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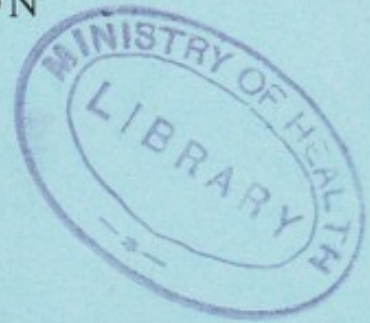
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BOROUGH OF ILKESTON



ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

1955



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BOROUGH OF ILKESTON

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

1955

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

Chairman: Councillor Mrs. E. E. BOSTOCK

Vice-Chairman: Councillor H. FISHER, C.C.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor GEORGE BLOUNT)—*Ex-officio*

Aldermen—

BARTON, D., C.C.
BOSTOCK, E., J.P.

HENSHAW, J.
RIGLEY, Mrs. M.

Councillors—

BROWN, P. E.
CHAMBERS, J. S.
CHAMBERS, L.
COOK, R. L.
DYKE, C. L.

GILSON, D. G.
HEESOM, A. E.
KNIGHT, A.
OSWIN, L. V.
SIMPSON, J. G.

HOUSING MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Chairman: HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor GEORGE BLOUNT)

Vice-Chairman: Councillor L. CHAMBERS

THE DEPUTY MAYOR (Councillor IVAN STRAW)

Aldermen—

BOSTOCK, E., J.P.

MEAKIN, A.

Councillors—

BOSTOCK, Mrs. E. E.
CHAMBERS, J. S.
FISHER, H., C.C.
GILSON, D. G.
HEESOM, A. E.
HORRIDGE, C.

KNIGHT, A.
OSWIN, L. V.
SIMPSON, J. G.
STAPLETON, A.
WILD, G. W.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

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., M.S.I.A. (appointed 1st January, 1947)

Clerks:

Miss M. E. PRESCOTT (resigned 31st July, 1956)
Miss H. CLARKE (appointed 1st December, 1956)

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 1955.

The report gives detailed information of the Statistics including Vital Statistics of the Borough for 1955, the Vital Statistics containing details of Births and Deaths and Infectious Diseases. Comparisons are made with previous years and with England and Wales where appropriate. The report also includes information on the various Clinics operating in the Borough.

The work of the Sanitary Inspectors is described in detail in a report submitted by the Chief Sanitary Inspector. This report illustrates well the variety of duties which the Sanitary Department is called upon to perform.

Each new year brings with it new legislation of Public Health control, and 1955 has been no exception. Each new statutory power increases the ability of the Council through the Public Health Department to improve and protect the health and welfare of the community : it also increases, however, the number of problems which have to be solved in the interpretation and administration of that power. The attention of the appropriate Committees, and of the Public Health Department, during the year has been directed in the main towards three groups of Acts or Official Statements. These were the Public Health part of the Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954 : the various circulars on Housing dealing with Slum Clearance, Housing Subsidies and Slum Clearance Compensation : and the question of slaughtering facilities, which was brought into discussion by the publication of a Report by an Interdepartmental Committee on Slaughterhouses presented by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The Derbyshire County Council Act (Part VI) certain sections excepted, came into force on the 1st April, 1955. This part of the Act contains a large number of Public Health powers applying to Boroughs and Urban Districts. Certain Sections of the Act were to come into force on an appointed day fixed by the Council, and the appointed day for this Council was 1st January, 1956. Part VI of

the Act covers legislation on Sewers and Drains, Conveniences, Refuse, Verminous Premises, Buildings and Structures, Nuisances, Infectious Diseases, Food, Animals and Meat, Rivers and Streams, Hairdressers and Barbers and Medicated Baths. Generally speaking the changes in the law were in the nature of extensions of existing powers, but section 146 requiring registration by the Local Authority of Hairdressers and Barbers was a new development and perhaps the most controversial of all, in particular with regard to the byelaws for which authority was given under the section. The Public Health Department feels that the requirements set out in the byelaws could be admitted to be normal desirable practice in any good hairdressers establishment. The Council decided to adopt this section (Sect. 146) together with sections dealing with Smoke from Industrial Furnaces (Sect. 129) Registration of hawkers of food and their premises (Sect. 137) Notification of premises for sale, etc., of food (Sect. 139) Slaughter of animals otherwise than for human consumption (Sect. 140) and Animals slaughtered outside slaughterhouses (Sect. 141). The Council further decided to bring these six sections into force on the 1st January, 1956.

Byelaws for securing of amenities in the district in relation to the use of Camping Grounds (Sect. 74) were brought into force on the 7th October, 1955. The Council decided not to adopt for the time being Sect. 109 (Demolition of Buildings) and Sect. 122 (Safety of Stands).

Considerable interest has been shown in this and neighbouring towns in an official report by an Interdepartmental Committee on Slaughterhouses presented by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to Parliament in July, 1955.

This report led to a more critical examination of the present slaughtering facilities. The report was the first official indication of the future arrangements for slaughtering of animals for human consumption in the country, and its recommendations are as might be expected; a compromise between the present relatively uninhibited private enterprise arrangements of several thousand small slaughterhouses in England and Wales and the 500 publicly owned abattoirs which existed during the War. As a compromise it is in many ways admirable, although there are many who feel that the Committee's report goes too far in the degree of concentration, while agreeing that some concentration of the present system was desirable. The detailed listing in the Committee's report of towns in areas in which public abattoirs should be sited tends to emphasise the importance of public abattoirs over privately owned slaughterhouses, but public health workers are probably little concerned basically as to the relative importance and desirability of one over the other in any area provided that the slaughterhouses, be they publicly or privately owned, reach a reasonable standard of hygiene and efficiency. An official standard of minimum requirements for slaughterhouses is eagerly awaited. It is hoped that the Minister

will not long delay an official announcement of his decision and that matters of national economy will not weigh too heavily on the side of indefinite postponement of a desirable public health measure.

There have been certain changes of clerical staff in the Public Health Department at Ilkeston and at my own office in Alfreton. Miss Prescott left the services of the Corporation and Miss Hilda Clarke replaced her, having previously served me well at Alfreton. Miss Clarke was replaced in my office at Alfreton by Mr. Bertram Potts and authority was given for the appointment of a further clerk, Mrs. Lilian Day.

The arrangement whereby your town shares the services of one Medical Officer of Health with two, and latterly three other Areas, has now been in operation for more than a year, and I feel that most of the immediate difficulties have been overcome. This has been due in no small way to the co-operation of your Chief Sanitary Inspector and the other members of the Health Department, and I am very grateful to them for this co-operation.

I wish to ask the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee to accept my thanks for their understanding and encouragement during 1955.

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)	34,640
Number of Inhabited Houses	10,875
Number of Families (1951 Census)	9,806
Rateable Value (at 31st December, 1955)	£185,474
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (at 31st December, 1955)	£747
Population per Acre	11.48

2. Extracts from Vital Statistics

Births

Live Births registered	508
Still Births registered	17
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	14.67
Adjusted Birth Rate (Comparability Factor=0.99)	14.52
Birth Rate, England and Wales	15.0
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)	32.38
Still Birth Rate, England and Wales	23.1

Deaths

Deaths registered	366
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	10.57
Adjusted Death Rate (Comparability Factor=1.20)	12.68
Death Rate, England and Wales	11.7
Maternal Deaths (Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion)	0
Maternal Mortality Rate	0
Maternal Mortality, England and Wales	0.64
Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age)	11
Infant Mortality per 1,000 Live Births	21.65
Infant Mortality, England and Wales	24.9
Infant Deaths (Legitimate) under 1 year of age	11
Infant Deaths (Illegitimate) under 1 year of age	0
Infant Deaths (under 4 weeks of age)	9
Neonatal Mortality per 1,000 Live Births	17.72
Neonatal Mortality, England and Wales	17.3

Death Rate per 1,000 Population from :

Tuberculosis Respiratory	0.087
Tuberculosis Respiratory, England and Wales	0.131
Tuberculosis, other Forms	0.029
Tuberculosis, other Forms, England and Wales	0.015
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	0.606
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus, England and Wales	0.389
Cancer, other Forms	1.299
Cancer, other Forms, England and Wales	1.667

VITAL STATISTICS

Population.

