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BOROUGH OF ILKESTON

# ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

1960







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BOROUGH OF ILKESTON

# ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

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*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., M.A.P.H.I.



# BOROUGH OF ILKESTON

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## HEALTH COMMITTEE

*Chairman:* Councillor Mrs. E. E. BOSTOCK

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

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor LESLIE CHAMBERS)

THE DEPUTY MAYOR (Councillor JOHN G. SIMPSON)

*Aldermen—*

BARTON, D., C.C.

BOSTOCK, E., J.P.

*Councillors—*

BROWN, P. E.

SKELTON, R.

COOK, R. L.

STRAW, I.

EVANS, J. S.

TOMLINSON, W. R.

POYNTON, F.

WELLS, J. A.

## HOUSING COMMITTEE

*Chairman:* Councillor C. HORRIDGE

*Vice-Chairman:* HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor L. CHAMBERS)

*Aldermen—*

BARTON, D., C.C.

MEAKIN, A.

BOSTOCK, E., J.P.

*Councillors—*

BLOUNT, G.

HEESOM, A. E.

BOSTOCK, Mrs. E. E.

POYNTON, F.

COOK, R. L.

SKELTON, R.

EVANS, J. S.

STRAW, I.

FISHER, H., C.C.

WILD, G. W.

GILSON, D. G.

## PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

*Medical Officer of Health:*

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

(Telephone: ALFRETON 614)

*Clerks:*

B. A. POTTS

Mrs. L. DAY

*Chief Public Health Inspector:*

C. E. ADCOCK, Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

(Telephone: ILKESTON 3361)

*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.

*Other Public Health Inspector:*

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

*Clerks:*

Miss H. CLARKE

Miss B. ROWLAND

*Office:*

22, Burns Street, Ilkeston.



**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 report for the year 1960.

Comments on various matters appear in the body of the report.

The pace of change and improvement in the town is gathering speed. The outward signs are seen in the results of the slum clearance programme—sites are opened up and are ripe for development. New building of private houses and council houses fills areas previously empty and sometimes uncared for. New stores are appearing on the main streets. Changes in the types of employment available come with the movement of miners from one coalfield to another and the setting up of new factories and development of old ones.

The Coal Industry is changing and facing up to competition. New and more efficient ways of using coal are being developed. No one can really regret the changes in the industry where work is often dirty, unpleasant and like most heavy industries carries a variable injury rate.

There are many plans in various stages of development by the Council and by many other people for changes and improvements in this active, energetic and pleasant town.

The support of the Council, in particular the Chairman of the Health Committee, Alderman Mrs. E. E. Bostock, and the Chairman of the Housing Committee, Councillor C. Horridge, is much appreciated and their interest in many health matters is most stimulating.

My thanks go to my staff and the other members of your Council staff for a pleasant and progressive year.

The help of many members of the County Council staff during the year is much appreciated.

Representatives of the Local Press have been of considerable help in bringing matters of interest and health before the residents of the District.

A special word of thanks to the General Practitioners in the Borough who keep me informed about the incidence of infectious disease in their practice and who respond cheerfully to my telephone calls.

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.

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

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

At weekly and quarterly intervals, details regarding infectious 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 of the Borough at 30th June, 1960 was estimated by the Registrar General as 35,050—a very slight decrease from the estimate made at the same time in 1959. (See Table 4).

### Births.

551 live births were registered in 1960 giving a crude birth rate per thousand of the population of 15.72.

This figure, when adjusted for comparison purposes by the application of the comparability factor of 0.99 is 15.56. This is 1.54 per thousand lower than the England and Wales rate. (See Summary of Statistics and Table 4).

### Infant Mortality.

7 Infant Deaths were recorded, 3 occurring under the age of 4 weeks.

These figures both give death rates per thousand live births considerably lower than those for England and Wales. (See Summary of Statistics).

This Infant Mortality rate of 12.70 is the lowest annual figure ever recorded in the town.

Congenital malformation and prematurity were the principal causes of death.



### Stillbirths.

The 9 stillbirths registered give a rate per thousand births (live and still) of 16.07. This is over 3 per thousand lower than the England and Wales rate (see Summary of Statistics), and is the lowest rate recorded in Ilkeston since 1949.

### Perinatal Mortality.

The total of stillbirths and infant deaths occurring under the age of 1 week is 12 giving a rate per thousand live and stillbirths of 21.43. (See Summary of Statistics and Table 3).

