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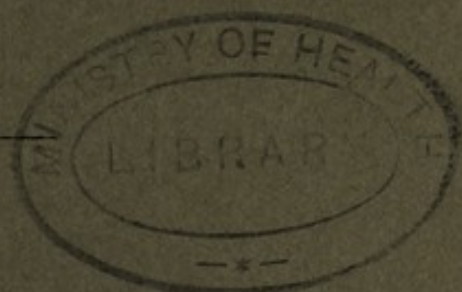


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Urban District of Heanor.



Annual Report

Of the

Medical Officer of Health

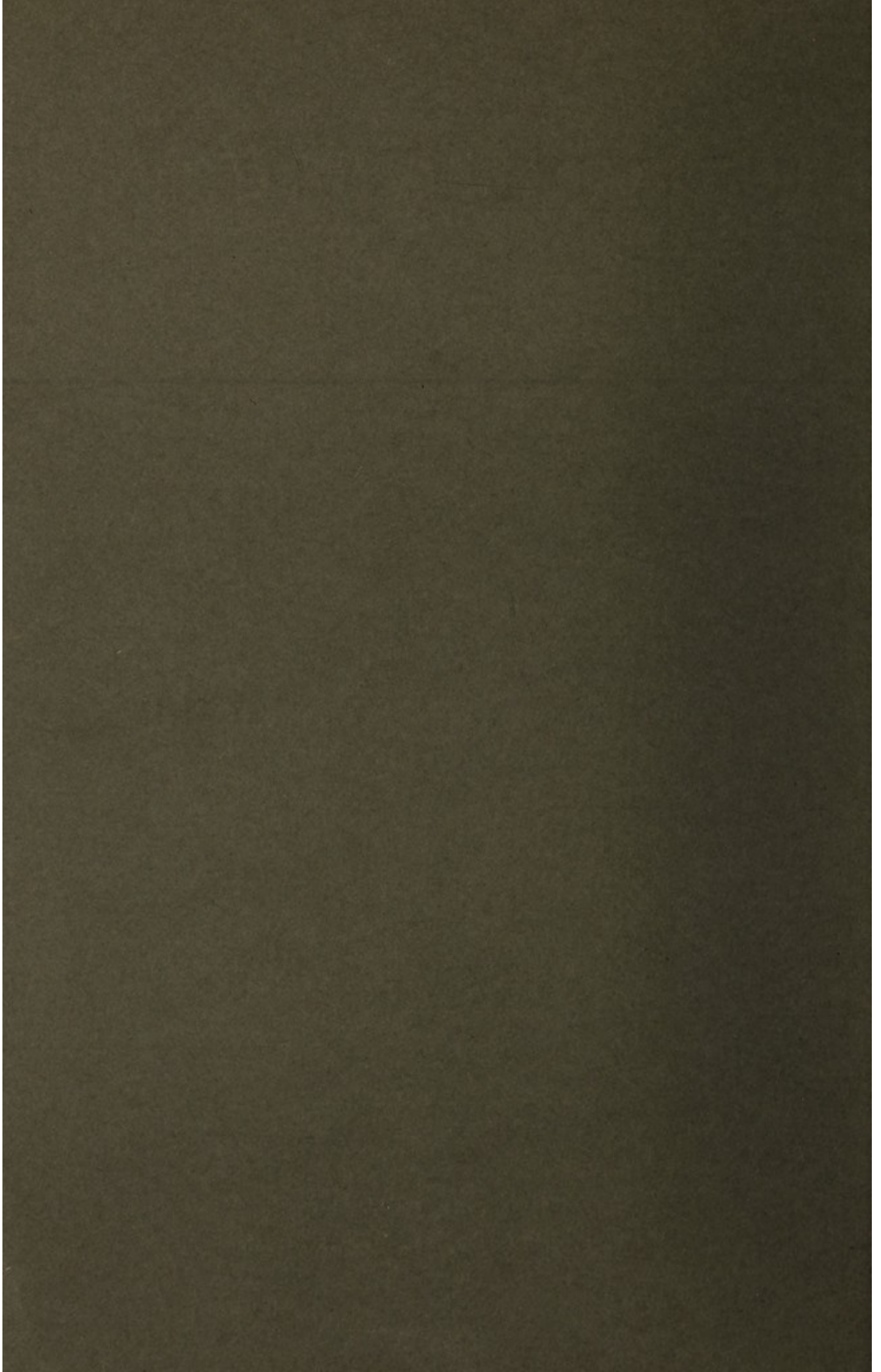
With that of the

Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1925.

HEANOR, Derbyshire.

"Observer" Office, 14, Market Street.



Urban District of Heanor.



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HEANOR, Derbyshire.

“ Observer ” Office, 14, Market Street.

URBAN DISTRICT OF HEANOR

SANITARY COMMITTEE.

Mr. W. J. Angell (chairman).

Miss Purchase.

Mr. C. J. Stone.

Mr. S. Bradley.

Mr. J. Buxton.

Mr. B. D. Elliott.

Mr. T. Horsley.

Mr. H. Bassford.

Mr. J. T. Smith.

Mr. A. E. Sharman.

Mr. C. B. Wood.

Mr. F. E. Brown.

Mr. C. Mettam.

Medical Officer of Health: W. H. Turton, M.B., C.M.

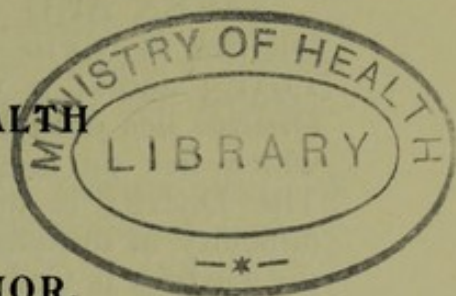
Sanitary Inspector: A. A. Wilson, M.C., M.R.San.I.

*Nurses under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme and Tuberculosis Regulations: Miss B. S. Stevens, Miss E. Webb.

*(Members of the Derbyshire County Council Staff).

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1925

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the
URBAN DISTRICT OF HEANOR.



To the Chairman and Members of the Heanor Urban District Council.

