

**[Report 1957] / Medical Officer of Health, Chesterfield R.D.C.**

**Contributors**

Chesterfield (England). Rural District Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1957

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**CHESTERFIELD**

**RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**

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# **ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**Medical Officer of Health  
for the year**

**1957**

BY

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

Medical Officer of Health.

*B*



**CHESTERFIELD  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**

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Medical Officer of Health.

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## RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILLORS

31st DECEMBER, 1957

ASHOVER .....	Haslam, T. P.
BARLOW .....	Morgan, F.
BEIGHTON:	
Beighton and Hackenthorpe Ward .....	Foulds, M. A., Mrs. Turton, B. P. Farrar, L. E., Mrs. Richardson, W. J.
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 .....	Clegg, E. N., Mrs. Kay, H.
Gleadless Ward .....	Wynn, M.
Mosborough Ward .....	Woodward, H.
Renishaw Ward .....	Jennings, T. T.
Ridgeway Ward .....	Hallworth, T. H., M.C., D.S.Sc.
HASLAND .....	Hargreaves, A. Macdonald, J. S.
HEATH .....	Smith, B.
HOLMESFIELD .....	Eyre, R. H.
KILLAMARSH .....	Hall, M. Marshall, H.
MORTON .....	Richards, A. E.
NORTH WINGFIELD .....	Rhodes, O. Webster, D.
PILSLEY .....	Slatcher, L.
SHIRLAND AND HIGHAM:	
Shirland and 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 .....	Babbs, T. A.
TUPTON .....	Sales, S.
UNSTONE .....	Dawson, E.
WALTON .....	Birds, J.
WESSINGTON .....	Tomlinson, J. H.
WINGERWORTH .....	Ridd, J. H.

## PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL :

W. E. FELLOWS Esq., J.P.

CHAIRMAN, PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE :

H. MARSHALL, Esq.

CHAIRMAN, HOUSING AND PROPERTY COMMITTEE :

W. EVERETT, Esq.

CHAIRMAN, HOUSING CLEARANCE AND IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE :

A. E. RICHARDS, Esq.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :

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

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR :

T. W. BINNS, F.A.P.H.I. Cert. Meat Inspector

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR :

W. E. BOLTON, Cert. Meat Inspector

DISTRICT PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS :

G. KEAVENY, Cert. Meat Inspector

W. WOODWARD, Cert. Meat Inspector

W. A. WELLS, Cert. Meat Inspector

R. WILCOCK, Cert. Meat Inspector

R. GOUCHER, Cert. Meat Inspector

F. BARRETT, Cert. Meat Inspector

D. MURRAY, Cert. Meat Inspector

S. V. ROBINSON, Cert. Meat Inspector

M. GLOBE, Cert. Meat Inspector

CHIEF CLERK :

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

CLERKS :

S. CAPE

N. SIDDON (Commenced Oct., 1957)

A. WOOTON (Resigned May, 1957)

MRS. L. GIBSON

MRS. K. RHODES

MRS. D. MAYCOCK

MRS. B. PAIN

MISS. P. BENHAM

MISS B. GIBBINS

J. RICHARDS (Pupil Public Health Inspector)

Commenced Oct., 1957

ANNUAL REPORT

---

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the health of the Rural District for the year 1957.

The estimated population (Registrar General's figures) is 92,920 an increase of 1,160 on the previous year.

Housing action in respect of clearance of unfit houses proceeded steadily but it was evident at the end of the year that housing of people living in shared accommodation would be slowed down owing to the financial stringencies which were adopted by the central government.

The Food Hygiene Regulations and all the necessary inspections and the planning and examination of proposed smokeless zones, have meant a lot of extra work in the Health Department.

Shopkeepers and all people concerned with the adoption of the measures required by the regulations have, with few exceptions, been very good, though, in a very few cases it is evident that legal action will be necessary before compliance is obtained.

I again take this opportunity of thanking all those colleagues who have helped in compiling this report and to give thanks to the Councillors for their help and support.

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) .....	92,920
Number of Inhabited Houses and Caravans	
In the District .....	30,506
Rateable Value .....	£730,296
Estimated Product of Penny Rate for the year ending 31st March, 1959 .....	£2,932

LIVE BIRTHS :	M.	F.
Total .....	900	839
Legitimate .....	874	813
Illegitimate .....	26	26

STILL BIRTHS :		
Total .....	25	29
Legitimate .....	24	28
Illegitimate .....	1	1

BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION :	18.72
-----------------------------------	-------

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE :	M.	F.
Total .....	21	25
Legitimate .....	21	25
Illegitimate .....	—	—

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE :		
Total .....	17	18
Legitimate .....	17	18
Illegitimate .....	—	—

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE :	
Total .....	26.45 per 1,000 live births
Legitimate .....	27.86 per 1,000 legitimate births
Illegitimate .....	Nil per 1,000 illegitimate births

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 LIVING :	9.06
-------------------------------	------

MATERNAL MORTALITY per 1,000 live (and still)	Nil
Deaths from Measles, all ages .....	Nil
Whooping Cough, all ages .....	Nil

SOCIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

---

No new industries have come into the area during the year but some of those established in 1956 have increased the number of employees to a considerable extent.

One pleasing feature of the development is that there are at Halfway quite a number of openings for people, who from health reasons, can only take on light work.

The conditions giving rise to air pollution still exist at Renishaw and Holmewood and pressure is being brought by the Council for improvements.

Complaints are still being received from residents living near the Wingerworth Plant. In this case the plant is most efficiently operated and it is mainly when weather conditions are bad that complaints arise.

A survey was made during the year (a copy of which is enclosed with this report) to find if there was any relation between the costs of cleaning in areas where there was heavy atmospheric pollution and in the cleaner areas.

