

**[Report 1947] / Medical Officer of Health, Alfreton U.D.C.**

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**ALFRETON**  
**URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

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**ANNUAL REPORT**

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Of Medical Officer of Health  
and Sanitary Inspector

**For the Year 1947**

To which is added certain details by  
Surveyor for the same year.

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**SYDNEY O. BINGHAM, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,**  
Medical Officer of Health.

**FRANCIS P. WALTERS,**  
Acting Surveyor and Water Engineer.

**ERNEST MERCER, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.,**  
Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent.



Alfreton Urban District Council.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

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**Public Health Committee :**

COUNCILLOR C. H. BISHOP (Chairman).

Members: All the Members of the Council.

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**PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.**

**Medical Officer of Health :**

\*DR. S. O. BINGHAM, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

**District Medical Officer under the Poor Law Acts,  
and Public Vaccinator.**

DR. P. COLGAN.

**Sanitary Inspector, Cleansing Superintendent, and  
Shops Act Inspector :**

\*E. MERCER, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

*(Cert. for Meat and Food Inspection).*

**Male Clerk :**

G. T. HAYES.

**Clerk and Shorthand Typist :**

MRS. J. HILL.

\*Exchequer grant Contributions to Salary.

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1947-48.

# Alfreton Urban District Council.

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Charman: Councillor Mrs. M. E. GODDARD, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor H. BRADSHAW, C.C.

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## ALFRETON WARD.

Date elected

1938	Councillor C. H. BISHOP.
1946	„ W. BUSH.
1946	„ G. H. COWHAM.
1921	„ G. W. HARDY.
1947	„ H. KEY.
1939	„ H. H. NEWTON.

## SOMERCOTES AND RIDDINGS WARD.

1947	Councillor D. H. ABBOTT.
1938	„ H. BRADSHAW, C.C.
1941	„ A. GENT.
1935	„ C. A. M. OAKES, J.P.
1943	„ D. SKELTON.
1946	„ R. SMITH.

## SWANWICK WARD.

1946	Councillor G. HUNT.
1946	„ J. W. SHARPE.
1938	„ E. SKELTON.

## IRONVILLE WARD.

1938	Councillor Mrs. M. E. GODDARD, J.P.
1946	„ J. GREGORY.

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The Council meets on the first Tuesday of each month,  
at 6.30. p.m.

# Derbyshire County Council.

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## SCHOOL CLINIC, GRANGE STREET, ALFRETON.

**Infant Welfare Centre.**—Every Tuesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon ; 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. Doctor attends first and third Tuesday of each month, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

**Ante-Natal Clinic.**—Every Friday afternoon 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Doctor Anscombe.

**Tuberculosis Dispensary.**—Every Friday, 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. ; 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Doctor Morton. New cases must be referred by own Doctor.

**Eye Clinic.**—Second Wednesday and Fourth Monday of each month, 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. ; 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. Children only examined by appointment made through County Medical Officer.

**Orthopædic Clinic.**—Every Thursday, 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. ; 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. Children examined by appointment through County Medical Officer. Doctor Grierson attends third Thursday of each month.

**Dental Clinic.**—Daily 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. ; 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. Saturday 9 a.m. to 12 noon. Appointment through School Dentist or County Medical Officer.

### Minor Ailment Clinic.—

**Short Sessions.**—For minor ailments (*e.g.*, impetigo, septic sores, slight injuries, etc). Tuesdays and Thursdays 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.

**Long Sessions.**—Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon. Doctor in attendance every Saturday.

### SOMERCOTES CLINIC. Wesleyan Chapel, Nottingham Road.

Second and Fourth Monday of each month, 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. Dr. Anscombe in attendance.

### RIDDINGS CLINIC. Congregational Church Hall.

First and Third Monday of each month, 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. Dr. Anscombe in attendance.

# Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health

## For the Year 1947.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Alfreton  
Urban District Council.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1947 and those of the Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor. In spite of the difficulties of life, there is no marked deterioration in the health of the people of this district.

This report has similar characteristics to those of previous years. It is to be expected that the report for next year will differ in many ways in consequence of the coming into operation of the new National Health Service Act.

### SECTION A.

#### Statistics and Social Conditions.

Registrar General's estimate of Population, mid 1947, 22,170.

Area in Acres: Land, 4,974; Water, 49; Total, 5,023.

Rateable Value: Alfreton, £93,010; Codnor Park, £3,384; Total, £96,394.

Sum represented by a Penny Rate: £368 (net).

#### Vital Statistics.

For Infant Mortality and Birth Rate.

			M.	F.	Total
Live Births	...	Total	201	245	446
		Legitimate	192	232	424
		Illegitimate	9	13	22
Still Births	...	Total	7	10	17
		Legitimate	7	10	17
		Illegitimate	—	—	—
Deaths of Infants under one year of age—					
		Total	10	9	19
		Legitimate	10	9	19
		Illegitimate	—	—	—
Deaths all ages	...	...	134	124	258

The Birth Rate is 20.88 and is lower than that of England and Wales (21), and lower than that of towns having similar population (22.74).

The Death Rate is 11.63 and is lower than that of England and Wales (12) and lower than towns with a similar population (11.9).

The Death Rate for Infants under one year is 41.03. The rates of England and Wales is 41 ; 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London), 47 ; 148 smaller Towns of population between 25,000 and 50,000 at 1931 Census, 36 ; London Administrative County 37.

		Rates per 1,000 total (live and still) Births	
Puerperal cases	...	...	1
England and Wales	...	...	7.16
Towns (Great)	...	...	8.99
Towns (Similar)	...	...	6.27
		Deaths	
Deaths from Cancer	...	...	35
„ Measles	...	...	—
„ Whooping Cough	...	...	1
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	—

The number of Births has risen from 416 to 446.

The number of Deaths under 1 year has risen from 18 to 19.

The population is estimated to have risen slightly.

### **Social Conditions of the Area.**

Chief Industries : Coal Mining ; Iron Foundries ; Chemical Works ; Agriculture ; Textiles ; Railways.

## **SECTION B.**

### **General Provision of Health Services for the Area.**

## **SECTION C.**

### **Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.**

These matters are dealt with in the reports of the Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor.

## **SECTION D.**

### **Housing and Housing Statistics.**

## **SECTION E.**

### **Inspection and Supervision of Food.**

## **SECTION F.**

### **Prevalence of, and control over, infectious and other diseases.**

Deaths : Diphtheria, 0 ; Tuberculosis, 1 ; Pneumonia, 7.

The Isolation Hospital has been used generally for cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.

At 31st December, 1947, the following treatments have been given at the Scabies Clinic, West Street, Riddings.—Patients, from Alferton, 6,195 ; Ripley U.D.C., 3,952 ; Heanor U.D.C., 65 ; Belper R.D.C., 127 ; Blackwell R.D.C., 10.

### Diphtheria.

There were 4 cases of Diphtheria during the year from the following wards :--

Alfreton	...	...	...	3
Somercotes	...	...	...	1
				—
				4
				==

The number of cases is less than of any other serious infectious disease and, moreover, its mortality is Nil. Anti-toxin was supplied free to all medical practitioners.

	Age under 5 years.	Age 5 years and over but under 15.
Number immunised at 31st December, 1947	1257	2871
Estimate child population ... ..	1970	3020

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

#### Cases notified during 1947.

	Notified	No. of cases removed to Hospital	Deaths
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary ...	10	7	1
do. —Other forms ...	3	—	—
Smallpox :—			
No. vaccinated and revaccinated ... ..	—	—	—
No. unvaccinated ... ..	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	10	10	—
Diphtheria ... ..	4	4	—
Enteric (Typhoid) Fever ...	1	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia (Puerperal)	1	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—
Erysipelas ... ..	2	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—
Acute Polio-Myelitis ...	7	7	1
Encephalitis ... ..	3	3	1
Osteomyelitis ... ..	1	1	—
Pneumonia ... ..	9	—	7
Measles ... ..	118	2	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	2	—	1
Other Diseases (Specifying them)	—	—	—

There has been no large scale epidemic of any notifiable infectious diseases.

It is noted that the number of cases of Polio-Myelitis has been much less than might have been expected, considering the number which has occurred in the Country as a whole.

# Cases of Notifiable Diseases at Varying Ages during 1947.

Disease	Under 1 year	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	60	Total
Small Pox ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever ...	0	0	0	1	2	4	0	0	2	1	0	0	10
Diphtheria ...	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	4
Enteric Fever—													
Typhoid ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Para-typhoid ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Pneumonia ...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	9
Tuberculosis ...	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	7	3	1	0	13
Erysipelas ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Measles ...	4	6	14	19	22	48	3	1	1	0	0	0	118
Whooping Cough ...	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Acute Polio-Myelitis	0	1	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Encephalitis ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Osteomyelitis ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	4	8	19	24	24	55	3	1	19	7	6	1	171

## FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces, including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector :—

	No. of inspections	No. of written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	150	16	0
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ...	0	0	0
Workplaces (including Outworker's premises) ...	0	0	0

2.—Defects in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.  
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—

	No. of defects found	No. of defects remedied
No intervening ventilated space ...	2	2
Want of cleanliness ...	5	3
Insufficient closet accommodation ...	1	0
Washing facilities ...	0	0
Separation of sexes ...	1	0
Limewashing ...	3	3
Inadequacy of means of escape in case of fire ...	4	3

Outwork in unwholesome premises—

Nature of Work	Instances
Lace, lace curtain and nets, infants' frocks ...	Nil

SIDNEY O. BINGHAM,

Medical Officer of Health.

