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BELPER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
(DERBYSHIRE)



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

W. J. MORRISSEY M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

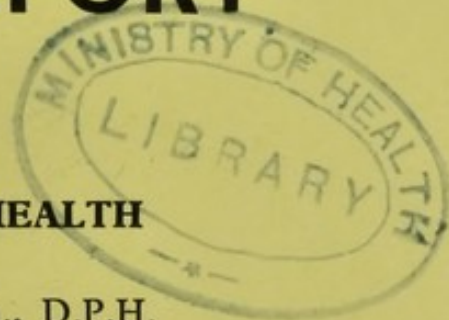
and the

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

JAMES BAILEY, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., A.M.Inst.P.C.



FOR THE YEAR 1952





Belper Urban District Council

1952

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman : COUNCILLOR MRS. A. M. BELFIELD, J.P.

Councillor	L. Beardmore	Councillor	A. Hall, J.P.
"	W. Beardmore	"	A. Hampson
"	C. Beastall	"	W. Lawton
"	M. A. Berkin (Mrs.)	"	H. G. Melbourne
"	T. F. Blackham	"	H. Seal
"	S. Froggatt	"	J. L. Street

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health :

W. J. MORRISSEY, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
(as from 20th April, 1953)

Chief Sanitary Inspector, Cleansing Superintendent and Housing Manager

(Also Inspector under the Shops Act and Petroleum Regulation Acts) :

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

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

PETER GLADWIN, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.
(Called to National Service, 20. 11. 52)

Clerk : Miss M. A. BUXTON

(appointed 6th October, 1952)

Temporary Assistant : Mr. W. G. WARREN

(from 18th November, 1952)

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

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the District for the year ended 31st December, 1952.

As I only took up my appointment on 20th April, 1953, I will be reporting on the work of my predecessors and my comments will be limited.

The Registrar General's Estimate of the population of the District on 30th June, 1952, was 15,690 and shows no change. The Death Rate at 11.4 and Birth Rate at 13.25 show very little change. The number of infant deaths under one year was 11, an increase of 1 over 1951.

There is a big fall in the amount of notifiable infectious disease, mainly due to the decrease in measles notifications. Again, there have been no cases of diphtheria notified. From the records of the County Medical Officer, 179 children aged 0—14 years were immunised. These figures still show room for improvement. It is shocking that only one child has been immunised under one year, this being the age at which all children should have completed their primary immunisation.

The number of cases of pulmonary Tuberculosis notified was 5 and it is gratifying to note that there has been no death from this cause during the past year.

There have been no notifications of food poisoning during the year. It has been noticed throughout the County as a whole that food poisoning is only notified when it occurs in Institutions, Canteens and other large establishments. It is felt that many smaller outbreaks are missed owing to failure to notify and that the efforts of the Sanitary Inspectors in their clean food campaigns would achieve even greater success if notification was better.

It is disappointing that the scheme to extend the water carriage system for sewage disposal to the Blackbrook—Chevin areas has had to be postponed for financial reasons.

I wish to thank Mr. Bailey, Chief Sanitary Inspector, for the detailed preparation of this Report, the contents of which indicate his keenness in all matters appertaining to public health.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. J. MORRISSEY, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

AREA OF DISTRICT (IN ACRES)	4294
ESTIMATED POPULATION (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S ESTIMATE)	15,690
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES	4652
RATEABLE VALUE 1 . 4 . 52....	£85,263
GENERAL RATE FOR 1952/3	18/4d.
PRODUCT OF A PENNY RATE 1952/3	£335
TOTAL DEBT FOR ALL PURPOSES 31 . 3 . 52	£547,112
TOTAL DEBT FOR HOUSING ONLY 31 . 3 . 52	£483,325

NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING 1952 :—

(a) COUNCIL	40
(b) PRIVATE	15
TOTAL	55

LIVE BIRTHS :	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
LEGITIMATE	95	104	199
ILLEGITIMATE	7	2	9
TOTALS	102	106	208

BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	13.25
--------------------------------------	-------

STILL BIRTHS :	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
LEGITIMATE	3	1	4
ILLEGITIMATE	—	—	—
TOTALS	3	1	4

RATE OF STILL BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION	0.25
---	------

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR :	M	F
“ “ “ “ FOUR WEEKS	6	5
“ “ “ “	3	4
TOTAL	11	

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	52.9
--	------

TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS (ALL AGES)	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
	105	63	168

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	10.7
--------------------------------------	------

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

The following children were immunised during the year 1952 (Primary immunisation only).

Age					No.
Under	1 year	...	...	...	1
	1 year	...	...	...	29
	2 years	...	...	...	32
	3 years	...	...	...	30
	4 years	...	...	...	41
	5—9 years (incl.)	...	...	...	44
	10—14 years	„	...	...	2
Total					... 179

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.

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Pulmonary								
Tuberculosis	8	5	8	5	8	4	10	5
Non-Pulmonary								
Tuberculosis	3	1	1	4	—	5	2	1
Scarlet Fever	25	12	11	26	92	36	34	61
Diphtheria	1	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Pneumonia	4	1	—	1	4	2	5	20
Ophthalmia								
Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Cerebro Spinal								
Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	58	17	24	41	80	51	322	37
Whooping-								
Cough	26	7	—	—	2	18	105	75
Erysipelas	2	2	1	—	1	—	4	3
Puerperal								
Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	6
Acute Polio								
Myelitis	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	11	2	5
Paratyphoid								
Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS	128	47	45	79	193	131	491	213

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES AT VARYING AGES DURING 1952.

	Under 1 yr.	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	60	Tl.
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	—	2	3	5	7	40	2	—	1	—	1	61
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	3
Measles	2	1	3	4	2	20	3	1	1	—	—	37
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary													
Tuberculosis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	5
Non-Pulmonary													
Tuberculosis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Enteric Fever													
(Paratyphoid)	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	2	6	20
Acute Polio Myelitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	4	10	13	10	11	27	—	—	—	—	—	75
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	6
Dysentery	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Ophthalmia													
Neonatorum	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	...	7	14	19	20	22	91	6	7	8	3	9	213

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS.