The estimated population of the Borough for the year 1955 is 34,640, which is an increase of 110 over that of the preceding year when the estimated population was 34,530. The population at the 1951 census was 33,677. The natural increase, that is, the increase of live births over deaths for 1955 is 142. The population trend for the years 1945-1955 is shown in table 3.

Births.

There were 508 live births registered in the year, giving a birth rate per thousand of the population of 14.67. The corresponding rate for 1954 was 17.00. The 1955 birth rate corrected for sex and age by applying the comparability factor for the year of 0.99, gives a figure of 14.52 for the birth rate which can be compared with the England and Wales rate for 1955 of 15.0. 17 Still Births were registered in the year giving a Still Birth rate per thousand (live and still) births of 32.38. The corresponding rate for England and Wales is 23.1.

Table 1 gives the numerical detail of births and still births in respect of sex and legitimacy and table 3 gives the birth rate figures for the years 1945 to 1955. It will be seen that the birth rate has been slowly falling after the immediate post war rise. The rate is also a little below the average rate for the immediate pre-war years.

Deaths.

366 deaths were registered in the year giving a crude death rate per thousand of the population of 10.57, a slight increase over the 1954 figure 10.05. The application of the comparability figure of 1.20 to make allowance for sex and age distribution, gives a rate of 12.68, the England and Wales figure being 11.7. The fluctuation in recent yearly death rates is shewn in table 3. The overall picture of death rates during the recent years shews little change from year to year and the 1955 figure of 10.57 is equal almost exactly to the average figures for the years 1945 to 1955.

Deaths from Individual Diseases.

366 deaths were registered in the year; the major group of diseases from which persons died was that of the heart and circulatory system. This group was responsible for 137 deaths, 79 males and 58 females, more than half of the total deaths registered. Of the 137 deaths 48 were due to coronary disease or angina of the heart, with a preponderance of males over females of 31 to 17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system, generally referred to as strokes, were the cause of death in 50 cases, this being additional to the above. Of that 50, 21 were males and 29 females. With the exception of the deaths from coronary disease, all the above figures are less than the corresponding figures for 1954.

One sixth of all the deaths recorded were due to malignant disease, 66 in all, and of these, 21 were due to cancer of the lung. The sex distribution for all cancers was 36 males and 30 females, but in cancer of the lung there was a marked preponderance of males over females of 18 to 3. While the death rate from cancer of the lung for 1955 was above the national average, the death rate of cancers other than of the lung was below the national average, as was also the total cancer death rate for the town.

16 deaths in all were registered as accidental deaths. 4 of the deaths resulted from motor vehicle accidents and in 3 of the 4, motor cycles were involved. 2 of the motor cycle accidents resulted in the death of the pillion passenger. Of the remaining 12 accidental deaths, 3 were pit accidents involving young men, 3 were accidents in the home involving 2 elderly women and 1 child, and 2 were accidental drowning involving 2 young boys; the others were of varied causes.

9 deaths from suicide were reported, 5 males and 4 females. In 5 of the suicides coal gas poisoning was the means employed. The others were from drowning, aspirin poisoning, falling from a window and the firing of a shot-gun.

Infant Mortality.

A low record of 11 infant deaths occurred in the year giving a rate per thousand live births of 21.65. This figure is much below the 1954 figure of 47.70 and is also below the 1955 figure for England and Wales of 24.9. Table 3 shows the fall in infant death rates during the years 1945 to 1955 and not only is the 1955 figure the lowest in these years, but is the lowest figure ever recorded. It is interesting to compare it with the 1905 rate of 158.1, the 1915 rate of 142.5, the 1925 rate of 110.9, the 1935 rate of 62.8 and the 1945 rate of 41.6.

Of the 11 infant deaths recorded during the year, 2 were from accidents and 9 were in children under 4 weeks of age. It is in this latter group of children that the fall in infant death rate due to improved environmental conditions and medical treatment is least evident, since many of the babies die from causes relating to prematurity, congenital malformation or the hazards of birth rather than disease. In 5 of the deaths, prematurity was the factor in the cause of death, and in 2 cases congenital malformation was the cause registered.

It is again gratifying to note that no deaths occurred in mothers from childbirth. The records show that it is now 12 years since a mother died from this cause in Ilkeston.

Infectious Disease.

575 notifications of Infectious Disease were received during the year. The highest incidence occurred in Measles with 482 cases. The others in numerical order of occurrence were :—Chicken

Pox (29) Whooping Cough (27) Respiratory Tuberculosis (23) Scarlet Fever (4) Food Poisoning (3) Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis (2) Acute Pneumonia (2) Typhoid Fever (1) Puerperal Pyrexia (1) Erysipelas (1).

The age group and seasonal incidence of the diseases notified are set out in the tables.

Food Poisoning.

3 Cases of Food Poisoning were notified in November, the cases with one other case forming a single outbreak in one family. Considerable investigation of the patients and of food consumed failed to reveal any specific organisms which might be incriminated, but evidence was obtained to suggest the possibility that Rice Pudding was the vehicle of infection. The average interval between ingestion and onset of symptoms was 4 hours and the duration of the illness about 1 day.

Typhoid Fever.

A case of Typhoid Fever was notified during September, and the occurrence of this serious illness resulted in much investigation. A thorough check was made immediately of the water supplies and samples of water submitted for analysis. Repeated laboratory tests were carried out on samples of water at a point before its entry to the waterworks, on samples taken after purification, samples taken from the holding reservoir and samples taken from appropriate distribution points. Certain waterworks men in close contact with the water supply were subjected to blood and other tests. All known contacts of the patient were traced and subjected to laboratory examination and a check was made on all known persons in the town who had suffered from Typhoid Fever in the past. Food shops selling certain types of food such as shellfish were visited and many food samples submitted for analysis. The investigation uncovered a certain batch of whelks which produced harmful organisms unrelated to Typhoid Fever on laboratory tests and this discovery led to much investigation through suppliers and wholesalers, back to the fishing village at which the whelks had been unloaded from the sea. The Medical Officer of Health of that village continued the investigations with the appropriate fishing fleet. Further batches of whelks were found to be satisfactory on laboratory investigations. The water supply of Ilkeston was finally declared safe, the contacts were released from observation, the patient made a satisfactory recovery and no other cases were notified.

Measles.

This, the most predominant numerically of the diseases notified, and responsible for 482 cases, occurred most frequently during April, May and June. 441 cases were notified during those months.

The high incidence of the disease and the seasonal variation in 1955 followed closely the pattern in England and Wales. Equally the low incidence of the disease in the previous year 1954 was a feature not only of Ilkeston but also of the country as a whole. This characteristic of the disease to alternate in intensity with each succeeding year has not been very apparent in Ilkeston, but there has been a remarkable tendency for a peak to be attained every 5 years. Over 350 cases had been notified in each of the years 1940, 1942, 1945, 1950 and 1955 while the average occurrence during the intermediate years was 78. The average for the years 1939, 1941, 1944, 1949 and 1954, that is those immediately before the years of high incidence, was 52. Apart from the variation in year to year of the disease period noted the attack rate seems on the whole to alter little over the years.