**S.D.55.**

Birth Rates, Civilian Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case Rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1947. } { England and Wales, London, 126 Great Towns, and 148 Smaller Towns

(Provisional Figures based on Quarterly Returns).

	England and Wales	126 County Boro's and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County
<b>Births.</b>	Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population			
Live ... ..	20.5	21.3	22.2	22.7
Still ... ..	0.5	0.62	0.54	0.49
<b>Deaths.</b>				
All Causes... ..	12.0	13.0	11.9	12.8
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02
Diphtheria... ..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Influenza ... ..	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08
Small Pox ... ..	—	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01
Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
Deaths under 1 year of age	41	47	36	37
Deaths from Diarrhoea & Enteritis under 2 years of age ... ..	5.8	8.0	3.7	4.8
<b>Notifications.</b>	Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population			
Typhoid Fever ...	0.01	0.01	—	0.01
Paratyphoid Fever ...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05
Scarlet Fever ...	1.37	1.54	1.37	1.31
Whooping Cough ...	2.22	2.41	2.02	2.80
Diphtheria ... ..	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.14
Erysipelas... ..	0.19	0.21	0.18	0.22
Small Pox ... ..	—	—	0.01	—
Measles ... ..	9.41	9.13	9.58	5.29
Pneumonia ... ..	0.79	0.89	0.68	0.64
<b>(a) Notifications.</b>	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still)			
Puerperal Fever ...	7.16	8.99	6.27	1.21
Puerperal Pyrexia ...				6.94
<b>(b) Maternal Mortality—</b>	No. 140 Abortion with Sepsis	No. 141 Abortion without Sepsis	No. 147 Puerperal Infections	Nos. 142—6 148—150 Other
England and Wales	0.10	0.06	0.16	0.85

Abortion: Mortality per million women aged 15-45—England & Wales  
No. 140 with Sepsis No. 141 without Sepsis

# ALFRETON URBAN DISTRICT.

Causes of Death (Civilians only)					Males	Females	Total
All Causes	...	...	...	...	134	124	258
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...				—	—	—
2 Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
3 Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
4 Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
5 Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
6 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...				1	—	1
7 Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
8 Syphilitic Diseases	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
9 Influenza	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
10 Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
11 Acute Polio Myelitis and Encephalitis	...				1	1	2
12 Acute Infantile Encephalitis	...				—	—	—
13 Cancer of buc; cav & œsph; (M) uterus (F)	...				—	2	2
14 Cancer of stomach or duodenum	...				1	5	6
15 Cancer of breast	...	...	...	...	—	5	5
16 Cancer of all other sites	...	...	...	...	13	9	22
17 Diabetes	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
18 Intracranial vascular lesions	...	...	...	...	13	19	32
19 Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	38	33	71
20 Other diseases of circulatory system	...				7	10	17
21 Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	10	2	12
22 Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
23 Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
24 Cancer of stomach or duodenum	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
25 Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
26 Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
27 Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	4	5	9
28 Nephritis	...	...	...	...	2	6	8
29 Puerperal and post-abort. Sepsis	...				—	—	—
30 Other maternal causes	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
31 Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	4	—	4
32 Congenital Mal. birth ing. infant dis.	...				4	6	10
33 Suicide	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
34 Road Traffic Accidents...	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
35 Other violent causes	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
36 All other Causes	...	...	...	...	15	10	25

## Surveyor's Report.

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The following particulars relate to the year 1947 :—

### Water Supply.

	Gallons
Supplied by the Derwent Valley Water Board ...	93,009,000
Pumped at Lea Hall Borehole ... ..	117,800,000
„    „ Lindway Borehole ... ..	14,657,000
„    „ South Wingfield Colliery ... ..	15,047,000
Supplied from Impounding Reservoirs ... ..	50,846,000
	291,359,000

The daily average was 798,244 or 66,518 gallons more than the average of the year before.

The following figures relate to the year ending 30th September, 1947, and are based upon the assumption that the population supplied by the Council was 19,150.

	Gallons per head per day
For domestic and public purposes ...	28.956
For trade purposes ... ..	11.320
As Compensation ... ..	1.408
	41.684

As compared with the previous year there were increases of 3.419 gallons, .469 gallons, and 2.757 gallons under the domestic, trade and total readings respectively and a decrease under the compensation heading of 1.131 gallons.

The rainfall for the year measured at Lindway Reservoirs was 36.30 inches ; the driest month was August and the wettest, March. The greatest rainfall in 24 hours (2.16 inches) was registered on 3rd February. Although there was excessive rainfall during the first three months of the year, the nine months from April to December were the driest for many years and reduced to a very small amount the summer run off from the collecting grounds.

Samples of water for bacteriological and chemical examination are taken quarterly. The sterilising agent used is "Choros."

During the year 1250 lin yards of 3" water main have been laid for the new housing site at Bolton Street, Swanwick.

### Housing.

The following houses were completed during the year in Alferton U.D.C.

Traditional Houses	81
Aluminium Bungalows	20
Hut Conversions (Alferton Military Camp)	40
	<hr/>
Total number of families housed	141
	<hr/>

In addition 26 houses were completed by private enterprise.

The number of houses under construction by Alferton U.D.C. (at the end of 1947) was 84 and by private enterprise 4.

### Sewerages.

There have been no large repairs or alterations effected to existing sewers in the Urban District. There is an urgent need for the new sewage scheme under consideration to be commenced as soon as possible.

### Highways.

Carpeting coats have been laid by the Barber Greene Machine as follows:—

Alferton Road, Swanwick	8,900 sq. yds.
Chesterfield Road, Alferton	8,400 „
High Street, Alferton	4,400 „
Nottingham Road, Alferton	1,900 „

The severe winter caused considerable damage to highways and necessitated extensive repairs to be carried out.

F. P. WALTERS,

Acting Surveyor and Water Engineer.

# Report of Sanitary Inspector.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.*

Sir, Mrs. Goddard and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my seventh Annual Report, that for the year 1947. To facilitate comparison, the statistical and other details have been set out under similar headings to those of previous years, and cover as far as possible the varied work of the Public Health and Cleansing Services of the Urban area. The Report has been compiled in accordance with official circulars received from the Ministry of Health. The administrative and outdoor staffs have made every effort to maintain the efficiency of the Public Health and Cleansing Service often under very trying circumstances.

The Sanitary Officers' Order, 1935, requires Sanitary Inspectors to furnish the Medical Officer of Health with a report on their work during the preceding year as soon as possible after the 31st December.

The details are as follows: -

	No. of inspections made by Sanitary Inspector	No. of notices served		No. of nuisances abated with or without notice
		Informal	Legal	
Defective Privies, pail closets and ashpits (not for con- version) ... ..	42	31	—	23
Conversion of Privies to W.Cs.	—	—	—	—
„ „ Pail Closets to W.Cs. ... ..	166	3	—	46
Conversion of Privies to Pail Closets ... ..	—	—	—	—
Defective Water Closets ...	164	56	5	57
Provision of additional W.Cs.	24	—	—	10
Provision of Portable ashbins	261	162	49	204
Dirty Closets ... ..	1	1	—	1

## Drainage.

No. disconnection of waste pipe	—	—	—	—
Def. waste pipe, traps, inlets and drains ... ..	111	41	4	45
Drains obstructed ... ..	82	31	3	34
Miscellaneous drain nuisances	136	42	—	42

**Other Defects.**

Paving of Courts and Yards	48	10	4	10
Roofs, eaves-spouts and down-spouts ... ..	419	209	12	156
Sinks ... ..	22	3	2	5
Insufficient ventilation ... ..	6	2	—	2
Windows ... ..	198	46	—	39
Dampness ... ..	415	206	6	183
Water in Cellars ... ..	8	4	—	4
Water Supply ... ..	187	59	—	59
Overcrowding ... ..	2	—	—	2
Foul condition of Houses ... ..	10	2	2	4
Offensive accumulations ... ..	68	34	—	34
Animals improperly kept ... ..	3	1	—	1
Pigstyes ... ..	6	2	—	2
Smoke nuisances ... ..	38	14	—	12
Urinals ... ..	11	4	—	4
Nuisances not specified above	3289	611	55	1966
Other Micellaneous visits ... ..	8327			
	14044	1574	142	2945

**SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.****House and Trade Refuse.**

Portable ashbins emptied by Council	...	...	...	6,673
Ashpits emptied by Council	...	...	...	Nil
Premises using ashpits	...	...	...	Nil
Premises visited for collection of Trade Refuse	...	...	...	50

**Nightsoil.**

Pail Closets emptied by Council—weekly	...	...	...	1,487
—twice weekly	...	...	...	375
Closet sumps emptied by Council	...	...	...	14
Cesspools emptied by Council	...	...	...	9
Water Closets in area	...	...	...	5,349

**Conversions.**

Pail closets converted to Water Carriage System during the year	...	...	...	46
Additional Water Closets	...	...	...	10

It will be noted that 204 new dust bins were provided during the year, in 49 instances Statutory Notices were necessary. It is pleasing to report that legal proceedings, although threatened in one or two cases were not required.