## INHABITED HOUSES AND CARAVANS,

31st MARCH, 1958

Parish	Number of inhabited Houses and Caravans	Number of Premises on Water Supply N.E.D.J.W.C.	C A R A V A N S	Number of Premises on Supply C.B. & C. Water Board
Ashover .....	656	283	12	—
Barlow .....	305	260	2	—
Beighton .....	6,925	6,894	1	—
Brackenfield .....	81	61	—	—
Brampton .....	332	—*	9	207
Brimington .....	2,521	—*	1	2,487
Calow .....	670	—*	5	659
Eckington .....	5,680	5,337+	41	—
Hasland .....	1,153	—*	10	1,104
Heath .....	549	543	—	—
Holmesfield .....	418	315	48	—
Killamarsh .....	1,722	1,715	4	—
Morton .....	347	341	2	—
North Wingfield .....	2,440	2,436	4	—
Pilsley .....	838	822	4	—
Shirland & Higham .....	1,620	1,587	5	—
Stretton .....	191	173	—	—
Sutton-cum-Duckmanton .....	473	194 †	38	210
Temple Normanton .....	173	173	3	—
Tupton .....	1,010	1,009	1	—
Unstone .....	701	690	4	—
Walton .....	657	—*	10	552
Wessington .....	205	170	—	—
Wingerworth .....	839	607 †	93	179

(Includes Lydgate Housing Development)

+ Part of Parish supplied by mains of Sheffield Corporation.

\* Parishes supplied by mains of Chesterfield, Bolsover and Clowne Water Board.

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

## APPROXIMATE POPULATION IN THE PARISHES

The Registrar General has given 92,920 as the estimated population of the Rural District, as against 91,760 for 1956.

The figure given for each parish is calculated according to the Registrar's figure and the number of inhabited dwellings in the parish.

Ashover	1,994
Barlow	927
Beighton	21,052
Brackenfield	246
Brampton	1,009
Brimington	7,663
Calow	2,037
Eckington	17,267
Hasland	4,505
Heath	1,669
Holmesfield	1,271
Killamarsh	5,234
Morton	1,055
North Wingfield	7,418
Pilsley	2,548
Shirland and Higham	4,925
Stretton	581
Sutton-cum-Duckmanton	1,438
Temple Normanton	526
Tupton	3,070
Unstone	2,131
Walton	1,997
Wessington	623
Wingerworth	2,550

## HOUSING

1.	Inspection of dwelling houses during the year 1957 :—	
(1)	(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .....	1,110
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .....	3,240
(2)	(a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, .....	369
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .....	1,583
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .....	369
(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 .....	741
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 .....	108
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 .....	105
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
(a)	By owners .....	53
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners .....	1
(c)	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 and Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .....	58

(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .....	82
(3) Number of dwelling houses demolished by informal action .....	5
(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings were given not to use for human habitation .....	22
(d) Number of dwelling houses made fit after undertakings	13
(e) 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
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit .....	—
(f) Proceedings under Section 10, Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1953 and Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957:—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Orders were made .....	11
4. Housing Act, 1949—Number of houses in respect of which Improvement Grant works were completed during 1957 .....	40
5. Number of houses demolished in Clearance Areas, 1957 .....	156
6. Housing Act, 1936, Part IV—Overcrowding	
(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year .....	161
(2) Number of persons dwelling therein .....	1,332
(3) Number of families dwelling therein .....	222
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year .....	—
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year .....	1
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases .....	7
(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	—

OVERCROWDING  
BEDROOM STANDARD

(a)	(1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year .....	1,313
	(2)	Number of persons dwelling therein .....	7,952
	(3)	Number of families dwelling therein .....	1,795
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year .....	1
(c)	(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year .....	34
	(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases .....	205
(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 .....	—

RENT ACT, 1957			
APPLICATIONS RECEIVED	CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR ISSUED	UNDERTAKINGS ACCEPTED	VISITS AND INSPECTIONS
65	24	35	402

13.

## WATER SUPPLIES.

---

The Engineer and Manager of the North East Derbyshire Joint Water Committee reports the following works in progress or completed in 1957 :—

### Ogston Reservoir Scheme—

Contract "A"—Reservoir Embankment and Road Diversion.

Contract 2—Higham Service Reservoir.

Contract 3—Treatment Plant and Pumping Station.

Contract 4—Purification Plant.

Contract 7—Trunk Main, Wingerworth to Staveley.

A number of main extensions to new housing estates were carried out during the year.



## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Engineer has furnished the following information—

Work commenced during the year on the Northern Area Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme. A new Sewage Disposal Works is being built at Holbrook which initially will be capable of serving a population of 20,000, then, at a later date, by recirculation, it will serve 30,000 and ultimately, by extension, it will deal with 60,000 people. The portion being built now will consist of comminuter to cut up the solids, Dorr Oliver Detritor to remove the grit, an overflow controlled by electrically operated penstocks, two circular sedimentation tanks scraped by blades in echelon, two storm tanks of similar design, four circular filters, two circular humus tanks with scrapers of split spiral formation and one heated digestion tank. The sludge will need to be lifted manually from the sludge drying beds but will be conveyed to the edge of the bed and tipped into trucks or dumpers by means of a conveyor belt on the "Osprey" sludge discharger. The belt is driven mechanically but the machine itself must be moved by hand along the rails at the centre and outside of the sludge drying beds. The new works will supercede the old works at Eckington, Mosborough, Holbrook and Killamarsh Meadows, and at some future date the sewage works at Killamarsh High Moor. The sewage from Mosborough will gravitate to the new works together with some of the flow from Holbrook. The sewage from Eckington will also gravitate with the exception of a small area at Pipworth Lane where the sewage will have to be lifted into the main outfall sewer. The sewage from Killamarsh Meadows has to be pumped to Holbrook where it is joined by sewage pumped from the lower part of Holbrook. The estimated total cost is just over quarter of a million pounds and the General Contractors are Ruddock and Meighan Ltd. It is estimated that the present contract will be completed by March, 1959, and a contract has still to be entered into for the Caretaker's House, the Laboratory and Mess Room.

Progress on the Amber Valley Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme by Thomas Beighton Ltd., has been delayed by bad weather, poor access and bad ground conditions, but the scheme should be completed by the middle of 1958. The enlargement of Wessington Sewage Disposal Works is complete with the exception of repairs to paths and some other small repairs and adjustments. The sewers from the Brackenfield Area have been connected and the small works serving the six council houses should be abandoned early in 1958. The works at Woolley Moor will be abandoned towards the completion of the Scheme. Some alterations at Ashover and Kelstedge Sewage Disposal Works are required but these will form a separate contract.

