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BELPER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
(DERBYSHIRE)



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH (Acting)

W. DAVIDSON-LAMB, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

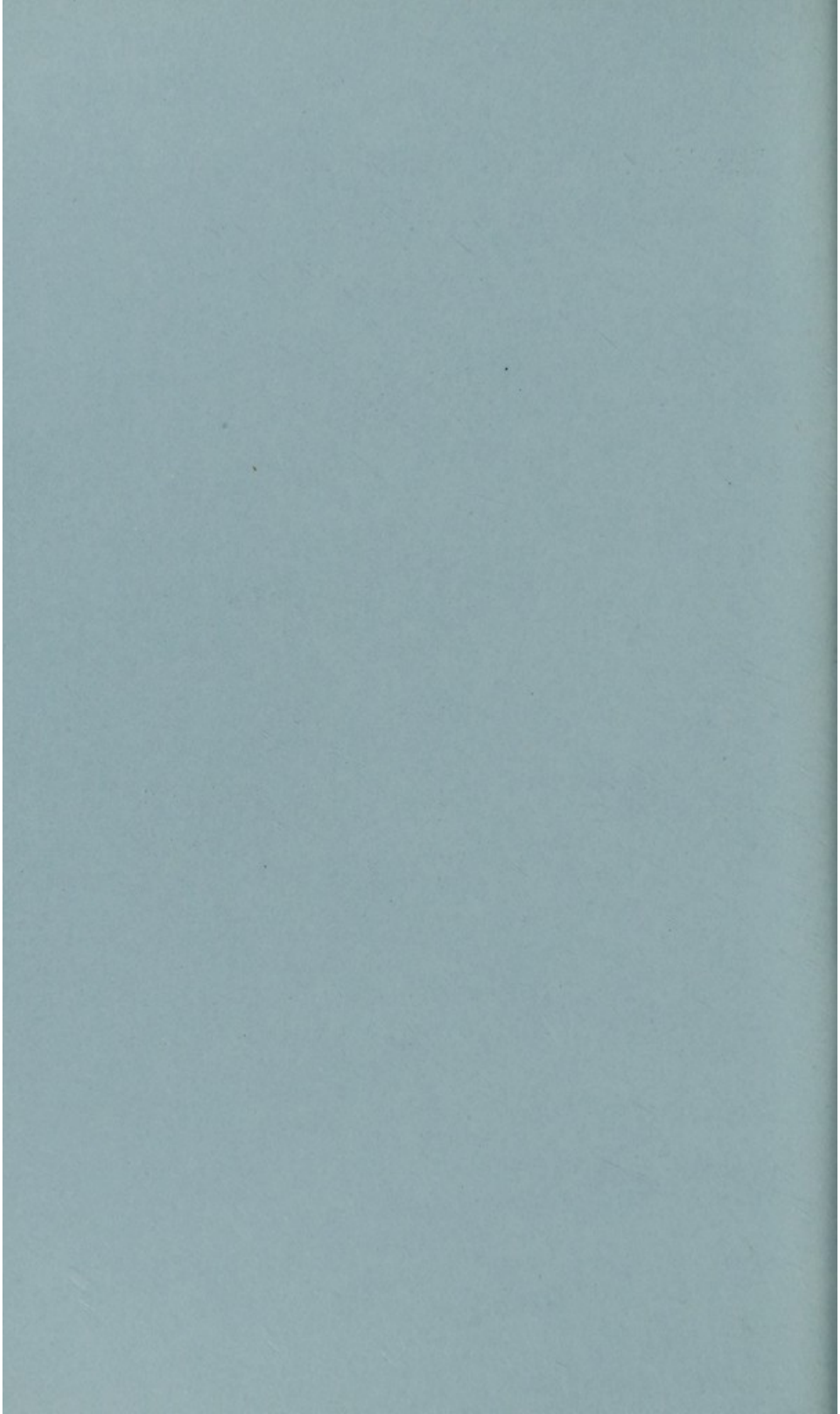
and

SANITARY INSPECTOR

JAMES BAILEY, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., I.S.A.A. (Dip.)



FOR THE YEAR 1951



Belper Urban District Council

1951

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman : COUNCILLOR S. FROGGATT.

Councillor	F. C. Bateman	Councillor	M. S. Percival
,,	C. Beastall	,,	H. Seal
,,	M. A. Berkin (Mrs.)	,,	R. G. Spencer
,,	A. Hall	,,	H. Stanton
,,	A. D. Howarth	,,	J. L. Street
,,	H. G. Melbourne, J.P.	,,	W. H. Wilson

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Acting Medical Officer of Health :

W. DAVIDSON-LAMB, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent
(also Inspector under the Shops Acts
and Petroleum Regulations Acts)

JAMES BAILEY, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., I.S.A.A. (DIP.)

Clerk : P. GLADWIN, M.R.I.P.H.H.

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

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the health and sanitary condition of the District for the year ending 31st December, 1951.

In its health and welfare aspects the year has been a reasonably satisfactory one, apart from disappointment with regard to two of the notifiable diseases.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the District on 30th June, 1951, following the Census, was 15,716 persons and shows little change. There has been no significant alteration in the death rate per 1,000 population of 11.4 as against 10.7 for 1950. The birth rate per 1,000 population of 13.3, it was 14.8 in 1950, shows a slight fall in common with the general trend. The infant mortality, or number of babies who died under one year old, was 10, the equivalent figure for 1950 was 7, an increase of 3 compared with 1950, but of no particular significance.

Regarding infectious disease notifications, particular comment is called for only in regard to measles and whooping cough. Notifications for these two diseases were considerably higher than in any previously recorded year. There were 322 notified cases of measles; the figure for 1950 was 51. Whooping cough notifications received totalled 105, when for 1950 only 18 cases were notified. Throughout the country during the year under review, measles was prevalent in epidemic form, indeed, during one week in March the number of cases notified was the highest since measles became notifiable in 1940. In the District the last highest total for measles cases was 264 notifications in 1941, with whooping cough in that same year also at its highest, when 40 notifications were received. Whooping cough does sometimes exhibit epidemic prevalence concomitantly with measles. No deaths, fortunately, have been recorded as attributable to either of these two infections despite their excessive prevalence in the District during the year. No doubt modern methods of treatment have largely assisted in preventing fatalities. In the past, without modern chemotherapy, bronchopneumonia or other complication was liable to produce a fatal issue especially in young children under five years old. These two illnesses are most infectious in their early stages when droplet spray from the nose and throat, during coughing and sneezing, may readily transmit infection. At that same time infected clothes, bedclothes and other inanimate objects may spread infection. If every parent, as soon as infectious disease is suspected, no matter its type, would put the person affected to bed, keep him or her away from others and call in their doctor at once, the sources for spreading infection would be considerably reduced. Unfortunately, the general, prevalent attitude of "laissez faire,"

until infection is obvious, plays into the hands of the agents transmitting infectious disease with, as a consequence, epidemic spread, carrying in its train a loss in working time and an economic drain, both of which are capable of considerable reduction.