We have been successful in abolishing the last of the ashpits. I look forward to the time when the sewers of the district are adequate to enable us to make a full scale offensive on the remaining 1862 pail closets in the area. The 46 pails abolished—converted to water carriage system during the year is seemingly trifling, but in point of fact when one considers the operation of the £10 building limit the figure is good. All we can say to the ratepayers who criticise the Council for the fact that we have nearly 2,000 pail closets in the district in 1947 is "When the Ministry permit us to go ahead with our sewerage scheme—the sooner will we be able to carry out wholesale conversion of these unsatisfactory sanitary conditions."

### Farms.

There are 47 farms in the area, 43 of which are on milk production. During the year the following alterations have been made in the Register:—

G. Radford, Roger Lane Farm, High St., Alfreton—cancelled.

F. R. Storer. Pear Tree Farm, Somercotes—cancelled.

F. Seal Jnr. to R. Hool, The Green Farm, Swanwick.

Routine inspections have been made, and 12 verbal requests have been made, one notice has been served relating to general nuisances such as limewashing, cleansing of buildings and utensils.

	No. on Register	Inspections made	Notices served	Nuisances abated with or without notices
Dairies, cowsheds and Milkshops ... ..	64	166	1	1
Bakehouses ... ..	14	80	5	5
Slaughterhouses ...	17	88	1	1
Offensive trades ...	5	46	1	1
Common lodging houses	1	4	—	—
	101	384	8	8

The foregoing information was supplied to the County Medical Officer of Health Dr. J. B. S. Morgan, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., for inclusion in his annual report on the 26th February, 1948.

### Complaints for 1947.

Animals improperly kept	...	...	...	...	Fowls	1
Ashes deposited in passages	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bad Smells ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	8
Burst Pipes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	7
Choked Drains ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ Sewers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Water Closets ...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Defective Boilers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Cesspools	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ Ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ Chimney Pots	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ Cisterns	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ Coppers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Doors	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ Dust bins	...	...	...	...	...	..	8
„ Drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Eavesgutters	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ Firegrates	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ Fireplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ Floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ Hot water cylinders	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Pail closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ Roofs	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
„ Rising Mains	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ Rainwater downspouts	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Sinks, sinkwaste, drain pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Windows	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ Water closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
„ Wall plaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
„ Yard paving	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dampness to houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Dirty Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dangerous Wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Flooding in cellars	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Living room	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Housing defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Infestation of furniture	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Nightsoil nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rat „	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Refuse collection bins not emptied	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Smoke nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Lavatory Pans not emptied	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective lavatory pans	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Water wastages	...	...	...	...	...	...	18

### Notification of Defects to Surveyor.

Matters coming to my notice either by observation or on complaint which require the attention of the Surveyor were passed on to him ; 39 such instances are recorded in my day book.

## PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

### Part 2. Sanitation and Buildings (Sections 14-188)

**High Street and Mount Pleasant, Sewage Scheme, Riddings.  
Ironville Schools, Conservancy to Water Carriage System.**

No further progress has been made with either scheme. Following complaints received from the teaching staff at Ironville Schools the matter of conversion of the pail closets was again raised with the County Council without success.

**High Street, Sewer, Alferton.**—The old brick culvert has not yet been replaced. Rat runs are baited from time to time.

**Public Convenience, Nottingham Road, Somercotes.**—I recommended that the Public Convenience in Nottingham Road, Somercotes be demolished in 1946. Plans were presented to the Council but the matter was deferred. A further letter of complaint was received in February.

**Conversion of Pail Closets to Water Carriage System.**—In December, 1947, the sum of £4 per conversion or half cost whichever is the lesser amount was increased to £10 per conversion. It is to be hoped that this will have the desired effect of encouraging owners of property to carry out this desirable improvement. Since the scheme was introduced in 1938, 382 conversions have been effected.

The attention of the public has been drawn to the importance of notifying execution of works in connection with drainage conversion to the department, and that failure to do so may result in legal proceedings being taken against offenders.

**Mining Subsidence and its effects.**—Mining Subsidence is having its effects in various parts of the district. In some instances drains have had to be relayed, and far more serious consequences have resulted in Wycliffe Road and Grange Street. In the latter case the house was closed for several months whilst an expenditure of nearly £700 was necessary to make the house fit and safe for human habitation. In the former case the house has now been unoccupied for several months and movement is still taking place. The tenant was found alternative accommodation by the Council.

### **Filthy or Verminous Premises or Articles and Verminous Persons. Sections 83 to 86.**

During the year the following cases were dealt with :—

W. Hudson, 26a, Crimea Cottages, Pye Bridge. Court Order was obtained on Wednesday, 5th February, for his removal for a period of 56 days for cleansing. The house was stoved and cleansed—quantities of old rags, garments, etc., and verminous furniture were burnt.

R. Buxton, late of 26a, Crimea Cottages was voluntarily removed to Belper Institution.

W. Ford was removed from No. 39, Pentrich Road, Swanwick, under threat of legal proceedings. The house was afterwards stoved.

W. Green, an aged, filthy and verminous person, occupied two rooms as a sub-tenant with a widow who was scrupulously clean. Legal proceedings were pending. Green fell downstairs and was removed to hospital where he died. The house was stoved. The Council gave financial assistance towards cost of cleansing walls, ceilings and floors.

Miss L. Gregory, 21, Wilson Street, Alfreton. This case was the most difficult I have had to deal with. The house is filthy, but in spite of repeated visits I have never been able to find evidence of vermin. The Medical Officer has inspected the house and examined Miss Gregory for vermin without success. The smell from the house was apparent on the footpath as people passed the house. I made repeated visits persuading, cajoling, and finally serving Statutory Notice to Cleanse Filthy House, but unfortunately Miss Gregory is physically unable to do housework or keep herself clean. She appeared before the Magistrates on Wednesday, 15th October—the case was adjourned for one month to give her an opportunity to vacate the premises as she said it was her intention to go into a home near Birmingham.

The case was heard again on the 17th November, and further adjourned until the 7th January as she stated she would go into an institution but would like to spend Christmas at home before going.

The case was again considered on the 7th January, 1948 when Miss Gregory did not put in an appearance and was fined £5. She cannot afford to pay the fine, and there the matter rests until I can find evidence of vermin. It would be in the interests of all concerned to have this lady put into hospital. In the meantime the complaints roll in, and next door neighbours think the Council are failing in their duty. Some amendment in the law is necessary. I am now in touch with Public Assistance people to give her home help, as it is impossible to get anyone to live with her even though the housing position is so acute.

**Huts, Limes Avenue.**—Many complaints have been received of the filthy state some of the tenants allow the huts to get into. During the heavy snowfall the conditions were disgusting. In one case the tenant emptied the "household slops" on to the snow around the hut. As the snow melted excreta was carried into adjacent huts. One can constantly be preaching cleanliness to certain people without success, in fact they are affronted when you suggest the sweeping brush or a scrub down would do good—they actually think they are clean, and the excuses fall glibly from their lips. In spite of the fact that the occupation of a hut is a probation period before allocating a Council House to them, some do not make any effort to give a good impression.

### **Public Health Act, 1936, Part 3 Sections 91-100.**

**Nuisances.**—It is the duty of the Sanitary Inspector to carry out the systematic inspection of his district for the detection and abatement of nuisances. It will be noted that 14,044 visits, inspections and defects have been noted. The large increase over the figure for 1946 is due to the fact that building licence work has brought to our notice practically the whole of the works of repair, etc., carried out over the £10 limit in the district during the year. As a result of this work 1574 Informal Notices have been served and 142 legal notices served by hand or registered post. As a result 2945 nuisances have been abated.

Application was made to the Justices for an Abatement Order in the case referred to in my last Annual Report in respect of the properties Nos. 6, 7 and 8, Coupland Place, Somercotes. The Abatement Order was made for execution of certain works of repair, within a period of two months.

### **Smoke Nuisances, Sections 101-106.**

Three complaints were received during the year. This is very satisfactory. Particular care is exercised when plans are being considered in respect of new factory buildings to satisfy ourselves that fuel economy is provided for and up-to-date methods are to be employed to avoid atmospheric pollution.

**Dust Nuisance.**—The dust nuisance at Messrs. Granwood Flooring Co., Ltd., Riddings, has again given cause for great concern. The residents in the vicinity of the works complain bitterly of the dust nuisance. I have seen a layer of dust deposited on a sideboard by 11 a.m. in a cottage, where the tenant has had to have all doors and windows closed on a fine warm morning. It is extremely difficult to find a satisfactory solution to a problem of this kind. The mistake is to permit industry of this kind to be sited in the centre of a residential area. The firm have spent a considerable sum in trying to find suitable extractor plant to deal with the nuisance. It is hoped that the same mistake will not be made on the new factory site. In this case the factory is there before the houses. If the Windmill Estate is to be developed by private enterprise presumably the outcry will be even more insistent. In the meantime everything possible is being done to minimise the nuisance both by the firm and by my Department.

