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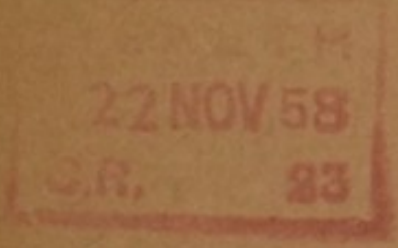
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# ANNUAL REPORT



of the

Medical Officer of Health

to the

Clowne Rural District Council

For the Year 1957



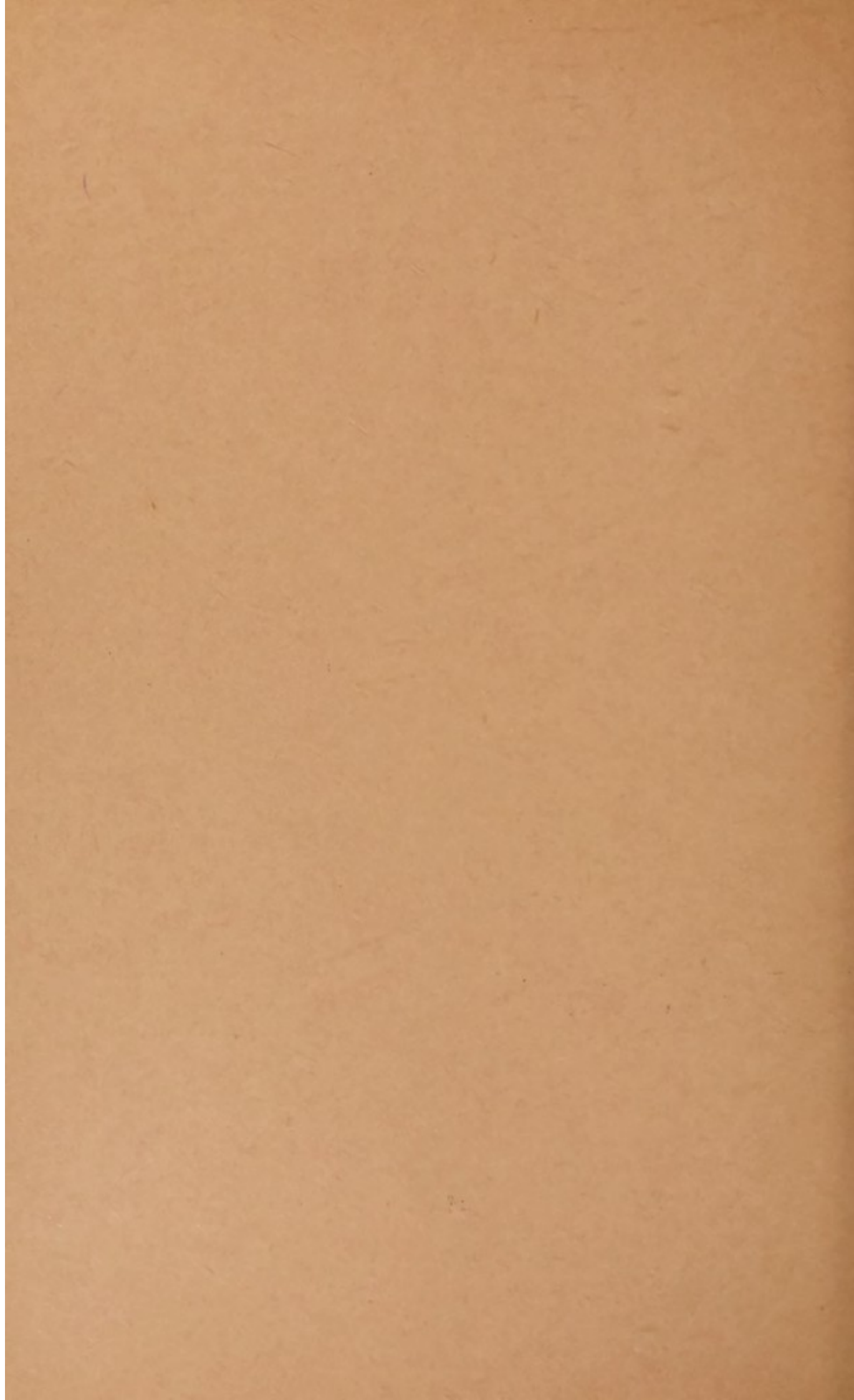
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A. R. ROBERTSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health



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## CLOWNE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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### HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman : Councillor Mrs. D. M. Ashley

Vice-Chairman : Councillor A. Rawson

Committee : All Members of the Council

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## PREFACE

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To the Chairman and Members of the  
CLOWNE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Madam Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for 1957. I sincerely hope that you will find it interesting. Due largely to your help and co-operation, I have enjoyed this year of service to Clowne

Needless to say, everyone on the Staff has always shown me courtesy and kindness. I thank them sincerely. In particular, I must thank Mr. Culverhouse for his help and sound advice. I am greatly indebted to him.

I hope you will approve the report.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

A. R. ROBERTSON,

Medical Officer of Health

" Dale Close,"

100 Chesterfield Road South

Mansfield



## A RURAL DISTRICT

Before I came here, I had lived and worked in Glasgow which has a population of over one million. Then for three years I worked in Rotherham and lived in Sheffield which has a population of over half a million. When I told my friends where I was going, a blank look came over their faces, and to use a piece of Derbyshire vernacular, they looked at me "gone out." I think they treated me as they would have done someone who was going to the remoter reaches of the Amazon or the Congo. Repetition is effective, like the way a drip of water eventually wears away a stone. Eventually, I began to get rather worried myself. What would I find when I got to Bolsover, Blackwell and Clowne?

I duly arrived and discovered what I had really expected to find. The people in my new home were just the same as the people everywhere else. I have been here for a bit now and I have had no cause to alter my first impression. We have the same high proportion of good people as anywhere else and these good people deserve as good a life as any other good people. We are of course colliery districts. The majority of the men work in the coal industry and many others work indirectly in the same industry, *e. g.* transporting coal. And what a good job they do. The East Midland Division is at the top of the N.C.B. league as regards output. Were it not for our men the N.C.B. would be in a worse position. Surely I am entitled to be proud of them, even if I am a newcomer.

As far as medicine is concerned, it is true to say that we do live in a wonderful age. On the curative side many wonders have come about. Think of all the new drugs—Penicillin, Aureomycin, etc., etc. How nice it must be for the older physicians to be able to cure illnesses where in the past they could do nothing. Think again of surgery. Due to improved surgical and anaesthetic technique, many more operations are now possible. Heart surgery is still in its infancy but already it has performed miracles compared to what could be done five or six years ago. Along with this growth in pure medicine, there has gone an increase in the help given by ancillaries of medicine. Let us think of some. Easy methods are now available whereby whole classes of school children can be screened for deafness at one and the same time. Physiotherapists have come to play an ever increasing part in the promotion of health. Speech therapists can help abnormal speech; the surgeon repairs a cleft palate and thereafter the speech therapist repairs the damaged speech. Special schools are available for many types of handicapped children—the deaf and dumb, the blind, the spastic, the delicate. Chiropody is still not meted its due. Thousands of old people could be put on their feet by chiropodists and at the other



end, children can also be helped tremendously. I could go on like this till infinity, but before ending I must find space for the Home Help Service. What a boon and a blessing this service can be. In illness, or weakness, or in accident, the Home Help Service can alleviate many of the worst effects. By means of a good District Nursing and a good Home Help Service, much more sickness and infirmity can be treated at home. This is (generally speaking) better for the patient. For that reason and that reason alone, I applaud it—the fact that it saves money is merely coincidental. Indeed, even if it cost more money I should still press for it.