Cause of Death	All ages		Total
	M.	F.	
Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, other	1	—	1
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	3	1	4
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	5	1	6
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	1	1
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	7	9	16
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—	—
Diabetes	1	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	14	11	25
Coronary disease, angina	18	12	30
Hypertension with heart disease ...	2	—	2
Other heart disease	14	7	21
Other circulatory disease	13	4	17
Influenza	—	—	—
Pneumonia	5	4	9
Bronchitis	1	—	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	1	—	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	3	2	5
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	8	3	11
Motor Vehicle accidents	—	—	—
All other accidents	2	1	3
Suicide	2	1	3
Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—
TOTALS	105	63	168

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR, CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT AND HOUSING MANAGER.

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

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report for the year 1952, and a resumé of the work done by my Department is set out in the following pages.

For a change, new legislation affecting the Health Department was the exception rather than the rule, the most important being a revised Building bye-law, altering the height of habitable rooms from 8 feet to 7 feet 6 inches. This in my opinion is an unwelcome step, but apparently the experts are convinced that the change will not be detrimental to the health of occupants of houses with the lower ceilings.

Considerable time has been devoted, as the report will show, to the improvement of hygiene in licensed premises, and the results give cause for satisfaction.

During the year the staff in my department underwent several changes. First, Mr. Gladwin was successful in qualifying as a Sanitary Inspector and was duly appointed as Additional Sanitary Inspector. Then Mr. A. E. Carter, who carried out the duties of Housing Manager, passed away very suddenly, and I was appointed to carry out these duties. To enable my department to execute the extra work efficiently, and also to enable the Council to benefit from the appointment of Mr. Gladwin, Miss M. A. Buxton was appointed as a Clerk.

It was then hoped that, for the first time, the department could attempt to carry out two of its legal obligations, viz., systematic inspection of the district for the detection of nuisances and housing defects.

Before this could be done, my qualified Assistant was called to do his National Service. An attempt was made to replace him with a qualified assistant as a temporary appointment, but without success. However, I was fortunate to obtain the services of Mr. W. G. Warren, as a temporary unqualified assistant, and at the time of compiling this report, the work of the department is proceeding in a smooth and orderly manner.

My thanks are due to the members of my department for their efforts during the past year.

In conclusion, may I thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the Clerk, Mr. Charles Price, and other Officers and members of the staff, for their help and co-operation during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES BAILEY,

Chief Sanitary Inspector,

Cleansing Superintendent and Housing Manager.

COMPLAINTS.

During the year, one hundred and thirty-eight complaints were received in respect of the following circumstances. This is a considerable reduction on past years, but whether it is because there is less cause for complaint than before, I hesitate to say, although it is satisfying to believe. All complaints were investigated and dealt with.

Defective Water Closets	...	...	...	...	5
Dustbins	...	...	...	...	4
Drainage	...	...	...	...	15
Filthy and Verminous Premises			...	...	3
Offensive Smells	...	...	...	...	3
Housing Defects	...	...	...	...	43
Smoke Nuisances...	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous Nuisances...	...	...	...	...	1
Dangerous structures	...	...	...	...	2

Animals Causing Nuisance

Poultry	1
---------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Infestation

Rats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Ants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cockroaches	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

INSPECTIONS MADE DURING 1952.

Houses--Public Health Acts or Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	151
Housing Acts—Recorded Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	154
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Infectious Diseases Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
Knacker's Yard	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pest Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Petroleum Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Places of Entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Interviews with Owners, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	196
Revisits to Property Under Notice	...	...	...	...	...	...	402
Grocers and Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Restaurants, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	41
Inspections re applications for Council House tenancies							448
Shops Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Rag, Flock	....	....	....	....	....	....	1

continued over—

INSPECTIONS—cont.

Butchers' Shops and Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Tents and Vans	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Ice-Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Dairies and Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Drainage Work	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
Cesspools	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Houses Disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Houses Disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Refuse Collection and Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

Samples

(a) Milk— Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Methylene Blue	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Phosphatase	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
(b) Ice-Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Iced Lollipops	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(c) Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	2728

NOTICES SERVED DURING 1952.

	Informal	Statutory	Work done in Default
Public Health Act, 1936	187	17	6
Housing Act, 1936	17	6	2
Food and Drugs Act, 1938	6	—	—
Factories Act, 1937	9	—	—
Shops Act, 1950	1	—	—
Milk & Dairies Regulation	3	—	—
TOTALS	223	23	8

**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	....	....	....	....	....	....	19
Floors Repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Plastered walls and ceilings repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	21
Window frames, cords, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	21
Pavings, yards and passages	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Doors repaired, rehung or renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Firegrates repaired, reset or renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Chimneys or Chimney Stacks repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
New sinks provided and fixed	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Sink Wastes repaired or renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
External Walls pointed	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
Eaves Gutters and Rainwater Pipes renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
Dangerous building demolished	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Dampness remedied	....	....	....	....	....	....	4

Drains, Water Closets and Ashbin Accommodation

Obstructed Drains cleared	....	....	....	....	....	....	16
Drains repaired or reconstructed	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Inspection Chamber Covers renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
W.C's. repaired or renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	19
Closet Structures repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Dustbins provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	106

Other Nuisances

Offensive accumulations	2
-------------------------	------	------	------	------	------	------	---

Licensed Premises

New Sanitary Accommodation provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Hot Water Supply provided to Bar	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Sinks provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	2

Food Premises

Hot Water Supply provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Premises cleansed	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Other improvements	....	....	....	....	....	....	2

Shops

Miscellaneous	4
---------------	------	------	------	------	------	------	---

Factories

Unsuitable/defective conveniences remedied	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Other offences remedied	....	....	....	....	....	....	4

General

Pig-sty improvements	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Other nuisances abated	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Names on milk vehicles	....	....	....	....	....	....	3

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	4410
Pail Closets	168
Privy Middens	10
Tippler Closets	64
Dustbins	4743

In an attempt to encourage owners to carry out conversion of pail closets, the Council make a grant of £10 per house in respect of voluntary conversions.