### **Offensive Trades, Sections 107 and 108.**

There are five firms on the register of Offensive Trades, but only Messrs. S. Walters & Sons, Ltd., are actively engaged on the work of Tripe Dressing. During the year as the sons have returned from the forces they were anxious to modernise the premises, and they sort my advice as to the lay-out before preparing plans.

The factory was entirely remodelled, as a result the offals are received on one side and pass through various processes of cleansing,

scraping, sterilizing, etc., into clean storage ready for sale.

There has been no cause for complaint. The premises are well kept and limewashed at frequent intervals. All bones and unusable offals are collected by the Council and included in the Salvage Scheme.

#### **Part 4. Water Supply Sections 11-142.**

Details may be had on reference to Surveyor's Report.

#### **Part 5. Prevention, Notification and Treatment of Infectious Disease. Sections 143-150.**

Cases of infectious disease are brought to my notice either as a result of notification received by the Medical Officer of Health, from private practitioners, or direct from the latter, requesting me to have cases remove to Belper Isolation Hospital.

All cases are recorded in the Infectious Disease Register. A visit is made to the infected premises, enquiries are made and disinfection carried out following removal of the patient. A bottle of disinfectant is left for preliminary soaking of infected bedding and clothing, prior to washing. The method of disinfection is by use of formaldehyde lamps and spray. An instruction leaflet is left at the house as to precautions to be taken in cases of infectious disease to prevent spread of infection.

50 Library Books and three boxes of school books have been disinfected by the department in special cabinet provided for the purpose.

#### **Diphtheria Immunisation—Birthday Card Scheme.**

Record cards are kept by card index system of all children born in the area. The information is obtained weekly from the Registrar of Births, Marriages and Deaths, since early in December, 1945. At the request of the County Medical Officer, the Birthday Card Scheme was put into operation in December, 1946. Each child receives a greeting card on its first birthday together with informative literature as to the efficacy of Immunisation against diphtheria. During 1947, 320 Birthday Cards were dispatched. The Health Visitors also contact the parents. As a result of our combined efforts we have every cause for satisfaction. The details as to the date of first and second injections are entered on the cards and the system is working very satisfactorily. Details as to percentages of children immunised can be had on reference to Medical Officer's Report.

#### **Part 9. Common Lodging Houses—Sections 235-248.**

There is only one common lodging house in the district. This is visited frequently, and is well maintained. Limewashing is carried out at prescribed intervals. There has again been no cause for complaint.

### **Part 11. Watercourses, Ditches and Ponds—Sections 257-266.**

The remarks in my last report still apply. The sewerage system of the district is unfortunately insufficient for modern requirements with consequent serious pollution in various parts of the district. The Cromford Canal from Ironville to Pye Bridge is virtually an open sewer. In hot weather the stench is appalling, and residents along the bank are constantly complaining. Stretches of the Canal is stagnant water.

### **Tents, Vans and Sheds, Sections 268 and 269.**

Strict supervision is kept on all sites for moveable dwellings in the area. The housing shortage has resulted in an increase in applications for licences for moveable dwellings and sites.

During the year a further van has been registered making a total of 8 moveable dwellings on 5 sites. It may be stated that the majority have been well kept. During the year the tenant of the van in Providence Place was rehoused in a Council House and the van demolished.

### **Part 12. Inspection of Offices (Workplaces,) Section 343.**

85 Visits have been made to Offices in the district. In 12 instances internal decorations have been carried out at my request, and in one case separate lavatory accommodation provided for male and female members of the staff.

### **Places of Public Entertainment.**

#### **Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, Section 51.**

A systematic inspection of all places of Public Entertainment has been carried out in accordance with Circular 120 issued by the Ministry of Health. Certificates were issued to Theatre Managers as to sanitary conditions of the premises in support of application for renewal of licences.

Conditions are not ideal at the Regent Theatre, Riddings, and representations have been made from time to time with regard to the general cleanliness of the Cinema. Apart from this Theatres were well maintained during the year.

### **Scabies Order 1941.**

The Cleansing Centre at Riddings has been in constant use throughout the year. The staff consists of one female in charge and general help, and much good work has been done. The Joint Committee of Alfreton and Ripley U.D.C. representatives held meetings in March, June and December at which routine business was transacted. At the Annual Meeting held in December the Committee found that the demand for the service provided at the Clinic is as great as ever, and the work must go on. Overhead costs made it necessary for the Committee to increase the charges per treatment to patients from other areas from 5/- to 7/6d. as from 1st

January, 1947. Many very serious cases of secondary infection have been successfully treated under Medical Supervision. The medicaments used have been Benzole Benzoate, Gentian Violet and Ung. Hydrage Ammon Dil.

For details of treatments given during the year see Medical Officer's Report.

### **RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.**

#### **Rats and Mice Infestation Order, 1943, and Ministry of Food Circulars.**

A constant war is being waged against the rat population of the district. Householders are assisted free of charge and in the case of business premises the cost of rat baiting is charged to the owner or occupier of the premises.

During the year the following work has been carried out by my department:—

All inspection chambers on the sewage system in the following wards have received treatment three times during the year, and the number of inspection chambers infested with rats are as follows:—

Alfreton	...	...	...	30
Leabrooks	...	...	...	2
Somercotes	...	...	...	2
Swanwick	...	...	...	3
Riddings	...	...	...	2
Codnor Park	...	...	...	9

All Sewage Works have been visited during the year and the following have received treatment:—

Alfreton	...	...	...	2
Somercotes	...	...	...	1
Highfields	...	...	...	1
Riddings	...	...	...	2
Golden Valley	...	...	...	1
Codnor Park	...	...	...	1
Birchwood	...	...	...	1
Pye Bridge	...	...	...	1

148 visits have been made to Sewage works and three treatments given.

Leabrooks Refuse Tip was given 4 treatments, and is kept under close observation each week.

47 visits were made to Private Dwellings.

Total No. of visits made during the year:—

Sewer Inspection Chambers	...	144
Sewage Works	...	148
Other visits	...	47
		<hr/> 339

One man is engaged part time on this work and the financial details will be found in Costing Report on Services.

## HOUSING ACT, 1936.

Last year reference was made to the acute housing shortage, and although over 100 families have been re-housed we have still a very long waiting list. During the year a check up was made on all houses scheduled for demolition. Of these it was found that 39 were still occupied. I expressed the opinion that these cases ought to be priority number one, as in some instances demolition orders were confirmed ten or twelve years ago and owners cannot be expected to spend money on property when the tenants "may" be re-housed within a few weeks of the execution of works of repair. There are cases of childless couples and couples with one child occupying scheduled houses. On a points scheme in which a residential qualification of twelve months (now increased to two years) operates, such a scheme precludes such cases as these referred to ever getting a house, as strangers can, and have, come into the district and obtained a house before people who have had their names on the list for years, and resided in the district, in some cases, all their lives.

I am still of the opinion that re-housing persons in condemned property ought to have absolute priority, even in a housing shortage. The Council however decided to give consideration to the extent of one for every ten new houses.

I am of the opinion that a Government White Paper ought to be issued on Council House Lettings and if it is to be Points Schemes let there be one comprehensive co-ordinated Points Scheme for the entire country. I am sure it would have many advantages which would outweigh disadvantages and cut out many anomalies, such as people having their names on the housing lists of several neighbouring authorities. It was particularly noticeable during the year how exasperated people are who come to us for information. We are disbelieved, charges of favouritism, etc., are levelled at us, several get very abusive. One requires the "Patience of Job" and the "Wisdom of Solomon" to deal with these cases. The local government officials' lot at present is not a happy one. This however is not one of the branches of our activities that anyone appears to have designs upon as yet.

It is hoped that we will be enabled and encouraged to get on with the provision of homes for the benefit of all concerned.

	With State Assistance	Unaided	Total
Houses erected during the year :			
(a) By Local Authority	*101	0	101
Military Camp Conversion	40 (Huts)	0	40
(b) By other bodies or persons	0	26	26
Houses under erection :			
(a) By Local Authority	84	0	84
(b) By other bodies or persons	0	4	4

## Inspection of dwelling houses :

(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	1074
(b) Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or its Officers	... ..	659

\* Includes 20 Aluminium Prefabricated Houses.

**CONTROL OF CIVIL BUILDING.**

**Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, Regulation 56a.**

**Ministry of Health Circular 2871.**

During the year major housing repairs were carried out under Licence issued by Ministry of Works and Buildings in consequence of the certification of the Work by the Public Health Department as being essential. Inspection, certification and completion of work was effected at the following premises :—

Hitchcock, Chemist Shop, High Street, Riddings.  
 Kettering Boot Stores, Alfreton (Flat over Shop).  
 W. L. Stoppard, Pentrich Road, Swanwick (Garages converted to Bungalow).  
 44 Derby Road, Swanwick.  
 Newlands House, Riddings (House converted to Flats).  
 A. Shipman, Newlands Drive, Riddings.  
 Mrs. Hornby, The Flats, Church Street, Alfreton.  
 Mayfield House, Lower Somercotes (conversion to two Houses).  
 46 Swanwick Road, Leabrooks.  
 Hollyhurst, Riddings (conversion to two houses).