Well, now, what is all the above doing in this Report? It is simply that I am trying in a very short space to tell you about the best things in medicine and about the advances that have been made. From the second paragraph you will have gathered that I think the people in my districts are as good as the best. Therefore, we are surely entitled to the best. It seems to me that we have now reached a stage where we must consider if the best is available to everyone. Let us have an “agonising reappraisal” and let this be done by everyone from the Prime Minister right down to the Parish Councillor. Perhaps I can put it this way. I am thrilled when I hear of a successful heart operation being performed, but I am not necessarily satisfied. I shall be satisfied only when there are sufficient facilities for every sufferer to be seen quickly and to be treated quickly. Or, to take another example, in a city it is easy to have your chest x-rayed—you just go to the nearest M.M.R. unit. In a rural district, it is not quite so easy. But, there is no moral justification for this in a Christian Democracy where each man is as good as another. Each should, therefore, be entitled to as many of the benefits of modern knowledge as any other.

You know, I think the term Rural District should be abolished. We tend to think of a rural district as being far away. Far away, why, there is no such place in these days when planes travel faster than sound, and whole cities could be destroyed in minutes. The other thing I hate is to hear people say that it costs more in a Rural District. What if it does? We are people just the same as other people. We do not have an extra eye or cloven hooves or a tail, just because we do not live in a city. By jove, I bet that through our colliers we contribute more than our share to the national kitty, so why can't we have a bit extra back? To me, a Rural District represents a challenge. We must make sure that they are brought up-to-date; they must be invaded by all branches of modern knowledge. Talk of Reform in Local Government is everywhere in the air. May I suggest that the first priority of any such reform is to ensure that people in Rural Districts are given the same rights and amenities as those who live in larger towns and cities.



To end, may I assure you that I shall always give my best to the people in my districts. And, I reiterate that they are entitled to demand and to expect the best from every one, and of every thing.

## MEAT INSPECTION

Somewhere, I have seen the English described as a nation of meat eaters. And, I remember that as a boy in Scotland, my idea of an Englishman was a Pickwickian figure standing before a hot fire (warming his posterior) while a large joint was being carried to the table. There is no doubt that to most people there is nothing nicer than a nice bit of meat. Further, if we leave vegetarians to go their own way, we are all agreed that there is not anything much better for you than a nice bit of meat. If you grant all the above as being true, you will surely agree with me that Meat Inspection is a vital part of Public Health. Let us consider this subject.

At the present moment, there is no law which says that meat must be inspected before it is sold for human consumption. All that is required is that notice of intention to slaughter animals be given to the appropriate Local Authority. This seems inexcusable to me. Everyone knows that we eat a tremendous amount of meat and yet no Government has yet had the courage or the common sense to make meat inspection compulsory. How crazy can you get? It is all the more amazing to me in that I constantly hear praise being given to our Health Services. On all sides I hear that Prevention is better than Cure. In nearly every medical journal there is an article pointing out advances in, or, widening the scope of preventive medicine. Then, I think of the fact that meat can be legally sold without inspection, and deflation sets in. Surely any thinking person would deem a Member of Parliament to be worthy of impeachment if he did not support compulsory meat inspection. I have heard it said that there is no such thing as black or white, only different shades of grey. Well, if this issue is not black or white, I am completely blind; it seems to me to be as definite as that.

What is the position in our Districts? Below is a table showing the number of animals killed and inspected during 1957. Also shown is the amount of overtime necessary in order to give full inspection.

	No. of Animals	% Inspected	Overtime
Blackwell R.D.	46,157	100	794½ hours
Clowne R.D.	26,886	100	98 „
Bolsover U.D.	2,223	100	95 „

This is a *magnificent* record. No praise can be too high for the Councils who have authorised full inspection nor for the Public Health Inspectors who carry it out. Usually, one says that he



does not like to boast. However, this is unusual in that I do like to boast. Seriously, no better service could have been given to the people of the districts. Remember, this is no mere flash in the pan, we have always given full meat inspection and we always shall. But, what a tragedy it all is. Look at the amount of overtime involved. In addition, think how much of this overtime occurs at week-ends. For instance, in Bolsover, meat had to be inspected *every Saturday* night ; in Blackwell, meat had to be inspected nearly every *Saturday and Sunday*. Thanks to the Councils, the Inspectors are compensated in one way or another for this extra work. Again, all praise to both for accepting their *moral* responsibilities. But the crux is, is all this overtime necessary ? I say it is *not*. When one considers the wonders of science, the increased efficiency of refrigeration, cooling and chilling, does one not reach the conclusion that killing on a Saturday and Sunday is not necessary. Therefore, let us stop it. We can do so simply by giving Local Authorities the power to control hours of slaughter. This is long overdue, but I am sorry to say that I still see no signs of it appearing on the Statute Book.

Lastly, let us deal with the quality of meat inspection. I back my Public Health Inspectors to the hilt. They know what they are doing and they do it well. I have the utmost confidence in their knowledge and skill. Yet, no matter where I go, I hear rumours that the Veterinary profession feel that they should take over meat inspection. I can see something in favour of this theory, because I must be fair. They should be better at *Ante Mortem* inspection than a Public Health Inspector. But, does it follow that they are necessarily better at *Post Mortem* inspection ? I wonder. Surely it depends on the amount of post mortem work which a Vet. normally does. I do not know how much they do, but I know that the vast majority of Doctors do very little (of course this analogy may not be true.) Further, just what does the Veterinary profession wish to do ? Do they want to take their coats off and inspect every animal which has been killed ? Or, do they want to be responsible in a consultative manner only ? If, as I suspect, they are plumping for the latter, a further tricky point arises. Most of the Vets. are in private practice. Are we going to reach the position where a farmer's Vet. will adjudicate that farmer's meat ? I am not suggesting that justice would not be done but (and in all seriousness) I am suggesting that justice would not necessarily be seen to be done. To my mind both of these should be a *sine qua non* in a democracy like our country. To sum up, I would welcome Vets. taking a greater part in meat inspection because I feel they could contribute a lot to it. But, I would insist that they be independent Vets. responsible only to an independent organisation like a Local Authority.



May I end by repeating the three points which I have endeavoured to put across :—

- 1 **Meat Inspection** should be compulsory.
- 2 Local Authorities should have power **to limit the hours of slaughter.**
- 3 Whether Vets or Public Health Inspectors carry out meat inspection, they should be independent and they should be responsible to an independent Local Authority.