The reconstruction of Wheeldon Mill Sewage Disposal Works which was described in some detail last year should be completed by the middle of 1958 and only roads, paths and finishing-off requires to be done by the contractors, Thomas Beighton Ltd., A further contract will be required for Caretaker's House, Mess Room and Store.

A start has been made on the Allpits Wood Pumping Scheme. A new 8" diameter asbestos rising main is being laid to replace the 5" diameter cast iron main. The existing pumps are to be replaced by larger pumps and the Electricity Authority are making a contribution to the cost because they wish to change over from 30 cycle supply to 50 cycle. The opportunity has been taken to install vertical spindle pumps so that all electrical gear can be kept above flood level. The estimated cost of the scheme is £4,500 and the contractor is the Council's Public Works Department.

Schemes are in course of preparation for :-

1. The enlargement of Holmesfield Sewage Disposal Works with a small sewer extension to serve the area near the school.
2. The second stage of the reconstruction of Beighton Sewage Disposal Works.
3. A flood relief scheme for Killamarsh.
4. A sewer extension to take the trade waste from the Tar Distillery at Killamarsh.



TABLE 3.

## DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS, 1957

	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	21	25	46
1-5 years	1	2	3
5-10 years	1	1	2
10-15 years	2	1	3
15-20 years	7	4	11
20-25 years	3	2	5
25-35 years	8	8	16
35-45 years	22	10	32
45-55 years	45	29	74
55-65 years	82	48	130
65-70 years	58	47	105
70-75 years	65	52	117
75-80 years	56	59	115
80-85 years	49	51	100
85-90 years	35	27	62
90-95 years	8	13	21
	463	379	842

TABLE 4.

## TREATMENT CENTRE, POOLSBROOK.

No. of cases—18	Adults	5-15	Under 5	Total
<b>SCABIES.</b>				
Bolsover U.D.C. ....	0	0	0	0
Chesterfield Borough ....	0	0	0	0
Chesterfield R.D.C. ....	0	0	0	0
Clay Cross U.D.C. ....	0	0	0	0
Clowne R.D.C. ....	3	3	2	8
Dronfield U.D.C. ....	0	0	0	0
Staveley U.D.C. ....	0	0	0	0
	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 8
<b>HEAD LICE.</b>				
Bolsover U.D.C. ....	0	0	0	0
Chesterfield Borough ....	0	0	0	0
Chesterfield R.D.C. ....	0	0	0	0
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	4(o)	0	4(o)
	<hr/> 0	<hr/> 4(o)	<hr/> 0	<hr/> 4(o)
<b>SCABIES WITH VERMINOUS HEADS.</b>				
Bolsover U.D.C. ....	0	0	0	0
Chesterfield Borough ....	0	0	0	0
Chesterfield R.D.C. ....	0	0	0	0
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/> 0	<hr/> 0	<hr/> 0
Diagnosis not confirmed .....	0			
Miscellaneous .....	4			
Pediculosis Corporis .....	1	Chesterfield R.D.C.		
Pediculosis Pubis .....	0			
	<hr/> 5			

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

---

There were no deaths recorded from any of the ordinary infectious diseases. Two cases of paralytic poliomyelitis were notified.

There was an epidemic of measles during the year, 1409 cases were notified, but it was of a mild type with practically no complications. As mentioned above, no deaths resulted from this disease.

The notifications of scarlet fever showed an increase of one on the previous year. This disease has now become very mild indeed and the complications such as nephritis, middle ear infection, which were common 25 years ago, very rarely occur. 119 cases were notified compared to 118 in the previous year.

TABLE 5.

TABLE SHOWING BIRTH, DEATH RATES AND  
INFANT MORTALITY FOR THE LAST 10 YEARS.

Year	Birth Rate per 1,000 Living	Death Rate per 1,000 Living	Infant Death Rate for 1,000 Live Births
1957	18.72	9.06	26.45
1956	19.45	9.09	26.33
1955	18.61	9.18	36.26
1954	17.52	9.39	31.98
1953	17.1	8.7	25.71
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

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951.

Quite a number of investigations have been made with a view to taking action under the provisions of the Act. I am pleased to report, however, that only in two cases was it necessary to get an Order. Both cases were taken under the Emergency Regulations of the Act.

Case C. H. aged 62 yrs.

Living in a small caravan, had acute broncho pneumonia and was mentally confused. Admitted to hospital—complete recovery and discharged fit.

Case J. M. aged about 80 yrs.

Had been offered a bed in an institution but refused. Helped by neighbours but had preferred tea, margarine, bread and jam, to cooked meals. When seen was quite mental. Admitted to an institution but died some days later.

Three women who were taken to institutions were discharged from the institutions during the year—following is a brief history of the cases :—

Mrs. E. H. and Miss L. M.

These are two sisters—Miss L. M. is a registered mental defective and was unable to walk due to arthritis. Mrs. E. H. is extremely deaf and somewhat eccentric (to put it mildly) and was quite unable to look after her sister owing to severe oedema of the legs—the house is in a terrible state of squalor.

They were both taken to an institution in 1956. Mrs. E.H.'s condition improved and she was discharged in March, 1957.

The sister had some operative treatment and was discharged in September, 1957.

Whilst Miss L. M. was in Hospital, Mrs. E. H. kept herself and the house fairly clean but since the return of Miss L. M., conditions have deteriorated. Mrs. E. H. has refused to allow a Home Help in the house.

Mrs. B. aged 86 yrs.

Was removed in 1956. A young couple agreed to look after this old lady in return for accommodation in her bungalow. At first things went well but the old lady's vitriolic tongue got to work and at the end of the year the young couple were looking for other accommodation.



## PETROLEUM ACTS

Seven new petroleum stores have been constructed and three have ceased to be used during the year, making the present total of 152 separate stores. These have a total capacity of 957,175 gallons.

There are three carbide of calcium stores with a licensed capacity of 2,742 lbs.

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

Licence fees amounted to £116/15/-

## VERMINOUS PREMISES

The following are particulars of the number of houses disinfested during 1957 :-

	No. of houses disinfested for—	
	Bugs	Other pests
Private houses	6	6
Council houses	—	32

## PRIVY CONVERSIONS

During the year 33 pail and privy conversions were carried out.

