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CHESTERFIELD  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

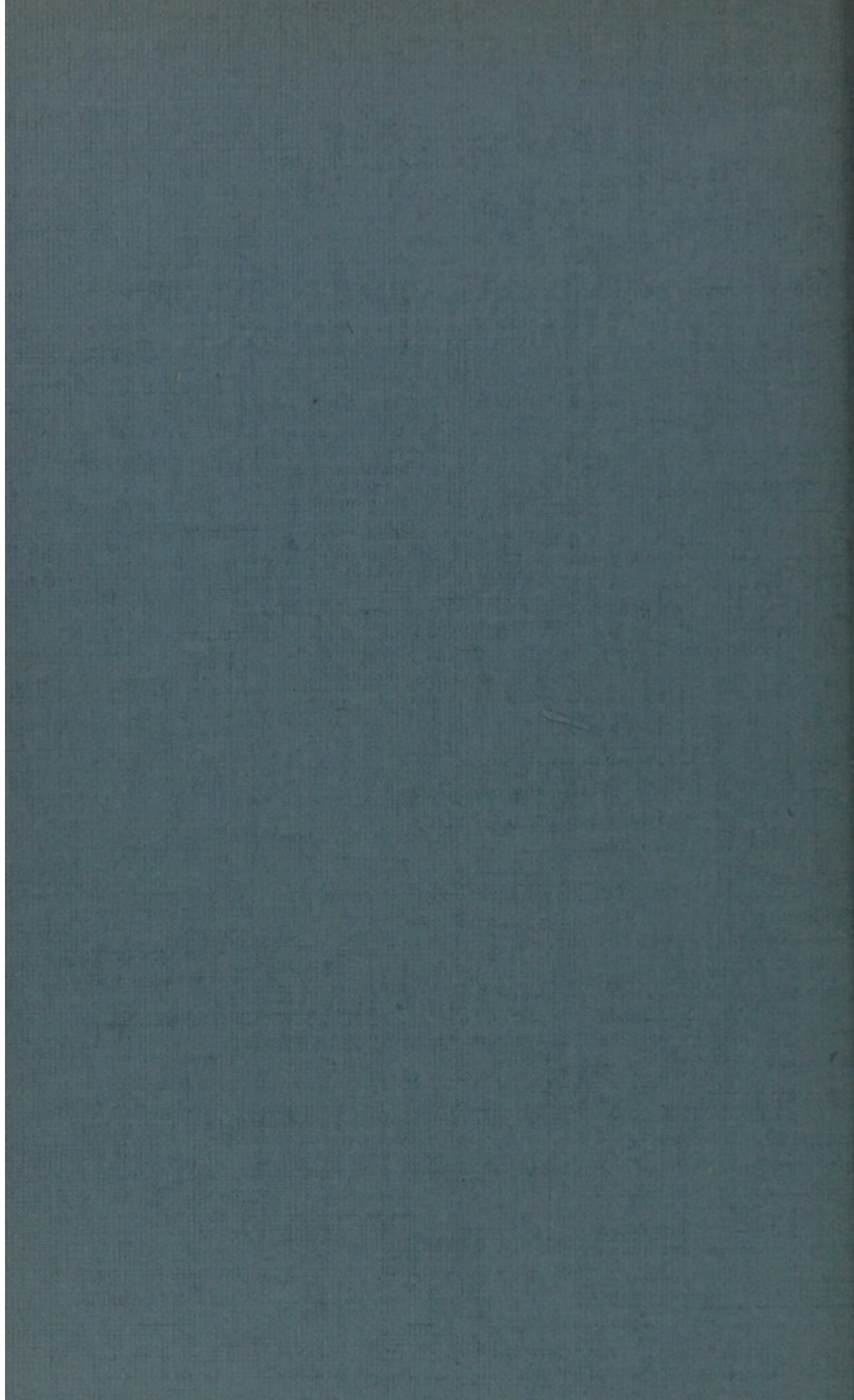
Medical Officer of Health  
for the year  
1950

BY

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

Medical Officer of Health.