Madam and Gentlemen,

The Report I have now the honour to present to you refers more particularly to the Health and Sanitary conditions for the Heanor Urban District for the year 1925. At the same time, in accordance with the instructions and wishes of the Ministry of Health as set forth in their Circular 648 this Report is also a survey as far as possible of the Sanitary conditions and action taken during the last five years. This Circular asks for an account :—

(a) Of the measure of progress in the improvement of the Public Health in this District for that period.

(b) The extent and character of the changes made in the Public Health services, e.g., housing, water supply, sewerage, scavenging, food inspection, maternity and child welfare schemes, and schemes for the treatment of tuberculosis, venereal disease, and the prevention of disease generally.

(c) Any further action in the organisation or development of Public Health services contemplated or considered desirable.

Owing to the fact that Mr. Benson, who was Sanitary Inspector of this District since 1921, left last November, some little difficulty is caused in getting at a full account of some of the matters referred to, e.g., scavenging, refuse disposal, and such like matters.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

AREA AND PHYSICAL FEATURES.—The area of the District is 3,510 acres—Heanor 1,578.5 acres, and Codnor 1,931.5 acres; a very small area is covered by water. The District lies entirely on the coal measures. The subsoil is clay, which lies on loose sandy rock, locally known as "Ratchel." The District is hilly and undulating, and in this way causes difficulty in drainage and sewage disposal. The highest part of the District is Codnor Common, which is 465 feet above sea level.

POPULATION.—The population at the 1921 census was 21,436. The estimated population in June, 1925, was 22,400. In this District the greater part of the population is employed in coal mining. The opening up of Colliery Districts to the East, at Ollerton, Farasfield and in that part of Nottinghamshire is to some extent attracting miners from this District, and the effect of this is slightly noticeable at the present time. There is also a very extensive Hosiery Factory at Heanor with dye works attached, and a Hosiery Factory at Langley Mill. There is also a Lace Factory, a Pottery, Wagon Works, a Fire Grate Foundry and a Flour Mill, which employ a considerable number of people. The Codnor and Loscoe part of the District has no factories, and the occupation in that part is chiefly coal mining. Those of the population engaged in agriculture are mostly graziers and dairy farmers. The amount of arable land in this District is small, and the acreage under plough at the present time is considerably less than it was years ago.

NUMBER OF HOUSES.—The number of inhabited houses in the District is 4,592, giving an average of 4.8 persons per house. During the year 99 new houses have been built.

Although this does not appear unsatisfactory, yet a large number of young married people are still occupying front rooms of houses. During the period of the War the yearly average number of new houses erected considerably diminished, and the shortage created has never been effectively supplied in spite of housing schemes which have been taken advantage of by the Council. At the present time land is available for building and there is a tendency for private enterprise to take advantage of this. Building land along the roads on the outskirts of the District is being utilised. The efficient bus service encourages this and makes it convenient and practicable. During February of 1920 Miss Brocklehurst, an Inspector under Housing Schemes, visited and reported on this District. The fact that there was

at that time a great shortage of houses made it impossible to carry out many of her suggestions. More will be able to be accomplished with regard to unsatisfactory property as a greater number of new houses are put up. The new houses at present being built have ample air space around them and are detached.

RATEABLE VALUE.—The Heanor and Codnor parts of the District are rated separately. The rateable value of Heanor is £58,991, and the rateable value of Codnor is £24,301. A penny rate in Heanor realizes £215, and in Codnor £85.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The total number of births occurring in this District was 447—males 240, and females 207. The birth-rate for the year was 19.95 per thousand. The number of illegitimate births registered was twelve—seven males and five females. (The number of births in 1924 was 448, in the year 1921 the number was 538). The total number of deaths was 242—males 128 and females 114. The death-rate for the year was 10.8 per thousand. Amongst infants of one year of age there have been 36 deaths one of this number was illegitimate. The infantile mortality for legitimate births was 78.2 per thousand births registered. The infantile mortality for 1921 was 81.7, for 1922 it was 56.6, for 1923 it was 101.8, and for 1924 it was 42.4.

CAUSES OF DEATHS.—There have been no deaths from Enteric Fever, Scarlet Fever or Small Pox.

Measles has caused 6 deaths.

Whooping Cough has caused 1 death.

Diphtheria has caused two deaths.

Diarrhoea amongst children under two years of age has caused 6 deaths.

Influenza has caused 11 deaths.

Puerperal Sepsis has caused 2 deaths.

Pneumonia (all forms) has caused 22 deaths.

The zymotic death-rate for the year, i.e., the death-rate from the principal infectious diseases, is .66 per thousand.

The zymotic death-rate for the year 1921 was .54, for 1922 it was .27, for 1923 it was .67, and for 1924 it was .44 per thousand of the population.

NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM VARIOUS CAUSES DURING 1925.

Measles	6
Whooping Cough	1
Diphtheria	2
Influenza	11
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	15
Other Tuberculosis Diseases	2
Cancer	8
Rheumatic Fever	2
Diabetes	3
Cerebral Hemorrhage	16
Heart Disease	26
Arterio Sclerosis	12
Bronchitis	24
Pneumonia	22
Ulcers of Stomach or Duodenum	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	2
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	2
Puerperal Sepsis	2
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth ...	17
Suicide	6
Other Deaths from Violence	8
Other Defined Diseases	42
Causes Ill-defined or Unknown	2

The increased number of deaths from respiratory diseases (Bronchitis and Pneumonia) is the result of the prevalence of Measles during this year.

SMALL POX.—During August at the time of the Annual Feast a boy who came from Sheffield commenced with Small Pox. He was lodging in a house with a numerous family. The case was seen in its early stages and was immediately isolated, and all inmates of the house in which he had stayed were vaccinated. Contacts were kept under observation, the Sheffield Authorities were advised, and all due precautions were taken. The boy himself had not been vaccinated. No further cases occurred. He was isolated in the Nottingham Hospital for Small Pox.

SCARLET FEVER.—Seventy-six cases have occurred. Forty-seven cases were removed to Hospital. The complaint is of a very mild type, and there have been no deaths from this

cause. The disease was spread over the whole of the District, but most of the cases occurred in Loscoe Road, Heanor, and at Langley Mill.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Two cases have occurred, both recovered and both were treated at home. One case occurred in Sedgwick Street, Langley Mill, and the other in Dunstead Road, Aldercar. The premises in which these cases occurred were in fair condition, and the origin of the cases could not satisfactorily be made out. The excreta was collected and buried and due precaution with regard to disinfection was carried out. Both cases were females and both cases had a positive widal reaction.

