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I
URBAN DISTRICT OF HEANOR

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR

THE YEAR 1972

P. WEYMAN, L.R.C.P. & S.E., L.R.F.P. & S., D.P.H., M.F.C.M., F.R.S.H.
Medical Officer of Health

H.W. JEFFORD, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Chief Public Health Inspector

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1972

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* P. WEYMAN, L.R.C.P.&S.E., L.R.F.P.&S., D.P.H., M.F.C.M., F.R.S.H.
The Firs, High Street, Alferton.
Telephone: Alferton 2614

Chief Public Health Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent:
H.W. JEFFORD, Cert., S.I.B., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Public Health Department, Council Offices,
Ilkeston Road, Heanor, Derbys.
Telephone: Langley Mill 66151

Additional Public Health Inspectors:
S.B. PARKIN, Cert., S.I.B., A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
N.A. BUXTON, Cert., S.I.B., A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

To the Chairman and Members of the
Heanor Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1972. This has been compiled in accordance with instructions received from the Department of Health and Social Security.

The major environmental changes in the area are the progress and preparation for many and major improvements to houses in the area. A few years ago it would not have been thought possible to attempt this programme. The 75% grant available is most useful. It is hoped that some way will be found to continue this for a further period.

Progress towards clean air tends to be slow but the major improvement to property should help this very much by making available modern appliances to the majority of properties in the town.

The other change is the growth and development of the industrial estates. As in other places these are a welcome feature in view of the change in the coalmining industry in the area.

The general health statistics change little year by year. The major causes of death are diseases of the heart and circulatory system and are followed by deaths due to cancer.

Treatment of all these conditions changes at intervals but much more effort at prevention would avoid the need for treatment. Apart from general care it does seem quite clear that to stop cigarette smoking would be the greatest benefit of any health measure to the largest number of people. It is difficult to convince people that what they do now will affect their health in 15 - 20 years time, perhaps disastrously.

Talking seems to have little effect. Often an early disease situation will at last convince the person that perhaps it is wise to accept advice and stop smoking.

The interest of members of the Council is much appreciated. The help and comments from your staff in the Health Department are welcome and useful.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

PHILIP WEYMAN.

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS

The Statistics which appear in this report have been compiled from information received from a number of sources throughout the year.

They are kept to a minimum in this report, but some are necessary so that comparisons can be made with previous years.

The Registrar of Births and Deaths for Heanor supplies a weekly return giving details of births and deaths occurring in the area.

Notifications of infectious disease are sent in by Medical Practitioners and in cases of Tuberculosis sometimes by the Chest Physicians and Hospital Medical Officers.

The notification of suspected cases is most important, for instance in poliomyelitis, food poisoning and dysentery. Telephone communications are much appreciated and can save a great deal of time. Changes in the postal services have not been helpful.

Additional information about infectious disease and undiagnosed illnesses comes from hospitals, school teachers, parents, health visitors and casual conversations.

At weekly and quarterly intervals, details regarding infectious disease, births and deaths are received from the Registrar General. This enables a watch to be kept on any unusually prevalent disease in the County, or surrounding districts or towns.

Information received from Medical Officers of Health or Port Medical Officers about travellers leads to surveillance of persons arriving from Smallpox areas. Sometimes contacts of paratyphoid cases require examination to ensure that they are free from disease.

Many points occur during the year and are dealt with in a routine manner.

POPULATION

The population of the Urban District at 30th June, 1972 was estimated by the Registrar General as 24,330. This is an increase of 30 from the estimate made at the same time in 1971.

BIRTHS

407 live births were registered in 1972, giving a crude birth rate per thousand of the population of 16.7. This figure when adjusted for comparison purposes by the application of the comparability factor of 0.98 is 16.4. This can be compared with an England and Wales rate of 14.8. See Summary of Statistics and Table 4.

Still-Births

The 2 still-births registered give a rate per thousand births (live and still) of 5.0. This can be compared with an England and Wales rate of 12.0.

Infant Mortality

5 deaths were recorded in children under the age of one year. These give an infant death rate per thousand live births of 12.0 and can be compared with a rate of 17.0 for England and Wales.

Perinatal Mortality

The number of still births and infant deaths occurring under the age of one week is 6, giving a rate per thousand live and still births of 15.0. The following table gives the figures for the last five years.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate per thousand live and still births</u>	<u>Rate for England and Wales</u>
1968	7	17.0	25.0
1969	13	33.0	23.0
1970	12	29.0	23.0
1971	12	28.0	22.0
1972	6	15.0	22.0

DEATHS

303 deaths were registered. These give a crude death rate per thousand of the population of 12.5, which after adjustment by the application of the comparability factor of 1.07 is 13.4 and can be compared with an England and Wales rate of 12.1.

Table 4 gives the rates for Heanor for the last 10 years.

Deaths from Individual Diseases

The 303 deaths are set out in Table 5 according to cause and sex distribution.

Disease of Heart and Circulatory System

157 deaths were recorded in this group - 70 males and 87 females.

Cancer

65 deaths were recorded in this group - 35 males and 30 females. Death rates per thousand of the population are set out in the Summary of Statistics with comparative figures for England and Wales.

There were 15 deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus - 13 men and 2 women.

Pneumonia and Bronchitis

There were 16 deaths from pneumonia and 16 from bronchitis.

Of the 16 deaths from pneumonia 13 occurred in persons aged 65 years of age and over. Of the 16 deaths from bronchitis 12 occurred in men.

Maternal Deaths

There were no maternal deaths recorded in the District.

Tuberculosis

No deaths were recorded from tuberculosis.

Accidents

14 persons - 9 men and 5 women - died as a result of accidents.