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

	No. in use at end of 1957
Water closets .....	29,323
Other .....	1,917
Number of Caravans having water closets .....	135
Properties sharing closet accommodation .....	89

## PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT

These are periodically visited to ensure reasonable cleanliness and 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 circumstances the food was surrendered to the Inspectors and it was removed from the premises and destroyed.

	Tins, jars, etc.
Apricots	73
Apricot Jam	4
Baked Beans	19
Beef Loaf	1
Beef Steak	1
Beetroot	1
Blackcurrant Jam	4
Cherries	4
Chicken	1
Coffee	3
Condensed Milk	1
Cooked Gammon	4
Corned Beef	28
Corned Mutton	2
Crab	10
Crawfish	1
Cream	3
Damsons	1
Evaporated Milk	35
Fruit Cocktail	6
Fruit Salad	5
Grapefruit	14
Grapes	1
Ham	23
Herrings	1
Irish Stew	1
Jellied Veal	2
Lemon Curd	1
Loganberries	2
Luncheon Meat	5
Marmalade	13
Meat Loaf	1
Mincemeat	2
Oranges	24
Peaches	77
Pears	55
Peas	56
Pickles	5
Pilchards	10
Pineapple	34
Plums	7
Pork	6
Pork Luncheon Meat	30
Raspberries	2
Raspberry Jam	3
Ribena	1
Rice Puddings	10

	Tins, jars, etc.
Salmon .....	16
Sardines .....	1
Sauce .....	8
Shrimps .....	1
Soup .....	12
Strawberries .....	1
Strawberry Jam .....	1
Stewed Steak .....	12
Tomatoes .....	264
Tomato Ketchup .....	2
Tongue .....	9
Tuna .....	3
Vegetable Salad .....	2
Vinegar .....	1
Total .....	<hr/> 926 <hr/>

	Packets
Cheese .....	3
Chicken Pack .....	2
Corn Flakes .....	1
Porage Oats .....	12
Rusks .....	3
Total .....	<hr/> 21 <hr/>

	lbs.
Bacon .....	61
Butter .....	19
Cake .....	32½
Cheese .....	102
Corned Beef .....	6¾
Gammon .....	16½
Ham .....	11¾
Plain Flour .....	12
Sausages .....	19
Tongue .....	5½
Veal .....	13
Total .....	<hr/> 299 <hr/>

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned  
in whole or in part.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Totals
Number killed (if known)	1352	1913	143	7334	1548	12290
Number inspected	1352	1913	143	7334	1548	12290
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI Whole carcases condemned	1	3	2	2	1	9
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	201	365	1	292	69	928
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis & cysticerCI	14.94	19.24	2.1	4.01	4.52	7.63
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY Whole carcases condemned	1	15	—	—	—	16
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	122	537	—	—	37	696
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	9.1	28.86	<del>0.69</del>	—	2.37	5.8
CYSTICERCOSIS Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	26	18	—	—	—	44
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	26	18	—	—	—	44
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total weight of carcase meat and offal condemned—21 tons 17 cwts. 1 qr. 13 lbs.

TABLE 6.

## SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections made	Notices served	Nuisances abated with or without notice
Dairies ... ..	1	2	—	—
Bakehouses ...	14	50	11	3
+ Slaughterhouses ... (Licensed)	21	2,086	17	11
Offensive Trades	1	1	—	—
Totals ... ..	37	2,139	28	14

+ Includes 2 knackers premises and visits made for the purpose of meat inspection.

SUMMARY OF WORK OF THE SANITARY DEPT.  
ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS

DWELLINGS

Drainage .....	1,508
Closet Accommodation .....	288
Complaints and defects .....	966
Filthy conditions .....	17
Verminous conditions .....	100
Tents, vans, sheds etc. ....	263
Visits for enquiry .....	2,100
Ashes Accommodation .....	1,605
Overcrowding .....	4
Housing re-inspections .....	1,374

FOOD PREMISES

Ice cream .....	21
Fried fish .....	75
Butchers .....	123
Provision Merchants .....	911
Restaurants, Cafes, Kitchens .....	212
Other food premises .....	1,179
Dairies and retail milk purveyors .....	75
Market inspections .....	5
Visits for enquiry .....	736
Other .....	13

TRADES AND BUSINESS ETC.

Factories with mechanical power .....	63
Factories without mechanical power .....	2
Other premises, constructional works .....	6
Licensed petroleum stores .....	335
Shops .....	7
Outworkers .....	24
Smoke abatement, observations, deposit records .....	963
Visits for enquiry .....	86

GENERAL

Farms .....	2
Pig Sties .....	14
Poultry and other animals .....	12
Water supply .....	126
Water courses, ditches, etc. ....	10
Other nuisances, visits, enquiries .....	92
Celluloid store .....	1
Infectious Diseases .....	801
Meetings, Court attendances .....	65

## ANALYSIS OF NOTICES

## PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

Informal Notices served .....	368
Informal Notices complied with .....	246
Statutory Notices served .....	148
Statutory Notices complied with .....	98
Statutory Notices work done in default .....	3

## FOOD PREMISES

Informal Notices served .....	386
Informal Notices complied with .....	211
Formal Notices served .....	1
Formal Notices complied with .....	—

## ANALYSIS OF WORK DONE

## DWELLINGS, REPAIRS, IMPROVEMENTS

Roofs, valley gutters, flashings .....	72
Chimney stacks, flues, pots .....	37
Eaves spouts .....	58
Fall pipes .....	26
Walls brickwork, pointing .....	48
Dampness remedied .....	73
Wallplaster .....	78
Ceilings .....	46
Floors .....	42
Windows, frames, cords .....	73
Doors, door frames .....	28
Ovens, fire-ranges, grates .....	43
Washing boilers .....	1
Sinks, lavatory basins .....	20
Waste pipes .....	9
Food stores .....	7
Pavings, yards and passages .....	21
Repairs to water closets .....	27
Dust bins provided .....	869
Other repairs to houses .....	6
Dirty houses cleansed .....	3
Closets cleansed or limewashed .....	2
Tents, vans, sheds, removed .....	9