## **MILK**

I have just finished writing about meat and it seems logical that I should say a few words about milk which is another staple food. Babies live on milk. Later we go on to a mixed diet but many still drink a lot of milk. Also, school children are entitled to a third of a pint of milk daily. So, milk is still important even when we have left babyhood behind. As milk is important, you would think that I as M.O.H. would be able to tell you all about milk production in my area—just as I can tell you that after inspection all the meat killed in my districts is fit for human consumption. But, I cannot because supervision of milk farms is the responsibility of the Minister of Agriculture. It is not the responsibility of L.A's.

However, I can say a few words about milk in general. Nearly all the milk consumed in my districts is Pasteurised, Tuberculin Tested, or Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised. These are big words, but what do they mean? Well, the following may explain them to you.

- 1 **Pasteurised.** There are two methods of pasteurising milk
  - (a) **Holder Method.** The milk is retained at a temperature of not less than 145°F. and not more than 150°F. for at least half-an-hour and immediately cooled to a temperature of not more than 50°F.
  - (b) **High Temperature Short Time Method.** The milk is retained at a temperature of not less than 161°F. for at least 15 seconds and immediately cooled to a temperature of not more than 50°F.
- 2 **Tuberculin Tested.** Here, the milk has come from cows which have passed the Tuberculin Test. This is a skin test which shows (when negative) that the animal is not infected and has not been infected with Tubercle bacilli. The Ministry of Agriculture lays down regulations regarding the testing of cattle and the formation and keeping of an Attested herd.
- 3 **Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised** As the name implies, this is milk from Tuberculin Tested cows which is then pasteurised by either of the two methods described above.



The next step is to consider how safe these milks are. Right away I must say that the only safe milk is one which has been pasteurised. You see, raw milk can carry various infections (*e.g.* Tuberculosis, Scarlet Fever, Paratyphoid Fever, Enteric Fever, Gastro Enteritis, Dysentery, Undulant Fever.) After reading this list, it is obvious that raw milk from Tuberculin Tested cows could carry other infections, even tho' it is free from Tubercle organisms. Another proof is instanced by the fact that in Toronto *not a single case* of infectious disease has been traced to milk since 1915 when compulsory pasteurisation was introduced. I drink pasteurised milk and I would not consider drinking milk unless it had been pasteurised or sterilised. I strongly urge everyone to follow suit. But, I have one caveat. I am not keen on the Short Time Method because, it seems to me that 15 seconds is too short to allow any margin for error. Quite honestly I can say that all the Public Health Workers with whom I have discussed this share my view. In short, I feel it is time that all milk should be submitted to efficient pasteurisation or sterilisation. Further, I feel the Holder Method should be the method of choice.

You will have gathered that I am not in favour of T.T. Raw Milk. As I have shown above, milk can be infected by many organisms and not just by Tubercle bacilli. We have all seen cows with dung stained udders. I have yet to be convinced that because a cow is Tuberculin negative, it automatically looks before it sits down. Remember this milk is sold *raw*. Therefore, it seems to me that farms producing such milk should be subject to vigorous and frequent inspections, apart from the cows being Tuberculin Tested. Inspection of these farms rests with the Ministry of Agriculture. If I were responsible, I should want each farm to be inspected at least once every month (as a matter of fact, this was the practice in many L.A.'s. when they did inspect these farms). Further, I should insist that a high proportion of these inspections took place during the early morning milking—I would even get up early myself and that is going some. Now, this Annual Report goes to various Ministries every year. But, I never have a report back. I think this is wrong. Let's have co-operation and a flow of information, but, let's have it both ways. As it is, I can only wonder. And I wonder, are the Ministry's standards higher or lower than mine, or, are they equal. Yes, I wonder, how I wonder. Perhaps some day I shall know.

Right at the beginning of this little piece, I said that milk was a vital and staple food. I can't help feeling that we treat it too lightly, nowadays. Milk borne disease can be a killer. But, how easy it is to kill this killer—and surely we should do this by making it compulsory that all milk be efficiently pasteurised or sterilised.



And, as a further safeguard let us see that all dairy farms are hygienic and all cows clean, when milked. Finally, I urge you once again to drink only pasteurised or sterilised milk.

## SAFETY ON THE ROADS AND AT HOME

A M.O.H. is supposed to be interested in Preventive Medicine. Now, this is a very generic term and it does not concern mere prevention of disease. It is much more majestic in scope and its canvas is as broad as life itself. Perhaps the best definition is that Preventive Medicine is interested in preventing *anything* which adversely affects the physical, mental or social well-being of man. I am neither genius nor expert but if I did not hope to practice Preventive Medicine, I should not be a worker in Public Health. I am now going to discuss three aspects which I think are important—I make no claim that this is original, many others have discussed them, but I feel they are well worthy of being brought out to air once more.

1 **Dogs.** Recently, and on two occasions, while I have been quietly driving along a main road at a moderate speed, I have been *attacked* by dogs, which have run straight in front of my car. I use the word "attacked" deliberately. Each time my physiology was upset and, therefore, I feel I am justified in calling them attackers.

On the first occasion, my number plate hit the dog, and cut it. The dog ran away as fast as it could and I was not able to ascertain the exact degree of the injury. Yes, the dog ran away but my wife and I could not. Both of us are fond of dogs and we were very upset that we had hit one. In each of our stomachs there was a sinking feeling and our bodies worked as they always do with shock—because, make no bones about it, one is shocked by this unless one's character is completely calloused. Of course, the shock was mild and we are both young and in good health. But, suppose we were old and or in poor health!

The second time, I just managed to avoid hitting the dog. He broke his stride for just long enough to thumb his nose at me, before running away. I sat in my car and suffered from an attack of tachycardia—*i.e.* my heart began to beat at a very much quicker rate than usual. Again, this was only temporary, but I could not help but feel that it might not be so temporary if the heart concerned were a previously damaged one.

Quite honestly, I can say that I was in no way to blame for the above. Therefore, it seems to me that there is only one solution. I submit that dogs should not be allowed to run free on main roads in any part of this country. In support of this submission I have



mentioned my two minor upsets. But, they pale into utter insignificance when one realises that dogs cause fatal accidents every month of every year, and they also cause a fantastic number of non-fatal accidents. Make no mistake, I like dogs and I love to see them running free in a suitable place, but, on main roads, please let them be on the leash.

2 **Cyclists.** Many cyclists do their best to make me die from heart failure. As Robert Burns said :

" O wad some power the Beastie gie us  
Tae see oorsels as ithers see us."

How I wish cyclists could see themselves as I see them—from the rear. I am driving along quite peacefully behind a cycle when suddenly it starts to sway from side to side, just as a North African danseuse does while doing the "Danse du Ventre." Or, you are behind a cyclist who suddenly cuts out to overtake, blissfully unaware that you are behind. I don't know how you feel but I get so mad that I could spit! Or, you have the cyclist who suddenly "undertakes" on your blind side while you are enmeshed in a busy stream of traffic.