This is a reduction of 18 per thousand from the figure recorded in 1959 and can be compared with an England and Wales rate for 1960 of 32.9 per thousand.

### Deaths.

336 deaths were registered.

This gives a crude death rate per thousand of the population of 9.59, which after adjustment by the application of the comparability factor of 1.29 is 12.37. (See Summary of Statistics and Table 4).

### DEATHS FROM INDIVIDUAL DISEASES.

The 336 deaths are set out in Table 5 according to cause and sex.

### DISEASE OF HEART AND CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

176 deaths occurred in this group, 90 males and 86 females.

Numbers 17-21 inclusive in Table 5 make up this total which is over 50% of the total deaths recorded.

51 deaths were due to vascular lesions of the nervous system and 17 to other diseases of the circulatory system ; 54 were due to coronary disease and 54 to other heart diseases.

### CANCER.

57 deaths, 33 men and 24 women made this the second largest group. (See Table 5).

Death rates per thousand of the population from all forms of cancer are a little higher than the rates for England and Wales. (See Summary of Statistics).

The total of 23 deaths from cancer of the lung or bronchus (21 men and 2 women) is the highest for some years and can be compared with the incidence since 1950 as shown below.

1950	—	7 deaths	1955	—	21 deaths
1951	—	12 deaths	1956	—	15 deaths
1952	—	6 deaths	1957	—	13 deaths
1953	—	8 deaths	1958	—	9 deaths
1954	—	8 deaths	1959	—	12 deaths



Comment in previous years has drawn attention to the statistical relationship between smoking and lung cancer. There seems little doubt that heavy cigarette smoking has an association with the development of cancer of the lung. Appreciation of this has changed smoking habits in quite a number of people.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is performing quite a service by keeping up the high rate of tax on tobacco.

Tobacco is a luxury when price level is considered. It is therefore a product to be enjoyed. Unfortunately so many people are heavily addicted to tobacco that they do not enjoy it nor do they seem able to control the amount they smoke. It cannot be a pleasure under these circumstances and the money might be used more usefully on something which is a pleasure.

The coughing and throat clearing which occur amongst these addicts in early morning business buses and trains is a shocking exhibition of lack of social manners and lack of realisation of the effect of too much smoking. This chronic catarrh makes treatment of lung conditions more difficult and brings with it the possibility of infections as well as cancer.

#### PNEUMONIA AND BRONCHITIS.

There were 15 deaths from Pneumonia and 28 from Bronchitis. 11 of the pneumonia deaths and 26 bronchitis deaths were recorded in persons over the age of 60.

Comments made in 1958 are repeated for information.

" This does not give a true picture of this troublesome disease. 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."

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

3 deaths, all men, aged 63, 80 and 49, were registered from Respiratory Tuberculosis. This gives a death rate per thousand of the population a little higher than that for England and Wales. (See Summary of Statistics).

#### MATERNAL DEATHS.

There was one maternal death—one death occurred in the previous year.



## ACCIDENTS.

12 accidental deaths, 10 men and 2 women, were recorded.

Of this total 3 men died following road accidents, 3 following accidents at work and 3 persons of 69, 78 and 83 died as a result of falls in or around the house.

## SUICIDE.

1 man and 2 women committed suicide.

## Infectious Disease.

417 Notifications of Infectious Disease were received during the year. Chicken-pox, and, to a lesser extent Measles being responsible for 80% of this total.

The incidence of individual diseases was :—Chicken-pox 214, Measles 119, Whooping Cough 52, Tuberculosis 19, Scarlet Fever 9, Pneumonia 3 and Erysipelas 1.

## CHICKEN-POX.

214 cases were notified—the largest number for some years. (See Table 10).

The cases were widely spread over the year ; children of school age being principally affected—162 cases occurring in this group. All but 2 of the remainder occurred in children under school age.

## MEASLES.

119 cases were notified, almost all occurring in the months of June, July and August.

All cases occurred in children of school age or under.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

The 19 new cases notified (see Table 6 for sex and age distribution) represents the lowest annual total for Ilkeston since 1944 and compares with an average incidence over the last 10 years of 30 cases.

In 1960 the majority of cases were notified in persons of working age, mainly in the female sex.

## VISIT BY MASS X-RAY UNIT.

This Unit came to Ilkeston in April, 1960, and was stationed at the new Civil Defence centre, a central position with easy access by the public.

