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Contributors

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BOROUGH OF ILKESTON

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

1958





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BOROUGH OF ILKESTON

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

1958

Medical Officer of Health:

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 CECIL HORRIDGE)

THE DEPUTY MAYOR (Councillor HARRY FISHER, C.C.)

Aldermen—

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

HENSHAW, J.

Councillors—

BROWN, P. E.
CHAMBERS, L.
COOK, R. L.
POYNTON, F.
SIMPSON, J. G.

SKELTON, R.
STRAW, I.
TOMLINSON, W. R.
WELLS, J. A.

HOUSING COMMITTEE

Chairman: HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor CECIL HORRIDGE)

Vice-Chairman: Councillor L. CHAMBERS

THE DEPUTY MAYOR (Councillor HARRY FISHER, C.C.)

Aldermen—

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

MEAKIN, A.

Councillors—

BLOUNT, G.
BOSTOCK, Mrs. E. E.
CHAMBERS, J. S.
COOK, R. L.
GILSON, D. G.

HEESOM, A. E.
POYNTON, F.
SKELTON, R.
STRAW, I.
WILD, G. W.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

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Other Public Health Inspectors:

F. TAYLOR, Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Clerks:

Miss H. CLARKE

Miss L. M. FITCH (Resigned 17th October, 1958)

Miss B. ROWLAND (Appointed 24th November, 1958)

BOROUGH OF ILKESTON
ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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

Mr. Mayor, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1958.

I must apologise for its late appearance particularly after receiving a special request from the Ministry of Health to attempt to complete it at an earlier date than in former years.

As with previous reports comment on various matters is included in the body of the report.

The impact of television dealing with health topics, the excellent co-operation of the Press in developing these topics and the use by advertisers of matters involving, directly or indirectly, the health of the individual are all leading to the most rapid education of the people.

It is good to note the progress made in the clearance of sub-standard houses. This work has been a heavy burden on the staff of the Health Department and will continue to be so for some time to come.

The importance of care in handling food cannot be too highly stressed. This was the subject at the exhibition stand at the Ilkeston Trade Fair. Reference is made to this by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

This was a major effort by all members of the Public Health Department. Much time was spent to produce the "Talking Kitchen." It was an example of how enthusiasm for a project can take charge and in spite of many difficulties bring it to a successful conclusion. As a result very many people became involved in the project. Each one of whom learned a little more about Clean Food and the Public Health Department.

Thanks are due to the many kind people who helped the Department in this work.

The keen interest of the Chairman of the Health Committee, Councillor Mrs. E. Bostock, has been most encouraging to all of us in the Health Department.

I should like to thank the members of the Council and their Officers for their pleasant and kindly interest and assistance throughout this year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

P. WEYMAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS

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

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

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

Notification of suspected cases is most important. For instance in poliomyelitis, food poisoning and dysentery. Telephone communications are much appreciated and can save a great deal of time.

Additional information about infectious diseases and undiagnosed illnesses comes 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, or surrounding districts or towns.

Population.

The population at 30th June, 1958 was estimated to be 34,890, an increase of 100 over the 1957 figure.

Estimates for the last 10 years are set out in Table 4.

Births.

574 live births were registered giving a rate per thousand of the population of 16.45.

This rate when adjusted for comparison purposes by application of the comparability factor of 0.99 is 16.29.

This is a little lower than the rate for England and Wales (See Summary of Statistics).

Infant Mortality.

10 Infant Deaths were registered ; 4 of these deaths occurring under the age of 4 weeks.

Prematurity or congenital malformation was recorded as the cause of death in 7 of the cases. Meningitis and pneumonia (2) being responsible in the remaining 3.

The rates per thousand live births for infant and neonatal deaths are both quite appreciably lower than the national rates. (See Summary of Statistics).

Following last years lowest ever Infant Mortality rate it should be noted that the 4 deaths occurring under the age of 4 weeks in 1958 also give a death rate per thousand live births, lower than any year covered by the records of this office.

Still births.

15 Still births were recorded giving a rate per thousand births (live and still) of 25.47.

This rate is a little higher than the England and Wales figure. (See Summary of Statistics).

Deaths.

348 deaths were registered in 1958. This represents a crude death rate per thousand of the population of 9.97.

In order to be of value for comparative purposes the comparability factor of 1.29 must be applied. This then gives an adjusted rate of 12.86 which is a little higher than the England and Wales figure.

The death rates since 1948 are set out in Table 4 and show the small increase of .25 per thousand over last year's figure.

DEATHS FROM INDIVIDUAL DISEASES.

The 348 deaths are set out in Table 5 broken down into individual causes and according to sex.

DISEASES OF THE HEART AND CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

186 deaths occurred in this group, 101 males and 85 females. Numbers 17-21 inclusive in Table 5 make up this section which was responsible for over 50% of the total deaths recorded.

63 deaths were due to vascular lesions of the nervous system, 60 to various types of heart disease and 48 to coronary disease.

The 15 deaths from diseases of the circulatory system complete this group.

CORONARY DISEASE.

Concern continues to be felt about the number of deaths from coronary disease. Many investigations have been carried out in different parts of the world and many more are still in progress.

Many factors have been studied, physical activity, alcoholism, obesity, smoking and over indulgence in many activities. No satisfactory explanation has been found.

The only advice which can be given to the public at present in their wish to avoid this disease is moderation in all things. Consumption of over-rich food, too much alcohol, heavy smoking, are all bad in any case and an individual discipline of moderation should be followed.

It is important for the sedentary worker—the chair-bound office type—to take a certain amount of exercise every day. The emphasis is on exercise **and** every day. A sudden burst of activity at weekends does not replace a good daily regime.

One of the worst features of our modern life is the organisation of work into groups of almost completely sedentary occupations and manual occupations. More thought should be given to organising jobs so that the chair-bound have to take a certain amount of physical activity during their day's work. The employer would then have more active and fitter employees.

Work must also be organised so that constant mental strain can be relieved at intervals or reduced to a reasonable level. Quite often the strain builds up because the conscientious individual is not able to relax. It is most important that such individuals should not be overloaded and should have reasonable breaks in the year's work.

CANCER GROUP.

53 deaths from all forms of cancer were recorded in 1958.

The incidence of lung cancer deaths in males has fallen by one third from last year, whilst, also in males, the 13 deaths from cancer of the stomach is just over twice the 1957 total. All occurred in men over 50 with 10 of these being over 60 years of age.

Death rates per thousand of the population are given in the summary of statistics and show that death rates from all forms of cancer were lower than the England and Wales figures.

PNEUMONIA AND BRONCHITIS.

16 deaths from pneumonia and 26 from Bronchitis were recorded. In the case of pneumonia the majority of persons affected were over the age of 65 ; three of the remainder being very young children.

All deaths from Bronchitis occurred in persons over the age of 55, particularly affecting the over 70's.

Numbers 23 and 24 in Table 5 show the incidence by sex.

The 26 deaths from Bronchitis do give some indication of how severe this disease can be. It is a frequent cause of illness and causes much absence from work. It has become known as the " English Disease " on account of its high incidence in this country.

It is commoner in urban areas. Factors which affect general health and well being are most important. Good dry houses with adequate accommodation and air space are essential. Clean air is another most important factor. The constituents of smoke deposited on buildings and materials cause increased wear and deterioration. Sunlight is occluded and that familiar dismal outlook which persists day after day in England except in seaside resorts is the result. All this results in poorer health and increased liability to disease.

CLEAN AIR.

Much attention has been paid to Clean Food and Pure Water but not enough attention to the air we breathe. This amounts to 15,000 quarts of air per day per person ; 10 times as much by weight as our intake of food and water combined.

This is a great and complex problem.

The major aspect at present is the operation of the Clean Air Act dealing with industrial and domestic smoke.

Other aspects of atmospheric pollution neglected are tobacco smoking, and bacterial pollution of air in confined spaces in vehicles and premises. Intimately linked is adequate ventilation of meeting places of all types.

Lastly and not least is the subject of motor vehicle fumes in our streets.

