

[Report 1956] / Medical Officer of Health, Ilkeston Borough.

Contributors

Ilkeston (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1956

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/c4c4pv5k>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

A 23 JAN 58
C.R. 17

1 in *Christa Q-56*
2 *Library Derby*




BOROUGH OF ILKESTON



ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

1956



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29494187>



BOROUGH OF ILKESTON

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

1956

Medical Officer of Health:

ALEXANDER LAURIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(resigned 30th November, 1956).

PHILIP WEYMAN, L.R.C.P. & S.E., L.R.F.P. & S., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

C. E. ADCOCK, Cert. S.I.B.

BOROUGH OF ILKESTON

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor Mrs. E. E. BOSTOCK

Vice-Chairman: Councillor J. S. CHAMBERS

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor ROBERT SKELTON, C.C.)—

Ex-officio

Aldermen—

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

HENSHAW, J.
RIGLEY, Mrs. M.

Councillors—

BROWN, P. E.
CHAMBERS, L.
COOK, R. L.
DYKE, C. L.
FISHER, H., C.C.
HEESOM, A. E.

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

HOUSING MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING COMMITTEE

Chairman: THE DEPUTY MAYOR (Councillor GEORGE BLOUNT)

Vice-Chairman: Councillor L. CHAMBERS

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor ROBERT SKELTON, C.C.)

Aldermen—

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

MEAKIN, A.

Councillors—

BOSTOCK, Mrs. E. E.
CHAMBERS, J. S.
COOK, R. L.
DYKE, C. L.
FISHER, H., C.C.
GILSON, D. G.
HEESOM, A. E.

HORRIDGE, C.
KNIGHT, A.
OSWIN, L. V.
SIMPSON, J. G.
STRAW, I.
WILD, G. W.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

A. LAURIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (appointed 1st June, 1954) (resigned 30th November, 1956)

Chief Public Health Inspector:

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

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

R. W. BOOTH, Cert. S.I.B., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E.
(appointed 26th September, 1938)

Other Public Health Inspectors:

F. TAYLOR, Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I. (appointed 1st January, 1947)

Clerks:

Miss H. CLARKE (appointed 1st December, 1955)
Miss L. M. FITCH (appointed 1st November, 1956)

Rodent Operative:

R. GREBBY (appointed 7th February, 1951)

BOROUGH OF ILKESTON

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 pleasure in submitting the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1956.

This report is on the work done by your former Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Laurie. I have to record that he resigned on obtaining a post in the Department of Health for Scotland. He left at the end of November, 1956.

I am sure he would wish me to thank all those who were of assistance to him during his period of service.

He was the first whole time Medical Officer to hold this combined appointment. It is never an easy task to be first to hold a new appointment. He set up and staffed a new office and left it on a firm basis. This is a report on his last year's work so I can make little comment on the events of the year in the Borough, but I should like to draw attention to some items of importance and interest.

In the statistical section of the report diseases notified were very low indeed. Generally it seems it has been a year of low prevalence.

Attention should be drawn to the Chief Health Inspector's report on meat inspection. To attain 100% inspection with a small staff, when animals may be slaughtered at any time during the week is a praiseworthy effort indeed. Co-operation of the slaughtermen and butchers is good but a considerable amount of overtime is worked by your staff to provide this service.

It will be seen from the list of diseased meat prevented from reaching the shops and the housewife, that it is a very essential part of the Health Department work. Handling of diseased meat by the butcher and housewife could cause transfer of organisms to the individuals at home with serious consequences.

The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, came into force at the beginning of the year. The Health Inspectors have done a considerable amount of quiet work in this connection but there has been some limitation because of the considerable pressure of work.

These regulations lay down requirements in respect of (1) the cleanliness of food premises and stalls, etc., and of apparatus and equipment, (ii) the hygienic handling of food, (iii) the cleanliness of persons engaged in handling of food and of their clothing, and the action to be taken where they suffer from, or are carriers of, certain infections, (iv) the construction of food premises, the repair and maintenance of food premises, stalls, vehicles, etc., and the facilities to be provided, and (v) the temperature at which certain foods that are particularly liable to transmit disease are to be kept in food premises.

An important piece of legislation, the Clean Air Act 1956, was closely studied.

One step needed to investigate atmospheric pollution is the setting up of measuring stations in your area. Observation shows considerable pollution.

Progress in the matter will not be rapid. Much would be done if cheaper smokeless fuels were available. Most people would use the cheapest and little persuasion would be needed if it was a satisfactory fuel.

I am grateful to the staff of your Health Department and the staff at my Alfreton Office for their assistance in preparing this report.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

P. WEYMAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

1. General Statistics.

Area in Acres	3,017
Population (Estimated)	34,610
Number of Inhabited Houses	10,958
Number of Families (1951 Census)	9,806
Rateable Value (at 31st December, 1956)	£334,440
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (at 31st December, 1956)	£1,352
Population per Acre	11.47

2. Extracts from Vital Statistics

Births

Live Births registered	597
Still Births registered	21
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	17.25
Adjusted Birth Rate (Comparability Factor= 0.99)	17.08
Birth Rate, England and Wales	15.7
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)	33.98
Still Birth Rate, England and Wales	23.0

Deaths

Deaths registered	320
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	9.25
Adjusted Death Rate (Comparability Factor= 1.30)	12.03
Death Rate, England and Wales	11.7
Maternal Deaths (Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion)	0
Maternal Mortality Rate	0
Maternal Mortality, England and Wales	0.56
Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age)	13
Infant Mortality per 1,000 Live Births	21.78
Infant Mortality, England and Wales	23.8
Infant Deaths (Legitimate) under 1 year of age	13
Infant Deaths (Illegitimate) under 1 year of age	0
Infant Deaths (under 4 weeks of age)	10
Neonatal Mortality per 1,000 Live Births	16.75
Neonatal Mortality, England and Wales	16.9

Death Rate per 1,000 Population from :

Tuberculosis Respiratory	0.058
Tuberculosis Respiratory, England and Wales	0.109
Tuberculosis, other Forms	0
Tuberculosis, other Forms, England and Wales	0.012
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	0.433
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus, England and Wales	0.407
Cancer, other Forms	1.502
Cancer, other Forms, England and Wales	1.668

ILKESTON ANNUAL REPORT, 1956

VITAL STATISTICS

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

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

Medical Practitioners send notifications of infectious disease occurring in their practice. Their excellent co-operation ensures that investigation can be carried out into suspected cases of food poisoning, contacts of poliomyelitis, etc., at the earliest possible moment. Some notifications come primarily by telephone. This is much appreciated.