CHESTERFIELD  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

---

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# RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILLORS

## 31st December, 1950

ASHOVER ... ..	Haslam, T. P.
BARLOW ... ..	Needham, W.
BEIGHTON :	
Beighton & Hackenthorpe	
Ward ... ..	Ballance, F.
	Finney, L.
Frecheville Ward ... ..	Maw, H. A.
	Taylor, W. H.
BRACKENFIELD ... ..	Turbutt, R.B. Col., J.P.
BRAMPTON ... ..	Riggott, G. A.
BRIMINGTON ... ..	Everett, W.
	Horner, W.
CALOW ... ..	Lamb, T. A.
ECKINGTON :	
Eckington Ward ... ..	Kay, H.
Gleadless Ward ... ..	Cruise, T.P.
Mosborough Ward ... ..	Woodward, H.
Renishaw Ward... ..	Twigger, S. T.
Ridgeway Ward ... ..	Hallworth, T.H., M.C., D.S.Sc.
HASLAND ... ..	Hargreaves, A.
	Sales, W.
HEATH ... ..	Parsons, A., J.P.
HOLMESFIELD ... ..	Eyre, R. H.
KILLAMARSH ... ..	Hall, M.
	Marshall, H.
MORTON ... ..	Richards, A. E.
NORTH WINGFIELD ... ..	Cascoyne, P.
	Smith, C. F.
PILSLEY ... ..	Hall, C. S.
SHIRLAND & HIGHAM :	
Shirland & Higham Ward ... ..	Harris, L.
Stonebroom Ward ... ..	Fellows, W. E.
STRETTON ... ..	Hoggard, W.
SUTTON-CUM-DUCKMANTON ... ..	Rosling, A. V.
TEMPLE NORMANTON ... ..	Hicklin, H.
TUPTON ... ..	Sales, S.
UNSTONE ... ..	Outram, W., J.P.
WALTON ... ..	Birds, J.
WESSINGTON ... ..	Colledge, W.
WINGERWORTH ... ..	Hill, E., Mrs., J.P.



## 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.

DISTRICT SANITARY INSPECTORS :

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

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

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

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

(Commenced February, 1950).

R. GOUCHER, Cert. S.I.

F. BARRETT, Cert. S.I. (Commenced January, 1950).

CHIEF CLERK :

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

CLERKS :

L. SILCOCK.

S. CAPE.

Miss L. MORTON.

Miss M. THICKETT.

Miss J. S. SCARLE.

Miss K. FORREST. (Appointed January, 1950).

Miss F. STEVENSON. (Resigned January, 1950).

## ANNUAL REPORT.

---

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Hill and Gentlemen,

The vital statistics of the year show some improvement on the figures of 1949.

The infantile mortality rate has dropped from 42 to 38 per 1,000 live births, but there has also been a fall in the birth rate from 17.6 to 16.0 per 1,000 population.

There were two maternal deaths registered during the year, compared with nil the previous year.

The conversion of privy middens is proceeding well as can be seen from the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector. As the work proceeds, however, the cost will rise as the conversions which have not been tackled in the past because of the difficulties of cost, etc., are now being dealt with.

The sewage scheme dealing with Hasland and Wingerworth has been commenced in part, sewers having been laid in part of Wingerworth, but so far no start has been made on the Brampton and Walton water scheme.

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) ... ..	75,780
Number of Inhabited Houses and Caravans in the District	21,636
Rateable Value ... ..	£299,269
Estimated product of Penny Rate for year ending 31st March, 1951 ... ..	£1,115
LIVE BIRTHS :	M. F.
Total ... ..	633 578
Legitimate ... ..	613 560
Illegitimate ... ..	20 18
STILL BIRTHS :	
Total ... ..	20 17
Legitimate ... ..	18 15
Illegitimate ... ..	2 2
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE :	M. F.
Total ... ..	28 18
Legitimate ... ..	26 18
Illegitimate ... ..	2 —
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE :	M. F.
Total ... ..	15 9
Legitimate ... ..	14 9
Illegitimate ... ..	1 —
BIRTH RATE, 16.0 per 1,000 civilian population.	
INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE :	
Total ...	38.00 per 1,000 live births.
Legitimate ...	37.51 per 1,000 legitimate births.
Illegitimate...	52.63 per 1,000 illegitimate births.
DEATH RATE PER 1,000 LIVING ... ..	10.8
MATERNAL MORTALITY per 1,000 (live and still)	1.6
Deaths from Measles, all ages ... ..	nil.
Whooping Cough, all ages ... ..	2

## **Social Conditions.**

---

There has been no great change this year. There are new projects in view, namely, developments by the National Coal Board which will affect the Rural District very much indeed; I refer to the projected coking and by-products plant on the borders of Wingerworth and Grassmoor.