4 men and one woman died from motor vehicle accidents. An elderly man and woman died from falls. A young man from drowning, a young man from burns following an explosion at work and an elderly woman from carbon monoxide poisoning due to products of combustion. A male baby aged 15 minutes died from birth injury and a female aged nine months died from asphyxia. An elderly woman died from a barbiture overdose and an elderly man died from exposure.

Suicide

2 men committed suicide - a young man by carbon monoxide poisoning and an elderly man hung himself.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

172 cases of infectious disease were notified in 1972.

The incidence of individual diseases was:- Measles 142, Scarlet Fever 19, Infective Jaundice 5, Tuberculosis 4, Meningococcal Infection 1, Whooping Cough 1.

Measles

142 cases were notified - 91% of the cases occurred in children aged 9 years of age and under. The cases were spread over the whole of the year.

Scarlet Fever

19 cases were notified compared with 41 in 1971. 53% of the cases occurred in the 5 - 9 age group.

Infective Jaundice

5 cases were notified - 2 men and 3 women. All the cases occurred during the months of February, March and April.

Tuberculosis

4 new cases were notified - 3 men and 1 woman. All the cases were of the respiratory type.

Meningococcal Infection

One case was notified - this occurred in a baby aged nine weeks of age.

Whooping Cough

One case was notified - this occurred in a girl two years of age.

SMOKING AND HEALTH

During the year opportunity was taken to emphasize the problems and dangers arising from cigarette smoking.

Various organisations are assisting in many ways - A.S.H. and D.A.S.H., the Health Education Council, the national and local press, television and radio, the advertising media, Health Education staff employed by local authorities, family doctors and hospital staff are some of these groups who assist each in their own way. There is no doubt about the public awareness of the problem. Effective action is growing slowly. Long encouraged bad habits cannot be changed overnight. Some workers become depressed at the lack of obvious quick results.

We look on this type of problem as long-term and expect to note results over years rather than weeks.

Before the Christmas of this year the Health Committee recorded the following report :-

"An "unseasonable" reminder about the problems arising from cigarette smoking.

Members will be aware of the illness and deaths caused by this habit.

They will also be aware of the discomfort caused to others by inadequate ventilation and lack of facilities for non-smokers on occasions.

Much change is taking place. More space is now reserved for non-smokers on trains and in aircraft. Most theatres restrict smoking and cinemas have non-smoking areas.

Work is being carried out into the effects of carbon monoxide inhaled by cigarette smokers. Some most unhappy results seem to be appearing.

The level of carbon monoxide in cigarette smokers is reported to be higher than that arrived at elsewhere and it has been suggested that this may effect judgement on occasions.

There is much more to be said and done. Your Medical Officer is reminded time and time again when carrying out medical examinations of the "angry red throats" of heavy cigarette smokers - a clear indication of one of the results of smoking.

Please help your visitors during the festive season by remembering that many people do not smoke and are most grateful for consideration of their present health conditions!"

CARE OF THE ELDERLY OR DISABLED

Heating for elderly people in winter

A circular from Central Government Departments reminds us of the need to draw attention to problems particularly of older or disabled people during the winter.

Whilst there is to be an increase in supplementary benefits for special heating purposes the circular reminds us that sometimes an improved or new appliance is necessary.

Please ask anyone who is aware of a possible situation to inform the Social Services so that any necessary help can be arranged.

Long term processes, for instance smoke control areas and improvement grants, which make grant money available and ensure that adequate appliances are installed in the properties considered are most important.

These are additional reasons which your Medical Officer puts forward to support these excellent schemes.

Periods of emergency

After the fuel crisis it was worthwhile considering any lessons learnt from the situations arising which might be relevant in other emergency situations.

- (a) Were guardrails and handrails found to be adequate at home and in the town.
- (b) Appreciation that adjusting "gas cylinders" should not be carried out with naked flames around. (Camping equipment).
- (c) Consideration of more satisfactory alternative temporary lighting to candles - a source of danger to many.
- (d) The value of possessing a transistor set as well as a television set was demonstrated. Is this a matter which "organisations" might interest themselves in when considering the needs of older and disabled people.

Much kindness and neighbourliness was shown during this period. Our thanks should go to all those who assisted others and to the many members of the Social Services who carried out much excellent work.

Inquiry into severe physical disablement

The British Medical Journal of 13th May, 1972 quotes as follows :-

"In a written answer on 26 April Sir KEITH JOSEPH said that Baroness Sharp had agreed to conduct a comprehensive inquiry whose terms of reference were "to re-examine the limitations imposed upon persons whose mobility is reduced by severe physical disablement not occasioned by old age and the means by which those limitations can be mitigated, having regard to the needs and circumstances of the disabled people and to the help in cash or kind which the available resources permit or could permit from the various agencies with responsibilities for such persons."

Her report would be published. Lady Sharp would be pleased to receive the views of interested organizations and individuals. Mr. J. Muir had been appointed secretary to the inquiry and evidence could be sent to him at the Department of Health and Social Security, Government Buildings, Warbreck Hill Road, Blackpool, Lancashire."

It may be that a member or local organization has a view to express and should, therefore, do so.

Care of Disabled

The British Red Cross Society in their July Bulletin illustrate the arrangements which can be made to help the disabled. For instance:-

"Tutankhamun Exhibition - Entre for the Disabled

Any disabled person wishing to go to the Tutankhamun exhibition at the British Museum, should write to the Warden of the Front Hall, British

Museum, London, W.C.1., stating the date and time of the proposed visit, and whether he or she wishes to borrow a wheelchair. The visitor will then have no need to queue."

This type of care might be remembered on other occasions.

SPACES IN THE HOME, (BATHROOMS AND W.C.s).

Attention is drawn to the Department of the Environment Design Bulletin 24 on this matter.