DIPHTHERIA.—Fifteen cases have occurred, two died. Three of the cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital. The cases have been spread over the whole District and have shown no signs of any connection one with another. Anti-Toxin is available at the public expense.

PUERPERAL SEPTICEMIA.—Seven cases have been notified this year. Three cases occurred in the practices of Doctors, and four in the practices of Midwives. Two cases died, one of these was an abortion. During the last five years five deaths have occurred from this complaint—two in 1925 and three in 1922.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—Two cases occurred. Both recovered without loss of sight. One case was removed to the Derbyshire Children's Hospital. The cases are always treated without delay, the Nurses of the County Council being advised of the cases at once and the County Medical Officer of Health informed. Eleven cases of this condition have occurred this last five years, all have recovered with unimpaired vision.

ERYSIPELAS.—Six cases occurred. All were treated at home, and all recovered.

CHICKEN POX.—One hundred and forty three cases were notified during the year. These cases were spread over the whole District. Many cases, owing to the mildness of the complaint, have had no medical attendance, and notification has been neglected. The cases notified were amongst children,

and visits are made to confirm the diagnosis. Although there are not so many cases of Small Pox in the immediate neighbourhood as formerly, yet there are many cases at Derby, only nine miles away, and cases exist at Belper, Sutton-in-Ashfield and Shardlow. Whilst it is so prevalent at Derby, to discontinue notification would be attended with risk. Of the 143 cases notified, 33 occurred amongst children under five years of age, 98 amongst those between 5 and 10 years, eight amongst those between 10 and 15 years, and four cases amongst those over 15 years.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH have been prevalent during the year. Measles has caused six deaths and Whooping Cough one. It will also be noted that the number of deaths from respiratory diseases has been high, that is:—Bronchitis 24, and Pneumonia 22. The greater number of deaths from this cause is also due to some extent to the prevalence of Influenza, which, although not of the epidemic type, has been present, isolated cases occurring over the whole District, and 11 deaths have been registered as from this cause. During the last five years Measles has caused 11 deaths and Whooping Cough 14.

PNEUMONIA.—The number of cases of Pneumonia notified during the year is 68.

TUBERCULOSIS.—Thirty-six cases have been notified—Pulmonary Tuberculosis 25, and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis 11. The number of deaths from this complaint is 17—fifteen from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and two from other Tuberculous diseases. The notification of this complaint during the year has been satisfactory. The death-rate from Phthisis during the year was .66 per thousand. The number of deaths from Phthisis in 1924 was 17, in 1923 it was 11, in 1922 it was 24, and in 1921 it was 15.

	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pul.		Non-Pul.		Pul.		Non-Pul.	
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1 and under 5	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—
5 and under 10	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
10 and under 15	1	4	—	1	—	1	—	—
Age Periods.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

15 and under 20	1	4	1	—	1	4	1	—
20 and under 25	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
25 and under 35	1	4	—	—	1	2	—	—
35 and under 45	—	3	—	—	1	2	—	—
45 and under 55	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 and under 65	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	5	20	8	3	5	10	1	1

GOITRE.—Particular attention has been given to this matter by the inspection of School Children during the last two years. Names and addresses of those showing any apparent enlargement of the Thyroid Gland have been taken for further observation.

There are many of the children with slightly enlarged glands, but I do not believe this is endemic goitre. It appears to be a hyperplasia of the gland tissue which in the great majority of cases passes away. Whether this hyperplasia in some cases passes into the state of endemic goitre I am unable to say. Certainly there appears to be many cases of enlarged Thyroid amongst the young women seen in the District at the present time, but whether these cases are really an increase of the complaint in the District, or are more obvious simply because the present fashion of dress permits of them being more noticeable, I am unable to say. One thing is certain, and that is, that the true endemic goitre—the real Derbyshire Neck—the great “dew-lapped condition”—is not so prevalent as it was years ago in this District. Dr. Philip Turton has given great attention to this complaint in this District, especially in the Schools, and has undertaken to come to some conclusion as to the efficiency of small doses of Iodine. A certain number of children have been separated out with a visible enlargement of the Thyroid, these are being treated and kept under observation, and I await the publication of his results with much interest. During the examination of school children this year, only four cases of very evident enlargement of the Thyroid Gland were found, but 123 cases were marked as slight enlargement. The names and addresses of all these children have been taken in order that their condition may be kept under observation.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.—The only Hospital provided by the Local Authority is Calladine House—the Isolation Hospital for infectious disease in this District, which is situate in the Heanor part of the District. It is obsolete and not efficient. Administrative premises, laundry and

disinfection arrangements and better bath rooms are all required. The premises are adjacent to a public foot road, in fact, there is nothing to be done but to erect other suitable premises at a suitable place. This matter has been before the Local Authority during the last year, and an attempt is being made to carry out the improvement. It is one of the most urgent requirements of the District. The Tuberculosis Dispensary is at Ilkeston, four miles away, and is under the control of the County Council. A Maternity Hospital would be of great use in the District. At the present time the Heanor and District Nursing Association set apart a few beds on their premises for which there is always a waiting list. It is the intention of this Association to extend its accommodation in order that this need of the District may be more efficiently met. This institution is not subsidised by the Local Authority. During the early part of the year a General Hospital, of the Cottage Hospital type, was opened in this District as a Memorial to those who had fallen in the 1914-18 War. It is situate in Heanor and is doing good work. It is entirely supported by subscription. The other Hospitals on which this District depends are the Nottingham General Hospital, the Royal Infirmary, Derby, the Ilkeston Hospital and the Children's Hospitals at Nottingham and Derby. There is no Institutional Provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children in this District, nor does there appear any necessity for such institutions. There is no public Ambulance in this District. Those at the Collieries can be used, but the risk of them being required by the colliery has to be kept in mind. The Ambulance at the Infectious Diseases Hospital is a horse-drawn vehicle; as the collecting distance is not very great this does not matter so much.

