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URBAN DISTRICT OF HEANOR

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Sanitary Inspector

FOR

THE YEAR 1951

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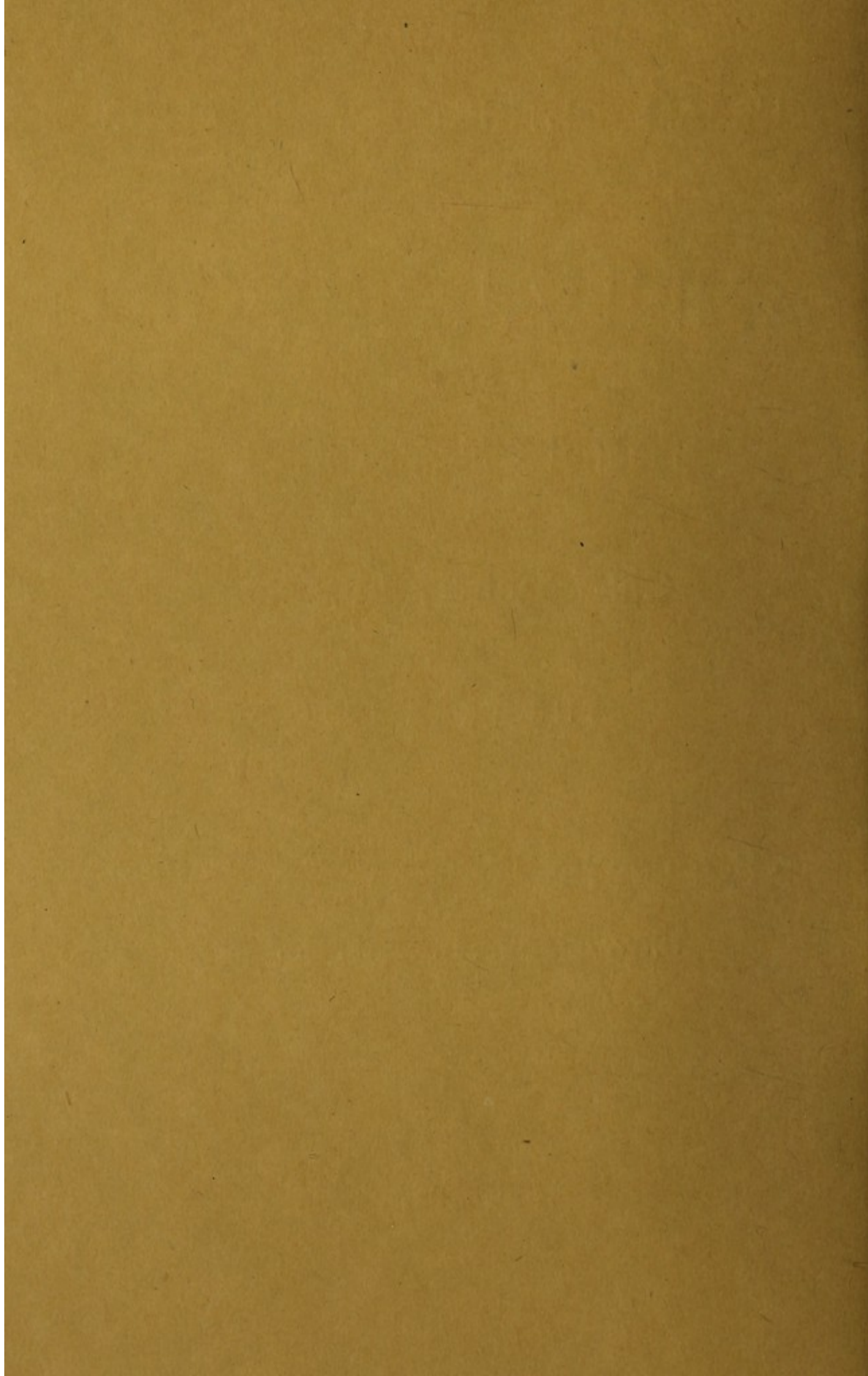
**P. H. J. TURTON, M.D., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Vict.).**  
Medical Officer of Health.

**H. W. JEFFORD, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.,**  
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

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HEANOR  
Arthur Gaunt & Sons (Printers) Limited  
Market Place







# HEANOR URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1951.

*Chairman of the Council:* COUNCILLOR J. J. LILLEY.

*Vice-Chairman:* COUNCILLOR H. ENGLAND.

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## **PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.**

*Chairman:* COUNCILLOR L. SHIPLEY, J.P., C.C.

*Vice-Chairman:* COUNCILLOR A. BARNES.

COUN. W. BELFIELD.	COUN. Mrs. P. HART.
„ J. BESTWICK.	„ T. HUNT.
„ W. F. BLAKE.	„ A. LEE.
„ F. E. BROWN.	„ J. J. LILLEY.
„ Mrs. E. CALLADINE.	„ J. H. NEAL.
„ J. CLARKE.	„ J. W. NETLEY.
„ T. J. CROSSLEY.	„ H. E. PARKIN.
„ H. ENGLAND.	„ T. A. SAXTON.
„ A. FLINT.	„ C. B. WOOD.

## **PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.**

*Medical Officer of Health:*

(a) (b) P. H. J. TURTON, M.D., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Vict.).

*Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:*

(a) H. W. JEFFORD, CERT.S.I.J.B., M.R., San.I. M.S.I.A.

*Additional Sanitary Inspector:*

(a) E. WHEELER, CERT.S.I.J.B.

*Clerk :* S. B. PARKIN.

*Shops Inspector:* C. G. BASSFORD.

*Rodent Operative:* (b) T. ANTCLIFFE (to 19/6/51).

(b) A. F. GREEN (from 19/11/51).

(a) Salaries contributed to under Exchequer Grants.

(b) Part time.



HEANOR URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1951

General Manager, Council Office, Heanor, Notts.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Mr. J. H. Neal    | Mr. J. H. Neal    |
| Mr. J. W. Metcalf | Mr. J. W. Metcalf |
| Mr. H. E. Parker  | Mr. H. E. Parker  |
| Mr. T. A. Layton  | Mr. T. A. Layton  |
| Mr. C. E. Wood    | Mr. C. E. Wood    |
| Mr. J. L. Ellis   | Mr. J. L. Ellis   |
| Mr. A. Lee        | Mr. A. Lee        |
| Mr. T. Hunt       | Mr. T. Hunt       |
| Mr. J. H. Neal    | Mr. J. H. Neal    |

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

- Mr. J. H. Neal, District Health Officer
- Mr. J. W. Metcalf, District Health Officer
- Mr. H. E. Parker, District Health Officer
- Mr. T. A. Layton, District Health Officer
- Mr. C. E. Wood, District Health Officer
- Mr. J. L. Ellis, District Health Officer
- Mr. A. Lee, District Health Officer
- Mr. T. Hunt, District Health Officer
- Mr. J. H. Neal, District Health Officer

(a) Salary contribution to National Health Service  
(b) Part time

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**  
**FOR**  
**THE YEAR 1951**

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

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Report on the health of the Urban District for the year 1951.

**Population and Birth Rate.**

The mid-year estimate of the population was 24,350, this being ten below that of the previous year. For many years the curve of the annual rate of increase has been flattening out, and it now appears that we have passed the peak and are starting on the downward path. The Birth-rate was 16.59 per thousand of the population and exceeds that for 1950 by a small margin (0.38). The number of live births was 404 (217 males and 187 females).

**Causes of Death and Death Rate.**

The principal causes of death are set out in Table 3. These do not appear to call for any special comment as they follow closely the trends in previous years. There were 254 deaths (144 males and 110 females). The death rate was 10.43 per thousand of the population, being 1.22 below that of 1950.



### **Infantile Death Rate.**

For the year under review this was 32.17 per thousand live births. Though slightly higher than the rate for 1950 it reflects a satisfactory state of affairs in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare Services. In all, only thirteen deaths occurred in infants under one year of age (six males and seven females) during the year under review. Unfortunately one death occurred attributable to child birth. The death rate from puerperal causes was the low one of 2.43 per thousand live and still births.

### **Infectious Diseases Notified.** (See Table 4).

During the year 1951, 1064 cases of Infectious Disease were notified, compared with 674 in 1950. Measles accounted for 698 of these and whooping cough for 216 (i.e. 85% of the total number). There were seventy-two cases of Scarlet Fever notified and sixty-two cases of Pneumonia. There were five cases each of Infantile Paralysis and Erysipelas and three cases of Meningococcal infections. Once again no case of Diphtheria was notified. No cases of Smallpox or Enteric Fever were notified.

### **Tuberculosis.**

Twenty-one cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and four of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified. Pulmonary Tuberculosis caused four deaths (in 1950 the number was nine), other forms of Tuberculosis caused two deaths.

