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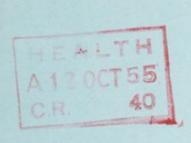
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## BOROUGH OF ILKESTON

# ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT 1954

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## BOROUGH OF ILKESTON

## ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT 1954

A. LAURIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health

> C. E. ADCOCK, Cert. S.I.B., Chief Sanitary Inspector.

## BOROUGH OF ILKESTON

#### HEALTH COMMITTEE

THE MAYOR	COUNCILLOR	J. S. CHAMBERS
(COUNCILLOR I. STRAW)	,,	L. CHAMBERS
ALDERMAN D. BARTON, C.C.	,,	R. L. COOK
" E. BOSTOCK, J.P.	,,	C. L. DYKE
" J. HENSHAW	"	D. G. GILSON
COUNCILLOR MRS. E. E. BOSTOCK	.,	A. KNIGHT
(Chairman)	,,	H. FISHER, c.c.
" P. E. BROWN		(Vice-Chairman)
"	,,	MRS. M. RIGLEY
	,,	J. G. SIMPSON
		R. SKELTON, c.c.

#### HOUSING MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

THE MAYOR	Councillor	J. S. CHAMBERS
(COUNCILLOR I. STRAW)	,,	L. CHAMBERS
THE DEPUTY MAYOR	,,	R. L. COOK
(COUNCILLOR A. STAPLETON)	,,	H. FISHER, c.c.
ALDERMAN E. BOSTOCK, J.P.	,,	D. G. GILSON
" A. MEAKIN (Chairman)	,,	C. HORRIDGE
COUNCILLOR G. BLOUNT	,,	A. KNIGHT
(Vice-Chairman) ,, Mrs. E. E. BOSTOCK	**	G. W. WILD

#### PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :

H. L. BARKER, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (retired 31st May, 1954). A. LAURIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (appointed 1st June, 1954).

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

C. E. ADCOCK, Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A. (appointed 1st April, 1934)

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector : R. W. BOOTH, Cert. S.I.B., M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., A.M.I.S.E. (appointed 26th September, 1938).

Other Sanitary Inspectors : F. TAYLOR, Cert. S.I.B. (appointed 1st January, 1947).

Clerks :

MISS L. TRUEMAN (retired 31st May, 1954). MISS J. SCATTERGOOD (appointment terminated 31st May, 1954). A. RICHARDSON (resigned 17th July, 1954) MISS M. E. PRESCOTT (appointed 1st November, 1954).

Rodent Operative :

R. GREBBY (appointed 7th February, 1951).

#### ANNUAL REPORT

#### OF THE

#### MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

## To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Ilkeston.

#### Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the state of the public health of the Borough for the year 1954.

During the first five months of the year, Dr. H. L. Barker held office as Medical Officer of Health, and it was my privilege to succeed him for the remainder of the year.

The new arrangement, whereby your town shares the services of one Medical Officer of Health with two other areas, has been an important change in the year requiring much re-organisation of the department, and the solution of many problems of administration and distribution of work between two offices, one in the town and one in Alfreton. Generally speaking, all matters of office administration concerning infectious disease, mortality and morbidity are dealt with at the new office of the Medical Officer of Health in Alfreton, while relevant matters of Sanitary Administration are dealt with at the original public health department in the town. The aim has been to disturb the Sanitary Administration as little as possible, at least, in the present early stages, so that by making gradual modifications in the light of experience, a stable and efficient public health service will emerge.

The year 1954 has also been important in that certain new legislation of an important character has come into force. I refer to the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, which is an act for the clearing of slums, and the resuscitation and repair of useful units of accommodation; to the Slaughterhouses Act, which places responsibility for licensing of Slaughterhouses on the Local Authority together with the duty of meat inspection; and to the Derbyshire County Council Act, which will not however show its major impact on public health law until 1955.

Details of the health of the Borough for 1954 are set out in my report, with appropriate explanations and comments.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector has, at my request, presented to you a detailed analysis of the work carried out by my staff of Sanitary Inspectors.

I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for the support and encouragement they have given me during the year, and also the staff of the Health Department, for their loyal and enthusiastic service.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

#### ALEXANDER LAURIE,

Medical Officer of Health

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

1.—General Statistics	
Area in Acres	3,017
Population (Estimated)	34,530
Number of Inhabited Houses	10,667
Number of Families (1951 Census)	9,806
Rateable Value	£175,986
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£710
Population per Acre	11.1
2Extracts from Vital Statistics	
BIRTHS	
Live Births registered	587
Still Births registered	11
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	17.00
Adjusted Birth Rate (Comparability Factor 0.99)	16.83
Birth Rate, England and Wales	15.2
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)	18.39
Still Birth Rate, England and Wales	24.0
DEATHS	
Deaths registered	347
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	10.05
Adjusted Death Rate (Comparability Factor 1.20)	12.06
Death Rate, England and Wales	11.3
Maternal Deaths (Pregnancy, Childbirth, and	
Abortion)	0
Maternal Mortality Rate	0
Maternal Mortality, England and Wales	0.69
Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age)	28
Infant Mortality per 1,000 Live Births	47.70
Infant Mortality, England and Wales	25.5
Infant Deaths (Legitimate) under 1 year of age	28
Infant Mortality (Legitimate) per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	50.07
	50.27
Infant Deaths (Illegitimate) under 1 year of age.	0
Infant Mortality (Illegitimate) per 1,000 Illegiti- mate Live Births	0
	0 21
Neonatal Mortality per 1,000 Live Births	
Neonatal Mortality per 1,000 Live Births (England	35.78
and Wales)	17.7
	17.7

Death Rate	per 1,00	0 Popul	lation from :	
------------	----------	---------	---------------	--

Tuberculosis Respiratory	0.232
Tuberculosis Respiratory, England and Wales	0.160
Tuberculosis, Other Forms	0.029
Tuberculosis, Other Forms, England and Wales	0.019
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	0.232
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus, England and	
Wales	0.369
Cancer, Other Forms	1.043
Cancer, Other Forms, England and Wales	1.666

#### VITAL STATISTICS

#### POPULATION

The estimated population for 1954 was 34,530, which is an increase of 320 over that of the preceding year when the estimated population was 34,210. The population at the 1951 census was 33,677. The natural increase of the population, that is, the increase of births over deaths for 1954 was 240.

#### BIRTHS

There were 587 live births and 11 still births registered in the year. The birth rate calculated as the number of births per 1,000 of the population was 17.00. The rate for 1953 was 14.55. The adjusted rate was 16.83 compared with a rate of 15.2 for England and Wales. The still birth rate assessed as a rate per 1,000 total live and still births was 18.39 against the figure of 24.0 for England and Wales. Table 1 gives details of births and still births in respect of sex and legitimacy.