During the year, thirteen pail closets were converted to the water carriage system.

Of the remaining 168 pail closets, approximately 100 cannot be converted because either a sewer or water supply is not available. It now appears that in order to obtain the conversion of most of the remainder, it may be necessary to take statutory action in accordance with Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and it is disappointing to report that any large scale scheme for compulsory conversion will have to be postponed until the financial situation is more favourable.

During the year, 1,631 linear yards of new sewers were laid.

HOUSING.

Upon commencing duties as Housing Manager, it was found necessary, in order to get an accurate list of the number of live applicants, to visit most cases and altogether 448 inspections were made.

The result of bringing the list up-to-date, shows that at December 31st, 1952, the number of applicants still desirous of being re-housed, was 447, excluding those applicants for Old Persons' Bungalows.

A new card index system has been introduced, and from it, information, as required, can be obtained within a few minutes.

Position as at December 31st, 1952.

1.—Table showing year when application was made :—

1946	....	....	....	....	73
1947	....	....	....	....	20
1948	....	....	....	....	43
1949	....	....	....	....	72
1950	....	....	....	....	78
1951	....	....	....	....	60
1952	....	....	....	....	101
					<hr/> 447 <hr/>

Of the 1946 applicants, 59 are tenants and 14 are in rooms

2.—Type of Present Accommodation of Applicants.

Tenants	....	....	....	....	203
In Rooms	....	....	....	....	241
Caravans	....	....	....	....	3

3.—Situation of Applicants.

Within Urban District	....	....	....	413
Outside Urban District	....	....	....	34

4.—Applications for Old People's Bungalows.

40

5.—Size of Applicants' Families.

95 Applicants with no children
181 Applicants with 1 child.
100 Applicants with 2 children.
71 Applicants with over 2 children.

6.—Number of Families in Applicants' Houses.

One Family in house	....	....	....	159
Two Families in house	....	....	....	256
Three Families in house	....	....	....	32

7.—Allocation of Points to Applicants.

	Points.
1 with	over 50
14 „	40—45
47 „	35—40
76 „	30—35
157 „	20—30
142 „	under 20

The above information indicates that although almost 500 families—including those asking for Old People's Bungalows, are applicants for houses, when approximately half this number of houses have been built, the major problem of providing sufficient accommodation will have been solved.

My reason for stating this is that as tenants of existing houses are allocated Council houses, applicants who are at present in rooms will move into the vacated premises, and, in my opinion, it will not be necessary for the Council to build nearly so many houses as we have applicants.

This does not, of course, take into account a recommencement of demolishing sub-standard property in large numbers, and their subsequent replacement by new houses.

The Housing Points Scheme adopted in 1950 has been slightly amended. Instead of one balancing point being allocated to applicants for each year they have been on the list since 1946, four basic points are now given for each year. Thus, tenants of houses, wishing to obtain better accommodation, who previously had little hope of ever obtaining sufficient points, will now receive a better opportunity.

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).

5. Date of Application.

For each year on list (from 1946 only)	4 POINTS
--	----------

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

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.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

New houses erected during the year by :	
(a) Local Authority	40
(b) Private Enterprise	15
Number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	96
Number of dwelling houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	91
Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	5
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of action (formal or informal) by the Local Authority	73
Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—
Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings were accepted	4
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
1952	40	15	55
TOTALS	462	901	1363

The following is a summary of action taken under the Housing Act, 1936 (Section 11) during the year :—
60 and 62, Kilburn Road.

An undertaking was accepted that the premises would not be re-let, but, upon vacation, converted into store places.

57, Windmill Lane.

The owner of this house did not make any proposition, and a Demolition Order was, therefore, made by the Council.

102, Marsh Lane.

An undertaking was accepted that the premises, upon vacation, would not be re-let.

Bramcote Hill, Nottingham Road.

The owner submitted an offer to carry out extensive reconstruction and repair work, and this offer was accepted.

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 condition.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

Four licences were issued, in accordance with Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to station caravans on individual sites.

At the request of the County Council, consideration was given to the provision of camping sites, but it was decided by the Council, that, in this area at the present time, the need to provide camping and caravan sites did not arise.

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.

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

1952 SUMMARY OF RODENT CONTROL.

	Local Authority		Private		Business		Total
Number of inspections carried out ...	69		121		95		285
	rats	mice	rats	mice	rats	mice	Total
Number of treatments	46	1	76	20	17	17	177
Number of points pre-baited ...	769	—	752	—	207	—	1728
Number of points poison baited ...	673	6	712	192	193	251	2027
Number of points gassed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of traps used	—	—	—	—	—	168	168
*Number of bodies found ...	241	3	163	28	19	105	559

* 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
28/7/52 to 7/8/52	74	2·7

Takes were recorded at two manholes. Treatment was carried out, but no bodies were found.

DISINFESTATION.

Disinfestation work during the year was carried out at fifteen premises.

Bugs	...	...	...	2
Cockroaches	...	...	...	10
Ants	...	...	...	2
Rabbits	...	...	...	1

15

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

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

Number of visits to infected houses	...	...	...	...	122
Number of rooms disinfected	...	...	...	...	17
Number of notices to day schools	...	...	...	...	47
Number of library books disinfected	...	...	...	...	58
Number of library books destroyed	...	...	...	...	—

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

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

280 shops of the following categories are on the register.