Child Welfare Centres, School Clinics, Tuberculosis Dispensaries, and centres for treatment of Venereal Diseases are all under the control of the County Council. The only one of these institutions in the District is the one for Child Welfare. For this there are centres at Langley Mill and Heanor attended by Doctors and Nurses of the County Council. They are well attended and good work is done. A School Clinic is about to be provided in Heanor which will be an advantage to this populous District. The Tuberculosis Dispensary is at Ilkeston, and the centres for the treatment of Venereal Diseases are at Derby and Nottingham.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health—W. H. Turton, M.B. (Part time).

Sanitary Inspector—A. A. Wilson. (Full time).
Health Visitors—Miss Stevens and Miss Webb.
(Controlled by the County Council).

Mr. Wilson, the Sanitary Inspector, holds the Certificates of Sanitary Inspector, Sanitary Science, Meat and Other Foods Inspector, Smoke Inspector and Advanced Knowledge.

The Medical Officer of Health is the School Medical Officer for the District, and the Medical Superintendent of the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

The General Home Nursing of the District is done by Private Associations. The Local Authority does not undertake in any way any of these duties. There are Nursing Associations at Heanor, Langley Mill and Codnor, all of which are supported by voluntary contributions. There is no special arrangement for the Nursing of Infectious Diseases at home, and no arrangement is made for the nursing of Measles.

The number of Midwives practising in this District is nine, and of these, three are uncertified. No Midwives are employed or subsidised by the Local Authority.

Bacteriological examinations are made in connection with Infectious Disease at the County Council Laboratory, which institution is well taken advantage of by the practitioners of the District. Sixteen samples of Milk have been examined for Tubercle Bacilli. Three samples were found to be infected.

COUNTY ANALYST.—Sixteen samples of Milk and one of water have been submitted to the County Analyst for Analysis.

ADOPTIVE ACTS, ETC., IN FORCE IN THIS DISTRICT.

Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1890. Parts 2, 3 and 4.
Adopted 5th February, 1896.

Public Health Acts (A) Act, 1907. Parts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10.
Adopted 5th August, 1909.

Bye-laws have come into operation during 1925 respecting the following:—

Tents, Vans, Sheds and Similar Structures.

Offensive Trades.

Drainage of Existing Buildings.

Slaughter-Houses.

New Buildings and certain matters in connection with other Buildings.

Regulations with respect to Drains, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

WATER.—There is an adequate and regular supply of water of good quality in all parts of the District. The supply is from Whatstandwell, and drains from the carboniferous limestone in the neighbourhood of Wirksworth. The water has no plumbosolvent action and the possibilities of contamination are negligible since the thickness of the rock through which the water percolates guards against this contingency. Only a very few outlying farms and cottages have not got the public supply of water in this District. The water supply of this District is jointly with the Borough of Ilkeston, and is under the management of the Ilkeston and Heanor Water Board.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.—The greater part of this District is drained by the Bailey Brook, which on the borders of this District empties into the river Erewash. Only a small part of Heanor is otherwise drained; the drainage here ultimately finds its way to Nutbrook and passes towards Ilkeston. Five of the outfalls from Sewage Disposal Works make their way to the Bailey Brook. Several of these Outfalls are unsatisfactory, with the result that the brook is seriously polluted. A coal washing plant also pours into the brook a considerable amount of coal dust, giving the stream a black and unsightly appearance.

The part drained from Commonsides towards Nutbrook has a sewage outfall from the Commonsides Disposal Works. This plant is managed satisfactorily and causes no pollution.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS.—The Disposal Works at Loscoe absolutely require reconstructing. The Wood End Works have too much to do, and have to deal with a very difficult sample of sewage from dyeworks. Washing of filters, new filters and more land for percolation, sludge beds, and storm tanks are required here. The works at Crosshill are to be reconstructed and are to be made able to deal with Waingroves Sewage (a

part of Ripley District) which now is sending its sewage direct into the Bailey Brook. The drainage of the District is fairly satisfactory. Whether the drains would be able to deal with the sewage in case a conversion to water closets was carried out is a matter that the Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector have instructions to investigate. Cromford Road, Langley Mill, and Lower Gladstone Street, Heanor, are parts where, owing to the level nature of the ground, there is difficulty. During the year the Cromford Road sewer was cleaned out and a series of man-holes constructed.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.—Eight hundred and eleven privy middens and 2,449 pail closets still exist in this District. Twenty-nine privy middens and sixteen pail closets have been converted into water closets this year. There is an ample water supply in this District, and if sewers and sewage disposal works are constructed and properly managed to deal with it, a Water Carriage System for the drainage of this District would be both more cleanly and more economical.

SCAVENGING.—The whole of this is done by the servants of the Council. It is done efficiently. The refuse is taken to Tips. It will be impossible to continue this as time goes on and the District grows. Installation of Destructors is a matter which must be considered in the near future. One hundred and forty six ashbins have been provided during the year in place of ashpits. This is a work which has constantly been going on from year to year.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.—The number of inspections made during the year is 5,575. The number of notices served is, 391 informal, and 33 statutory. The number of nuisances abated is 1,173. A summary of the work done is found in the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.—This is a matter that is now being taken up by the Sanitary Inspector. Up to the present nothing has been done. This District is not crowded, and the various works are wide apart, but the emission of dense black smoke is a thing which will require remedy.

SCHOOLS.—All the schools in the District have a supply of water, and the sanitary accommodation is satisfactory. The

closet accommodation and construction of the Urizal at Cross Hill Schools have had attention. At some schools there are still pan closets. These are emptied by the servants of the Council and there are no complaints. No child from a house in which Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria exists is allowed to attend School. Children from houses in which there is Chicken Pox or Measles are not allowed to go to infant schools, but older children who have had these complaints are allowed to attend other Schools. Frequently during the year the schools of the District are disinfected.