Apart from increasing the rateable value of the district, it will find employment for many people, though at the present time one can state generally that there are no able bodied unemployed in the district.



# **CHESTERFIELD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.**

## **INHABITED HOUSES AND CARAVANS.**

**31st March, 1951.**

Parish	No. of Inhabited Houses and Caravans	Number on Water Supply N.E.D.J.W.C.	Number on Water Supply C. & B.W.B'd.
Ashover ... ..	646	262	
Barlow ... ..	273	232	
Beighton ... ..	3,400	3,368	
Brackenfield ... ..	72	49	
Brampton ... ..	295		157
Brimington ... ..	1,806		1,818
Calow ... ..	483		435
Eckington ... ..	4,187	3,877*	
Hasland ... ..	1,029		1,059
Heath ... ..	405	400	
Holmesfield ... ..	344	270	
Killamarsh ... ..	1,334	1,326	
Morton ... ..	348	339	
North Wingfield ... ..	1,775	1,763	
Pilsley ... ..	745	733	
Shirland and Higham ... ..	1,213	1,176	
Stretton ... ..	185	169	
Sutton-cum-Duckmanton ... ..	435	182	192
Temple Normanton ... ..	170	170	
Tupton ... ..	649	647	
Unstone ... ..	609	601	
Walton ... ..	582		539
Wessington ... ..	203	171	
Wingerworth ... ..	448	320	52

\* Part of Parish supplied by the mains of Sheffield Corporation.

The numbers given for Chesterfield and Bolsover Water Board include all premises, not only houses.

# APPROXIMATE POPULATION IN THE PARISHES.

---

Ashover ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,261
Barlow ...	...	...	...	...	...	955
Beighton ...	...	...	...	...	...	11,900
Brackenfield ...	...	...	...	...	...	252
Brampton ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,033
Brimington ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,321
Calow ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,690
Eckington ...	...	...	...	...	...	14,655
Hasland ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,601
Heath ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,417
Holmesfield ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,204
Killamarsh ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,669
Morton ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,218
North Wingfield ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,212
Pilsley ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,607
Shirland and Higham ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,246
Stretton ...	...	...	...	...	...	648
Sutton-cum-Duckmanton ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,523
Temple Normanton ...	...	...	...	...	...	595
Tupton ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,271
Unstone ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,132
Walton ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,037
Wessington ...	...	...	...	...	...	711
Wingerworth ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,568



## Housing

While it would be true to say that the demand for houses is as great as ever, it is also true to say that most cases of serious overcrowding of long standing have been dealt with.

The two types of urgent cases, which the majority of the waiting lists are composed of, are bad overcrowding of comparatively recent origin, i.e. applications have been in for a year or eighteen months, and cases of long standing applications, where the degree of overcrowding is slight, but two families occupying one house.

The latter type of family usually consists of father, mother, and one or two children. Some indication of the numbers of this category requiring housing accommodation can be judged from the housing lists. Of approximately 4,000 applications outstanding, 3,100 families could be accommodated in two-bedroomed houses. This fact is recognised by the Council and in 1951 the bulk of the allocation of houses will be of the two-bedroomed type.

If the allocation of houses is not raised substantially in the future, it seems likely that the numbers on the waiting list will show no appreciable fall for some years to come.

This, in turn, will reflect itself in the progress of the demolition of unfit properties.

Until more progress is made in house building, many houses must remain in occupation, which in happier normal times, would have been condemned.

One aspect of housing not perhaps of major importance to housing authorities but of great importance to the families concerned, is that of the families who have not great prior claim on any single authority. For instance, a case came to my notice of a family consisting of father, mother and two boys. The mother originally came from Apperknowle, the father from Chesterfield Borough. They had lived at Eastbourne for a spell after the war, are now resident as sub-tenants in unfit property situated in the Urban District of Dronfield; the father now works in the City of Sheffield. Query—which authority should be responsible for rehousing this family?