Grocers and Provisions	....	....	....	....	....	60
Grocers and sub-post office	....	....	....	....	....	4
General and sub-post office	....	....	....	....	....	1
General Stores and Off-Licence	....	....	....	....	....	4
Fish Fryers	....	....	....	....	....	18
General Stores and Cafes	....	....	....	....	....	3
Cafes, Canteens and Restaurants	....	....	....	....	....	20
Greengrocers	....	....	....	....	....	16
Butchers	....	....	....	....	....	21
Fishmongers	....	....	....	....	....	2
Tobacconists and Sweets	....	....	....	....	....	1
Confectionery	....	....	....	....	....	17
Ice-Cream	....	....	....	....	....	3
Ladies' Hairdressers	....	....	....	....	....	9
Gents' Hairdressers	....	....	....	....	....	5
Pharmacists	....	....	....	....	....	5
Newsagents	....	....	....	....	....	7
General Drapers	....	....	....	....	....	16
Furniture	....	....	....	....	....	6
Tobacconists	....	....	....	....	....	2
Paints and Wallpaper	....	....	....	....	....	4
Ironmongers	....	....	....	....	....	3
Fancy Goods and Stationers	....	....	....	....	....	2
Electric and Radio	....	....	....	....	....	9
Shoes	....	....	....	....	....	9
Dry Cleaners	....	....	....	....	....	2
Gents' Outfitters	....	....	....	....	....	5
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	....	26

280

It was only found necessary to serve one informal notice requesting the provision of the prescribed notice regarding the weekly half-day closing.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

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

Register of Factories. (31st December, 1952).

Hosiery Manufacturers	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Motor Repairers	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Food Manufacturers	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
Manufacturing Chemists	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Chemical Manufacturers	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Sweet Manufacturers	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Cotton Mills	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Paint Manufacturers	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Oil Refinery	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Engineering Works	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Monumentalists	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Beer Bottlers	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Printers	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Iron Founders	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Spring Manufacturers	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Gas Works	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Builders and Joiners	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
Motor Car Manufacturers	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Dyers and Bleachers	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Blacksmiths	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Shoe Repairers	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Caravan Constructors	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Seed Cleaners	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Saw Mills	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Electrical Contractors	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Cardboard Box Manufacturers	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Coach Painters	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Half-hose Finishers	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Underwear Manufacturers	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Upholsterers	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
							73

Eighty-six inspections were made to the above premises.

The seventy-three factories at the end of the year were employing 1,906 females and 2,066 males. The total of 3,972 persons is 390 less than at the end of 1951, and this is composed almost entirely of a reduction in female labour.

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	2	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	71	84	9	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	73	86	9	—

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	4	3	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act	5	4	—	—	—
TOTAL	9	7	—	—	—

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.)	64	—	—	—

OUTWORKERS.

The number of outworkers in the district was 64. This is a reduction on the number (90) engaged on this class of work during 1951.

Nature of Work	No. of Premises	No. of Outworkers
Hosiery	58	58
Gloves	—	—
Clothing	6	6
	—	—
	64	64
	—	—

RAG, FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

One registration has been made under the above Act.

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.

The supply has been satisfactory in quality and in quantity, with the exception that occasionally in the higher parts of the district it was sometimes difficult to meet the demand.

Forty bacteriological and chemical examinations have been made of the raw water and the water going into the supply, as follows :—

	<i>Bacteriological</i>		<i>Chemical</i>	
	<i>Satis- factory</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory</i>	<i>Satis- factory</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory</i>
Spring water, Raw	6	—	2	4
Spring water chlorinated	6	—	6	—
Pumping Station, raw	3	—	3	—
chlorinated	5	—	5	—

The sources supplying the unsatisfactory supplies were inspected and added vigilance given to the chlorination.

Chemical Analysis				Well and Bore hole Yield	Spring Yield
Appearance	Clear, very faintly green.			Clear, very faintly green	
pH. value	...	...	...	7.65	7.4
				parts per million	
Total Solid Matter	...	...	...	225	270
Free and Saline Ammonia	...	...	...	0	0
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	0.005	0
Nitrogen as Nitrites	...	...	...	0	0
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	...	...	1.8	1.4
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	...	...	...	20	22
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80° Fahr.	...	...	...	0.09	0.10
Hardness {	Temporary	...	...	95	140
	Permanent	...	...	55	55
	Total	...	...	140	195
Metals	...	...	...	0	0
Free chlorine	...	...	...	0	0
Bacteriological Examination					
<i>C. Welchii</i> Not done					
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.

NEW WATER MAINS

4" dia.— 250 linear yards.

3" dia.—1360 linear yards.

1610 linear yards.

Improvements.

Old main renewed—5" dia. 645 linear yards.

(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	4612	15,539
Number of houses in district supplied from stand- pipe on mains	36	138
Number of houses in district not supplied from standpipe on mains	4	13

A sample of water from a private supply was satisfactory both bacteriologically and chemically.

After receiving a complaint from a householder a sample of mains water was submitted for chemical examination and found to be satisfactory.

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 :—

	1951	1952
Bathers	24,401	26,978
Spectators	1,802	1,918
Slipper Baths	1,950	1,957

The baths were also used throughout the season by various swimming clubs, also 13,023 children from schools in the district.

Of the bathers shown above 19,598 were schoolchildren, which indicates the popularity of swimming by the younger generation.

Two Samples of water were taken from the baths and both 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	36
Total quantity of Petrol covered by Licences	47,300 gals.
Fees paid	£21 15 0

PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT.

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

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

Nineteen licences to slaughter or stun animals were issued and remain in force until 31st December, 1954.