#### DEATHS

The crude death rate per 1,000 of the population was 10.05 compared with 8.62 in 1953. The adjusted death rate of 12.06 compares with that of England and Wales of 11.3. The number of deaths for the year was 347, 188 of whom were males and 159 females. This preponderance of males over females is quite usual. It is also known that the very young and the old die more readily than those of intermediate groups. It is therefore apparent that the death rate of a particular community will depend not only on the healthiness of the environment, but also on the age and sex structure of that community. Where a comparison of the death rate of a community is made with that of England and Wales or of other communities, it is desirable to remove the influence of the age and sex structure of the community before doing so and to make an approximate allowance for the way in which sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that of England and Wales or another community. To do this, the ordinary or crude death rate and also the crude birth rate may be multiplied by an appropriate comparability factor, and when so adjusted, the rates are then comparable with the crude rate for England Wales or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other community. The comparability factor for Ilkeston in respect of deaths is 1.20 and so the adjusted death rate is 12.06 which is then comparable with the rate for England and Wales of 11.3. A comparability factor of over 1 indicates that the sex and age component of the local population in itself tends to favour a low crude death rate.

Tables are presented in the report showing Infant Deaths (Table 2) and the various birth and death rates with a comparison of those rates with the birth and death rates for Ilkeston from 1944 to 1954 (Table 3).

#### DEATHS FROM INDIVIDUAL DISEASES

The two main diseases from which people died were those of the circulatory system and cancer. Of the total deaths 347, 175 were due to disease of the circulatory system including heart disease, and of these, 37 deaths were caused by coronary disease or angina of the heart, a disease usually associated with a high standard of living of the community. 60 deaths were due to vascular lesions of the nervous system, more commonly known as strokes. Cancer in all its forms was responsible for 44 deaths. Cancer and strokes more often occurred in the older members of the community, and while it is unlikely we shall see a dramatic reduction in the number of deaths attributable to the latter, that is, cerebral vascular disease, in the near future, there is always the bright hope that a method of prevention or cure for cancer other than surgery will be found ; nevertheless, where cancer is diagnosed early in its development, surgery and related methods of treatment hold out much promise of success. Tuberculosis is dealt with elsewhere in the report, but it is noted here that 9 deaths were recorded. 35 deaths were due to Pneumonia and Bronchitis, 3 were due to Influenza, and 3 to all other infectious diseases.

There were 10 suicides in the Borough in 1954, causes of death being carbonmonoxide poisoning, aspirin poisoning, drowning, and hanging. 9 accidental deaths were recorded, 2 of these being motor vehicle accidents.

A detailed list of causes of death and numbers involved is given in Table 4.

#### INFANT MORTALITY

A total of 28 infant deaths occurred in the year, giving a rate per 1,000 live births of 47.70. This is higher than the rate for England and Wales, 25.5. Of the 28 deaths, 21 occurred in babies under four weeks of age, and of these 21, 12 infants died within four days of birth and prematurity was a factor in the cause of death. The infant death rate for the whole country has progressively diminished with the rise in the standard of living, but the deaths of infants under four weeks of age, that is, the neonatal deaths, represent a hard core which has not shown the dramatic reduction of the infant death rate. Infants dying after the age of four weeks generally do so from some disease, and the advances made in medical treatment, combined with a much improved social background has reduced the risk of their dying. Babies dying under the age of four weeks usually do so not because of infection, but of some weakening condition resulting from prematurity, birth injury or some abnormality of pregnancy, and the reduction in the number of such deaths lies in the ante natal care of the mother and the newly born child, and in further research into the causes of prematurity and congenital malformations. Great advances have already been made in these fields of medicine and we may expect a steady reduction in the neonatal death rate as time goes on.

It is gratifying to note that no deaths occurred in mothers from child birth and is a tribute to our maternity medical services, including the general medical practitioners.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASE

33 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified in 1954, and figures for comparison in the years 1944 to 1954 are given in Tables 5 and 6. There has been little reduction in the number of cases notified during those years, but this is partly due to the much improved methods of diagnosis, and particularly the careful search carried out by the Tuberculosis services to discover the cases of tuberculosis which might exist among contacts of patients, and also the examination of the general public in the course of surveys made by the mass miniature radiography units. Fewer deaths are resulting from this disease, but treatment is still time-consuming and makes the illness a serious one to the community affecting as it does the younger age groups, and particularly persons of adolescent or early middle age. Of the 33 cases notified, 23 were persons of working age. More males were affected than females, but generally speaking both sexes are equally prone.

Of the other infectious diseases 371 notifications were received and tables are set out to show the age and seasonal incidence of occurrence and admissions to hospital. Chickenpox, which is not generally notifiable, gave rise to 278 notifications which is more than half the total. Whooping Cough, which is now coming to the fore as an important infectious disease of early childhood, was responsible for 64 notifications and one death. Dysentery was reported in 6 cases and one case of puerperal pyrexia occurred, but this was thought to be due to an inter current illness not of a directly puerperal nature.

On reference to the table showing the age group distribution of the infectious diseases, Table 7, the expected pattern emerges. The common infections affect mostly the young child, rising to a peak at an age when the child leaves the comparative immunity of his home to enter school. Table 8 showing seasonal incidence reveals that the peak months for infectious disease were March and July, but those peaks were mainly due to Chickenpox. Scarlet Fever and Pneumonia occurred more frequently in the early part of the year, Whooping Cough and Dysentery during the summer months and Tuberculosis showing little fluctuation in seasonal incidence.

Admissions to Hospital were few in relation to the number of infectious diseases notified, and is an indication of the advances made in treatment which allow even severe cases to be nursed at home.

There were no cases of Diphtheria during the year. Immunisation against Diphtheria is still the major weapon in the control of the disease. A table is given showing the number of children immunised in the Borough in 1954.

A	Number		
Under 1	year		14
1—			128
2—			101
3—			16
↓			9
5—9			26
10—14			_
Te	DTAL		294

#### DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

TABLE 1 INFANT BIRTHS

Infant		1	Legitima	te	Illegitimate			
Infant Births		М.	<i>F</i> .	Total	М.	<i>F</i> .	Total	
Live		280	277	557	12	18	30	
Still		5	6	11	-	-	-	

#### INFANT DEATHS

	L	egitimat	e	Illegitimate			
Infant - Deaths	М.	<i>F</i> .	Total	М.	<i>F</i> .	Tota	
Under 1 year of age	16	12	28	-	-	-	
Under 4 weeks of age	14	7	21	_	_	_	

## TABLE 3

RATES — COMPARATIVE TABLES — 1944-1954 Births and Deaths ; Maternal and Infant Mortality

Year	Birth rate	Death rate	Maternal Mortality rate	Infant Mortality rate
1944	20.19	10.57	1.58	63.83
1945	18.99	11.34	_	41.6
1946	21.07	10.25		31.34
1947	24.56 11.2			42.5
1948	21.17 11.18 —		_	58.23
1949	18.02	3.02 11.28 —		36.42
1950	17.73	10.71	_	31.61
1951	17.09	11.56	_	24.34
1952	14.90	9.90 —		21.82
1953	14.55	8.62 —		30.12
1954	17.00	10.05	_	47.70