No cases of diphtheria have been notified in the District for the past two years. Diphtheria immunisation is responsible for the undreamed of fall, during the past 10 years, in the case rate and death rate of this disease. This great reduction in cases and deaths as a result of immunisation has made it less easy to bring home to parents the vital importance of protecting their children. In addition, the recognition of a very occasional association between diphtheria immunisation and poliomyelitis has contributed to parents' flagging interest, when in fact immunisation would not be carried out where any real risk existed. All babies should be immunised before the end of their first year of life, unless there is some obvious reason to the contrary. From records received by the County Medical Officer, immunisations of children in the age group 0—14 years during 1950 totalled 170. This is a slight increase over recent years, but leaves room for considerable improvement.

During the year, 10 cases of pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified, 6 more than in 1950; 5 deaths from this disease were registered, as against none in 1950. There is now a more vigorous search for cases than in the past, particularly by mass radiography of chest which is a potent means of finding unsuspected cases. Every advantage should be taken of mass radiography facilities by the public when these are available.

There have been no notifications of food poisoning received during the year under review. The care of catering staffs and food-handlers in the District and the zeal of the Sanitary Inspector in pursuing a clean food campaign, together with the mutual co-operation of both in this vitally important matter, are responsible for this very satisfactory result. Details of the considerable amount of work carried out by the Sanitary Inspector with regard to food are available in the body of this report.

One case of paratyphoid fever was notified during the year. It was not found possible to trace the source of this infection.

Plans for enlarging and modernising the sewage disposal works for the District and extending water carriage drainage to the Blackbrook and Chevin areas have progressed. Ministry of Health approval having already been secured to enlarging the works and electrifying the pumping system, it remains now only for similar approval to the extension of the drainage system when it will be possible to put the whole project into effect.

Before concluding my report I would like to emphasise one major cause of death and illness not commonly appreciated in its proper light, that is, accidents in the home. It is not usually

realised that more people are killed each year by accidents in the home than die by accidents on the roads. It comes as a shock to learn that 23 people every day, die following home accidents, or nearly one death from this cause per hour of each day. The people particularly affected are those at the extremes of age. For example, nearly 1,000 babies under one year old die from suffocation, and 59 out of every 100 fatal home accidents occur to people aged 65 years or over, when falls are a main cause. Lack of attention to defects in the home, neglecting items such as fixed fireguards and carelessness is at the root of the trouble. If people will give some thought to rectifying defects and simple protective measures, including attention to design in new houses, together with reasonable care, such accidents could largely be prevented.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council I offer my cordial thanks for the unfailing care and enthusiasm they give in considering all the various problems affecting the health and welfare of the District. I also take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Bailey, Sanitary Inspector, for the detailed preparation of this report, and for the loyal and efficient service of him and his Assistant. My thanks are also due to the Clerk and other officials for the help and co-operation I have received from them during the year.

I am, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. DAVIDSON-LAMB,

M.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Acting Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

AREA OF DISTRICT (IN ACRES)	4294
ESTIMATED POPULATION (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S ESTIMATE)	15,690
POPULATION (1951 Census)	15,716
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES	4599
RATEABLE VALUE	£85,263
GENERAL RATE FOR 1950	17/6d.
PRODUCT OF A PENNY RATE	£335
TOTAL DEBT FOR ALL PURPOSES	£547,112
TOTAL DEBT FOR HOUSING ONLY	£483,325
NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING 1951 :—	

(a) COUNCIL	64
(b) PRIVATE	3
TOTAL	67

LIVE BIRTHS :	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
LEGITIMATE	128	80	208
ILLEGITIMATE	4	2	6
TOTALS	132	82	214

BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION 13.3

STILL BIRTHS :	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
LEGITIMATE	2	4	6
ILLEGITIMATE	—	—	—
TOTALS	2	4	6

RATE OF STILL BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION 0.38

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR :	M	F
“ “ “ “ FOUR WEEKS	5	2
	2	1
	7	3
	TOTAL 10	

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000
LIVE BIRTHS 46.7

TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS (ALL AGES)	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
	93	95	188

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION 11.4

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

The following children were immunised during the year 1951 (Primary immunisation only).

Age					No.
Under	1 year	...	...	...	1
	1 year	...	...	...	60
	2 years	...	...	...	40
	3 years	...	...	...	4
	4 years	...	...	...	4
	5—9 years (incl.)	...	...	...	23
	10—14 years	„	...	...	38
Total					170

WATER SUPPLY.

The supply of water from the Council's Waterworks has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity, and a more extensive report is included in the Sanitary Inspector's Report (Page 21).

FOOD.

The inspection of food preparation premises of all kinds occupied a considerable amount of the Sanitary Inspector's time, and details of this work are set out in his report.

FOOD POISONING.

No cases of food poisoning were notified during the year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows the rise and fall of the various notifiable diseases during the past eight years.

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Pulmonary								
Tuberculosis	6	8	5	8	5	8	4	10
Non-Pulmonary								
Tuberculosis	1	3	1	1	4	—	5	2
Scarlet Fever	33	25	12	11	26	92	36	34
Diphtheria	3	1	2	—	2	2	—	—
Pneumonia	5	4	1	—	1	4	2	5
Ophthalmia								
Neonatorum	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2
Cerebro Spinal								
Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	5	58	17	24	41	80	51	322
Whooping-								
Cough	5	26	7	—	—	2	18	105
Erysipelas	3	2	2	1	—	1	—	4
Puerperal								
Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
Acute Polio								
Myelitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	2
Paratyphoid								
Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	61	128	47	45	79	193	131	491

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES AT VARYING AGES DURING 1951.

	Under 1 yr.	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	60	Tl.
Smallpox ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	—	3	2	1	6	16	4	—	2	—	—	34
Erysipelas ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
Measles ...	...	13	20	33	41	51	160	3	—	1	—	—	322
Diphtheria ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary													
Tuberculosis	...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	1	1	1	10
Non-Pulmonary													
Tuberculosis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Enteric Fever													
(Paratyphoid)	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pneumonia ...	...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	1	5
Acute Polio Myelitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	5	13	23	12	17	34	1	—	—	—	—	105
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	4
Dysentery ...	...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Ophthalmia													
Neonatorum	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
TOTALS	...	20	37	58	54	74	213	10	1	12	2	5	491

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS.

Cause of Death	All ages		Total
	M.	F.	
Tuberculosis, respiratory	4	1	5
Tuberculosis, other	—	1	1
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	1	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	4	8
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	1	3
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	4	4
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	3	3
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	8	2	10
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1	2
Diabetes	1	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	14	17	31
Coronary disease, angina	14	13	27
Hypertension with heart disease	2	1	3
Other heart disease	12	11	23
Other circulatory disease	1	2	3
Influenza	3	4	7
Pneumonia	2	4	6
Bronchitis	3	1	4
Other diseases of respiratory system	—	1	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4	1	5
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	3	1	4
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—	2
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	—	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	8	16	24
Motor Vehicle accidents	1	—	1
All other accidents	1	2	3
Suicide	2	1	3
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
TOTALS	93	95	188

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
SANITARY INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING
SUPERINTENDENT.**

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

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report for the year 1951, and in the following pages set out a resume of the work carried out by my Department.

Each year brings forth its crop of new legislation, and during 1951 the following Acts which affect the Health Department came into force.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.

The Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act, 1951.

The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Amendment Regulations, 1951.

The Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950.

Food hygiene again occupied considerable time, as the table on page 23 shows. No opportunity was lost in giving advice to procure improvements in the handling and preparation of food, and although not claiming that the need for further improvement does not exist, the general standard of cleanliness in food premises was good.