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	...	...	20
Bakehouses	...	...	23
Fish Fryers	...	...	27
Grocers and Greengrocers	...	...	140
Licensed Premises	...	...	92
Butcher's Shops	...	...	28
Ice-Cream Premises	...	...	73
Other Food Premises	...	...	41
TOTALS	...	...	444

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 1952.

	cwts.	lbs.	ozs.
Rabbits		62	0
Cooked Ham		52	13
Bacon		103	0
Sausages		25	4
Fish		28	0
Cheese		3	7
Biscuits		22	12
Dessicated Coconut		7	0
Dried Fruit		70	9
Jelly			5
Tinned			
Spaghetti		2	0
Tomatoes	2	20	1
Peas		32	2
Mixed Vegetables		1	3
Carrots		8	3
Beet		6	12
Beans		17	14
Meat		111	15½
Ham	2	66	9
Tomato Paste and Puree	1	30	3½
Fruit	1	35	0
Jam and Marmalade		10	0
Milk		23	6
Fish		27	8½
Soup		1	15
Mincemeat		1	11½
Bottled			
Red Cabbage		1	4
Fruit		26	12
Total Weight Condemned	13	15	10

FOOD PREMISES.

Owing to other duties, it was not possible to maintain the attention normally devoted to food shops and premises, but a total of 444 visits indicate that this work was not entirely neglected.

Generally, conditions have been satisfactory and many shopkeepers have voluntarily carried out hygienic improvements to their premises.

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

Provision of hot water and washing facilities	....	3
Premises cleansed	....	6
Walls, ceiling, floors, etc., repaired	....	1
Miscellaneous improvements	....	2

Now that wrapping paper is in good supply, I would like to see the abandonment of one of the evils left by the late war, i.e. wrapping of foodstuffs by newspaper. Many of our shopkeepers now use new wrapping paper, but it would be nice to see all adopt this more hygienic method.

MEAT INSPECTION.

There was no alteration in the method of slaughtering and distribution of meat for our district, but there has been an improvement in the vehicles used for meat transport.

HYGIENE IN LICENSED PREMISES.

Having now obtained adequate washing facilities in all but two of the 42 Licensed Premises in the district (the remaining two will be suitably equipped very shortly) considerable attention was devoted to see that these facilities were being used to advantage.

Swabs were collected from the drinking glasses used in all the Licensed Premises and the following table of results is, in my opinion most satisfactory :—

No.	Coliform Examination.	Plate Count.			
		<i>(No. of colonies developing in agar after 48 hours incubation at 37°C.)</i>			
1.	Satisfactory	....	....	....	nil.
2.	"	....	....	....	10 per ml.
3.	"	....	....	....	10 " "
4.	"	....	....	....	nil.
5.	"	....	....	....	20 " "
6.	"	....	....	....	70 " "
7.	Unsatisfactory	....	....	....	2500 " "
8.	Satisfactory	....	....	....	nil.
9.	"	....	....	....	540 " "
10.	"	....	....	....	nil.
11.	"	....	....	....	10 " "

No.	Coliform Examination.	Plate Count. (No. of colonies developing in agar after 48 hours incubation at 37°C.)		
12.	„	....	....	950 „ „
13.	„	....	....	nil.
14.	„	....	....	50 „ „
15.	„	....	....	10 „ „
16.	„	....	....	nil.
17.	„	....	....	10 „ „
18.	„	....	....	nil.
19.	„	....	....	nil.
20.	„	....	....	40 „ „
21.	„	....	....	nil.
22.	„	....	....	10 „ „
23.	„	....	....	10 „ „
24.	„	....	....	nil.
25.	„	....	....	nil.
26.	„	....	....	30 „ „
27.	„	....	....	10 „ „
28.	„	....	....	10 „ „
29.	„	....	....	nil.
30.	„	....	....	nil.
31.	„	....	....	20 „ „
32.	„	....	....	30 „ „
33.	„	....	....	nil.
34.	„	....	....	nil.
35.	„	....	....	10 „ „
36.	„	....	....	20 „ „
37.	„	....	....	10 „ „
38.	„	....	....	40 „ „
39.	„	....	....	220 „ „
40.	„	....	....	10 „ „
41.	(repeat of No. 9)	„	....	10 „ „
42.	„	....	....	nil.
43.	„	....	....	nil.
44.	„	....	....	20 „ „
45.	(repeat of No. 12)	„	....	nil.
46.	(repeat of No. 39)	„	....	20 „ „

During the year I was invited to meet the Licensing Justices for the district, and at the meeting, gave a resumé of the improvements which I had been able to obtain during the past three years at Licensed Premises, and of improvements which were being requested in the immediate future. I was most grateful for the opportunity of this meeting, and feel that such liaison can lead only to improved standards of hygiene in Licensed Premises in our district.

During the year, the following improvements were carried out as a result of informal notices :—

Provision of hot water to bar	....	....	2
Provision of glass-washing facilities in bar	....	....	2
Erection of new sanitary accommodation	....	....	1

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 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.

Seventy-six samples, including sixteen milks, were taken under the above Act, in the area of the Belper Urban District Council during the year 1952.

Milk.

Two samples of milk were deficient in fat and one of these contained a small amount of added water. The vendors of these samples were cautioned.

Other Foods.

One informal sample of ice-cream was deficient in fat. This was followed by a formal sample which, on analysis, was found to be genuine.

The remaining samples were classed as satisfactory.

ICE CREAM

Premises registered for Manufacture and Sale	...	...	3
Premises registered for Sale only	...	...	37

Seventy-three 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.

The number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream continues to rise, and in three years has increased from 15 to 37, with indications that even more premises will be registered.

SAMPLING OF ICE-CREAM.

Fifty-eight Samples of ice-cream were obtained and submitted for Methylene Blue Examination.

The results were as follows :—

Provisional Grades.

1	2	3	4
—	—	—	—
42	11	3	2

This shows that of all samples collected during the year, only five gave an unsatisfactory result and the figure of 91.38% 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.

These results are in my opinion, highly satisfactory, but everyone concerned is asked to aim for 100% grade one.

MILK SUPPLY.