Many points are covered including the proper siting of W.C.s so that noise is not a problem or embarrassment within the dwelling.

Emphasis on bath sizes so that old people cannot slip down and become completely immersed. Provision of handles in bath and W.C. compartments and attached to or near the bath are recommended.

It is stated that there is a greater tendency to the two W.C. house where there is more than one storey. This is particularly useful in case of illness, old age or numerous children!

In the provision of toilet compartments for wheel-chair users it is emphasised that the wash-hand basin should be able to be used by a person sitting on the W.C. fitting.

WINTER WEATHER

(a) Illumination

A recent investigation in another district has disclosed a lack of maintenance of lighting facilities. Dusty fittings and darkened ceilings with old light bulbs produced a low standard of illumination.

With the onset of darker days it is important to see that fittings are in good order and clean. Light bulbs do deteriorate and might need to be changed before they normally expire.

This applies to all places of work, pleasure and in the home.

(b) Accident Prevention

Each year there are falls and injuries as a result of inadequate lighting of steps and entries.

There are also similar accidents as a result of icy conditions. Some Authorities supply suitable salt and or grit for persons who wish to collect. Other people make their own arrangements.

Thought and preparation now might prevent an injury and consequent hospital treatment.

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATES OF VACCINATION

Before Easter an outbreak of smallpox commenced in Yugoslavia and there were other cases in the Middle East.

The usual seasonal warning to travellers abroad to check their travel documents well in advance of travelling was given.

This applies especially to staff of organisations who may have to go abroad urgently.

Travel agents dealing with the countries concerned often have the latest information because of their courier services.

If in doubt it does save worry and last minute upsets to have full cover. To be poorly on holiday as a result of last minute immunisation should be avoided.

MEASLES VACCINATION

The Chief Medical Officer, Department of Health and Social Security, draws attention to the reduced number of measles cases occurring which might reasonably be attributed to the vaccination campaign.

However, there should be no cases of measles infection occurring. This requires that some 90% of susceptible children should be vaccinated. The present figure is about half this.

Efforts are being made to improve this.

Later in the year the following comments were made to the Health Committee :-

Measles cases are being notified although in small numbers. Outbreaks do not normally drift on. There are still not enough children vaccinated against measles to prevent its spread in the community. The use of computers assists in bringing about a high rate of vaccination. This the County Council are proceeding to do. In the meantime it is necessary to urge all interested persons to ensure that young children do attend for vaccination.

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

Continued concern is expressed at the increase in the number of cases. There is no indication of any local problem.

In 1965 the Chief Medical Officer, Department of Health, stated that there were 36,691 cases of Gonorrhoea. In 1970 there were 53,525 cases.

Changes in attitudes and ways of life have a bearing on these increases.

Some of the new methods of birth control remove some of the old deterrent factors.

Leaflets are available.

A Health Message can be heard on a telephone answering device - telephone Shirebrook 2577.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

General Statistics

Area in Acres	4,419
Population (estimated)	24,330
Population per acre	5.5
Number of Inhabited Houses	8,927
Rateable Value	£1,825,833
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (New Penny)	£17,560
Live Births registered	407
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	5.0
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	16.7
Adjusted Birth Rate (comparability factor .98)	16.4
Birth Rate, England & Wales	14.8
Still Births registered	2
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Births (live & still)	5.0
Still Birth Rate, England & Wales	12.0
Deaths registered	303
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	12.5
Adjusted Death Rate (comparability factor 1.07)	13.4
Death Rate, England & Wales	12.1
Maternal Deaths (Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion)	-
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live & still births)	-
Maternal Mortality, England & Wales	0.15
Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age)	5
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	12.0
Infant Mortality, England & Wales	17.0
Infant Deaths (legitimate) under 1 year of age	3
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births legitimate	8.0
Infant Deaths (illegitimate) under 1 year of age	2
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births illegitimate	91.0
Infant Deaths (under 4 weeks of age)	4
Neonatal Mortality per 1,000 live births	10.0
Neonatal Mortality, England & Wales	12.0
Infant Deaths (under 1 week of age)	4
Early neonatal mortality per 1,000 live births	10.0
Perinatal Deaths (still-births & deaths under 1 week of age)	6
Perinatal Mortality per 1,000 live & still births	15.0
Death Rate per 1,000 population from :-	
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	0.616
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus, England & Wales	0.646
Cancer, other forms	2.055
Cancer, other forms, England & Wales	1.781

TABLE 1
BIRTHS

BIRTHS	Legitimate			Illegitimate		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Live	193	192	385	14	8	22
Still	1	1	2	-	-	-

TABLE 2
STILL-BIRTHS - 1962 - 1972

Year	Number	Rate per thousand Births (Live and still)
1962	8	17.9
1963	5	12.8
1964	10	23.7
1965	6	14.8
1966	6	16.1
1967	8	19.0
1968	5	12.0
1969	6	15.0
1970	9	22.0
1971	7	17.0
1972	2	5.0

TABLE 3
INFANT AND PERINATAL MORTALITY

	Legitimate			Illegitimate		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Infant Deaths						
Under 1 year of age	1	2	3	1	1	2
Under 4 weeks of age	1	1	2	1	1	2
Under 1 week of age	1	1	2	1	1	2
Perinatal Deaths	2	2	4	1	1	2

TABLE 4
COMPARATIVE TABLES - 1962 - 1972

Year	(Population Estimated)	Birth Rate (per 1,000 of population)	Death Rate (per 1,000 of population)	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births)
1962	24,200	18.1	10.8	22.8
1963	24,290	15.8	10.6	20.8
1964	24,190	17.0	10.8	14.6
1965	24,160	16.5	10.5	17.6
1966	24,170	15.1	11.4	27.3
1967	24,270	16.7	9.8	15.0
1968	24,390	16.3	11.6	10.0
1969	24,470	15.8	11.3	26.0
1970	24,430	16.7	11.9	10.0
1971	24,300	17.2	11.8	24.0
1972	24,330	16.7	12.5	12.0