There were no deaths from Measles during 1955, a happy feature of the disease in this and the previous 2 years.

Whooping Cough.

Of the 27 cases notified 18 occurred in children under 5 years of age, and 8 in children of 5 to 10 years. 21 of the 27 cases occurred in the first 3 months of the year. The total number of cases in 1955 was below the number for 1954 and much below the annual average for the Town. The low incidence was a general feature throughout the country.

Other diseases.

29 cases of Chicken Pox were reported in the year compared with 278 in 1954. The disease occurred equally between the under 5 and 5 to 10 age groups, and was most in evidence during the first 6 months of the year. Scarlet Fever also showed a low incidence in the year, 4 cases being reported as against 9 for 1954. No cases of Diphtheria were reported during 1955.

Tuberculosis.

23 notifications of Respiratory Tuberculosis were received during the year and the details of age grouping, seasonal incidence and comparison with previous years are set out in the various tables.

The number of notifications for 1955 is the lowest figure recorded since the 1947 figure of 22. This drop in the notifications is encouraging, but there has not been a sufficient downward trend in the notifications since the peak year of 1949 to indicate any pronounced reduction in the activity of the disease. The highest number of cases recorded in Ilkeston during the last 20 years was in 1949 when 36 cases were notified, this peak of notifications having also been experienced in that year in the country as a whole. The number of cases notified depends on the activity of the disease in the area and on the activity of the tuberculosis services in their search

for new cases and it has been held reasonable to assume that the 1949 national peak was due partly to the combined effects of war and post-war conditions, and partly to the activity of the Mass Miniature Radiography Units and Chest Clinics in their search for "hidden" cases. The former produced more cases and the latter discovered more new cases. The activity of the Mass Miniature Radiography units and clinics in their search for Tuberculosis has been sustained and we hope accelerated since 1949, and it would seem that the tendency for the yearly figures to fall, shows a slowing up of the disease in the community. There is no doubt that the complicated and expensive machinery of tuberculosis control, whether it be with the general practitioner, the chest clinic, the hospitals or the local authority, depends on its success on the early diagnosis and notification of the disease, and in this particular sphere the work of the general practitioner is of paramount importance. The success of any scheme for the control of tuberculosis is however equally dependent on the co-operation of the general public in their willingness, or otherwise, to come forward and present themselves for examination and using to the full the services of their own doctors and of the Mass Miniature Radiography Units.

A report is given below of the results of a visit by a Mass Miniature Radiography Unit to Ilkeston in 1955. It was found that only 10% of all the persons in the town came up for examination. This rate of attendance is not unusual in visits of such units throughout the country, but it is hoped that a higher percentage of persons attending will be obtained in the visit of the unit to Ilkeston which has been arranged for 1956.

Mass Radiography.

The Mass Radiography Unit from Nottingham carried out a survey in Ilkeston during the period 11th to 23rd May, 1955.

A total of 3,455 persons were X-rayed, of whom 2,365 were members of the general public and 1,090 were school children. The numbers of the general public were much the same as those X-rayed in 1951 when 2,259 were seen. More school children attended during the 1955 survey, partly because children of 13 years of age and over were asked to attend, while in 1951 only children who had attained the age of 14 were seen.

Three cases of active Respiratory Tuberculosis were discovered giving an incidence of 0.08% and four cases of observation Respiratory Tuberculosis were discovered giving an incidence of 0.11%. Those figures are lower than the numbers normally expected from a survey of this type.

A similar survey in 1951 gave an incidence of 0.13% for active Respiratory Tuberculosis, four cases having been discovered. It is interesting to note that one case of active and one case of observation Respiratory Tuberculosis discovered in the 1955 survey were previously examined in 1951 when no evidence of Tuberculosis was found.

TABLE 1
Births

<i>Births</i>	<i>Legitimate</i>			<i>Illegitimate</i>		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Live	260	230	490	10	8	18
Still	11	6	17	—	—	—

TABLE 2
Infant Deaths

<i>Infant Deaths</i>	<i>Legitimate</i>			<i>Illegitimate</i>		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 1 year of age	6	5	11	—	—	—
Under 4 weeks of age	5	4	9	—	—	—

TABLE 3
Rates—Comparative Tables—1945-1955
Population : Births and Deaths : Infant Mortality

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population (Estimated)</i>	<i>Birth Rate</i>	<i>Death Rate</i>	<i>Infant Mortality Rate</i>
1945	33,164	18.99	11.34	41.6
1946	33,164	21.07	10.25	31.34
1947	32,570	24.56	11.27	42.5
1948	33,250	21.17	11.18	58.23
1949	33,510	18.02	11.28	36.42
1950	33,880	17.73	10.71	31.61
1951	33,674	17.09	11.56	24.34
1952	33,640	14.90	9.90	21.82
1953	34,210	14.55	8.62	30.12
1954	34,530	17.00	10.05	47.70
1955	34,640	14.67	10.57	21.65

TABLE 4
Causes of Death

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	2	1	3
2. Tuberculosis, Other	1	—	1
3. Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasms, Stomach . .	8	7	15
11. „ „ Lung, Bronchus	18	3	21
12. „ „ Breast	—	6	6
13. „ „ Uterus	—	6	6
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	10	8	18
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	—	1
16. Diabetes	—	1	1
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System .	21	29	50
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	31	17	48
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease . .	7	4	11
20. Other Heart Disease	32	30	62
21. Other Circulatory Disease	9	7	16
22. Influenza	—	1	1
23. Pneumonia	3	4	7
24. Bronchitis	18	11	29
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	2	4
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum . .	3	2	5
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	1	2
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	—	2
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion . .	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations	1	1	2
32. Other defined and Ill-defined Diseases	16	14	30
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	—	4
34. All Other Accidents	10	2	12
35. Suicide	5	4	9
36. Homicide and Operations of War . .	—	—	—
All Causes	205	161	366

TABLE 5
Tuberculosis 1955 : New Cases and Mortality

<i>Age Periods</i>	<i>New Cases</i>				<i>Deaths</i>			
	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non- Respiratory</i>		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non- Respiratory</i>	
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Under one year .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5— .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
10— .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15— .	5	3	—	1	—	—	1	—
25— .	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
45— .	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total .	17	6	—	2	2	—	1	—

TABLE 6
Cases of Tuberculosis Notified 1945-1955

<i>Year</i>	<i>Respiratory</i>			<i>Non-Respiratory</i>			<i>Grand Total</i>
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	
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	—	5	36
1953	10	14	24	2	3	5	29
1954	19	14	33	—	—	—	33
1955	17	6	23	—	2	2	25

TABLE 7
Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the Year 1955
Age Groups : Hospital Admissions.

