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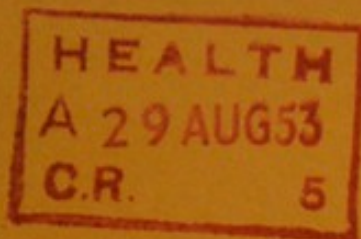
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CHESTERFIELD
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health
for the year
1952



BY

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

Medical Officer of Health.



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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILLORS

31st DECEMBER, 1952.

ASHOVER	Haslam, T. P.
BARLOW	Needham, W.
BEIGHTON :			
Beighton and Hackenthorpe			
Ward	...	...	Ballance, F.
			Turton, B. P.
Frecheville Ward	...	...	Hart, E.
			Umpleby, E., Mrs. J.P.
BRACKENFIELD	...	...	Boot, C. W.
BRAMPTON	...	...	Riggott, G. A.
BRIMINGTON	...	...	Everett, W.
			Horner, W.
CALOW	...	...	Maddison, E. A., Mrs.
ECKINGTON :			
Eckington Ward	...	...	Kay, H.
Gleadless Ward	...	...	Cruise, T. P. (Died 29/11/52)
Mosborough Ward	...	...	Woodward, H.
Renishaw Ward	...	...	Jennings, T. T.
Ridgeway Ward	...	...	Hallworth, T. H., M.C., D.S.Sc.
HASLAND	...	...	Hargreaves, A.
			Sales, W.
HEATH	...	...	Parsons, A.
HOLMESFIELD	...	...	Eyre, R. H.
KILLAMARSH	...	...	Hall, M.
			Marshall, H., J.P.
MORTON	...	...	Richards, A. E.
NORTH WINGFIELD	...	...	Priestnall, E.
			Webster, D.
PILSLEY	...	...	Feather, E.
SHIRLAND & HIGHAM :			
Shirland & Higham Ward			Greenwood, E.
Stonebroom Ward	...	...	Fellows, W. E.
STRETTON	...	...	Walker, J. R.
SUTTON-CUM-			
DUCKMANTON			Rosling, A. V., A.M.Inst.B.E.
TEMPLE NORMANTON			Thackray, F.
TUPTON	...	...	Sales, S.
UNSTONE	...	...	Dawson, E.
WALTON	...	...	Birds, J.
WESSINGTON	...	...	Clarke, R. F.
WINGERWORTH	...	...	Ridd, J. H.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

CHAIRMAN, SANITARY COMMITTEE :

W. E. FELLOWS, Esq.

CHAIRMAN, HOUSING AND PROPERTY COMMITTEE :

W. EVERETT, Esq.

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.

DEPUTY CHIEF 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.
 R. GOUCHER, Cert. S.I. Meat Inspector.
 F. BARRETT, Cert. S.I. Meat Inspector.

CHIEF CLERK :

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

CLERKS :

L. SILCOCK.
 S. CAPE.
 Miss L. MORTON.
 Mrs. M. WALKER.
 Mrs. J. S. BENHAM.
 Miss K. FORREST.
 Miss D. BOSTON.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith have the pleasure of presenting the Annual Report on the health of the Rural District for the year 1952.

While there is nothing of an outstanding nature to report on the activities in general, the year must be considered as one of steady progress.

Housing matters are dealt with in the body of the report.

The vital statistics show no great changes from previous years, but it is to be noted that there have been only two deaths from the ordinary infectious diseases. There is no doubt that this happy state of affairs is due in no small part to the new antibiotic and sulpha drugs, as a whole the infections are less severe than they were, say 15 to 20 years ago. This may be due to the changing type of infecting organism which seems to have cycles of virulence, but one would be perhaps justified in the belief that the slow, steady improvement in the general sanitary conditions has also played a part in improving the general health and resistance of the population.

The general advance in hygiene and living standards is also reflecting itself in the increase of the 65-plus age group. The care of the aged is fast becoming one of the major tasks of local authorities and hospital boards and is setting fresh problems to be solved.