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

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

Population.

It was estimated that at the 30th June, 1956, the population of the Borough was 34,610. This is a decrease of 30 from the number estimated at the same time in 1955. The population trend for the years 1946-1956 is given in table 4.

Births.

597 live births were registered during the year giving a birth rate per thousand of the population of 17.25. This figure can be compared very favourably with the rate for England and Wales of 15.7 by the application of the comparability factor. This year the factor of 0.99 gives a birth rate for comparative purposes of 17.08.

Reference to table 4 will show the birth rates for the last 10 years.

The 21 stillbirths give a rate per thousand births (live and still) of 33.98 (See Table 2). This rate is seen to be rather high when compared with the England and Wales figure of 23.0 and the average for Ilkeston over the last 10 years of 24.11, but the table shows marked fluctuation over this period.

Deaths.

The number of deaths registered was 320, giving a crude death rate per thousand of the population of 9.25. When adjusted for sex and age distribution by the application of the comparability factor of 1.30, the rate is then 12.03 and can be compared with the England and Wales figure of 11.7.

Reference to table 4, which gives details of death rates over the last 10 years, will show a slight decrease on the 1955 figure.

Deaths from Individual Diseases.

Table 5 gives details of the 320 deaths registered. It will be seen that, as in previous years, diseases of the heart and circulatory system were responsible for the largest number of deaths, namely, 77 males and 84 females. This total of 161 can be further analysed by breaking down into minor groups of distinct diseases and shows that 43 deaths were due to coronary disease, 51 to other heart diseases and 58 were due to vascular lesions of the nervous system. The remaining 9 deaths in this group were from various diseases of the circulatory system.

Again cancer was responsible for the next largest group of deaths, this number being 67. The largest single group of deaths was from Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus, this causing the deaths of 14 males and 1 female. Reference to the Summary of Statistics will show that the death rate per 1,000 of the population from the various forms of cancer are as last year, comparable with the rates for the country as a whole.

Deaths from Bronchitis and Pneumonia were slightly lower than last year, being 20 and 12 respectively. 24 of these deaths were in males.

The majority of deaths from pneumonia occurred in persons over 65, whilst 2 were children under 2 years of age.

Of the persons registered as dying from Bronchitis 10 were over 65.

The number of deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis has again fallen to a total in 1956 of 2, being 1 male and 1 female (see table 6). No deaths from Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis were registered.

8 males and 2 females died as a result of accidents. On analysis these deaths can be divided into 3 groups, namely:—Industrial accidents; Motor vehicle accidents; and accidents in the home (mostly involving elderly people).

4 died as a result of pit accidents and 3 in motor vehicle accidents.

2 persons over 80 years of age died following falls in the home.

There were fewer suicides than there have been in recent years. The cause of death in 4 of the 5 cases registered was Coal Gas Poisoning. The age range of the 4 males and 1 female who died was 28 to 68.

Infant Mortality.

The 13 deaths occurring in children under one year of age gives, as last year, an infant mortality rate per thousand live births lower than the England and Wales rate (see table 4). 10 of these deaths were children under 4 weeks of age, the majority of whom had either some congenital malformation or been born prematurely.

For the 13th consecutive year, no maternal deaths have been registered.

Infectious Disease.

1956 was a very quiet year from the Infectious Disease point of view, there being only 102 cases notified. Reference has been made to the records of Infectious Disease notifications over the last 20 years and it is found that the 1956 total is the lowest recorded in that period.

In the main, only 3 diseases were involved, these being, Whooping Cough 35 cases, Tuberculosis 30 cases and Chicken Pox 23 cases.

Tables 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 give details of age, sex distribution, seasonal incidence, etc., of these diseases.

Whooping Cough.

The 35 cases registered all occurred in children aged 10 years and under. All were notified in the last 6 months of the year, 24 being in the months of July, August and September.

Chicken Pox.

As will be seen from table 10, 23 cases is the lowest number notified in the Borough in the last 10 years.

18 of the cases occurred in children of school age and were mainly notified in the months of June, July and September.

Pneumonia.

7 cases occurred, 6 of which were notified in the months of May, June and July. 5 of the cases were in children of school age and the remaining 2 cases in persons over 65.

Measles.

Only 2 cases of measles were notified as will be seen from table 9. This is the lowest number registered in the last 10 years.

Dysentery.

1 case of Dysentery was confirmed in a girl of 4 years. It had apparently been contracted whilst the child was on holiday at a

Holiday Camp in North Wales. The case was reported by the Medical Officer of Health of the area in July, after the child had been allowed to return home following treatment.

A routine visit was made to the patient's home. She had recovered and no further cases developed.

Tuberculosis.

Notifications are received from General Practitioners, Chest Physicians and Hospitals. The information is confidential. Where necessary, visits are paid by the Medical Officer of Health or Health Inspector and Health Visitor, to check up on contacts and home conditions.

Notifications have again risen slightly to a total for 1956 of 30.

New cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis were 16 males and 12 females.