HOUSING.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.—More houses are still required. Previous to the War the average number erected was approximately 75 per annum. During the last 11 years 334 have been built. The number under normal conditions would have been about 825 (11 times 75). From this it can be seen that we are about 500 houses short. During this last year 99 houses have been built, but 50 of these have been built by a Colliery Company. During the last five years 78 houses have been built by the Council. The rest have been built by private enterprise. There is plenty of good building land available in the neighbourhood, new roads are being laid out, and property of a desirable kind is being built in the District. There are still 320 applicants waiting for Council houses. The birth-rate for the last five years averages 21.2 per thousand, and it is not increasing. The fact that collieries are opening in Nottinghamshire is inducing a certain number of people to leave the District.

OVERCROWDING.—Shortage of houses is the greatest difficulty, and until this is remedied little improvement in this matter can be made. Seven of the worst cases have had attention.

FITNESS OF HOUSES.—Generally the housing of this District is satisfactory. There is a certain amount of old property which cannot receive due attention owing to the shortage of houses. There is ample air space and very few back to back houses.

In this District there are no parts which can be styled "Unhealthy Areas."

BYE-LAWS.—The Bye-laws relating to houses and drainage at the present time are being revised.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total—including numbers given separately under (b)	99
(b) With State assistance under Housing Acts ...	78
(i) By the Local Authority	0
(ii) By other Bodies or Persons	99

1.—UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

Inspection :—

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health Acts Housing Acts)	414
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	85
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	42
(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	80

2.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	131
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3.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A.—Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	8
--	---

- | | |
|---|---|
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :— | |
| (a) By Owners | 0 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners | 0 |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by Owners of intention to close | 0 |

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

- | | |
|---|----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 11 |
| (2) Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices : | |
| (a) By Owners | 11 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners | 0 |

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

- | | |
|---|----|
| (1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders | 42 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made | 0 |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses have been rendered fit | 0 |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... | 0 |
| (5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 0 |

Two houses on which closing orders were made during 1922 were closed. Closing Orders were not made in 42 cases owing to there being no alternative accommodation for the occupiers.

INSPECTION OF FOOD.

There is an adequate supply of milk obtained from dairy farming in the immediate neighbourhood. Out of sixteen samples of milk taken three were found to be dirty, and out of sixteen samples taken three were found to be affected with Tubercle Bacilli. In one case the cow was slaughtered, in other two cases, the farmers were notified. No refusals to register have been made. There is no graded milk in the District, but one firm pasteurizes their milk.

MEAT.—In this District, which covers a wide area, it is difficult to inspect all meat killed in private slaughter-houses. The Butchers notify any unusual circumstance, which has immediate attention. There has been one prosecution of a Butcher failing to notify a Tuberculous condition. He was fined £5 and costs. 1,019lbs. of meat have been condemned for disease, and this has been destroyed. 181 tins of various foods have also been surrendered and destroyed.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

	1920	Jan., 1925.	Dec. 1925
Registered	3	3	3
Licensed	23	23	21
	—	—	—
	26	26	24
	—	—	—

BAKEHOUSES.—There are 14 bakehouses on the register. Eleven defects have been remedied; they are inspected regularly and limewashing is attended to. There have been no cases of food poisoning in this area.

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS.—During the year 1922 Cases of Small Pox began to make their appearance in the District; at the same time the Disease was present in the surrounding Districts. Eastwood and Ilkeston in the immediate neighbourhood were both infected. In this District it assumed a more dangerous aspect when it spread to the workers of a large Hosiery Factory. At this factory prompt attention was given to vaccination, 1,600 out of 1,700 workers

ultimately being vaccinated. From the time vaccination was seriously taken in hand at this factory there has not been a single case amongst its workers, although many of the hands came from miners' homes in which the disease existed. The last case at this factory was in December, 1922. Cases occurred in this District during 1923 and until April, 1924. Much trouble was caused and many cases resulted from indifference to the mild nature of the complaint and from mistaken diagnosis. The evidence all through the epidemic bore overwhelming testimony to the efficiency of vaccination. The number of cases which were notified were:—1922 thirty-four cases, 1923 one hundred and forty-four cases, 1924 thirteen cases, a total of 191 cases. No deaths occurred. During 1925 a case came into this District from Sheffield which has already been commented upon. Early removal of cases, prompt disinfection, and disinfection of all goods coming from the factory during its prevalence there (and for three weeks after) received immediate attention.

CHICKEN POX.—During 1922, when Small Pox made its first appearance, this complaint was made notifiable. During 1923 thirty cases were notified, in 1924 one hundred and forty-three cases. Many cases due to the mildness of the complaint receive no Medical attention escape notification. It is very rarely that any cases have occurred except amongst children.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.—During 1921, one case, a boy aged 14, which proved fatal; during 1922 another case was notified, which also proved fatal. During 1923 no case was notified; in 1924 one case was notified and this also proved fatal. The origin of these cases could not be traced. No cases have been notified during 1925.

SCARLET FEVER.—During the last five years 320 cases have been notified. Only two deaths occurred. These happened in the year 1924. The type of this disease can be plainly seen from the few deaths occurring to be of a very mild character.

DIPHTHERIA.—During the last five years 113 cases have been notified, and seven deaths have occurred from

this complaint. During 1921 36 cases were notified, two deaths occurred (both from heart failure); 1922 thirty-five cases, two deaths (both cases complicated with heart disease); 1923 ten cases, no deaths; 1924 seventeen cases, one death. and 1925 fifteen cases and two deaths. Anti-toxin for many years has been available at the Public expense and is used in all cases of Diphtheria, and there is no reason to complain of the promptness with which it is given. During the latter part of 1924 three cases of Scarlet Fever were return cases. These are the only cases I have ever known from Calladine House Hospital. Taking into consideration the want of accommodation there it is much to the credit of the Matron and the staff that these cases have been so few. No use has been made of the Schick and Dick tests nor artificial methods of immunization against Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever. Contacts with Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria are isolated from school. In the case of Small Pox, contacts are kept under observation, and all information of importance to Local Authorities in the neighbourhood was sent to them.

ENTERIC FEVER.—During the five years a few cases of Typhoid have been notified. This is unusual. During 1921 one case, 1922 no cases, 1923 no cases, 1924 three cases, and 1925 two cases. The type of disease is indefinite. In all cases Widal reactions have been obtained. One of the cases was an ex-service man who had been inoculated for Typhoid during the war. His diagnosis rested entirely on Widal reaction, but in the case of persons who during the last few years have been inoculated it must be borne in mind that one Widal reaction is no criterion. A series of tests with observations of the agglutination (standard agglutination tests) is necessary, and is the only reliable means of forming a true opinion by a Widal reaction in these inoculated cases.