The question of families from area of adjacent housing authorities must be carefully considered, especially *if* authorised caravan sites are set up in the Rural District.



It does seem that the properly laid out caravan site with all necessary amenities will have to be recognised. While this is a big advance from the public health angle compared to the haphazard setting up of caravans here, there, and everywhere, with doubtful water supplies and unsatisfactory sanitary arrangements, it must always be recognised that a caravan is not suitable for bringing up a family, especially when the children are reaching the teen age.

I have the fear that if many such sites are set up that it will not be long before some of the caravanners will be clamouring for council houses on grounds of overcrowding, lack of amenities for family life, etc. There is a danger if these people are accommodated, that an idea may spread that a short cut to a council house is to first occupy a caravan.

While recognising that the controlled caravan site is one aid in helping out the housing shortage, the shortcomings and problems which will ensue must be accepted and, if possible, conditions laid down that caravanners must accept before being allowed on the site.

"Housing Lists" keep steadily increasing and as in many other major problems to be dealt with by local authorities there are many factors at work.

First and foremost of course is the cessation of all private and council building during the war, but there are other causes, small perhaps in themselves but added together help to swell the number of applicants for council houses to huge proportions.

The following are not taken in order of magnitude but all help to add to the numbers.

Secondly, the number of aged people (i.e. over 65) living in houses of two bedrooms and more is quite considerable, and, as everyone knows, the actual number of persons living to the age of 65+ has increased enormously in the last 25 to 50 years.

In one area of the R.D.C., applications were invited from old age pensioners who desired to become tenants of special old aged persons bungalows. In response to the application, 21 old aged people already living in houses with 2 bedrooms or more applied. This number, it must be remembered, was only of those wishing to change and there must be a great many more aged people occupying fairly large houses.

The lists are also augmented by recently married couples. Twenty-five to thirty years ago couples tended to wait until a house was available before being married. Now couples marry without any immediate prospect of a house; largely no doubt, as they well know that before being married there is no chance of their names going on the housing list as a prospective tenant.



## HOUSING.

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year 1950 :—
  - (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... .. 1,226
  - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 1,226
  - (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 ... .. 518
  - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 518
  - (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... .. 14
  - (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 ... .. 504
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 ... .. 292
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 owner ... .. —
      - (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ... .. —
  - (b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :—
    - (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... .. 115
    - (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—
      - (a) By Owners ... .. 54
      - (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	6
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Order ...	20
(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 ...	3
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	—
4. Housing Act, 1936, Part IV—Overcrowding.	
(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ...	195
(2) Number of persons dwelling therein ...	1,927
(3) Number of families dwelling therein ...	276
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ...	14
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ...	9
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	82
(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 ...	—
5. Number of houses demolished in Clearance Areas, 1950 ...	96
Proceedings under Section 2 of the Housing Act, 1949 :—	
Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were quashed ...	1

### OVERCROWDING.

#### BEDROOM STANDARD.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ...	1,374
(2) Number of persons dwelling therein ...	8,320
(3) Number of families dwelling therein ...	1,905
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ...	46
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ...	58
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	361
(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.**

There have been no major works carried out during the year ; the scheme which has been on paper for a considerable period to supply parts of the Parishes of Brampton and Walton has not yet been started.

Samples continue to be taken and there is close liaison between the Water Engineer and myself regarding any unsatisfactory supplies or samples.

### **NORTH-EAST DERBYSHIRE JOINT WATER COMMITTEE BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER SUPPLIES, 1950.**

Satisfactory  
436

Unsatisfactory  
98

Total  
534

TABLE 1.  
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease	Total Number Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	208	143	—
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—
Typhoid ... ..	—	—	—
Para-typhoid ... ..	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever } ... ..	6	6	—
Puerperal Pyrexia } ... ..	3	3	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ... ..	127	8	23
Pneumonia ... ..	18	—	—
Erysipelas ... ..	5	5	3
Polio-myelitis ... ..	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	860	8	—
Measles ... ..	390	4	2
Whooping Cough ... ..	3	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	—	—	—

TABLE 2.  
TUBERCULOSIS RETURN FOR 1950.