### CAUSES OF DEATH

		М.	<i>F</i> .	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	5	3	8
2.	Tuberculosis, Other	-	1	1
3.	Syphilitic Disease	1	-	1
4.	Diphtheria	-	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	1	-	1
6.	Meningococcal Infections	-		-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8.	Measles	-	27	_
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	_	1	1
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	5	1	6
11.	,, ,, Lung, Bronchus	5	3	_8
12.	,, ,, Breast	-	3	3
13.	", ", Uterus	2 -	1	- 1
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic			
	Neoplasms	18	8	26
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	1	1
16.	Diabetes	1	_	1
16.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	24	36	60
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina	19	18	37
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	3	3	6
20.	Other Heart Disease	24	28	52
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	10	10	20
22.	Influenza	3	_	3
23.	Pneumonia	8	5	13
24.	Bronchitis	14	8	22
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	_	3
26.		1	_	1
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	2	2	4
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	2	3
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	-	-	-
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-	-
31.	Congenital Malformations	3	3	6
32.	Other defined and Ill-defined Diseases	22	18	40
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	-	2
34.	All Other Accidents	7	-	7
35.	Suicide	6	4	10
36.	Homicide and Operations of War	-	-	-
	All Causes	188	159	347
		200523	-	

Age Periods		New Cases				Deaths			
		Respiratory		Non- respiratory		Respiratory		Non- respiratory	
		М.	<i>F</i> .	М.	<i>F</i> .	М.	<i>F</i> .	М.	<i>F</i> .
Under one year		-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-
1		1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
5		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10		-	2	-	-	-	-	-	
15		4	4	-	-	-	1	-	-
25—		8	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
45—		3	2	-	-	3	1	-	1
65 and upwards		2	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
TOTAL		19	14	-	-	5	3	-	1

## TUBERCULOSIS 1954 : New Cases and Mortality

TABLE 6

## Cases of Tuberculosis Notified 1944-1954

Year	Year	Pulm	onary	Total	No Pulmo		Total	Grana Total
	М.	<i>F</i> .		М.	<i>F</i> .		10101	
1944	7	7	14	5	7	12	26	
1945	14	11	25	4	2	6	31	
1946	17	14	31	3	3	6	37	
1947	8	14	22	1	6	7	29	
1948	20	14	34	1	1	2	36	
1949	25	11	36	2	2	4	40	
1950	17	7	24	1	-	1	25	
1951	19	9	28	1	2	3	31	
1952	18	13	31	1	4	5	36	
1953	10	14	24	2	3	5	29	
1954	19	14	33	-	-	-	33	

NOTIFIABLE		DISEASES	5		: sdno	, -	Hospital A	HOBERCULUSIS) Hospital Admissions.		DURING		THE	YEAR	1924	
							20					-			Admission
Notifiable Disease	All Ages	Under 1 year	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	5-10 10-15 15-20 20-35 35-45 45-60	5-202	0-353	5-454		Over	Age unknown	to Hospital
Smallpox	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet Fever	6	I	I	1	1	1	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria	1	1	1	1	r	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	-
Enteric Fever	1	I	I	1	1	1	L	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	I	1	I	1	I	1	I	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	3
Anthrax	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	T	1	1	1	1	I	1
Measles	3	I	1	1	1	1	1	1	I	1	1		1	1	1
Whooping Cough	64	5	11	13	5	13	15	1	1	1	1	1		1	4
Erysipelas	3	1	I	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
Meningococcal infection	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	I	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Acute Poliomyelitis		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Para-Typhoid	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Food Poisoning	1	I	1	1	,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery	9	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Chickenpox	278	12	7	21	21	25	177	12	1	1	-	1	I	1	1

<			100-000											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
omaupox	:	1	I	I	1	1	I	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet Fever	:	1	4	I	3	I	1	1	1	1	-	1		6
Diphtheria	:	1	1	I	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Enteric Fever	:	1	I	I	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	:	1	I	1	I	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Pneumonia	:	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1
Anthrax	:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1
Measles	:	I	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		3
Whooping Cough	:	3	2	2	I	9	80	4	3	20	1	1	4	64
Erysipelas	:	1	1	1	I	1	1	1	1	1°	1	1		3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	:	1	ı	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	:	I	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	'
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	:	I.	2	7	1	3	9	2	4	2	3	-	2	33
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	:	1	1	1	L	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	'
Para-Typhoid	:	I	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Food Poisoning	:	1	I	1	1	1	1	I	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery	:	1	1	1	1	2	1	I	1	2	1	1	1	9
Chickenpox	:	21	21	45	30	32	34	60	13	5	11	2	4	278

#### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

#### HOSPITALS

Three hospitals are provided within the Borough by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board, namely :---

(1)	The Ilkeston General Hospital, Heanor Road, Ilkeston	 (54 beds)
(2)	The Ilkeston Maternity Home, Park Avenue, Ilkeston	 (10 beds)
(3)	The Longfield Children's Hospital Longfield Lane, Ilkeston	 (16 beds)

#### CLINICS

The Clinics are provided by the Derbyshire County Council, and are available as follows :---

COUNTY CLINIC, ALBE	RT S	
		Telephone : Ilkeston 198.
Antenatal Clinic		Monday, 2-4 p.m.
Infant Welfare Clinic		Tuesday, 1.30-4 p.m.
Dental Clinic	• •	3rd Wednesday; 2nd Friday in month.
Eye Clinic		1st and 3rd Friday morning (by appointment).
Minor Ailment Clinic		Each morning.
Doctor attends	• •	1st, 2nd ,3rd and 4th Tuesday, and 2nd and 4th Saturday in month.
Orthopaedic Clinic		Wednesday morning and afternoon
		L, WESLEY STREET, ILKESTON. Thursday, 1.30-4 p.m.
CHEST CLINIC,		
Albert Street	•••	Wednesday, 9.30-12.30 p.m. and 2-4 p.m.

#### AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Derbyshire County Council have an Ambulance Station at Manor House, Ilkeston, where three ambulances and a car for sitting cases are maintained. The telephone number is Ilkeston 936.

#### MATERNITY IN-PATIENT ACCOMMODATION

This is provided by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board and is available for expectant mothers who need it. Priority is given to those who are having their first child, also to those who need it on medical grounds and are recommended by their doctor, and also to those whose need is sociological. The last group is visited by the health visitors who report on the urgency of the need for in-patient treatment.

#### MIDWIFERY SERVICE

There are three county midwives resident in the Borough who can be summoned by telephone. They are all in possession of a car. Gas and air analgesia can be administered.

#### DAY NURSERIES

There are two Day Nurseries administered by the County within the Borough.

- Station Road Day Nursery, Station Road, Ilkeston. This has an establishment of thirty-five places for children from birth to five years of age.
- (2) Whitworth Road Day Nursery, Lower Whitworth Road, Ilkeston. The establishment for this Nursery is fifty places for children from birth to five years of age.

#### OCCUPATION CENTRE

This centre is for mentally defective children. It is held at St. Mary's Schools, Hallcroft Road, Ilkeston.

#### HOME NURSING SERVICE

There are three or four county home nurses within easy reach.

#### LABORATORY FACILITIES

Use is made of the bacteriological and chemical laboratories belonging to the County at Derby. Arrangements have also been made for the regular analysis of water samples by the public analyst at Nottingham.

#### FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948 Part I of the Act

 INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

	Premises	Number		Number	of
	Premises	on Register	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i)	Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities	12	2	-	-
(ii)	Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	95	25	3	-
(iii)	Other Premises in which Sec- tion 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises)	5	1	-	_
	TOTAL	112	28	3	-

## 2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Nu	mber of case were j	s in which found	defects	Number of cases in which
Farticulars	Found	Remedied		rred By H.M. Inspector	prosecu- tions were
Want of Cleanliness					
(S.1)	-	3		-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.) Unreasonable tempera-	-	-	-	-	-
ture (S.3.)	-		-	-	
(S.4.) Ineffective drainage of	-	-	-	-	-
floors (S.6) Sanitary Conveniences		-	-	-	-
(a) insufficient (b) unsuitable or	-	1	-	-	-
defective (c) not separate for	1	2	-	-	
sexes Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to	1	1	-	-	-
Outwork)	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	8	-	-	-

## 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	Prosecu- tions
Wearing apparel—Making,	(2			
etc	62	-	-	-
Lace, lace curtains and nets	-	-	-	-
Nets, other than wire nets	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	62	-	-	-

#### BOROUGH OF ILKESTON

#### ANNUAL REPORT

#### OF THE

#### CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

## ON THE SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE BOROUGH FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER,

1954

## To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Ilkeston

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting the annual report on the sanitary administration of the Borough of Ilkeston for the year ended the 31st December, 1954, which has been requested of me by the Medical Officer of Health.

On the 31st May, 1954, Dr. H. L. Barker retired from the position of Medical Officer of Health; Miss L. M. Trueman the senior female clerk also retired and the junior female clerk became redundant.

The change of circumstances brought about as the result of the Medical Officer of Health being stationed at Alfreton has made no difference to the working of the department, so far as I am aware ; in fact, owing to frequent telephone conversations as well as regular discussions in the office I consider there has been the same amount of co-operation between the Medical Officer and myself as there was when Dr. Barker and I had offices in the same building. The most important event during the year affecting the department was the cessation of meat rationing and the resumption of slaughtering of food animals in the Borough, at the beginning of July. This meant the return of meat inspection and the consequent increase of overtime to be worked, after a break of  $14\frac{1}{2}$  years. The statistics and details given in this report, relating to the slaughter of food animals will, therefore, not be for a complete year.

The year 1954 has seen some very important legislation placed upon the statute book affecting public health work and the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, which came into operation on the 30th August last was perhaps the most important to the department.

The department was without clerical assistance from July to November and a reasonable standard of efficiency was carried out only with difficulty during that period but it has been the endeavour of the members of the staff to carry out the normal work in the usual routine manner.

Rodent Control work continues to be appreciated by the general public. The annual figures included in the report do not give a true picture of the valuable work undertaken by the Rodent Operative.

I desire, in conclusion to record my sincere thanks for the support and interest of the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, The Medical Officer of Health and members of the Staff.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

#### C. E. ADCOCK,

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

## HOUSING STATISTICS

Total number of new houses erected	duri	ng the	year		335
(1) By the Local Authority					249
(2) By other Local Authorities					1
(3) By other bodies or persons					85
Total number of houses owned by	the	Local	Authority	at	
the end of the year					2,488
Permanent Council Houses (a) Tra	aditio	nal			2,311
(b) Alu	umini	um			70
Prefabricated Bungalows					100
Others					7
Total number of dwelling houses in	Boro	ugh 31	.12.54		10,667

## HOUSING INSPECTION

1.	INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR 1954	
	<ul> <li>(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects. (Public Health or Housing Acts) Number of inspections made for the purpose</li> <li>(b) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 &amp; 1932 Number of inspections made for the purpose</li> <li>(c) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious as to be unfit for human</li> </ul>	87 215 1 1
	<ul> <li>habitation</li></ul>	1 86
2.	REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE	
	<ul> <li>(a) Number of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers</li></ul>	43 1
3.	ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR	
	<ul> <li>(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, 16 Housing Act, 1936</li> <li>(b) Proceedings under Public Health Act, 1936</li> <li>(c) Proceedings under Section 11 and 13, Housing Act, 1936</li> </ul>	Nil 21
	<ol> <li>1936 :</li> <li>Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made</li></ol>	Nil 7
	(d) Proceedings under Section 12, Housing Act, 1936	2

#### SLUM CLEARANCE

Number of dwelling houses demolished in accordance with	
Clearance Orders and Compulsory Purchase Orders	Nil
Number of persons displaced	Nil
Houses closed in pursuance of undertaking given by the	
owners, Section 11, Housing Act, 1936	2

#### HOUSES REPRESENTED AS UNFIT

#### FROM PREVIOUS YEARS

Property			1	Result at end of year
19, Mount Pleasant	t		 	Demolished
20, Mount Pleasant	t		 	
1, Brook Cottages,			 	**
2, Brook Cottages,	Canal	Side	 	**
11, Wilmot Street			 	
38, Bath Street			 	Closed
1			 	,,
1, Pewit			 Dem	olition Order operative

#### VOLUNTARY DEMOLITIONS

Property				Rem	arks
1, Trumpet Yard, Cotm	anhay R	load	Demoli	shed	
Poplar Farm House,	Ladyw	lood			
Road			In cour	rse of de	emolition
Manor Cottage, Manor	Road		Closed	pending	demolition
4, Larklands			,,	,,	,,
35, White Lion Square			.,,	,,	,,
33, White Lion Square			Action	pending	

No formal action under Sections 11, 12 and 34, of the Housing Act, 1936 was instituted during the year.

#### HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954

This Act came into operation in the 1st August, 1954. Section 1 of the Act requires local authorities to submit proposals to the Minister of Housing and Local Government before the 30th August 1955 and a survey of the inhabited houses in the Borough was commenced. It was not possible to complete the survey by the end of the year.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1954

The following is a summary of the details of visits and inspections made by the sanitary inspectors during the year.

Inspections to premises				 	215
Re-inspections				 	830
Visits re complaints				 	534
Miscellaneous visits				 	357
Drainage inspections				 	101
Drains tested				 	17
Shops Acts visits				 	269
Visits re Removals				 	398
Beds from Removals treated				 	879
Special housing visits for M.C	).H.			 	31
Visits to Rat and Mice infesta	ations			 	43
Infectious Disease Investigation	ons			 	6
Infectious Disease disinfection	ns			 	11
Vacant Council houses inspec	ted			 	55
Places of Amusement inspecti	ions			 	5
Smoke observations				 	51
Power Factories inspections				 	25
Caravan inspections				 	7
Verminous premises inspected	and d	isinfes	ted	 	6
Visits re Accumulations and I	Depesi	ts		 	14
Petrol Installations inspected				 	24
Visits re Fireguards Act				 	44
Cesspools inspected				 	4
Public House inspections				 	2
Special investigations for M.C	D.H.			 	1
Workplaces inspections				 	1

#### MEAT AND OTHER FOODS INSPECTIONS

Food Shops and Market Stalls in	nspecte	ed	 	821
Food Samples taken			 	2
Ice-Cream premises inspections			 	13
Ice-Cream samples taken			 	7
Meat delivery vans inspections			 	15
Bakehouses inspected			 	2
Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspe	ctions		 	389