INFLUENZA.—During 1921 six deaths occurred, during 1922 six deaths, during 1923 three deaths, during 1924 eight deaths, and 1925 eleven deaths. There has been no special enquiry undertaken in connection with this complaint.

CANCER.—Deaths from Cancer during the period have not diminished. The number of deaths from Cancer is 85 for the five years. In 1921 twelve deaths, in 1922 twenty-

nine, in 1923 nineteen, in 1924 seventeen, and in 1925 eight. From Phthisis the number of deaths during the five years was 82.

No cases of Anthrax have occurred during the last five years. During 1925 a case of Tenenosis occurred in a boy who had crushed his finger in a coal mine. Prompt measures were taken and he recovered.

There is no place provided for the cleansing and disinfection of verminous persons and their belongings in this District. A steam disinfectant is one of the urgent requirements of the District.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1925

	Total No. of Cases Notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Deaths.
Small Pox	1	1	—
Scarlet Fever	76	47	—
Diphtheria	15	3	2
Enteric Fever	2	0	—
Peurperal Fever	7	2	2
Erysipelas	6	0	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	—	—
Chicken Pox	143	—	—
Pneumonia	68	—	22

TUBERCULOSIS.—No action to compel removal of any case to Hospital has been necessary. No institution and no dispensary for Tuberculosis is situate in this District. The Ilkeston Tuberculosis Dispensary and the Sanatorium near Chesterfield are both controlled by the County Council. Particulars of each case notified are weekly sent to the County Council. Two Nurses (County Council) visit and keep cases under observation. Shelters are supplied by the County Council, these are kept under supervision by the Sanitary Inspector. Special arrangements for taking out windows and putting up a suitable screen is also done at the Public expense.

During November Mr. Benson, who had been Sanitary Inspector for five years, resigned his post. Mr. Wilson has been appointed to this office, and there is every prospect that

good work will be done by him. I myself wish to thank the Health Committee and the Council for the kind consideration they always extend to their Medical Officer of Health.

The chief Sanitary requirements at the present time are :—
An Infectious Disease Hospital.

A Steam Disinfector.

The conversion of Privy Middens and Pan Closets.

A plant for Rubbish Destruction.

The reconstruction of the Loscoe Sewage Outfall.

Attention to the Wood End Sewage Disposal Works (Extension and Renovation).

A greater number of Houses.

I am, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. H. TURTON.

ADMINISTRATION OF FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises. Notices. Prosecutions.

Premises.	No. of. Written		
	Inspections.	Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories	45	15	—
Workshops... ..	30	4	—
Workplaces	—	—	—
Total	75	19	Nil.

Defects Found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.
Nuisances under the

Particulars.	No. of Defects.		No. of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	
Public Health Acts.			
Want of Cleanliness	3	3	—
Want of Ventilation	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors	1	1	—
Other Nuisances	10	13	—
Sanitary Accommodation—			
Insufficient	1	4	—
Uusuitable or Defective	4	4	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshops Act	—	—	—
Total	19	25	Nil.

The Number of Workshops on the Register is 62.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE HEANOR URBAN DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1925.

To the Chairman and Members of the Heanor Urban District Council.

Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Report of the Sanitary Inspector and Superintendent of Public Cleansing.

This report refers to the work done by my predecessor, Mr. T. Benson, and, as I took over the duties in January, 1926, I refrain from making many comments upon the conditions existing in the District. A fairly strenuous effort is required, to continue and I hope, raise the standard of Sanitary Improvements in numerous ways, with, it may be claimed, beneficial effects on the Health and Environment of the Community.

It is impossible to effect, or even expect, an improved Health outlook while gross forms of insanitation exist.

During the year 5575 inspections were made as follows :

Infectious Disease	225
Nuisances or Complaints	245

Re-visits to property under notice	1407
Re-visits to where work is in progress	140
Appointments with Owners, Agents and Builders	145
Drains Inspected	159
Smoke and Water Tests applied to Drains	37
Slaughter Houses and Butchers' Shops	650
Offensive Trades	10
Bakehouses	59
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	81
Factories and Workshops	68
Outworkers Premises	31
Caravans	69
Houses Inspected under Housing, Town Planning, Etc. Acts	96
Cinemas	1
Housing Enquiries re applications for Council Houses	130
Tips	130
Refuse Receptacles and Sanitary Conveniences	1005
Miscellaneous	72
Rat Act	19
Rooms Disinfected	316
Houses Disinfected	171
Schools Disinfected	46
School Rooms	278
Statutory Notices Served	33
Preliminary Notices Served	391
Reports sent to Day and Sunday Schools re Infectious Disease	307

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS MADE AND DEFECTS REMEDIED DURING THE YEAR.

Roofs repaired	75
Windows repaired	45
Floors relaid and repaired	26
Plastering Repaired	44
Ceilings repaired	21
Staircases repaired	5
Fireplaces repaired	33
Doors repaired	10
Walls repaired and re-pointed	14
Chimney Stacks repaired	11
Dampness remedied	14
Overcrowding remedied	1

Houses cleansed	7
Water removed from Cellars	4
Washing Coppers provided and repaired	18
Eaves and Downspouting provided, repaired or dis- connected	42
Rain Water Cisterns abolished	5
Privy Middens converted into Water Closets or abolished	29
Pan Closets converted into Water Closets or abolished	16
Privy Middens converted into Pan Closets	9
New Closet Pans provided, Ashpits and Ashplaces repaired	42
Ashpits and Ashplaces abolished	76
Sanitary Conveniences cleansed	11
Sanitary Conveniences repaired	6
Water Closets repaired	17
Additional Water Closets provided	19
Galvanised Iron Bins and Covers provided	205
Drains opened and cleansed	64
Drains relaid or repaired	34
Premises provided for Additional Drains	7
Drains ventilated	5
Urinals provided and repaired	4
Inspection Chambers and Interceptors provided	41
Gully Traps provided	41
Insanitary Traps abolished	9
Sanitary Sinks provided	8
Sinks repaired	8
Sink and Bath Waste Pipes provided or repaired	20
Baths installed	4
Internal Supply of Water provided	8
Yards paved	8
Yard paving repaired	41
Yards cleansed	5
Coal Houses built or repaired	4
Nuisance from keeping of Animals	2
Nuisance from keeping of Swine	2
Accumulations of Rubbish or Manure removed	9
Factories and Workshops repaired, limewashed and Sani- tary Accommodation improved	19
Bakehouses limewashed or repaired	11
Cowsheds and Milk Purveyors' repaired or limewashed	14
Slaughter Houses limewashed and floor repaired	8
Wash Houses built	1