SMOKE.

Reference should be made to the comments by the Chief Public Health Inspector on this subject.

Basically this is a coal mining area, with gradual change over to other industry. The problem of miners concessionary coal needs very careful consideration.

The Chief Public Health Inspector is doing much work with local industry with a view to the prevention of all industrial smoke by 1963, as laid down in the Clean Air Act. With domestic pollution the way is more difficult. The installation of modern appliances more efficient and capable of burning smokeless fuel continues all the time.

The knowledge of great stocks of smokeless fuel sold at high prices, does not encourage experiment which is a necessary prelude to a smokeless area.

The production of better standard quality, reasonably priced, smokeless fuel is necessary. Experiment in this direction appears to be rather late in a country with surplus coal stocks.

On the whole progress is being made, rather slowly, but with a sound foundation.

Cigarette smoking is a problem. Its statistical relation with lung cancer makes it necessary to keep the habit within complete control. Where it has not been stopped, ventilation to keep the atmosphere clear for those who do not smoke is necessary. Most places of meeting and transport vehicles, are badly and ineffectively ventilated, or ventilation is badly regulated. More action by members of the public in this matter should produce results.

Pollution of narrow and busy streets by motor vehicle fumes makes one glad to hear of the progress on motor-ways and by-passes so that the smoking monsters can be kept away from our narrow and otherwise friendly streets. More action on this matter is needed and

the matter should be closely examined—the whole aspect of exhaust fumes should be considered. No doubt the visionary can see the end of petrol and oil engines with the advent of portable nuclear reactors, development of electricity storage systems and other devices, but this will take a long time.

The problems are, then, to obtain more basic data on all forms of pollution and then act on it.

This means proper instrumentation and more time spent on it.

Provided progress is not spoiled by impatience or by not seizing opportunities when they arise, there should be good progress in this field.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Death rates have again fallen following a slight increase last year.

2 men aged 30 and 69 died from Respiratory Tuberculosis and this gives a death rate per thousand of the population for Ilkeston of 0.057. This is lower than the national rate. (See Summary of Statistics).

No deaths were recorded from any other form of Tuberculosis.

ACCIDENTS.

13 persons, 7 males and 6 females, died as a result of accidents.

Motor vehicle accidents were responsible for 7 of these deaths.

Of the remaining 6 a small boy of 6 years of age was drowned in a canal and a man of 64 died following accidental Coal Gas poisoning.

The four other cases were an old man of 77 and women of 78, 81 and 87 who all died after having falls.

These cases illustrate the possibilities of accidents with disastrous results which can occur in the home.

HOME SAFETY.

This matter is dealt with by the Health Committee as one of the aspects of environmental health. In fact home safety is both environmental and personal. The Health Visitors of the Derbyshire County Council do a very considerable amount of work in this matter.

Exhibition of posters, distribution of leaflets and information sent to local organisations have been the main courses of action.

An effort has been made to cover most important aspects of home safety. In particular, local backing is given to the various national campaigns sponsored by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents.

Many radio and television programmes help very greatly in this matter and the reports contained in the Press at intervals draw attention to some of the dangers.

Beside the dramatic public scene and tragedy of traffic accidents, home safety seems rather a dull matter.

Road accident statistics are easy to obtain because all accidents must be reported.

Home accidents are not reported. Ministry of Health Circular H.M. (58) 12 and Circular 6/58 drawing attention to accidents in the home and asking for co-operation between hospitals and Medical Officers of Health in producing records of accidents has apparently resulted in little or no action. Statistics and detail of accidents are a basis for action to prevent further accidents.

It is a pity that recent legislation making available Improvement Grants did not make some specific reference and requirement to safety in the home.

It is hoped that Officers in other departments will keep a special eye open for situations which might cause accidents. It is sometimes possible by action or suitable comment to rectify a dangerous situation.

FIRST AID.

The attention of the Council was drawn to the importance of trained first aid workers and first aid equipment. Staff will be encouraged to obtain the necessary training.

It is important to remember that new employees need to be informed of arrangements and the older employees reminded at regular intervals.

The prevention of serious illness by the timely use of simple first aid treatment is well known. Often the cleaning of a cut or scratch and application of a ready made dressing will prevent much discomfort at work and avoid a period of illness.

Simple equipment should be available to all whether they work in offices or elsewhere.

SUICIDE.

One man of 61 committed suicide by coal gas poisoning.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

67 cases of infectious disease were notified in 1958.

The incidence of individual diseases was :—Tuberculosis 32, Measles 17, Scarlet Fever 8, Poliomyelitis 3, Pneumonia 3, Whooping Cough 3, and Chicken Pox 1.

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

The notifications received indicate a decrease in the incidence of all notifiable disease except tuberculosis. The incidence is lower than that for any year in the last 10 year period. (See table 10).

COMMUNITY CARE.

More thought should be given to ventilation problems, in schools, meeting places, public vehicles.

A stagnant atmosphere into which people cough and sneeze is ideal for spreading colds, influenza, etc. The atmosphere usually becomes stagnant because of thoughtlessness, ignorance, or because the alternative of ventilation makes the room too cold or it is not possible to change the air without causing a draught. In other words the air volume is too small for the number of people.

Adequate air volume and adequate ventilation are the points needing attention.

Heating systems which drive warm filtered air into a room or vehicle are the ideal. Dirty stagnant air, germ laden, is then driven out.

It is good to see more use being made of extractor fans and air heating systems, but more are needed.

INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION.

With the passage of time and the lower level of immunisation against diphtheria, it would be possible to have a serious outbreak of the disease again. It could, in effect, work like a new infection. All parents should consider it their duty to have their children protected against infectious disease where this is possible.

A forceful national policy on vaccination and immunisation would be of immense help. With the coming of television and the many propaganda aids it is no longer possible for each small authority to keep its own private policy. There is much movement of families over the country and it is confusing to parents to find advice varies slightly from area to area.

TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 32 new cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year.

Three of these were of a non-respiratory type and occurred in women of 65 and 63 and a girl of 9.

The 29 cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis reported occurred mainly in persons of working age and in this group were almost equally divided between men and women.

The occupations of the relevant cases were varied.

Tables 6 and 7 set out details for comparative purposes and show that the 1958 totals are fairly consistent with the general incidence in Ilkeston over the last 10 years.

MEASLES.

There were 17 cases notified. They occurred in the summer and autumn months, 11 in pre school children and 6 in the 5-9 age group.

This low incidence was expected after last years total of 390 cases.

POLIOMYELITIS.

The three cases of poliomyelitis notified were of a girl of 11 years, a woman of 30 years and a man of 34 years of age.

These were all paralytic cases.

In accordance with County Council instructions, school children contacts were excluded for a period of 3 weeks.

The disease remains a great worry to those living near or in contact with a case.

Vaccination affords protection and is now available for all persons born on or after 1st January, 1933.

Vaccination is carried out by the family doctors or by the County Council Medical Staff.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Although only three cases were notified in 1958 whooping cough is still a troublesome and serious disease in young children and babies. It is not realised always that some protection against this disease can be given by vaccination procedure. Whilst it may not prevent the disease it does greatly reduce the possibility of severe paroxysms of coughing which cause lung damage and long periods of low health with increased susceptibility to respiratory disease. Advice should be sought from the family doctor.

DIARRHOEA.

Although diarrhoea is not officially notifiable it is known that many cases do occur amongst the population. Most are not reported and the person clears up without any trouble apart from discomfort and inconvenience. Organisms causing the diarrhoea may be dangerous and deadly to some people, particularly young babies.

The first point to remember is that cases not reported cannot be investigated. Cases reported late are also of little use.

The second point is that personal cleanliness, washing hands after using the lavatory and before meals, is the main barrier to the spread of such disease. It takes only one careless person to start an outbreak.

Having trained people that they must wash their hands it is a crime to confront them with a cold tap, a dirty basin, no towel or soap.