As with most other Authorities, probably one of our greatest problems is the maintenance and repair of the older houses. Existing staff is not sufficient to enable systematic inspection of the district to be carried out, but enough is known to realise that many of our houses are not capable of being repaired at a reasonable cost, yet the difficulty of rehousing means that demolition of individual unfit houses can only proceed very slowly.

Concluding, I would like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the Acting Medical Officer, Dr. W. Davidson-Lamb, the Clerk, Mr. Charles Price, and other Officers and members of the staff, and finally my Assistant, Mr. Peter Gladwin, for the help and co-operation given to me during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES BAILEY,

Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent.

COMPLAINTS.

During the year one hundred and eighty-seven complaints were received in respect of the following circumstances. These were all investigated and the appropriate action taken.

Defective Water Closets	...	...	...	...	4
Dustbins	...	...	...	...	8
Drainage	...	...	...	...	15
Filthy and Verminous Premises			...	...	6
Offensive Accumulations	...		...	...	3
Offensive Smells	...	...	...	...	1
Pail Closets, Privies and Cesspools			...	...	4
Housing Defects	...	...	...	...	46
Smoke Nuisances...	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous Nuisances...	...	...	...	...	15

Animals Causing Nuisance

Poultry	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
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Infestation

Rats	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Ants	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cockroaches	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Crickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Moles	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

INSPECTIONS MADE DURING 1951.

Houses--Public Health Acts or Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	154
Housing Acts--Recorded Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	165
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
Infectious Diseases Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Knacker's Yard	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Pest Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Petroleum Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Places of Entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Interviews with Owners, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	155
Revisits to Property Under Notice	...	...	...	...	...	...	601
Grocers and Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	279
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Other Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	118
Inspections re applications for Council House tenancies							7
Shops Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	107

continued over—

INSPECTIONS—cont.

Butchers' Shops and Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Tents and Vans	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Ice-Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
Dairies and Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Drainage Work	...	...	...	...	...	...	144
Cesspools	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Houses Disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Houses Disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
Refuse Collection and Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	...	159
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	94

Samples

(a) Milk— Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Methylene Blue	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Phosphatase	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
(b) Ice-Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
(c) Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>3103</u>

NOTICES SERVED DURING 1951.

	Informal	Statutory	Work done in Default
Public Health Act, 1936	190	12	4
Housing Act, 1936	16	—	—
Food and Drugs Act, 1938	7	—	—
Factories Act, 1937	—	—	—
Shops Act, 1950	2	—	—
TOTALS	<u>215</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>4</u>

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED AND DEFECTS REMEDIED DURING THE YEAR, AS A RESULT OF NOTICES SERVED UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, HOUSING ACT, AND THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Dwelling Houses

Roofs Repaired	16
Floors Repaired	2
Plastered walls and ceilings repaired	23
Windows repaired	15
Sashcords renewed	11
Stairs repaired	2
Doors repaired, rehung or renewed	5
Firegrates repaired, reset or renewed	5
Chimneys or Chimney Stacks repaired	3
New sinks provided and fixed	4
Sink Wastes repaired or renewed	4
Wash Coppers repaired or provided	2
External Walls pointed	13
Eaves Gutters and Rainwater Pipes renewed	12
Dangerous walls repaired	2
Water supply provided inside houses	2

Drains, Water Closets and Ashbin Accommodation

Obstructed Drains cleared	29
Obstructed W.C.'s. cleaned	2
Drains repaired or reconstructed	6
Inspection Chamber Covers renewed	2
W.C. Basins renewed	1
W.C. Cisterns repaired or renewed	10
Pail Containers replaced	—
Closet Structures repaired	3
Dustbins provided	144

Other Nuisances

Animals Improperly kept	1
Offensive accumulations	1

Licensed Premises

New Sanitary Accommodation provided	1
Defective Sanitary Accommodation repaired	1
Premises cleansed	1
Hot Water Supply provided to Bar	1
Sinks provided	1
Cellar floors repaired	1
Ventilation improved	1

Food Premises

Hot Water Supply provided	14
Premises cleansed	8
New fittings provided	2
Shops Act—Notices fixed	87

TOTAL	438
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SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

The approximate number of each type of Sanitary Convenience in the district at the end of the year was as follows :—

Water Closets	4344
Pail Closets	181
Privy Middens	10
Tippler Closets	64
Dustbins	4690

In an attempt to encourage owners to carry out conversion of pail closets, the Council increased from five pounds to ten pounds per house the grant paid in respect of voluntary conversions.

During the year sixteen pails and five privy closets were converted to the water carriage system.

The bulk of the pail closets are in unsewered parts of the district, but I look forward to the time when these abominations can be removed.

HOUSING.

	1949	1950	1951
Total number of Council House applicants on list at end of	530	618	534
Number of families re-housed	60	42	64
Number of applications added to the list ...	165	136	86
Number of applications from tenant applicants	129	173	159
Number of applications from lodger applicants	343	394	313
Number of applications for bungalows ...	58	51	62

The Housing Manager (Mr. A. E. Carter) has kindly supplied the above details.

Although more applicants were added to the list than were rehoused, it will be seen that the total number of applications on the list at the end of 1951 was smaller than the previous year.

This is accounted for by removing from the register applicants who no longer require a house, or whose present address is unknown.

The Points Scheme adopted in 1950 is still in force, and is set out below.

HOUSING POINTS SCHEME.

Part 1.—Basic Points.

1. Overcrowding.

Points to be given for lack of bedroom accommodation based on a standard which assumes that a separate bedroom is needed for each of the following :—

- (a) Man and wife.
- (b) One or two children under 10 years.
- (c) One or two males over 10 years.
- (d) One or two females over 10 years.
- (e) A person whom the Sanitary Inspector considers should sleep in a room alone, and who will undertake to do so. (An applicant awarded points under (e) will not qualify for points under No. 4 below).

For each bedroom by which the applicant's accommodation falls short of the above standard ... 10 POINTS

Except in case (b) if only ONE child under 10 years 5 POINTS

Note—Where, for example, there is one male or female under 10 years, and one person of the same sex over 10 years, only one bedroom is assumed to be necessary.

Points will also be awarded for STATUTORY overcrowding in the WHOLE dwelling. For each half-unit above the permitted number ... 2 POINTS

2. Lack of Separate Home.

For sharing or not having a kitchen ... 10 POINTS

For sharing or not having a living room ... 5 POINTS

For sharing or not having a W.C. ... 2 POINTS

3. Unsuitable Accommodation.

Where the applicant's present accommodation is sub-standard, points to be awarded, on the recommendation of the Sanitary Inspector: Up to ... 10 POINTS

Note—The maximum of 10 points to be reserved for applicants living in a house which would normally be scheduled as unfit for human habitation.

4. Ill-Health or other serious Physical Disability.

When this is caused, or the effects are aggravated, by housing conditions which a transfer to other accommodation might improve, points to be awarded on the recommendation of the Sanitary Inspector: Up to ... 10 POINTS

(An applicant awarded points under No. 4 will not qualify for points under 1(e) above).

Part 2.—Balancing Points.

Balancing points are ONLY to be employed to distinguish between applicants who have the highest number of BASIC points.