### **New Legislation Adopted During The Year.**

The Clean Food Byelaws were adopted and came into operation on the 1st January, 1951. No outbreaks of Food Poisoning were reported. In cases of suspected Food Poisoning, it is essential to receive early notification so that suspected food may be examined for any bacterial contamination; also, either rectal swabs should be taken from affected persons or faecal specimens submitted to the County Laboratory at an early date. If this is not done notification is rendered rather useless, and unlikely to lead to the cause being traced early.

### **Water Supply.**

The water supply is good and plentiful. The chemical and bacteriological reports are satisfactory. The only additions or extensions in 1951 were to the new housing sites.



**Conclusion.**

During 1951, the public health of the Heanor Urban District in general, has been good. There is still a considerable back log in housing, and mining still causes a good deal of damage to property and other services such as water, sewage, and gas mains. There are still too many houses which are sub-standard. The most urgent need is for another 3,000 bathrooms to existing old-type houses.

I desire to tender to the Council my appreciation of the consideration they have shown to me, and to express my thanks to the members of my Department for the valuable assistance rendered to me in the preparation of this report and at all other times.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

PHILIP TURTON,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area (in acres) ... ..	4,636
Population (mid-year) ... ..	24,350
Number of Inhabited Houses ... ..	7,063
Rateable Value ... ..	£112,325
Product of Penny Rate ... ..	£425

LIVE BIRTHS:—					Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	208	177	385
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	9	10	19
Totals					217	187	404

BIRTH RATE per 1,000 of the estimated population ... .. 16.59

STILL BIRTHS:—					Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Totals					5	2	7

RATE of STILL BIRTHS per 1,000 total (live and still) births ... .. 17.03

DEATH RATE per 1,000 of the estimated population ... .. 10.43

### DEATHS and DEATH RATES from PUERPERAL CAUSES:—

	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 of Live and Still Births
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ... ..	1	2.43

### DEATHS of INFANTS under 1 year of age:—

					Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	6	5	11
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	0	2	2
Totals					6	7	13



DEATH RATE of INFANTS under 1 year of age:—

All infants (per 1,000 live births) ... ..	32.17
Legitimate infants (per 1,000 legitimate live births) ... ..	28.57
Illegitimate infants (per 1,000 illegitimate live births) ... ..	105.26

DEATHS of INFANTS under 4 weeks of age:—

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate ... ..	4	0	4
Illegitimate ... ..	0	2	2
	—	—	—
Totals ... ..	4	2	6
	—	—	—

DEATHS and DEATH RATES from:—

	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 of estimated population
Cancer (all ages) ... ..	41	1.68
Measles (all ages) ... ..	2	0.08
Whooping Cough (all ages) ... ..	0	0.00
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ... ..	0	0.00

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—The infantile mortality rate for the year under review was 32.17 per 1,000 live births, compared with 27.84 in 1950, 51.91 in 1949, 47.52 in 1948, 29.35 in 1947, 61.36 in 1946, 50.39 in 1945, and 49.11 in 1944.



TABLE I.

## BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR.

	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population.		Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population								Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis	Influenza	Smallpox	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis		Pneumonia
England and Wales	15.5	0.36	12.5	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.31	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.61	29.6 (a)
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	17.3	0.45	13.4	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.37	0.36	0.00	0.01	0.65	33.9
148 Smaller Towns 25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 Census	16.7	0.38	12.5	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.31	0.38	0.00	0.01	0.63	27.6
London ... ..	17.8	0.37	13.1	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.38	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.61	26.4
<b>Heanon U.D. ...</b>	<b>16.59</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>10.43</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>32.17</b>

(a) Per 1,000 related live births.

TABLE 2

## MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR.

	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still)		Notifications Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.												
	Puerperal Pyrexia and Notifiable Puerperal Fever	Maternal Mortality	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid Fever	Meningococcal Infection	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Smallpox	Measles	Pneumonia	Acute Polio- myelitis (including Polio- encephalitis)	Para- lytic	Non- Para- lytic
England and Wales	10.66	0.79	0.00	0.02	0.03	1.11	3.87	0.02	0.14	0.00	14.07	0.99	0.03	0.02	0.13
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	13.77	—	0.00	0.03	0.04	1.20	3.62	0.02	0.15	0.00	13.93	1.04	0.03	0.02	0.15
148 Smaller Towns 25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 Census	8.08	—	0.00	0.02	0.03	1.20	4.00	0.03	0.12	0.00	14.82	0.96	0.03	0.03	0.08
London	14.90	—	0.01	0.01	0.03	1.10	3.11	0.01	0.15	0.00	14.64	0.72	0.02	0.02	0.23
Heanor U.D.	0.00	2.43	0.00	0.00	0.12	2.95	8.87	0.00	0.20	0.00	28.65	2.54	0.20	0.00	0.00



TABLE 3

## VARIOUS CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR.

	Total	M.	F.
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ... ..	4	2	2
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ... ..	2	0	2
Syphilitic Disease ... ..	1	1	0
Diphtheria ... ..	0	0	0
Whooping Cough ... ..	0	0	0
Meningococcal Infections ... ..	0	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	0	0	0
Measles ... ..	2	0	2
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ... ..	0	0	0
Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach ... ..	5	2	3
"  "  —Lung, Bronchus ... ..	3	2	1
"  "  —Breast ... ..	4	0	4
"  "  —Uterus ... ..	7	0	7
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ... ..	22	14	8
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ... ..	1	1	0
Diabetes ... ..	1	0	1
Vascular Lesions of nervous system ... ..	43	19	24
Coronary Disease, Angina ... ..	29	20	9
Hypertension with Heart Disease ... ..	6	5	1
Other Heart Disease ... ..	17	6	11
Other Circulatory Disease ... ..	20	11	9
Influenza ... ..	11	6	5
Pneumonia ... ..	7	4	3
Bronchitis ... ..	12	11	1
Other Disease of Respiratory System ... ..	4	4	0
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ... ..	1	0	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ... ..	0	0	0
Nephritis and Nephrosis ... ..	7	3	4
Hyperplasia of Prostate ... ..	4	4	0
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ... ..	1	0	1
Congenital Malformations ... ..	3	2	1
Other Defined and ill-defined diseases ... ..	26	17	9
Motor Vehicle Accidents ... ..	0	0	0
All other accidents ... ..	10	9	1
Suicide ... ..	1	1	0
Homicide and Operations of War ... ..	0	0	0
<b>All Causes ... ..</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>110</b>



TABLE 4  
PREVALENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

DISEASE	NO. OF CASES NOTIFIED MONTHLY												TOTAL	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.			
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December		Heanor	Langley Mill	Langley & Maripool	Loscoe
Scarlet Fever ...	3	2	5	—	5	6	3	4	5	11	10	18	19	3	24	9	17
Whooping Cough ...	8	17	12	23	57	32	26	14	6	8	7	6	81	32	37	14	52
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	51	37	104	177	250	60	11	4	1	2	1	11	226	150	140	69	113
Pneumonia ...	16	11	5	1	3	3	2	1	—	4	4	—	35	2	11	6	8
Meningococcal Infection ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	2	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (inc. Paratyphoid) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	82	67	128	201	316	102	43	23	14	27	24	37	365	192	216	98	193

In addition to the above 1 case notified as suffering from Scarlet Fever was later withdrawn.

TABLE 5  
**CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES AT VARYING AGES.**

DISEASE.	Under 1 Year	AGE GROUPS										TOTAL				
		1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—		60—			
Scarlet Fever ...	—	1	6	10	5	39	7	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	72
Whooping Cough ...	15	34	34	38	33	60	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	216
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	23	72	91	109	272	13	—	2	7	2	1	—	—	—	—	698
Pneumonia ...	4	1	5	3	8	—	—	3	6	3	10	18	—	—	—	62
Meningococcal Infection ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (inc. Paratyphoid)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1064</b>			



TABLE 6  
**TUBERCULOSIS.**

Age Periods	New Cases Notified				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15—	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	—
25—	5	4	—	—	—	2	—	1
35—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
45—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
65 and over	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>

### WATER SUPPLY.

A representative analysis is appended:—

#### CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

This water contains per million parts:—

Total Solids dried at 180°C.	200.00
Suspended Matter	absent
Chlorides as chlorine	21.30
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	absent
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	0.003
Free and saline Ammonia	0.004
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.004
Temporary Hardness	75.00
Permanent Hardness	60.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80°F.	
from N/80 KMnO <sub>4</sub>	0.00
pH value	8.00
Appearance	clear and bright
Odour	none
Taste and Colour	normal
Heavy metals	absent
Free Chlorine	absent

## BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

	1	2	3	4
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21 °C. in 72 hrs.	23	17	34	19
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37 °C. in 24 hrs.	0	0	7	2
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37 °C. in 48 hrs.	1	0	11	2
Coli—aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37 °C. in 48 hrs.	0	0	0	0
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44 °C. in 48 hrs.	0	0	0	0
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)				
Absent in	100 mls	100 mls	100 mls	100 mls

At the time of sampling these waters were of satisfactory bacterial and chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes.

## IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

The County Medical Officer has kindly supplied information regarding the number of record cards received by him during the period 1st January, 1951, to 31st March, 1952, in respect of children immunised during the year 1951. (Primary immunisations only).

Age.	No.
Under 1 year ... ..	11
1 year ... ..	175
2 years ... ..	138
3 „ ... ..	13
4 „ ... ..	8
5-9 years (inclusive) ... ..	29
10-14 years (inclusive) ... ..	3
Total ... ..	377

In the previous year the total number immunised was 166.



## FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

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

### Part I of the Act.

#### 1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

<i>Premises.</i>	<i>Number on Register.</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspec- tions.</i>	<i>Written Notices.</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted.</i>
(1) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... ..	33	33	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	141	197	3	—
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	—	—	—	—
Total ...	174	230	3	—

2.—Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred To H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ...	1	—	1	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	1	—	1	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) insufficient ...	2	3	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective ...	1	1	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	6	5	2	Nil	Nil

Part VIII of the Act.

OUTWORK.

Nature of Work.	No. of outworkers in August list.	No. of cases of default in sending list to the Council.	Notices Served.	Prosecutions.
Wearing apparel—Making, etc.	115	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets ...	9	—	—	—
Total ...	124	—	—	—



**REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE  
HEANOR URBAN DISTRICT  
FOR THE YEAR 1951.**

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

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1951, this being my fourth report as your Sanitary Inspector.

Perusal of the following pages of this report will no doubt help to give a fuller understanding of the multifarious duties undertaken by your Health Department.

Little of the work is spectacular but throughout can be seen the constant endeavour to maintain environmental hygiene at its highest level.

Once more the repair of unfit houses and other allied matters occupied much time, much thought and not a little anxiety.

A survey of food shops, food preparing premises and the like, commenced during the year under review, and more detailed information concerning this may be found in the report.

There is an urgent need in the Department for a shorthand typist. All letters and all reports have to be written out by hand when dictation would relieve one of this rather onerous duty.

Of new legislation which came into force during the year, the following concern the Health Department: Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950; National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951; Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951; Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Amendment Regulations, 1951.



## VISITS AND INSPECTIONS MADE, 1951.

Appointments with Owners, Agents and Builders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	508
Premises Inspected on Complaint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
Caravans, Tents and Similar Inhabited Structures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Cinemas, Theatres and Public Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Drainage Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	378
Smoke, Colour and Water Tests to Drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
Factories and Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230
Outworkers' Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	255
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Infectious Disease and Disinfection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235
Verminous Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	282
Refuse Receptacles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	281
Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,112
Salvage, Refuse Collection and Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	618
Re-visits to Property under Notice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	976
Schools, Churches and Chapels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Smoke Observations and Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Houses Inspected re Vermin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Offensive Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

### Houses inspected re Housing Defects:—

Public Health Acts 80: Housing Acts 143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223
Number of Inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	976

### Meat and Other Foods Inspections:—

Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Food Stalls and Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	444
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Other Food Preparing Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Fish Frying Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Wet Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	496
Food Depots and Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Dairies, Milk Distributors' Premises and Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53



Complaints:—

No. of Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
No. referred to other Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Summary of Complaints:—

Defective Closet Accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Obstructed Drains and Sewers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Housing Defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Dirty Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Water in cesspool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective cellar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
								<hr/> 130 <hr/>

Notices Issued:—

No. of Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	588
No. of Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
No. of Notices Abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469

**SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS MADE AND DEFECTS  
REMEDIED DURING THE YEAR, UNDER THE  
PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AND HOUSING ACTS.**

INTERIOR OF HOUSES:—

Houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Floors re-laid or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Windows repaired or provided with sashcords	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
Walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	488
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84

Staircases repaired ... ..	15
Handrails provided to staircase ... ..	13
Fireplaces or Ovens repaired ... ..	78
Doors repaired ... ..	71
Washing coppers provided or repaired ... ..	21
Pantries ventilated or repaired ... ..	7
Insufficient lighting remedied ... ..	22
Insufficient ventilation remedied ... ..	11

Baths, Lavatory Basins, etc.:—

Baths provided ... ..	20
Wash-hand basins provided ... ..	13
New Sinks provided... ..	37
Sink waste pipes trapped or repaired ... ..	13

EXTERIOR OF HOUSES:—

Roofs repaired or renewed... ..	72
Walls pointed or repaired ... ..	58
Chimney stacks repaired ... ..	29
Eaves and Downspouting provided or repaired... ..	71
Damp-proof courses provided ... ..	16

Drainage:—

Drains opened and cleansed ... ..	53
Drains re-laid or repaired ... ..	28
Additional drains provided ... ..	32
Inspection Chambers repaired ... ..	7
New Inspection Chambers provided ... ..	24
Soil pipes repaired or altered ... ..	2
New Gully Traps provided ... ..	2
Drains tested with smoke, water or colour fluid ... ..	180
Underground rainwater cisterns abolished ... ..	1
Interceptors provided on main drains ... ..	2
Downspouts disconnected from drains ... ..	2

Yards and Outbuildings:—

Wash-houses built, repaired or limewashed ... ..	7
Coalhouses built or repaired ... ..	13
Yards paved or repaired ... ..	22



Urinals:—

New Urinals erected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Unsatisfactory urinals abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Privies, Pail Closets, Cesspools and W.C.s:—

New W.C. Buildings erected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Water closet accommodation repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Water closets provided with new pedestals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Defective water service repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Defective flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Additional W.C.s provided...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Dirty Closets cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Insufficient sanitary accommodation remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cesspools abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Ashpits and Dustbins:—

Dustbins provided in lieu of ashpits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ashpits abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dustbin renewals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165

MISCELLANEOUS NUISANCES:—

Accumulations of manure removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nuisances from keeping animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

## SUMMARY OF REGISTERED PREMISES.

Slaughter-houses—Licensed 17. Registered 3. (Not in use)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Offensive Trade Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Factories and Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174
Outworkers' Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Fish Frying Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Other Food Preparing Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Dairies (other than Dairy Farms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8



## HOUSING.

Despite the fact that the Council has built 566 houses during the post-war years from 1946 to 1951, as compared with 252 for the pre-war period of 1933 to 1938, there still remains the acute problems of rehousing overcrowded families, and those living in sub-standard houses.

No accurate assessment as to the extent to which overcrowding exists can be made until a complete survey of the whole district can be undertaken, nor has it been possible to keep the requisite records up-to-date.

As in the past years a considerable amount of time and effort has been devoted to obtaining the repair of unfit houses. In tackling this problem one of the major difficulties is the fact that the Council are hampered by legislation which is out of keeping with present-day conditions. I refer, of course, to the Housing Act, 1936, and to the Rent Restrictions Acts.

When the former Act came into operation there existed a definite "link" between the cost of repair and rent. Today that "link" has been "severed" in so much as the cost of repairs has increased almost threefold whilst rents have remained static.

In dealing with unfit houses, the legal procedure as laid down in the Housing Act must be strictly followed, and a local authority before taking action under Section 9, must be satisfied that the property in question is "repairable at reasonable expense." Further, when action under Section 11 is contemplated it is equally necessary for the Council to be satisfied that the house is "not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit . . ." It can be seen, therefore, that the term "reasonable expense" is of paramount importance when action under the Housing Act is contemplated; yet by what means can this be accurately assessed under present-day conditions?

As a rather meagre guide, the Housing Act states: "*In determining for the purpose of this Act whether a house can be rendered*



*fit for human habitation at reasonable expense, regard shall be had to the estimated cost of the works necessary to render it so fit and the value which it is estimated that the house will have when the works are completed."* Yet the standards of Fitness for Habitation Sub-Committee of the Central Housing Advisory Committee proved unable to give a clear lead as to the exact definition of reasonable expense.

Much has been said and written about the extent to which the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts increase the difficulty of obtaining the repair of unfit houses. Surely then it is high time that active steps were taken to hold a Government inquiry into this matter.

Despite, as I say, the deficiencies in the Acts and the high cost of building repairs, housing in the district has been tackled with resolution and determination.

It is of no earthly use serving statutory notices under the Housing Act and being satisfied with only a few items on the notice being effected; it is no use whatsoever serving notices knowing full well that if the owner does not comply no further action will be taken. Housing is a serious business and as such the local authority must shoulder their obligations and be prepared to fully implement the requirements of the notice in default of the owner.

It is well to mention at the juncture that the owner of No. 35, Nelson Street, Heanor, having failed to comply with a notice served under Section 9, Housing Act, 1936, the Council undertook the work in default and a total of £106/0/6d. was duly expended in repairing this dwelling-house. This amount is being collected by instalments from the owner concerned.