Notifiable Disease	All Ages	Under 1 year	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	60 & over	Age unknown	Admission to Hospital
			1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	60 & over	Age unknown	
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	4	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Peurperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	482	17	50	63	59	74	217	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Polio-myelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Para-Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chicken Pox	29	-	3	6	2	3	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Whooping Cough	27	5	-	2	5	6	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

TABLE 8
Notifiable Diseases
Seasonal Incidence

Notifiable Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	4
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Acute Pneumonia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	3	15	102	177	162	20	2	1	-	-	-	482
Whooping Cough	11	8	2	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	3	-	27
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Respiratory Tuberculosis	2	2	2	-	2	6	2	3	2	-	1	1	23
Non Respiratory Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Para-Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chicken Pox	11	1	1	5	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	29

TABLE 9
Notifiable Diseases—(Other than Tuberculosis)
1945-1955 — All Ages

	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Acute Pneumonia	Anthrax	Measles	Whooping Cough	Erysipelas	Meningococcal Infection	Acute Encephalitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Acute Poliomyelitis	Para-Typhoid	Food Poisoning	Dysentery	Chicken Pox
1945	-	227	50	-	2	25	-	366	43	4	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	168
1946	-	73	44	-	1	35	-	186	21	6	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	108
1947	-	33	14	-	1	30	-	183	41	2	1	-	-	7	-	-	-	59
1948	-	51	-	-	1	17	-	199	45	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	257
1949	-	39	-	-	-	6	-	225	86	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	54
1950	-	38	-	-	-	11	-	390	35	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	182
1951	-	11	-	-	3	13	-	117	86	4	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	88
1952	-	50	-	-	1	11	-	262	16	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	427
1953	-	49	-	-	1	11	-	268	75	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111
1954	-	9	-	-	1	7	-	3	64	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	278
1955	-	4	-	1	1	2	-	482	27	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	29

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, ALBERT STREET, ILKESTON

Telephone : Ilkeston 198.

Ante-natal Clinic . . .	Monday, 2—4 p.m.
Infant Welfare Clinic . . .	Tuesday, 1.30—4 p.m.
Dental Clinic	3rd Wednesday ; 2nd Friday in the 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

UNITED METHODIST SCHOOL, WESLEY STREET, ILKESTON.

Infant Welfare Centre . . . 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 has 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.

- (1) 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 1 OF THE ACT

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

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities .	18	9	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .	104	17	1	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) .	5	—	—	—
Total .	127	26	1	—

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number of cases in which defects were found</i>				<i>Number of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted</i>
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred To H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>By H.M. Inspector</i>	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.) .	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.) .	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.) .	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.) .	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.) .	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) insufficient .	1	1	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective .	—	—	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes .	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) .	—	—	—	—	—
Total .	1	1	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork.

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>No. of outworkers in August list</i>	<i>No. of Cases of default in sending list to the Council</i>	<i>Notices Served</i>	<i>Prosecu- tions</i>
Wearing apparel—Making, etc.	21	—	—	—
Household linen	1	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	10	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery	28	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	1	—	—	—
Textile weaving	18	—	—	—
Total	79	—	—	—

BOROUGH OF ILKESTON

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
ON THE SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE
BOROUGH FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER,
1955

*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, 1955.

Again the department was without clerical assistance for five months of the year which caused difficulty in carrying out the routine work of the office.

For the first time since 1939 the report contains information upon a complete year of inspection of home killed meat and for comparison certain details from the report of the year 1939 have been used.

During the year important new legislation has been introduced. The Food and Drugs Act, 1954 and the Food Hygiene Regulations made under that Act and which operate from the 1st January, 1956, will increase considerably the work of the department during the next few months.

The Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, has also increased our work. Although this department is not directly responsible for the investigation of applications for improvement grants, there has been an amount of collaboration with the Borough Surveyor's department which, I am sure, has enabled the Council to deal properly with all such applications.

The Medical Officer of Health has been regularly in touch with all aspects of environmental health work coming within the scope of the department and the cordial co-operation and guidance which he has given is sincerely appreciated.

Statistics of Rodent control and many other duties of the members of the department are given in detail in the report as well as appropriate comments where considered necessary.

In conclusion, I express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and the interest they have taken during the year; also to the Medical Officer of Health, the Town Clerk and the other Officers of the Council. To the members of the department I desire to record my appreciation and thanks for their loyalty in a difficult year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. E. ADCOCK,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

HOUSING STATISTICS

Total number of new houses erected during the year	219
(1) By the Local Authority	154
(2) By other Local Authorities	Nil
(3) By other bodies or persons	65
Total number of houses owned by the Local Authority at the end of the year	2,632
Permanent Council Houses (a) Traditional	2,458
(b) Aluminium	70
Prefabricated Bungalows	100
Others	4
Total number of dwelling houses in Borough 31/12/55	10,875

HOUSING INSPECTION

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year 1955.

(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects. (Public Health or Housing Acts)	105
	Number of inspections made for the purpose	249
(b)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 & 1932	25
	Number of inspections made for the purpose	51
(c)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious as to be unfit for human habitation	17
(d)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	88

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice.

(a)	Number of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	62
(b)	Houses demolished as a result of informal action	10
(c)	Houses closed in pursuance of undertaking given by the owners and still in force	2

3. Action Under Statutory Powers during the Year.

(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, 16 Housing Act, 1936	5
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Act, 1936	7

(c)	Proceedings under Section 11 and 13, Housing Act, 1936 :—	
1.	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
2.	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
(d)	Proceedings under Section 12, Housing Act, 1936	Nil
(e)	Local Government (Misc. Provs.) Act, 1953, Section 10(1) and 11(2)	1

ACTION UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS

A preliminary report on unfit houses was submitted by the Medical Officer of Health. This was considered by the Council and the programme of clearance for the next five years was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government in September, 1955.

The report was concerned with houses considered to be unfit for human habitation at the present time, having regard to the standard of fitness set out in Section 9 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, and also to the general standard of housing in the area.

The total number of houses considered unfit is 153 and 125 of these are so arranged that they could be regarded as forming Clearance Areas to the number of 18, while the remaining 28 were so arranged that they could be dealt with as individual unfit houses.

During the year the policy of dealing with unfit houses under the provisions of Sections 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, was continued.

In all cases where statutory action was taken the Housing Management Committee re-housed the tenant. In addition there were 10 houses demolished as a result of informal action and houses were offered to the tenants where required.

The following list shows action taken during the current year as well as action taken regarding houses represented as unfit in 1954.

From Previous Years.

Sections 11 and 12, Housing Act, 1936.

1, Pewit Demolition order operative

Voluntary demolitions.

Poplar Farm House, Ladywood Road	Demolished
Manor Cottage, Manor Road	Demolished
4, Larklands	Closed pending demolition
33, White Lion Square	Demolished
35, White Lion Square	Demolished

Current Year.

Section 11 and 12, Housing Act, 1936.

11, Eyres Gardens	.	.	Action pending
12, Eyres Gardens	.	.	" "
4, Dukes Place	.	.	" "
5, Dukes Place	.	.	" "
6, Dukes Place	.	.	" "
101, Wharncliffe Road	.	.	" "
106, Lord Haddon Road	.	.	Closed
163, Nottingham Road	.	.	Demolition order operative
165, Nottingham Road	.	.	" " "

Voluntary demolitions.

29, Belper Street	.	.	Demolished
30, Belper Street	.	.	"
31, Belper Street	.	.	"
32, Belper Street	.	.	"
1, Spring Garden Terrace	.	.	"
2, Spring Garden Terrace	.	.	"
3, Spring Garden Terrace	.	.	"
4, Spring Garden Terrace	.	.	"

Voluntary Closures.

3, Springfield Terrace	.	.	Closed
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HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954

During the year three applications were received under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, for certificates to withhold increases of rent because of the alleged defective condition of the houses in question. All three applications were refused.

Two applications were received under The Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, for certificates to withhold increases of rent because of alleged neglect to carry out repairs. Both applications were refused.

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1954

The Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954 came into force on the 1st April, 1955 (certain sections excepted) and certain difficulties of administration became apparent, particularly in the application of Section 95. To facilitate the carrying out of work in default the Council delegated the authority to decide to a Sub-Committee composed of the Mayor, with the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee. It was not found necessary to apply the authority given during the year.