2 Females were found to be suffering from Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis.

Details of the ages, etc., of the above cases can be found in tables 6 and 7.

Mass Radiography.

The Nottingham Area No. 2 Mass Radiography Unit carried out a survey in Ilkeston during the period 12th June to 3rd July, 1956.

A total of 3,621 persons were X-rayed of which 2,373 were members of the general public, 1,151 school children and 97 Mining Trainees. The total of 3,621 persons shows a slight increase over the 3,455 X-rayed at the last survey in 1955, but it is offset by the fact that the unit was a week longer in the town than on the previous occasion and could have accommodated well over 1,000 more examinees.

One case of active Pulmonary Tuberculosis was discovered giving a very low incidence of .02% and the 7 cases of observation Pulmonary Tuberculosis discovered also give the rather low incidence of .19%. All these cases were referred to the Chest Physician, whilst 2 other persons were referred to their own doctor for diseases other than Tuberculosis. It is interesting to note that the case of active Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 1 case of observation Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 1 case of observation (Non-Tuberculosis) had normal films when X-rayed previously, thus showing the value of regular mass X-ray of the population.

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	296	281	577	13	7	20
Still	11	9	20	—	1	1

TABLE 2

Stillbirths—1946-1956

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per thousand Births Live and Still</i>
1946	21	30.39
1947	19	23.19
1948	20	27.62
1949	9	14.6
1950	19	30.6
1951	10	17.1
1952	10	19.45
1953	14	27.34
1954	11	18.39
1955	17	32.38
1956	21	33.98

TABLE 3
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	10	3	13	—	—	—
Under 4 weeks of age	7	3	10	—	—	—

TABLE 4
Rates—Comparative Tables—1946-1956
Population : Births and Deaths : Infant Mortality

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population (Estimated)</i>	<i>Birth Rate (per 1,000 of Population)</i>	<i>Death Rate (per 1,000 of Population)</i>	<i>Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births)</i>
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	36·61
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
1956	34,610	17·25	9·25	21·78

TABLE 5
Causes of Death

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	1	1	2
2. Tuberculosis, Other	—	—	—
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	4	2	6
11. " " Lung, Bronchus	14	1	15
12. " " Breast	—	6	6
13. " " Uterus	—	3	3
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	20	17	37
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	1	1
16. Diabetes	—	3	3
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	23	35	58
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	28	15	43
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	3	5
20. Other Heart Disease	20	26	46
21. Other Circulatory Disease	4	5	9
22. Influenza	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	10	2	12
24. Bronchitis	14	6	20
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	1	2
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	1	2
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	2	2
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	2	4
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	3	—	3
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations	2	1	3
32. Other defined and Ill-defined Diseases	15	8	23
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	1	3
34. All Other Accidents	6	1	7
35. Suicide	4	1	5
36. Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—
All Causes	176	144	320

TABLE 6
Tuberculosis 1956 : 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	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
5— .	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10— .	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
15— .	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25— .	3	7	—	—	—	1	—	—
45— .	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .	16	12	—	2	1	1	—	—

TABLE 7
Cases of Tuberculosis Notified 1946-1956

<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>	
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
1956	16	12	28	—	2	2	30

TABLE 8
Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the Year 1956
 Age Groups

Notifiable Disease	All Ages	Under 1 year	Age Groups										60 & over				
			1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—					
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	3	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peurperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	7	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	35	4	1	4	3	11	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Para-Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chicken Pox	23	-	-	-	3	16	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 9
 Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1956
 Seasonal Incidence

Notifiable Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	7
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	12	4	3	4	35
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Para-Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Chicken Pox	-	-	2	-	-	5	4	2	-	2	1	7	23

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
- (2) The Ilkeston Maternity Home,
Park Avenue, Ilkeston
- (3) The Longfield Children's Hospital,
Longfield Lane, Ilkeston

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
Speech Therapy	. . By appointment.

UNITED METHODIST SCHOOL, WESLEY STREET, ILKESTON.

Infant Welfare Centre . Thursday, 1.30—4 p.m.

THE OLD PARISH HALL, KIRK HALLAM.

Infant Welfare Centre . Tuesday, 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. 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 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.
- (2) Whitworth Road Day Nursery, Lower Whitworth Road, Ilkeston.

Occupation Centre.

This centre is for children who are not able to attend school because of backwardness. It is held at St. Mary's Schools, Hallcroft Road, Ilkeston.

Home Nursing Service.

Details are available in the County Council's " Health Services " Handbook.

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 Public Health 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 .	16	4	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .	108	16	3	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises) .	4	-	-	-
Total .	128	20	3	-

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 .	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective .	2	2	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes .	1	1	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) .	-	-	-	-
Total .	3	3	-	-

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>Prosecutions</i>
Wearing apparel—Making, etc.	26	—	—	—
Household linen	1	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	1	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	1	—	—	—
Textile weaving	7	—	—	—
Total	36	—	—	—

BOROUGH OF ILKESTON

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
ON THE SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE
BOROUGH FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER,
1956

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, 1956.

The report is on similar lines to that of last year and gives information in detail of the work carried out during the year.

During the year it was realised that the clerical work in the department is increasing as the inevitable result of new legislation and the Borough Council authorised the appointment of a junior female clerk.

The year 1956 meant twelve full months work on food, particularly the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the Food Hygiene Regulations made under that Act.

Certain provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, came into operation on the last day of the year.

The Sanitary Inspectors (Change of Designation) Act, 1956, came into force in August, 1956. The new official designation is used throughout this report.

Byelaws as to Hairdressers and Barbers made by the Council under Section 146(4) of the Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954, came into operation on the 1st June.

The department continues to collaborate with the Borough Surveyor's department in connection with applications for improvement grants.