Registrations made under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Distributors	10
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	8
Phosphatase	8
Biological	72
	—
	88
	—

Type of Milk		Meth. Blue Satis. Unsatis.	B. Coli Satis. Unsatis.	Phosphatase Satis. Unsatis.	Biological Negative Positive
Undesignated	—	—	—	—	51 2
Accredited	—	—	—	—	16 1
Pasteurised	8	—	—	6 2	2 —

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
22	2	24

(collected by the County Sanitary Inspector).

(This licence was surrendered on 12/5/52.)

The six positive results from 71 samples collected gives a figure of almost 4.16% positive, which is a decrease in the figure of 8.5% during 1951.

As a result of the three positive samples, two cows were slaughtered and found to be suffering from tuberculosis in various stages of advancement.

Veterinary inspection of the herd from which the third positive sample was obtained did not reveal any suspected animals, but it was found that two cows, one with a history of an indurated quarter had recently been sold to a knackery for slaughter.

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.

All refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping at Dalley Lane. It was not always possible to obtain the required labour, but the condition of the tip generally has been satisfactory.

Crickets and other pests have been conspicuous by their absence, and the presence of rodents has been negligible. Powder insecticides were applied throughout the greater part of the year to prevent any infestation.

Difficulty has been experienced in obtaining suitable soil for sealing purposes, and the material mostly used was factory flue dust and black sand from the foundries. I think some credit for the elimination of pests, particularly rodents, can be attributed to the use of this material.

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/gully-emptyer fitted with a nightsoil unit.

There was quite a demand for the use of this vehicle by adjoining Authorities and property owners in districts not possessing a cesspool emptier. The vehicle was loaned at reasonable charges whenever it could be spared.

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.

In my report for 1951, I expressed a hope that some method would be devised to ensure that Local Authorities would not be forced to abandon salvage of waste paper on economic grounds during times when supplies of waste paper greatly exceeded the demand, with a consequent fall in prices.

After the abnormally high prices which prevailed until May, 1952, it was no real surprise when prices began to fall, due to a serious falling off in demand for the paper mills' products, and consequent excess of waste paper stocks.

There was thus a great danger that the entire market would collapse, but a special committee under the chairmanship of Lord Morrison, decided that in the interests of all concerned, Local Authorities should be asked to reduce their output of waste paper, even if they had contracts with the mills to take all waste paper collected.

In our case the quota was fixed at 12 tons per month, whereas we had previously been sending $15\frac{1}{2}$ tons per month.

This introduced many difficulties, for it was not possible to reduce collection from premises accordingly, and, to add to our troubles, certain factories and other bodies, who in the year previously, had sold their waste paper privately, now turned to the Local Authorities for assistance.

However, these difficulties were surmounted, and I am convinced that the system of rationing was responsible for safeguarding Local Authorities salvage operations and stabilising prices.

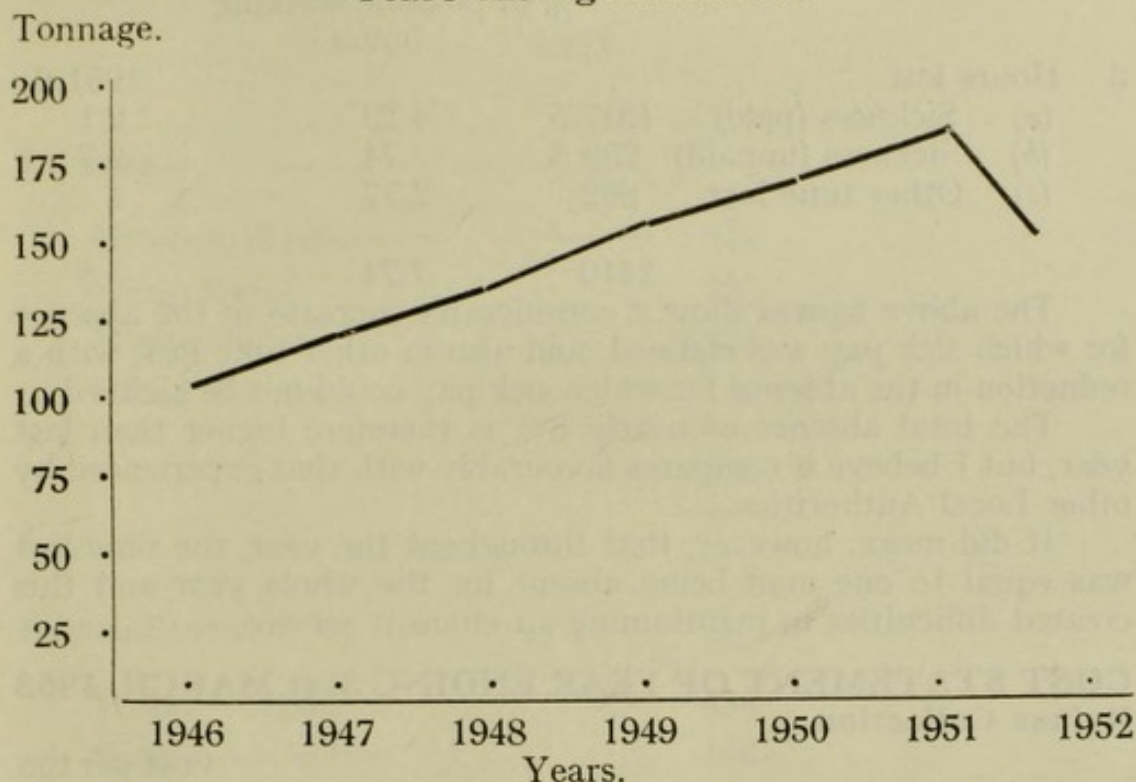
In view of the changed situation, I think the surplus of £642 income over expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1953, reflects great credit on all concerned.

At the time of going to print there is every indication that the demand for waste paper is once again increasing, but this time it is hoped that prices will not automatically soar to the fantastic heights of 1951, and that normal collections will meet the demand, without the necessity for nation-wide competitions, which inevitably seem to create overstocking and reduced prices.