In conclusion, I should like to record the help I have received from the staff of this department and colleagues in compiling this report and for the support and assistance from all the Council.

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)	...	...	...	75,770	
Number of Inhabited Houses and Caravans in the District	...	...	...	23,618	
Rateable Value	...	...	...	£335,930	
Estimated product of Penny Rate for the year ending 31st March, 1954	...	...	...	£1,288	
LIVE BIRTHS :				M.	F.
Total	...	...	...	600	571
Legitimate	...	...	...	580	541
Illegitimate	...	...	...	20	30
STILL BIRTHS :					
Total	...	...	...	12	12
Legitimate	...	...	...	11	12
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	—
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE :				M.	F.
Total	...	...	...	22	19
Legitimate	...	...	...	21	18
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	1
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE :				M.	F.
Total	...	...	...	17	13
Legitimate	...	...	...	16	12
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	1
BIRTH RATE :	15.4 per 1,000 civilian population.				
INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE :					
Total	...	...	35.01 per 1,000 live births.		
Legitimate	...	...	34.79 per 1,000 legitimate births.		
Illegitimate	...	...	40.00 per 1,000 illegitimate births.		
DEATH RATE PER 1,000 LIVING	...	...	...	9.6	
MATERNAL MORTALITY per 1,000 live(and still)				0.83	
Deaths from Measles, all ages	...	...	...	Nil	
Whooping Cough, all ages	...	...	...	2	

SOCIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Industries in the rural and surrounding areas are providing full employment. In fact, at the Labour Exchanges it would be true to say that most men on the books are those who are, for one reason or another, unfit to tackle ordinary labour or similar heavy work.

The new N.C.B. plant at Wingerworth is steadily taking shape. When the plant will commence to operate is at present unknown, but probably in 18 months to two years. The effects on the amenities will not, one hopes, be so bad as some people have suggested. One tangible asset is the assurance of continued work for local pits and additional employment on the plant itself.

CHESTERFIELD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

INHABITED HOUSES AND CARAVANS

31st March, 1953.

Parish.				Number of Inhabited Houses and Caravans.	Number on Water Supply. N.E.D.J.W.C.	Number on Supply. C.B. & C. Water Bd.
Ashover	...	...	...	654	276	—
Barlow	...	...	...	285	238	—
Beighton	...	...	...	4,203	4,171	—
Brackenfield	...	...	...	71	48	—
Brampton	...	...	...	310	—	143
Brimington	...	...	...	1,875	—	1,892
Calow	...	...	...	488	—	462
Eckington	...	...	...	4,778	4,466	+
Hasland	...	...	...	1,079	—	1,077
Heath	...	...	...	411	406	—
Holmesfield	...	...	...	372	269	—
Killamarsh	...	...	...	1,399	1,392	—
Morton	...	...	...	345	340	—
North Wingfield	...	...	...	1,838	1,838	—
Pilsley	...	...	...	758	746	—
Shirland and Higham	...	...	...	1,261	1,230	—
Stretton	...	...	...	186	168	—
Sutton-cum-Duckmanton	...	...	...	443	185	202
Temple Normanton	...	...	...	171	171	—
Tupton	...	...	...	715	713	—
Unstone	...	...	...	627	615	—
Walton	...	...	...	616	—	512
Wessington	...	...	...	213	180	—
Wingerworth	...	...	...	520	363	55

+ — Part of Parish supplied by mains of Sheffield Corporation.

APPROXIMATE POPULATION IN THE PARISHES.

The estimated population given by the Registrar General for 1952 shows only an increase of 90 over the whole district compared with the estimated population in the year 1951.

In the table given below the usual method to get an approximate population in the parishes is to estimate a population factor for each house and then from that calculate populations for each parish.