I feel I must mention one more bad habit. The vast majority of roads in this country are too narrow having regard to the width of motor vehicles and the volume of traffic. No one can argue about this because we have all seen vehicles scraping past each other, time and time again. Yet, many cyclists will persist in cycling side by side. I know it is more difficult to chat when going nose to tail. But it can be done and I appeal to all young cyclists to get into Indian file and stay there. When you consider it in cold blood, isn't it plain mad to chance your life for the sake of conversation?

All the above may seem to be destructive, so let us try to construct. First I would make it compulsory for all cyclists to have a rear mirror. Surely if they used this, they would not sway about so much when a car was at their rear. Also they would be able to see that the road was clear both fore and aft before overtaking. Secondly, I feel that cyclists should be licensed in the same way that cars are licensed. And, I honestly believe that a compulsory cycling test would save lives. And if it would save lives then surely it ought to be brought into being, no matter what the cost in time or money. When all is said and done, would it cost as much as Atomic or Hydrogen Destructors? Finally, I am wondering about crash helmets. The crack cycle sprinters and long distance road racers are not ashamed to wear some head protection. I put forward the idea that any cyclist using a busy arterial road, might do well to consider the idea of wearing head protectors.



3 **Burns.** Many burns heal beautifully and leave no trace. Alas, many leave behind a keloid scar. This is the wrinkled, contracted, fibrous scar which we have all seen. I have seen many hideous and tragic things as has any doctor. However, I still find that a keloid scar simultaneously causes me to feel extreme pity and yet it peculiarly repels me. It is vile to see a child whose face and neck is scarred. Plastic Surgery can effect many wondrous changes but not in every case. How much better it would be if Plastic Surgery were never needed. Cliche or not, surely prevention is better than cure in this instance as in every other.

What really annoys me is that there is no difficulty in preventing many burns. If every open fire had a fire guard, we should prevent hundreds of burns. As I say, no genius is required, only common sense. There is another way in which we can help. In company with many others, I feel that burns should be notified to the Local Authorities. The homes should be visited and advice given on prevention. I find it very difficult to forgive two or more serious burns in the same household.

If burns were notified we should know how many there were, and perhaps even more important, where they were. There is no doubt that the treatment of burns is a speciality in its own right. And good expert treatment as soon as possible means all the difference between life and death. When the size and whereabouts of the problem were known, surely it would be easy to create first class Burns Units and to place them in the correct centres of population.

### **A LOUSY JOB**

The creature is horrible in appearance. It has two hairy feelers and six hairy legs. Rusty brown in colour, it gives off an offensive smell. There is nothing it likes better than to attack and bite a man or woman or child. No, I am not talking about the star of the latest treble X film, I am talking about the Bed Bug. Mind you, I have not exaggerated its horribleness in any way but I must admit that it sounds worse when its size is not mentioned. In point of fact, it is 5m.m. long, 3m.m. broad and it is extremely flat. It is not a native of Britain, but it is thought to have been introduced into this country from the East, some 400 years ago.

Well now, why am I telling you all this? The reason is that one day I watched while a bug infested mattress was being disinfected. The mattress was heavily infested and it was disgusting to see these bloated little creatures crawling in and out. One could hardly describe the job of dealing with this as a pleasant one. However, it is an important facet of Public Health. In other parts of the world, insect borne disease is still of the first magnitude. In



our country it is rare. There is only way by which this happy state can be achieved—attacking all reservoirs of insect vectors. Mind you, the diseases are rare but we still do have cases of infestation, for instance, in my three districts we had some twenty bug infested houses to deal with this year. So, we cannot dispense yet with disinfecting, lousy job though it may be. However, we can be thankful that we have men who are willing to do the job and to do it well, and I hope that this conveys my gratitude for their work.

From the above, it is a short step (in my kind of a mind at any rate) to Refuse Collection. Again, we are dealing with an unattractive but vitally important subject. It is not so very long since the streets of this country were feet deep in ordure and filth, and people died like flies from easily preventable infectious diseases. Believe me, these are not irreversible changes. Bring back the filth and the infections will follow as their shadow. So, Refuse Collection is and always will be vital. Our three districts operate a service for Refuse Collection. I have been here now since November, 1955, and I have only had one complaint about Cleansing, and it was really more of a suggestion than a complaint. Further, I get around the districts as much as I can and there, my own eyes tell me that the men are doing a good job. It is all too easy to forget about the importance of cleanliness, so, let us stop for a moment and take pride in our services. Also, may I (and I hope you will join me) thank the workmen in my three districts for the efficient way in which they do their job.

### STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area (Acres)	...	...	...	...	13,429
Population (Census 1951)	...	...	...	...	19,072
„ mid-year (Registrar-General 1957)	...	...	...	...	19,260
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1957) according to					
Rate books	...	...	...	...	6,262
Rateable value 1957	...	...	...	...	£131,244
Sum represented by a Penny-rate 1957	...	...	...	...	£511

### SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The chief occupations of the inhabitants of the district are coal mining and agriculture. There has been very little unemployment.



## VITAL STATISTICS

### BIRTHS—Live Births—

	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
Legitimate	311	154	157	Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 16.8
Illegitimate	13	8	5	
Still Births	10	7	3	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 30.9

Corrected birth-rate 16.9

### DEATHS

	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
	195	110	85	Death-rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population 10.1

Corrected death-rate 11.9

### Deaths from :—

			Males	Females
Cancer	...	...	16 (19)	10 (9)
Cerebral Vascular Lesions	...	...	11 (13)	17 (17)
Coronary Disease	...	...	13 (13)	6 (8)
Other Heart and Circulatory Disease			36 (25)	19 (26)
Pneumonia	...	...	7 (9)	6 (6)
Bronchitis	...	...	5 (8)	9 (4)
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion			—	1 (0)
Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	...	2	0
All Other Accidents	...	...	5	1
Respiratory T.B.	...	...	2 (0)	0 (0)

(The figures in brackets show the number of deaths from the same cause in 1956)

From the above it will be seen that there has been very little change in mortality. In 1956 there were 201 deaths and in 1957 there were 195. In addition, the totals for each cause of death and for each sex are fairly similar. The only marked difference is in the other Heart group and this, of course, covers a large number of diseases.

It is distressing to see that there were two deaths from T.B. National figures show that we are getting topside of Tuberculosis, I but wish we could do it a bit more quickly.

I must stress that accidents caused 8 deaths out of a total of 195. It is noticeable that 7 of these 8 deaths were males.

There were 8 deaths from lung cancer, all males.

There was one death connected with pregnancy. This was a young woman of 21 who died from cerebral haemorrhage and pre-eclampsia. Pre-eclampsia is a toxæmia of pregnancy. It cannot always be prevented, but with good ante-natal care it can often be lessened. Ante-natal care is essential for both mother and child.



## Death Rate of Infants under One Year of Age

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	30.9
Legitimate Infants, per 1,000 legitimate live births			32.2
Illegitimate Infants, per 1000 illegitimate live births			Nil.
Death rate of infants under 4 weeks per 1000 live births. (i.e. Neonatal Mortality rate)			18.5.

I am sorry to say that these rates are higher than last year. The only exception is that there was no death in illegitimate infants this year, while there was one illegitimate death in 1956.