WASTE PAPER COLLECTIONS.

1946—1952.

Years ending 31st March.



COLLECTION OF REFUSE—1952.

Efficiency Statistics.

Number of premises from which refuse is collected	...	...	4652
Number of dustbins emptied weekly	...	...	4782
Estimated tonnage (refuse is check weighed 3rd week in January and 3rd week in July)	...	...	4150 tons
Number of collectors (including drivers)	...	...	10
Weight of refuse collected per man per day (250 days per annum)	...	...	1.66 tons
Number of bins emptied per man hour (including driver)	...	...	10.7
		(excluding driver)	13.4
Number of premises cleared per man hour (incl. driver)	...	...	10.3
		(excl. driver)	12.9
Yield per 1000 population per day (365 days per annum)	...	...	0.78 tons
Average haul (miles) by collection vehicle to Disposal point	...	...	2 miles
Frequency of collection	...	...	7 days

Density of Refuse.

			cwts. per cubic yard
Summer period	...	...	4.9
Winter period	...	...	7.3

SICKNESS RETURN (year ending 31st March, 1953)

1. Possible working hours	....	....	....	31,129
	% of possible working hours			
2. Hours lost				1951/2
(a) Sickness (paid)	1317.5	....	4.23	.... 2.1
(b) Sickness (unpaid)	230.5	....	.74	.... 2.7
(c) Other time lost	862	....	2.77	.... 1
	<hr/> 2410		<hr/> 7.74	<hr/> 5.8

The above figures show a considerable increase in the absence for which sick pay was claimed, and also in other time lost, with a reduction in the absence for which sick pay could not be claimed.

The total absence of nearly 8% is therefore higher than last year, but I believe it compares favourably with that experienced by other Local Authorities.

It did mean, however, that throughout the year, the time lost was equal to one man being absent for the whole year and this created difficulties in maintaining an efficient service.

COST STATEMENT OF YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1953 Refuse Collection.

					Cost per ton	
					s.	d.
Wages	...	...	...	£3046		
Transport	...	...	...	1812		
Sundries	...	...	...	62		
Gross cost	...	...	4920	...	23	8
Less income (Trade refuse, etc.)			85	...	5	
Net Cost	...	...	4835	...	23	3
Cost per 1000 population per annum	...		£307			
Cost per 1000 houses per annum	...		£1039			

Refuse Disposal.

Wages	...	...	...	954		
Maintenance and repairs			...	90		
Sundries	...	...	...	26		
Rents, Rates, etc.			...	53		
Raising manholes			...	40		
Fencing	....	....	...	44		
Loan charges	...	...	...	80		
Gross cost	...	...	1287		6	2½
Less income (Trade Refuse)			17	...		½
Net Cost	...	...	1270	...	6	2
Cost per 1000 population per annum	...		£81			
Cost per 1000 houses per annum	...		£275			

SALVAGE.

Details of Income and Expenditure, year ending 31st March.
1953.

Income

	£
Kitchen Waste	248
Scrap Metal	220
Waste Paper	1335
Other Salvage	49
	<hr/>
	1852
	<hr/>

Expenditure

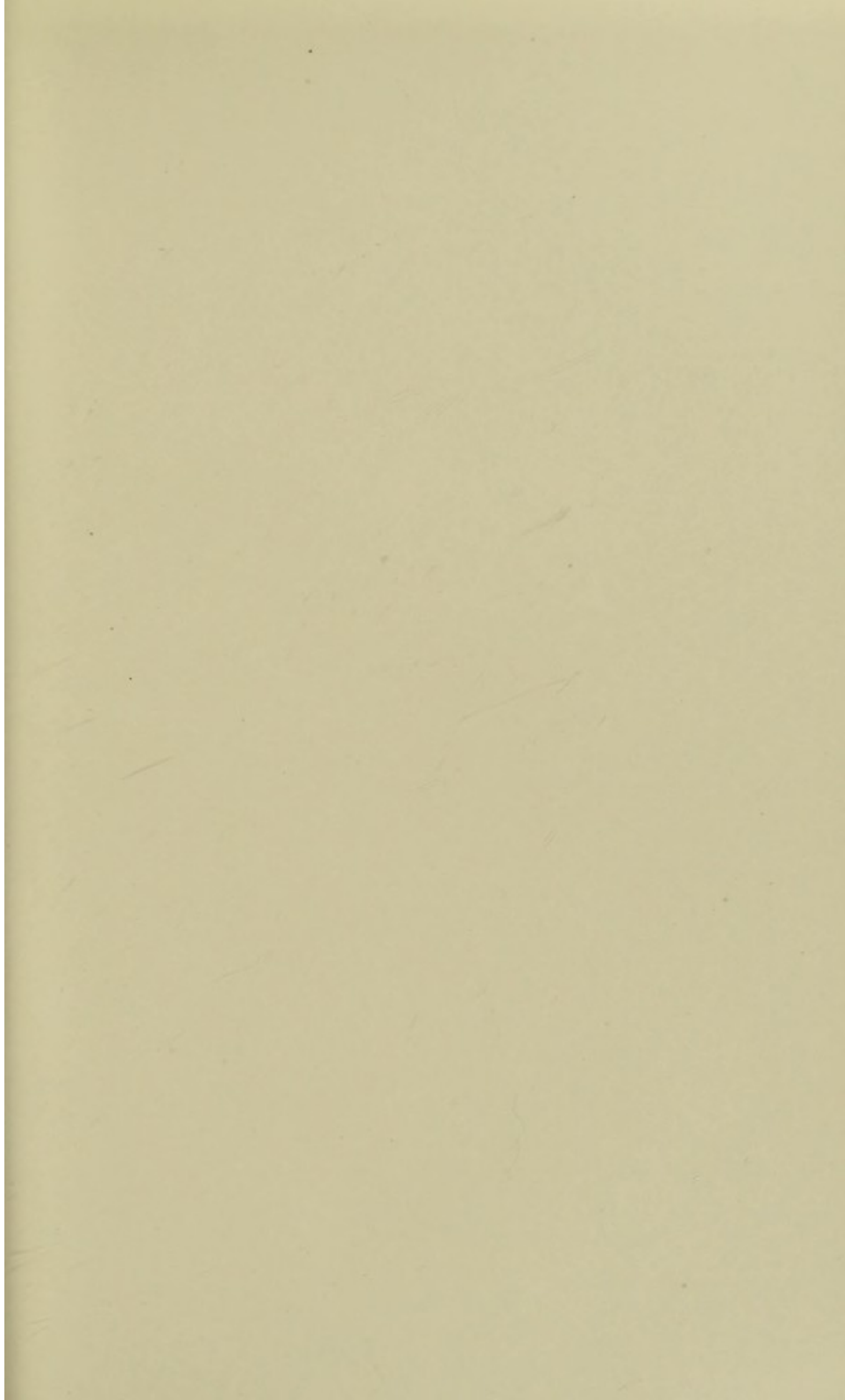
	£
Wages—baling ...	435
Wages—collection ...	144
Bonus ...	39
Transport ...	360
Baling wire ...	1
Food Waste Bins... ..	44
Sundries ...	59
Repairs to buildings ...	108
Rates on buildings ...	20
	<hr/>
Total expenditure ...	1210
	<hr/>
Profit ...	642
	<hr/>