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	—	—	—	—	—
5 and over ...	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
15 and over ...	5	7	1	—	—	—	—	—
25 and over ...	4	8	1	—	—	2	—	—
35 and over ...	2	1	—	—	3	2	—	—
45 and over ...	3	1	—	—	5	—	—	—
55 and over ...	3	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 and over ...	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Total ...	20	19	5	—	11	5	—	—
NOT PRIMARY.								
NOT NOTIFIED								
Cases included above ...	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—



### PETROLEUM ACTS.

Nine new petroleum stores have been constructed and three have been discontinued to be used during the year, making the present total 134 separate stores.

These have a total capacity of 209,534 gallons. There are five calcium of carbide stores with a licensed capacity of 3,038 lbs.

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

Licence Fees amounted to £92 0s. 10d.

### VERMINOUS PREMISES.

During the year 113 dwelling houses have been treated as compared with 104 the previous year.

### PRIVY CONVERSIONS.

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

### CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

					No. in use at end of 1950.
Water Closets	...	...	...	...	19,084
Other	...	...	...	...	3,450
					<hr/> 22,534 <hr/>

### PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT.

These are periodically visited to ensure reasonable cleanliness and the proper maintenance of sanitary conveniences.

## FOOD INSPECTION.

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, jars, etc.
Apple Pureé ... ..	2
Apricots ... ..	1
Beans ... ..	13
Beetroot ... ..	2
Beef Loaf ... ..	2
Brawn ... ..	2
Crawfish ... ..	6
Cherries ... ..	4
Coffee ... ..	4
Damsons ... ..	8
Grape Fruit ... ..	2
Golden Syrup ... ..	2
Gooseberries ... ..	3
Greengages ... ..	5
Grapes ... ..	2
Hors D'Oeuvres ... ..	67
Ham (French) ... ..	18
Jam ... ..	52
Lemon Curd ... ..	1
Luncheon Meat ... ..	11
Meat Paste ... ..	4
Marmalade ... ..	3
Mustard ... ..	1
Milk (Evaporated) ... ..	221
Milk (Full Cream Condensed) ... ..	6
Peas ... ..	22
Plums ... ..	102
Pickled Cabbage ... ..	1
Pilchards ... ..	2
Pineapple ... ..	1
Pork and Beef ... ..	10
Peaches ... ..	4
Pickles ... ..	1
Pears ... ..	2
Rhubarb ... ..	7
Salmon ... ..	5
Sardines ... ..	107
Salad Cream ... ..	8
Sauce ... ..	5



Soup	...	...	...	...	...	12
Stewed Steak	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	...	324
Tomato Juice	...	...	...	...	...	14
Tongue	...	...	...	...	...	1
Veal	...	...	...	...	...	11
Total						<hr/> 1,082 <hr/>

						Packets
Cornflakes	...	...	...	...	...	3
Shredded Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	1
Weetabix	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total						<hr/> 6 <hr/>

						lbs.
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	138
Coconut Cake Filling	...	...	...	...	...	112
Figs	...	...	...	...	...	18
Flour	...	...	...	...	...	12
Ground Rice	...	...	...	...	...	2
Macaroni	...	...	...	...	...	20
Oats	...	...	...	...	...	2
Prunes	...	...	...	...	...	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Sago	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sausage	...	...	...	...	...	$53\frac{3}{4}$
Sausage Meat	...	...	...	...	...	4
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$
Total						<hr/> 372 <hr/>

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

### SCARLET FEVER.

There was a decrease in the number of cases, 208 compared with 294 in 1949. The number is approximately the same as for the year 1948.

### DIPHTHERIA.

The number of notifications has been steadily falling for the past six or seven years and it is most gratifying to report that this year no confirmed cases occurred in the Rural District. Few cases were notified in 1949 and in the previous 10 years the number of notifications varied from 40 to 80, and in these years the deaths varied from 3—8 per annum.

It will be realised that now we are obtaining the full benefits of the immunisation policy which was commenced in the Rural District about 15 years ago, this is typical of preventive medicine—one does not get quick results; it takes a period of years before the benefits of public health measures accrue.

### CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Three cases were notified with one death.

### POLIOMYELITIS.

Five cases were notified as compared with 12 in the previous year. Unfortunately, the disease was of a severe type and there were three deaths. Of the 12 cases notified in 1949 **none** were fatal.

### MEASLES.

The notifications increased by 100 over the previous year, but there were no deaths.