Reconditioning of the eleven houses Nos. 16 to 26, Abbott Street, Heanor, was completed during the year.

Vacant houses on which demolition orders are operative soon become an eyesore, detrimental to the amenities of the district, and often a danger to children who seem unfailingly attracted to such premises.



It is the Health Committee's policy to insist on early demolition of such dwellings and in all, some thirteen houses were demolished during the year.

Three of these were demolished "free of charge" by a Contractor, on condition that he received all materials accruing from the demolition work. In some instances owners are only too pleased to take advantage of this procedure because it involves no real financial outlay, and apart from that, the work of demolishing property is by no means as easy as it looks.

Referring to the summary of action taken under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936, I would draw the attention of the Council to the fact that of the thirty houses upon which demolition orders are operative, fifteen are still occupied. Of these fifteen dwelling-houses, thirteen are situate in the Langley and Marlpool ward.

The following is a summary of action taken under Section 11, of the Housing Act, 1936, during the year:—

#### HOUSES REPRESENTED AS UNFIT.

<i>Property.</i>	<i>Result at end of year.</i>
11, High Street, Loscoe ...	Undertaking to repair.
42, Aldreds Lane, Langley ...	Demolition Order Operative.
43, " " " ...	" " "
44, " " " ...	" " "
45, " " " ...	" " "
46, " " " ...	" " "
47, " " " ...	" " "
48, " " " ...	" " "
10, Lacey Fields Road, Langley	" " "
8, Mill Lane, Codnor ...	Action Pending.
10, " " " ...	" " "



### DEMOLITION ORDERS SERVED.

<i>Property.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
163, Breach Road, Langley ...	Breach of Undertaking.
165, " " " ...	" " "
42, Aldreds Lane, Langley.	
43, " " "	
44, " " "	
45, " " "	
46, " " "	
47, " " "	
48, " " "	
10, Lacey Fields Road, Langley.	

### HOUSES DEMOLISHED.

<i>Property.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
34, Burnt House Road, Heanor	Demolition Order Operative.
35, " " " "	" " "
36, " " " "	" " "
175, Breach Road, Langley ...	" " "
177, " " " ...	" " "
179, " " " ...	" " "
181, " " " ...	" " "
183, " " " ...	" " "
185, " " " ...	" " "
4, The Common, Codnor ...	" " "
5, " " " ...	" " "
7, " " " ...	" " "
17, Church Street, Heanor ...	" " "

### HOUSES MADE FIT.

<i>Property.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
13, Mill Road, Marlpool ...	Used for the enlargement of No. 14.
3, Mount Street, Heanor.	
16, Abbott Street, Heanor ...	Undertaking to repair, accepted.
17, " " " ...	" " "
18, " " " ...	" " "
19, " " " ...	" " "
20, " " " ...	" " "
21, " " " ...	" " "
22, " " " ...	" " "
23, " " " ...	" " "
24, " " " ...	" " "
25, " " " ...	" " "
26, " " " ...	" " "





2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices:—	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ...	241
3. Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made ... ..	10
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	13
(3) Number of houses demolished in anticipation of formal procedure under the Housing Act, 1936 ... ..	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses where undertakings were accepted ... ..	1
4. Number of applications made to the Council for Improvement Grants under the Housing Act, 1949 ... ..	Nil
Number of applications for Improvement Grants approved by the Ministry ... ..	Nil
Number of dwelling-houses "improved" during the year ... ..	Nil

### NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES COMPLETED DURING 1951 IN WARDS.

	Heanor.	Langley Mill.	Langley & Marlpool.	Loscoe.	Codnor.
By Local Authority ...	—	6	78	—	—
By Private Enterprise ...	1	3	5	—	4
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4</b>
<hr/>					
By Local Authority ...			84		
By Private Enterprise ...			13		
			<hr/>		
			Total ...		97
					<hr/>

The following table shows the number of houses erected since 1921:—

Year	Houses Erected by the Council	Subsidy Houses Erected by Private Enterprise	Non-Subsidy Houses Erected by Private Enterprise	Total
1921	22	—	25	47
1922	50	—	13	63
1923	6	—	42	48
1924	—	8	45	53
1925	—	78	23	101
1926	—	42	13	55
1927	50	35	9	94
1928	90	25	10	125
1929	112	28	7	147
1930	—	—	19	19
1931	10	—	28	38
1932	138	—	52	190
1933	26	—	100	126
1934	52	—	150	202
1935	19	—	139	158
1936	56	—	149	205
1937	—	—	122	122
1938	106	—	142	248
1939	—	—	79	79
1940 to 1945	—	—	13	13
1946	50 (Prefabs)	—	30	80
1947	66	—	46	112
1948	90	—	1	91
1949	155	—	10	165
1950	121	—	21	142
1951	84	—	13	97
Totals ...	1,303	216	1,301	2,820



## **COUNCIL HOUSES.**

Pending the appointment of a successor to Mr. C. Compton, Housing Manager, who left your employ to take up a similar appointment at Stroud, the management of the Housing Department was temporarily transferred to this department.

This necessitated a considerable amount of extra work being undertaken by your Health Department. The work was further increased when replies from Council house tenants were received reporting damage to their houses believed due to mining subsidence, as requested in a circular letter sent to all tenants by Mr. Compton just prior to his departure.

It was, therefore, necessary to investigate these reports expeditiously and in so doing a considerable number of Council houses had to be inspected in detail, and the requisite claims prepared and submitted to the National Coal Board.

Mr. M. Gascoyne was duly appointed as Housing Manager, and the co-operation between our two Departments has been excellent.

Whilst elsewhere in this report I have drawn your attention to the fact that some fifteen condemned houses are still occupied, I feel at the same time that a real determined effort has this year been made by all the Ward Housing Sub-Committees, to tackle the problem of rehousing families living in condemned houses.

I earnestly hope that during the year 1952 the same energetic policy will be pursued, especially in the Langley and Marlpool Ward.

### **Applications.**

For comparative purposes various details in regard to applications for Council houses for the years 1950 and 1951 are summarised below:—

**Summary of Applications for Council Houses  
at end of years 1950 and 1951.**

<i>Ward.</i>	<i>Applicants.</i>	
	1950	1951
Heanor ... ..	263	313
Langley Mill ... ..	131	148
Langley and Marlpool ... ..	105	121
Loscoe ... ..	52	55
Codnor ... ..	88	105
Bungalow Applicants—		
All Wards ... ..	129	129
Outside Area ... ..	45	45
Totals ...	813	916

**Points Scheme.**

The points scheme continued in operation throughout the year, and is set out hereunder:—

<b>Assessment Factors.</b>	<i>Points.</i>
No. of persons in applicant's family...	1 for each person.
Tuberculosis ... ..	5 maximum.
Lodger applicants ... ..	5 ..
Lodger applicants living in over-crowded conditions ... ..	3 ..
Occupiers in Condemned property...	8 ..
Occupiers in uncondemned property but overcrowded ... ..	3 ..
Each bedroom deficient ... ..	2 ..
Years of registration as Lodger ...	2 per year, maximum 20.
Years of registration as Tenant ...	2 .. .. 14.
Suitability ... ..	6



### **Factors to be assessed by the Housing Committee.**

- (a) General disability.
- (b) Length of time married and in rooms.
- (c) Years resident in this district (Husband).
- (d) Years resident in this district (Wife).
- (e) Notice to quit by Court Order.
- (f) Husband and Wife unable to live together under the same roof owing to overcrowding.
- (g) Husband, years in H.M. Forces.
- (h) Wife, years in H.M. Forces.

### **TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, AND SIMILAR STRUCTURES.**

Fifty-two visits were made to caravans, the majority of which were used in connection with the various Fairs held in the district.

Three applications to station and use caravans at different sites in the area were made during the year, and licences were granted in each case.

### **FACTORIES ACT, 1937 & 1948.**

The number of visits made to factories during the year totalled 230.

There was considerable delay in the provision of additional sanitary accommodation for males, at the Midland General Omnibus Company's depot in Langley Mill. This finally resulted in a Statutory Notice under Section 7 being served on the Company to provide two additional water closets. The necessary work was satisfactorily completed in due course.

### **OUTWORKERS.**

In accordance with the provisions of Section 110, Factories Act, 1937, forty-three lists containing the names and addresses of 559 outworkers were received during the year. Particulars relating to 183 outworkers resident outside the area were forwarded to the local authorities concerned.



A summary of outworkers resident in this area whose names appeared on the August list, together with the nature of the homework, is set out hereunder:—

<i>Nature of Work.</i>	<i>No. of Premises.</i>	<i>No. of Outworkers Females.</i>
Hosiery ... ..	64	64
Lace and Netting ... ..	9	9
Clothing ... ..	51	51
Total ... ..	<u>124</u>	<u>124</u>

A case of infectious disease occurred at one outworker's premises, and all homework was disinfected before being returned to the firm concerned. No further homework was received at these premises during the period of the illness.