TABLE 5
CAUSES OF DEATH

									M.	F.	Total
B19(1)	Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity Etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1	1
B19(2)	Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	1
B19(3)	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	9
B19(4)	Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	10
B19(5)	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	15
B19(7)	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	8	8
B19(8)	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	3	3
B19(9)	Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	-	2
B19(10)	Leukaemia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
B19(11)	Other Malignant Neoplasms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	9	16
B20	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1	1
B21	Diabetes Mellitus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	3	3
B23	Anaemias	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	2	2
B46(3)	Mental Disorders	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1	1
B46(4)	Multiple Sclerosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	1
B46(5)	Other Diseases of Nervous System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1	1
B26	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
B27	Hypertensive Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	10
B28	Ischaemic Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	43	81
B29	Other Forms of Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	7	17
B30	Cerebrovascular Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	19	32
B46(6)	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	13
B31	Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1	1
B32	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	9	16
B33(1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4	16
B33(2)	Asthma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1	1
B46(7)	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	-	5
B34	Peptic Ulcer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	-	3
B46(8)	Other Diseases of Digestive System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
B38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1	1
B39	Hyperplasia of Prostate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	1
B46(9)	Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	1
B42	Congenital Anomalies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	1
B43	Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, Etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
B44	Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1	1
BE47	Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
BE48	All Other Accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	9
BE49	Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	-	2
BE50	All Other External Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1	1
Total All Causes									150	153	303

DEATHS (AGE IN YEARS)

			0-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Male	..	..	11	12	28	43	56
Female	..	..	8	7	21	43	74

TABLE 6

DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1972

AGE GROUPS

	Infertive Jaundice	Measles	Meningococcal Infection	Scarlet Fever	Tuberculosis	Whooping Cough
All ages ..	5	142	1	19	4	1
Under 1 year	-	7	1	1	-	-
1 -	-	23	-	1	-	-
2 -	-	23	-	-	-	1
3 -	-	14	-	1	-	-
4 -	-	14	-	2	-	-
5 -	-	49	-	10	-	-
10 -	-	6	-	3	-	-
15 -	1	3	-	-	-	-
25 -	-	-	-	-	1	-
35 -	2	-	-	-	-	-
45 -	1	-	-	-	3	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	1	3	-	1	-	-

TABLE 7
DISEASES NOTIFIED
1962 - 1972

	Dysentery	Infective Jaundice	Measles	Meningitis, Acute	Meningococcal Infection	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Poliomyelitis, Acute	Scarlet Fever	Tuberculosis	Whooping Cough
1962	6	-	102	-	-	-	-	65	12	1
1963	-	-	362	1	-	-	1	37	7	3
1964	-	-	204	-	-	2	-	17	11	1
1965	-	-	296	-	-	-	-	39	8	46
1966	-	-	119	-	-	2	-	29	8	16
1967	-	-	378	-	-	-	-	40	5	24
1968	1	6	50	2	-	-	-	52	5	13
1969	-	2	216	1	-	-	-	27	8	1
1970	1	8	454	-	-	-	-	6	5	5
1971	-	1	20	-	2	-	-	41	8	1
1972	-	5	142	-	1	-	-	19	4	1

- 13 -

TABLE 8

ACCIDENTS CAUSING DEATH TO HEANOR RESIDENTS

YEAR	Motor Vehicle Accidents	Drowning Accidents	Falls	Accidents at work	Inhalation of Gaseous Contents	Carbon Monoxide Poisoning	Burns	All other Accidents
1958	2	-	4	2	-	-	-	2
1959	3	-	5	2	-	-	-	-
1960	-	-	3	3	-	1	-	1
1961	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-
1962	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
1963	3	1	4	1	-	-	-	-
1964	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
1965	1	-	3	1	1	-	-	-
1966	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
1967	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	1
1968	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
1969	1	-	2	1	1	1	-	1
1970	5	2	1	1	-	-	-	1
1971	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	1
1972	5	1	2	1 (Burns)	-	1	-	4

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

For the Year 1972

Mr. Chairman Lady & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1972.

The fact that some 3182 visits were made during the year in connection with improvement grants and improvement areas, once again emphasises that the Department's efforts have been predominantly in this field of housing.

Without doubt there has been a great upsurge in applications for improvement grants. This situation may have resulted from the fact that the period within which 75% grants are payable is rapidly shrinking; would-be applicants are finding that the building force within the District is now working to capacity and at the same time is hampered by shortage of materials.

The Department has done, and is doing, everything possible to warn applicants for grant-aid that all the works must be completed by the 23rd June, 1974 in order to qualify for the 75% grant.

Whilst in former years applications for Standard Grants have exceeded those for Discretionary Grants, we now see in the year under review, a complete reversal of this trend. This has brought with it increased pressure of work on the Department because each applicant is provided with a specification of the improvement and repair works required.

The way in which my Staff responded to this challenge has been most commendable. Indeed, they also gave freely of their leisure hours to man the "Show House" in the No. 2 (Nelson Street, etc.) General Improvement Area, and also the Improvement Grant and Clean Air Exhibition.

The total amount of expenditure on improvement grants for the year 1972, was £971,170.00 compared with £35,965.00 for the previous year.

The Public Cleansing Service has functioned satisfactorily throughout the year. Your Health Committee wisely decided that the plastic bin liner scheme should now be extended to embrace the whole of the Urban District. This not only invoked much favourable public comment but greatly improved the working conditions of the refuse collectors.