As you know, there is a very extensive housing scheme being carried out by the Sheffield Corporation in the Gleadless—Frecheville area. At the end of the year they had completed 1,603 houses. It is obvious, therefore, that the population at the end of the year is very much greater than the Registrar General gives us credit for, and if we adhered to the old method of calculating the approximate population for the parishes it would give a very false figure for all the parishes. I have, therefore, given the approximate population as shown in the Annual Report for 1951.

Ashover	...	...	...	2,229
Barlow	...	...	...	961
Beighton	...	...	...	11,723
Brackenfield	...	...	...	249
Brampton	...	...	...	1,074
Brimington	...	...	...	6,333
Calow	...	...	...	1,672
Eckington	...	...	...	14,697
Hasland	...	...	...	3,571
Heath	...	...	...	1,403
Holmesfield	...	...	...	1,277
Killamarsh	...	...	...	4,645
Morton	...	...	...	1,187
North Wingfield	...	...	...	6,202
Pilsley	...	...	...	2,583
Shirland and Higham	...	...	...	4,427
Stretton	...	...	...	637
Sutton-cum-Duckmanton	...	...	...	1,544
Temple Normanton	...	...	...	600
Tupton	...	...	...	2,266
Unstone	...	...	...	2,264
Walton	...	...	...	2,095
Wessington	...	...	...	712
Wingerworth	...	...	...	1,714

HOUSING.

The numbers on the housing list do not get any less, but there is some improvement in the position. Cases of gross overcrowding are decreasing and in a number of instances, where it does occur, it is found that it is not so much force of circumstances that has caused it but the lack of initiative on the part of the sub-tenant or tenants, and in some cases there is, to put it mildly, a strong suspicion that the overcrowding is deliberate with a view to forcing the Council to provide the sub-tenants with a house quickly.

While one must have a certain amount of sympathy with young couples married precipitately who desire a house, there is another side to the question. There are the people who refuse to overcrowd and by reason of their self discipline have not large families, who very often tend to be passed over in favour of the feckless type who seem to have the attitude "I couldn't care less, the Council will have to do something for me."

These people, however, present only a minor headache compared with the problem family. Some years ago the Council sought permission from the Ministry of Health to build special houses to accommodate such families, with a view towards their rehabilitation, but were turned down.

Now when such families are due for rehousing the chances are that a new house will suffer very materially and, if and when vacated, will require wholesale renovation.

One can only hope that new surroundings and a new house will bring about a different outlook by these people, but in many cases this is too much to hope for, meanwhile, as I have mentioned in the preceding paragraph, a new house suffers.

Though comparatively few in numbers the problem and "incipient problem family" is a challenge and menace to all local authorities. As far as the statutory duties of this Council go, the housing of these folk is the only duty it is responsible for, but anyone who has had the opportunity of attending lectures or meetings on the "Problem Family" will realize the amount of money, man and woman power that is expended on them with, unfortunately, little to show for it so far.

Environmental improvement, teaching and constant supervision all have their place, but one thing that the majority seem to ignore is the heredity factor. Very many, though perhaps not

all the problem families, spring from bad stock and such parents are likely to produce bad stock. In the bad old days a process of the survival of the fittest eliminated many of this stock, but under present conditions, State and local aid enables them to exist and increase. The remedies are drastic and suggestions such as sterilization fraught with much controversy, but it does seem if the problem is to be solved some means will have to be found to deal with it at the source by preventing by some means the unfits having families.

Despite the attitude of the Ministry of Health, I feel that special accommodation should be provided. While one must realize that the problem family need help, the neighbours of such families also merit consideration. It cannot be pleasant for a decent, clean housewife to live next door to such people. The comfort of the average decent citizen, who makes no fuss, is sometimes rather apt to be overlooked by some who (very laudably) are concentrating on this submerged tenth. It is precisely the similar attitude that is evident when some violent criminal faces condign punishment. A section of the public seem to forget entirely the maimed or murdered victims and their dependents and concentrate their sympathy on the criminal.

One aspect of housing that is a cause for worry is that of the older properties. Conditions are, as a whole, gradually in many cases, rapidly deteriorating.