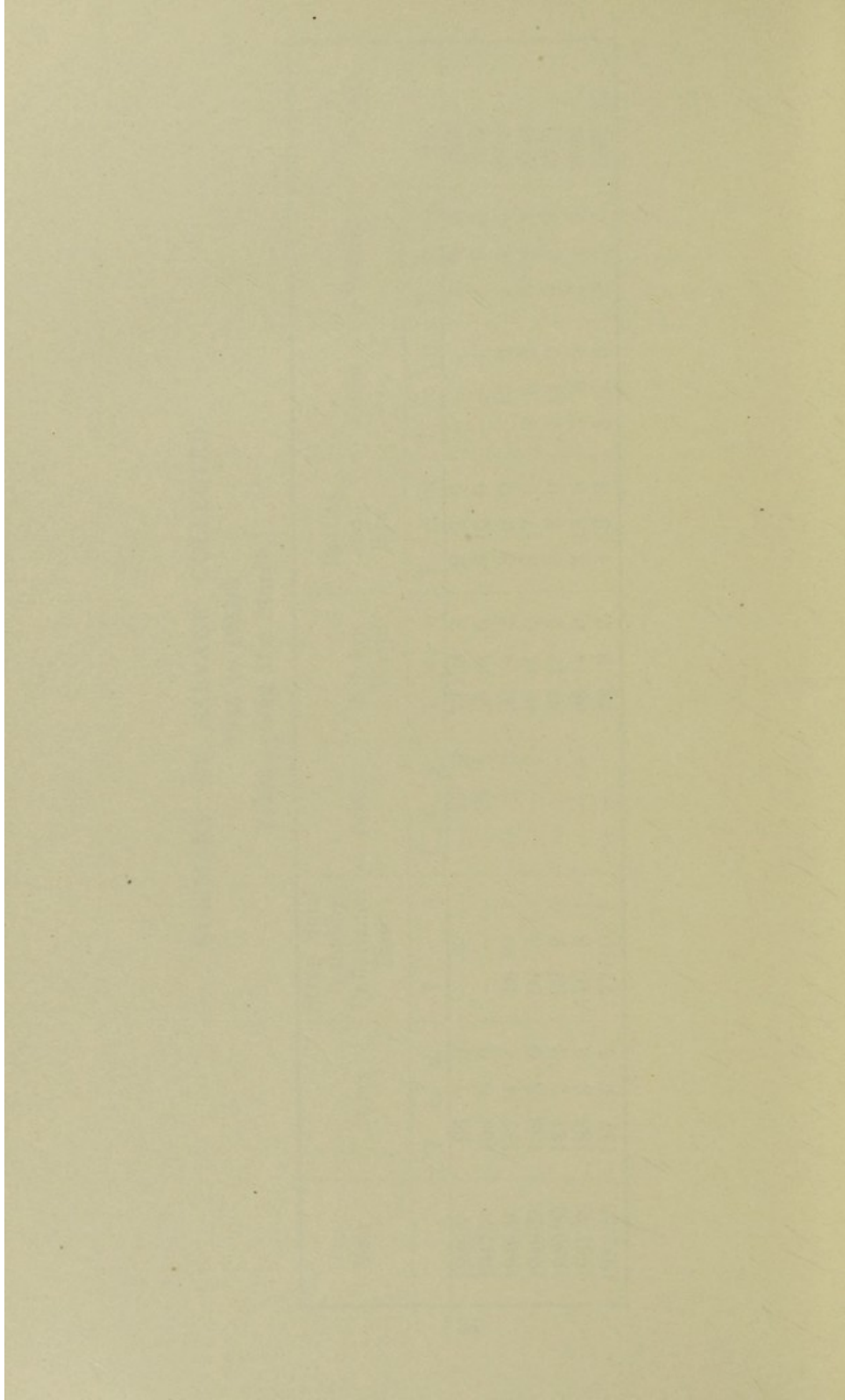
Totals

	£	Per Ton
		s. d.
Net Cost—Collection ...	4835	23 3
Net Cost—Disposal ...	1270	6 2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6105	29 5
Less Salvage, excess of income over expenditure ...	642	3 1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Net Cost ...	5463	26 4
	<hr/>	<hr/>

SUMMARY OF SALVAGE COLLECTED.
1946 to 1952/3
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	—	—	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
1952/53	157	6 0	77	10 1	—	—	69	9 2	4	18 3	3	2 0	2	2 0	1851 12 1







Tom Brown (Belper) Ltd., Printers.