1. Suitability of the applicant as a Council tenant, up to 10 POINTS

2. Length of residence of applicant *or* wife (whichever is greater) in Belper Urban District (From 1939 only)
For each year ... 1 POINT

3. War Service of applicant *or* wife (not both) in Armed Forces or Merchant Navy from 1939—1945, up to 3 POINTS

4. Date of application: For each year on list (from 1946 only) 1 POINT

Note—Notwithstanding the foregoing Points Scheme the Council are empowered to retard, for any period, any applicants who are considered undesirable for reasons such as rent arrears, disturbers of the peace (*i.e.* those whose mode of life would be likely to cause discomfort to other tenants and to have an ill-effect on the estate). Such families would not be passed over permanently but would be told that when their cases were re-considered the conditions then obtaining would be taken into account.

It will be seen that *inter alia* I was responsible for awarding points where applicants' accommodation was sub-standard.

Points were allocated according to the lack of those facilities found in post-war Council Houses, and in this way a uniform method was obtained.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

New houses erected during the year by :

(a)	Local Authority	...	...	...	...	64
(b)	Private Enterprise	...	...	...	...	3

Number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	66
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Number of dwelling houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	65
---	-----	-----	-----	----

Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
--	---

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of action (formal or informal) by the Local Authority	...	71
---	-----	----

Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	—
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	—
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings were accepted	...	...	...	...	...	1
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Number of premises in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

STATISTICS.

Number of houses erected since 1930.

Year	Houses erected by Local Authority	Houses erected by Private Enterprise	Total
1930	12	22	34
1931	—	65	65
1932	54	60	114
1933	—	125	125
1934	—	163	163
1935	—	63	63
1936	—	64	64
1937	—	53	53
1938	20	126	146
1939	—	37	37
1940	—	—	—
1941	—	2	2
1942	—	—	—
1943	—	—	—
1944	—	—	—
1945	—	—	—
1946	50 (incl. 40 Pre-Fabs)	34	84
1947	52	20	72
1948	68	23	91
1949	60	22	82
1950	42	4	46
1951	64	3	67
TOTALS	422	886	1308

The following is a summary of action taken under the Housing Act, 1936 (Section 11) during the year.

151, Nottingham Road.

The Council accepted an undertaking, that certain immediate improvements would be carried out, and that when the present tenancy ceased the house would not be re-let until further specified repairs and improvements had been effected.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE.

There is one Registered Common Lodging House in the district. The maximum number of lodgers allowed is forty-four. Frequent visits were made to the premises which were found to be in satisfactory conditions.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

Although only three licences were issued, in accordance with Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to station caravans on individual sites, one of which did not receive approval from the

Town and Country Planning Authority, many more enquiries lead me to the opinion that before very long it will be advisable to set aside a suitable site, under our control and properly equipped with water supply, sanitation, etc., where caravans could be stationed without nuisance or detriment to the amenities.

Whatever our individual thoughts on the suitability of caravans as habitable dwellings, the fact is that for many people, particularly young couples, it is probably their only hope of a separate home for some years to come, and if we have to have caravans it is far better that they should be placed on a suitable site than scattered about the district.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The Council carry out free treatment of all private dwellings in the area infested with rats and mice. Business premises are charged with the costs of labour and materials.

Five contracts were in force at the end of the year with business firms in the district for systematic extermination of rats and mice.

1951 SUMMARY OF RODENT CONTROL.

	Local Authority		Private		Business		Total
Number of inspections carried out ...	78		166		130		374
	rats	mice	rats	mice	rats	mice	Total
Number of treatments	36	2	65	15	30	53	201
Number of points pre-baited ...	585	—	574	—	426	—	1585
Number of points poison baited ...	443	27	382	162	312	2274	3600
Number of points gassed ...	22	—	—	—	—	—	22
Number of traps used	—	—	—	13	13	49	75
*Number of bodies found ...	210	—	118	20	76	171	595

* These numbers are the bodies actually recovered, but an estimated kill several times larger can safely be assumed.

Test Baiting of Sewers.

Date	Number of Manholes	% Infested
7/7/51 to 13/7/51	64	nil.

No take was recorded at any of the 64 manholes baited, showing the sewers to be free from infestation.

DISINFESTATION.

Disinfestation work during the year was carried out at fourteen premises. The type of infestation was varied, and the following list shows the species of insects eradicated.

Bugs	...	...	...	4
Beetles and Cockroaches				2
Ants	...	...	...	2
Cluster Flies	...	...	...	1
Fleas	...	...	...	2
Crickets	...	...	...	2
Granary Weevils	...	...	...	1

14

The granary weevils proved to be very tenacious insects, and only after fumigating twice and spraying with both liquid and powder insecticides was the infestation cleared.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

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

Number of visits to infected houses	...	...	...	...	58
Number of rooms disinfected	...	...	...	...	14
Number of notices to day schools	...	...	...	...	20
Number of library books disinfected	...	...	...	...	61
Number of library books destroyed	...	...	...	...	—
Number of lots of bedding destroyed upon request	...	...	...	...	15

In addition, liquid disinfectant was supplied free of charge for use during the period of infection.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

Number of Shops (excluding Licensed Premises) on register—
280. Number of Inspections and re-visits—504.

No notices were served, but two shopkeepers were verbally cautioned about the sale of goods after closing hours.

Winter Closing Hours.

In accordance with Section 2 of the Shops Act, 1950, the Council made an order specifying that during the period November 4th to March 1st, the closing of shops be as follows :—

Shops Generally.

Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays	Not later than 6-30 p.m.			
Wednesdays	...	...	...	Not later than 1-0 p.m.
Fridays	...	...	...	Not later than 7-0 p.m.
Saturdays	...	...	...	Not later than 7-30 p.m.

Hairdresser's Shops.

Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays	Not later than 7-0 p.m.
Wednesdays	Not later than 1-0 p.m.
Fridays and Saturdays	Not later than 7-30 p.m.

The closing hours for shops selling tobacco, newspapers, table-waters, sweets, chocolate, sugar confectionery or ice-cream are :

Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays,					
Fridays	...	...	...	...	Not later than 8-0 p.m.
Wednesdays		...	...	...	Not later than 1-0 p.m.
Saturdays	...	...	...	...	Not later than 9-0 p.m.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

The following tables show the work done during the year under the above Acts.

Register of Factories. (31st December, 1951.)

Hosiery Manufacturers	....	....	....	....	....	10
Motor Repairers	....	....	....	....	....	8
Food Manufacturers	....	....	....	....	....	15
Manufacturing Chemists	....	....	....	....	....	1
Chemical Manufacturers	....	....	....	....	....	1
Sweet Manufacturers	....	....	....	....	....	1
Cotton Mills	....	....	....	....	....	1
Paint Manufacturers	....	....	....	....	....	1
Oil Refinery	....	....	....	....	....	1
Engineering Works	....	....	....	....	....	2
Monumentalists	....	....	....	....	....	1
Beer Bottlers	....	....	....	....	....	1
Printers	....	....	....	....	....	2
Iron Founders	....	....	....	....	....	3
Spring Manufacturers	....	....	....	....	....	1
Gas Works	....	....	....	....	....	1
Builders and Joiners	....	....	....	....	....	8
Motor Car Manufacturers	....	....	....	....	....	1
Dyers and Bleachers	....	....	....	....	....	1
Blacksmiths	....	....	....	....	....	1
Shoe Repairers	....	....	....	....	....	4
Caravan Constructors	....	....	....	....	....	1
Dairies	....	....	....	....	....	1
Seed Cleaners	....	....	....	....	....	1
Chair Manufacturers	....	....	....	....	....	1
Saw Mills	....	....	....	....	....	2
Electrical Contractors	....	....	....	....	....	1
Cardboard Box Manufacturers	....	....	....	....	....	1
Coach Painters	....	....	....	....	....	1
Half-hose Finishers	....	....	....	....	....	1
						75
						—

Seventy-eight inspections were made to the above premises.