The extension of the public health powers provided for by this Act will become more and more useful in the course of time.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1955

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

Inspections to premises	249
Re-inspections	799
Visits re complaints	357
Miscellaneous visits	340
Drainage inspections	74
Drains tested	12
Shops Acts visits	181
Visits re Removals	279
Beds from Removals treated	566
Special housing visits for M.O.H.	49
Visits to Rats and Mice infestations	7
Infectious Disease Investigations	46
Infectious Disease disinfections	27
Vacant Council houses inspected	17
Places of Amusement inspections	7
Smoke observations	19
Power Factories inspections	17
Non Power Factories inspections	9
Caravan inspections	3
Verminous premises inspected and disinfested	20
Visits re Accumulations and Deposits	7
Petrol Installations inspected	33
Restaurant Kitchens inspected	3
Ice-cream premises inspected	15
Inspections of Heating Appliances	3
Cesspools inspected	4
Special investigations for M.O.H.	7

Meat and Other Food Inspections.

Food Shops and Market Stalls inspected	800
Food samples taken	4
Water samples taken	7
Food preparing premises inspected	23
Dairies inspected	1
Milk samples taken	3
Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspections	757
Visits re unsound food	111

Notices Served.

Number of Informal Notices—Public Health Act	144
Number of Statutory Notices under Section 39	2
" " " " " Section 45	4
" " " " " Section 75	4
" " " " " Section 93	10
Number of Notices served under the Housing Act, 1936,	
Section 9 Informal	8
Statutory	Nil

COMPLAINTS

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

Number of complaints received during the year	269
Number dealt with by the Sanitary Inspectors	223
Number dealt with by the Rodent Operative	39
Number inspected and forwarded to other departments	7

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.

Interior of Houses.

Floors re-laid or repaired	4
Windows repaired or provided with sashcords	14
Walls repaired	11
Staircases repaired	1
Fireplaces or Ovens repaired	12
Doors repaired	3
Ceilings repaired	2
Baths, Lavatory Basins, etc.	
Sinks repaired	1

Exterior of Houses.

Roofs repaired or renewed	34
Walls pointed or repaired	8
Chimney stacks repaired	12
Eaves and downspouting provided or repaired	27
Roof flashings repaired	3
Damp proof courses provided	5

Drainage.

Drains opened and cleansed	18
Drains relaid or repaired	7
Inspection chambers repaired	2
Sewer choked (Section 24)	2

Yard and Outbuildings.

Yards paved or repaired	5
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Privies, Pail Closets, Water Closets.

Water closet accommodation repaired	6
Water closets provided with new pedestals	3
Defective flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	10

Dustbins.

Dustbin renewals	32
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Miscellaneous Nuisances.

Nuisance from dirty yard	1
Nuisance from overflowing cesspool	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION

Disinfection of premises is carried out by formaldehyde spray or formalin vapour generators. Infected bedding and other articles are disinfected by steam or formalin as the circumstances demand.

Number of premises visited where a notifiable disease had occurred	46
Number of rooms disinfected	27

Bottles or tins of an approved disinfectant were supplied, free of charge, for use at premises where cases of infectious disease had occurred.

A case of Typhoid Fever was notified in September and the Medical Officer of Health asked for a special investigation of all possible sources of infection, including shellfish and water supplies. The investigation occupied quite an amount of attention by the department for nearly four weeks.

TEMPORARY DWELLINGS

Two 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.

During the year an informal notice was served upon the owner of a moveable dwelling which was being stationed on land without a licence. The dwelling was removed and thus statutory action was avoided.

It is the practice of the local authority to give a licence for a maximum period of six months and for the licensee 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.

As in previous years every opportunity was taken to bring to the notice of management and staffs of shops and premises engaged in food handling the need for hygiene in persons, clothing and habits. The general public could assist by reporting to the Health department any undesirable practices or habits observed in shops. It is only by the education of the food handler and the general public that food hygiene will become a matter of fact.

Food Premises in the Borough.

Bakers and pastrycooks	13
Butchers	37
Pork Butchers	6
Confectioners	9
Chemists	11
Grocers and Confectioners	67
Greengrocers	34
Fish and chip vendors	31
Snack bars	11
Tripe dealers	2
Wet fishmongers	7
Food stalls (Saturday market)	16
Restaurants	7
Multiple stores	5
The number of inspections made during the year to Food shops and Market Food stalls was	800

Premises registered under Section 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1936.

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

Six 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 of preserved food	43
Number of premises registered for the preparation and sale of fried fish	31
Number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream	173
Number of premises registered for the manufacture and sale of ice-cream	5
Number of inspections made to ice-cream premises	15

Ice-Cream.

At the begining of the year there were five manufacturers on the register (two preparing a hot mix and three preparing a cold mix).

As the result of inadequate plant which produced low-grade samples last year, one of the hot mix manufacturers converted to a cold mix. The three other cold mix manufacturers produced very little ice-cream during the year.

On the occasions when samples were taken, atmospheric conditions in the laboratory prevented the grading of the samples.

MILK

The number of milk distributors on the register is 92. There is one dairy registered.

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

The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order 1952, is in force in the Borough. All milk sold by retailers is specially designated milk and all distributors are licensed under Special Designations regulations. This local Authority issues the necessary licences and the annual renewal causes a considerable amount of office work in the department at the end of each year. The sanitary inspectors have to assist the clerk in this work during the busy periods.

Dealers licensed to use the special designation Pasteurised 22

Dealers licensed to use the special designation Sterilised 87

Dealers licensed to use the special designation Tuberculin Tested 20

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 1955.

<i>Name and Address of Establishment</i>	<i>Samples taken</i>			
	<i>Methylene Blue</i>		<i>Phosphatase</i>	
	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Un- satisfactory</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Un- satisfactory</i>
Ilkeston Co-op. Society Ltd.	32	—	32	—

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.

" 96 samples, including 32 Milks, were taken under the above Act in the area of the Borough of Ilkeston during the year 1955.

No serious irregularities were disclosed and no proceedings were taken.

Informal samples of Double Cream were found to be deficient in butter fat. Formal samples were taken and analysis showed them to be satisfactory.

Two tins of Canned Rice thought to have been the cause of illness were submitted for examination by your Authority. These were examined for tin contamination, but the amount found was small and unlikely to be the explanation of the illness reported."

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

At the beginning of the year seven slaughterhouses licences were granted for a period of twelve months. These were renewals of licences which expired on the 31st December, 1954, and were as follows.

<i>Licensee</i>	<i>Situation</i>
Mr. A. W. Beighton .	Slaughterhouse rear 12/22 Charlotte Street
Mr. F. H. Glover .	Slaughterhouse rear 17/20 Station Road
Mrs. F. L. Goodall .	Slaughterhouse rear 141, Station Road.
Mr. R. Marshall .	Slaughterhouse, Moorbridge Farm, Derby Road
Mr. E. Prince .	Slaughterhouse, rear 136, Cotmanhay Road
Mr. F. Richardson .	Slaughterhouse, rear 61, South Street.
Mr. J. W. Spendlove .	Slaughterhouse, rear 185, Bath Street.

Three applications for licences were under consideration at the beginning of 1955. Schedules of works of repair required to be done at the premises concerned were sent to the applicants. Two slaughterhouses were put in order as a result. Thus, in February, 1955, two more licences were granted for the period ending 31st December, 1955. These were granted to Mr. H. Barnes for slaughter house rear 22/24, Mill Street, Mrs. E. Cresswell for slaughterhouse rear 201, Cotmanhay Road.