#### NOTICES SERVED

Number	of	Informal N	lotices-I	Publ	lic He	alt	h Act		176
Number	of	Statutory N	Notices un	nder	Sec.	39			8
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Sec.	45			1
,,	,,	,,	>>	.,	Sec.	56			5
,,	,,		>>	,,	Sec.	75			5
,	,,,	,,	,,	,,	Sec.	93			13
,, .	,,	,,	,,		Sec.				2
Number	of	Statutory	Notices	Fo	od a:	nd	Drugs	Act,	
	. 13								1
Number	of	Statutory N	Notices F	acto	ories A	Act.	Sec. 7		1
		were serve						1936,	

Sec. 9

#### COMPLAINTS

The number of complaints received at the Office during the year are noted below :--

Number of complaints received during the year		 237
Number dealt with by the Sanitary Inspectors		 187
Number dealt with by the Rodent Operative		 36
Number inspected and forwarded to other departme	ents	 14

#### SANITARY REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE

The following information represents work of repair and maintenance carried out as the result of informal and statutory notices served by the department under the Public Health Act, 1936. In addition to this list, but not recorded, is the work which is done by means of persuasion, particularly in the cases of owners who do not employ agents for the collection of rents, as for instance, a person who owns two or more houses and lives in one. It is found that by meeting such owners on the premises and pointing out the defects and discussing remedies, one often gets work done more easily and amicably than by service of a notice. Such owners take pride in their record of having been house owners for years and have never had a notice served upon them.

#### INTERIOR OF HOUSES Floors re-laid or repaired ... 10 ... Windows repaired or provided with sashcords ... 10 ... 6 1 8 1 1 Baths, Lavatory Basins, etc. 3 5 ...

#### EXTERIOR OF HOUSES

Roofs repaired or renewed				 14
Walls pointed or repaired				 3
Chimney stacks repaired				 5
Eaves and downspouting provid	ed or	repaire	. d	 15
Roof flashings repaired				 1
Drainage				
Drains opened and cleansed				 10
Drains relaid or repaired				 2
Inspection chambers repaired				 1
Sewer choked (Section 24)				 2
Yard and Outbuildings				
Yards paved or repaired				 5
Privies, Pail Closets, Water Closet	s			
Water closet accommodation re		1		 8
Water closets provided with new				 7
Defective flushing cisterns repair			ed	 6
Privy converted to Water closet				 1
Dustbins				
Dustbin renewals				 23
MISCELLANEOUS NUISANCES				
Nuisance from garage chimney				1
NUISAUCE FOUL VALAVE COULDEV				

#### TEMPORARY DWELLINGS

During the year five licences were issued by the local authority for the stationing of caravans. The persons who live in these temporary dwellings are mainly men who are employed by firms under contract with the Ministry of Fuel and Power, Opencast Coal Division; others have been key men employed by contractors working on the Stanton Coke Oven Plant extension.

It is the practice of the local authority to give a licence for a maximum period of six months and for the licence to re-apply at the expiration of the licence if he has to stay for a longer period.

#### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

#### FOOD HYGIENE

Whilst no lectures were given to persons engaged in food trades during the year, every opportunity was taken to talk to both management and workers on the subject of food hygiene. Simple points of food handling, personal hygiene, regular hand washing, the need for clean overalls etc. were put over on the spot with suitable short explanations and it would appear that these "man-to-man" discussions do much good and emphasise the need for hygiene in food handling by leaving a more lasting impression. Explanations of the legal requirements of the clean food byelaws in plain language are very helpful and it had been found that small errors are more readily corrected by a short talk to the employee concerned.

The display of food in certain trades does not yet conform in all respects to the desired standard, but there is improvement, particularly in the branches of multiple stores.

FOOD	PREMISES	IN	THE	BOROUGH

7	Bakers and pastry	cooks			1.507	1912	100	16
	Butchers	coons						37
			•••					7
	Pork Butchers							/
	Confectioners							21
	Chemists							11
	Grocers							64
	Greengrocers							32
	Fish and Chip ver	ndors						32
	Snack bars							9
	Tripe dealers							2
	Wet fishmongers							6
	Food Stalls (Satur		arket)					20
	Restaurants							3
	Multiple stores							3
	Number of inspe					ar to l	Food	-
	Shops and Mar				the yea		, oou	821
	Shops and Mar	Ket FOG	Ju Stan	15				021

#### PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 14, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1936

During the year there have been variations in the number of premises registered.

Two premises registered for the manufacture or sale of preserved food were deleted from the register.

There was an increase in the number registered for the preparation and sale of fried fish.

Four premises were inspected and subsequently registered for the sale of ice-cream.

The number of premises on the register at the end of the year is as follows.

Number of premises registered for the manufacture or sale	100
of preserved food	43
Number of premises registered for the preparation and sale	
of fried fish	32
Number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream	170
Number of premises registered for the manufacture and sale	
of ice-cream	5

Of the samples taken, three were Grade 1, one was Grade 2, one was Grade 3, two were Grade 4.

After September only two manufacturers continued to make ice cream and one of these was notified that it would be necessary for him to provide new recording instruments so as to conform with the requirements of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations; he, therefore, changed to a cold mix.

#### MILK

The number of milk distributors now on the register is 88. There is only one dairy registered.

The supervision of the milk distribution by the retailers is the responsibility of the department.

In accordance with the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order 1952 which came into force on 1st November 1952, no loose raw milk may be sold in the Borough. The effect of the Order was that all milk sold by retail in the Borough must be specially designated milk, that is, pasteurised, sterilised or tuberculin-tested milk, or (until 30th September 1954) accredited milk from a single herd. The consequence of this is that all milk distributors must be licensed under the Special Designations regulations. This local Authority issues the necessary licences and the annual renewal causes a considerable amount of office work at the end of each year. The clerk has to be assisted by the sanitary inspectors during the busy period.

Dealers licensed to use the special designation Pasteurised	22
Dealers licensed to use the special designation Sterilised	86
Dealers licensed to use the special designation Tuberculin	
T t l	21

Tested .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 21

The following information has been very kindly supplied by the County Medical Officer of Health.

Summary of the results of the examinations of samples of milk taken by the County Sanitary Inspector at licensed Pasteurising establishments in the Borough of Ilkeston during 1954.

Name and Albert	Methyl	Samples ene Blue	mples taken Phosphatas	hatase
Name and Address of Establishment	Satisfactory	Un- satisfactory	Satisfactory	Un- satisfactory
Ilkeston Co-op. Society Ltd	34	_	34	_

#### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

The County Analyst has kindly supplied the following information on behalf of the Derbyshire County Council who are the Food and Drugs Authority for the Borough.

114 samples, including thirty-six milks, were taken under the above Act in the area of the Ilkeston Borough during the year 1954.

One sample of milk was deficient in fat and the vendor was cautioned.

An informal sample of pork sausages was found to contain a small amount of sulphur dioxide preservative, although this constituent was not declared at the time of sale. A formal sample taken later was satisfactory and compiled with the Preservatives in Food Regulations.

The label on a bottle of synthetic cream was unsatisfactory, and improvement followed representations to the packers.