### WHOOPING COUGH.

390 cases were notified compared with 107 in 1949. There were two deaths recorded from this disease.

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATIONS.

	Under 1 yr.	1	2	3	4	5—9	10—14	Total
Number of children who completed the full course of immunisation in the Authority's area during the year 1950	14	278	109	45	20	180	40	686



### POOLSBROOK TREATMENT CENTRE.

There has been a general fall in the numbers treated for scabies and verminous heads.

As regards the latter, there seems to be a hard core of persistent offenders usually due to ignorant and careless mothers. Each mother is instructed in the use of "saleo" and the steel comb, but sometimes the same families will be sent to the centre two or three times in the year.

Though not used to anything like full capacity, the centre still fulfils a useful purpose as the "hard core" are at least cleaned up periodically and prevented from being a continual reservoir of infection.

TABLE 3.

#### TREATMENT CENTRE, POOLSBROOK.

No. of cases, 98.

	Adults	5-15	Under 5	Total
<b>SCABIES</b>				
Bolsover U.D.C. ...	6	1	1	8
Chesterfield Borough ...	4	7	1	12
Chesterfield R.D.C. ...	7	5	3	15
Clay Cross U.D.C. ...	2	0	0	2
Clowne R.D.C. ...	1	4	0	5
Dronfield U.D.C. ...	2	1	1	4
Staveley U.D.C. ...	4	0	0	4
	—	—	—	—
	26	18	6	50
	—	—	—	—

#### HEAD LICE.

Bolsover U.D.C. ...	0	0	0	0
Chesterfield Borough ...	0	14 (7)	0	14 (7)
Chesterfield R.D.C. ...	1 (1)	0	1 (1)	2 (2)
Clay Cross U.D.C. ...	0	3 (2)	1 (1)	4 (3)
Clowne R.D.C. ...	0	0	0	0
Dronfield U.D.C. ...	0	0	0	0
Staveley U.D.C. ...	0	8 (7)	0	8 (7)
	—	—	—	—
	1 (1)	25 (16)	2 (2)	28 (19)
	—	—	—	—

## SCABIES WITH VERMINOUS HEADS.

Bolsover U.D.C. ...	0	0	0	0
Chesterfield Borough ...	0	5 (5)	0	5 (5)
Chesterfield R.D.C. ...	0	1 (1)	1 (1)	2 (2)
Clay Cross U.D.C. ...	0	0	0	0
Clowne R.D.C. ...	0	0	0	0
Dronfield U.D.C. ...	0	0	0	0
Staveley U.D.C. ...	0	0	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	0	6 (6)	1 (1)	7 (7)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Diagnosis not confirmed ...	16			
Miscellaneous ...	3			
Pediculosis Corporis ...	1 (Bolsover U.D.C.)			
Pediculosis Pubis ...	0			
	<hr/>			
	20			
	<hr/>			

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.
1950	16.0	10.8	38.0
1949	17.65	10.0	42.07
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



TABLE 5.  
**BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,  
 MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE-RATES FOR CERTAIN  
 INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1950.  
 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 Adminis- trative County	Chester- field R.D.C.
Rates per 1,000 Home Population.					
<b>Births—</b>					
Live Births ... ..	15.8	17.6	16.7	17.8	<b>16.0</b>
Still Births ... ..	0.37	0.45	0.38	0.36	<b>0.48</b>
<b>Deaths—</b>					
All Causes ... ..	11.6	12.3	11.6	11.8	<b>10.8</b>
Typhoid and Paratyphoid ... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>
Whooping Cough ... ..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	<b>0.02</b>
Diphtheria ... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>
Tuberculosis ... ..	0.36	0.42	0.33	0.39	<b>0.21</b>
Influenza ... ..	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	<b>0.05</b>
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis (including polio- encephalitis) ... ..	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	<b>0.03</b>
Pneumonia ... ..	0.46	0.49	0.45	0.48	<b>0.30</b>
<b>Notifications (Corrected)</b>					
Typhoid Fever ... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	<b>0.00</b>
Paratyphoid Fever ... ..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	<b>0.00</b>
Meningococcal infection ... ..	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	<b>0.03</b>
Scarlet Fever... ..	1.50	1.56	1.61	1.23	<b>2.74</b>
Whooping Cough ... ..	3.60	3.97	3.15	3.21	<b>5.14</b>
Diphtheria ... ..	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	<b>0.00</b>
Erysipelas ... ..	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.17	<b>0.23</b>
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	8.39	8.76	8.36	6.57	<b>11.34</b>
Pneumonia ... ..	0.70	0.77	0.61	0.50	1.67
Acute poliomyelitis (Including polio- encephalitis)					
Paralytic ... ..	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.08	<b>0.06</b>
Non-paralytic ... ..	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	<b>0.00</b>
Food Poisoning ... ..	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.25	<b>0.01</b>
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.					
<b>Deaths—</b>					
All causes under 1 year of age ... ..	29.8 (a)	33.8	29.4	26.3	<b>38.0</b>
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age ... ..	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.0	<b>4.1</b>
Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.					
<b>Notifications (corrected)</b>					
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia ... ..	5.81	7.43	4.33	6.03	<b>4.80</b>