Are all lavatories used by the public, adults and children cleaned and swabbed down with disinfectant at regular intervals? Are the seats, door knobs, chain handles done properly? How many housewives do these jobs regularly at home? Are cleaners and attendants instructed in the basic facts of disease prevention?

Let us all make an effort to see that we do all we should to live up to at least a minimum standard.

FOOD POISONING.

During the year reference was made to circular 5/58 from the Ministry of Health and the subject of food poisoning.

After consideration of the 18,500 cases reported in England and Wales in 1956 the following conclusions were highlighted and are again emphasised to all concerned in handling food.

1. Adequate supervision is an essential in all stages of food handling, from place of production to consumer.
2. Attention to personal hygiene is a big factor in preventing contamination of foodstuffs (e.g. washing of hands, disinfection of toilets).
3. Facilities must be provided and personnel instructed.
4. Scrupulous care in handling food at all stages is required, including staffs in shops and kitchens.
5. Training of food handlers (including all people who work in food shops and kitchens) so that they know and understand the dangers.

Not enough use is made of bacteriological examinations in safeguarding the consumer.

It should be common practice to take swabs on food premises. This would give a check on the standard of hygiene of food handlers and on the care of foodstuffs.

The normal surface contamination of meat sold to the housewife is not known. Organisms can be transferred from one foodstuff to another by handling. If dangerous organisms were present there could be danger to the housewife and family.

The real job is to prevent and not to await complaint or illness.

DOGS.

This problem rears its head at intervals. Most of us like dogs and admire them but their habits make them animals many of us would rather someone else kept.

There is no doubt however that if both owner and dog are properly trained there is no problem at all. But it does need some effort. A certificate of training of owner and dog to be produced at the annual time of licence renewal might be a way of tackling this problem.

As an instance of the result of training one dog is seen regularly to use a pedestrian crossing and gives no trouble to anyone. "Blind" dogs and police dogs are instances of the value of training.

Like human beings dogs can carry and pass on disease. This may be acquired from humans or other dogs. Proper care and the assistance of a veterinary surgeon, if needed, are necessary parts of dog care.

PREVENTION OF DISEASE

Vaccination and Immunisation.

POLIOMYELITIS.

All details of the vaccination scheme are arranged and carried out by the County Council Staff and the family doctors.

Not enough of the 15-25 years age group are coming forward to be vaccinated. It must be done in advance. Be prepared.

Panic vaccination when cases occur will not protect against immediate infection.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The B.C.G. Vaccination scheme carried out by the County Council Staff continues.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Once again it is emphasised that it is well worth while having young children and babies vaccinated against whooping cough. Prevention of serious illness or disability is relatively easy.

As with poliomyelitis, a minor procedure such as a short series of injections can prevent major disability.

HOLIDAYS ABROAD.

Voluntary protection against some diseases is possible. Most people fulfil the requirement of the health authority and nothing else.

Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers are not unusual in some foreign countries. H.M. Forces are protected against these diseases most successfully by immunisation.

Holidaymakers have returned home with paratyphoid fever and some have had to have treatment abroad.

Might it not be wise for families to take reasonable precautions where it is possible.

HOUSING

Detailed figures concerning the Slum Clearance Programme are included in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

The Council is making good progress with its Slum Clearance Programme. The removal of the worst houses leads to gradual upgrading of the general standard of housing. In connection with the need for modern up to date houses the following points need to be kept in mind.

There are two main types of house which the Council may provide or help others to provide. These are family houses and bungalows.

Family Houses.

The following observations are relevant and should be borne in mind :—

1. There are services available which can only be utilised to the full when satisfactory conditions are available.

More people have their illnesses at home and remain under their family doctors.

Health Visitors, Home Helps and District Nurses work in the home.

All these people require as a basis for their work good environmental conditions. Sanitation and housing should be good. Damp insanitary houses can lead to perpetuation of medical conditions which these people are trying to advise the family how to deal with.

No family is able to develop a proper standard of living in a cramped insanitary dwelling.

2. It should be firmly understood that the home is the work-place of the women who have to train, feed and bring up children and care for the older ones.

Nowadays much technical equipment is used, not envisaged in other days.

Space is required for washing machines, drying cupboards and refrigerators as minimum equipment.

3. The mental outlook of the family is also bound up with the accommodation difficulties. The constant irritation from congestion of living room space, the difficulty of nursing the ill or fractious child needs patience and care which the average person may not possess. Consequent domestic friction causes worry at work and makes a most unhappy result of housing shortages.

In the town are houses which have no damp course or only an inefficient one. This problem of keeping such a house dry and warm becomes more acute with increased costs of fuel and the changing habits of the people. Many women go out to work and a fire is not lit until late in the day. Damp courses can be inserted. This needs consideration in many houses which it will not be possible to deal with in the Slum Clearance Programme for many years at the present rate of about 30 houses per year.

Bungalows.

Many housing applications during the year are given special consideration by the Housing Committee. Those with medical backgrounds are specially investigated and fully reported to the Housing Committee. Unfortunately many of these cases would be better off in alternative accommodation. Equally unfortunately suitable alternative accommodation owned by the Council is just not available in most cases. It should be remembered that the Council is not the only house agent in the town and there is a possibility of individuals making more effort to have their own houses built.

Bungalows or groundfloor accommodation.

This accommodation should be designed basically for older people, people with disabilities and finally for those who do not require larger houses.

Under modern conditions for economic use of houses it seems reasonable for older people to move into accommodation more suited to their needs. A family house may be released and the older people can live a little more cheaply and with less effort.

These bungalows need special design and the possible sources of danger to older people must be carefully considered.

Our ideas on the help that older people require may change and so may the desires and the health of the older people.

Careful consideration needs to be given to the whole problem. Is it really necessary to build bungalows which have a life of 60 or 100 years or would a properly designed dwelling having a shorter life be more suitable.

With our experience over many years with prefabricated dwellings it should be possible by now to produce satisfactory houses. With a proper replacement programme these houses could be replaced at intervals, probably after 25 or 30 years, with up to date designs suitable for the type of people who use them.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

The Office of the Medical Officer of Health at Alfreton serves Ilkeston Borough Council and Alfreton, Heanor and Ripley District Councils. In addition the Medical Officer is also an Assistant County Medical Officer with the Derbyshire County Council.

The area served has an estimated population of 100,050.

The Borough and each District is dealt with entirely separately, a fifth separate entity being the County Council. Good liaison exists between the Medical Officer of Health, his staff and members of the staff of all five authorities.

This grouping makes a most interesting and sometimes complicated job.

All meetings are held in the evenings. Attendance is repaid by the lively and interested comments made by individual members on matters presented in monthly reports.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS (M.O.H. Area)

Population (Estimated)	100,050
Number of Inhabited Houses	32,708
Population per acre	6.17
Live Births Registered	1,521
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	15.20
Birth Rate, England and Wales	16.4
Still Births Registered	41
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)	26.25
Still Birth Rate, England and Wales	21.6
Deaths registered	1,025
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	10.24
Death Rate, England and Wales	11.7
Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age)	32
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 Live Births)	21.04
Infant Mortality, England and Wales	22.5
Neonatal Deaths	21
Neonatal Mortality per 1,000 Live Births	13.81
Neonatal Mortality, England and Wales	16.2

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

1. General Statistics.

Area in Acres	3,017
Population (Estimated)	34,890
Number of Inhabited Houses	10,639
Rateable Value (at 31st December, 1958)	£318,234
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (at 31st December, 1958)	£1,250
Population per Acre	11.56

2. Extracts from Vital Statistics.

Births.

Live Births registered	574
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	3.14
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	16.45
Adjusted Birth Rate (Comparability Factor—0.99)	16.29
Birth Rate, England and Wales	16.4
Still Births Registered	15
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)	25.47
Still Birth Rate, England and Wales	21.6

Deaths.