## DRAINAGE

Drains repaired .....	28
Drains re-laid .....	66
Drains laid .....	147
Drains cleansed and stoppages removed .....	34
Public sewers maintained or cleansed .....	4
Drain tests .....	333
Gullies renewed or provided .....	33
Soil pipes and ventilating pipes .....	20
Inspection chambers constructed .....	69
Inspection chambers repaired .....	21
Cesspools repaired or provided .....	16
Cesspools abolished .....	7

## FOOD PREMISES

Walls, ceilings, floors repaired .....	72
Walls, ceilings, floors cleansed .....	91
Ventilation provided or improved .....	23
Articles, apparatus, clothing cleansed .....	19
Washing facilities provided .....	162
Washing facilities maintained .....	6
Other improvements .....	140

## SHOPS

Ventilated .....	3
Sufficient conveniences provided .....	1
Washing facilities provided .....	17
Other defects remedied .....	3



## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

During the year 103 premises have been visited by your Inspectors and 183 surface infestations dealt with by the rat catchers to secure 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	Number of Treatments carried out	Type of Infestation		
		Rats		Mice
		Major	Minor	
Council Property ... ..	78	4	74	—
Council Houses ... ..	28	—	14	14
Private Houses (includes Sheffield Corporation)	40	—	27	13
Other Property (includes Schools & Business)	37	—	21	16
TOTAL ...	183	4	136	43

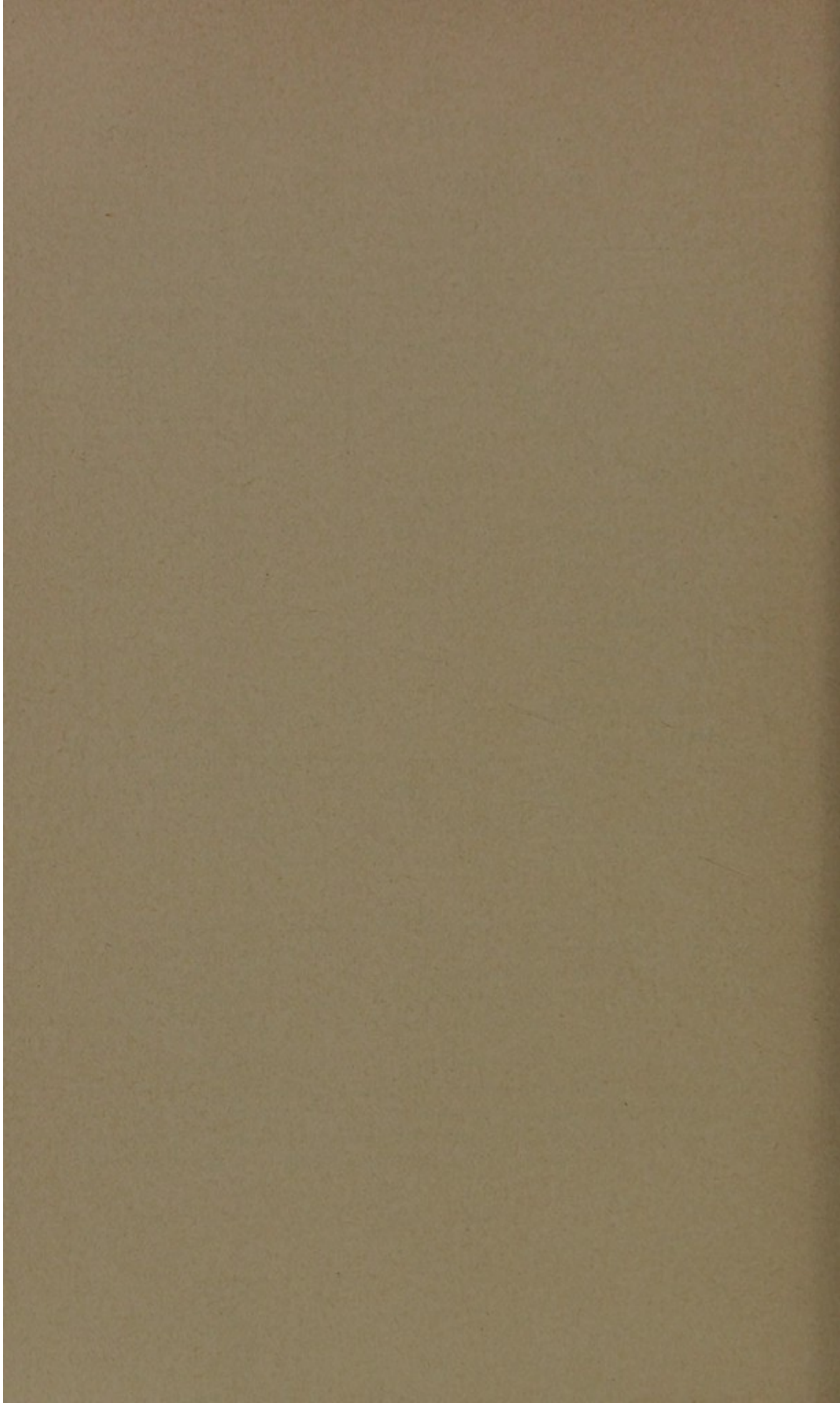
All sewerage systems within the district have been test baited and all those found to be infested have received two treatments during the year. The operations during the year have resulted in an estimated kill of 1,030 rats from surface treatments. It is impracticable to give a reasonable estimate of the kill arising from sewer treatment.