The inability to get labour and material during the war was the starting point; now a certain amount of labour and materials are available, the high cost of even minor repairs is causing everyone involved great concern.

In some instances, however, property owners fortunate enough to be able to raise sufficient capital are prepared to spend large sums on repairs, especially if there is a chance of the property becoming vacant, rather than run the risk of a demolition order being made.

In Ministry of Health Circular 40/49 on the Housing Act, 1949, the following standards of fitness for a satisfactory house are as follows:—

- (i) be in all respects dry;
- (ii) be in a good state of repair;
- (iii) have each room properly lighted and ventilated;
- (iv) have an adequate supply of wholesome water laid on for all purposes inside the dwelling;
- (v) be provided with efficient and adequate means of supplying hot water for domestic purposes;

- (vi) have an internal or otherwise readily accessible water closet;
- (vii) have a fixed bath, preferably in a separate room;
- (viii) be provided with a sink or sinks and with suitable arrangements for the disposal of waste water;
- (ix) be provided with facilities for domestic washing, including a copper, preferably in a separate room;
- (x) have a proper drainage system;
- (xi) be provided with adequate points for artificial lighting in each room;
- (xii) be provided with adequate facilities for heating each habitable room;
- (xiii) have satisfactory facilities for preparing and cooking food;
- (xiv) have a well-ventilated larder or food store;
- (xv) have proper provision for the storage of fuel;
- (xvi) have a satisfactorily surfaced path to outbuildings and convenient access from a street to the back door.

In assessing whether a house should come under the demolition category or not, in my opinion, the conditions set out above should be taken into consideration and, moreover, whether it is practical to provide certain of the items.

I do not for a moment suggest that houses lacking in many of the items should be demolished, but it does give a guide, especially if an owner is prepared to spend a lot of money and then find at the end of it all, various major items which go to make a fit house are still not provided.

The housing programme has proceeded steadily during the year. Though there have been some setbacks and disappointments, the progress on the whole has been satisfactory. One disturbing feature, however, is the steadily rising costs; this, of course, will reflect on the rentals which are already overmuch for some of the tenants.

The biggest development in the area is the new housing estate of the Sheffield Corporation at Frecheville and Gleadless. There are now well over a thousand houses completed there and while, individually, one cannot find anything to cavil at, the whole estate looked on from Birley Moor Road gives an impression of monotony. This estate has all the drawbacks that accompany mass production.

Notwithstanding, the fact remains that in a short space of time the Rural District has been increased in size by over 1,000 new families.

HOUSING.

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year 1952 :—
 - (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 635
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 635
 - (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 5
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 5
 - (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 5
 - (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 630
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 92
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 the Public Health Acts :—
 - (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 243

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	111
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	1
(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 ...	—
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	4
(3) Number of dwelling houses demolished by informal action	5
(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 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	206
(2) Number of persons dwelling therein ...	1,622
(3) Number of families dwelling therein ...	282
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	10
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	17
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases...	145
(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, 1952	37

OVERCROWDING. BEDROOM STANDARD.

(a) (1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	1,611
(2)	Number of persons dwelling therein	9,646
(3)	Number of families dwelling therein	2,233
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	76
(c) (1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	55
(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	293
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after Local Authority have taken steps to the abatement of overcrowding	—

WATER SUPPLIES.

The scheme for supplying the outlying parts of the parishes of Brampton and Walton has commenced and so far there have been 12 premises in the Pratt Hall area connected to the new mains and two in Old Brampton. It is hoped that, during the year 1953, further connections will be made as the mains are extended.

The supply to the other parts of the area has been ample and generally of a satisfactory quality.

NORTH-EAST DERBYSHIRE JOINT WATER COMMITTEE.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER SUPPLIES, 1952.

Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Total.
506	85	591

TABLE 1.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease	Total Number Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	99	50	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Typhoid	—	—	—
Para-typhoid	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever)	5	4	—
Puerperal Pyrexia)			
Meningococcal Infection	3	3	—
Pneumonia	106	19	28
Erysipelas	16	1	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	4	4	—
(Non-paralytic)	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—
Measles	838	6	—
Whooping Cough	326	13	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—
Dysentery	3	1	—

TABLE 2.

TUBERCULOSIS RETURN FOR 1952.

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 ...	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
5 and over ...	4	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
15 and over ...	4	4	—	3	—	—	—	1
25 and over ...	2	8	—	1	—	2	—	—
35 and over ...	6	1	—	—	2	1	—	—
45 and over ...	5	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
55 and over ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over ...	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total ...	25	21	3	6	4	4	—	1
Not Primary								
Not Notified								
Cases included above ...	2	3	—	—	1	1	—	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The notifications of infectious diseases show, on the aggregate, little change from last year. Measles notifications have increased but whooping cough are down. Two deaths were recorded from whooping cough, both in children under six months.

It is noteworthy that no deaths have been recorded from measles or scarlet fever, and once more there have been no confirmed cases of diphtheria.

Apart from this satisfactory state of affairs, there are few complications and sequelæ which used to be so common in measles, scarlet fever, etc. Most patients exhibit the symptoms and go on to an uninterrupted convalescence. Of course, if symptoms of complications occur, there are always the sulpha drugs and antibiotics to come to the rescue, but even if these were not available, I feel sure that the disasters that attended an attack of measles or scarlet fever thirty years ago would now be very much reduced. In fact, the individual seems to have more natural resistance to the complications. This, surely, is a justification of the slow but sure improvement in environment and health education that has been going on for the past thirty years, which, perhaps, is shown up in an even more striking manner in the reduction in infant deaths.

In spite of the improvement, constant watchfulness and care are still necessary. Since the inauguration of the National Health Service the Hospital Boards have had a tendency to rather push the ordinary infectious disease into the background as being of little or no importance.

Recent outbreaks of diphtheria in certain urban districts in the Midlands, where the figures for the immunised population are no different from the rest of the country, would seem to indicate that there are factors in the incidence which are still unknown and, given certain sets of conditions, the infections may again flare up.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATIONS.

Number of children who completed the full course of immunisation in the Authority's area during the year 1952:—

Under 1 year	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
21	371	138	65	41	253	98	987

TABLE 3.

TREATMENT CENTRE, POOLSBROOK.

No. of cases, 123.

	Adults.	5-15	Under 5	Total.
SCABIES.				
Bolsover U.D.C. ...	9	8	3	20
Chesterfield Borough ...	2	1	2	5
Chesterfield R.D.C. ...	21	20	5	46
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/> 32	<hr/> 29	<hr/> 10	<hr/> 71
HEAD LICE.				
Bolsover U.D.C. ...	0	0	0	0
Chesterfield Borough ...	4(1)	10(3)	6(2)	20(6)
Chesterfield R.D.C. ...	0	7(5)	1(0)	8(5)
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. ...	1(1)	3(0)	0	4(1)
	<hr/> 5(2)	<hr/> 20(8)	<hr/> 7(2)	<hr/> 32(12)
SCABIES WITH VERMINOUS HEADS.				
Bolsover U.D.C. ...	0	0	0	0
Chesterfield Borough ...	0	0	0	0
Chesterfield R.D.C. ...	0	5(3)	0	5(3)
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/> 0	<hr/> 5(3)	<hr/> 0	<hr/> 5(3)
Diagnosis not confirmed ...	10			
Miscellaneous ...	8			
Pediculosis Corporis ...	1	Chesterfield R.D.C. Adult.		
Pediculosis Pubis ...	1	Staveley U.D.C. Adult.		
	<hr/> 20			

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.
1952	...	15.4	...	9.6	...	35.01
1951	...	15.3	...	11.0	...	28.42
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

TABLE 5.
BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,
MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE-RATES FOR CERTAIN
INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1952.