### **INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION.**

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

No. of visits to infected houses	...	...	...	...	235
No. of Rooms disinfected	...	...	...	...	126
No. of Notices to Day Schools	...	...	...	...	102
No. of Notices to Sunday Schools	...	...	...	...	56
No. of Notices to Librarians	...	...	...	...	33
No. of Library Books disinfected	...	...	...	...	62
No. of Library Books destroyed	...	...	...	...	Nil.
No. of lots of Bedding destroyed upon request.	...	...	...	...	2

Cases of infectious disease are visited as soon as notification is received and arrangements are made for the patient's removal to hospital where necessary.

Where a patient is isolated at home, a notification form stating when the person has been released from quarantine is signed by the Doctor in charge of the case and returned to the Health Department ; on receipt of this form terminal disinfection is undertaken, generally with formaldehyde fumigators.



All library books are removed from infected premises and disinfected in a suitable chest constructed for this purpose.

Disinfectant is issued free of charge during the patient's illness.

During the year good use was made of the Council's gas-fired steam Thresh Disinfector, at the Disinfection Station, Fletcher Street Depot.

The following scale of charges are now in operation:—

(1) <b>Local Residents.</b>					<i>Cost per Filling.</i>
(a) Infectious Disease cases	...	...	...	...	Free.
(b) Verminous Bedding, etc.	...	...	...	...	5/
(2) <b>Others.</b>					
Hospitals, Institutions, other Local Authorities, etc., and Non-residents (extra charge to be made for transport provided by Council)	...	...	...	...	14/-

Where the Chief Sanitary Inspector considers circumstances warrant, free disinfection is undertaken; such cases being brought to the attention of the Health Committee.

Set out below is a summary of articles subjected to steam disinfection.

<i>Blankets</i>	<i>Covers and other articles</i>	<i>Mattresses</i>	<i>Pillows</i>	<i>Sheets</i>	<i>Total</i>
20	4	33	135	3	195

The income derived from this source amounted to £27/1/6d.

## DISINFESTATION.

The following is a summary of disinfestation work undertaken during the year:—

		<i>Bugs.</i>	<i>Cockroaches.</i>	<i>Fleas.</i>	<i>Others.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
No. of houses disinfested ...	7	Nil	1	5	13	
No. of rooms treated ...	16	Nil	1	13	30	
No. of houses infested (Bugs) ...	...	...	...	...	...	7
(a) Council houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(b) Private houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	6

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION AND SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Seven smoke observations were made during the year, and remedial action taken where necessary.

## REGISTER OF RAINFALL IN 1951.

Summary of observations taken at Milnhay Outfalls, Langley Mill, by Mr. R. Archer, Surveyor:—

		<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Days of Rain.</i>
January ...	2.22	on	13
February ...	2.98	,,	19
March ...	3.06	,,	15
April ...	1.56	,,	11
May ...	3.35	,,	12
June ...	1.25	,,	6
July ...	0.67	,,	8
August ...	4.59	,,	18
September ...	1.66	,,	6
October ...	0.73	,,	5
November ...	5.14	,,	19
December ...	1.75	,,	12
Total for year 1951...	28.96	,,	144
1950 ...	25.38	,,	135
1949 ...	23.64	,,	112
1948 ...	27.67	,,	128
1947 ...	21.18	,,	125
1946 ...	27.01	,,	145
1945 ...	25.55	,,	143
1944 ...	34.55	,,	188



## SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

The approximate number and type of sanitary conveniences in use in the area at the end of the year were as follows:—

	Heanor Ward.	Langley Mill Ward.	Langley & Marlpool Ward.	Loscoe, Codnor &c. Wards.	Total.
Water Closets ... ..	2,646	1,540	1,597	1,972	7,755
Pail Closets ... ..	2	4	9	42	57
Privy Middens ... ..	0	0	2	5	7
Dry Ashpits ... ..	0	0	0	0	0
Dustbins ... ..	2,509	1,409	1,558	1,855	7,331

During the year much time was devoted to obtaining the improvement of sanitary accommodation at Public Houses in the district.

The Brewery Companies concerned proved most helpful and willingly undertook the requisite work.

The following is a list of premises where improvements were effected:—

*Horse and Jockey* Public House, Langley Mill—complete reconstruction of drainage system serving premises.

*Derby Arms* Public House, Heanor—complete new sanitary accommodation provided for males and females.

*The Crown* Public House, Heanor—new sanitary accommodation provided for females.

*The Cross Keys* Public House, Heanor—one additional water closet provided for females.

*Nag's Head* Public House, Heanor—two new water closet compartments and one urinal provided.

*Rays Arms* Public House, Heanor—additional sanitary accommodation provided for use of males and females.



Statutory Notices under the Public Health Act, 1936, were served requiring the provision of suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation at the *Queen's Head*, and *Mundy Arms*, Public Houses, Marlpool, but the necessary work was not undertaken before the end of the year.

In the light of increased building costs the opportunity was taken to review the existing conversion scheme which was as follows:—

- (1) Conversion of privy-middens to water closets—half the cost of conversion, but in no single case must the contribution paid by the Council exceed the sum of £4/5/0d.
- (2) Conversion of pail closets to water closets—half the cost of conversion, but in no single case must the Council's contribution exceed the sum of £4.

The new conversion scheme, therefore, came into operation during May, as follows: for each single conversion the Council's contribution shall be half the cost incurred, which amount shall not exceed the sum of £6.

## **PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE.**

**REFUSE COLLECTION.**—The first three months of the year proved particularly onerous for the Public Cleansing Service. Onerous in so far that inclement weather, sickness among employees and inability to replace those that had left, caused collection of household refuse to be almost three weeks behind schedule.

It simply plays havoc with one's organisation when confronted by the stark fact that half the men are absent . . . and this did actually occur on several occasions.

The Public, not generally aware of all the adverse circumstances, are apt to grouse and grumble when they see not only their bins full of refuse, but also a considerable accumulation of ashes nearby. But surely the men of the Cleansing Service are entitled to a little understanding and forbearance during such times.



In an endeavour, therefore, to bring about something like normality in the frequency of collection, the experiment of concentrating all available men and lorries in one particular section of the district at a time, was undertaken. The results achieved were very satisfactory, and by the end of March all three sections of the district had been cleared of "surplus" and the frequency of collection reduced to ten-day intervals.

It would seem that most local authorities are experiencing great difficulty in obtaining the right type of employee for their Public Cleansing Service; this Authority is no exception. Younger men are not attracted to this particular type of job, and had it not been for the "older hands" forming a reliable "hard core", considerable difficulty would have been experienced in maintaining an efficient collection service. I am, however, convinced that had it not been for the continued operation of the Salvage Bonus Scheme our labour difficulties would have been even greater.

I always understood that the operation of a forty-four hour week was to enable the employee to have greater opportunity for leisure, during which time he might pursue cultural and recreational activities according to his inclination. The practice, however, seems to have arisen whereby employees take on other "spare time" jobs.

Now one can well understand a man's desire to increase his income; one can well understand that what he does in his leisure hours is no concern of the employer. But is it right and fair to the latter when the employee attends his regular work too tired to give of his best? Again, the man might be off work, i.e., his regular employment—due to some illness contracted whilst working for his part-time employer; yet it is always the full-time employer who foots the bill.

What the solution to this problem is during these times of labour shortage, I simply don't know.

Later in the year it was decided to have the three Dennis lorries painted and this work was undertaken by Messrs. Hartshorn & Son, Ray Street, Heanor. Delivery of a new 7-cubic yard Dennis lorry was obtained in April, 1951, and this vehicle was allotted to the Codnor gang whose existing lorry was then used for salvage collections, etc., it being thirteen years old.



Refuse collection lorries well maintained and of good appearance assuredly help the men to take a greater pride in their work; they also help to create in the public mind a more favourable conception of the Public Cleansing Service—that much maligned “hand-maiden” of all local authority services.

It is, however, of little use having vehicles painted and regularly cleaned when their garage accommodation is entirely unsatisfactory. A shed—if such it can be called—having one whole side and end open to the vagaries of the weather affords little, if any, protection to the lorries; couple this with the fact that it is of insufficient size to house them all, and you have a true picture of conditions obtaining.

During winter months, much time and hence much expense is expended draining off water from radiators at night; in the mornings those drivers who arrive early manage to get sufficient hot water with which to fill the radiators; their less fortunate brethren have to fill up their lorries with cold water. More often than not vehicles have to be towed before they will start. All this could be avoided by having suitable garaging facilities—there is space enough for this purpose at Fletcher Street Salvage Depot, for garage accommodation to be built.

