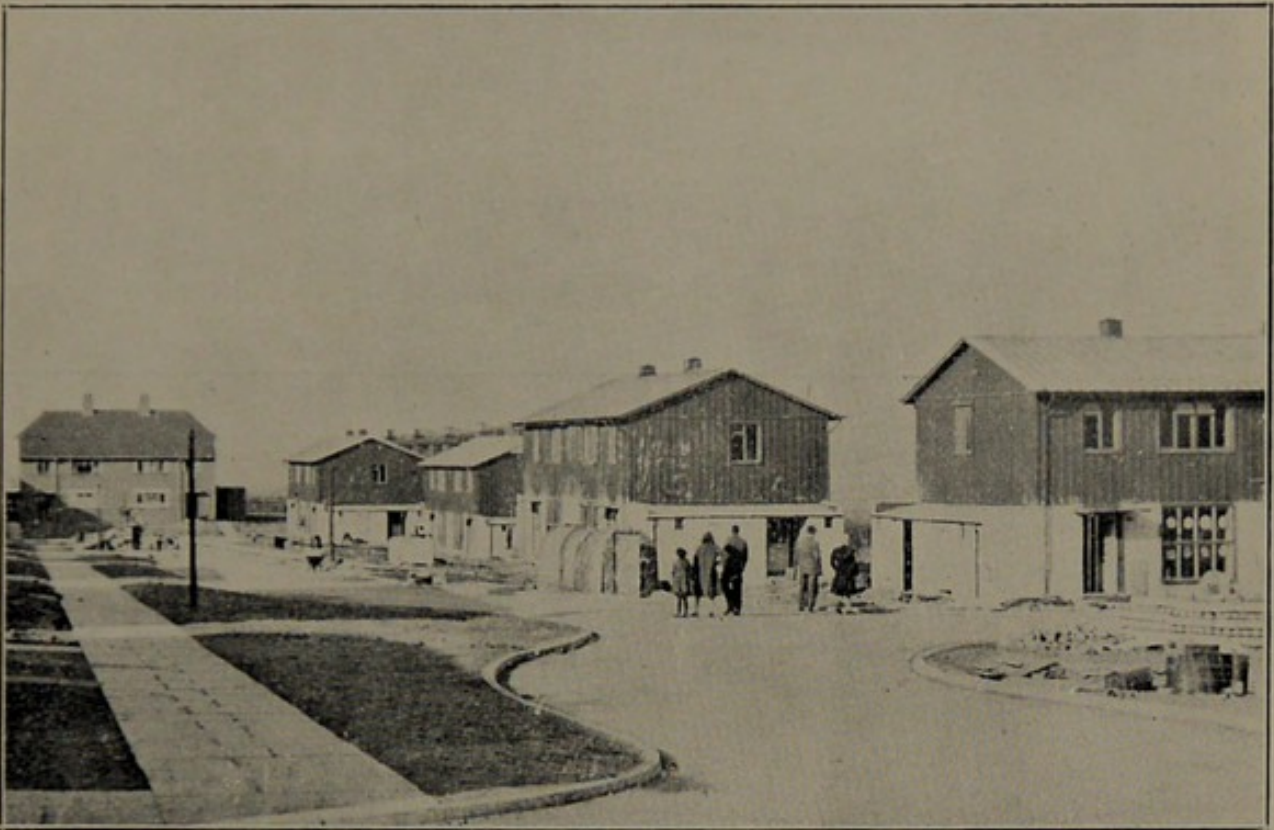


Fig. 7—B.I.S.F. steel houses in course of construction. Traditional brick house in background.



Fig. 8—Aluminium Bungalows for miners.



Fig. 9—Airey type house for erection in Rural Areas.



Fig. 10A— Sub standard houses, terraced row. Note sanitary conveniences at the rear of the dwelling. This type will have to be dealt with when the worst of the clearance areas are rehoused.



Fig. 10B— Front view of terraced row shown in Fig. 10A. Note the narrow front street congested siting.



Fig. 11A—Terraced Rows, front of house.



**Fig. 11B—Back View of Houses shown in Fig. 11A.
Note Outhouses in middle of row.**