A ten per cent productivity bonus scheme had been in operation for some years. It became increasingly apparent, however, that this "bridging" scheme as it were should be replaced and that steps should be taken to formulate an acceptable scheme based on proper work study methods.

To this end the Council's work study Department in conjunction with L.A.M.S.A.C., started such a study during the month of October, the utmost co-operation being given by all the workmen concerned.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

I would like to take this opportunity to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of my Committee and Members of the Council for their continued support.

I would also express my appreciation to my colleagues for their help and co-operation and to my Staff a very special "thank you" for their loyalty and giving of their best at all times.

Your obedient Servant,

H.W. Jefford

Chief Public Health Inspector

Factories Act, 1961

Part I of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspection (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	64	33	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	9	6	-	-
Total	73	39	-	-

2. Cases in which Defects were found - Nil

Part VIII of the Act

Outwork

(1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecution (7)
Wearing apparel - Making etc.	33	-	-	-	-	-
Other	5	-	-	-	-	-
Total	38	-	-	-	-	-

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS MADE

Appointments with Owners, Agents and Builders	741
Brook Courses	9
Caravans - Sites	4
- Dwellings	38
Cinemas and Theatres	-
Civic Amenities Act 1967	53
Clean Air Act	
a) Contraventions	2
b) Conversions	28
c) Gauges	269
d) Observations	1
e) Surveys	2
Dirty Houses	6
Drainage Inspections	447
Dustbins	29
Factories	14
Flashing Warning Lights	6
Flooding	3
Hairdressers	7
Housing Inspections:	
Housing Acts, 1957, 1961, 1969	600
Improvement Grants - Voluntary	1954
Compulsory Improvement - Improvement Areas	29
Compulsory Improvement - Outside Improvement Areas	4
General Improvement Area	1195
Qualification Certificates	66
Rent Act, 1957	4
Public Health Acts, 1936 and 1961	28
Infectious Disease	NIL
Infestation of:	
a) Ants	27
b) Bugs	-
c) Cockroaches	69
d) Woodworm	1
e) Wasps	15
Keeping of Animals and Birds	3
Noise Abatement Act	20
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	3
Pet Animals Act	3
Premises Inspected on Complaint	54
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	17
Public Conveniences	153
Public Swimming Pool	12
Refuse Collection and Disposal	435
Re-visits to Property under Notice	54
Riding Establishments	4
Salvage	76
Small Sewage Disposal Units	3
Subsidence	15
Water in Cellars	4

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS - Inspections

Bakehouses	2
Butchers - Shops	14
- Vans	4
- Making-up Rooms	31
Catering Establishments	6
Fish & Chip Shops	3
'General Shops'	32
Greengrocers - Shops	4
Grocers - Shops	23
Market Stalls	683
Public Houses and Clubs	4
"Sweet" Shops	-
Slaughterhouses	291

SAMPLES

a) Ice Cream	1
b) Water - Public Swimming Pool	32
- Mains	21

HOUSING

As stated earlier in this report, the Department's efforts have been predominantly in the sphere of house improvements.

Along with this, of course, goes the work of establishing General Improvement Areas, three of which have so far been declared.

Progress in such Areas has been disappointingly slow; this is by no means peculiar to this District since it would appear to be the general trend throughout the country.

It is comparatively easy thing to declare a General Improvement Area; one can forge steadily ahead with the improvement of houses within the Area, but the greatest stumbling block without doubt is environmental improvement.

Proposals such as the provision of rear service roads, the provision of car parking facilities, purchase of land and property, the finding of alternative sites for increases etc. - all these involve many different owners who have to be dealt with personally. This in turn leads to discussions, meetings, counter proposals etc., all of which require not only a great deal of time spending on them, but also require in many instances the wisdom of Solomon and the patience of Job.

House improvement and environmental improvement are of paramount importance to the community. So much so, that in my opinion a specialist Officer, free from other Departmental duties, needs to be appointed to deal with this particular sphere of housing.

In the No. 1 (North Street etc.) General Improvement Area, the Council purchased twenty-one sub-standard houses and these were subsequently demolished in order that parking and amenity areas might subsequently be constructed.

HOUSING (Continued)

In all twenty-three houses were demolished during the year.

A Demolition Order was made on No. 219 Cromford Road, Langley Mill, against which the owner lodged an appeal.

The hearing was in the Ilkeston County Court, and the outcome was that the Judge substituted a Closing Order for the Demolition Order.

APPLICATIONS

	SCHEME	
	Discretionary	Standard
(a) Voluntary Improvements		
No. received	203	82
No. granted	202	77
No. where work completed	126	78
(b) Representations received under Section 19 Housing Act 1964-65		
No. of undertakings accepted	-	-
No. received	1	-
No. granted	-	-
No. where work completed	2	-
Total number of applications received	203	82
	(1971 - 91)	(1971 - 94)
Total number of houses improved during year	128	78
	(1971 - 45)	(1970 - 90)
Total expenditure on Grants	96,033.57	11,137.38
	(1971 - £20,963.45)	(1971 - £15,002.70)
Average amount of grant per house	750.26	142.76
	(1971 - £460.62)	(1971 - £166.69)

The following properties were dealt with during the year under Sections 16 & 17 of the Housing Act 1957.

Demolition Order Served

219 Cromford Road, Langley Mill.

Closing Orders Served

219 Cromford Road, Langley Mill (After Appeal)

7 East View Terrace, Langley Mill.

Houses Demolished

4 & 6 Lacey Fields Road, Langley (voluntary demolition)

174 Derby Road, Heanor.

11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 & 21 Hampden Street,
Langley Mill.

4, 5, 6, 7, 8 9, 10, 11, 12 & 13 Orchard Street, Langley Mill.