The remaining samples were classed as genuine.

#### SLAUGHTER HOUSES

At the beginning of the year two slaughterhouses were licensed. These were the two which have been licensed annually for some years for the slaughter of pigs for home consumption under licence from the Ministry of Food. When the Minister announced that private slaughtering could recommence on the 2nd July, 1954, applications were received from six other slaughter house owners for licences to use their premises as slaughterhouses. A Slaughtering Facilities Sub-Committee of the Health Committee was appointed to inspect the various premises and to consider and report on the slaughtering facilities required in the Borough. Later two further applications for slaughterhouse licences were received. Schedules of works of repair required to be done at the various premises were prepared by the department and sent to the applicants with an intimation that the Council would be prepared to give favourable consideration to the application if the works required to be done were carried out to the satisfaction of the department. As a result five further slaughter houses were licensed, leaving three applications still under consideration at the end of the year.

#### SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1954

This Act came into operation during the year and amended Section 57 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 in respect of the grant and renewal of slaughter-house licences.

#### SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS

The Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act, 1954 came into force on the 1st October. This Act amends the Slaughter of Animals Act 1933 and empowers the Minister of Food to make Regulations for securing humane conditions and practices in connection with the slaughter of animals at slaughterhouses and knackers' yards. Licences granted to slaughtermen must specify the kinds of animals which may be slaughtered by the holders of the licences and the types of instruments which may be used. The period for which a licence is granted must not exceed one year. During the year four licences and fourteen renewals of licences were granted.

#### SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS (PIGS) ACT, 1953

This Act came into operation on the 1st July, 1954 and the main purpose of the Act is to provide for the humane slaughter of pigs in places other than slaughterhouses and knackers' yards.

#### REGULATIONS

The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations 1954, were made by the Minister of Food and came into operation on the 1st October. On the 1st December the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) (No. 2) Regulations, 1954 came into operation and revoked the previous ones. These Regulations require certain conditions to be observed in lairages, slaughterhouses and knackers' yards.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS

Number of casual notices of slaughter received . . . 207 Number of regular notices of slaughter received . . 9

Number of animals slaughtered during the year (July to December).

Bovines	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
635	10	1,329	627

Average number of animals slaughtered per month.

Bovines	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
105.5	1.6	221.5	104

		Bovines	Pigs
July	 	21.1	0.82
August	 	17.65	1.35
September	 	13.2	
October	 	13.6	
November	 	10.7	
December	 	17.45	1.52

Incidence of Tuberculous affections in Bovines and Pigs

Carcases inspected and condemned.

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	635	10	1,329	627
Number inspected	635	10	1,329	627
ALL DISEASES (except T.B.) Whole carcases condemned Carcases of which some part	1	-		2
or organ was condemned Percentage of the number inspected, affected with disease (other than T.B.)	43 6.93%	_	87 6.62%	3
T.B. ONLY Whole carcases condemned Carcases of which some part	_	_	_	-
or organ was condemned Percentage of the number	90		-	6
inspected, affected with T.B.	14.17%	-		0.99%

#### UNSOUND FOOD

It will be seen, from the figures given previously, that much time has to be devoted to meat inspection, although the work has been made much easier than before the war, when there were eighteen private slaughter houses. The slaughtering, up to the end of the year was concentrated at seven premises and the advantage of the motor van for the use of the inspectors was considerable. For the period during which slaughtering took place 389 visits were made, and as much of the slaughtering was done out of office hours, the majority of the visits were in the evening and on Sundays. The amount of unsound meat surrendered was more than one and three quarter tons. The character of disease found is given below and it will be seen that tuberculosis was the main disease and more than one ton of tuberculous meat was surrendered. This, however, is a considerable reduction when compared with figures for 1938 and 1939, and proves that the quality of food animals is much improved.

Shops in which food is prepared and sold have been inspected during the year. A close watch is also kept on the food sold in the market. 821 inspections were made during the year to Food shops and Market food stalls.

#### UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED DURING THE YEAR

#### MEAT

TUBERCULOSIS

25 Bovine heads and tongue	es	
----------------------------	----	--

- 73 Bovine lungs (sets)
- 1 Bovine heart
- 18 Bovine livers
- 2 Bovine kidneys
- 2 Bovine spleens

14 Bovine mesenteries

- 14 Bovine mesenteries
- 2 Bovine stomachs
- 1 Bovine caul fat

#### TOTAL WEIGHT .. 2,582 lb.

	1017	uL 1	YEIGHT	4	,502 10.
OT	HER DISEASES				
1	Bovine carcase a	and	all o	rgans	
	(wt. 400 lb.)				Johne's Disease
2	Bovine lungs (sets)				Congestion
	Bovine livers				Angioma
3	Bovine livers				Distoma
	Bovine livers				Multiple abcesses
	Bovine udders				Mastitis
	Bovine lungs				Hydatid cysts
1					Nephritis
1	Bovine liver				** ** **
	Sheeps lungs (sets)				a
	Sheeps livers				C1 1 1
	Sheeps livers				DI
	Sheeps livers				
1	Sheeps pluck				
	lb. portion Mutton				
	Pig's kidney				
	Pig's spleen				Abnormal enlargement
	Pig's carcase and			• • •	Autorinar emargement
1	(wt. 110 lb.)		organs		Erysipelas
1				•••	Liysipelas
1	Pig's carcase and				Marihund
1	(wt. 120 lb.)				
1					Hydatid cysts
	IOTA	LW	EIGHT	1,	,365½ lb.