The seventy-five factories at the end of the year were employing 2,274 females and 2,088 males. The total of 4,362 persons is 517 less than at the end of 1950.

All factories were inspected, but apart from several minor defects, conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Part I of the Act.

1.—INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health.

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	15	15	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	70	73	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	75	78	—	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	Number of Prosecutions instituted
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	2	1	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	1	—	—	—

Part viii of the Act

OUTWORK

	No. of outworkers in August list.	No. of cases of Default in sending lists to Council.	Notices Served.	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel (Making, etc.)	90	—	—	—

OUTWORKERS.

The number of outworkers in the district was ninety. This is a reduction on the number (125) engaged on this class of work during 1950.

Nature of Work	No. of Premises	No. of Outworkers
Hosiery	85	85
Gloves	—	—
Clothing	5	5
	—	—
	90	90
	—	—

WATER SUPPLY.

The town's water supply is largely derived from a well 120 ft. deep and a bore-hole 180ft. deep at the Pumping Station at the Meadows, from which water is pumped either directly to the distribution mains or to a service reservoir at Bessyloan, from which it gravitates to certain parts of the town.

Supplementing this main supply are three service reservoirs partly fed by springs and partly from the main Pumping Station.

All water is sterilized at the source by chlorination.

Two samples of raw water and six samples of treated water were submitted for bacteriological examination, and the results were generally satisfactory. Samples of untreated water from two of the springs sources proved their doubtful purity. These sources were inspected and further samples taken after adjustment treatment.

Chemical analyses have been generally satisfactory, and below are shown typical analyses :—

Chemical Analysis				Well and Bore hole Yield	Spring Yield
Appearance	Clear, very faintly green.			Clear, very faintly green	
pH. value	...	...	...	7.5	7.5
				parts per million	
Total Solid Matter	...	...	...	235	285
Free and Saline Ammonia	...	...	...	0	0
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	0.002	0
Nitrogen as Nitrites	...	...	...	0	Very faint trace
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	...	...	2.0	4.0
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	...	...	...	21	23
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80° Fahr.	...	...	...	0	0
Hardness	{	Temporary	...	110	145
		Permanent	...	50	50
		Total	...	160	195
Metals	...	...	...	0	0
Free chlorine	...	...	...	0.06	0

Bacteriological Examination

C. Welchii Absent in 40 ml. of water Nil colonies in 40 ml.

Presumptive Coliform Count

Probable number of Coliform

bacilli present	...	...	...	Nil per 100 ml.	Nil per 100 ml.
-----------------	-----	-----	-----	--------------------	--------------------

Differential Coliform Test

Probable number of faecal B

Coli	...	...	...	Nil per 100 ml.	Nil per 100 ml.
------	-----	-----	-----	--------------------	--------------------

Both samples were considered suitable for drinking purposes.

Although the daily consumption per head of population is ever increasing, all demands for water were met during the year, but great care is needed in the prevention of waste.

(I am indebted to Mr. J. Lawson, Surveyor and Engineer for assistance in compiling the report on water supply).

SUPPLY TO HOUSES.

		Estimated Population Involved
Number of houses in district connected to mains	4557	15,557
Number of houses in district supplied from stand- pipe on mains	36	138
Number of houses in district not supplied from standpipe on mains	6	21

Two samples of water from private supplies were collected and both sources were found to be contaminated and the water unfit for human consumption.

The first source supplied two houses in the district which cannot be provided with a public supply. The consumers were instructed to boil the water before use, pending improvements to the collecting chamber.

The second source supplied one house, and the owner of this has agreed to provide a public supply. Until this is done the consumer has been instructed to boil all water before use.

SWIMMING BATHS.

Patronage of the Council's indoor swimming bath—consisting of one pool 70 ft. long by 27ft. wide and a range of slipper baths—was as follows :—

	1950	1951
Bathers	22,718	24,401
Spectators	1,494	1,802
Slipper Baths	1,559	1,950

The baths were also used throughout the season by various swimming clubs, also 14,923 children from schools in the district.

Of the bathers shown above 18,763 were schoolchildren, which indicates the popularity of swimming by the younger generation.

Samples of water were taken from both the inlet and outlet ends of the baths. Both samples showed no signs of bacterial pollution from human sources.

PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS) ACTS, 1928-1936.

Duties in connection with the storage of petroleum are carried out by the department under the above Acts.

During the year no new tanks were installed.

Number of Licences in force	34
Total quantity of Petrol covered by Licences	50,300 gals.
Fees paid	£21 10 0

PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT.

Periodical inspections showed that these premises generally were being maintained in a satisfactory condition.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

Twenty licences to slaughter or stun animals issued in 1949 remain in force until 31st December, 1951.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

The following lists of visits to food premises gives just indication of the close attention which this sphere of my work received :

Dairies and Cowsheds	...	...	44
Bakehouses	...	...	50
Fish Fryers	...	...	42
Grocers and Greengrocers	...	...	279
Licensed Premises	...	...	54
Butcher's Shops	...	...	51
Ice-Cream Premises	...	...	109
Other Food Premises	...	...	118
TOTALS	...	...	747

Food preparation premises were frequently inspected, and the inspection of canned and raw foods in retail shops is now becoming one of the regular, almost daily duties of the department.

The following items were condemned during the year.

Food Condemned during 1951.

				cwts.	lbs.	ozs.
Rabbits	...	...	...	—	22	—
Bacon	...	...	...	1	72	4
Sultanas	...	...	...	—	28	—
Cheese	...	...	...	—	23	13
Fish	...	...	...	3	8	—
Butter	...	...	...	—	4	—
Maple Peas	...	...	...	1	—	—
Provisional Crimony Mixture	...	...	...	—	39	—
Sausage Binder	...	...	...	1	—	—

Tinned

Spaghetti	...	...	...	—	27	12
Tomatoes	...	...	...	3	6	12½
Peas	...	...	...	—	17	12
Carrots	...	...	...	—	6	10½
Beans	...	...	...	—	28	2½
Meat	...	...	...	3	52	9
Tomato Juice	...	...	...	—	12	7
Fruit	...	...	...	1	50	0½
Jam and Marmalade	...	...	...	—	14	8
Milk	...	...	...	1	12	4
Fish, Fish Paste and Fish Cakes	...	...	...	—	17	—
Sausages	...	...	...	—	2	—
Macaroni	...	...	...	—	—	8
Soup	...	...	...	—	9	—
Sandwich Spread	...	...	...	—	2	—
Mincemeat	...	...	...	—	1	13

Bottled

Fish Paste	...	...	...	—	15	12
Fruit	...	...	...	1	93	5

Total Weight Condemned—1 ton, 0cwt. 7lb. 5ozs.