Work is in progress at the following premises :  
 5 Church Street, Alfreton.

Work is pending at the following property :  
 50 Derby Road, Swanwick.  
 37 and 38 King William Street, Ironville.  
 24 George Street, Riddings.

**Control of Civil Building, No. 5 Order.**

**30th June, 1945.**

The following licences were issued on behalf of the Ministry of Works and Buildings during the year.

	Amount.
363 Licences in respect of Dwellinghouses ...	£16,949
143     "     "     "     " Business Premises	£6,618
15     "     "     "     " New Dwellinghouses	£20,845
12     "     "     "     " Conversion & Adaptations	£3,527

All work in progress has been inspected and a final inspection on completion of work. Weekly and monthly progress reports are sent to the Ministry of Works and Buildings. In addition a monthly progress report is sent to the Ministry of Health through the Clerk to the Council.

### Petroleum Acts, 1871-1928.

No. of Licences issued to Store Petroleum during 1947	...	38
" " " " " Carbide " "	...	4
Total Storage capacity for Petroleum Spirit	...	42,460 galls.
" " " " " Carbide of Calcium	...	1,392 lbs.
Fees collected in respect of Petroleum Licences	...	£27/10/0d.
" " " " " Carbide " "	...	£1

All underground tanks when installed are subjected to an air pressure test of 5lbs. per square inch before approval. Inspections of all premises have been made from time to time and were found to be kept in accordance with the terms of the licence. At the end of the year one prosecution was pending for the illegal storage of Petroleum.

### Factory Act, 1937.

The following references have been received from H.M. Inspector of Factories. H. B. O. Mitchell, Esq., Gower Street, Derby, on Form No. 144. The necessary action was taken in each case.

1. Messrs Godber & Son, Somercotes—  
The sanitary convenience was not adequately lighted and lime-washing was overdue.
2. Granwood Flooring Co., Ltd., Riddings—  
Interior of sanitary conveniences used by female canteen staff visible to men using locker room.
3. Messrs Service Motors, Somercotes—  
Sanitary conveniences not provided with intervening ventilated space between it and the workroom, and had not been recently limewashed.
4. Messrs Fiveways Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Somercotes—
  - (i) This factory was not furnished with a certificate as to adequate means of escape in case of fire.
  - (ii) Sanitary convenience provided was sufficient for women only, no sanitary convenience provided for male employees.
5. Messrs Geo. Edwards & Co., Ltd., Somercotes—  
Factory not furnished with certificate as to the adequate means of escape in case of fire.
6. W. Gibson, Somercotes—  
Sanitary convenience not adequately lighted and limewashing overdue.

## 7. A.U.D.C. Leabrooks Tip—

- (i) Belt and Pulley on electric motor, driving the baling machine, not securely fenced.
- (ii) Steel framework enclosing the balance weight of the baling machine not provided with side panels to prevent trapping between frame and weight.
- (iii) Limewashing overdue.

\*150 visits to and inspections of factories have been made, notices served, the defects remedied and the Factory Inspector informed.

In addition alterations and additions to the list of factories coming to my notice have been passed to the Factory Inspector. All owners and occupiers of Factories in the area give me the utmost assistance and co-operation. The list of factories in the area has been omitted from this report in accordance with Ministry instructions but the Register is quite up to date and the information available.

Certificates of Adequate Means of Escape in Case of Fire have been issued during the year to:—

Everlastic Ltd., Somercotes (Factory).  
Cellular Clothing Co., Ltd. (Factory).

Work is in progress at:—

G. Edwards & Sons, Ltd., Somercotes, and after the necessary alterations have been made to the premises the certificate will be issued.

### Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

#### Part 1. General Provision and Sale of Food and Drugs.

##### Sections 1-7.

Sampling of Food and Drugs is undertaken by the County Council as the Food and Drugs authority. Mr. W. R. Sutton, B.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S., the County Analyst, has kindly supplied me with the information of such work carried out by this department during the year:—

74 samples were taken under the above Act during the year 1947, 48 of these being Milks.

Of the Milk samples, two were deficient in fat and four contained small amounts of added water. The vendors were cautioned.

Proceedings were taken in respect of two samples of Beef Sausages which were deficient in meat. In the first sample the deficiency was 10% and the case was dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £3/3/0d. costs. In the second sample the deficiency amounted to 20% and the vendor was fined £1 together with £3/3/0d. costs.

The remaining samples were all classed as satisfactory.

## Voluntary Surrender of Unsound Food, Sections 9-12.

Food rationing was still with us during the year and as a consequence the avoidance of unnecessary waste of food was of paramount importance to the national economy. All food condemned as unfit for human consumption when suitable, was utilised as animal feeding stuffs and was included in the Council's Salvage Scheme.

Diseased meat condemned is sent for processing after being treated with Napthalene Green. Whenever quantities of food in excess of figures quoted in the Ministry of Food Circular have to be dealt with, I do so, following instructions from the Regional Salvage Officer.

The following are details of food inspected, condemned and surrendered to me during the year :—

### Condemned Food during 1947.

				lbs.	ozs.
39	tins	Baked Beans	...	34	0
2	„	Beans in Tomato	...	2	0
37	„	Peas	...	46	15
282	„	Evaporated Milk	...	256	11
2	„	Irish Stew	...	2	0
1	„	Spagetti	...	0	8
7	„	Stewed Steak	...	7	0
1	Jar	Jam	...	2	0
25	tins	Jam	...	51	8
1	„	Skimmed Milk	...	0	8
2	„	Dried Milk	...	1	12
4	„	Special Fullcream	...	2	0
1	„	Sweetened	...	1	0
1	„	Syrup	...	1	0
1	„	Crayfish	...	0	4
2	„	Bristling	...	0	8
1	„	Sild	...	0	12
3	„	Cods Roe	...	0	12
36	„	Salmon	...	24	8
26	„	Pilchards	...	35	8
3	„	Silver Hake	...	3	0
1	„	Snoek	...	1	0
1	„	Cream of Cod	...	1	0
1	„	Mussels	...	0	8
29	„	Peaches	...	74	0
1	„	Apricots	...	5	0
1	„	Pears	...	2	0
7	„	Red Plums	...	16	8
3	„	Grapefruit	...	3	12
1	„	Rhubarb	...	1	4
<i>Carried forward</i>				559	2

			lbs.	ozs.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	...	559	2
3 tins	Bacon	...	3	4
10 "	Soup	...	8	12
13 "	Vegetables in gravy	...	10	0
35 "	Meat & Veg. Ration	...	35	0
1 "	Meat Roll	...	1	0
1 "	Sausage Meat	...	8	0
3 "	Vienna Sausages	...	13	8
4 "	Steak & Kidney Pudding	...	4	0
22 "	Beetroot	...	23	12
22 "	Carrots	...	59	0
2 jars	Red Cabbage	...	1	8
5 "	Pickled Cabbage	...	5	0
182 tins	Tomatoes	...	520	9
1 "	Hash	...	2	4
2 "	Corned Beef Hash	...	4	0
2 "	Prem	...	1	8
21 "	Fish Paste	...	3	12
2 "	Beef Loaf	...	1	8
8 "	Luncheon Meat	...	11	2½
1 "	Chopped Pork	...	0	12
1 "	Pork Ham	...	0	12
2 "	Cheese	...	1	8
9 "	Lemon Curd	...	9	0
1 "	Bovril	...	0	8
1 "	Coffee	...	0	12
	Herrings	...	147	0
	Plaice	...	28	0
	Dover Sole	...	70	0
	Finnon Codling	...	28	8
	Cod Fish	...	126	0
	Fish Cakes	...	18	0
	Meat Pies	...	20	0
	Tomatoe	...	31	0
	Butter	...	14	10
	Prunes	...	30	0
	Bacon	...	18	4
	Macaroni	...	28	0
	Tea	...	193	0
	Barley (course cut)	...	73	0
	Sausages	...	63	0
	Hind Quarter (Bone Taint)	...	127	0
	Cow Loin	...	80	0
	Cow Shoulder	...	93	0
	Luncheon Meat	...	35	0
	Cheese	...	4	0
	18 Bags Self Raising Flour	...	54	0

Total :—1 Ton : 3 Cwts. : 20 lbs. : 2½ ozs. 2596 2½

## Precautions against contamination of Food, Sections 13-17.

### Inspection and Supervision of Food Supply.

#### Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Sections 13-16.

Work under this part of the Act covers the inspection of all premises in which food is prepared, stored or sold. Attention is given to the general cleanliness of the premises and the persons engaged in the preparation or sale of food. The details from the registers at the end of 1947 are as follows:—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	14
Making up places (sausages etc.)			...	31
Fried fish and chip shops	...		...	26
Pickles and Jam		...	...	2
Piklets	...	...	...	1
Offensive trades (Tripe dressing)			...	2
Premises registered for the sale of ice cream				26

### ICE CREAM (Heat Treatment, Etc.) REGULATIONS, 1947.

The above regulations came into force on the 1st May, 1947, except the requirements relating to thermometers, which will not come into force until a date to be appointed by the Minister.