The growth of the Marlpool Farm Estate necessitated certain reorganisation in order to lessen the burden of increased collections which fell to the lot of the Heanor gang. In consequence of this, the area covered by the Codnor gang was considerably extended to include a section of the district for which the Heanor gang was formerly responsible. An additional man was placed at the disposal of the Codnor gang and hence all three gangs now operate with five men each.

Protective clothing, as in former years, was supplied to all employees—two pairs of overalls and one blulette jacket being issued to each man. For this purpose forty-eight pairs of bib and brace overalls were purchased at a cost of £46/16/0d., and twenty-four Blulette Jackets at a cost of £20/8/0d.

My thanks are due to the Foreman and Employees of the Public Cleansing Service, for the efficient manner in which they have undertaken their duties during the year.



The practice continued during the year of presenting to your Health Committee every three months, Sickness Reports in regard to employees of the Public Cleansing Service. By this means members are made aware of some of the labour problems which confront the Service. In addition, use can be made of the various statistics when estimates of expenditure are in course of preparation for the ensuing year, and the extent of absences through sickness and other causes is clearly shown.

A summary of the various reports is given hereunder:—

#### SUMMARY A.

Report No. and Period.	Total Working Hours Possible.	Sick Pay. Hours Lost.	Unpaid Sickness. Hours Lost.	Other Time Lost. Hours.	Total Sickness Payments by H.U.D.C.	Average Weekly cost of Sickness Payments.
(1) 1st Jan.— 1st Apr.	12454	1044	558	475½	£ s. d. 87 9 10	£ s. d.
(2) 2nd Apr.— 1st July	13157	273	352	222½	24 16 7	
(3) 2nd July— 30th Sept.	11843	105½	923½	742½	10 4 2	
(4) 1st Oct.— 30th Dec.	12211	444	155½	897½	48 9 9	
<b>TOTALS</b>	49665	1866½	1989	2338	171 0 4½	3 5 9

As can be seen from the above figures the sum of £171/0/4d. was expended by the Council in sickness payments as compared with £280/16/9d. for the year 1950. This represents a decrease in payments to the extent of £109/16/5d. or 39.1%.

### SUMMARY B.

Report No. and Period.	Percentage of hours lost due to:			Total.
	Sick Pay.	Unpaid Sickness.	Other Time Lost.	
(1) 1st Jan.— 1st Apr.	8.38	4.48	3.81	16.68
(2) 2nd Apr.— 1st July	2.07	2.67	1.69	6.44
(3) 2nd July— 30th Sept.	0.89	7.79	6.26	14.95
(4) 1st Oct.— 30th Dec.	3.63	1.27	7.35	12.25

Except for the period 2nd April to 1st July, 1951, the number of hours lost due to unspecified causes show a considerable increase when compared with the previous year's figures, to the extent of 58.4%. I can find no adequate explanation for this increase in absenteeism.

Referring to the "Unpaid Sickness" column in the above summary, it will be noted that the total number of hours lost in this category totalled 1,989—an increase of 23.3% when compared with the total for 1950.

Consideration of the overall picture of time lost due to all causes, reveals the fact that whereas in 1950, 14.4% of the total working hours were lost, a reduction of this figure by 2% was evident in 1951. Slight though this decrease may be it does, however, represent a step in the right direction.



**REFUSE DISPOSAL.**—Controlled tipping was continued satisfactorily on existing sites at Cromford Road, Langley Mill; Commonsides, Heanor; and the Recreation Ground, Codnor.

Stripping and stockpiling soil was again undertaken at the Codnor tip by the Butterley Co. during the month of October. No further stripping of soil at this site will now be required.

The area of land now available at your Cromford Road tip will only be sufficient for about a further year's tipping, hence it is well to bear in mind that an alternative site will be required in the near future.

No infestations of crickets were found at any of the tips, due no doubt, to the continued use of Gammexane Dust during late Spring and throughout the Summer months.

No culverting of the brook course at Commonsides tip was undertaken during the year. It will, however, be necessary to carry out the laying of a further hundred yards of 3-foot diameter concrete tubes during the course of next year, as the area now available for tipping purposes is becoming very restricted.

**REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.**  
**TABLE OF COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1952.**

Item	Particulars.	1. COLLECTION.				2. DISPOSAL.				TOTAL.			
		Including Depreciation or Loan Charges (3)		Excluding Depreciation or Loan Charges (4)		Including Depreciation or Loan Charges (5)		Excluding Depreciation or Loan Charges (6)		Including Depreciation or Loan Charges (7)		Excluding Depreciation or Loan Charges (8)	
		Day Refuse £	Night Soil £	Day Refuse £	Night Soil £	Day Refuse £	Night Soil £	Day Refuse £	Night Soil £	Day Refuse £	Night Soil £	Day Refuse £	Night Soil £
A.	Revenue A/c.	10217	166	9577	166	2089	22	2065	22	12306	188	11642	188
B.	Gross Expenditure ...	4181	—	4181	—	—	—	—	—	4181	—	4181	—
C.	Gross Income ...	6036	166	5396	166	2089	22	2065	22	8125	188	7461	188

Refuse removed:—12,345 Tons Dry Refuse. 175 Tons Night Soil. — 12,520 Tons (Estimated Weight) Total.



## SUMMARY OF SALVAGE COLLECTED.

YEARS 1947 TO 1951.

Year	Bones	Bottles and Jars	Tins	Cullet	Ferrous Metals	Non-Ferrous Metals	Kitchen Waste	Paper	Textiles	Income
	T. C. lbs.	T. C. lbs.	T. C. lbs.	T. C. lbs.	T. C. lbs.	T. C. lbs.	T. C. lbs.	T. C. lbs.	T. C. lbs.	£ s. d.
1947	2 0 56	2 7 56	0 0 0	0 0 0	12 4 56	0 11 28	172 18 0	102 4 56	8 2 56	1160 11 0
1948	1 11 84	7 17 84	0 0 0	0 0 0	17 5 0	0 14 95	169 14 84	132 14 28	15 2 84	1569 5 3
1949	0 11 28	8 14 84	5 16 84	0 0 0	15 5 84	0 16 42	152 7 56	66 6 42	13 19 0	1152 8 7
1950	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	8 3 0	0 14 10	111 3 28	103 16 84	10 2 78	1132 19 11
1951	0 0 0	1 18 0	6 18 0	0 10 0	16 10 56	0 10 28	92 11 56	174 13 70	12 7 84	3566 6 4



## SALVAGE.

The amazingly high price for salvaged paper and textiles throughout the year made salvage good business. So much so that even the "spivs" became patriotically minded, and started to "poach" on the Council's "preserves" to such an extent that almost open warfare was declared between them and the employees of the Public Cleansing Department—the latter having their eyes cast anxiously on the possible inroads that might be made on the monthly salvage bonus.

It was only to be expected then that the sum of £3,566/6/4d. accruing from the sale of salvage during the year was the highest amount ever obtained since the inception of salvage activities. Yet it was not without some misgivings that one perused the almost fantastically high prices being paid for waste paper. Rather would one have preferred to have a reasonable and adequate return for the outlay involved together with security in the knowledge that there would be a steady and consistent demand for waste paper for several years to come.

The collection of waste paper increased by seventy tons over the amount collected during the year 1950. Public interest in salvaging waste paper, etc., was sustained by displays of posters, supplying book marks to the local branch libraries and schools, together with sending out appropriate leaflets in the rate demand notes. All this publicity material was kindly supplied free of charge by the Thames Board Mills, who not only helped us in this direction, but also provided a hand operated paper press when our own press was out of order for a considerable period.

Because we are still "under direction," we must needs still tolerate kitchen waste bins placed in various streets and roads of our district. However, no opportunity has been lost to withdraw the bins from the streets if alternative sites could be found at greengrocers' shops and the like.

Salvaging of tins from the three controlled tips never really got under way, due to the fact that we have insufficient labour to cope with this extra work. The six tons or so which were segregated from the refuse were despatched by rail to Messrs. T. W. Ward Ltd., Sheffield. The larger scrap merchants would do well



to consider providing mobile tin balers, which could visit in turn, those local authorities who consider that the purchase of their own baler might prove too costly a venture.

The Bonus Scheme for salvage collectors continued to operate throughout the year, and payments totalling £731/4/6d. were made to the employees.

The scheme having worked satisfactorily, necessitated no alteration and is, therefore, as follows:—

A datum figure of ten tons per month has firstly to be achieved; payment of the bonus then comprises 50% of the income derived from the sale of salvage (exclusive of kitchen waste) each month over and above the datum figure; each employee then receives a bonus pro rata to the number of days he has worked during the month. All employees i.e., refuse collectors and drivers, tip men, paper balers, and the paper gang and drivers, participate in the bonus scheme.

### PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

Set out hereunder are the incomes derived from the Public Conveniences during the year:—

					£	s.	d.
HEANOR—	Market Place	...	...	...	91	1	3
	Mayfield Avenue	...	...	...	5	2	10
CODNOR—	Market Place	...	...	...	21	4	0
					<hr/>		
					£117	8	1
					<hr/>		

Income from the conveniences decreased to the extent of £4/13/3d., when compared with last year's receipts.

The provision of public conveniences in various wards of the district has been the subject of adverse comment in the Annual Reports for a number of years past. It gives me all the more pleasure, therefore, to report that the building of new public conveniences at Milnhay Road, Langley Mill, commenced during the month of August. No doubt these lavatories will be in use by the time this report is printed and it is, therefore, to be hoped



that a certain element of the public who seem to find great enjoyment in damaging public property will develop sufficient sense of civic pride to curb their predatory interests.

To say that the public conveniences sustained no wanton damage during the year would be wrong; and apart from the usual collection of 'bus tickets, match stalks, and "sucker sticks" jammed into the automatic locks, we had the unusual experience at Heanor of finding one morning that all the lead flushing pipes had been removed from the W.C. compartments. Whether this was supposed to be taken as an indignant protest against the lack of shower bath facilities will, of course, never be known, but subsequent users of the W.C.'s ran grave risks of being given a free shower bath whether they liked it or not!

In regard to the provision of public conveniences at Loscoe, it was primarily intended that premises should be erected in the Memorial Gardens, but the area of the site subsequently proved insufficient. An alternative site was therefore chosen on land situate off Loscoe Denby Lane.

Weighing machines were installed at Mayfield Avenue and the Market Place public conveniences as well as at Codnor, by a Leicester firm, who pay to the Council a total annual rental of £23.

### **SANITARY CONDITIONS OF CINEMAS, THEATRES, ETC.**

Periodic visits were made to all such premises in the district. The proprietors of the "Ritz" Cinema, Langley Mill, were requested to provide additional sanitary accommodation for the use of females, and as an outcome two new W.C. compartments were constructed.

There is a great need for the provision of suitable air-conditioning plant in places of entertainment, such as cinemas. These premises of necessity, do not readily lend themselves to the full use of natural ventilation, and the atmosphere within becomes extremely vitiated.



## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Set out below is a summary of the results of the sewer treatment undertaken during the period 26th February to 16th March, 1951.

Section.	No. of Manholes Baited.	Poison Takes			No. of Dead Rats Found.
		Complete	Partial.	No Takes.	
1—Heanor ... ..	26	0	4	22	—
2—Heanor ... ..	25	0	2	23	—
3—Langley & Marlpool...	9	0	0	9	—
4—Langley Mill ... ..	11	1	1	9	—
5—Loscoe ... ..	6	0	0	6	—
6—Codnor ... ..	4	0	2	2	—
7—Woodlinkin ... ..	0	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ... ..	81	1	9	71	—

It can be seen, therefore, that by periodic and systematic treatment of the sewers the rat population in them is certainly kept at a minimum.

After a lapse of six months, treatment of the sewers should have been again undertaken during September. It was, however, not possible to carry out this work owing to the fact that no appointment of a new rodent operative had yet been made after the death of the late Mr. T. Antcliffe.

Systematic inspections and treatments, where necessary, were undertaken at all properties owned by the Council, including Council house estates, controlled tips, sewage works, depots, etc.

Private dwelling-houses are now treated free of charge.



It is generally conceded that Zinc Phosphide as a rat poison, has proved to be most satisfactory and efficient. And so when during the latter part of the year, details were made available of a new poison named Warfarin, it was not without some scepticism that one read of its capabilities and advantages in use. Use of this poison, has, of course, dispelled all doubts and I am now firmly convinced that Warfarin as a poison for treating either species of rats as well as mice, is the "weapon" for which we have long been looking. This poison is a blood anti-coagulant and must be eaten regularly in relatively small doses over a period of seven to fourteen days, when fatal haemorrhage is then induced in the rodent.

It has the following advantages:—

- (1) When mixed with suitable bait it appears undetectable by rodents and hence the "poison prejudice" factor does not arise;
- (2) No prebaiting is necessary;
- (3) It is relatively harmless to domestic animals, human beings, etc., unless eaten constantly in fairly large doses, over a regular period;
- (4) Once premises are cleared of any infestation, Warfarin in a dry mix can be left in suitable positions to guard against re-infestation.

The best method of baiting is to have fixed baiting points throughout the infested premises, and Warfarin in excess of requirements provided in suitable containers at these points. Facilities for continuous feeding are then afforded to the rats or mice and it then only remains for periodic inspections to be made to eliminate those points where the rodents are not feeding, and replenish the other points as may be required.



-It has always been a most difficult job to completely eradicate any major infestation of mice from premises when using either Zinc Phosphide, Arsenious Oxide, or "blitz" trapping, etc. From practical experience I firmly believe that Warfarin can achieve this end.

No record of Rodent Control work during the year would be complete without paying some tribute to the late Mr. Tom Antcliffe, who died on the 19th June, 1951.

Tom, for so he was known to all of us, had been in your employ since the year 1910—in the days when a rat catcher was known as such and not by the term "Rodent Operative." His work was his hobby, and at all times he carried out his duties in a thorough and most painstaking manner. His profound knowledge of the ways of rats and mice had been gleaned during forty years practical experience. This coupled with modern methods of treating infestations, proved a major factor in keeping the rodent population of this district at a minimum.

In November, Mr. F. Green was duly appointed as part-time Rodent Operative.

Once again I would like to express to the Divisional Rodent Officer and his staff, my appreciation of their ready co-operation during the year.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Set out hereunder is a list of Meat and Other Foods inspected during the year and found to be unfit for human consumption :—

1,461	Tins	Tomatoes
31	„	Spaghetti
179	„	Milk
554	„	Meat
4	„	Sausages
6	„	Mince Meat
7	„	Chicken
1	„	Turkey
138	„	Fish and Fish Paste
22	„	Soup
5	„	Carrots
6	„	Beetroot
95	„	Peas
39	„	Beans
1,341	„	Fruit
8	„	Jam
8	„	Puddings
128	Jars	Pickles
1	„	Rhubarb
2	„	Dried Food
74	Btls.	Sauce
1	„	Coffee
3	Pkts.	Cereals
8	„	Figs
386	„	Cheese
21	„	Jellies
22	„	Beef Suet
4	lbs.	Sugar
28	„	Fish
351	„	Rabbits
200	„	Cake
189	„	Cocoanut
59	„	Toffee



During the year 144 self-suppliers pigs were slaughtered, and every endeavour made to inspect as many carcasses as possible. It is to be regretted that we have no statutory authority to undertake this work.

During the year under review a great deal of time was devoted to the inspection of food shops and catering establishments.

I am firmly of the belief that much more can be accomplished by systematic inspections of such premises ; by informal talks with the proprietors, and by giving talks to the various trade associations, rather than by the formation of Clean Food Guilds and the presentation of illuminated membership certificates and so on.

Fundamentally the individual is the hinge on which the whole of food hygiene hangs. And the sooner the individual food handler realises his or her obligations to the customer the better it will be for all concerned. Education then in the elementary principles of hygiene is therefore a prime necessity for the food handler.

As a constant reminder to the latter, sticky labels requesting the washing of hands after using the sanitary accommodation, etc., were issued free to all food shops and catering establishments.

In addition, cards requesting customers not to bring their dogs into shops were supplied and displayed in prominent position. It was gratifying to learn how pleased traders were to have these cards, the general opinion being that if the trade had requested customers not to bring their dogs into shops, then some loss of custom might be experienced.

Co-operation from traders in obtaining the installation of constant supplies of hot water has indeed been most encouraging, and there has been a real endeavour on the part of most food traders to implement the requirements of this Department. I think it can be said that the days of the gas ring and kettle as a means of providing hot water in shops are now numbered.

The Clean Food Byelaws came into operation in January.

No case of food poisoning was notified during the year.



Set out below is a summary of inspections made and the various defects, etc., found :—

	Class of Premises							Total
	Confectioners, General Provisions, etc.	Butchers' Shops.	Bakehouses.	Fried Fish Shops.	Wet Fish Shops.	Ice Cream Manufacturer	Greengrocers.	
No. of premises inspected ...	79	14	6	13	2	1	3	118
Walls and ceilings requiring redecoration ...	23	3	1	1	1	1	-	29
Dirty floors ...	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Defective floors, walls and ceilings ...	12	3	1	1	-	-	-	17
Other structural defects ...	7	-	-	1	-	-	1	9
Dirty utensils ...	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	3
Defective counters, slabs, etc.	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3
Food liable to contamination	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
No constant supply of hot water ...	15	9	-	-	1	-	-	25
No proper washing facilities....	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	14
Insufficient sanitary accommodation ...	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Defective water closets ...	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Defective urinals ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Letters sent ...	37	9	1	2	2	-	2	53

Two Statutory Notices were served under Section 13, Food and Drugs Act, 1938, in regard to a defective floor in a Butcher's shop, and defective floors, walls, etc., at a Bakehouse.