Provisional Figures Based on Quarterly Returns.

	England and Wales.	160 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	160 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1951 Census)	London Adminis- trative County.	Chester- field R.D.C.
	Rates per 1,000 Home Population.				
Births—					
Live Births ...	15.3	16.9	15.5	17.6	15.4
Still Births {	0.35	0.43	0.36	0.34	0.31
	22.6(a)	24.6(a)	23.0(a)	19.2(a)	15.7(a)
Deaths—					
All Causes ...	11.3	12.1	11.2	12.6	9.6
Typhoid and Paratyphoid ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
Diphtheria ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis ...	0.24	0.28	0.22	0.31	0.12
Influenza ...	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.02
Smallpox ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Acute poliomyelitis (including polio- encephalitis) ...	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Pneumonia ...	0.47	0.52	0.43	0.58	0.36
Notifications (cor'td)					
Typhoid fever ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid fever ...	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.00
Meningococcal infection ...	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Scarlet Fever ...	1.53	1.75	1.58	1.56	1.30
Whooping Cough ...	2.61	2.74	2.57	1.66	4.30
Diphtheria ...	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.00
Erysipelas ...	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.14	0.21
Smallpox ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles ...	8.86	10.11	8.49	9.23	11.05
Pneumonia ...	0.72	0.80	0.62	0.57	1.39
Acute poliomyelitis (including polio- encephalitis:—					
Paralytic ...	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05
Non-paralytic ...	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
Food Poisoning ...	0.13	0.16	0.11	0.18	0.01
Puerperal Pyrexia	17.87(a)	23.94(a)	10.22(a)	30.77(a)	4.18(a)
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
Deaths—					
All causes under 1 year of age ...	27.6(b)	31.2	25.8	23.8	35.0
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age ...	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.7	1.7

Maternal Mortality in England and Wales.

Intermediate List No. and Cause.	Number of Deaths.	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.	Rates per million women aged 15-44.
A.115 Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	61	0.09	1
{ Abortion with toxæmia	13	0.02	
A.116 { Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium	147	0.21	
A.117 Hæmorrhage of preg- nancy and childbirth...	59	0.09	3 5
A.118 Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia	31	0.04	
A.119 Abortion with sepsis ...	47	0.07	
A.120 Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium ...	138	0.20	

(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.

(b) Per 1,000 related Live Births.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.**NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951.**

In my Annual Report for 1951 I mentioned a case which the County Welfare Committee refused to accept. It was decided to proceed to the Court with this case and, though there was opposition by the County Council, the magistrates ordered that the case be moved to Scarsdale Institution and be detained for a period not exceeding three months. In this instance I am pleased to be able to report that, despite initial opposition to being moved, the aged person quite settled down in the new surroundings and is now a voluntary inmate.

Three other cases of aged persons were investigated, but in no case was statutory action taken. In two other cases which were visited it was found that the persons concerned were certified under the Mental Deficiency Act, so no action was possible under the National Assistance Act; the Mental Health Department of the County Council was informed and it is with regret that I have to report that no immediate action was possible owing to the extreme shortage of institutional beds for such cases. Both the cases were of some urgency, and it is regrettable that facilities are not more readily available to deal with such cases.

Apart from action and investigation taken with a view to action under the National Assistance Act, many requests have been received by the department to assist old folk to obtain admittance to hostels or institutions.

As I have mentioned in previous reports, more and more old folk seem to be left on their own. In some reports seen in the press it has been stated that the younger generation do not seem to "have kept a place for granny by the fire" as one paper put it. In some instances this may be true, but hardly fair to the younger generation. Some modern grannies and grandpas are not content with a place by the fire, they want and demand a place of their own and thus trouble arises; furthermore, there is little spare accommodation in the modern house.

Again, one must remember that the whole structure of village and small town life has markedly changed in the past fifty years. Families are going further afield and many families are scattered throughout the kingdom, whereas fifty years ago they tended to "stay put" in their native place, and being on the spot the younger generation were able to give attention to the old folks.