Dr. A. Laurie, the Medical Officer of Health, resigned on the 30th November to join the staff of the Department of Health for Scotland and I am sure that all the members of the Council as well as the officers regretted his departure. He had brought new ideas to the department and under his guidance, and with his full co-operation, considerable work has been done, some of which may not be appreciated at the moment, but will be of aid for smoother working in future years.

I wish to express my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their active interest and support at all times and to the Town Clerk and the other officers of the Council for their co-operation. In addition, I do thank sincerely all the members of the department for their loyal support, without which the work would not have been carried out so smoothly and successfully.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. E. ADCOCK,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING STATISTICS

Total number of new houses erected during the year	94
(1) By the Local Authority	25
(2) By other Local Authorities	Nil
(3) By other bodies or persons	69
Total number of houses owned by the Local Authority at the end of the year	2,670
Permanent Council Houses (a) Traditional	2,373
(b) Aluminium	70
(c) Flats and maisonettes	120
Prefabricated Bungalows	100
Others	7
Total number of dwelling houses in Borough 31/12/56	10,958

HOUSING INSPECTION

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year 1956.

(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects. (Public Health or Housing Acts)	73
Number of inspections made for the purpose	227
(b) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 & 1932	13
Number of inspections made for the purpose	53
(c) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious as to be unfit for human habitation	5
(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	68

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	60
(b) Houses demolished as a result of informal action	1
(c) Houses closed in pursuance of undertaking given by the owners and still in force	3

3. Action Under Statutory Powers during the Year.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, 16, Housing Act, 1936	4
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Act, 1936	21

(c)	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13, Housing Act, 1936 :—	
1.	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	7
2.	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	6
(d)	Proceedings under Section 12, Housing Act, 1936	Nil
(e)	Local Government (Misc. Provs.) Act, 1953, Section 10(1) and 11(2)	3

ACTION UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS

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 2 houses demolished as a result of informal action. Both houses were vacant.

The following list shows action taken during the current year as well as action taken regarding houses represented as unfit in 1955.

From Previous Years.

Sections 11 and 12, Housing Act, 1936.

1, Pewit	Demolished
11, Eyres Gardens	Action deferred
12, Eyres Gardens	Closed
4, Dukes Place	Action deferred
5, Dukes Place	Closed
6, Dukes Place	Closed
101, Wharncliffe Road	Demolished
163, Nottingham Road	Demolished
165, Nottingham Road	Demolished

Voluntary demolitions.

4, Larklands	Demolished
--------------	------------

Current Year.

Section 11 and 12, Housing Act, 1936.

1, Arcade Cottages	Demolished
41, Mill Street	Demolished
21, Havelock Terrace	Demolition order Operative
22, Havelock Terrace	Demolition order Operative

(All the four houses were in the clearance programme)

Voluntary demolitions.

254, Heanor Road	Demolished
------------------	------------

HOUSING REPAIR AND RENTS ACT, 1954

No applications were received under this Act during the year.

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1954

Two notices were served under Section 95 of this Act (i.e., summary power to remedy stopped-up drains, etc.). This section which requires owners or occupiers to remedy defects within forty-eight hours of the service of a notice is very useful to deal with the occasional recalcitrant owner or occupier.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1956

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

Inspections to premises	227
Re-inspections	699
Visits re complaints	287
Miscellaneous Visits	352
Drainage inspections	56
Drains tested	11
Visits re Removals	134
Beds from removals treated	271
Special Housing visits for M.O.H.	41
Visits re Rodent infestations	6
Infectious Disease Investigations	39
Infectious Disease disinfections	9
Places of Amusement inspections	16
Smoke observations	4
Power Factories inspections	16
Non-power factories inspected	4
Workplaces inspected	2
Shops inspected	66
Caravan inspections	7
Verminous premises inspected and disinfested	14
Petrol installations inspected	30
Cesspools inspected	20
Shops Acts visits	172
Persons Disinfested	1
Meat and Other Food Inspections.	
Restaurant Kitchens inspected	3
Market Stalls	486
Annual fair food stalls	25
Ice Cream premises	5
Dairies inspected	6
Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspections	907
Visits re unsound food	88
Bakehouses inspected	4
Ice-cream samples taken	4
Water samples taken	2
Food Premises	258

Notices Served.

Number of Informal Notices—Public Health Act 1936	138
Number of Statutory Notices under Section 24	8
" " " " " Section 39	8
" " " " " Section 45	4
" " " " " Section 56	3
" " " " " Section 75	6
" " " " " Section 93	21
Derbyshire County Council Act 1954 Section 95	2
Number of Notices served under the Housing Act, 1936,	
Section 9 Informal	4
Statutory	4

COMPLAINTS

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

Number of complaints received during the year	365
Number dealt with by the Public Health Inspectors	223
Number dealt with by the Rodent Operative	126
Number inspected and forwarded to other departments	16

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	11
Windows repaired or provided with sashcords	15
Walls repaired	3
Staircases repaired	1
Fireplaces or Ovens repaired	4
Doors repaired	3
Ceilings repaired	4
Baths, Lavatory Basins, etc.	
Sinks renewed	3
Flues repaired	2
Wastepipes repaired	2

Exterior of Houses.

Roofs repaired or renewed	14
Walls pointed or repaired	10
Chimney stacks repaired	1
Eaves and downspouting provided or repaired	17
Roof flashings repaired	3
Damp proof courses provided	2
Woodwork repaired	1

Drainage.	
Drains opened and cleansed	6
Drains relaid or repaired	4
Inspection chambers repaired	2
Sewer choked (Section 24)	8
Yard and Outbuildings.	
Yards paved or repaired	3
Brickwork repaired	1
Privies, Pail Closets, Water Closets.	
Water closet accommodation repaired	7
Water closets provided with new pedestals	7
Defective flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	7
Dustbins.	
Dustbin renewals	22
Miscellaneous Nuisances.	
Nuisance from overflowing cesspool	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION

Terminal disinfection is now only carried out when requested by the Medical Officer of Health. Infected bedding and other articles are disinfected by steam or formaldehyde as the circumstances demand.