Deaths registered	348
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	9.97
Adjusted Death Rate (Comparability Factor—1.29)	12.86
Death Rate, England and Wales	11.7
Maternal Deaths (Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion)	1
Maternal Mortality Rate	1.70
Maternal Mortality, England and Wales	0.43
Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age)	10
Infant Mortality per 1,000 Live Births	17.42
Infant Mortality, England and Wales	22.5
Infant Deaths (legitimate) under 1 year of age	10
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (legitimate)	17.99
Infant Deaths (illegitimate) under 1 year of age	—
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (illegitimate)	—
Infant Deaths (under 4 weeks of age)	4
Neonatal Mortality per 1,000 Live Births	6.97
Neonatal Mortality, England and Wales	16.2

Death Rate per 1,000 Population from :

Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.057
Tuberculosis, Respiratory, England and Wales	0.089
Tuberculosis, other Forms	—
Tuberculosis, other Forms, England and Wales	0.011
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	0.258
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus, England and Wales	0.439
Cancer, other Forms	1.261
Cancer, other Forms, England and Wales	1.685

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	283	273	556	9	9	18
Still	9	6	15	—	—	—

TABLE 2

Stillbirths—1948-1958

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per thousand Births (Live and Still)</i>
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
1957	13	22.61
1958	15	25.47

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	5	5	10	—	—	—
Under 4 weeks of age	3	1	4	—	—	—

TABLE 4
Rates—Comparative Tables—1948-1958

<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>
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
1957	34,790	16.15	9.72	14.23
1958	34,890	16.45	9.97	17.42

TABLE 5
Causes of Death

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	2	—	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	—	1	1
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	11	2	13
11. „ „ Lung, Bronchus	8	1	9
12. „ „ Breast	—	4	4
13. „ „ Uterus	—	3	3
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	12	12	24
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	—	1
16. Diabetes	1	1	2
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	32	31	63
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	33	15	48
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	1	2
20. Other Heart Disease	27	31	58
21. Other Circulatory Disease	8	7	15
22. Influenza	2	2	4
23. Pneumonia	8	8	16
24. Bronchitis	19	7	26
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	1	2
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	—	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	2	3
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	5	6
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	—	2
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	1	1
31. Congenital Malformations	2	4	6
32. Other defined and Ill-defined Diseases	11	11	22
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	3	7
34. All Other Accidents	3	3	6
35. Suicide	1	—	1
36. Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—
All Causes	192	156	348

TABLE 6
Tuberculosis 1958

<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—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	4	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
45—	4	4	—	1	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards .	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total	16	13	—	3	2	—	—	—

TABLE 7
Tuberculosis Notifications 1948-1958

<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>	
1948	20	14	34	1	1	2	36
1949	25	11	36	2	2	4	40
1950	17	7	24	1	—	1	25
1951	19	9	28	1	2	3	31
1952	18	13	31	1	4	5	36
1953	10	14	24	2	3	5	29
1954	19	14	33	—	—	—	33
1955	17	6	23	—	2	2	25
1956	16	12	28	—	2	2	30
1957	14	13	27	1	3	4	31
1958	16	13	29	—	3	3	32

TABLE 8
Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the Year 1958
Age Groups

<i>Notifiable Disease</i>	<i>All Ages</i>	<i>Under 1 year</i>	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	60 & over
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chicken Pox	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	17	-	3	5	1	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Para-Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia, Acute	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Poliomylitis, Paralytic	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
„ Non Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	8	-	-	-	1	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	3	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 9
Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1958
 Seasonal Incidence

Notifiable Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chicken Pox	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	3	2	-	-	17
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Para-Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia, Acute	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Poliomyelitis, Non Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	1	-	2	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	8
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3

TABLE 10
Notifiable Diseases—(Other than Tuberculosis)
1948-1958

	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Dysentery	Encephalitis	Enteric Fever	Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	Measles	Meningococcal Infection	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Para-Typhoid	Pneumonia, Acute	Poliomylitis, Acute	Puerperal Pyrexia	Scarlet Fever	Smallpox	Whooping Cough	Chicken Pox
1948	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	199	1	1	-	17	-	1	51	-	45	257
1949	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	255	-	-	-	6	1	-	39	-	86	54
1950	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	390	-	-	-	11	-	-	38	-	35	182
1951	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	117	-	1	-	13	1	3	11	-	86	88
1952	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	262	-	-	-	11	-	1	50	-	16	427
1953	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	268	-	-	-	11	-	1	49	-	75	111
1954	-	-	6	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	7	-	1	9	-	64	278
1955	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	482	-	-	-	2	-	1	4	-	27	29
1956	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	7	-	-	3	-	35	23
1957	-	-	6	-	-	2	4	390	-	-	-	13	3	-	13	-	37	55
1958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	3	3	-	8	-	3	1

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the 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	1	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	111	23	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	7	—	—	—
Total	134	24	—	—

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.)	—	—	1	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	—	—	1	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) insufficient	—	—	—	2	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	2	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	2	4	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork.

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>No. of outworkers in August list required by Sect.110(1) (c)</i>	<i>No. of Cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i>	<i>Notices Served</i>	<i>Prosecutions</i>
Wearing apparel—Making, etc.	9	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	1	—	—	—
Artificial flowers	21	1	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets	1	—	—	—
Textile weaving	5	—	—	—
Total	37	1	—	—

BOROUGH OF ILKESTON

ANNUAL REPORT of the CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR ON THE SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE BOROUGH FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1958

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

Mr. Mayor, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting the annual report on the sanitary administration of the Borough for the year 1958.

The report is in a similar form to previous years, and shows that much work has been done in connection with the demolition of unfit or substandard houses by Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders.

Apart from housing work the department's stand at the Trade Fair and Exhibition caused a great amount of extra work but it is considered that the result made the effort worth while.

The inspection of meat has not diminished. Whilst the time worked out of office hours has become routine, it is still an encroachment of the inspector's free time, and it is a matter of regret that the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, does not prohibit either the regulation of slaughtering hours or the prohibition of Sunday slaughtering.

There has been pleasant and regular co-operation with the Medical Officer of Health on all aspects of environmental health. His advice and guidance is appreciated.

The Chairman of the Health Committee, Councillor Mrs. E. E. Bostock, continues to take an active interest in all the various items of work carried out by the department and, indeed, this interest is apparent generally by the help and support given by all members of the Health Committee.

I desire also to record my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Housing Committee for their support and appreciation of the work carried out for that Committee.

Finally my thanks are due to the members of the department, especially Mr. Booth, my deputy, for the work done by them and the loyal support they have given during the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. E. ADCOCK,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Total number of new houses erected during the year					141
By the Local Authority	.	.	.	.	100
By other Local Authorities	.	.	.	.	Nil
By other bodies or persons	.	.	.	.	41
Total number of houses owned by the Local Authority at the end of the year	.	.	.	.	2,774
Permanent Council Houses	(a)	Traditional	.	.	2,484
	(b)	Aluminium	.	.	70
	(c)	Flats and maisonettes	.	.	120
Prefabricated Bungalows	.	.	.	.	100
Others	.	.	.	.	7
Total number of dwelling houses in Borough 31/12/58					11,199

HOUSING ADMINISTRATION.

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year 1958.

(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects. (Public Health or Housing Acts)	145
	Number of inspections made for the purpose	324
(b)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 & 1932	81
	Number of inspections made for the purpose	207
(c)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious as to be unfit for human habitation	76
(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	69

2. Houses demolished.

	<i>Houses Demolished</i>	<i>Displaced Persons</i>	<i>Families</i>
In Clearance Areas	—	177	42
As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	2	11	3

3. Unfit houses closed.

Under Section 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	1	4	1
---	---	---	---

4. Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied.

	<i>By owners</i>
(a) After informal action by local authority .	24
(b) After formal notice under	
(i) Public Health Acts	7
(ii) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957 .	-

The year 1958 was notable for the amount of work which was carried out under the Housing Act, 1957, which came into force in September of that year. On the 31st December, 1957, the Council made the Ilkeston No. 90, (Belvoir Street) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1957, and on the 25th March, 1958, the Council made 7 further Compulsory Purchase Orders, details of these are given later. These were subsequently confirmed during the year with a slight modification in one case excluding some land from the Order. In addition to this, the preliminary work was commenced on 3 further Clearance Areas and resolutions were passed by the Council to proceed with these Clearance Orders on the 23rd December, 1958.