Finally, the main reason of the ever growing demand for accommodation for the aged is the enormous increase in recent years of the population of 65 and 70 + years. This age group will increase in numbers in the future so that the problem will become more and more acute in the next two generations.

PETROLEUM ACTS.

Nineteen new petroleum stores have been constructed and eleven have been discontinued to be used during the year, making the present total of 150 separate stores. These have a total capacity of 250,415 gallons.

There are three calcium of carbide stores with a licensed capacity of 3,002 lbs.

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

Licence fees amounted to £104 19s. 7d.

VERMINOUS PREMISES.

During the year, 40 dwelling houses have been treated as compared with 59 the previous year.

PRIVY CONVERSIONS.

During the year 147 pail and privy conversions were carried out.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

					No. in use at end of 1952.
Water Closets	...	...	...	...	21,930
Other	...	...	...	...	2,636
					<hr/> 24,566 <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.
Apricots	...	...	...	8
Apples—crushed	...	...	...	3
Apple Puree	...	...	...	14
Banana Pieces	...	...	...	3
Beans	...	...	...	37
Beetroot	...	...	...	2
Bilberries	...	...	...	1
Blackcurrants	...	...	...	1
Brislings	...	...	...	17
Cherries	...	...	...	118
Cranberries	...	...	...	1
Damsons	...	...	...	3
Damson Jam	...	...	...	1
Fish	...	...	...	7
Fish—Paste	...	...	...	1
Figs	...	...	...	4
Fruit Salad	...	...	...	4
Grapes	...	...	...	28
Grapefruit	...	...	...	13
Grape Jam	...	...	...	1
Greengages	...	...	...	1
Greengage Jam	...	...	...	1
Ham	...	...	...	34
Herrings	...	...	...	2
Irish Stew	...	...	...	2
Luncheon Meat	...	...	...	94
Lobster—Paste	...	...	...	6
Lobster	...	...	...	6
Marmalade	...	...	...	6
Molasses	...	...	...	1
Milk	...	...	...	70
Meat—Paste	...	...	...	14
Macaroni	...	...	...	1
Mincemeat	...	...	...	1
Minced Beef Loaf	...	...	...	3
Oranges	...	...	...	47
Peas	...	...	...	31
Pears	...	...	...	25

Pineapple	...	...	...	41
Peaches	...	...	...	2
Pork	...	...	...	1
Pork—Chopped	...	...	...	6
Piccalilli	...	...	...	1
Pilchards	...	...	...	6
Pickled Onions	...	...	...	4
Plums	...	...	...	9
Plum Jam	...	...	...	5
Prunes	...	...	...	186
Raspberry Jam	...	...	...	1
Rabbit	...	...	...	5
Red Cabbage	...	...	...	4
Salmon	...	...	...	10
Sardines	...	...	...	1
Strawberries	...	...	...	16
Strawberry Jam	...	...	...	2
Stewed Steak	...	...	...	23
Syrup	...	...	...	1
Tongue	...	...	...	4
Tomatoes	...	...	...	406
Tomato Sauce	...	...	...	3
Vinegar	...	...	...	1
Total				<hr/> 1,350 <hr/>

				Packets.
Cheese	...	...	...	13
1 Jam Roll.	...	...	...

				lbs.
Black Pudding	...	...	...	4
Fish Cakes	...	...	...	11
Ground Rice	...	...	...	2
Ham	...	...	...	77 $\frac{1}{4}$
Jellied Veal	...	...	...	28
Lard	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	...	...	...	12
Rendered Fat	...	...	...	39
Sausage	...	...	...	22
Stewed Meat	...	...	...	138
Total				<hr/> 333 $\frac{3}{4}$ <hr/>

Occasional slaughtering has taken place at Stud Farm, Duckmanton, for the Ministry of Food, and during the year 1,485 sheep and 85 calves were slaughtered. These were inspected by your Inspectors and I give below particulars of the carcasses and organs found to be unfit for human consumption and condemned.