SUMMARY OF SLAUGHTERING AT THE NINE LICENSED PREMISES

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep & Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Barnes, Mill Street .	87	1	170	122	380
Beighton, Charlotte Street .	148	—	334	25	507
Cresswell, Cotmanhay Road	45	2	121	17	185
Glover, Station Road .	733	17	1,723	2,327	4,800
Goodall, Station Road .	47	—	69	25	141
Marshall, Derby Road .	205	—	161	6	372
Prince, Cotmanhay Road .	—	—	—	30	30
Richardson, South Street .	12	—	—	3	15
Spendlove, Bath Street .	—	—	—	271	271
Total number of animals slaughtered during the year	1,277	20	2,578	2,826	6,701
Average number of animals slaughtered per month .	106.4	1.6	214.8	235.5	558.4

It is interesting to note that in 1939, the last year for which there was a full year's slaughtering, the comparative figures were as follows :—

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep & Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total number of animals slaughtered during the year	1,928	104	4,975	1,899	8,906
Average number of animals slaughtered per month	160.7	8.7	414.6	158.25	742.25

Whilst the figures show what is a true fact, that the consumption of home killed pork has increased during the war years due to various reasons, they do not point to an increase of consumption of home killed meat generally, whereas this is actually true. The reason, I believe, is that before the war, most butchers bought "on the hoof" and slaughtered the animals themselves. Now the tendency is for more than half of the meat sold in the Borough to be bought as carcase meat from wholesalers and is a continuation of the practice brought about through economic circumstances and restrictions during the war years. In those circumstances it may be thought that the total number of animals slaughtered during the year should be 50% of the number slaughtered in 1939, but owing to the fact that a firm of wholesale meat salesmen slaughters in the Borough and supplies a number of local retail butchers, the actual amount of home killed meat which is sold in the town but not slaughtered here is less than 25%.

The Council's policy of restricting the number of licensed premises with the resulting concentration of slaughtering at a few slaughterhouses has proved to be wise and it is hoped that during the course of a few years there will be even greater concentration by the reduction in the present number of licensed slaughtering premises.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS 1933 to 1954

During the year 41 renewals of licences to slaughter animals were granted to slaughtermen, in accordance with the provisions of the above-mentioned Acts.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS

Number of casual notices of slaughter received	.	.	146
Number of regular notices of slaughter received	.	.	13

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed (if known)	1,277		20	2,578	2,826	—
Number inspected	1,277		20	2,564	2,826	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :						
Whole carcases condem- ned	—		—	6	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	55		—	120	23	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	4.30%		—	4.91%	0.81%	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcases condem- ned	3		—	—	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	141		—	—	40	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	11.27%		—	—	1.45%	—
Cysticercosis :						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—		—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refriger- ation	—		—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—		—	—	—	—

Incidence of Tuberculous affections in Bovines and Pigs

1955	<i>Bovines</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
January . . .	18.0	0.36
February . . .	15.5	0.4
March . . .	26.2	1.4
April and May . . .	11.0	1.08
June . . .	4.4	3.6
July and August . . .	6.74	1.36
September . . .	9.6	3.57
October . . .	2.88	1.08
November . . .	13.74	1.72
December . . .	9.5	1.19

UN SOUND FOOD

Meat inspection takes up a considerable amount of the time of the sanitary inspectors and accounts for most of the time necessarily worked after office hours.

During the year 757 visits were made for the purpose of meat inspection at the nine slaughterhouses. The total number of hours of overtime worked in twelve months for the purpose of meat inspection was 610½.

The amount of unsound meat surrendered was more than four tons. The character of the disease found is given later in the report. It will be noticed that tuberculosis was the main disease and more than three tons of tuberculous meat was surrendered. This, however, is a considerable reduction when compared with the figures for 1939, when there was more than eight tons of tuberculous meat out of a total of nine and a quarter tons of unsound meat surrendered that year.

Quoting out of the 1939 Annual report, there were ten bovine carcasses and three pigs' carcasses condemned for tuberculosis and, out of a total slaughter for that year of 1,928 cattle and 1,899 pigs, tuberculosis was found in a part or organ in 323 cattle and 132 pigs. The percentage affected with T.B. that year was 17.89% in bovines and 7.10% in pigs, and compared with the present year when the figures are 11.27% in bovines and 1.45% in pigs, it will be seen that the incidence of tuberculous affections has been greatly reduced with the most remarkable reduction in pigs.

In the case of other diseases and injuries, the figures do not vary greatly from pre-war except in the case of sheep. The explanation of this increase is the increase in the number of sheep's livers found to be affected by parasites.

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
1939. Percentage affected with diseases other than T.B. .	5.60%	0.42%	1.05%
1955. Percentage affected with diseases other than T.B. .	4.30%	4.91%	0.81%

Routine inspection of all bovine carcasses was carried out during the year for the presence of *cysticercus bovis*. No carcass was found to be so affected.

Food preparing premises including shops in which food is prepared and sold have been inspected during the year, as well as stalls selling food in the open Saturday Market.

800 inspections were made during the year to Food shops and Market food stalls.

There are no horse slaughtering establishments or knackers' yards in the Borough and no shops for the sale of horseflesh.

UN SOUND FOOD SURRENDERED DURING THE YEAR MEAT

Tuberculosis.

54 Bovine heads and tongues	38 Pigs' heads
109 Bovine lungs (sets)	14 Pigs' plucks
3 Bovine hearts	4 Pigs' mesenteries
31 Bovine livers	1 Pig's lungs
6 Bovine kidneys	1 Pig's carcass and all organs
6 Bovine spleens	
16 Bovine mesenteries	
3 Bovine carcasses and all organs	
4 Bovine stomachs	
1 Bovine udder	
224 lb. Forequarter beef	

Total Weight 6,915 lb.

Other Diseases or Injuries.

1 Bovine lungs	.	.	.	Echinococcus Cysts
1 Bovine lungs	.	.	.	Oedema
3 Bovine lungs	.	.	.	Distomatosis
10 Bovine livers	.	.	.	Angiomatosis
12 Bovine livers	.	.	.	Abscesses
16 Bovine livers	.	.	.	Distomatosis
1 Bovine liver	.	.	.	Fatty degeneration
5 Bovine livers	.	.	.	Cirrhosis
1 Bovine liver	.	.	.	Necrosis
2 Bovine kidneys	.	.	.	Infarcts
1 Bovine kidney	.	.	.	Abscesses
4 Bovine udders	.	.	.	Mastitis
77 Sheep's livers	.	.	.	Distoma
2 Sheep's livers	.	.	.	Necrosis
20 Sheep's livers	.	.	.	Strongyli
4 Sheep's livers	.	.	.	Abscesses
18 Sheep's livers	.	.	.	Cirrhosis
1 Sheep's liver	.	.	.	Hydatid Cysts
1 Sheep's carcase and all organs	.	.	.	Generalised Oedema
5 Sheep's carcasses and all organs	.	.	.	Emaciation
1 Pig's lungs	.	.	.	Pneumonia
1 Pig's lungs	.	.	.	Pleurisy and adhesions
1 Pig's liver	.	.	.	Abscesses
8 Pigs' livers	.	.	.	Cirrhosis
4 Pigs' livers	.	.	.	Necrosis
1 Pig's liver	.	.	.	Milk Spots
1 Pig's liver	.	.	.	Hydatid Cysts
1 Pig's liver	.	.	.	Fatty degeneration
2 Pigs' plucks	.	.	.	Abscesses and adhesions
2 Pigs' kidneys	.	.	.	Hydronephritis
56 lb. Forequarter Beef	.	.	.	Bruised and fermenting
766 lb. Chilled Beef	.	.	.	Bone taint

Total Weight 2,350 lb.