These rates are much higher than the national ones. The provisional Infantile Mortality rate for 1957 is 23.0. The Neonatal Mortality rate for the first three quarters of 1957 averaged 16.4.

In all, 10 babies died under the age of 1 year. 6 infants died under the age of 4 weeks. Two died from prematurity, one from rhesus incompatibility, one from asphyxia neonatorum, one from cerebral haemorrhage and one from broncho-pneumonia.

At present our chief weapon to combat neonatal deaths is good ante-natal care. This is available to all expectant women whether married or not. It can be easily obtained from the National Health Service or from a County Council Clinic. Quite honestly, I find it hard to excuse any pregnant woman who does not seek and accept ante-natal advice.

There were four deaths in infants aged between 4 weeks and 1 year. They were due in two cases to acute purulent tracheo-bronchitis. This is a severe and acute infection which is rapid and which involves the windpipe and the lungs. One death was due to a congenital abnormality and the fourth was from broncho-pneumonia

## GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

### Laboratory Facilities.

These are provided by the County Council. There is a laboratory at their headquarters in Derby.

**Ambulance.** This service is provided by the County Council.

### Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

These are provided by the County Council. May I say, here, how much the new Clinic is appreciated by the people of Clowne. It really is a lovely and useful building.

### Chest Clinics.

Sheffield Regional Hospital Board maintains a Chest Clinic in Chesterfield.

### Venereal Disease.

Clinics are held in Chesterfield Royal Hospital.



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA.

### Water.

This is provided by the Chesterfield, Bolsover and Clowne Water Board. We have a good supply of water.

### REPORT FROM CHEMIST FOR YEAR 1957.

Monthly samples for chemical and bacteriological analyses were collected at the Hodthorpe Pumping Station. At this point a regular dose of chlorine has been applied and coliform bacteria were absent from 100 ml. of water on all samples tested. Typical results are given to the M.O.H. throughout the year.

The raw water supply to the Station is also examined regularly.

Samples for bacteriological and physical analysis were also examined from the following distribution points :—

Barlborough Reservoirs (2)

Barlborough Tank

Household Taps in Clowne and Creswell

Results of these samples have been satisfactory throughout the year.

During the summer months samples from the Public Swimming Baths at Cresswell all proved satisfactory both chemically and bacteriologically.

Results proved to be satisfactory throughout the year in the case of Barlborough Tank and all district tap samples. In August, Coliform organisms were isolated in Barlborough Reservoir and these were subsequently confirmed as Bact. Coli 1. As a result the chlorine dose at Hodthorpe P.S. was increased from 0.6 to 1.0 ppm. and the pumping rate increased so as to supply the district direct without drawing from the reservoirs. The reservoirs were then drained, cleaned and sterilised, and following this action samples throughout the remainder of the year proved satisfactory.

At no time during the year was any evidence of the presence of coliform organisms found in the area of supply.

### RESULTS OF EXAMINATION OF SAMPLE OF WATER

Taken from Hodthorpe P.S. (Chlorinated) on 9th Dec., 1957

#### Bacteriological Examination

Agar plate counts per 1 ml.

2 days at 37°C	...	...	0
3 days at 20°C	...	...	0*

Coliform counts per 100 ml.

2 days at 37°C	...	...	0
Bact. Coli type 1 (44°C)	...	...	0



## Physical and Physico-Chemical Examination

Appearance :	Fairly Clear		
Colour (Burgess)	...	...	m.m. (Hazen)
Taste	...	...	Normal
Electrical Conductivity	...	...	920 units
Turbidity	...	...	mg./litre
Odour	...	...	Nil.
pH	...	...	8.2

## Chemical Analysis (Expressed in mg. per litre.)

Carbonate Hardness ( $\text{CaCO}_3$ )	141
Non-Carbonate Hardness ( $\text{CaCO}_3$ )	202
Total Hardness ( $\text{CaCO}_3$ )	343
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (N)	
Albuminoid Nitrogen (N)	
Oxygen Absorbed (4hrs. at $27^\circ\text{C}$ )	
Total alkalinity ( $\text{CaCO}_3$ )	141
Excess alkalinity ( $\text{Na}^2\text{CO}_3$ )	
Chlorides (Cl)	
Iron (Fe)	
Manganese (Mn)	
Aluminium (Al)	

## Remarks

As supplied to Clowne R.D.C.

## Residual Chlorine

Free	...	...	.16 mg/l
Combined	...	...	.04 mg/l

## CONVERSIONS OF PAILS & PRIVIES TO WATER CLOSETS

This work continues to be done. During 1957 there were 20 such conversions.

## HOUSING

During 1957 the Council built 14 dwellings. Also 7 private houses were completed.

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, Section 47

No applications were made by the Council under this Act.

## INSPECTION and SUPERVISION of FOOD

An account of this will be found in the Public Health Inspectors report. However, I wish to give some figures (regarding food) which have been asked for by the Minister.

There are 147 retail food shops in the district of which 63 sell ice cream and 19 are also making up places. No dairies are in the area.



## FOOD PREMISES

Butchers	...	23	Confectionery	...	10
Making up places	...	19	Sweets	...	22
Grocers	...	69	Wet Fish	...	9
Greengrocers	...	12	Fried Fish	...	11

261 visits under the Food and Drugs Acts were made during the year.

Only one ice cream manufacturer is in the district, he uses cold mix method and the premises are satisfactory.

Unsound meat is deposited at the Bacon Factory in Clowne in the loading hopper from which it is collected daily by a contractor from an adjoining area. Carcase meat is dyed green. Other tinned and bottled foods are tipped on the Council's tip, crushed, and covered.

## PREVALENCE OF & CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

### Scarlet Fever

There were only 8 cases and all were mild.

### Diphtheria

We had another free year. Indeed, the last case of diphtheria in Clowne was in 1948. There is no reason why this should not continue, we just have to continue to have our children immunised. This can be done by their own doctor or by a County Council Medical Officer. Dr. Morgan (County M.O.H.) has kindly supplied the following figures showing how many children were immunised in Clowne Rural District.

Under 1 year	...	97
1 - 4 years (incl)	...	41
5 - 14 years (incl)	...	186

Total 324

I do not think we would find it too difficult to improve on these figures.

### Poliomyelitis

For the second year running, there was no case of polio. Children aged 6 months to 15 years and expectant mothers can now be vaccinated against poliomyelitis. Consent forms can be obtained at any County Clinic. Two injections are needed. I have given many of these injections and I am pleased to say that they have caused no upset. I feel that all who are entitled to be vaccinated should take advantage of the offer.

### Measles

As forecast, we had a bumper year. There were 519 cases. There were no deaths. Next year should be very low.

## **Whooping Cough**

There were 16 cases as against 59 in 1956

## **Food Poisoning**

There was one case which occurred in a man aged 72. He became suddenly and violently ill at 4-30 a.m. with sickness and diarrhoea. Some 16 hours later he was removed to hospital. He was discharged from hospital some 10 days later. His wife had eaten the same food but she had no illness. The patient suspected that his illness was due to roast chicken. A few colonies of staphylococci were grown from the chicken, but no organisms were grown from the patient's stools.



# Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1957

Notifiable Disease	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED												Total Cases notified in each Parish in the District					Total cases removed to Hospital	Total Deaths
	All ages—Years												Barlborough	Clowne	Creswell	Whitwell			
	At all ages	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65					65 and up		
Diphtheria...	1						5	1				1		4	1				
Erysipelas ...	8			2											3				
Scarlet Fever ..																			
Encephalitis Lethargica...									1						1				
Pueperal Pyrexia ...	1																		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	1						2		2	1	5		4	5	1			
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	10	1					1			1	1			2					
Other forms of Tuberculosis	2							1				2		1	2				
Pneumonia ...	9							1				3				4			
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...																			
Dysentery ...																			
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)...																			
Do. (Non-Paralytic)																			
Measles ...	519	13	37	66	64	86	243	7	1	1	1			224	220	52			
Whooping Cough	16	1	3	1	1	2	7	1							7	9			
Para-Typhoid Fever																			
Gastro-Enteritis ...																			
Food Poisoning ...	1												1	1			1		
TOTALS ...	568	16	40	69	65	88	256	12	2	5	3	9	3	236	240	67	8	2	



## Tuberculosis

The following table gives particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of all deaths from the diseases during the year :

Age Period in years			New Cases				Deaths			
			Pulmonary		Non-Pul'ary		Pulmonary		Non-Pul'ary	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	...	...	1							
1	...	...								
5	...	...								
10	...	...	2							
15	...	...			1		1			
20	...	...								
25	...	...	1	1						
35	...	...			1		1			
45	...	...	3							
55	...	...	2							
65 & upwards										
TOTAL			9	1	2		2			

Phthisis Death Rate per 1,000 population .10

This has been a bad year for Tuberculosis. There were two deaths, a man aged 46 and a man aged 62. In addition, there are 12 new cases. In 1955 there were 7 new cases and 14 in 1956. Thus, this increase has been maintained. I hope that the rates will soon decline and then stay low.



## FACTORIES ACT

There are 25 factories registered in the Clowne Rural District which are inspected from time to time, and action taken as it is necessary. Conditions generally were found to be satisfactory

### 1 **Inspections** for purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

<i>Premises</i>	<i>No. of on Register</i>	<i>No. of Inspections</i>	<i>No. of Written notices</i>	<i>No. of Occup's prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	...	...	...	...
(ii) Factories not included (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	25	26	1	...
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	...	...	...	...
Total	25	26	1	...

### 2 Cases in which **Defects** were found

	Number Found	Number Remedied	Referred to H.M. Insp.	by H.M. Insp.
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient	1	...	...	1
Total	1	...	...	1

### 3 Outwork

Nature of work				
Wearing apparel making, etc.	3	...	...	...
Total	3	...	...	...



**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR  
AND SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
For the Year 1957**

Council Offices,  
CLOWNE

To the CHAIRMAN and MEMBERS of the  
CLOWNE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of submitting for your attention my eleventh Annual Report.

A perusal of the report will suffice to indicate the amount of work performed yearly by the Council Staff in my section. The volume of work described could not have reached its present standard of efficiency and usefulness were it not for the high ideals of duty which animate the inspectorial, clerical and manual staffs, and I wish to acknowledge my great appreciation of their co-operation with me during the past year.

I would also like to be permitted to express my warm thanks to the Chairman and members of the Council for their help, and kindness with which they have considered the various suggestions and recommendations made to them, and Mr. Culverhouse and his staff for their co-operation and assistance.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

ARTHUR A. SHORT,

Surveyor and Senior Public Health Inspector.



## ORGANISATION AND STAFF

### Technical and Clerical Staff

Senior Additional Public Health Inspector	Mr. A. B. Buckland
Additional Public Health Inspector	Mr. E. Fuller (up to 31/8 57)
Additional Public Health Inspector	Mr. M. F. Swingle (from 1/12 57)
Clerk	Mr. G. Rogers
Shorthand Typist	Miss M. Hazlehurst
Clerk of Works	Mr. H. V. Money
Housing Maintenance Foreman	Mr. W. Butcher
Cleansing Foreman	Mr. W. Hamilton
Junior Clerk	Miss K. Mallender
Student	Mr. F. Richards (up to 30/9/57)

### Swimming Baths

Resident Baths Superintendent	Mr. R. Wood
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### Manual Workers

#### Housing Department

Electrician	...	...	1
Joiners	...	...	3
Plumbers	...	...	2
Plumber handyman	...	...	1
Bricklayers	...	...	3
Plasterer	...	...	1
Painters	...	...	3
Labourers - Building Trade	...	...	3
Stores/Yard man	...	...	1

#### Scavenging

Drivers	...	...	6
Ashmen	...	...	20
Tip Attendant	...	...	1
Labourers	...	...	2
Temporary Gardeners	...	...	4

#### Garage

Mechanic	...	...	1
----------	-----	-----	---

#### Sewage Disposal

Works Attendants	...	...	5
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#### Rodent Control

Rodent Operative	...	...	1
------------------	-----	-----	---



The administration of the 1,800 Council Houses is becoming increasingly onerous. The number is nearly three times as many as those controlled ten years ago, and in that time the number of private new building applications has increased from 100 to 278 per year, each application involving an average of five inspections; five additional slaughterhouses have been licensed; clean food regulations; the clean air act; the rent act; and housing legislation providing improvement grants have been added to the Statute Book.

Whilst the administration and maintenance staffs have been increased, the increase was not made solely for housing administration.

## COUNCIL HOUSING

The number of houses built during the year was considerably less than those built in each of the previous years since 1946. There were 14 dwellings only completed, all in the Parish of Whitwell, against the average of 113 houses per year over the previous ten years.

In December, there were 14 families living in houses subject to Demolition Orders and there were 725 applications for housing accommodation on the register.

The total number of houses under the control of the Council at December was 1,700.

### Maintenance

During the year 5,448 complaints were received and the Council workmen remedied a total of 5,491 defects. 24 flats, 192 houses and 61 bungalows were painted externally, distributed as follows:

	<i>Flats</i>	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Bungalows</i>
Hangar Hill, Whitwell			10
Southfield Close, Whitwell		18	
Southfield Lane, Whitwell		30	
Boughton Lane, Clowne			11
Jubilee Road, Whitwell		14	
Jubilee Place, Whitwell		10	
Butt Hill, Whitwell			8
Jubilee Gardens, Whitwell		16	6
Salvin Crescent, Clowne		30	
Broad Lane, Hodthorpe			20
Harlethorpe Avenue, Clowne		24	
Hickinwood Crescent, Clowne		36	
Hickinwood Lane, Clowne		14	
Clune Street, Clowne	24		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	24	192	55
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>



The Council Offices, and Creswell and Whitwell Convenience were also painted externally

No infestation of bed bugs in Council Houses was discovered, but treatment for woodworm and cockroaches was carried out in certain circumstances

In preparation for the taking over of the supply of electricity at Creswell, by the East Midlands Electricity Board, 90 houses were checked and rewired in accordance with the standards laid down by the Regulations for Electrical Equipment of Buildings