Set out below are details showing the number of houses having Demolition Orders, Closing Orders and Undertakings operative, and still occupied:

Ward	Demolition Orders	Closing Orders	Undertakings
Central	Nil	1	Nil
East	Nil	1	Nil
North	Nil	Nil	Nil
South	Nil	1	Nil
South West	Nil	Nil	Nil
West	Nil	1	Nil
West Central	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals	Nil	4	Nil

The total number of applications for the previous year was 234

The following table shows the number of houses erected since 1936:

Year	Houses Erected by the Council	Houses Erected by Private Enterprise	Total
1936	56	149	205
1937	-	122	122
1938	106	142	248
1939	-	79	79
1940 to 1945	-	13	13
1946	Pre 50 flats	30	80
1947	66	46	112
1948	90	1	91
1949	155	10	165
1950	121	21	142
1951	84	13	97
1952	82	8	90
1953	70	32	102
1954	117	32	149
1955	71	42	113
1956	80	34	114
1957	75	38	113
1958	48	35	83
1959	68	23	91
1960	58	48	106
1961	32	87	119
1962	28	52	80
1963	-	37	37
1964	-	55	55
1965	21	91	112
1966	-	81	81
1967	-	91	91
1968	-	133	133
1969	-	113	113
1970	61	75	136
1971	31	70	101
1972	-	113	113

COUNCIL HOUSES

Mr. M. Gascoyne, Housing Manager, has again kindly provided me with the undermentioned details concerning applications for tenancy of the Council's houses, bungalows and flats.

Applications for houses etc.:

Number of Tenant Applications	190	
Number of Lodger Applications	94	
		284

Applications for Bungalows:

Number of Tenant Applications	166	
Number of Lodger Applications	14	
		180
		464

The total number of applicants for the previous year was 534

QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATES

The following applications for Qualification Certificates were received during the year:-

A Dwellings lacking Amenities 20
Certificates of Provisional Approval 16

B Dwellings having all Amenities 10
Certificates issued 10

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses in the district.

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

There are no houses in multiple occupation in the district.

OUTWORKERS

In accordance with the provisions of Section 133 of the Factories Act 1961, 15 lists containing the names and addresses of outworkers were received during the year.

Measurement of atmospheric pollution by means of one standard deposit gauge and one daily smoke filter with volumetric sulphur dioxide apparatus, continued throughout the year.

The No. 2 (Nelson Street etc.) General Improvement Area covers about 52 acres and contains about 490 dwellings. It was decided that this Area should be made a smoke control area and hence to this end the necessary survey work was started during the latter part of the year.

It is anticipated that all the preparatory work and costing will be completed during the early months of 1973 and hence the making of the Order should not be long delayed after that.

Lowest Value	Highest Value	Average Value	Lowest Value	Highest Value	Average Value	Month
12	339	107	39	329	108	January
27	339	108	37	318	108	February
43	379	110	34	396	110	March
19	399	63	13	137	63	April
23	399	67	6	137	40	May
13	404	49	4	81	30	June
21	389	38	4	39	19	July
20	399	40	33	73	24	August
41	399	103	13	161	61	September
23	170	93	11	100	41	October
24	289	107	11	231	60	November
63	332	132	13	131	22	December

STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGE

Site: No. 7 Lyndale Drive, Codnor

SUMMARY OF DEPOSITED MATTER AND RAINFALL

MONTH	Water Insoluble Matter	Water Soluble Matter	Total Solids	Rainfall in inches
	Tons per sq. mile			
January	4.41	6.12	10.53	3.47
February	6.19	4.46	10.65	2.92
March	3.77	5.17	8.94	3.55
April	5.83	3.95	9.78	2.01
May	33.33	4.61	37.94	2.88
June	4.54	3.69	8.23	3.47
July	2.20	4.15	6.85	2.21
August	6.40	3.03	9.43	2.09
September	11.21	3.41	14.62	2.29
October	7.54	3.36	10.90	1.30
November	9.50	5.17	14.67	3.78
December	6.42	3.85	10.27	2.05

DAILY SMOKE FILTER AND VOLUMETRIC SULPHUR DIOXIDE APPARATUS

Site: Public Health Department, Council Offices, Heanor.

Month	Smoke			Sulphur Dioxide		
	Micrograms per cu.metre					
	Average Value	Highest Value	Lowest Value	Average Value	Highest Value	Lowest Value
January	89	229	39	107	233	12
February	122	218	57	109	192	57
March	112	296	34	116	273	45
April	63	157	15	65	169	19
May	40	157	6	67	184	23
June	20	81	4	49	104	15
July	19	39	4	56	86	21
August	54	72	35	40	59	20
September	61	161	13	105	249	41
October	41	100	11	92	176	23
November	60	231	11	107	269	54
December	55	131	15	132	332	65

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE

The Council is indeed fortunate that the foreman and workmen in their Service are fully aware of their responsibilities to the Community. They carry out their duties in a conscientious and efficient manner and are held in high regard by the general public.

Re-organisation of the transport fleet was carried out during the year. One 12 cu.yd. S. & D. fore and aft tipper with power press together with one 17 cu.yd. S. & D. fore and aft tipper were withdrawn from service. As a replacement a 70 cu.yd. Jack Allen Collectomatic lorry was brought into operation during April.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

The disposal of refuse is by means of controlled tipping, at Commonside. There is no doubt that the use of polythene bin liners throughout the whole of the Urban Area, has helped in keeping the tip tidier as well as reducing the breeding of flies.

Ample capacity is still available at Commonside for controlled tipping for many years to come.