The total number of dwellings in the confirmed Orders, both Clearance and Compulsory Purchase, was 80. In the 3 Areas commenced later in the year there was a total of 20 dwellings. In addition, work continued in respect of individual unfit dwellings and at the end of the year the progress maintained was well in accordance with the 5 year Clearance Programme. In fact, the Medical Officer submitted to the Council towards the end of the year proposals for a provisional programme to follow on after the official 5 year programme.

The following lists show action which has been taken during the current year as well as the completion of action which had been commenced previously.

From Previous Years.

Sections 17 and 18, Housing Act, 1957.

11, Eyres Gardens	Action deferred
4, Dukes Place	Action deferred
21, Havelock Terrace	Demolished
22, Havelock Terrace	Demolished
168, Cotmanhay Road	Demolition Order operative

Current Year.

Sections 17 and 18, Housing Act, 1957.

2, Gladstone Street	Closed
1, 2 and 3, Wilmot Street	Demolition Order operative

Section 42, Housing Act, 1957.

1-12 (incl.), William Street	Confirmed Compulsory Purchase Order			
1-12 (incl.), Tutin Street	"	"	"	"
1-6 (incl.), Cambridge Cottages	"	"	"	"
24-39 (incl.), Abbey Street	"	"	"	"
5-9 (incl.), Lower Granby Street	"	"	"	"
24-27 (incl.), Lower Granby Street and 2-8 (incl.), North Road	"	"	"	"
44, 45, 46, Burr Lane	"	"	"	"
59, 60, 61, 63, 64, Burr Lane	"	"	"	"
3-6 (incl.), Vernon Cottages, Pimlico	"	"	"	"
187, 189 and 191, Derby Road	Confirmed Clearance Area			
181, 183, 185, Little Hallam Lane	Confirmed Clearance Area			

RENT ACT, 1957

Householders continued to make enquiries under this Act and advice was given on numerous occasions. Whilst some tenants decided not to take action under the Rent Act, others did so and during the year there were 20 applications for certificates of disrepair. The following are details of work carried out under this Act.

Number of houses inspected for the purpose of the Act	19
Number of houses not inspected owing to withdrawal of application	1
Number of notices to landlords of proposal to issue certificate of disrepair	11
Number of undertakings given by landlords to remedy the defects	23
Number of certificates of disrepair issued	11
Number of applications by landlords for cancellation of certificate of disrepair	2
Number of objections by tenants to cancellation of certificate of disrepair	1
Number of certificates of disrepair cancelled by Local Authority	1
Number of certificates of disrepair cancelled by Local Authority despite tenants' objection	Nil

An application was received for the cancellation of a certificate of disrepair and the statutory notice was served upon the tenant. He objected to the Council's proposal to cancel the certificate of disrepair. The landlord did not complete the work to the tenant's satisfaction, therefore the certificate of disrepair was not cancelled.

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1954

Three notices were served under Section 95 of this Act (i.e., summary power to remedy stopped-up drains, etc.).

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1958

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

Inspections to premises	324
Re-inspections	995
Visits re complaints	258
Miscellaneous visits	400
Drainage inspections	65
Drains tested	21
Visits re removals	223
Beds from removals treated	522
Insanitary premises inspected	3
Visits re Rodent infestations	22
Infectious Disease Investigations	64
Infectious Disease disinfections	3
Places of Amusement inspections	19
Smoke observations	49
Power Factories inspections	23
Non-power factories inspected	1
Workplaces inspected	6
Shops inspected	14
Caravan inspections	41
Verminous premises inspected and disinfested	11
Petrol installations inspected	25
Shops Acts visits	175
Visits re Accumulations and Deposits	4
Cesspools inspected	4

Meat and Other Food Inspections.

Market and Fairground Food Stalls	464
Ice-cream premises	13
Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspections	930
Visits re unsound food	109
Bakehouses inspected	2
Food Premises	233

Notices Served.

Number of Informal Notices—Public Health Act, 1936	87
Number of Statutory Notices under Section 39	1
" " " " " Section 45	2
" " " " " Section 56	1
" " " " " Section 75	1
" " " " " Section 93	2
Derbyshire County Council Act 1954 Section 95	3
Number of Notices served under the Housing Act, 1957,	
Section 9 Informal	5
Statutory	1

COMPLAINTS

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

Number of complaints received during the year	355
Number dealt with by the Public Health Inspectors	214
Number dealt with by the Rodent Operative	121
Number investigated and forwarded to other departments	20

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	3
Walls repaired	1
Fireplaces or Ovens repaired	2
Doors repaired	2
Ceilings repaired	3
Dampness abated	5
Flues repaired	1
Staircases repaired	1
Baths, Lavatory Basins, etc.	
Sinks renewed	2
Wastepipes repaired	1

Exterior of Houses.

Roofs repaired or renewed	5
Chimney stacks repaired	2
Eaves and downspouting provided or repaired	7
Drainage.	
Drains opened and cleansed	4
Drains relaid or repaired	5
Sewer choked (Section 24)	8
Yard and Outbuildings.	
Yards paved or repaired	1
Privies, Pail Closets, Water Closets.	
Water closet accommodation repaired	6
Water closets provided with new pedestals	1
Defective flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	7
Dustbins.	
Dustbin renewals	7

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION

No terminal disinfection is carried out unless 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 in connection with infectious disease	64
Number of premises disinfected	3
Bottles or tins of an approved disinfectant were supplied, free of charge, for use at premises where cases of infectious disease has occurred, if requested.	

TEMPORARY DWELLINGS

Bye-Laws, made under Section 268(4) of the Public Health Act, 1936, as to tents, vans, sheds and similar structures used for human habitation were made by the Council and came into operation on the 1st March.

One licence to station a caravan for a limited period was issued during the year. This was granted to Mrs. A. Madgwick, the wife of a member of the American Armed Forces stationed in this country.

The year has been singularly free from visits by the so-called gypsies or diddicois. This may be due to the fact that there is so little vacant or untended land in the Borough upon which they can squat for a period.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Hygiene.

This year was outstanding for the emphasis laid on food hygiene in the department's presentation to the public of an exhibition stand at the Town's Trade Fair and Exhibition.

Particular reference must be made to Mr. Morley Parry, Food Hygiene Advisory Officer, Ministry of Health, for his help and advice and the script and drawings of the "Talking Kitchen." Thanks are also due to the Photographic Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for providing such excellent display photographs, especially those of local interest.

The stand took the form of a photographic display in an alcove at either end with a model kitchen twelve feet long in the centre which told a story interspersed with catchy tunes and suitable lyrics on the subjects of the various appliances spotlighted. Although Mr. Morley Parry must have the full credit for the stand, this department must have a certain amount of reflected glory for being the first health department in the country to put the idea into operation.

The Anglo-French Trade Fair and Exhibition, as it was called, was officially opened by His Grace The Duke of Rutland on Tuesday, 18th September, and remained open for the rest of the week. It was the largest and most successful exhibition ever held in the town.

The Health Department's stand was the finest effort ever made by the department and was inspected by hundreds of visitors to the Exhibition. It may be considered boasting but, in my opinion, it was the "piece de resistance" of the exhibition and I think this is borne out by the many congratulations of the general public, especially housewives and the excellent press reports on it.

The Publicity Department of the East Midlands Gas Board was very helpful and loaned certain up-to-date gas appliances.

Members of the Ilkeston Theatre Club deserve a special tribute for their recording of the story and song of the " Talking Kitchen " despite the fact that they called me a hard taskmaster. A number of local tradesmen helped with the loan of electrical and other equipment free of charge so that the whole effort of building the stand cost about £35, but with the great advantage that the department has now a stand which can be converted and used for any future exhibitions. The entire stand was constructed, set up and decorated by the staff of the department and entailed hours of encroachment on our free time but, on completion, there was general agreement that the effort had been worth while.