30

3 Pigs' heads 1 Pig's pluck 1 Pig's liver

235 lb. forequarter beef

## OTHER UNSOUND FOOD

	UTHEI		FUOD FOOD		
	Weight in	pounds		Weight in p	ounds
Blackberries	(Tinned)	651	Butter	(Fresh)	7
Loganberries		12	Cheese	,,	223
Peaches	,,	1033	Pilchards	(Tinned)	15
Cherries		1211	Lobster	,,	$2\frac{3}{4}$
Plums	"	3663	Crab		34
Strawberries	,,	26	Shrimps	"	41
Damsons	"	189	Herrings	,,	41
Apricots	•••	2151	Sprats	"	31
Bilberries	,,	$16\frac{3}{4}$	Crawfish	"	31 31 31
	,,	121	Saithe	"	54
Pineapples	"			"	213
Grapefruit	,,	411	Sardines	"	14
Fruit salad	,,	96	Mussels	· ·· · · ·	1 5
Greengages	,,	611	Fishcakes	(Fresh)	41/2
Pears	**	2001	Milk	(Tinned)	110
Prunes	,,	6	Cream	,,	24
Blackcurrants	,,	$17\frac{3}{4}$	Milk	(Dried)	12
Grapes	.,	$21\frac{3}{4}$	Jam	(Jar)	971 971
Orange juice	,,	31	Pickles	>>	26
Apples	,,	$52\frac{1}{4}$	Sauces	,,	471
Gooseberries	,,	1	Red cabbage	,,	7불
Oranges	,,	19	Figs	(Dried)	11
Raspberries		$4\frac{3}{4}$	Fruit		68
Banana pieces	"	10*	Biscuits	**	36
Oranges	(Fresh)		Cakes		241
Cooked ham	(Tinned)		Flour		74
Corned beef	(Timed)	3801	Macaroni	(Tinned)	9
	"			(Timed)	423
Tongues	,,	$402\frac{1}{2}$	Soup	"	
Jellied veal	,,	122	Spaghetti	"	323
Luncheon meat	l ,,	$144\frac{1}{4}$	Galantine		$9\frac{1}{2}$ $1\frac{3}{4}$
Stewed steak	,,	111	Frozen egg	-	14
Irish stew	,,	4	Oats	(Packet)	191
Ham & veal los	af "	6	Malted mixtur	e	11
Chicken	,,	$7\frac{3}{4}$			
Meat roll	,,	18	SUMMARY		
Meat paste	,,	14	Fruit	(Tinned)1	,772 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Sausage	(Fresh)	1071	Fruit	(Fresh) 1	,040
Bacon	,,	3041	Meat	(Tinned)2	,4231
Rabbit	"	311	Meat	(Fresh)	471
Roast pork	,,	$12\frac{3}{4}$	Fats and chees		230
Black puddings		5	Fish & Mollus		401
Carrots	(Tinned)	43	Fish cakes		41
Tomatoes		1,5061	Milk & cream	(Tinned)	1341
Peas		831	Vegetables	1	,8501
Beans	"	251 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Preserves	,, 1	971
	,,	2312	Miscellaneous		3434
Tomato juice	,,,		wiscenatieous		5454
Vegetable salad	1 ,,	12	Tatal	0	40.9
Sweet corn	,,	1	Total	8	,408
Curried vegetat	ole "	$\frac{3}{4}$			

## TOTAL WEIGHT OF ALL UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED DURING THE YEAR 12,355<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> lb.

All unsound food is disposed of by the department. Canned goods generally are punctured, dosed with phenol and buried on the Corporation tip. Unsound meat, meat products and canned meat is collected by a contractor who processes the material and guarantees that it will not be used for food.

#### PUBLIC HOUSES

During the early part of the year, a survey of the forty-seven public houses in the Borough was completed, and the following is a summary of the conditions found :—

#### CELLARS

Excessive damp						16
Drains connected to sewer	·					32
Liable to back-flooding fro	om sewers	5				2 7
Drainage sumps with pum						7
No drainage	-					8
	PIPELIN	IES				
Combination of plastic an	d stainles	s steel p	oipes			28
Stainless steel pipes only			-			19
Pipe lines, pumps and pun						47
	1 1					
	OVERSP	ILL				
Returned direct to pump b	ov "beer s	aver"				31
Caught, filtered and return						16
caught, intered and retain						
W	ASHING FA	CILITIE	S			
SINKS AND DRAINING BOAL	RDS					
Stainless steel sinks						29
Copper sinks						16
* *** * * *						1
Enamelled iron sinks						1
		• •	•••		• •	2
Sinks requiring renewal			••	•••	••	47
Stainless steel draining l	boards	•••	• •	••	••	4/
WATER SUPPLY						
Hot and cold water sup	ply availa	ble				46
Cold water supply only						1
Hot water obtained from	n back bo	oilers to	living	rooms		28
Hot water from back be	oilers and	immers	sion he	aters		11
Hot water from back be	oilers and	gas wa	ter hea	aters		1
Hot water from gas wat						4
Hot water from separate						2

ULADD WADHING	WASHI	NG
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Glasses washed	in l	not wa	ater o	only					19
Glasses washed	in	hot v	water	only	(hot	water	from	back	
boiler) .									14
Glasses washed	in	hot w	vater	only	(hot	water	heated	over	
stove)									1
Glasses washed	by	mach	ine .						1
Glasses washed	in h	ot wa	ter w	ith ge	ermici	ide add	led		28

#### PUBLIC ROOMS

Heating,	lighting	and	ventilation	satisfactory	for	normal	
trade a	nd rooms	and	furniture cle	ean			47

#### SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

FEMALES	
Accommodation in separate buildings	35
Accommodation both inside and in separate buildings	3
Accommodation inside	9
Accommodation consisting of one W.C. only	24
Accommodation consisting of two or more W.C.s	23
Charge made for use of accommodation	1
Lighting insufficient	9
	21
Screening insufficient	21
Structural repairs required	0
MALES	
Accommodation in separate buildings	41
	1
Accommodation inside	45
Accommodation consisting of two or more W.C.s a urinal	
Charge made for use of W.C	2
Lighting insufficient	$ \begin{array}{ccc} \cdot & & 2 \\ \cdot & & 2 \\ \cdot & & 7 \\ \end{array} $
Screening insufficient	9
Structural repairs required	
Dirty	2
	04
	2
Urinals without flushing apparatus	
Urinals with hand flushed apparatus	
Urinals with syphonic flushing apparatus	25
CATERING	
Snacks, prepared in domestic kitchens	29
No catering	14
Accept guests and serve meals prepared in hotel kitchens	2
Accept guests and serve meals prepared in domestic kitche	

33

In many of the older houses there is general bad arrangement of accommodation which cannot be rectified without extensive alterations. Much of the sanitary accommodation is out-moded and conditions are maintained at a level just above that at which real objection can be taken.

At present the only practical solution to the problem of "over spill," seems to rest with the consumer demanding a clean glass with every purchase. There is only a very limited sale of prepared meat products, but if this increases, improved food storage facilities will be required in many cases.

On the instructions of the Council, a detailed report on each public house was supplied to the Licensing Justices and before the end of the year, many schemes of improvement were commenced or at planning stage.

#### OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are two offensive trades in the Borough, registered with the local authority, one rag and bone dealer, one tripe boiler. Both premises are situated in industrial zones with no dwelling houses in the immediate vicinity. No complaints have been received and no notices have been served during the year.

#### SANITARY SUPERVISION OF MUSIC HALLS, THEATRES CINEMAS, ETC.

An annual report is submitted to the Health Committee and the local Licensing Bench in accordance with the Home Office Circular 120, 1920.

The following is a copy of the report for 1954 :--

"The four cinemas have been inspected at various times during the year both during performances and when closed to the general public.

The cinemas and the premises licensed for music and dancing have given no cause for complaint during the year."

#### CANAL BOATS

An annual report is submitted to the Health Committee at the January meeting each year. The following is a copy of the report for the year 1954. "Ladies and Gentlemen,

Annual report on Canal Boats, 1954.

I have the honour to submit my annual report on Canal Boats for the year 1954.

No boats have been seen passing through Ilkeston during the year.

No boats were registered during the year and all the boats which were on the Ilkeston register have now left the district.

In accordance with the instructions of the Committee the entries were deleted from the register.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

#### C. E. ADCOCK,

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Canal Boats Officer."

#### COMMON LODGING HOUSES

#### There are no Common Lodging Houses in the Borough.

#### FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948

During the year the number of inspections made to power factories was twenty-five. The department is responsible for the preparation of certificates of adequate means of escape in case of fire as required by Section 34 of the 1937 Act. One certificate was issued during the year for a new factory.