Number of premises visited where a notifiable disease had occurred	39
Number of premises disinfected	9

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

TEMPORARY DWELLINGS

One licence was 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.

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.

For a number of years an open space, formerly the site of Robey Yard, has been used for the stationing of caravans during the winter months. The owners of these temporary dwellings are travelling showmen and all are members of the Showmen's Guild. No complaints are received regarding these dwellings, and, indeed, if there is any cause for complaint it is very easily cleared up.

Notification to the headquarters of the Guild of any breach of the severe conditions imposed by that organisation results in an immediate and heavy penalty being inflicted upon the offending member or, alternatively, severance of membership and complete ostracism.

Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, does not apply to these dwellings.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The Food Hygiene Regulations 1955, made under Sections 13 and 123 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, came into operation on the 1st January, 1956.

During the year there were two amendments, both postponing the operation of Regulation 7 in relation to the giving out of certain foods for preparation or packing by outworkers. There are no outworkers preparing or packing food in the Borough.

The inspection of food shops was commenced at the beginning of the year and 66 inspections were made in connection with the Food Hygiene Regulations. The 18 stalls on the Saturday market were also inspected from time to time as well as food stalls at the Annual Fair.

At the end of the year notification had been given in respect of 21 shops that the premises did not conform entirely to the Regulations. In all cases the work required to be carried out or the defects required to be remedied were either in progress or completed by the 31st December.

The total number of visits to and inspections of Food premises and Market and Fair food stalls during the year was 787.

Inquiries were made at bakeries and pastry cooks' premises regarding the use of frozen whole eggs or dried egg compound but no action was found to be necessary.

A close watch was kept for stocks of a particular brand of imported tinned cream which appeared in shops in the town two years ago. The traders appear to have ceased to stock this imported cream.

A complaint was received in February, 1956, from a resident regarding a foreign body found in a proprietary brand of malt loaf. Investigations were made by the department and it was discovered that the loaf was baked in the town; the malted flour and wrapper being supplied by a wholesale firm who have registered the brand as a trade mark. The facts were reported to the Health Committee of the Council who gave serious consideration to the case. It was decided to warn the baker and the Town Clerk informed him that the Council took a serious view of the matter. The baker concerned expressed his regret and gave the required assurance that appropriate steps had been taken to avoid any future similar complaint.

The resident was thanked for her public spirited action.

Food Hygiene.

No new educational activities have been commenced during the year, in connection with food hygiene. The encroachment of the free time of the inspectors is sufficiently serious at present, due to the necessary extra time worked after office hours, but it is hoped that there may be arrangements made to give talks to members of Townswomen's Guilds and Professional and Business Women's Organisations in the future. No Clean Food exhibitions were held during the year but the members of the department discuss generally all matters of food hygiene with food traders and assistants when opportunities occur.

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)	18
Restaurants and Snack Bars	19
Multiple stores	5

Premises registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

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

Seven 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	179
Number of premises registered for the manufacture and sale of ice-cream	3
Number of inspections made to ice-cream premises	5

Ice-Cream.

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

The majority of the ice-cream sold in the Borough is bought prepacked from large manufacturers.

Four ice-cream samples were taken and graded as follows :—

2 grade 1
1 grade 2
(1 was not graded).

Milk.

The number of milk distributors on the register is 96. 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.

Dealers licensed to use the special designation " Pasteurised "	28
Dealers licensed to use the special designation " Sterilised "	91
Dealers licensed to use the special designation " Tuberculin 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 Public Health Inspector at licensed Pasteurising establishments in the Borough of Ilkeston during 1956.

<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 Drug Samples.

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.

“ One of 2 samples of T.T.C.I. Milk, taken in course of delivery to a Dairy Co., was deficient in Fat. The producer was cautioned.

During the last year special attention has been paid to the lead content of Soft Drinks and Beer. These are liable to contamination with lead and it is desirable to limit the contamination to very low amounts. In the Ilkeston area samples of Dandelion & Burdock and Sparkling Orange (from the same manufacturer) contained lead in excess of the limit proposed by the Food Standards Committee of the Ministry. Further samples were satisfactory.

A sample of Iron Brew was also found to contain an excess of lead. Further samples gave irregular results, some being below the limit recommended and some above. This matter is still under investigation at the factory concerned.

The remaining samples were classed as satisfactory.”

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

At the beginning of the year nine slaughterhouses licences were granted for a period of twelve months. These were renewals of licences which expired on the 31st December, 1955, and were as follows :—

<i>Licencee</i>	<i>Situation</i>
Mr. H. Barnes . . .	Slaughterhouse rear 22/24, Mill Street.
Mr. A. W. Beighton . . .	Slaughterhouse rear 12/22, Charlotte Street.
Mrs. E. Cresswell . . .	Slaughterhouse rear 201, Cotmanhay Road.
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.

**SUMMARY OF SLAUGHTERING AT THE NINE
LICENCED PREMISES**

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep & Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Barnes, Mill Street .	29	93	2	252	77	453
Beighton, Charlotte Street	26	131	2	387	18	564
Cresswell, Cotmanhay Road	-	29	26	2,352	9	2,416
Glover, Station Road .	434	617	49	3,419	4,391	8,910
Goodall, Station Road .	7	33	-	108	3	151
Marshall, Derby Road .	173	138	-	-	-	311
Prince, Cotmanhay Road	-	-	-	-	8	8
Richardson, South Street	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spendlove, Bath Street	-	-	-	-	8	8
<hr/>						
Total number of animals slaughtered during the year	669	1,041	79	6,518	4,514	12,821
<hr/>						
Average number of animals slaughtered per month	55.75	86.75	6.58	543.16	376.16	1,068.41

This year it is possible to compare the figures for slaughtering with those of the previous year.