As the Exhibition was Anglo-French with stands produced by firms in Chalons-sur-Marne there was a number of French visitors. The final portion of the Talking Kitchen's story was in the French language and I repeat the English version of that part as follows :—

" This exhibition piece deals with the problem of clean food handling in the kitchen. The kitchen of every home is the room for the preparation of food for the household ; it is the place where the education of children in the proper handling and preparation of food is commenced. Habits formed in the kitchen are remembered throughout life. It is therefore most important that the habits of cleanliness in food handling learned in the home are cleanly habits. It is important because the Clean Food laws of Great Britain do not apply to the domestic Kitchen, but only to shops and places where food is handled and prepared for sale to the public.

There are many public health matters that are given attention by the staffs of Public Health Departments throughout the country but none more pressing than the need for helping the food handlers to be cleaner ; not only to be clean but to be more clean and so keep up the standard of health of the nation."

Owing to the amount of work involved in this one effort, it was not found possible to undertake any lectures or talks on Food Hygiene to persons engaged in the food trade, but most of the food handlers in the town were asked to visit the stand and listen to the story.

Mould on bread.

A complaint was received from a householder regarding mould appearing on wrapped bread. An investigation was made and the firm of bakers were notified. There did not appear to be any cause for the commencement of mould growths at the bakery.

Generally.

The report of the Medical Officer of Health contains some general comments on the subject of clean food : my part of the report is of the visits made and the work carried out.

During the year 233 inspections of food premises were made.

The market stalls selling food were also inspected regularly, the total number of inspections made for this purpose was 430.

34 inspections were made of Food Stalls at the Annual Fair.

Food Premises in the Borough.

Bakers and pastrycooks	10
Butchers	34
Pork Butchers	8
Confectioners	9
Chemists	10
Grocers and General Stores	71
Greengrocers	34
Fish and chip vendors	31
Snack bars	10
Tripe dealers	2
Wet fishmongers	7
Food stalls (Saturday market)	21
Restaurants	6
Multiple stores	4

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

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

Five 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	33
Number of premises registered for the preparation and sale of fried fish	31
Number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream	180
Number of premises registered for the manufacture and sale of ice-cream	2
Number of inspections made to ice-cream premises	13

Milk.

The number of milk distributors on the register is 100. There is one dairy registered.

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

Dealers licensed to use the special designation " Pasteurised "	32
Dealers licensed to use the special designation " Sterilised "	93
Dealers licensed to use the special designation " Tuberculin Tested "	23

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 1958.

Name and Address of Establishment		Samples taken			
		Methylene Blue		Phosphatase	
		Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory	Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory
Ilkeston Co-operative Society Ltd.	Pasteurised	10	—	11	—
	T.T. Pasteurised	8	—	9	—

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.

" 66 samples, including 23 milks, were taken under the above Act in the area of the Borough of Ilkeston during the year 1958.

No serious irregularities were disclosed and no proceedings were taken.

A sample of Double Cream failed to reach the requirement of 48 per cent Fat contained in the Food Standards Cream Order, 1951, and the vendor was cautioned.

A formal sample of Potted Beef was taken following the finding of a small amount of starch filler in an informal sample. On analysis the formal sample was found to be free from starch and was classed as genuine.

The remaining samples were classed as satisfactory."

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS 1933 to 1954

During the year 38 renewals of licences to slaughter animals and two renewals of conditional licences were granted in accordance with the provisions of the above mentioned Acts.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS

Number of casual notices of slaughter received	.	.	132
Number of regular notices of slaughter operative	.	.	7

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

<i>Licensee</i>	<i>Situation</i>
Mrs. F. L. Bamford	Slaughterhouse rear 141, Station Road.
Mr. H. Barnes	Slaughterhouse rear 22/24, Mill Street.
Mr. A. W. Beighton	Slaughterhouse rear 21/22, Charlotte Street.
Mrs. E. Cresswell	Slaughterhouse rear 201, Cotmanhay Road.
Mr. F. G. Glover	Slaughterhouse rear 17/20, 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.

SUMMARY OF SLAUGHTERING AT THE EIGHT LICENSED PREMISES

	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Total
Bamford, Station Road .	—	42	—	173	—	215
Barnes, Mill Street .	4	105	—	219	211	537
Beighton, Charlotte Street	50	52	—	—	4	106
Cresswell, Cotmanhay Road	8	71	—	283	16	378
Glover, Station Road .	1,705	757	76	4,891	7,154	14,585
Marshall, Derby Road .	193	23	—	285	609	1,110
Prince, Cotmanhay Road	—	—	—	—	5	5
Richardson, Gladstone St.	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total number of animals slaughtered during the year	1,960	1,050	76	5,851	7,999	16,936
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Average number of animals slaughtered per month	163.33	87.5	6.33	487.58	666.58	1,411.33
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Comparison with slaughtering in previous years

Animals slaughtered	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Total
1955	1,277	—	20	2,578	2,826	6,701
1956	669	1,041	79	6,518	4,514	12,821
1957	1,622	824	197	9,023	6,560	18,226
1958	1,960	1,050	76	5,851	7,999	16,936

The yearly total of animals slaughtered in comparison with previous years shows a trend towards a higher consumption of beef and a reduction in mutton and lamb. The reason for this is not known ; maybe it is a change in the eating habits of households due either to economic circumstances or the plentiful supply of imported meat but one cannot help wondering if it may be due to there being little or no mutton offered for sale as such, although adult sheep are slaughtered. I have noticed a general tendency throughout the trade not only in Ilkeston but in other parts of the country that mutton displayed in retail butchers' shops—if it is labelled—is labelled as lamb. The definition of lamb, as I have always known it, is the flesh of a young ovine animal, that is an animal not more than three months old, but there appears to be varying ideas as to when lamb becomes mutton.

The result of more cattle being slaughtered and less sheep and lambs has meant an increase in the inspection units when calculated in accordance with the schedule to the Slaughterhouses (Meat Inspection Grant) Regulations 1958 ; thus the claim for the Exchequer Grant for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1959, should be greater than the previous year.

It is pleasing to be able to continue to report 100% inspection ; this is due to there having been no changes in the staff during the year.

Little improvement of a major nature has been carried out at any of the licensed slaughterhouses this year, although all the licensees have been made aware of the likelihood of Hygiene and Prevention of Cruelty Regulations coming into operation early in 1959.

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

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)	1,960	1,050	76	5,851	7,999	—
Number inspected	1,960	1,050	76	5,851	7,999	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	2	4	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	46	31	1	13	47	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	2.35%	2.95%	1.32%	0.26%	0.64%	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcases condemned	—	1	—	—	3	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	67	59	—	—	69	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	3.42%	5.71%	—	—	0.9%	—
Cysticercosis :						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	1	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refriger- ation	3	1	—	—	—	—
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	4.46	1.46	1.26
February	2.76	8.54	0.78
March	3.40	6.67	1.07
April	2.45	4.67	0.89
May	2.08	3.92	0.67
June	3.05	4.76	1.75
July	6.84	4.00	1.12
August	3.03	9.59	0.98
September	3.33	1.14	0.91
October	2.05	4.08	0.69
November	2.58	3.19	0.68
December	4.59	6.98	0.27

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	1.91	2.08	0.32
February	2.07	6.10	0.65
March	1.36	3.33	0.17
April	Nil	Nil	0.89
May	2.08	Nil	Nil
June	3.66	1.19	1.96
July	1.05	2.00	0.74
August	2.27	4.11	0.73
September	5.55	4.55	0.26
October	3.42	Nil	1.39
November	3.23	2.13	0.54
December	2.55	10.47	0.35

UNSOUND FOOD

It will be noticed in the table of comparison with slaughtering in previous years that there has been an increase in the number of cows slaughtered as well as in the number of cattle and whilst the percentage of incidence of tuberculosis has fallen in cows, it has increased in cattle other than cows. The veterinary profession is still hopeful that bovine tuberculosis will be eradicated in the next two or three years but I cannot visualise this in view of the number of young bovines, i.e., eighteen months to three years old, in which obviously recent localised infections of tuberculosis are found. One wonders why reactors are still allowed to be disposed of in the normal way of cattle markets.