MUNICIPAL DUSTBIN SCHEME

The following is a summary of the number of replacement bins supplied since the inception of the scheme:-

Year	Bins Supplied	Rate borne charged in the £
1957	258	1.14
1958	604	1.05
1959	444	0.92
1960	732	1.09
1961	548	1.20
1962	527	1.15
1963	479	0.41
1964	571	0.35
1965	513	0.43
1966	560	0.40
1967	541	0.38
1968	433	0.27
1969	576	0.20
1970	386	0.30
1971	331	1.10
1972	250	0.07

SUMMARY OF SALVAGE COLLECTED

Year	Ferrous Metals			Non-Ferrous Metals			Paper			Textiles			Income £
	T.	C.	lbs	T.	C.	lbs	T.	C.	lbs	T.	C.	lbs	
1967	9	16	0	-	2	53	381	3	56	5	12	89	3582.84
1968	10	0	0	-	3	75	407	6	56	7	15	26	3957.52
1969	13	15	0	-	2	63	383	2	0	6	4	28	4036.50
1970	16	19	28	-	1	19	393	15	0	8	14	69	4633.37
1971	16	1	84	-	-	26	336	8	84	7	0	0	3996.46
1972	11	7	0	1	12	40	406	18	70	8	11	86	4711.83

SALVAGE BONUS

The amount of salvage bonus paid to all workmen in the Public Cleansing Service, during the year was £1,696. 36. This meant that the average monthly bonus received by each workman was £5.82, compared with £4.69 for the year 1971.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The management of all the Public Conveniences throughout the District comes under the jurisdiction of the Department.

One full-time cleaner and three part-time cleaners are employed.

No charge is made for the use of "Ladies" public conveniences.

The income derived from conveniences is set out below:-

		£	£
Heanor	- Market Place	- Conveniences 104.47	113.21
		- Wash & Brush up <u>8.74</u>	
"	Mayfield Ave	- Conveniences	4.62
Marlpool	- Convenience		NIL
Loscoe	- Convenience		1.47
Codnor	- Convenience		19.15
Langley Mill	- Convenience		45.51
			<u>183.96</u>

The income for 1971 was £231.99

	(a) Total number of properties inspected for rate and/or mice for reasons other than notification	(b) Number infested by (i) rats (ii) mice	SEWER	Were any sewers infested by rats during the year?
3	37	1	NO	YES
0	0	0		

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT

A free rodent control service is provided for all premises throughout the Urban District - including industrial premises. COMPLAINTS of infestations are dealt with promptly and most efficiently by the part-time rodent operative, Mr. T. Millership, and excellent co-operation exists between the Department and the Infestation Control Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Ready mixed Warfarin is the main poison in general use and no evidence of resistance to this poison has yet been found.

Properties	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	Non Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	9,609	27
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	584	32
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	268	22
(ii) Mice	197	10
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	37	3
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	3	1
(ii) Mice	0	0
4. <u>SEWERS</u> Were any sewers infested by rats during the year?	YES	NO

INSPECTION

	Cwts.	Qrs.
1. The incidence of disease; the figures in		
2. The undermentioned summary gives details of the animals		

- 27 -

MEAT INSPECTION

The undermentioned summary gives details of the animals inspected and also the incidence of disease; the figures in brackets indicate the percentage for the year 1972:-

	Cattle excluding Cows		Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
	Bullocks	Heifers				
Number killed	83	152	-	1	809	539
Number inspected	83	152	-	1	809	539
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci (Whole carcasses condemned)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis only - whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned	-	-	-	-	-	7
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	-	-	-	-	-	1.5
Cysticercosis - generalized and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Cysticerci	-	-	-	-	-	-

The following is a summary of home-killed meat and offal condemned:

	Whole	Part
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis	1972	1972
Tuberculosis Only	-	-

Pigs - Heads

7

-

Cysticercosis Only

Nil

The total weight of home-killed meat and offal condemned was 59 lb.

One hundred per cent inspection of all carcasses was carried out during the year.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1955

6 slaughtermen are licensed to slaughter and stun cattle, sheep and pigs.

KNACKERS YARDS

There are no knackers yards in the district.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

One consumer complaint was received during the year.

The Derbyshire County Council is the Local Authority for the purpose of the Food and Drugs Act and I am, therefore indebted to Mr. Markland, B.Sc., F.R.I.C. County Analyst for supplying me with the following information concerning samples taken in this District during the year:-

53 samples including 7 milks were examined under the above Act in the area of Heanor U.D.C. during the year 1972.

These samples were all classed as satisfactory.

A sample of Canned Chicken was received. Allegations that the meat present was not chicken were not substantiated.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply was satisfactory in quality and quantity and all houses in the district are supplied with mains water.

Samples were taken during the year and all proved of satisfactory bacterial and chemical quality.

A typical analysis is set out hereunder:

This water contains per million parts:

Total solids dried 180°C	265
Suspended matter	Absent
Chlorides as Chlorine	23.1
Nitrate Nitrogen	1.6
Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.012
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.004
Carbonate Hardness	100
Non-Carbonate Hardness	74
Excess Alkalinity as Sodium Carbonate	-
Oxygen Absorbed from n/80 KM ₂ O ₄ in 4 hours at 27°C	0.12
pH Value	7.5
Odour and Taste	Normal
Colour - Hazen Units	Less than 5
Heavy Metals	Not detected
Free Chlorine	Absent
	<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 21°C in 72 hours	0 0 0 6
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 37°C in 24 hours	0 0 0 0
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 37°C in 48 hours	0 0 1 0
Coli-aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C in 48 hours	0 0 0 0
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C in 48 hours	0 0 0 0
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive) Absent in	100 100 100 100
	mls. mls. mls. mls.

Observations

At the time of sampling these waters satisfied the standard of bacterial quality required by the Ministry of Health, these waters were also of suitable chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes.