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep & Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
1955 Animals slaughtered	1,277		20	2,578	2,826	6,701
1956 Animals slaughtered	669	1,041	79	6,518	4,514	12,821

For the first few months after the resumption of slaughtering in the Borough in July, 1954, the figures remained fairly constant. Gradually, the firm of wholesale meat traders who were slaughtering in the Borough, increased their trade as well as carrying out all slaughtering in Ilkeston instead of, as they were doing until about the end of 1955, using slaughtering premises in an adjoining area in addition. The result has been that during 1956 the total number of animals slaughtered has increased by nearly 100 per cent. It will be appreciated that this has increased the amount of time which is devoted to meat inspection, but, unfortunately this time is generally out of the usual office hours and in particular at week ends. There has been some outcry from certain areas, there have been remarks in technical journals and in the national press on the subject of meat inspection but I am sure the Council will be pleased to know that Ilkeston can boast of the fact that all meat slaughtered in the Borough is inspected. During the year considerable improvements

have been effected at the slaughterhouse owned by Messrs. F. H. Glover and Sons Ltd., by the provision of electrical equipment, a system of overhead rails and the building of a cooling hall. The premises are developing into a wholesale meat market and the majority of the retail butchers in the Borough are buying meat there. Another firm commenced wholesale sheep slaughtering.

As has been stated, the amount of time necessarily devoted to meat inspection has increased considerably, the system now carried out is that one inspector is responsible for meat inspection for a week, thus, in turn, all three inspectors are at work every night and during the whole of the week-end ; Sunday being an especially busy day. The cessation of week-end meat inspection has been discussed with the butchers but there does not seem any possible way of avoiding this. The Meat Regulations provide that the carcasses and offal of animals slaughtered may be removed, unless they appear to be unsound, after 7 a.m. on the following day, therefore the only way to ensure that the meat is inspected is to inspect immediately following or on the same night on which the animals are slaughtered. On occasions, this has caused the inspector on duty to be in attendance until after midnight and at least once per week until approximately 11 p.m. The total amount of overtime work on meat inspection during the year was $846\frac{3}{4}$ hours. This is an average of $282\frac{1}{4}$ hours per year per inspector in addition to overtime necessarily worked on other duties.

There are no horse slaughtering establishments or knackers' yards in the Borough.

In February, 1956, a joint meeting was held with representatives from Alfreton and Heanor Urban District to discuss the possibility of formulating a scheme for one public abattoir, centrally situated, to serve the needs of the Ilkeston, Alfreton, Heanor and Ripley areas. No recommendation was made as a result of the meeting.

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 and three conditional licences were issued.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS

Number of casual notices of slaughter received	.	.	69
Number of regular notices of slaughter operative	.	.	6

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)	669	1,041	79	6,518	4,514	—
Number inspected	669	1,041	79	6,518	4,514	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	1	57	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	41	—	305	33	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	0.30%	3.94%	1.27%	5.55%	0.74%	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	2	—	—	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	9	92	—	—	65	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	1.35%	9.03%	—	—	1.46%	—
Cysticercosis :						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	6	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	4	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Monthly incidence of Tuberculous affections in Cattle, Cows and Pigs.

	<i>Cattle (not cows)</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
January	3.22	9.16	4.38
February	—	8.42	1.11
March	—	9.17	1.15
April	—	10.57	1.53
May	—	—	0.52
June	—	9.75	3.75
July	2.00	5.55	5.08
August	1.56	9.46	2.00
September	—	13.04	1.63
October	3.49	11.25	2.80
November	2.08	8.00	0.65
December	0.97	14.70	0.35

Monthly incidence of diseases other than Tuberculosis in Cattle,
Cows and Pigs

	<i>Cattle (not Cows)</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
January	3.22	5.34	0.72
February	—	6.31	0.37
March	—	1.83	2.30
April	—	3.84	0.92
May	—	2.44	0.52
June	—	4.88	0.94
July	—	6.94	1.69
August	—	1.35	0.40
September	—	1.45	0.33
October	2.32	5.00	0.40
November	2.08	2.66	0.49
December	3.87	2.94	0.72

UN SOUND FOOD

The preceding tables show the incidence of diseases in food, animals and, following, is a list of meat, offal and other food found to be unsound and surrendered during the year.

It was anticipated that there would be a steady decline in the incidence of tuberculosis in food animals but this has not yet proved to be true. Towards the end of the year there was a tendency to slaughter younger bovine animals and less cows. As the greatest incidence of tubercular affections is in cows, the figures could be reduced in the coming months if more younger animals are slaughtered.

Parasitic affections of sheep's livers keep up the incidence of disease other than tuberculosis and cystercolosis. Distomatosis or fascioliasis would appear to be increasing but the incidence rate in the Borough has only increased from 2.7 per cent to 3.1 per cent in twelve months and this increase may be accounted for by the slaughter of more adult Derbyshire sheep in 1956.

The detailed routine inspection of all beef carcasses and offal for the presence of *cysticercus bovis* has resulted in four carcasses being submitted for refrigeration treatment. One specimen of a degenerated cyst was examined at the Public Health Laboratory and proved not to be *cysticercus bovis*.

The voluntary surrender of unsound food other than home-killed meat has resulted in the destruction of 3,328½ pounds (net weight) of goods, mainly canned or partially preserved. This is a reduction when compared with 1955, but, of course, the figures fluctuate from year to year, sometimes without any known cause.