### PRIVATELY OWNED HOUSES

Repairs to privately owned houses as a result of formal and informal action by the Department are as follows :—

#### Dwellinghouses

Roofs repaired	33	Sink wastes repaired or	
Floors repaired, ventilated etc.	8	renewed	14
Plastered walls and ceilings		Water supply provided	
repaired	72	inside houses	3
Windows repaired, made to		Wash coppers repaired or	
open etc.	23	provided	2
Sashcords renewed	101	External walls pointed	13
Stairs repaired	2	Ovens repaired or renewed	7
Skirting boards provided or		External walls cemented or	
repaired	1	tarred	5
Doors repaired, rehung or		Eavesgutters and R.W.P.	
renewed	3	renewed	21
Firegrates repaired, reset or		Dangerous walls repaired	3
renewed	26	Yards and passages paved	
Chimneys or chimney stacks		and drained	7
repaired	7	Yard paving repaired	8
New sinks provided and fixed	9		

#### Drains, etc.

Obstructed drains cleansed	5	W.C. basins renewed or	
Obstructed W.C.s cleansed	3	repaired	19
Yard gullies provided and con-		W.C. cisterns repaired or	
nected to drains	1	renewed	16
Drains repaired or reconstructed	18	Closet structures repaired	12
Inspection chamber covers		Dustbins provided	92
renewed	5	Closet pails/W.C.s provided	43

#### Other Nuisances

Smoke 12

Six houses were reported as being infested with vermin and the appropriate action was taken in each case



## **Rent Act, 1957**

This Act, came into force in July 1957, and involved the Department in a great deal of additional work. 54 applications were received and great care had to be exercised in making the inspection. The Act was designed to allow landlord and tenant to get together before resorting to an appeal to the Local Authority to arbitrate on points of difference. It has been found in practice however that much time was given to advising both landlord and tenant on this most complicated piece of legislation in addition to the time spent on inspections

## **Improvement Grants**

54 applications for improvement grants were received, 53 were approved and 1 was refused. 5 of these premises were originally scheduled for demolition. Three of these five schemes were completed and the useful life of the premises were substantially increased

## **PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936**

The improvement in getting repairs to property done has been maintained and it will be noted that property is improving in its external appearance

16 privately owned houses were made fit by the Council on the default of the owner, 125 were made fit after informal action, and 127 were made fit after formal action

## **Conversions**

The conversion of privies and pails to water-closets continues, there were five in Barlborough and two in Clowne converted by the owners, and thirteen in Clowne converted by the Council under the provisions of Section 47

## **Moveable Dwellings**

No additional licences were granted during the year and no complaints were reported about the caravans

There is a total of 4 vans licensed in your District

## **HOUSING ACT, 1936**

### **Unfit Houses**

16 houses were represented as being unfit for human habitation and Demolition orders were made in each case

Undertakings not to use houses for human habitation were accepted in the case of 7 houses which had been previously represented and 21 houses were demolished in consequence of action under the provisions of the Housing Act

## **NEW BUILDINGS INSPECTION**

A total of 278 applications for the erection and alteration of buildings were received, 216 were completed involving a total of 1,259 visits. The work involved in this section has increased considerably over the past five years and is still increasing



7 private dwellings were completed and 3 were under construction in December, 1957

### **Planning and Byelaw Applications**

Planning	67	Brought forward from 1956	7
Byelaw only	211	Approvals permanent	239
	—	Approvals temporary	3
Total	278	Refusals	23
	—	Withdrawals	6
		Outstanding at December	14

## **SEWAGE DISPOSAL**

### **Parish of Barlborough**

#### **Slaley Lane Works**

This plant is outdated, overloaded, totally inadequate to meet the requirements of the area drained and is most difficult to maintain.

The scheme which was reported in my previous report now appears to be coming to fruition

#### **Barber's Row**

This plant has been repaired

#### **Wood Lane**

This plant continues to function without causing a nuisance

### **Parish of Clowne**

#### **Hollin Hill Works**

These works have functioned satisfactorily during the year and it is important to remember that the volume of sewage treated is continually being increased by the erection of new houses, closet conversions and improvements. Five samples of the effluent were submitted for analysis and one only was unsatisfactory

#### **Low Road Works**

These works function satisfactorily with a minimum of supervision. They are attractively laid out and well maintained

### **Parish of Creswell**

#### **Craggs Works**

The new works in the Creswell Craggs were opened during the year. The Hennymoor Works were abandoned. Minor mechanical and technical difficulties were experienced at first but these were overcome. Generally speaking, the effluent samples submitted for analysis were satisfactory, but it is accepted that new disposal works take some time before they are "run in"



## Parish of Whitwell

### Whitwell Works

These works continue to give a satisfactory effluent. The difficulties experienced with the altering levels of the stream bed due to subsidence have now been overcome. Arrangements have had to be made for an alternative routing of the Council lorries via the colliery yard; the original access via Station Road became impassable. The new arrangements are more satisfactory

### Hodthorpe Works

The four effluent samples submitted for analysis were all unsatisfactory

These works comprise a hand raked screen settlement tank, storm water tank, bacteria bed, sludge beds and a series of weirs which were originally designed to deal with residual humus

The main defects are (a) the bacteria bed media is below ground level; (b) the underdrainage of the sludge beds—a highly anaerobic liquor discharges directly into the humus weirs; (c) the humus weirs are “sewage sick”

## NEW SEWERS COMPLETED DURING 1957

### Barlborough

Occupation Lane to Disposal Works, 406 yards 18" diameter concrete

Chesterfield Road to new site

Clifton Avenue, 284 yards 15" diameter concrete

New siteworks Clifton Avenue, 96 yards 9" diameter S.C.W.

New siteworks Clifton Avenue, 82 yards 6" diameter S.C.W.

These sewers were laid to meet the general requirements of the main drainage area of the Parish

### Clowne

Mansfield Road, 515 yards 6" diameter S.C.W.

This sewer was laid to deal with the drainage of 7 houses which were originally drained into cesspools

## CLEANSING AND SALVAGE

The Cleansing section of my Department continues to function smoothly and with little complaint. A regular weekly collection is maintained

The Tip at Southfield Lane has been kept under constant and strict supervision. No complaints have been received despite its close proximity to the housing estate. It is a “controlled” tip and is frequently visited by the Pest Officer

Morris Quarry Tip is completely filled in and by an arrangement with the Welbeck Estates, the surface is being covered by sewage sludge instead of soil



Paper and metals are salvaged from the refuse by hand and sold. Revenue from this source brought in £646, compared with £525 last year

The work carried out by the cleansing staff is summarised in the following table :—

	<i>Bins</i>	<i>Privies</i>	<i>Ashpits</i>	<i>Pails</i>	<i>Cesspools</i>
Lorry 2	1,291	641	723	6,313	152
Freighter 3	39,380	4	132	—	—
Freighter 5	101,634	—	—	—	—
Lorry 4	1,912	—	—	—	—
Lorry 3	—	292	184	176	32
Freighter 1	174,121	—	—	—	—
	<u>318,338</u>	<u>937</u>	<u>1,039</u>	<u>6,489</u>	<u>184</u>

Freighter No. 3 had a new cylinder block fitted and was re-painted.