## Maternal Mortality in England and Wales.

International List No. and cause.	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live & Still Births).	Rates per million women aged 15-44
651. Abortion with sepsis ...	0.09	7
650, 652. Other abortion ...	0.05	4
640-649. 670-678. Complica- tion of pregnancy and delivery ... ..	0.54	
681. Sepsis of childbirth and the puerperium ... ..	0.03	
680. 682-689. Other compli- cations of the puerperium	0.15	

(a) Per 1,000 related live births.



## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47.

No fresh cases have been dealt with under the Act during the year.

A case first dealt with in 1948 is still in an Institution.

Two cases were investigated with a view to action being taken. One case agreed to go to hospital for treatment while in the other the Council decided to defer any action.

The care of the aged and infirm is fast assuming a major problem for local authorities.

The number of people living to over 65 years has increased tenfold in the last 50 years. The tendency to have smaller families and the greater movement of the population from their place of birth has left very many old folk with no near relatives or with relatives living in distant parts and therefore of little assistance.

It is agreed by all that the longer an aged person can stay in his or her home, the better. The home help service is aiding in this object but in many cases it is inadequate. This is not entirely due to the fault of the home help. While one has sympathy with the foibles of the aged many of these old folk are most difficult to deal with and resent any outsider coming in, and sometimes are inclined to treat the help as a young inexperienced girl who needs to be "bossed", which does not make for harmony.

Again, when old folk are being looked after by relatives or home helps, a time often does come when the control of bladder and bowel is weakened with the resultant "accidents" to bedding, clothing, etc.

The average housewife can cope with this to a certain extent, but the continual washing and wear and tear on bedclothes, clothing, etc., soon becomes too much of a burden, and requests are then made to find institutional accommodation.

The demand for beds, both in the chronic sick wards and in Part III accommodation is so great that quite often there is a considerable wait before a patient can be accommodated, and, moreover, there seems little prospect in the near future of extra accommodation being provided, though the demand will most certainly increase.

The difficulties of dealing with old folk in the home are further complicated by the housing shortage. In many instances, old folk have to share sleeping accommodation with children, which is detrimental to both parties.



The whole problem is being tackled and the setting up of special geriatric units in hospitals may help to rehabilitate a number of old folk hitherto regarded as chronic cases with no hope of ever vacating an institutional bed.

The present position, however, with shortage of hospital beds is not re-assuring and it must be realised that with the best will in the world the authorities concerned, i.e. the local health authority and the hospitals, cannot deal with this group of the population as adequately as they would like.

One would have liked to see incorporated in the Act a section whereby quick action could be taken in certain cases to secure admission to hospital with or without consent of the patient, instead of having to wait three or four weeks or longer after first seeing the patient, to secure admission.

The type of case I have in mind is the person who has cerebral degenerative changes along with other ailments. He (or she) is difficult to deal with in a private house; the doctor often finds it impossible to secure admission to a chronic sick unit and ends up by certifying the patient, thus securing a bed in a mental hospital.

One might argue that the main object has been achieved, namely, the patient has got a bed, but inevitably the stigma of insanity will be with the patient's family and descendants if the death occurs in a mental institution.