OTHER UNSOUND FOOD

	<i>Weight in pounds</i>		<i>Weight in pounds</i>
Fruit (Tinned)	599 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cakes	56 $\frac{1}{4}$
Chicken (Potted)	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cake mixture	3
Sliced Ham (Tinned)	5	Cereal	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cooked Ham	390 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fish cakes	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Brisket Beef	4	Frozen eggs (Tinned)	32
Corned Beef	259 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ground Rice	2
Pressed Beef	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oats	51
Corned Mutton	6	Sugar	56
Jellied Veal	60	Sponge Puddings	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Luncheon Meat	165 $\frac{1}{4}$	Soups	94 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pressed Pork	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Spaghetti	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Steak & Kidney Pies	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cream (Tinned)	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Stewed Steak (Tinned)	29	Milk	80 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tongues	219 $\frac{1}{4}$	Jam (Jars)	23 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pork Pies	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Mayonnaise	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sausage	290 $\frac{1}{4}$	Pickles	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Crab (Tinned)	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Syrup (Tinned)	43
Crabmeat	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cordial (Bottle)	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Crawfish	2		
Pilchards	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Summary	
Salmon	10	Fruit (Tinned)	599 $\frac{1}{4}$
Shrimps	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Meat	1,159 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sprats	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Prepared Meat Products	303
Tuna	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fats and Cheese	268 $\frac{3}{4}$
Peas	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fish (Tinned)	21 $\frac{1}{4}$
Beans	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	Milk and cream	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tomatoes	1,151	Vegetables (Tinned)	1,317
Beetroot	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Preserves	69 $\frac{3}{4}$
Butter	50	Miscellaneous	580
Cheese	218 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Margarine	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Biscuits	30		
Bacon	246 $\frac{1}{2}$		
		Total	4,402 $\frac{3}{4}$

**Total Weight of all Unsound Food surrendered during the
Year 13,667 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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

As a result of the detailed report on each public house in the Borough, which was supplied to the Licensing Justices on the instructions of the Council, alterations have been made at certain licensed premises. At two public houses, internal sanitary accommodation has been provided for both males and females, minor alterations have taken place at several others and the Brewery companies are contemplating alterations at certain other premises. Whilst the progress has not been as rapid as one would have expected, it is considered that the application of the new Food Hygiene Regulations will have an added effect in the future.

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 1955 :—

“ I have to report that the various Places of Amusement in the Borough have been inspected from time to time during the year as notified in the various monthly reports submitted by me. No cause for complaint has been found 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 1955.

“ Ladies and Gentlemen,

Annual report on Canal Boats, 1955

I have to inform the Committee that I have not seen any canal boats on the Erewash Canal during the year 1955.

I understand the only boats using the canal are the British Waterways repair boats which are not registered as dwellings.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

C. E. ADCOCK,

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Canal Boats Officer.”

SMOKE ABATEMENT

Except for a small portion in the extreme south, the town has not been unduly affected by industrial smoke during the year.

Several long standing sources of smoke nuisances now appear to have been dealt with satisfactorily since they gave no cause for complaint during the year. In all but one case this was effected by the introduction of automatic stokers.

It has not been the practice to carry out the usual half hourly observation of chimneys in every case but rather to deal with the matter on an informal basis immediately black smoke has been emitted. Nevertheless 19 half hour observations were made and two formal notices were served.

The department continues to give advice on the construction of new boiler houses.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

The general standard of sanitation of the factories in the town is high and gives little real cause for complaint. Due, however, to the demands made by other work, it was not possible to devote as much time as is considered necessary to the inspection of factories. The department continues to be grateful for the friendly co-operation of H.M.'s. Inspectors of Factories.

New or revised certificates of adequate means of escape in case of fire were issued in respect of three factories, as required by Section 34 of the 1937 Act.

The number of inspections made during the year to power factories was 17, and to non-power factories, 9.

Outworkers.

Number of lists of outworkers received during the year	45
Number of outworkers, first half of year	51
Number of outworkers, second half of year	80

PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS, 1928 and 1936

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

During the year sixty petroleum spirit storage licences were issued for a total storage capacity of 196,400 gallons of petroleum spirit and 30 gallons of petroleum mixture. The total of the fees collected during the year was £41/10/0.

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

Two new installations were licensed during the year. All new tanks are subjected to a pressure test of 5 lb. per square inch before approval.

Inspections of the licensed premises are made from time to time, 33 inspections were made during the year. No contraventions of the licence conditions were found.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The Borough Council employs one Rodent Operative. Although he has other duties in the department, approximately two-thirds of his time is devoted to rodent control. In addition, when necessary, all three sanitary inspectors assist in the work, particularly if the infested premises are food premises.

A close working arrangement exists between the Divisional Rodent Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the department. The Officer and his staff are always willing to help and give technical advice upon the work of rodent control.

The following table summarises the work carried out for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1956.

	<i>Type of Property</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>Dwelling Houses</i>	<i>All other (including Business Premises)</i>	<i>Agricultural Property</i>	
I. Number of Properties Inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	—	90	19	—	109
(b) Survey under the Act	9	931	107	27	1,047
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	1,348	823	—	2,171
II. Number of properties inspected (in Sec. I) which were found to be infested by :					
(a) Rats { Major	—	—	—	—	—
{ Minor	6	104	17	—	127
(b) Mice { Major	—	—	—	—	—
{ Minor	2	29	3	—	34
III. Number of infested premises (in Sec. II) treated by the L.A.	8	133	20	—	161
IV. Number of notices served under Sec. 4 of the Act :					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural work	—	2	2	—	4
V. Number of " Block " control schemes carried out	—	7	—	—	7

Treatment of Sewers.

Two maintenance treatments of the sewers in the Borough were carried out during the year, in the Spring and in the Autumn, details are as follows :—

Number of Manholes treated	Prebait take		Poison bait take		Poison used
	Day 1 C. P.	Day 2 C. P.	C.	P.	
Treatment No. 14, completed March, 1955					
1st week : 50	24 9	35 4	—	41	Arsenic
2nd week : 48	21 4	28 6	—	37	Arsenic
Treatment No. 15, completed Sept. 1955					
1st week : 53	11 10	12 9	—	20	Zinc Phosphide
2nd week : 49	4 27	6 28	—	35	Zinc Phosphide

C.=Complete take

P.=Partial take

LEPTOSPIRAL JAUNDICE

An outbreak of Leptospiral Jaundice in pigs kept on a small-holding in the Borough was reported to the Medical Officer of Health by a local Veterinary Surgeon in November. A survey of the area was carried out with all due precautions. It revealed an infestation of rats and a special treatment of eradication was carried out in the area including the surrounding sewers and drainage systems. I am pleased to be able to record the advice and help given by the Divisional Rodent Officer and his staff in this investigation. Although no dead rats were found, the poison "takes" were good and that, together with a subsequent survey, indicated that the treatment had been successful. No further cases occurred.

DISINFESTATION

The use of Hydrocyanic Acid gas for the purpose of disinfestation has been continuous since 1934. All belongings of new tenants going into council houses are removed and fumigated with HCN before being delivered to the Council houses. Mattresses, pillows and other bedding are, however, removed by the department and disinfested by Gammexane smoke. The work of disinfestation of houses and furniture by means of HCN 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 the furniture or bedding during the removal process.

Although this work takes up a considerable amount of time it has proved well worthwhile in that it is a rare occurrence to receive a complaint of bed bug infestation from a tenant of a council house.

The following table shows the number of visits made for the purpose of checking the proper carrying out of the removals and the number of beds removed, treated and returned during the last 10 years.