FOOD PREMISES.

It is obvious from the fact that 747 inspections were made during the year of food shops and premises, of the importance which is attached to the preparation and sale of food in this district. No opportunity was lost to instruct and advise food handlers, and generally, employees and management have been very co-operative.

All retail food shops in the area, totalling 149, agreed to display a notice provided by the Council, prohibiting dogs being brought into the shop. The majority of shopkeepers welcomed this innovation as being long overdue, and most of the public at once co-operated, being able to see the reason themselves why the request was made. Only a very small minority seem to think that a dog has equal right to accompany its owner into food shops.

There are still many improvements to effect in the way of handling and storing foodstuffs, probably of greater importance than keeping dogs outside, but there is no doubt whatsoever that dogs can and do cause contamination. Their exclusion from places where food is sold must therefore be in the interests of hygiene.

As a result of informal notices the following improvements were effected :—

Provision of hot water and washing facilities	...	...	14
Cleaning and redecoration of food preparation and storage rooms	...	...	2
Renewal of equipment	...	...	2

Although not yet quite achieved, the objective of having all food shops provided with a constant supply of hot water, is now well in sight.

MEAT INSPECTION.

There was no alteration in the method of slaughtering and distribution of meat for our district.

During the early part of the year as a member of the Technical Sub-Committee of the Derbyshire Branch of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association, I attended a joint meeting with officials responsible for the transportation of meat in this area, and as a result it is expected that vehicles, at any rate in this area, will be of better design.

On one occasion I had to draw the contractor's attention to the use of an unsatisfactory vehicle, and the lack of protective clothing, but apart from this, I feel there has been an improvement in meat transport.

LICENSED PREMISES.

The effects of last year's survey are now taking form, as the following list of improvements completed during the year indicates:

Sinks provided to bars	...	...	...	...	1
Hot water provided	...	...	...	...	1
Sanitary Accommodation increased or improved	...				1
Sanitary Accommodation repaired	...	...	...		1
Beer Cellar floors renewed	...	...	...	...	1
Ventilation of public rooms improved	...	...	...		1

Premises Cleaned.

At the end of the year, only four premises had not been brought up to the desired standard. Two of these are expected to have been completed early in 1952, but one of those remaining is awaiting the new sewage scheme. The fourth one will require major alterations and is presenting practical difficulties.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Sampling of food under the above Act is carried out by the County Council, and Mr. R. W. Sutton, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.C.S., the County Analyst, has kindly supplied the following details.

87 samples, including fifty-three milks, were taken under the above Act in the area of the Belper Urban District Council during the year 1951.

Milks.

Informal samples of Milk were taken on delivery to a Dairy in the Urban District and on analysis two were found to be heavily adulterated with water. Formal samples from these two suppliers were therefore taken. These were also found to be heavily adulterated and proceedings were instituted.

In the first case the supplier was fined £5. The second supplier (outside the area of the Belper U.D.) was fined £20 together with £2 2s. 0d. costs.

One other informal sample taken at the above Dairy was deficient in fat, but a sample drawn from the bulked milk from ten other churns sent in by this supplier was genuine and no further action was taken.

Other Foods.

Four samples of Ice Cream were deficient in fat and the vendors were cautioned.

The remaining samples were classed as satisfactory.

ICE CREAM.

Premises registered for Manufacture and Sale	...	...	...	4
Premises registered for Sale only	...	...	...	33

One-hundred-and-nine visits were made to these premises, and satisfactory conditions have been maintained, the proof of which is to be found in the following paragraph dealing with sampling. Much publicity has been focussed on the ice cream industry during the past few years, but in my experience no other industry has co-operated so well with the Health Authorities to attain a high standard of hygiene, and I believe others could with advantage follow their example.

The number of premises registered for the sale of ice cream continues to rise, and in two years has increased from 15 to 33, with indications that even more premises will be registered.

SAMPLING OF ICE-CREAM.

Sixty-seven Samples of ice-cream were obtained and submitted for Methylene Blue Examination.

The results were as follows :—

Provisional Grades.			
1	2	3	4
—	—	—	—
45	15	1	3

This shows that of all samples collected during the year, only four gave an unsatisfactory result and the figure of 93.75% satisfactory is one which indicates that the manufacture, storage and sale of ice-cream in this town was carried out in a most hygienic manner.

In addition, three samples of ice-lollies, manufactured in our district were sent for B. coli examination, and all three results were satisfactory.

I do honestly think that the above results are highly satisfactory and congratulate those concerned, at the same time trusting that this standard having been reached, will be maintained.

MILK SUPPLY.

Registrations made under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Distributors	9
Dairy Premises	3

Sale of Designated Milk.

Licences granted during the year :

(a) Dealers Licences		
Tuberculin Tested	10	
Pasteurised	10	
(b) Supplementary Licences.		
Tuberculin Tested	4	
Pasteurised	4	

Total Number of Samples Collected.

Methylene Blue	....	....	....	....	5
Phosphatase	....	....	....	....	5
Biological	....	....	....	....	71
					—
					81
					—

Type of Milk	Meth. Blue		B. Coli		Phosphatase		Biological	
	Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.	Negative	Positive
Undesignated		—	—	—	—	—	56	4
Accredited		—	—	—	—	—	9	2
Pasteurised		5	—	—	4	1	—	1*

In addition to the above, the following samples were collected from a Pasteurisation Plant in the district Licensed by the County Council.

Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
24	1	25

(collected by the County Sanitary Inspector).

The six positive results from 71 samples collected gives a figure of almost 8.5% positive, which is a large increase in the figure of 3% during 1950. Whether this increase is general or confined to Belper would be interesting to know, but as I have stated many times previously, it is obvious that regular and systematic collection of milk samples for biological examination must be regarded as one of our most important duties.

As a result of the six positive samples, eight cows were slaughtered and found to be suffering from tuberculosis in various stages of advancement. Three of these cows were taken from one herd as the result of the original sample, and from another herd veterinary inspection and repeat samples failed to detect any tuberculosis. As two cows had been sold from this farm in the period between collection of the sample, and the result being known, it was assumed one or both these cows had given the tubercular milk.

This not being an uncommon occurrence it would appear that more control over the movement of cattle from which biological samples have been collected would be beneficial.

* When pasteurised milk fails to pass the Phosphate Test, it is automatically examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli, and this sample was found to be positive. The milk was pasteurised outside our area, and the Authority concerned were not able to trace the source of infection.

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE.

Refuse Collection.

The area is divided into two districts, and each one is served by a Shellvoke & Drewry eight cubic yard capacity side loader. Collection is carried out on the "continuous" system, and for most of the year a seven day collection was maintained, the routine being unavoidably upset by statutory holidays. A few premises in the Rural part of the district are on a fortnightly collection.

Refuse Disposal.

Disposal is by means of controlled tipping and as a result of extra labour employed, the condition of the refuse tip was maintained in a very satisfactory manner. Often when comparing costs of disposal with those of other Authorities, one is sometimes apt to overlook the standard of disposal attained.

Regular inspection, and when necessary, treatment, kept the tip free from vermin, and crickets were conspicuous by their absence, but as a precaution, liquid and powder insecticides were applied.