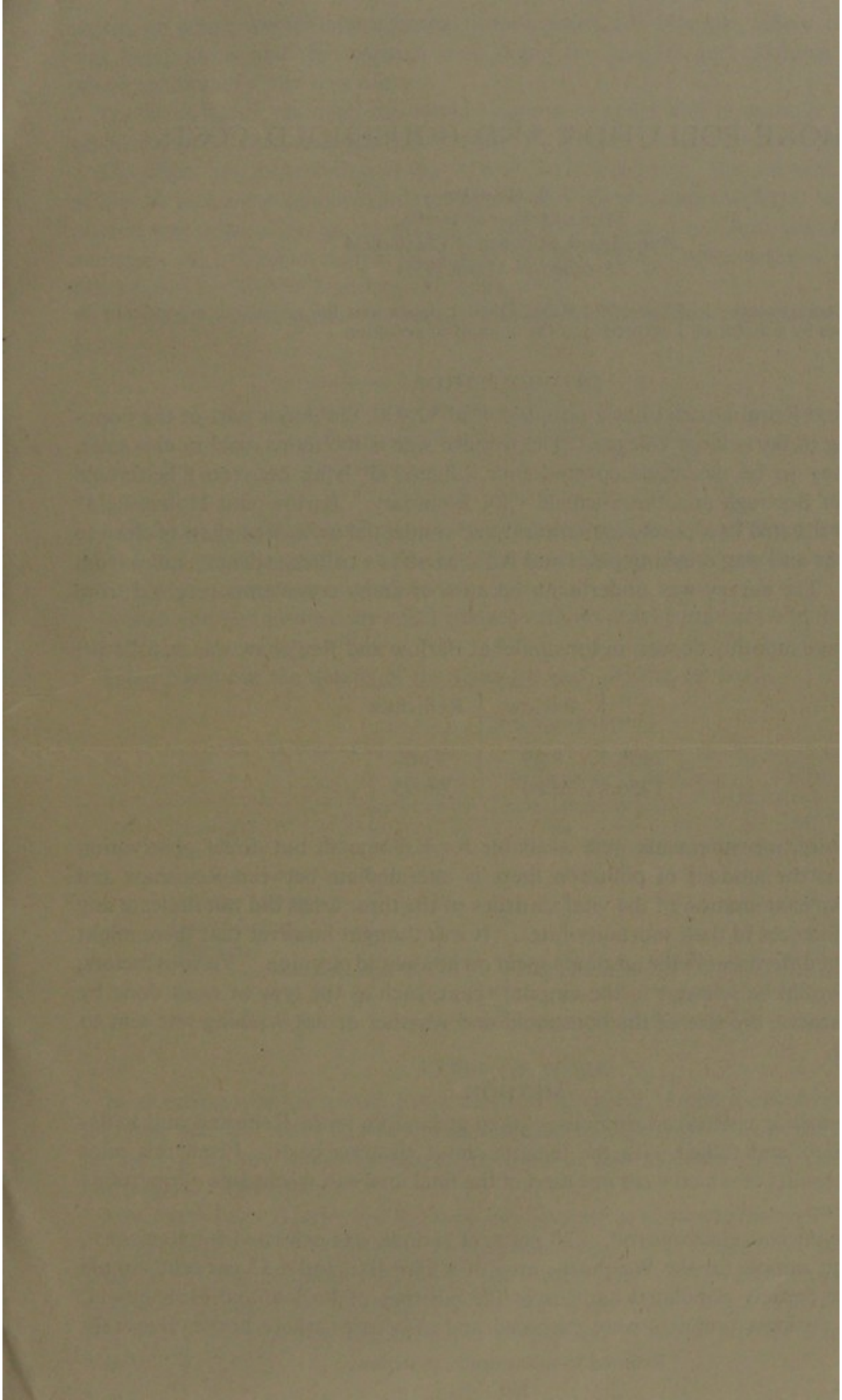
A part-time rat catcher is employed who operates in accordance with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries requirements. This work will increase in the future, as the service operated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries is to cease during 1959 and will most probably necessitate the employment of a full-time operator.

TABLE 8.

## FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

	Number of		
	Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	10	3	—
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	90	4	—
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	—	—	—
Total	100	7	—





## SMOKE POLLUTION AND HOUSEHOLD COSTS

J. R. GRAHAM  
Medical Officer of Health,  
Rural District Council of Chesterfield  
(Received 18 March 1958)

**Abstract**—A social survey in Chesterfield Rural District shows that the household expenditure on cleaning varies by a factor of 2 according to the amount of pollution.

### INTRODUCTION

CHESTERFIELD Rural District has a population of 92,920, the major part of the population living in fairly large villages. The western side is the more rural in character.

The survey to be described covered four villages all lying between Chesterfield Corporation Borough and the Sheffield City Boundary. Barlow and Holmesfield\* are villages situated in a purely agricultural and residential area, Renishaw is close to an ironworks and slag crushing plant and Killamarsh is a colliery village 2 miles from Renishaw. The survey was undertaken because of many complaints received from Renishaw.

The average monthly deposit in tons/mile<sup>2</sup> at Barlow and Renishaw was as follows:

	Barlow	Renishaw
1955	9.29	73.60
1956	8.80	96.95

No pollution measurements were available for Killamarsh but direct observation suggests that the amount of pollution there is intermediate between Renishaw and Barlow. An examination of the vital statistics of the three areas did not indicate any marked differences in their mortality rates. It was thought however that there might be significant differences in the amounts spent on household cleaning. Various factors, of course, would be relevant to the amount spent, such as the type of work done by the wage earners, the size of the household and whether or not washing was sent to the laundry.

### METHOD

The investigator visited certain houses taken at random in the Renishaw and Killamarsh districts and talked with the tenants about cleaning costs. From this pilot survey, the results of which were not used in the final analysis, a schedule of questions was drawn up.

From the current electoral roll, a 20 per cent sample was extracted for Renishaw, a 25 per cent sample for the Westhorpe area of Killamarsh and a 33 per cent sample of the more densely populated hamlets in the parishes of Barlow and Holmesfield. Shops and business premises were excluded and also cases where housewives were

\* Referred to subsequently as Barlow.

vague, or where special circumstances were present, for example, where a pensioner was living alone and the relatives were doing the laundry and cleaning, and cases where the laundry was sent out.

The investigator obtained the *weekly amount* of toilet and household soap, soap powders, soap flakes, detergents, etc. used and worked out the cost afterwards.

The prices are those ruling at the time of the first survey. An attempt was made at first to assess the housewifery standards, but this was rather difficult as the information was often given on the doorstep, and in any case it was felt that this was not necessary as a *random* sample of houses ensured that a representative number of households of different standards were included.