Since this date much has been said and written on the subject of ice cream, its preparation, storage, and sale. In order to ensure, if possible, uniformity of interpretation and action, the Derbyshire branch of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association appointed a sub-committee to consider the Regulations. On the 16th April, 1947, the sub-committee issued a report which dealt with the interpretation and made recommendations with regard to the application of the regulations.

As a result I submitted a copy of the report to my Council and the procedure outlined was adopted. A copy of the regulations and the Ministry's Circular 69/47 was sent to every person dealing with ice cream on the register. All premises were visited and several unsatisfactory premises were closed forthwith, others were given the opportunity to comply with the regulations in a given time.

I am of the opinion that food shops and confectioners only should be allowed, and greengrocers should not be permitted under any circumstances to retail ice cream.

All premises should be provided with adequate facilities for the sterilisation and storage of utensils.

I am also of the opinion that in the case of a mixed business such as a provision merchant or grocer retailing ice cream, a portion of the shop should be set aside by means of a cubicle to ensure that contamination of the conservators or utensils will not take place. I had reason to draw the attention of one retailer to contamination of an ice cream container which was only in use for one day in

every three weeks, on top of the container was placed one basket of carrots, a box of firewood, nine empty mineral bottles, and a cardboard container of vim. This emphasises the need of a special compartment for articles to be used in connection with the storage and sale of ice cream in shops. I have had cubicles installed in the majority of shops in the district and in the case of newly established businesses insisted on such provision as a condition of registration. The legality of this requirement has been disputed by certain firms in the country, but I would ask the powers that be, how can a person be said to be doing everything reasonably practicable to comply with article 5 of the regulations unless articles used in connection with ice cream are entirely separated from other goods displayed, and so "protected from dirt, dust, or other contamination" as stated in the regulations. In such a case as quoted above what defence would a retailer have had if he had placed these articles in an ice cream cubicle?

The regulations were long overdue, and I welcomed them as they have enabled me to cut out some very unsatisfactory manufacturers and premises and improve all those progressive manufacturers who were willing to plough back some of the profits into the improvement of the premises, equipment, and the product they sell. I am, like all my colleagues, anxious to improve the quality of ice cream, as it must not be forgotten that children are the chief consumers of this product.

### **Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders and Food and Drugs Act, 1938.**

#### **Provision as to Milk, Dairies, Etc. Section 20-26.**

The registration of dairymen, cowkeepers and all premises from which milk is sold is carried out under the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1926, and Food and Drugs, 1938, Part 2, Section 20. At December 31st, 1947, the details of the register are as follows:—

No. on Register—

Alfreton U.D.C. :

Wholesale Producers and Producer Retailers	16
Wholesale Producers	10
Producer Retailers	17
Retailers	14
Cowkeepers (milk for home consumption)	3

Living in adjoining R.D.C.'s :

Wholesale Producers and Producer Retailers	3
Producer Retailers	6
Wholesale Producers selling Milk to Retailers	5

The following changes have taken place during the year :

G. Radford, Roger Lane Farm. Premises not now used for milk production.

Pear Tree Farm. F. & R. Storer to J. E. Gash, 51, West Street, Riddings.

The Green Farm, Swanwick. F. Seals to B. Hool & Son.

### MILK SUPPLY.

As in previous years every effort has been made to ensure the production of a pure and wholesome milk supply of good keeping quality. During the year 24 samples of milk were taken from wholesale producers, producer retailers, and retailers of milk, obtaining their supplies from farms in the adjoining Rural Districts.

Pressure of work in other aspects of the department's activities has prevented me from taking more than one sample from each producer retailer. Every effort is being made to do this, and my Council fully appreciate the importance of ensuring the elimination of tubercle bacilli from the milk supply.

### Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

The details of samples taken during the year are as follows :

During the year 24 samples have been taken for bacteriological and biological examination with the following results :—

8 Samples from Wholesale Producers and Producer Retailers in the Alferton U.D.C.

Code No.	M.B. Test Hours	Coliform Tubes Pos.	T.B.	Code No.	M.B. Test Hours	Coliform Tubes Pos.	T.B.
1	4½ U	0 S	Neg.	5	1½ U	0 S	—
2	3½ U	3 —	Neg.	6	S	0 S	—
3	1 U	0 S	Neg.	7	5 U	1 S	Neg.
4	3½ U	0 S	Neg.	8	S	1 S	—

11 Samples have been taken from Producer Retailers in Alferton U.D.C.

Code No.	M.B. Test Hours	Coliform Tubes Pos.	T.B.	Code No.	M.B. Test Hours	Coliform Tubes Pos.	T.B.
1	1½ U	0 S	Neg.	7	S	0 S	Neg.
2	3½ U	0 S	Neg.	8	S	0 S	Neg.
3	3½ U	0 S	Neg.	9	S	0 S	—
4	S	0 S	Neg.	10	S	0 S	—
5	1 U	1 S	Neg.	11	4 U	0 S	—
6	S	1 S	Neg.				

3 Samples from Wholesale Producers and Producer Retailers in adjoining Rurals.

Code No.	M.B. Test Hours	Coliform Tubes Positive	T.B.
1	4 U	2 —	Neg.
2	S	0 S	Neg.
3	S	1 S	—

2 Samples from Producer Retailers in adjoining Rurals.

Code No.	M.B. Test Hours	Coliform Tubes Positive	T.B.
1	S	0 S	Neg.
2	3 U	3 —	Neg.

### **MILK (Special Designations) ORDER, 1936-1946.**

The following information has been kindly supplied by the County Medical Officer of Health, Dr. J. B. S. Morgan, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

**Accredited Licences:** Issued to Wholesale Producers and Producer Retailers in this area by the County Council :

Bates, C. T., Riddings Farm, Riddings.  
 Duroe, S., Grange Farm, Butterley.  
 Palmer-Morewood, R. C. A., Hall Farm, Alfreton.  
 Payne, G. E., Knowts Hall Farm, Golden Valley, Riddings.  
 Turner, W. & Sons, Newlands Farm, Riddings.  
 Unwin, T. B., Red Lion Farm, Riddings,  
 Hool, B. & Son, Green Farm, Swanwick.

Tuberculin Tested Licence was issued by the County Council during the year to :

W. Hunt, Outseats Farm, Alfreton.

Supplementary Licences to retail Pasteurised Milk from depots in this area have been granted by the Council during the year to the following :

Ripley Co-operative Society Ltd.—Five branches.

Codnor Park and Ironville Co-operative Society Ltd.—Two branches.

### **SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.**

All food animals are slaughtered in Government slaughter-houses with the exception of pigs slaughtered under licence issued at the Local Food Office. All such pigs are inspected after slaughter and every endeavour has been made to have cottagers' pigs slaughtered in private slaughter-houses rather than in back yards with the attendant inconveniences and nuisances. Private slaughter-houses have been licensed for this purpose and 40 Licences to stun have been issued or renewed during the year and fees amounting to £2 have been collected.

The number of animals slaughtered is as follows : 119 Pigs.

The number of emergency slaughters during the year : 1 Pig.

### **Livestock (Restrictions on Slaughtering) No. 2 Order.**

There is one establishment in the area where cat and dog meat is sold. These premises are kept under constant supervision to ensure that the provisions of the above Order are duly carried out.

All meat sold has previously been treated with Naphthalene Green to avoid any possibility of the meat being used for human consumption.

### **The Shops Act, 1912-34-36.**

### **The Shops Regulations, 1912-13-37-39.**

### **The Young Persons (Employment) Act and Order, 1938.**

It is the responsibility of the Council under the above statutes to ensure that benefits of the same general nature as those enjoyed by workers in Factories and Workshops under the Factories Acts are extended to Shop Assistants.

The principal features are the weekly half holiday commonly called "Early Closing Day", and the compulsory closing hours on other days of the week and the arrangements for the health and comfort of shop workers.

During the year the part time Inspector resigned his appointment and the Council included this work in my list of duties.

It was found that there had never been in existence a register of shops, and as a register is the first essential this was proceeded with.

I made a personal survey of the entire district and as a result found we had a total of 540 Shops, 57 Cafes, Canteens and Hotel Kitchens, and in addition 273 other business premises. From this information a very useful trades directory could be compiled.

A questionnaire was prepared and sent out to every one on the list. Full information was requested as to steps being taken to comply with the Shops Act and Regulations and useful information for inclusion in the Register, *e.g.* : Number of employees, ages and sex; Seats for Female employees; Method of Heating; Sanitary Conveniences; Washing facilities; Lighting; Ventilation; Facilities for Meals; Restroom for Females; Method of Heating; Details of Notices exhibited; Forms of Records kept; Hours of Business; Early closing day and Meal time allowances.

At the end of the year 250 forms had been returned and a loose leaf register compiled. It will be necessary to visit quite a number to obtain the information and this work will be carried out as soon as possible.

During the year 557 visits were made to these premises and it was found that all are well kept. 40 visits were in respect of Young Persons Act. It was necessary to issue six verbal warnings for failure to close at the appointed time, and three to keep records on on the appropriate form.