During the year a new tip was started at Dalley Lane. The first operation consisted of scraping off the top soil from an area of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres to a depth of between six and nine inches. This was done by contract at a cost of £241. The soil has been stacked so that on completion of tipping it can be used for covering material. This expense, together with that of providing a messroom for the workmen, enlarging the entrance gates, etc., is the main reason why disposal costs show a large increase over previous years. Against this can be measured the fact that tipping is being carried out in a much more efficient manner than hitherto.

Trade Refuse.

There have been no changes in the charges for the collection and disposal of trade refuse, which are as follows :

Scale of Charges.

One bin cleansed weekly	...	...	Free.
One additional bin cleansed weekly	20/-	per half year.	
Two	"	"	24/- per half year.
Larger quantities	...	...	Charge fixed after investigation.
Disposal of Trade Refuse at Council			
Tip	...	...	3/- to 5/- per load according to weight.

Cesspool Cleansing and Nightsoil Collection.

This is carried out during the day by a Shellvoke & Drewry 800 gallon capacity combined cesspool/gullyemptier fitted with a nightsoil unit.

Whenever the vehicle could be spared, adjoining Authorities, and property owners in districts not possessing a vehicle, hired our machine, for which reasonable charges were made.

Outdoor Staff.

- 2 Refuse Freighter driver/loaders.
- 8 Loaders.
- 3 Tip Men (one charge hand).
- 1 Salvage Baler operator.
- 1 Cesspool/Gully Emptier Driver.
- 1 Cesspool/Gully Emptier Attendant.

Salvage.

Last year I expressed the hope that in 1951 with the help of the public minded citizens we would achieve better results than ever before—but these results proved to be beyond my greatest expectations. The cost tables will show that a profit of £1,842, equal to about a 5½d. rate was achieved. Although such excellent figures were primarily the result of abnormally high prices paid for waste paper, we should not overlook the fact that the tonnage of paper collected increased from 161 tons to 185 which at almost 15% represents a worthy effort. The town as a whole is indebted to all those who contributed to the Council's salvage scheme (and there are still many who do not save waste paper—yet enjoy the benefits of the profit made).

I would like to add my personal thanks to all householders, shopkeepers and firms, who made the above figures possible.

It would be a very brave and wise—or perhaps foolish person who could prophesy the state of the waste paper market in twelve months time, but at the point of going to print the pendulum seems to have swung right back to where it was in 1949. Prices have fallen rapidly, stocks are accumulating, and some Authorities will no doubt find difficulty in finding an outlet for their paper.

Be that as it may, there does not appear much that we can do to control the laws of supply and demand, except as in the year just ended, take advantage of a seller's market, and hope that some method will be devised to ensure that Local Authorities are not forced on economical grounds to stop the collection of waste paper, which we are told is still a vital raw material.

The tables will show that during the past year we bought out of salvage income two new 15cwt. trailers, made to our specification, and which by reason of their size have proved a tremendous advantage, a new hand baling machine for magazines, and eliminated the remainder of the sum allowed for depreciation of the mechanical press bought in 1949.

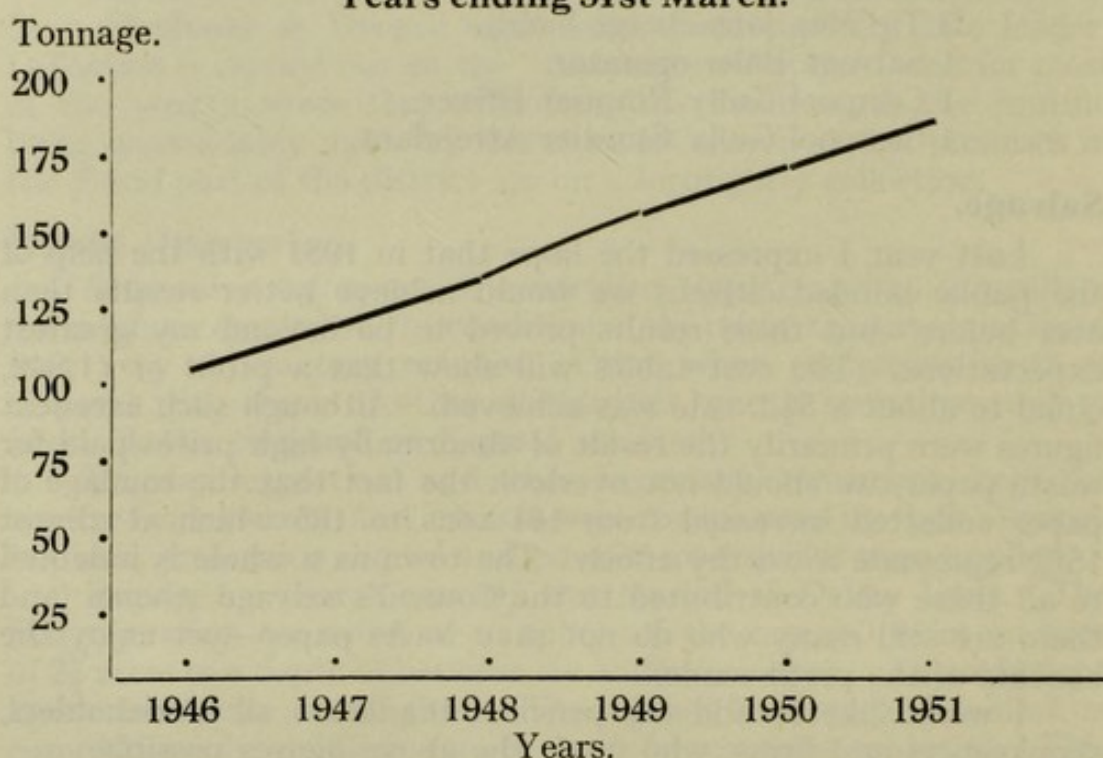
Kitchen Waste remains fairly constant and there appears to be general apathy towards this branch of salvage. All communal bins were painted twice during the year with D.D.T. paint.

Scrap Tins were picked out from the refuse at the tip, and as a result over 110 tons were returned to industry, which represents approx. 11½ cwts. per 1000 population per month. Salvage of scrap tins has the added advantage of saving valuable tipping space and improving the composition of the tip.

WASTE PAPER COLLECTIONS.

1946—1951.

Years ending 31st March.



COLLECTION OF REFUSE—1951.

Efficiency Statistics.

Number of premises from which refuse is collected	...	...	4562
Number of dustbins emptied weekly	...	...	4712
Estimated tonnage (refuse is check weighed 3rd week in January and 3rd week in July)	...	...	4052 tons
Number of collectors (including drivers)	...	...	10
Weight of refuse collected per man per day (250 days per annum)	...	...	1.62 tons
Number of bins emptied per man hour (including driver)	...	10.9	
		(excluding driver)	13.6
Number of premises cleared per man hour (incl. driver)	...	10.7	
		(excl. driver)	13.3
Yield per 1000 population per day (250 days per annum)			1.03 tons

Density of Refuse.

				cwts. per cubic yard
Summer period	...	...	...	4.8
Winter period	...	...	...	7.4

SICKNESS RETURN (year ending 31st March, 1952.)