The approximate number of houses in each district of the areas covered is shown below:

Barlow and Holmesfield	230
Killamarsh (Westhorpe area)	440
Renishaw	580

Renishaw, as already mentioned, suffers from pollution from blast furnaces and from a slag crushing plant. Killamarsh is about 2 miles to the north and both areas have a large population of coal miners.

Barlow and Holmesfield are rural villages with no nearby industry and have a mixed population.

Table 1 sets out the details of the visits for each district covered.

TABLE 1. ANALYSIS OF VISITS

	Barlow	Killamarsh	Renishaw	Total
Successful	47	89	91	227
Out	16	9	6	31
Refused	2	0	3	5
Laundry sent out	8	5	11	24
Unsatisfactory	0	4	2	6
Shops etc.	1	2	2	5
Total	74	109	115	298

#### TYPES OF WORK

In assessing whether a man had a clean or dirty job, it was decided that as far as his *home* was concerned he was considered to have a clean job if he could have a bath before leaving his work, therefore, miners who had pit-head baths came into the category of "clean job".

The analysis by district and by clean or dirty job is shown in Table 2.

It is noteworthy that Barlow, an agricultural and residential area, had a higher proportion of wage earners employed on "dirty jobs". The fact that coal miners who take advantage of the pit-head baths were classed as having a clean job, as far as the home is concerned, increased the proportion of clean jobs in Renishaw and Killamarsh.

TABLE 2. ANALYSIS OF WORK—WAGE EARNERS

	Barlow		Killamarsh		Renishaw	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
Clean	30	50.8	87	71.8	79	59.0
Dirty	29	49.2	34	28.1	55	41.0
Total	59		121		134	

## CURTAINS

An attempt was made to assess the frequency of washing curtains in the three districts but the investigator's lack of knowledge of materials rather hampered him.

The term "net or other light-weight materials" was adopted. Households having none of this type were not counted in the survey. It is also to be noted that information given on this point may have been biased by local customs or considerations of prestige.

TABLE 3

	Barlow		Killamarsh		Renishaw	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
Under 3 weeks	6	7.9	51	20.9	73	26.1
Over 3 weeks	70	92.1	193	79.1	207	73.9
Total	76		244		280	

Table 3 shows that curtains were washed much more frequently in the more polluted areas.

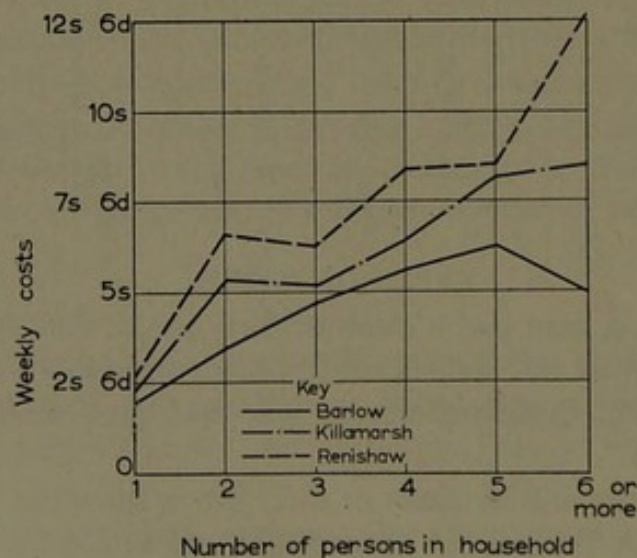


FIG. 1

Fig. 1 shows the weekly costs of cleaning materials in Barlow, Killamarsh, and Renishaw in families of different sizes. On an average the Renishaw housewife spends

3s. 1d. more weekly and the Killamarsh housewife 1s. 5d. more, than her Barlow counterpart.

#### WATER HARDNESS

There are differences in the water hardness in some of the areas but the Water Engineer of the North East Derbyshire Water Committee states that the differences are not such as would make any significant differences in costs.

#### SUMMARY

Average weekly expenditure on cleaning materials by families in the villages covered by the survey were as follows:

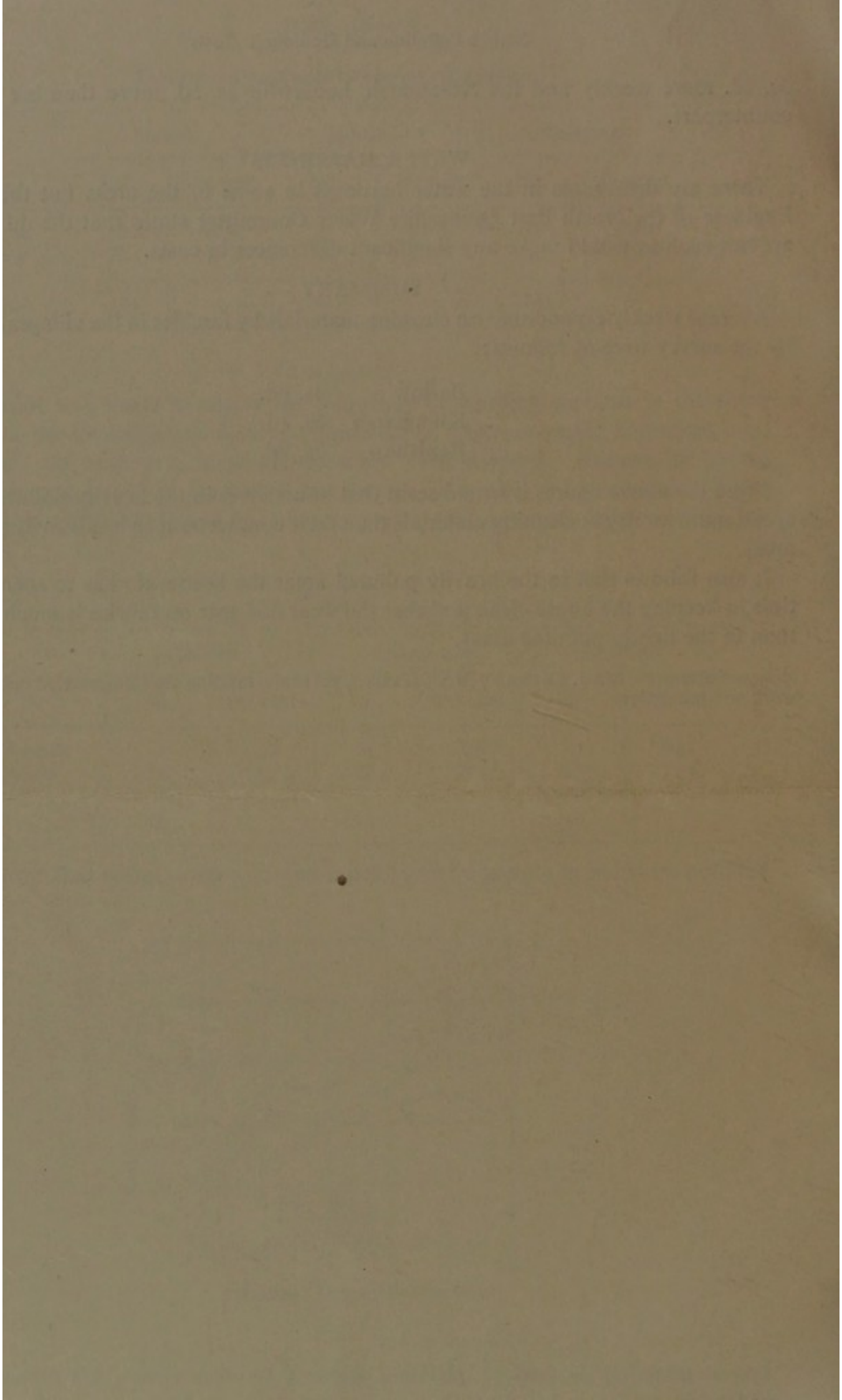
Barlow	4s. 8d.
Killamarsh	6s. 1d.
Renishaw	7s. 9d.