Difficulty is experienced in supervising mixed businesses such as retail grocers with licences for the sale of ice cream. We find such premises open for sale until a late hour. In the same way we find retail grocers selling fried fish and chips open on the early closing day, selling other than permitted goods to the disadvantage of their grocery competitors. Sunday Trading is also carried on promiscuously from the premises. The chief offenders are usually the one-man businesses. I am of the opinion that all shops ought to be compulsory registered and licensed by the local authority. Some of the premises are totally unsuitable for the purpose for which they are used. I am of the opinion such legislation is long overdue.

### **The Public Cleansing Service.**

The financial details relating to this service cover the financial year, ending 31st March, 1948, the balances having been checked against the books kept by the Accountant. Every possible economy has again been effected consistent with the maintenance of an efficient service.

### **Staff.**

The Outdoor Staff consists of the following :—

Collection :—

- 4 Motor Drivers.
- 8 Loaders.
- 4 Wheelers-out.
- 4 Bin Lads.

Disposal :—

- 4 Men raking out and sorting on the face of the tip.

Disposal and Salvage :—

- 1 Working Foreman.
- 1 Carter removing salvage and carting soil

Salvage :—

- 2 Men baling paper and rags (one of these employed part time rat baiting).

Nightsoil Collection and Disposal :—

- 1 Driver.
- 4 Loaders.

According to the weather experts, in the early part of the year we had one of the most severe cold spells in living memory, and I certainly saw more snow than I have ever seen before. We had the first fall on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 7th and 8th January. Further heavy falls on the 25th January with intermittent blizzards until Wednesday, 12th March, when we had the last heavy fall. House refuse collection was out of the question, and it was with great difficulty that we managed to turn "nightsoil" into "daysoil," it being difficult enough to negotiate mounds of snow in the daylight with overflowing pails. To add to our difficulties, sickness

decimated our crews. For the first month refuse collection was sacrificed to the more urgent needs of keeping the roads clear, and refuse vehicles were loaned to the Surveyor for snow clearance work.

Telephone calls and letters of complaint poured in from irate ratepayers who had always had a weekly clearance of refuse, and could not understand the dustbins not being emptied. Even after a month's neglect of this service when we could not leave it any longer in spite of the fact that we had drifts four to seven feet in depth, some people expected us to dig dustbins out of snow drifts when we called to empty them. They were "discovered" for us when we called the following week. Much has been said and written about the Arctic winter of 1947 and we certainly heaved a sigh of relief when Easter brought the thaw but what a shock for the "beach-combers." Needless to say we got down to the job and cleared up the district with the aid of "hired haulage" within a month.

The summer saw the introduction of the fortnight's holiday with pay for the workmen—long overdue may be—but what a problem it is to keep the department fully staffed, and contend with a sickness benefit scheme, two weeks annual holiday, a labour shortage and keep one eye on the cleansing costs in relation to the estimate.

It is absolutely useless to appeal to the Ministry of Labour for suitable outdoor staff. A loader's job in a mining area on a refuse collector is work requiring physical fitness, and the type of man usually sent by the Ministry of Labour is either in the aged or infirm category. The ratepayers pay for, and expect an efficient service ; and during certain periods of the year in spite of the fact that we had six men in excess of complement we very rarely had a full staff, and the additional men we had were in the main unable to load.

### **Plant.**

The installation of the Drimet Battery Charging Rectifier input of 200/250 ; 50 cycles, 1 phase, and output of 4 amps was completed.

In addition 3 lighting points were installed in the Tin Baling shed.

### **Garages.**

I would like to remind the Council of the inadequacy of garage accommodation and the urgent necessity of providing a central depot at either Somercotes Market Place, Cotes Park or Leabrooks Depot for all the Council's vehicles. A suitable building provided with an inspection pit, might be considered, where examinations and minor repairs might be carried out.

The original intention to concentrate all our vehicles at Somercotes Market Place might meet with some opposition from property owners in the immediate vicinity.

### Motor Vehicles.

Our fleet consists of the following :—

1 Bedford	2-3 Tonner, Refuse Collector.	Long Wheelbase	1938
2 Bedfords	„ „ „ „	Short „	1939. 1940
1 Dennis	10 Cu. Yd.	„ „	1945
1 Karrier	Bantam 7 cu. yd.	„ „	1944
1 Dennis	Cesspool Emptier and Nightsoil Unit.		1946

It has been decided to dispose of the Karrier Bantam and a further Dennis 10 cu. yd. refuse collector has been placed on order for delivery in April 1948.

The Bedford Long Wheelbase vehicle is now very costly to maintain and would have been scrapped years ago had it not been for the difficulty in obtaining new vehicles. It has given good service and has been doing double shifts, as in addition to refuse collection it is used as a spare nightsoil lorry fitted with a nightsoil tank.

### House and Trade Refuse and Nightsoil.

With the exception of the month of February when snow removal prevented the collection of house and trade refuse, we gave a regular weekly collection of refuse and salvage. Throughout the year the closet pails were emptied at least once per week. Cesspools were emptied at least once each half year. Several reports were received by me of persons, usually rag and bone collectors, interfering with dust bins and removing salvage put out on to the highway for collection.

On Wednesday, 14th May, two youths were fined £1 each for the larceny of a sack and salvage. This offence was committed after a press notice had been inserted in the local newspapers drawing the attention of the public to the provisions of Section 76 of the Public Health Act, 1936, warning that legal proceedings would be taken against offenders.

### Disposal of Household Refuse.

#### Controlled Tipping.

The controlled tip at Leabrooks has been well maintained during the year. The Brook has been piped in 18" pipes along its whole course. Inspection chambers have been erected at three points on the course of the stream to facilitate inspection and cleansing should it ever be necessary. The concrete post and wire fence, together with the excellence of the methods of disposal employed gives the whole area a very neat appearance.

The Surveyor kindly tar sprayed the tip road during the summer.

### Reclamation of Raw Materials.

From the tone of Circulars received from the Ministry of Salvage and Recovery emphasised from time to time during 1947 by the

Controller, J. C. Dawes, Esq., in addresses to conferences, etc., one is led to believe that the need for this raw material from the dust-bin of the nation is as vital to-day as at any time since 1939. The call for Paper and Kitchen Waste was loud and insistent. In order to hold the interest of the Public it is necessary to be constantly thinking out new ideas, and to this end, we in Derbyshire decided to get together each month to discuss general problems in connection with salvage recovery. As a result the N. E. Derbyshire Salvage Committee was formed. Salvage Officers from 10 local authorities meet each month in each district in rotation. The figures for the previous month are considered in comparison with the figures for the corresponding month in the preceding year.

During the first year of the committee's activities the following facts and figures are revealed. The districts included are 1 Borough, 6 Urban, and 3 Rural Councils serving a population of 277,300. The value of Salvage recovered amounted to over £26,500 and the weight being 6,807 tons, equivalent to 40.8 cwts. per 1,000 population per month. As our Secretary stated in his first Annual Report, "In view of the lack of interest of many householders, the return of 40.8 cwts. is a creditable one."

The monthly meetings have developed, and are not confined to discussions on salvage but now include any matters of interest relating to the Cleansing Service, i.e. :—

- Joint Advertising and use of Public Address Equipment ;
- Board of Trade Circulars ;
- Cinder Extraction, Sales and Plant ;
- Protective Clothing for Employees ;
- Collection Vehicles and acquisition of Tyres and Spares ;
- Refuse Tips ;
- Supply and maintenance of Dustbins, etc.

It is particularly gratifying to note that the salvage figures for the Alfreton Urban District for 1947 are the highest recorded since the peak year 1942 and on behalf of the Council I would like to congratulate the housewives and business people of the district for the splendid response to my repeated appeals. The tonnage and financial details can be had on reference to Costing Report on Services.

Many thousand tons of good combustible material of high calorific value lies buried in our controlled tip at Leabrooks. In a mining district such as this, I feel sure the Ministry of Fuel and Power could with advantage assist local authorities such as ours, to recover cinders for use in factories, cinemas, greenhouse heating, etc., by the provision of suitable plant to screen all the refuse. I do not consider it worth while to screen ashes by hand using builders' riddles, as this method tends to make the Tip unsightly and a large staff would be required to deal with 16 to 20 loads of refuse per

day, and as I have stated elsewhere in this report, keeping the depot fully staffed is one of the great difficulties at the present time. It is a matter of great concern to me that cost, and labour problems make it impossible to screen our refuse and get a 100% salvage effort.

### Trade Refuse.

The income from 49 business premises for the collection of Trade Refuse not having any salvage value was £102 10s. 11d. Included in this figure is the revenue from various firms who deposit refuse on the tip at a charge of 1/- per load.

### Kitchen Waste.

The collection of Kitchen Waste has been made on Wednesday and Saturday throughout the year from the communal bins sited in streets, at schools and works' canteens, cafes and hotel kitchens. These bins do not find favour with the public, particularly as hooliganism appears to be rife. The bins are kicked over from time to time usually in the late evening to the annoyance of people living near by. It is difficult to catch offenders. Private collectors too, cut across our scheme, and it is mainly due to these private collectors that our figure is well below the desired Ton per 1,000 population. No doubt this figure would be doubled if we could ascertain the tonnage collected by these people.