1.	Possible working hours	...	...	...	30,759	
2.	Hours lost		% of possible working	hours		1950
(a)	Sickness (paid)	643	...	2.1	...	8.41
(b)	Sickness (unpaid)	863	...	2.7	...	1.9
(c)	Other time lost	306	...	1.	...	.19
		<u>1812</u>		<u>5.8</u>		<u>10.5</u>

The above figures are rather striking, for whilst paid sickness was reduced considerably in comparison with the previous year, unpaid sickness and other absence increased. The figures of 5.8 % total absence can in my opinion be viewed with satisfaction and is probably lower than that of many other Authorities.

COST STATEMENT OF YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1952

Refuse Collection.

				£			Cost per ton
							s. d.
Wages	...	...	...	2722			
Transport	...	...	...	1873			
Sundries	...	...	...	99			
				<u>4694</u>	...	...	23 2
Gross cost	...	...		102	...	...	6
Less income (Trade refuse, etc.)				<u>4592</u>	...	...	22 8
Net Cost	...	...					
Cost per 1000 population per annum	...			£292			
Cost per 1000 houses per annum	...			£1007			

Refuse Disposal.

Wages	...	...	...	941			
Maintenance and repairs	...			39			
Sundries	...	...	...	14			
Rents, Rates, etc.	...	...		63			
Removal of Top soil	...	...		241			
Raising manholes	...	...		69			
Provision of messroom	...	...		60			
Compensation to tenant	...			20			
Loan charges	...	...	...	83			
				<u>1530</u>			7 6½
Gross cost	...	...		10	...		½
Less income (Trade Refuse)				<u>1520</u>	...	...	7 6
Net Cost	...	...					
Cost per 1000 population per annum	...			£97			
Cost per 1000 houses per annum	...			£333			

SALVAGE.

Details of Income and Expenditure, year ending 31st March, 1952.

General Salvage Income... ... £3590

Expenditure

	£
Wages—baling 	440
Wages—collection 	175
Bonus 	144
Transport 	359
Baling wire 	103
Food Waste Bins... 	32
Sundries 	53
Completion of provision for purchase of mechanical baler ...	153
Purchase of new hand baler ...	64
Two new trailers 	197
Repairs to buildings 	9
Rates on buildings 	19

Total expenditure ... 1748

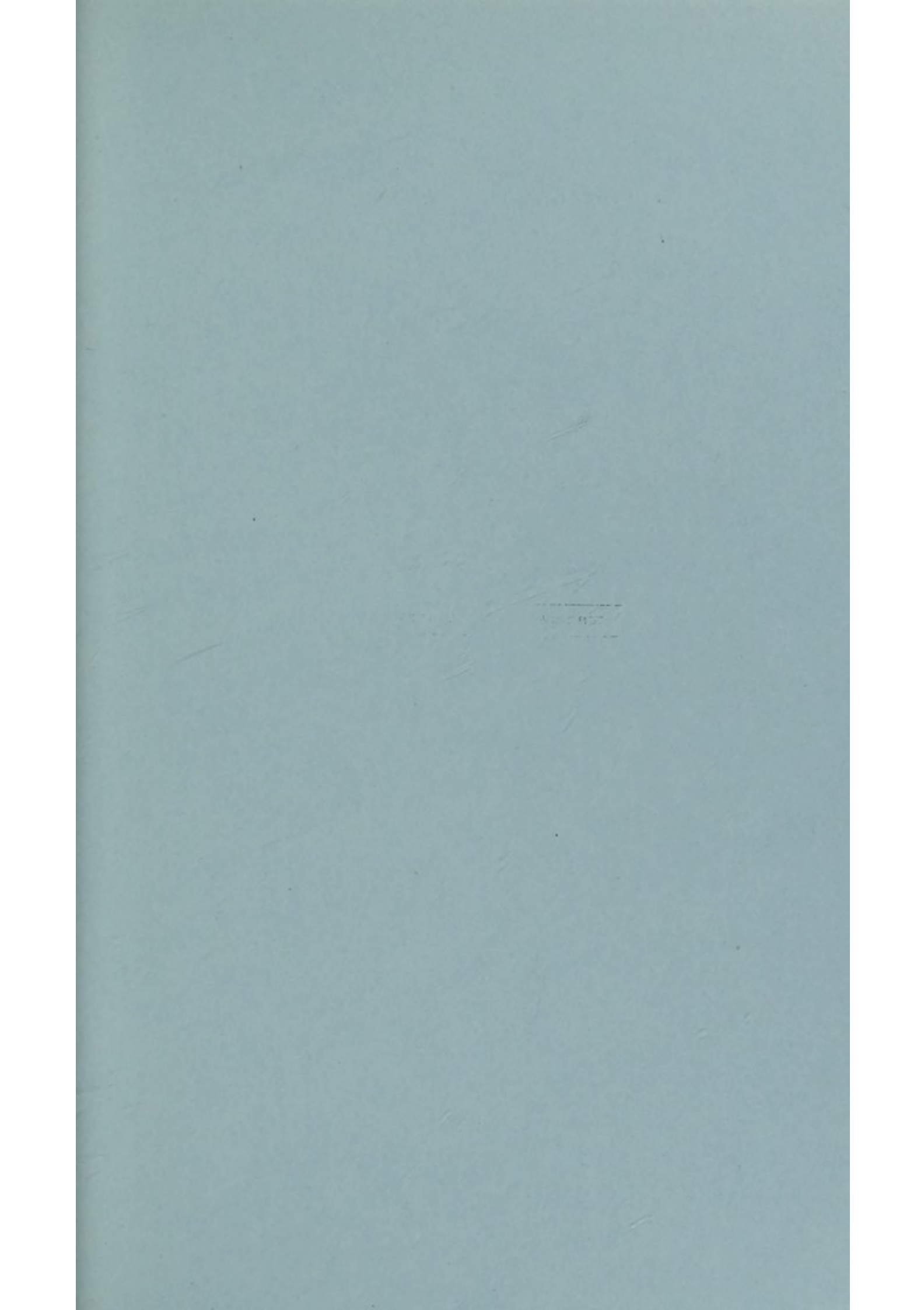
Profit 1842

Totals

	£			Per Ton s. d.
Net Cost—Collection 	4592	... ...		22 8
Net Cost—Disposal 	1520	... ...		7 6
	6112			30 2
Less Salvage, excess of income over expenditure 	1842	... ...		9 1
Total Net Cost ...	4270	... ...		21 1

SUMMARY OF SALVAGE COLLECTED.
1946 to 1950
Years ending 31st March.

Year	Paper		Scrap Metal Including Unflattened Tins		Bones		Kitchen Waste		Bottles and Jars		Cullet		Textiles		Income £.
	T.	c. q.	T.	c. q.	T.	c. q.	T.	c. q.	T.	c. q.	T.	c. q.	T.	c. q.	
1946/7	95	1 3	—	—	—	16 0	77	3 2	9	2 0	—	—	1	9 0	889
1947/8	105	8 0	—	—	—	10 1	55	13 0	5	10 0	—	—	1	9 3	954
1948/9	117	11 4	18	19 1	—	7 2	50	4 2	3	9 0	—	15 0	1	4 3	1078
1949/50	138	13 0	66	5 3	—	— 3	66	11 0	3	17 0	2	6 0	3	8 3	1044
1950/51	161	2 3	93	9 0	—	—	69	12 2	3	5 0	1	15 0	4	2 0	1721
1951/52	185	9 3	110	8 1	—	—	68	14 0	3	13 0	3	8 0	2	11 0	3590



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