In addition to this a considerable amount of work is done in criticising and checking up plans for new factories, both power and non-power establishments and workplaces. Interviews with architects and builders, as well as correspondence at the planning stage, take up a fair amount of time, but avoids alterations of completed buildings.

#### OUTWORKERS

Number of lists of outworkers received during the year	 16
Number of outworkers, first half of year	 78
Number of outworkers, second half of year	 62
Number of visits made	 20

#### PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS 1928 AND 1936

The Chief Sanitary Inspector is also Petroleum Licensing Officer for the Borough.

During the year fifty-nine Petroleum Spirit storage licences were issued. Total storage capacity 192,900 gallons of petroleum spirit, 30 gallons of petroleum mixture. Total licence fees collected during the year, £41.

All underground storage installations are cylindrical steel tanks embedded in sand and enclosed in concrete pits.

All new tanks are subjected to a pressure test of 5 lbs. per square inch before approval.

Inspections of the licensed premises are made from time to time; no contraventions of the licence conditions have been found.

#### PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

The number of Pet shops licensed is three. They have been inspected from time to time during the year.

#### HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT, 1952

This Act prohibits the sale or letting of certain heating appliances without an effective fireguard. Regulations made under the Act allowed the sale or letting of heating appliances manufactured before the date of the coming into operation of the Regulations and not fitted with the requisite guard to be sold or let until the end of September 1954.

All shops selling such heating appliances were visited during the year and the general purport of the Act and Regulations was explained. The number of visits made for that purpose was fortyfour.

#### PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

During the year the Rodent Operative made 417 visits for the purpose of survey and treatment for the eradication of rats and mice. The use of Warfarin appears to be successful. Tracking dust was used successfully at two premises. A number of inspections was made by the three Sanitary Inspectors in connection with rats and mice infestations.

TREATMENT OF SEWERS.—Two maintenance treatments of the sewers in the Borough were carried out during the year, in the Spring and Autumn. The latter treatment was undertaken in conjunction with an Infestation Control Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Treatment No. 12, completed March 1954.

	Prebait take					ison tit			
Number of	Da	y 1	Da	y 2		ke			
Manholes Treated	С.	<i>P</i> .		<i>P</i> .	C.	<i>P</i> .	Poison used		
1st week-43	20	8	20	6	1	23	Arsenic		
2nd week—44	23	4	25	1	-	26	Arsenic		
Treatment No. 13, com	plete	ed Se	ptem	ber 1	1954.				
1st week—72	7	8	17	9	1	25	Zinc Phosphide		
2nd week—72	17			10	1	33	Zinc Phosphide		

#### DISINFESTATION

All belongings of new tenants going into council houses are removed by the local authority and fumigated with Hydrocyanic Acid gas before being delivered to the council houses. Mattresses, pillows and other bedding are, however, disinfested by Gammexane smoke.

The work of disinfestation of houses and furniture by means of Hydrocyanic Acid gas is performed by a contractor who gives the necessary certificates to the effect that the disinfestation has been carried out and that the house is safe for occupation and the furniture is safe to use. Each house is visited by one of the sanitary inspectors after the return of the furniture and bedding to see that the requirements of the Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation) Act have been carried out and to check if any damage has been caused to to the furniture or bedding during the removal process. The number of visits made for this purpose during the year was 398. The number of beds removed, treated and returned during the year was 879.

A number of complaints were received during the year of minor infestations of ants and cockroaches. Packets of an approved type of powdered insecticide was issued in these cases.

#### RAG FLOCK

The number of premises registered under the Rag Flock and other filling materials Act was four.

No samples were taken during the year.

#### RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACTS

There were no applications for a certificate of the sanitary authority during the year.

#### HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954

This Act came into operation on the 1st August 1954. One application for a certificate of disrepair under this Act was received during the year and one certificate of disrepair was issued.

#### SHOPS ACTS, 1912 TO 1950

The Chief and Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspectors are authorised Officers for the purposes of the Shops Acts.

The number of inspections made during the year was 269.

There are local orders made under the Shops Act, 1912, in respect of three trades, namely,

Boot and Shoe traders, Barbers and Hairdressers, Fish Fryers

No notices were served with respect to the exhibition of forms and records.

No proceedings were instituted under the Shops Acts during the year, but warnings were given in the case of two shops.

#### WATER SUPPLY

The quality of the water has been satisfactory. Samples of drinking water have been taken from time to time and have been sent to the public analyst in Nottingham for both chemical and bacteriological investigation. A copy of a typical report is given. The water is not plumbo-solvent. There is a piped water supply to every part of the Borough.

#### COPY OF REPORT OF ANALYSIS OF WATER

#### received 5th May, 1954, from

#### BOROUGH OF ILKESTON

This water contains per million parts :	
Total solids dried at 180°C.	190.00
Suspended matter	absent
Chlorides as chlorine	21.30
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	1.25
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	absent
Free and saline Ammonia	0.004
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.004
Temporary Hardness	65.00
Permanent Hardness	70.00
Oxygen absorded in 4 hours % 80°F.	
from N/80 KMnO4	0.00
pH value	7.30

Appearance	clear and bright
Odour	none
Taste and Colour	normal
Heavy Metals	absent
Free Chlorine	absent
No. of colonies developing per ml.	
on agar at 21 °C. in 72 hours	1
No. of colonies developing per ml.	
on agar at 37 °C. in 24 hours	0
No. of colonies developing per ml.	
on agar at 37 °C. in 48 hours	0
Coli-aerogenes 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 Coli (Presumptive)	Absent in 100 mills

At the time of sampling this water was of suitable bacterial and chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes.

signed : W. W. TAYLOR, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

#### NUMBER AND TYPES OF SANITARY CONVENIENCES IN THE BOROUGH, DECEMBER, 1954.

	Number of Dustbins	Number of Water Closets	Number of Pail Closets	Number of Waste- Water Closets	Number of Privy Middens
Occupied Houses Other premises	10,665 384	11,837 807	28 7	165	2
Total	11,049	12,644	35	165	2

Number of Cesspools in the Borough 22.

#### REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Parts of Urban Districts in which scavenging is carried out	Urban Population Districts in of separate which areas for How scavenging which there carrie is carried is Public out		Total cost throughout District during year	Cost per House per annum	How refuse is disposed of	
Whole	34,530	under	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Controlled	
Borough		Contract	12,209 7 2	1 2 10·7	Tipping	

#### DISPOSAL OF PAIL AND PRIVY CONTENTS

The Pail and Privy contents from the whole of the Borough is tipped at the Pewitt Refuse tip.

#### DISPOSAL OF DRY REFUSE

The dry refuse from the whole of the Borough is also tipped at the Pewitt Refuse tip.

## SUMMARY OF PAIL CLOSETS AND PRIVY MIDDENS EXISTING 31ST DECEMBER, 1954

	North Ward	Granby Ward	Market Ward	Victoria Ward	OldPark Ward	South Ward	Totals
Number of houses with Pail closets Schools with Pail	16	5	_	4	_	3	28
Closets (1)	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Factories with Pail Closets (1) Number of houses	-	-	-	2	- /	-	2
with Privy middens.	_	_	_	_	_	2	2

Total existing, 35 Pail Closets, 2 Privy middens.



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