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Number of visits made for the purpose of checking removals during the year	107	130	388	224	147	262	343	250	398	279
Number of beds removed, treated and returned during the year	237	168	890	462	396	571	738	612	879	566

The reduction in complaints of infestations of bed bugs or fleas has been markedly noticeable during the last few years, in fact, during 1955, not one complaint was received in spite of the spell of real English summer weather which was experienced. I hesitate to give any specific reason for this, but I can suggest that the spread of the gospel of hygiene has had an effect. Whilst this is to the good, it has to some degree, caused an opposite effect, and householders call at the department for help and advice upon subjects which at one time would have been considered most trivial. There are occasional complaints of cockroach infestations in old houses, but the provision of a garden area for modern houses has increased, considerably, the number of minor infestations, or visitations, of ants and garden beetles. The general complaint is that the householder has been to a local chemist for advice and purchased a recommended insecticide and used the same with poor results. The usual inquiry is "Has the department got anything stronger?" After obtaining information from the householder regarding the way in which the insecticide is used, it is generally found that, firstly, the insecticide is used too lavishly and secondly, results are expected too quickly. Usually, the issue of a small carton of an approved type of powdered insecticide with accompanying advice as to its use has the desired result, but one cannot help remarking that there appears to be a number of so-called insecticides of the powder type on the market which are practically no use at all.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

The number of Pet shops licensed is three. Inspections have been made on occasions during the year and no complaints have been recorded.

HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT, 1952

The department continues to keep watch on the heating appliances exhibited for sale in the various gas and electrical appliances retail shops. There has been no cause to make any tests during the year. An interesting point arose in March in connection with apparatus offered for sale as an "Infra-Red Health Lamp." This was a bowl reflector with a spiral electrical element wound on a fireclay former and fitted in the centre of the bowl and with an infra-red lamp inserted in the fireclay former. Whilst this appliance is mainly a medical appliance outside the scope of the Act, it was suggested to the manufacturers that the fitting of a guard would be an advantage.

The British Standards Institution are working to produce British Standards for the construction and fitting of guards for solid fuel open fires for reducing the risk of injury from burns or risk of fire, resulting from accidental contact with, or proximity to, hot fuel and it is expected that a standard will be prescribed during 1956.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Four premises are registered under the Rag Flock and other filling materials Act, 1951. The premises were inspected on occasions but no contraventions have been observed.

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 181. These include inspections and visits made after normal office hours.

No notices were served during the year and no proceedings were instituted. Advice and explanations were given to shopkeepers on council house estates regarding the closing hours for various shops and Sunday sales. There appears to be a little difficulty where shops are sited in blocks and are trading in similar commodities, causing competition, sometimes of an acrimonious nature with the result that complaints are often found to be more of a personal nature than infringements of the law.

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

- Boot and Shoe Traders—(Hours of closing)
- Barbers and Hairdressers—(Hours of closing)
- Fish and Chip Vendors—(Weekly half-holiday)

No complaints were received of any contraventions of these Orders.

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 16th May, 1955, from Borough of Ilkeston

This water contains per million parts :—

Total solids dried at 180°C.	230.00
Suspended matter	trace
Chlorides as chlorine	21.30
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	1.00
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	absent
Free and saline Ammonia	0.004
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.004
Temporary Hardness	80.00
Permanent Hardness	66.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F. from N/80 KMnO ₄	0.00
pH value	8.30
Appearance	very slightly turbid
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	2
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 mls.

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.

A series of samples of water were submitted for analysis in connection with a notified case of Typhoid Fever. Samples were taken at the works of the Ilkeston and Heanor Water Board before

and after purification, from the holding reservoir and from appropriate distribution points as well as from the domestic tap of the house at which the case occurred. Not one of the results proved any contamination of the Borough water supply.

WASTE WATER CLOSET CONVERSIONS

The Council's policy of the offer of a grant towards the conversion of a waste water closet into a water closet has been continued. Some owners, however, consider the offer to be insufficient ; nevertheless 14 waste water closets were converted during the year and the Council made a grant of £5 in respect of each conversion carried out to the satisfaction of the department. In addition, one conversion was carried out in conjunction with an improvement for which an improvement grant was made. The number of waste water closets remaining at the end of the year was 150.

NUMBER AND TYPES OF SANITARY CONVENIENCES IN THE BOROUGH, DECEMBER, 1955

	<i>Number of Dustbins</i>	<i>Number of Water Closets</i>	<i>Number of Pail Closets</i>	<i>Number of Waste- Water Closets</i>	<i>Number of Privy Middens</i>
Occupied houses	10,975	12,057	28	150	2
Other premises	534	847	7	—	—
Total	11,509	12,904	35	150	2

Number of cesspools in the Borough, 22

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

For more than fifty years the refuse collection of the Borough has been carried out by contract ; Messrs. F. Norman and Sons having held the contract for the whole of that time. In September, Messrs. Norman and Sons gave six months' notice to terminate the contract on the 31st March, 1956. The Health Committee of the Council appointed a sub-Committee to consider the action to be taken and the financial implications if the Council should decide to carry out the work by a direct labour scheme. In November I submitted an emergency scheme to provide for a continuity of the work after the termination of the Contractors' notice, but in the meantime the Council agreed to increase the Contractor's rate of payment to allow them to make an additional payment to their

employees in lieu of the provision of protective clothing, whereupon the Contractors were allowed to withdraw the notice of termination of contract. At the end of the year I was engaged in the preparation of a scheme for direct labour refuse collection to be submitted to the sub-committee early in 1956.

The refuse collection, in 1955, remained substantially the same as has prevailed for a number of years. The Contractors are able to provide a once weekly collection, with a certain amount of adjustment after a Bank Holiday and the service given to the ratepayers is as good as one can expect under the circumstances experienced from time to time, especially in regard to the labour difficulties which are common to this type of work. Surprisingly, there are very few serious complaints; mostly it is that the dustbin has not been cleared on the usual day, but I am pleased to be able to record that when a complaint is notified to the Contractors, action is taken with as little delay as possible.

Whilst, possibly, the Council would welcome a scheme whereby it had a more direct control over the workmen engaged in the work, I believe it is reluctant to terminate an arrangement which has worked satisfactorily for such a number of years, and prefers to allow the Contractors the opportunity of terminating the contract at some time in the future if difficulties arise which they are not able to overcome.

All dry refuse and pail and privy midden contents are disposed of at Pewit refuse tip. The work of levelling and consolidation of the tip is under the control of the Borough Surveyor. Any complaints received in connection with the tipping of refuse are passed to his department for attention. No salvage of waste paper, metals or tins takes place. This department gives a regular service of rodent control to keep down the rat population to reasonable limits.

<i>Parts of Urban Districts in which scavenging is carried out</i>	<i>Population of separate areas for which there is Public Scavenging</i>	<i>How carried out</i>	<i>Total cost throughout District during year</i>	<i>Cost per House per annum</i>	<i>How refuse is disposed of</i>
Whole Borough	34,640	Under Contract	£ s. d. 13,217 16 4	£ s. d. 1 4 3·7	Controlled Tipping

**SUMMARY OF PAIL CLOSETS AND PRIVY MIDDENS
EXISTING, 31st DECEMBER, 1955**

	<i>North Ward</i>	<i>Granby Ward</i>	<i>Market Ward</i>	<i>Victoria Ward</i>	<i>OldPark Ward</i>	<i>South Ward</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Number of houses with Pail closets	16	5	—	4	—	3	28
Schools with Pail Closets (1)	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Factories with Pail Closets (1)	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Number of houses with Privy Middens	—	—	—	—	—	2	2

Total existing, 35 Pail Closets, 2 Privy Middens.



THOS. ROE
PRINTER • BATH STREET
ILKESTON