## MILK SUPPLY.

MILK SAMPLES.—During the year 35 samples of milk were obtained and sent to the County Laboratory at Derby for examination.

Summaries of the Bacteriologist's Reports are set out hereunder:—

### MILK PRODUCED WITHIN THE DISTRICT.

<i>Test</i>	<i>No. of Samples Satisfactory</i>	<i>No. of Samples Un-satisfactory</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage of Samples Un-satisfactory</i>
Methylene Blue Test	9	4	13	30.76
Tubercule Bacilli	8	—	8	Nil.
Total ...	17	4	21	19.04

### MILK PRODUCED OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT.

<i>Test</i>	<i>No. of Samples Satisfactory</i>	<i>No. of Samples Un-satisfactory</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage of Samples Un-satisfactory</i>
Methylene Blue Test	13	—	13	Nil.
Phosphatase ...	7	—	7	Nil.
Tubercule Bacilli ...	6	—	6	Nil.
Total ... ..	26	Nil	26	Nil.

Copies of the Bacteriologist's reports in regard to those samples of milk which failed to pass the prescribed tests, are forwarded to the County Milk Regulations Officer for such action to be taken as he may deem necessary.

Registrations made under the Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1949:—

Distributors in the area	...	...	...	...	11
Distributors from outside the area	...	...	...	...	6
Dairies (other than Dairy Farms)	...	...	...	...	8

Licences granted by the Council authorising the use of special designations, during the year:—

(a) **Dealers:**

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	8
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	6

(b) **Supplementary:**

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	5
Accredited	...	...	...	...	1
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	5
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	1

### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Mr. R. W. Sutton, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.C.S., County Analyst, has kindly supplied particulars of samples taken in this district on behalf of the County Council as the Food and Drugs Authority.

94 samples, including 45 milks, were taken during the year.

Analysis did not disclose any serious irregularity and no proceedings were taken.

Two samples of milk and two samples of ice-cream were deficient in fat, and one sample of Compound Codeine Tablets showed some deficiency in Codeine Phosphate. The vendors of these samples were cautioned.

The remaining samples were classed as satisfactory.



## ICE CREAM.

ICE CREAM SAMPLES.—During the year 16 samples of ice-cream were obtained and sent to the County Laboratory at Derby, for examination.

A summary of the Bacteriologist's Reports is set out hereunder:—

<i>Where Manufactured.</i>	<i>Classification: Provisional Grade</i>				<i>Total</i>
	1	2	3	4	
Within the district ... ..	4	—	—	—	4
Outside the district ... ..	7	5	—	—	12
Totals ... ..	11	5	—	—	16

## ICE CREAM.

There are four ice-cream manufacturers in the district, and their premises were subject to periodic inspection. All take a great pride in the hygienic quality and nutritional standard of their product as evidenced by the eagerness with which the results of sampling are awaited.

The high cost of suitable equipment together with the provision of suitable premises is a real deterrent to those contemplating the manufacture of ice-cream. Indeed, when one considers how certain of the larger manufacturers have by consistent publicity, constant quality and the high hygienic standard of their product, stimulated not only public taste but public confidence, it is small wonder that the would-be smaller manufacturer considers that the prospects of a goodly profit on his outlay are somewhat remote.

There has during the year been a definite increase in the number of shops retailing only pre-wrapped ice-cream, but the public must not be lulled into a false sense of security merely because it is pre-wrapped.



## **OFFENSIVE TRADES.**

The two Offensive Trade establishments were reasonably maintained during the year.

## **HEALTH EDUCATION.**

Suitable posters were obtained from the Central Council for Health Education and displayed on the Empire Marketing Boards.

## **WELFARE OF OLD PEOPLE.**

Our expectation of life today is greater than it has ever been before. In consequence the number of aged persons is increasing and as such it behoves the community as a whole to make suitable provision for their welfare. It is true that these old folk are in the twilight of their days but they cannot be forgotten and discarded like some old junk thrown on a scrap heap.

The State, of course, makes certain provisions for the aged and those in need of care and attention, but there still remains a gap in the service, which alone can be bridged by help of a more local and personal nature.

With this in mind your Health Committee gave most serious consideration as to how best to help the aged people throughout the district. To this end a Sub-Committee was formed to thoroughly examine the problem, and as the year drew to a close certain steps had been taken to complete arrangements for holding a Public Meeting in the Town Hall, Heanor, early in 1952, whence the formation of an Old People's Welfare Committee would receive full consideration.

## **NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.**

It will be remembered that Mr. Chas. Taylor, 21, Mill Lane, Codnor, being an aged person living alone and greatly in need of care and attention, was removed to Babington House Hospital, Belper, in December, 1950, and that the circumstances of the case were detailed in the last Annual Report. This man, however, was



discharged from Babington House Hospital during the early part of 1951, contrary to the wishes of your Medical Officer of Health, but little time elapsed before he was again removed to Babington House Hospital by his own Doctor, where he still remains at the present time.

Mr. Isaiah Wilcoxson, a registered blind man, aged 78 years, of 87, Derby Road, Heanor, was removed to "The Grove," Shardlow, during the month of April. This aged person was physically incapable of looking after himself and was not receiving the proper care and attention from his housekeeper, which his condition required.

### MASS RADIOGRAPHY.

Although the Mass Radiography Unit visited the district during the latter part of 1950, to undertake a survey principally among factory workers, opportunity was afforded to all local inhabitants to have a chest X-ray when a further survey was undertaken during the period 2nd—16th March, 1951.

To my mind the success of such surveys depends a great deal upon publicity. Publicity of such a nature that the populace are made fully aware of the "Whys and Wherefors" of having chest X-ray and of what the latter entails . . . its simplicity, its quickness, its safety.

To this end, therefore, suitable explanatory leaflets were distributed throughout the district, through the ready co-operation of Head Teachers, local organisations, Girl Guides, Boy Scouts, etc., Local Cinema Managers kindly displayed the film "Mass Radiography" and the Langley Mill & Aldercar Co-operative Society readily agreed to a window display in their furnishing department. An appointment bureau was opened at the local headquarters of the British Red Cross, whose ladies proved most willing helpers.

The response to these efforts was indeed gratifying, for 2,087 people were X-rayed. The following are extracts from the report submitted by the Medical Director of the Mass Radiography Unit.



One case of active pulmonary tuberculosis was discovered, thus giving an incidence rate of 0.05%, which was considered low when compared with the usual rate of 0.2—0.3%. Five cases of observation pulmonary tuberculosis were found, and hence referred to the Chest Physician for further action. People so affected are definitely cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, but at the time of examination it is not possible to say whether the disease is active or quiescent. The incidence rate for this category was 0.25% which is again considered low when compared with the usual figure somewhere between 0.6—0.8%. Three inactive cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were also discovered but no action was necessary in these cases.

The following summary of the results of the Survey was provided by Dr. Guthrie :—

<i>Miniature films.</i>						<i>No. X-rayed</i>
Males	...	...	...	...	...	928
Females	...	...	...	...	...	1159
						2087
						2087

<i>Large films.</i>			<i>Nil.</i>	<i>No action.</i>	<i>Further investigation.</i>	<i>Did not come.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Males	...	...	20	3	9	2	34
Females	...	...	24	6	12	1	43
			44	9	21	3	77
			44	9	21	3	77

### Cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>No. X-rayed.</i>	<i>%</i>
Active pulmonary tuberculosis ... ..	1	2087	0.05 approx.
Observation pulmonary tuberculosis ... ..	5	2087	0.25 approx.



## SHOPS ACT.

These duties are performed by Mr. C. G. Bassford.

The following table shows the number of premises and businesses which come under the jurisdiction of the Shops Act and the Young Persons Employment Act:—

Retail Shops ... ..	358
Street Traders ... ..	35
Wholesale and Warehouses ... ..	5
Canteens ... ..	10
Premises and Businesses where young persons are employed (not under the Factory Act) ... ..	5
Total ... ..	<u>413</u>

Of the retail shops, 158 employ assistants.

209 Evenings and 21 Sundays during the year, were devoted by your Shops Inspector to carrying out his duties.

313 Visits were made during the year ; fourteen notices were served and eighteen notices were abated, chiefly for omitting to display the necessary forms required by the various Acts.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to the Council, and to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and interest during the year ; also to the Medical Officer of Health, the Clerk, and my colleagues in other departments for their valuable co-operation and to the staff of the Health Department for the efficient manner in which they have carried out their duties.

Your obedient Servant,

H. W. JEFFORD,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector.*