The details of collection and disposal during the past two years are as follows :—

Tons Cwts.				Revenue		
				£	s.	d.
162	12	collected and sold during 1946	...	244	3	6
127	13	„ „ 1947	...	190	17	0

### House Refuse Collection.

Cost of Refuse removed by Motors :—

	Tons		£	s.	d.
Bedford 6 removed	2,658	at a cost of	307	17	2
Bedford 7 „	3,166	„	392	16	7
Bedford 8 „	4,090	„	444	19	7
Karrier 9 „	3,200	„	339	5	9
Dennis 10 „	4,586	„	494	12	4
	<u>17,700</u>		<u>£1979</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>5</u>

The wages of the loaders were £2664/4/5d. which together with £1979/11/5d. cost of motors, gives a figure of 5/3 per ton compared with 8/1½ per ton in 1946.

**Trade Refuse Accounts.****EXPENDITURE :—**

			£	s.	d.
Hire of Lorries	...	...	95	12	3
Loaders Wages	...	...	111	14	9
			<hr/>		
			£207	7	0

**INCOME :—**

Trade Refuse	...	...	102	10	11
			<hr/>		
			£104	16	1

1946 :—£90 12 7d.

935 tons of Refuse were collected at a cost of 2/3 per ton as compared with 5/11d. per ton in 1946.

**House Refuse Disposal Account.****EXPENDITURE :—**

			£	s.	d.
Wages on Tip	...	...	1415	17	10
Leabrooks Tip Extension	...	...	252	7	2
Sundries	...	...	61	18	8
Lorry Hire	...	...	2	1	8
			<hr/>		
			£1732	5	4

**INCOME :—**

Rent of Brickyard					
D. Sansom	...	...	4	15	11
			<hr/>		
			£1727	9	5

1946 :—£1161.

18,365 tons of Refuse were disposed of at 1/10½ per ton as compared with 2/1¼ per ton in 1946.

**Salvage Account.****EXPENDITURE :—**

			£	s.	d.
Wages (Kitchen Waste)	...	...	275	1	3
Wages (Salvage)	...	...	588	16	6
Rates	...	...	2	0	6
Repairs to Baling Press	...	...	3	13	0
Carriage and Cartage on Salvage			38	17	6
Baling Wire	...	...	34	10	0
Sundries	...	...	19	9	5
Advertising	...	...	7	12	4
Lorry Hire	...	...	11	9	9
			<hr/>		
			£981	10	3

1946 :—£776 4 11d.

The Income is :—

	Tons	Cwt.	£	s.	d.
Kitchen Waste ...	119	15	179	12	6
Kitchen Waste to Derby Boro'	7	18½	11	4	6
Waste Paper ...	154	7	986	19	8
Baled Destructor Scrap ...	149	5	318	16	1
Bottles and Jars ...	46	16½	586	18	4
Rags, Bagging etc. ...	15	11½	161	10	1
Black Scrap ...	15	4½	38	16	8
Non Ferrous Metals ...	1	7½	50	16	2
Cullet ...	6	3	9	4	6
Bones ...		17	4	19	2
Rubber ...	2	1	1	19	7
Miscellaneous ...		10	1	18	2
	519	16½	£2352	15	5
1946 :—	454	15	1788	12	2

	Tons	Cwt.	£	s.	d.
1933	—	—	15	2	11
1934	—	—	109	5	9
1935	—	—	140	11	6
1936	—	—	329	10	0
1937	—	—	562	14	6
1938	—	—	340	6	6
1939	—	—	355	17	2
1940	356	1	1168	8	0
1941	426	7	1348	6	2
1942	692	8	2672	12	3
1943	548	9¾	2073	10	8
1944	588	13¾	2097	17	5
1945	525	8	1806	13	6
1946	454	15	1788	12	2
1947	519	16½	2352	15	5
	4111	19	17162	3	11

**Farm and Haymaking.**

EXPENDITURE :—

Wages	£16	8	4	
Sundries	5	16	4	£22 4 8

### Rats and Mice Infestation Order.

## EXPENDITURE :—

			£	s.	d.
Rat Bait ...	...	...	4	19	5
Wages ...	...	...	48	12	6
			<u>£53</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>

1946—£24 6s. 0d.

### Nightsoil Collection and Disposal Account.

## COLLECTION—

			£	s.	d.
Loaders' Wages ...	...	...	1,053	1	4
Lorry Hire ...	...	...	853	3	3
Sundries ...	...	...	31	17	2
			<u>£1,938</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>

## INCOME—

Emptying Cesspools ...	...	...	50	6	0
			<u>£1,887</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>9</u>

## DISPOSAL—

Rent of Bullock Lane Tip ...	...	...	3	0	0
------------------------------	-----	-----	---	---	---

2,736 tons of Nightsoil were collected at a cost of  $13/9\frac{1}{2}$  per ton and disposed of at  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per ton giving a combined figure of  $13/9\frac{3}{4}$ d. per ton as compared with  $11/8\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ton in 1946.

### Combined Costing.

## Collections of Wet and Dry Refuse—

		Tons	£	s.	d.
Motors ...	...	17,700	4,643	15	10
Nightsoil ...	...	2,736	1,887	15	9
Trade Refuse ...	...	935	102	10	11
		<u>21,371</u>	<u>£6,634</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>

This gives a figure of  $6/2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ton as compared with  $8/10\frac{1}{2}$ d. in 1946.

E. MERCER,

Sanitary Inspector.

## MOTORS ACCOUNT.

	Dennis 5a		Bedford 6		Bedford 7		Bedford 8		Karrier 9		Dennis 10	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Drivers' Wages	287	18 10	236	7 10	243	9 2	249	12 2	186	5 1	255	19 3
Petrol ...	92	4 1	96	9 0	86	6 1	96	17 10	63	11 7	109	6 4
Oil ...	7	3 4	9	11 6	4	8 4	5	17 0	10	11 9	5	9 8
Insurance	8	5 0	8	5 0	8	5 0	8	5 0	8	5 0	8	5 0
Depreciation	25	0 0	25	0 0	25	0 0	25	0 0	25	0 0	25	0 0
Licences	35	5 0	35	5 0	30	10 0	30	10 0	30	10 0	35	5 0
Repairs	6	1 4	47	3 5	97	7 5	55	19 2	4	4 0	19	19 9
Tyres	51	16 0	49	3 0	33	18 6	38	4 0	11	4 6	65	9 5
Garage Rent	3	18 0	3	18 0	3	18 0	3	18 0	3	18 0	3	18 0
Cleaning	13	7 9	2	6 4	4	9 7	—	—	4	13 9	1	11 1
Sundries	22	19 11	23	6 2	40	14 7	24	14 5	47	0 10	16	5 7
	553	19 3	536	15 3	578	6 8	538	17 7	395	4 6	546	9 1

## Allocation of Expenditure on Motors.

	Dennis 5a		Bedford 6		Bedford 7		Bedford 8		Karrier 9		Dennis 10	
Service	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
House Refuse Coll'ct'n	—	—	307	17 2	392	16 7	444	19 7	339	5 9	494	12 4
Trade Refuse Coll'ct'n	—	—	19	5 5	28	17 10	28	4 10	18	14 6	0	9 8
Salvage	—	—	11	1 4	0	8 5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nightsoil Collection	553	19 3	164	1 3	127	6 0	16	15 0	—	—	1	1 9
Kitchen Waste	—	—	32	8 5	28	17 10	48	18 2	37	4 3	50	5 4
House Refuse Disposal	—	—	2	1 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	553	19 3	536	15 3	578	6 8	538	17 7	395	4 6	546	9 1

TABLE I			
Year	1900	1901	1902
Population	100,000	105,000	110,000
Area	100 sq. mi.	100 sq. mi.	100 sq. mi.
Population per sq. mi.	1,000	1,050	1,100
Area per 1,000 pop.	0.001	0.001	0.001
Population per 100 sq. mi.	10	10.5	11
Area per 100 pop.	0.01	0.01	0.01
Population per 10,000 sq. mi.	100	105	110
Area per 10,000 pop.	0.01	0.01	0.01
Population per 1,000,000 sq. mi.	10	10.5	11
Area per 1,000,000 pop.	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001

TABLE II			
Year	1900	1901	1902
Population	100,000	105,000	110,000
Area	100 sq. mi.	100 sq. mi.	100 sq. mi.
Population per sq. mi.	1,000	1,050	1,100
Area per 1,000 pop.	0.001	0.001	0.001
Population per 100 sq. mi.	10	10.5	11
Area per 100 pop.	0.01	0.01	0.01
Population per 10,000 sq. mi.	100	105	110
Area per 10,000 pop.	0.01	0.01	0.01
Population per 1,000,000 sq. mi.	10	10.5	11
Area per 1,000,000 pop.	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001

TABLE III			
Year	1900	1901	1902
Population	100,000	105,000	110,000
Area	100 sq. mi.	100 sq. mi.	100 sq. mi.
Population per sq. mi.	1,000	1,050	1,100
Area per 1,000 pop.	0.001	0.001	0.001
Population per 100 sq. mi.	10	10.5	11
Area per 100 pop.	0.01	0.01	0.01
Population per 10,000 sq. mi.	100	105	110
Area per 10,000 pop.	0.01	0.01	0.01
Population per 1,000,000 sq. mi.	10	10.5	11
Area per 1,000,000 pop.	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001



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