The total weight of tuberculous meat surrendered was 5,814 pounds.

The routine examination of all carcasses and offal resulted in the usual run of diseases and abnormal conditions. Evidence of Cysticercosis was found in four bovine carcasses ; the affected organs were surrendered and the carcasses were submitted for refrigeration treatment.

The total weight of meat surrendered for diseases or injuries, excluding tuberculosis but including Cysticercosis was 2,030 pounds.

Unsound meat is slashed, stained with naphthalene green stain and disposed of to a processing firm who guarantee it will not be used for food.

Other unsound food surrendered during the year, mainly canned goods, are listed later and amounts to a total weight of 3,616½ pounds. These foods, other than meat and meat products, are punctured, dosed with a strong disinfectant and buried on the Council's refuse tip.

The total weight of all unsound food dealt with during the year was 11,460½ pounds, or more than five tons.

UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED DURING THE YEAR MEAT

Tuberculosis.

56 bovine heads and tongues	52 pigs' heads
103 bovine lungs (sets)	21 pigs' plucks
20 bovine livers	1 pig's lungs (set)
4 bovine mesenteries	3 pigs' carcasses and all organs
1 bovine carcase and all organs	
1 carcase of beef	Total weight 5,814 lbs.

Other Diseases or Injuries.

3 bovine heads	.	.	Cysticercus Bovis
1 bovine lungs	.	.	Distoma
3 bovine lungs	.	.	Echinococcus Cyst
1 bovine lungs	.	.	Actinobacillosis
15 bovine livers	.	.	Abscesses
29 bovine livers	.	.	Distoma
1 bovine liver	.	.	Bacterial Necrosis
5 bovine livers	.	.	Angioma
1 bovine liver	.	.	Fatty infiltration
1 bovine liver	.	.	Echinococcus Granulosus
14 bovine livers	.	.	Cirrhosis
1 bovine liver	.	.	Necrosis
4 bovine livers	.	.	Distoma and Cirrhosis
1 bovine liver	.	.	Echinococcus Cysts
1 bovine liver	.	.	Actinobacillosis
2 bovine hearts	.	.	Cysticercus Bovis
Forequarter of beef	.	.	Severe bruising
2 pigs' kidneys	.	.	Haemorrhagic
2 pigs' kidneys	.	.	Hydronephrosis
13 pigs' livers	.	.	White spot
7 pigs' livers	.	.	Cirrhosis
11 pigs' livers	.	.	Milk spots
1 pigs' lungs	.	.	Pneumonia
1 pigs' lungs	.	.	Abscesses
6 pigs' plucks	.	.	Pneumonia
2 pigs' plucks	.	.	Pleural Adhesions
1 pig's pluck and intestines	.	.	Multiple abscesses
1 pig's pluck .	.	.	Carcinoma
1 pig's pluck .	.	.	Cirrhosis and Pneumonia
1 pig's pluck .	.	.	Pneumonia and Emaciation
1 pig's carcass and offal	.	.	Acute Pneumonia
1 pig's carcass and viscera	.	.	Erysipelas
1 pig's carcass	.	.	Dropsy
1 pig's carcass	.	.	Pneumonia
1 sheep's liver	.	.	Cirrhosis
8 sheeps' livers	.	.	Distomatosis
3 sheeps' plucks	.	.	Distoma
1 sheep's pluck	.	.	Multiple abscesses
1 sheep's carcass and all organs	.	.	Dropsy
1 sheep's carcass and all organs	.	.	Emaciation

Total weight 2,030 lbs.

OTHER UNSOUND FOOD

<i>Weight in pounds</i>			<i>Weight in pounds</i>		
Fruit	(Tinned)	650 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mixed Pickles	"	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Beef	"	46 $\frac{3}{4}$	Preserves	"	18
Ham	"	207 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pickled Onions	"	59 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corned Beef	"	248 $\frac{1}{4}$	Syrup	(Tinned)	12
Tongue	"	111	Grape Fruit Juice	"	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Luncheon Meat	"	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tomato juice	"	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Stewed Steak	"	46	Slab cake		2
Veal	"	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	Chocolate rolls		4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	"	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cake		20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chicken	"	15	Jam rolls		1
Steak and Kidney Pies		1	Farinoca		40
Pork Pie		13	Rice pudding (Tinned)		43
Sausage		127	Chocolate sandwich		7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Braised Kidneys		3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Nescafe		$\frac{1}{4}$
Bacon		181	Tea		$\frac{1}{2}$
Meat Pies		1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Drinking chocolate		$\frac{1}{2}$
Scotch Broth (Tinned)		8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Chocolate cream		14
Soup	"	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	Brazil & Walnut slab		
Peas	"	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	toffee		35 $\frac{1}{4}$
Beans	"	13	Rice		21
Mixed Vegetables	"	66	Beef suet (Tinned)		4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tomatoes	"	673 $\frac{3}{4}$			
Cheese	"	407 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Butter		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Summary		
Shrimps (Tinned)		$\frac{1}{2}$	Fruit		650 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salmon	"	52 $\frac{3}{4}$	Meat		55 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sardines	"	2	Prepared Meat Products		1,043 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pilchards	"	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	Vegetables		852
Crab	"	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fats and cheese		409
Halibut		30	Fish		109 $\frac{1}{4}$
Crab Paste (Jar)		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Milk and cream		27 $\frac{1}{4}$
Milk (Tinned)		25 $\frac{1}{3}$	Preserves		30
Cream	"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Miscellaneous		439 $\frac{1}{2}$
Piccalilli (Jar)		57 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Pickled Cabbage	"	10 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Gherkins	"	17			
			Total		<u>3,616$\frac{1}{2}$</u>

PUBLIC HOUSES

No new Public Houses have been built during the year, but it is planned for one to be built on the Kirk Hallam Housing Estate next year.

Some improvements continue to be made to the sanitary accommodation at some of the older premises, but there does not appear to be any determined effort on the part of Brewery Companies to bring conveniences up to modern standards.

The licensees as a whole try to carry out the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations. Snacks, freshly made sandwiches and bread cobs with fillings are displayed with proper protection and one does not now see persons serving beer whilst smoking.

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

There are two offensive trades in the Borough registered with the local authority, one rag and bone dealer and one tripe boiler. Both premises are situated in industrial zones with no dwelling houses in the immediate vicinity.

No complaints have been received regarding these premises during the year.

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

There are four firms registered as dealers in old metal and marine stores in the Borough. Two of the dealers were causing atmospheric pollution by the burning of rubber and as there was no satisfactory solution to this problem there was no alternative but to request that the practice cease. It is pleasing to be able to report that the firms concerned co-operated without the need of legal proceedings against them.

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 1958 :—

“ Cinemas.

The Scala Cinema, Kings Picture House, New Theatre and Ritz Cinema have been inspected during the year, both during the performance and at times when the premises were not open to the public. No cause for complaint was found.

Premises with Music and Dancing Licences.

There has been no cause for complaint at these premises 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 1958.

“ I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on Canal Boats for the year 1958.

No boats have been seen by me on the Erewash Canal during the year.

I have received information from the British Transport Waterways, North Eastern Divisional Office, that the canal has been classified as a group 3 waterway and is not likely to be used for commercial transport, at least, for the time being, although it is being kept in repair.”

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Prior to the Alkali, etc., Works Order, 1958, becoming operative on the 1st June, meetings were held with the district Alkali Works Inspector, and the legislative changes effected by the order were introduced smoothly and with complete co-operation. As a result of the order the Ilkeston Gas Undertaking and practically the whole of the processes carried out at that part of Stanton Ironworks within the Borough became the responsibility of the Alkali Inspector. However, there were some parts of Stanton Ironworks which remained the responsibility of the local authority and before the end of the year the Company intimated that they were likely to seek certificates of exemption from the provisions of the Clean Air Act 1956 in respect of some of their furnaces.