The difficulties presented by the case suffering from senile mental confusion, etc., are a problem for those in charge of hospitals and institutions as well as for the relatives and private practitioners. These aged people are often so noisy and difficult to keep in bed that if admitted to a chronic sick ward they disturb and annoy other patients. The ideal solution, of course, would be special wards for this "half-way case" as it has been described, but in most institutions lack of space and, more particularly, staff, does not permit of this being done. It is, however, agreed by all dealing with the aged and infirm, that it is wrong to certify as insane the people who have no real mental disease, where the mental upset is part and parcel of the general degenerative changes due to age.



TABLE 6.  
SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

	No. on Register.	Inspections made.	Notices served.	Nuisances abated with or without notice.
Dairies and Milkshops ...	32	32	—	—
Bakehouses ... ..	38	22	—	3
*Slaughter-houses ... ..	40	15	—	—
Offensive Trades ... ..	1	4	—	—
Common Lodging Houses ...	1	3	—	1
TOTAL ...	112	76	—	4

\* Includes 2 Knackers Premises.

On the 1st October, 1949, the responsibilities for the registration of dairy farms was transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and this accounts for the reduction in the number of registered 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.	
<b>Closets and Ashpits—</b>				
Defective Privies, Pail Closets and Ashpits (Not for conversion) ... ..	194	36	7	58
Conversion of Privies into W.C's ... ..	4,390	—	167	301
Conversion of Pail Closets into W.C's ... ..	4	—	—	2
Conversion of Privies into Pail Closets ... ..	—	—	—	—
Defective Water Closets	159	60	24	36
Provision of additional water closets ... ..	28	—	—	4
Provision of Portable Ashbins ... ..	1,148	1,082	—	1,082
Dirty Closets ... ..	4	2	—	2
<b>Drainage—</b>				
No disconnection of waste pipe ... ..	—	—	—	—
Defective waste pipe, traps, inlets and drains	452	55	15	124
Drains obstructed ...	286	36	1	108
<b>Other Defects—</b>				
Paving of Courts and Yards	132	48	10	19
Roofs, Eaves-Spouts and Down-Spouts ... ..	526	185	55	165
Sinks ... ..	125	53	5	32
Insufficient Ventilation ...	5	2	1	—
Windows ... ..	296	102	32	77
Dampness ... ..	220	92	21	56
Water in Cellars ... ..	90	2	—	16
Water Supply ... ..	124	3	—	19
Overcrowding ... ..	18	—	—	—
Foul Condition of Houses	65	5	—	23
Offensive Accumulations	39	3	1	16
Animals improperly kept	27	—	—	1
Pigsties ... ..	54	—	—	4
Smoke Nuisances... ..	36	—	—	—
Urinals ... ..	7	1	—	1
Nuisances not specified above ... ..	1,506	611	175	398
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>9,935</b>	<b>2,378</b>	<b>*514</b>	<b>2,544</b>

No. of visits to Infectious Disease cases—248.

\*Note: The actual number of separate notices served was—283.



TABLE 8.  
**FACTORIES ACT, 1937.**

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspection.	Written Notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... ..	7	—	—
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	110	13	—
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises) ... ..	—	—	—
TOTAL ... ..	117	13	—

## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, has been repealed by the Damage by Pests Act, 1949, which came into force on the 31st March, 1950. The new Act removed the duties from the County Council and placed the responsibility for the execution of new duties upon the Rural District Council.

There have been 126 surface infestations dealt with during the year which have necessitated 227 visits by your Inspectors to secure satisfactory elimination of the rats and mice. Newly-erected Council houses still continue to account for the largest number of infested premises and as most of these are built on agricultural land, it would appear that infestations in this district are mainly from this source. Periodical visits are made to certain business premises which, by their situation and nature of trade carried on, are particularly susceptible to infestations and treatments have been carried out when necessary. All the Council's sewage works and refuse tips are kept under observation and when infestations are found, appropriate action is taken.

Sewer treatment was held up for some considerable time waiting for the manhole covers to be loosened and it was October before treatments could be commenced. The first treatment, however, was practically completed before the end of the year and the results show that approximately half the sewerage systems in the district are now entirely free from rats.

Two part-time rat catchers are employed and operate in accordance with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries' requirements. The operations have resulted in an estimated kill of 1,486 rats from surface treatments, but as it is impracticable to give a reasonable estimate of the sewer treatments, I can only say that the kill has been considerable.



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