Freighter No. 5 was fitted with a reconditioned engine.

Lorry No. 2 was fitted with a reconditioned engine.

All this work and general maintenance of the vehicles was carried out by your Garage Mechanic. In addition to this he maintains all the the mechanical equipment at the sewage works, which is increasing with the modernisation of the plant

### Vehicle Details

	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Date Licensed</i>	<i>Make</i>	<i>1957 Mileage</i>
Lorry 2	CRB 585	1.8.36	SD	4,956
Freighter 3	KEB 860	6.5.47	Karrier	6,603
Freighter 5	AKS 103	27.6.47	SD	8,372
Lorry 4	LKA 29	16.2.50	Bedford	10,203
Lorry 3	PRA 791	16.3.51	Karrier	6,987
Freighter 1	TNU 913	1.6.53	SD	5,854
Truck 1	WEB 106	3.1.55	Morris	12,941
Truck 2	934 CEB	6.12.56	Ford	10,905

### MEAT INSPECTION

There were 6 slaughterhouses licensed during the year and one application for licensing refused. The Inspectors made 1,101 visits to slaughterhouses

The Midland Bacon Factory still takes up most of the time spent on meat inspection although there was a slight reduction in the number of pigs inspected, nevertheless 25,000 pigs still represents a big burden for a small Authority such as yours. The time needed to be spent at the Bacon Factory varies and it is thus difficult to fit in a settled routine



The incidence of cysticercus bovis showed a slight reduction. There were 5 cases representing .77% of the total number of beasts inspected. There was no case of generalised infection. In each case the carcass was refrigerated in accordance with the recommendation of the Ministry

### Diseases for which Carcasses were Wholly or Partially Condemned

Tuberculosis	488	Distomatosis	18
Pleurisy	595	Cysts	35
Pneumonia		Actinobacillosis	3
Cirrhosis	443	Abscesses	60
Pericarditis	177	Tumours	9
Bruising	2	Others	4
Cysticercus Bovis	5		

In addition 47 pigs were wholly condemned for the reasons below :

Tuberculosis	11	Emaciation	7
Cysts	1	Moribund	+
Toxaemia	5	Uraemia	1
Septicaemia	6	Oedema	1
Pyæmia	9	Immaturity	1
Boiled	1		

### Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in whole or in Part

	<i>Cattle</i> <i>Excluding</i>			<i>Sheep</i> <i>and</i>		
	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Number killed	648	6	6	882	25 344	26,886
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and						

#### Cysticercosis Bovis

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	36	36
Part carcasses or organs condemned	29	2	1	1	1,313	1,346
Percentage diseased	4.5	33.3	16.7	.1	5.3	-

#### Tuberculosis Only

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	11	11
Part carcasses or organs condemned	25	1	-	-	462	488
Percentage deceased	2.9	16.7	-	-	1.5	-

**Cysticercosis Bovis**

	<i>Cattle</i> <i>Excluding</i> <i>Cows Cows Calves</i>			<i>Sheep</i> <i>and</i> <i>Lambs Pigs</i>		<i>Totals</i>
Cases of which some part or organ was condemned	5	-	-	-	-	5
Cases submitted to refrigeration treatment	5	-	-	-	-	5
Generalised and condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

**FOOD INSPECTION**

Inspection of all food shops and food preparation premises were made and 152 food shops were found to be complying with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations. Legal action had to be threatened in 6 cases before compliance was obtained. The threat of legal action is only applied where there is no co-operation from the trade. The role of the Inspector in securing a cleaner food is one of a teacher and every means of persuasion is used before legal action is threatened.

Unsatisfactory food mostly tinned goods was submitted for examination and 17 visits were made in this connection. Certificates issued by the Department covered the following foods :—

**Food submitted for Examination and Voluntary Surrender  
Tinned Foods**

Tomatoes	448	Fish	42	Miscellaneous	31
Fruit	141	Beans	25	Milk Puddings	2
Meat	118	Soup	11	Milk	91
Ham	7	Peas	38		

**Fresh Foods**

Sauce 4 bottles      Fish 4 stone      Cake 22 lbs      Butter 1 lb

A total of five ice cream premises were registered to sell ice cream. Only one producer of ice cream is in the District and this manufacturer uses a cold mix. The premises are satisfactory.

**Cafes and Canteens**

There are 9 cafes and canteens in the District, all comply with the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, and are regularly visited. A satisfactory standard is maintained.

**PESTS ACT, 1949**

No increase in infestations were apparent during the year and sewer treatments were carried out.

	Visits	Total Bait Points	Total Takes
Council Tips and Plants	135	} 670	1,259
All other Premises	1,245		



## PLACES OF EMPLOYMENT

### Factories

25 factories are in the register and they are regularly visited, conditions are generally satisfactory.

Power Factories	25
Other Factories (building sites etc.)	1
Inspections made	26
Written notices	1
Defects found	1
Defects remedied	Nil

### Bakehouses

2 Factory Bakehouses were registered, both of which comply with the provisions of the Factory Act

### Shops

All shops were visited as places of employment and no contraventions were reported

"Closing hour" visits and food inspections are reported under separate headings

## SHOPS ACT, 1950

Following several complaints in Whitwell of alleged contravention of that part of the Act dealing with closing hours, observations were made on several shops and contraventions were found. The occupiers were warned

The 5 shops were visited and the occupiers were acquainted with the requirements of the Shops Acts, and an improvement in complying with the Acts' requirements was noted following these visits

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Smoke observations were made periodically during the year and in anticipation of the coming into operation of the Clean Air Act 1956, some occupiers of premises were warned that the quality of the effluent from their chimneys must improve

## PETROLEUM

29 Licences were issued for petrol storage, the total amount in the area now being 37,000 gallons. One new tank was installed and tested

## CRESWELL SWIMMING BATHS

The Baths were opened on the 1st April, and attendance was as follows :—

Adult Tickets	2,594
Junior Tickets	14,833
Slipper Baths	932
Spectators	1,401
Season Tickets—Senior	12
Junior	58
Polo Matches	10
Inter-club Swimming Matches	1

The schools attending the Baths under the Derbyshire Education Committee scheme for swimming instruction are as follows :—

Creswell County Junior Mixed  
 Frechville County Junior Mixed  
 Creswell Secondary Modern Mixed  
 Carter Lodge Senior Mixed  
 Birley County Secondary Modern Mixed  
 Killamarsh County Secondary Modern Mixed  
 Frechville County Secondary Modern Mixed  
 Whitwell County Senior Mixed  
 Whaley Thorne County Senior Mixed  
 Hodthorpe Junior Mixed  
 Killamarsh End County Junior Mixed  
 Birley Spa County Junior Mixed  
 Brookhouse County Junior Mixed  
 Beighton Senior Mixed  
 Rainbow Forge Annexe

### OFFICE

During the year a total of 5,211 letters and postal packages were dispatched by the Department