All unsound food is disposed of by the department. Canned goods, other than meat and meat products, are punctured, dosed with phenol and buried on the Corporation refuse tip. Unsound meat is slashed, stained with naphthalene green stain and disposed of to a contractor who guarantees that it will not be used for food. Unsound canned meat and meat products are disposed of similarly.

The total weight of all unsound food dealt with during the year was 13,376 pounds.

UN SOUND FOOD SURRENDERED DURING THE YEAR MEAT

Tuberculosis.

49 Bovine heads and tongues	48 Pigs' heads
79 Bovine lungs (sets)	26 Pigs' plucks
1 Bovine heart	6 Pigs' mesenteries
17 Bovine livers	2 Pigs' spleens
2 Bovine kidneys	1 Pig's carcass and all organs
4 Bovine spleens	
5 Bovine mesenteries	
2 Bovine carcasses and all organs	

Total weight 5,366½ lb.

Other Diseases or Injuries.

1 Bovine lungs	Echinococcus Cysts
1 Bovine lungs	Oedema
1 Bovine lungs	Pneumonia
3 Bovine lungs	Hydatid Cysts
1 Bovine lungs	Strongyli
14 Bovine livers	Cirrhosis
2 Bovine livers	Angioma
8 Bovine livers	Distoma
1 Bovine liver	Hydatid Cyst
11 Bovine livers	Multiple Abscesses
2 Bovine kidneys	Pyelonephritis
1 Bovine kidney	Hydronephritis
4 Bovine heads	Cysticercus Bovis
1 Bovine head	Abscess
1 Bovine heart	Traumatic Pericarditis
1 Bovine heart	Cysticercus Bovis
1 Bovine udder	Mastitis
1 Bovine calf	Immaturity
41 Sheep's livers	Cirrhosis
202 Sheep's livers	Distoma
1 Sheep's liver	Fatty degeneration
35 Sheep's livers	Hydatid Cyst
15 Sheep's livers	Necrosis
1 Sheep's liver	Abscess
2 Sheep's livers	Strongyli
2 Sheep's livers	Lipoma
4 Sheep's livers	Ascaries
1 Sheep's pluck	Distoma
2 Sheep's carcasses	Pathological emaciation
1 Sheep's carcass	Contaminated
49 Sheep's carcasses and all organs	Oedema
3 Sheep's carcasses and all organs	Malignant Neoplasms
1 Sheep's carcass and all organs	Pleurisy and emaciation
1 Sheep's carcass and all organs	Extensive bruising
2 Pigs' lungs	Pneumonia
1 Pig's lungs	Pleurisy and adhesions
17 Pigs' livers	Milk spots
1 Pig's liver	Hydatid cyst
8 Pigs' livers	Ascaries
2 Pigs' livers	Degenerated cysts
3 Pigs' livers	Cirrhosis
3 Pigs' plucks	Ascaries
1 Pig's pluck	Chronic Erysipelas
2 Pigs' kidneys	Chronic Erysipelas
2 Pigs' kidneys	Hydronephritis
455 lb. Chilled beef	Bone taint
1 hindquarter beef	Bruising
2 Hindquarters pork	Severe bruising

Total weight 4,681 lb.

OFFENSIVE TRADES
(Section 107, Public Health Act, 1936)

There are three offensive trades in the Borough, registered with the local authority, two rag and bone dealers and one tripe boiler. All the 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.

DEALERS IN OLD METAL AND MARINE STORES
(Section 86, Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907)

The following are registered under the above mentioned Act :—

<i>Name of Firm</i>	<i>Premises Registered</i>
M. Sisson & Son, 23, Charlotte Street	Richards Yard, Cotmanhay Road
Ilkeston Metal & Waste Co. Ltd.	Old Mill Sidings, Rutland Street
Manners Scrap Metal Co.	Manners Colliery Yard

The following was registered during 1956 :

Mr. J. Bowley, 2a, Springfield Gardens	Yard, rear of Nos. 6-10, Critchley Street
---	--

**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 1956 :—

“ 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 1956.

“ Ladies and Gentlemen,

Annual Report on Canal Boats, 1956

I have to inform the Committee that no boats have been seen on the canal during the year as the canal is closed for general traffic.

The British Waterways repair boats use the canal occasionally but they are not registered as dwellings.”

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

It is most gratifying to record that the Chairman of the Health Committee, Councillor Mrs. E. E. Bostock, whose interest and enthusiasm for clean air has always been so apparent, was elected Chairman of the East Midlands Division of the National Smoke Abatement Society during the year.

At the first meeting over which she presided the subject was the Clean Air Act, 1956, which received Royal Assent in July but did not start to become operative until the last day of the year.

There was little change in the Borough during the year regarding atmospheric pollution. In the case of industrial premises the most common occurrence continued to be heavy smoke production from hand fired boilers due to careless or faulty stoking. Whilst few complaints were received regarding industrial premises, there was a marked increase in the number of complaints concerning private dwellings. These complaints were of two kinds, either of smoke and fumes from house chimneys serving closed stoves or from greenhouse chimneys. Usually, such cases can only be dealt with informally. In the case of industrial premises, too, the department continued to deal with smoke nuisances at an informal level immediately they were observed, rather than commence formal proceedings. Nevertheless, four half-hour observations were made and in two cases formal abatement notices were served.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

In the present date of full employment, one of the inducements offered by factory managements to workers, is that of modern welfare facilities.

Such competition has resulted in the provision of modern sanitary accommodation in most factories within the borough. These facilities are well maintained and generally speaking there was little cause for concern during the year.

There is still, however, a lack of factory premises and this has meant that some buildings, which are not really suitable for the purpose, are being converted to factories. It is with regard to these premises, and also with all other matters which are the concern of the council under the Factories Acts, that the department continues to maintain most cordial co-operation with the district H.M. Inspector of Factories.

16 inspections were made to power factories and 4 to non power factories.