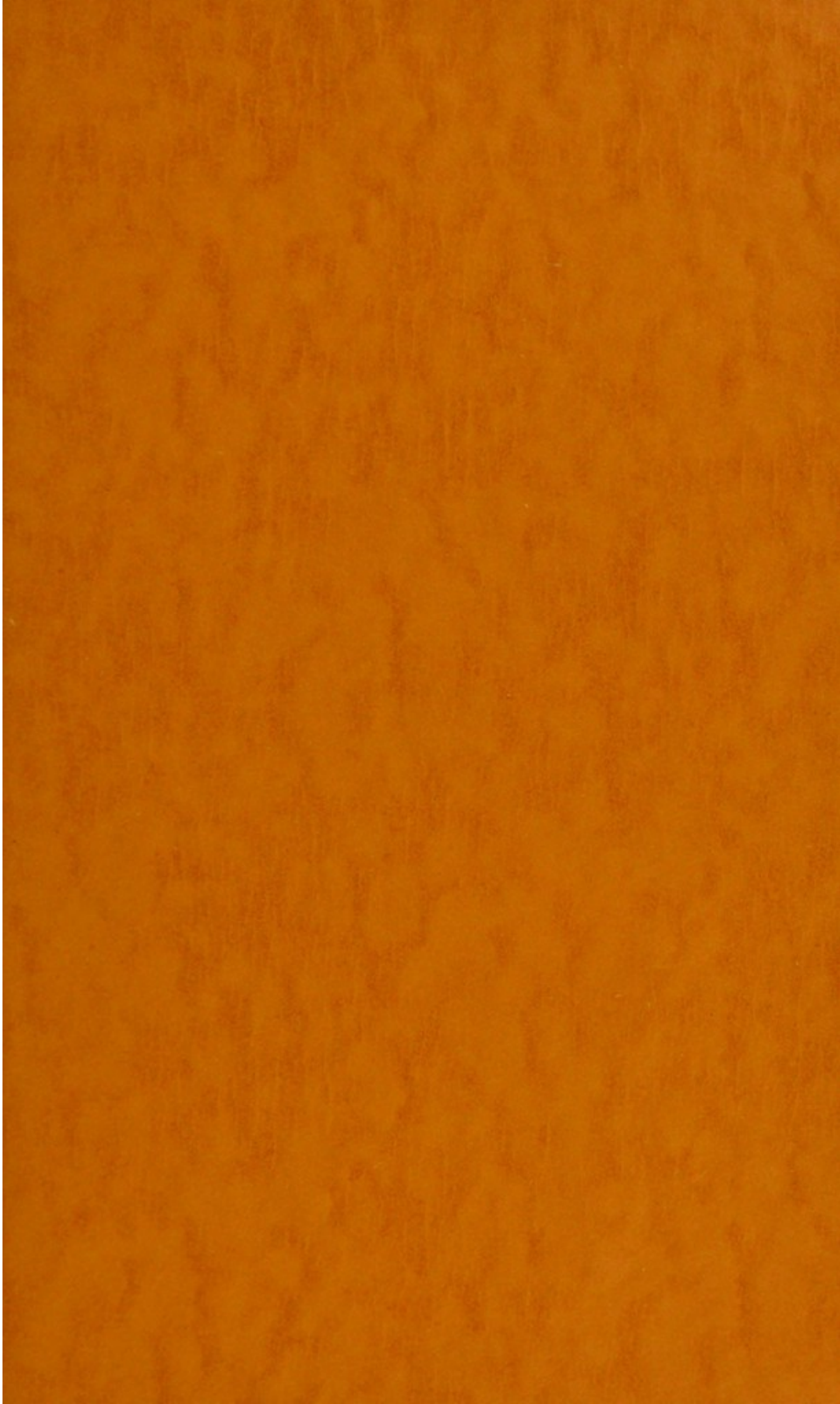
From the above figures it would seem that housewives in the heavily polluted areas spend more money in cleaning materials than their counterparts in less heavily polluted areas.

It also follows that in the heavily polluted areas the housewife has to spend more time in keeping the house clean and that the wear and tear on fabrics is much greater than in the lightly polluted areas.

*Acknowledgement*—MR J. LE NOURY, B.Sc. (ECON.), part-time housing assistant, carried out the field work and tabulations.







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PRINTED BY  
GEO. ALLEN (PRINTERS) LTD.,  
BRIMINGTON, CHESTERFIELD.

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