According to available records the number and class of Premises on the Registers are as follows:—

Slaughter Houses	24
Offensive Trade Premises	1
Workshops and Workplaces	62
Factories	76
Outworkers	30
Bakehouses (Factory)	4
Bakehouses (Non-factory)	10
Common Lodging Houses	0
Retail Purveyors of Milk	35
Wholesale Producers of Milk	12
Cowsheds	38

HOUSING.

Since 1915 the number of houses erected is as follows:—

1915 to 1919	22
1920	9
1921	46
1922	52
1923	48
1924	58
1925	99
	—
	334
	—

The increase of births over deaths for each year since 1915 is as follows:—

1915—321	1919—193	1923—222
1916—342	1920—372	1924—252
1917—266	1921—318	1925—205
1918—157	1922—239	

There are three hundred and twenty applicants on the register for Council Houses.

The housing question is a most urgent social problem and the acute shortage of working-class dwelling-houses at rentals within the economic means of tenants who are suffer-

ing the evil consequences of overcrowding prevents necessary action being taken towards the closing of houses that are unfit for human habitation and are at present occupied, as alternative accommodation cannot be procured for the dispossessed occupiers.

As regards existing good class properties, all owners may not be in a position to effect extensive repairs under present trade conditions, but where repairs can be effected without actual reconstruction, those houses must be kept reasonably fit for habitation.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES AND BUTCHERS' SHOPS.

Two licensed Slaughter-houses have been closed during the year on various grounds.

Notices were served respecting the following contraventions :—

Accumulation of manure and offal	2
Defective condition of drainage	1
Walls require limewashing	1
Defective floors	2
Meat uncovered	2

These contraventions were remedied by occupiers when attention was drawn to same.

Since the Public Health (Meat) Regulations came into operation in April, 1925, a vast amount of additional work has been incurred. Numerous inspections have been made at various times and as the Slaughter-houses are situated in all parts of the area, which is of a large size, every effort is made to secure a good food supply. Notification is given by all butchers prior to the slaughtering of any animal intended for human food, and the detection of unsound conditions is consequently facilitated.

No request has been made for the marking of Meat in the area. Butchers' Shops, Vehicles, Meat Stalls and Food Preparing Premises are receiving attention.

UN SOUND FOOD.

The following food has been surrendered during the year :—

34	Sets of Bovine Lungs.
34	Bovine Livers.
20	Mesenteries, etc.
1	Bovine Udder.
3	Bovine Kidneys.
2	Pigs' Heads.
5	Pigs' Livers.
6	Pigs' Plucks.
3	Sheep Livers.
1	Set Sheep Lungs.
1	Pig (Jaundice and Dropsy).
17½	lbs. Frozen Meat (Bruised).
181	Tins of Salmon, Tomatoes, Fruit, etc.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

At the end of the year there was only one Tripe boiling establishment on the Register. Ten inspections were made and no contraventions were observed, and no complaints have been received. The business carried on at present is only very small.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are fourteen Bakehouses on the Register, and fifty-two visits have been made. The following defects were observed :—

Premises require limewashing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Defective roof	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective wall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
No abstract	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

All the defects were remedied.

There are no underground Bakehouses in the District.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the District.

OUTWORKERS.

Eighteen lists with the names and addresses of thirty-eight outworkers have been received during the year. Particulars relating to four outworkers who resided outside the area were forwarded to the Local Authorities concerned. Thirty-two inspections were made. All the premises were found to be in a satisfactory condition. One case of Scarlet Fever occurred at one house, but no work had been done for several weeks, and none was taken until a month after the house had been disinfected.

INSPECTION AND DISINFECTION.

The following work has been carried out during the year :—

No. of visits paid to infected Houses	225
No. of Rooms disinfected (Houses and Schools)	594

As soon as notification is received that infectious disease exists, the premises are visited, and if the case remains at home, the house is re-visited until certified as clear of infection, when the house is disinfected. Disinfectant is supplied free by the Council in cases where infectious disease exists.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Steps are being taken to deal with excessive emissions of black smoke from chimneys of industrial works. There are certain industries in the area where reasonable latitude is necessary, but when black smoke is emitted in excess of what is essential, nuisance is created. Undoubtedly there are difficulties, but these are not insoluble.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The number and type of sanitary conveniences and refuse receptacles in the area, according to available records, is as follows :—

Water Closets	2089
Pail Closets	2449
Privy Middens	811
Ashbins	2476
Dry Ashplaces	843
Ashpits	507
Boxes	47

Pail closets and ashbins are emptied weekly. In some cases pail closets are emptied twice a week.

The work of conversion of these insanitary conveniences is going on slowly, and during 1925 twenty-nine privy middens and sixteen pail closets were either converted into water closets or abolished. The following table shows the number of privy middens and pail closets converted into water closets or abolished since 1914.

	Privy Middens.	Pail Clo.ets.	Total.
1914 to 1919	98	49	147
1920 to 1925	200	112	312

The abolition from our midst of these prolific breeding places for flies and vermin is an important subject. The questionable distinction of having so large a number of privies in the area should be removed by an energetic but considerable policy of conversion to the water carriage system.

The refuse is mostly tipped, these tips have been kept in a satisfactory condition.

Modern refuse destruction plants are now being installed by other authorities, and information is being acquired regarding the adoption of this method.

The cost of collection for the year amounted to £4,041 19s. 10d. The number of loads collected was 1,467½, which works out at a cost of 5s. 6d. per load. The total cost of scavenging was £4,451 5s. 2d.