Three new certificates of Means of Escape in Case of Fire were issued during the year. It was necessary to advise one factory to take certain precautions in the case of a process involving a very highly inflammable liquid.

Outworkers.

Number of lists of outworkers received during the year	38
Number of outworkers, first half of year	65
Number of outworkers, second half of year	36

PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS, 1928 and 1936

The Chief Public Health Inspector is the Petroleum Licensing Officer for the Borough.

During the year fifty-four petroleum spirit storage licences were issued for a total storage capacity of 201,800 gallons of petroleum spirit and 35 gallons of petroleum mixture. The total of the fees collected during the year was £39/5/0.

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

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

Inspections of the licensed premises are made from time to time, 30 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 health 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, 1957.

	<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	-	110	22	-	132
(b) Survey under the Act	9	972	90	27	1,098
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	-	642	401	-	1,043
II. Number of properties inspected (in Sec. I) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats { Major	-	-	-	-	-
{ Minor	4	123	11	-	138
(b) Mice { Major	-	-	-	-	-
{ Minor	2	29	11	-	42
III. Number of infested premises (in Sec. II) treated by the L.A.	6	152	22	-	180
IV. Number of notices served under Sec. 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Structural work	-	1	1	-	2
V. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	-	-	-	-	-

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:—

<i>Number of Manholes treated</i>	<i>Prebait take</i>		<i>Poison bait take</i>		<i>Poison used</i>	
	<i>Day 1</i>	<i>Day 2</i>	<i>C.</i>	<i>P.</i>		
Treatment No. 16, completed March, 1956						
1st week: 56	28	4	31	2	— 30	Arsenic
2nd week: 51	26	11	30	6	— 32	Arsenic
Treatment No. 17, completed Sept. 1956						
1st week: 40	13	12	13	12	— 25	Zinc Phosphide
2nd week: 39	7	16	12	12	— 24	Zinc Phosphide

C.=Complete take

P.=Partial take

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 public health 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.

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Number of visits made for the purpose of checking removals during the year	130	388	224	147	262	343	250	398	279	134
Number of beds removed, treated and returned during the year	168	890	462	396	571	738	612	879	566	271

The department continues to advise and help householders in connection with minor infestations of silver fish, ants and garden beetles. Several times during the year specimens have been brought for identification. One specimen was submitted to an entomologist who identified it as a fur beetle (*attagenus pello*).

After assurance that the particular type of insect is not harmful to humans, or a human parasite, the complainants are satisfied, especially if given a small carton of a suitable powder insecticide.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

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

HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT, 1952

It would seem that the fitting of efficient fireguards to new heating appliances has now become standard practice, for no case of an inefficient guard was discovered during the year.

An attempt is also made to keep a check on second-hand and "surplus" appliances. None were discovered with inefficient guards.

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 Public Health Inspectors are authorised officers for the purposes of the Shops Acts.

The number of inspections made was 172. These include inspections and visits made after normal office hours.

Two warnings were given to shop assistants at work, window dressing, on their weekly half holiday.

One preliminary notice was issued to provide an additional sanitary convenience at a lock up shop employing persons of both sexes.

Advice was given on numerous occasions to shop keepers regarding the closing hours for various shop and Sunday sales. The persons seeking advice are generally found to be newcomers to the business of shopkeeping.

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

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 26th October, 1956, 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	0.625
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	absent
Free and saline Ammonia	0.032
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.052
Temporary Hardness	87.50
Permanent Hardness	52.50
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F. from N/80 KMnO ₄	0.00
pH value	7.80
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	6
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	16
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.

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 16 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. The number of waste water closets remaining at the end of the year was 134.

NUMBER OF TYPES OF SANITARY CONVENIENCES IN THE BOROUGH, DECEMBER, 1956

	<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	11,061	12,143	25	134	2
Other premises	534	847	2	—	—
Total	11,595	12,990	27	134	2

Number of cesspools in the Borough, 18

SUMMARY OF PAIL CLOSETS AND PRIVY MIDDENS EXISTING, 31st DECEMBER, 1956

	<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	13	5	—	4	—	3	25
Factories with Pail Closets (1)	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Number of houses with Privy Middens	—	—	—	—	—	2	2

Total existing, 27 Pail Closets, 2 Privy Middens.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The collection and disposal of household refuse is still being carried out by the Contractors, Messrs. F. Norman and Sons, who have been engaged on this work for more than 50 years.

In September, 1955, the Contractors gave six month's notice to terminate the contract but were allowed to withdraw the notice.

In January, 1956, both the Borough Surveyor and I submitted schemes for refuse collection by direct labour and with modern collection vehicles. The Refuse Collection Sub-Committee of the

Health Committee considered both schemes and recommended that the Chief Public Health Inspector be appointed as the officer responsible for the collection of refuse by direct labour on the basis of the proposals set out in the report dated the 12th January, 1956.

The Council later resolved to approve and adopt the recommendation.

Whilst the Council is not prepared to terminate the present contract—preferring the Contractors to take that action—the work of refuse collection will be carried out by direct labour eventually.

Messrs. Norman & Sons have now provided protective clothing for their workmen and instituted a form of incentive bonus. It would appear that for the time being the difficulty of obtaining suitable labour has been overcome.

The refuse collective service remained substantially the same as has prevailed in previous years. There is a once weekly collection with adjustment after a Bank Holiday.

Any complaints received are dealt with by the Contractors without delay. The general type of complaint is the change of day after a holiday ; certain householders apparently keep the rear yard gate fast with the result that the dustbin cannot be cleared.

The whole of the dry refuse and the 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	34,610	Under Contract	£ s. d. 15,434 0 0	£ s. d. 1 8 2	Controlled Tipping



THOS. ROE
PRINTER
ILKESTON