Organs.			lbs.	Mutton.			lbs.
Parasitic	...	...	66	Abscesses	...	...	13
Cirrhosis	...	...	64	Dropsical	...	...	55
Mastitis	...	...	2				—
Distomatosis	...	...	22	Total	...	...	68
Abscesses	...	...	21				—
Cystic	...	...	22				
Tuberculosis	...	...	5				
			—				
Total	...	...	202				
			—				

TOTAL.				lbs.
Organs	...	...	...	202
Mutton	...	...	...	68
				—
Total	...	...	...	270
				—

TABLE 6.
SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

	Number on Register.	Inspec- tions made.	Notices Served.	Nuisances abated with or without notice.
Dairies and Milkshops ...	38	167	—	—
Bakehouses	28	28	1	1
*Slaughter Houses ...	40	34	—	—
Offensive Trades	1	2	—	—
Common Lodging Houses	1	3	—	—
Total	108	234	1	1

* Includes 2 knackers premises.

TABLE 7.
SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.
SUMMARY OF WORK OF THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

	No. of Inspec- tions made by Sanitary Inspectors	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) ...	119	13	2	57
Conversion of privies into W.C.'s ...	2,626	58	55	134
Conversion of pail closets into W.C.'s ...	233	13	—	13
Conversion of privies into pail closets ...	—	—	—	—
Defective water closets...	226	59	31	42
Provision of additional water closets ...	—	—	—	—
Provision of portable ashbins ...	1,433	804	—	804
Dirty closets ...	6	—	—	3
Drainage—				
No disconnection of waste pipe ...	—	—	—	—
Defective waste pipe, traps, inlets and drains	2,529	92	51	440
Drains obstructed ...	270	67	7	135
Other Defects—				
Paving of courts and yards ...	171	35	36	49
Roofs, eaves-spouts and down-spouts ...	753	222	129	323
Sinks ...	66	26	14	19
Insufficient ventilation ...	7	2	—	—
Windows ...	414	126	82	157
Dampness ...	284	79	46	92
Water in cellars ...	7	2	3	3
Water supply ...	427	22	24	20
Overcrowding ...	31	—	—	—
Foul condition of houses	49	—	—	5
Offensive accumulations	14	2	—	6
Animals improperly kept	27	1	—	2
Pigsties ...	70	—	—	—
Smoke nuisances ...	325	—	1	—
Urinals ...	3	—	—	—
Nuisances not specified above ...	3,001	539	326	650
Totals ...	13,091	2,162	*807	2,954

Number of visits to Infectious Disease cases: 141.

*Note.—The actual number of separate notices served was 254.

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	22	—	—
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	174	18	—
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	14	2	—
Total	210	20	—

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

During the year 571 premises have been visited by your Inspectors and 124 surface infestations dealt with by the rat catchers to secure satisfactory elimination of rats and mice. Periodical visits continue to be made to certain business premises which are particularly susceptible to infestation and treatments are 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.

The type of property and infestations dealt with are as follows :—

Type of Property.	No. of Treatments carried out.	Type of Infestation. Rats.		Mice.
		Major	Minor.	
Council Property	39	3	36	—
Council Houses	48	—	20	28
*Private Houses	17	—	14	3
Other Property (includes businesses and schools)	20	—	9	11
Total	124	3	79	42

*Includes houses erected by Sheffield Corporation.

There are 61 separate sewerage systems with a total of 2,162 sewer manholes in the district; these have been test baited and all systems found to be infested have received two treatments during the year. The present position is that 45 of the sewerage systems are now clear of rats and infestations in the remaining 16 systems have been further reduced.

Two part time rat catchers are employed and operate in accordance with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries requirements. The operations during the year have resulted in an estimated kill of 1,004 rats from surface treatments and with regard to sewer treatments, which it is impracticable to give a reasonable estimate, I can only say that the kill has been considerable.



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