The purchase of motor lorries for the removal of refuse is being proceeded with.

The number of ashbins being installed is increasing. During the year three hundred and four new ashbins were provided. One hundred and forty-six in place of ashpits

and ashplaces, fifty-nine to replace dilapidated ones, ninety-nine to new houses.

The work done by your staff during the year is as follows :—

NIGHTSOIL.

No. of houses visited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2783
No. of ashpits emptied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1902
No. of loads removed from ashpits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3314
No. of loads removed from pail closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2741
No. of loads of fish refuse removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156

DAY SCAVENGING.

No. of ashplaces emptied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4178
No. of loads removed—Ashplaces, 3020; Dust bins									
5306½; total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8326½

TABLE SHOWING SUMMARY OF WORK DONE DURING TWELVE YEARS
ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1925.

Year	No. houses visited.	NIGHT WORK.				DAY WORK.				Cost £	s.	d.	No. of houses.	Cost per house per annum.
		No. ashpits emptied.	No. loads from ashpits.	No. loads from pails.	No. loads No. loads fish refuse.	No. ashpits emptied	No. loads ash places Carts. Motors.	No. loads dustbin refuse Carts. Motors.						
1914—2493	1667	3336	2651	—	2267	7281	—	—	2256	8	3	4258	8/8.16	
1915—2342	1545	3250	2675	—	1827	6743	—	—	2204	2	11	4235	10/3.45	
1916—1955	1292	3014	2734	—	1790	6760	—	—	2282	19	5	4290	10/7.71	
1917—1702	1137	3221	2536	—	1882	7462	—	—	2693	14	5	4290	11/8.68	
1918—1655	1106	2895	2605	—	1703	6993	—	—	3041	9	5	4290	14/2.11	
1919—1615	1094	2933	2629	—	1946	7472	—	—	4223	1	1	4290	19/10.56	
1920—2982	1873	4018	2402	—	1721	3833	—	3266	5681	15	1	4298	26/5.26	
1921—3558	2381	4034	2710	102	2274	4203	—	3353	5394	0	0	4343	25/0.35	
1922—3213	2284	3785	2751	104	2871	3686	189	3357	4784	8	3	4389	21/8.34	
1923—3106	2184	3437	2600	104	3333	1073	2331	1192	4451	7	5	4435	20/0.88	
1924—2677	1794	3247	2648	156	3499	1385	2599	1236	4349	10	7	4493	19/4.33	
1925—2783	1902	3314	2741	156	4178	1912	1117	1478½	4451	5	2	4583	19/4.64	

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

There are 38 cowkeepers and purveyors of milk, and twelve wholesale producers of milk in the District. Eighty-one inspections have been made. Fourteen notices have been served respecting defects and unsatisfactory conditions.

The following improvements have been made during the year :—

Cowsheds and Milk Cooling Premises cleansed	4
Floor relaid	1
Lighting improved	2
Ventilation improved	2
VDrainage relaid	1
Town's Water relaid on to Cowshed	1
Other Animals removed from Cowshed	1
Other matters remedied	2

I understand that no Certified or Grade A. Tuberculin Tested Milk is sold in the area, which is regrettable, as clean milk has recently gained a new significance; it does not mean milk from which visible dirt has been extracted, but that derived from healthy cows, under hygienic conditions, the milk containing a certain bacterial count.

The grading of milk represents a sincere attempt to meet the practical difficulties with which the question of the production of clean milk is surrounded.

Clean milk can be produced in old cowsheds equally as well as in model buildings provided reasonable precautions are observed, as certain details which may appear trivial effect considerable influence on the keeping qualities of the milk. It is better to prevent contamination at its source than by means of laboratory examination to discover evidence of such in a sample representing a quantity of milk which has already been consumed.

Sixteen samples of milk were taken during the year, and in cases where the conditions were unsatisfactory the facts were brought to the notice of those concerned.

PUBLIC LAVATORIES.

There are three public lavatories in the District. A new public lavatory has been erected near the Market Place, Codnor.

SANITARY CONDITION OF MUSIC HALLS, THEATRES, &c.

There are two music halls and one cinema in the District, these premises are visited periodically and are well provided with sanitary accommodation.

HEANOR WAKES.

Forty-three caravans were visited and found to be in a clean and satisfactory condition. Portable conveniences were provided by the Council and placed on the Children's Recreation Ground, allotted as a parking ground for the Caravans. These conveniences were emptied daily, also disinfected. Portable dustbins were also provided and emptied daily.

One case of Small Pox occurred at the Wakes. The patient was the son of people with a stall visiting the Wakes, these people had no caravan but were staying at a private house, all precautions were taken, the parents and occupiers of the house being vaccinated. On the patient being removed to hospital the house and stall were disinfected. It was found that the patient had visited several towns prior to coming to this District, and the Medical Officers of Health for these Districts were notified.

THE INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTION) ACT, 1920.

One application was made during the year for a certificate under the above Act. Repairs, however, were effected, and no certificate was necessary.

RAT AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

The Council Refuse Tips and Sewage Disposal Works were dealt with periodically by a rat catcher, and there appears to be no evidence of exceptional rat infestation in the District.

PIGGERIES.

The keeping of pigs in unsuitable accommodation in close proximity to dwelling-houses, I feel, warrants the bringing into operation of Bye-Laws governing this subject.

RAINFALL AND SUNSHINE.

No records are at present kept of the number of hours sunshine, or the amount of rainfall, during the various months of the year.

SHOPS ACTS, 1912-1923.

The duties under the above Acts were transferred to Mr. C. Bassford in April, 1925, owing to the additional work imposed upon the Sanitary Inspector by the coming into operation of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1925.

Three hundred and thirty-two visits were made and fifty-two Shopkeepers were warned for various contraventions.

Mr. T. Benson expresses his thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their kindness to him during the period 1920—1925, also to Mr. C. Bassford for the way in which he has carried out the work of disinfection, etc. He regrets that two of the improvements which occupied a great deal of his time have not matured—a conversion scheme and the destruction of refuse on modern lines—especially as at the present rate of conversion it will take over seventy years to convert privy middens and pail closets into the water carriage system, or over twenty years to convert privy middens only.

I am, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ANDREW A. WILSON.