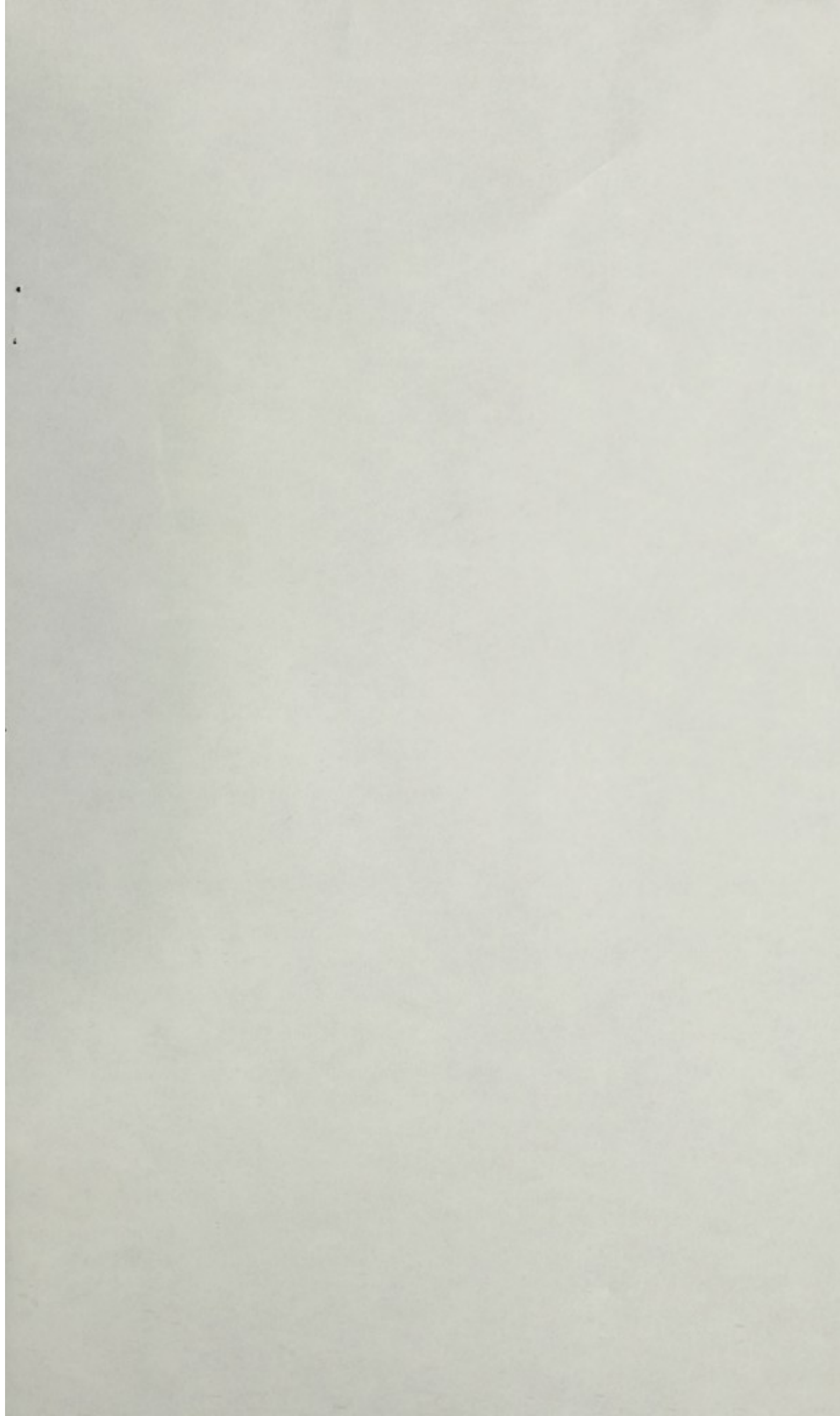
PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

The treatment of the water at the Municipal baths take the form of re-circulation with sterilisation and filtration. Routine samples of water are taken each week for bacteriological examination. All were classed as satisfactory.

HAIRDRESSERS

Bye-laws as to Hairdressers and Barbers under the Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954, are in operation.

There are 40 premises registered for this purpose.



WATER SUPPLY

The water supply was satisfactory in quality and quantity and all houses in the district are supplied with mains water.

Samples were taken during the year and all proved of satisfactory bacteriological and chemical quality.

A typical analysis is set out hereunder:

This water contains per million parts:

Total solids dried 180°C	285
Suspended matter	Absent
Chlorides as Chlorine	21.1
Nitrate Nitrogen	1.6
Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.012
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.004
Carbonate Hardness	100
Non-Carbonate Hardness	74
Excess Alkalinity as Sodium Carbonate	0
Oxygen Absorbed from $\frac{N}{50}$ KMnO ₄ in 4 hours at 27°C	6.15
DO Value	7.5
Odour and Taste	Normal
Colour - Hazen Units	Less than 5
Heavy Metals	Not detected
Free Chlorine	Absent
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 21°C in 72 hours	0
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 37°C in 24 hours	0
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 37°C in 48 hours	0
Coliform count per 100 mls. at 37°C in 48 hours	0
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C in 48 hours	0
Bacillus Coll. (Presumptive) Absent in 100 mls.	100

Observations

At the time of sampling these waters satisfied the standard of bacteriological quality required by the Ministry of Health, these waters contained of suitable chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes.

WATER TREATMENT PLANT

The treatment of the water at the Municipal Works is by the process of re-aeration with aeration and filtration. Routine samples of water are taken each week for bacteriological examination. All examined as satisfactory.

WATERWORKS

Bye-laws as to Waterworks and Baths under the Corporation of London Act 1924, are in operation.

There are 25 premises connected for this purpose.