During the year steady progress was maintained in the conversion of furnaces from manual to automatic stoking. An application for prior approval of a furnace installation was received in respect of one such conversion and Council approval was given in due course. This was the only application for prior approval received. Notification of intention to instal new furnaces was received in respect of two buildings, a school and a supermarket, to be erected next year.

Although far more time was devoted to smoke observations this year, there were few occasions when it was necessary to take any action in respect of offences against the Clean Air Act and in every case an informal approach produced satisfactory results. A considerable nuisance was caused by scrap metal dealers burning off rubber insulation from cables. Since no satisfactory method of carrying out this work could be found, the department suggested that this burning should cease in the Borough and I am pleased that this was done in an amicable way.

Towards the end of the year authority was given for the purchase of a standard deposit gauge and it is hoped to have this installed early in the next year. It is further hoped that the Council will authorise, next year, the purchase of a daily smoke filter and volumetric sulphur dioxide apparatus.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

The Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health contains a copy of the report made by him to the Minister of Labour and National Service in respect of the year 1958.

During the year the number of inspections made to power factories was 23. The department is responsible for the preparation

of certificates of adequate means of escape in case of fire as required by section 34 of the 1937 Act. Four new certificates were issued during the year for The Stanton Ironworks Company Ltd. These were in respect of the Coke Ovens and By-Products Plant, the New Works Furnaces, the New Works Shops and Foundries and the Nutbrook Spun Plant and involved some 42 workshops. The Company was very helpful in providing plans, nevertheless the preparation and planning of escape routes and alterations to doorways and exists caused a considerable amount of work. The certificate for the Nutbrook Spun plan applied to that part of the works within the Borough but the Shardlow Rural District Council was consulted in respect of that part of the works which is in that Authority's area.

In addition to this, much work is entailed in checking plans for new, or alterations to, factories, both power and non-power establishments and workplaces.

"Prior Approval" in accordance with Section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, was given in one instance during the year.

Outworkers.

Number of lists of outworkers received during the year	31
Number of outworkers, first half of year	54
Number of outworkers, second half of year	37

PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS, 1928 and 1936

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

During the year fifty-three petroleum spirit storage licences were issued for a total storage capacity of 204,385 gallons of petroleum spirit and 35 gallons of petroleum mixture. The total of the fees collected during the year was £39/0/0.

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 subject to a pressure test of 10 lbs. per square inch before approval.

Inspections of the licensed premises are made from time to time, 25 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 Pests 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 records summarise the work of sewer treatment carried out during 1958.

Record of Treatments undertaken by the Ilkeston Borough Council.

Total number of manholes in foul and connected systems	1,037	1,037
Treatment No.	20	21
Dates of Treatment	24, 25, 26, 27, 28 March	29, 30 Sept. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9th October
Bait base and poison used	Rusk. Arsenic 10%	Rusk. Zinc Phosphide 2½%
Number of manholes baited	80	91
Number of manholes showing prebait take	41	48
Number of manholes showing complete prebait take (on one or both days)	11	30
Schemes of baiting used (e.g., consecutive or alternate)	consecutive	consecutive
Test baiting		
(i) Date on which test baits were laid	17th March	—
(ii) Number of manholes tested	53	—
(iii) Number of tested manholes showing bait take	5	—

The following is a copy of the report submitted to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and summarises the work carried out for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1959.

	Type of Property				Total
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	All other (including Business Premises)	Agricultural Property	
I. Number of Properties Inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	5	99	21	4	129
(b) Survey under the Act	2	766	278	—	1,046
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	1,004	1,242	—	2,246
II. Number of properties inspected (in Sec. I) which were found to be infested by :					
(a) Rats { Major	—	—	—	—	—
{ Minor	5	114	13	4	136
(b) Mice { Major	—	—	—	—	—
{ Minor	2	26	8	—	36
III. Number of infested premises treated by the L.A.	7	140	21	—	168
IV. Number of notices served under Sec. 4 of the Act :					
(a) Treatment	—	2	—	—	2
(b) Structural work	—	—	—	—	—
V. Number of " Block " control schemes carried out	—	—	—	—	—

DISINFESTATION

The policy of fumigating the furniture and bedding of all new tenants going into Council houses continues. Furniture is treated in closed vans with hydrogen cyanide by contractors, whilst the bedding is fumigated in a closed van with a gaseous insecticide by the department. All fumigation is carried out under the supervision of the department and each house is visited by a public health inspector on completion of the removal to ensure compliance with the Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation) Act.

The following table shows the number of visits made during the last 10 years.

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Number of visits made for the purpose of checking removals during the year	224	147	262	343	250	398	279	134	111	223
Number of beds removed, treated and returned during the year	462	396	571	738	612	879	566	271	251	522

There are now very few complaints of infestations of bed-bugs or cockroaches but the department continues to help and advise householders in connection with complaints of minor infestations of ants and silver fish. Small cartons of powder insecticides are issued free to applicants.

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

This Act appears to have achieved its purpose in that all shops now stock appliances with B.S.S. guards.

One wonders how many householders have provided efficient guards to old appliances. The Act does not affect these but it is a point for serious thought.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

There are still 4 premises registered under the above Act. Only small amounts of rag flock are used by these premises and no contraventions of the Act have been observed.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

The Chief and Deputy Chief Public Health Inspectors are authorised officers for the purposes of the Shops Act. 175 visits were made during the year for the purposes of the Act.

One warning was issued regarding the assistants weekly half-holiday and one warning was to draw attention to the local Order in respect of Fish and Chip Vendors.

Advice was sought on several occasions regarding closing hours for various trades and it is always willingly given in the department.

An application was made by the organisers of the Trade Fair and Exhibition held at East Street Car Park in September, 1958, to alter the general closing hours so that exhibitors could transact business at the Exhibition until 9 p.m. An Order was made by the Council under Section 42(1) of the Shops Act, 1950, for the period of the Exhibition.

There are local Orders continued in force by Section 76 of the Act in respect of

Fish and Chip Vendors—(Weekly half-holiday) Section 1

Barbers and Hairdressers—(Hours of closing) Section 2

Boot and Shoe Traders—(Hours of closing) Section 2

WASTE WATER CLOSET CONVERSIONS

The number of conversions during the year was seven. The number remaining at the end of the year was 122.

It is perhaps to be regretted that the conversions of this type of closet are not as rapid as one would like but to take advantage of Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, in this connection would involve the Council into more expense than is considered necessary at the moment.

NUMBER OF TYPES OF SANITARY CONVENIENCES IN THE BOROUGH, DECEMBER, 1958

	<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>	<i>Number of Cesspools</i>
Occupied houses	12,473	25	122	1	18
Other premises	1,113	—	—	—	1
Total	13,586	25	122	1	19

SUMMARY OF PAIL CLOSETS AND PRIVY MIDDENS EXISTING, 31st DECEMBER, 1958

	<i>North Ward</i>	<i>Granby Ward</i>	<i>Market Ward</i>	<i>Victoria Ward</i>	<i>Old Park Ward</i>	<i>South Ward</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Number of houses with Pail closets	13	5	—	4	—	3	25
Number of houses with Privy Middens	—	—	—	—	—	1	1

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The collection of refuse in the Borough is carried out by contract as has been the case for many years. Messrs. F. Norman & Sons Ltd. carry out the work efficiently. Complaints received in the department are passed on and have immediate attention. There is a once weekly collection with adjustment after a Bank Holiday.

As I have said previously, I believe the Council is reluctant to terminate an arrangement which has worked satisfactorily for so long a time and prefers to allow the Contractors the opportunity to terminate the contract if difficulties were to arise which they were not able to overcome.

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 ending 31/3/59</i>	<i>Estimated cost per</i>			<i>How refuse is disposed of</i>
				<i>House or Lock-up shop</i>	<i>Church, Factory, other Premises</i>	<i>Pails and Privies</i>	
Whole Borough	34,890	Under Contract	£17,011	22/7d.	41/9d.	38/1d.	Controlled Tipping



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