Dr. Guthrie the Director of the Unit reports :—

“ 1,789 examinees were x-rayed, which was not such a good response from the general public as on previous visits when on an average 2,300 were x-rayed. However, on this occasion Booths' factory were x-rayed separately from the general public and would account in part for the lessened response.



45% of those x-rayed were x-rayed for the first time.

No definite case of tuberculosis was discovered but two cases requiring observation were referred to the Chest Physician.

Three other cases with unusual shadows on their x-ray films were referred to the Chest Physician for further investigation.

Three cases of probable pneumoconiosis were also discovered.

Everyone re-called for re-X-ray came back, so that the survey went very smoothly and incidentally the accommodation at the Civil Defence Centre was ideal for our purpose."

General practitioners and consultants have easy access to an X-ray Department at Ilkeston Hospital. The Stanton Ironworks Company has facilities and a very good Industrial Medical Service. The Coal Board has its own arrangements for examination of employees. The people of the town appear to have adequate arrangements for examinations.

The efficient case finding by general practitioners make one consider whether the Mass X-ray Unit does in fact fulfil a need in the town. It is appreciated that the people who do attend its sessions are having a voluntary quick check on their chest condition. So often however, it is found that the people who should attend have never done so. These in particular are the older age group, those with coughs, and especially those who are heavy smokers.

How to persuade these people to attend is a problem. Quite a number of them seem to be immune to persuasion. Others are the people who are probably at the busiest time of their lives, at the peak of their production level and involved in many activities. From years of experience do they tend to disregard propaganda?

Unless more of these people can be persuaded to attend the unit, its usefulness in the town is much reduced.

## HOUSING

There is admiration for the standard of new houses built and for the way in which they are laid out. It is a great advance on many of the older ideas of planning and building.

Thought, progress and change are so rapid however that new ideas are already coming to the fore, probably hastened by building developments and experiences in the new towns.

Some expressions of concern have been heard at the increasing amount of motor traffic on Council Estates; the demand for garage sites makes this increase quite clear. There are many children on these estates and whilst there are open spaces it is far too easy and too common for children to play on paths and roads. Much of this is unavoidable but it is a point for consideration in future lay-outs.

A large number of people have no use for gardens but almost all houses are provided with a suitable plot of ground. There are a number of points for consideration.



If houses or flats are built round a communal green or play area it may be wise to provide an allotment area of fairly easy access for those wishing to grow their own produce.

Most houses built to a minimum cost have inadequate storage space—sheds and fuel bunkers sprawl into the otherwise neglected garden space.

Reports are heard of lay-outs where there is complete separation of pedestrians and vehicles. Shopping precincts are laid out for the use of pedestrians only.

Many existing footpaths in our towns are far too narrow for the use of pedestrians. This is the result of competition for available space by road and footpath—both of which are totally inadequate for the volume of traffic.

If one considers the type of people who wander about on roads in competition with vehicles it is quite obvious that separation is the only logical answer. The mentally under-developed, the physically infirm, the partially sighted and many others are liable to accident.

Much of the work in design and lay-out for the future may already be needing revision in the light of some of these developments.

### **Industry.**

There is no doubt that heavy industry, industries or occupations which are noisy or unpleasant in some way, should be suitably sited away from residential premises.

Whether this is a good policy with light industry is a point worth considering. There must be many advantages and disadvantages.

Presumably these industries use many married women. This seems a trend unlikely to change. These women, however, have a husband and family to attend to as well as a home. The less time and money they spend travelling the better for all concerned. There are small factories where the workers can go home for their short breaks. To put a meal in the oven, or to attend to one of the many important tasks at home.

This sort of arrangement could lessen traffic congestion, save time and money in travelling and may lessen the risk of ill health.

Against all this of course is the need of the industry for an adequate site, services and convenient road communications. The future development in a particular industry needs to be kept in mind. New developments or machinery may cause local inconvenience by noise, smell or other means. On the whole these points can come under reasonable control.

### **Slum Clearance.**

The programme of clearance of unfit or sub-standard houses continues as shown in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector. The small steady building programme for slum clearance is one of



the most satisfactory features in the development of the town. The removal and replacement of these houses does not occur too soon. At the time of writing a wall has been blown down in connection with property which is awaiting Ministry approval before rehousing tenants.

Any Public Health Officer would welcome a bigger programme of building but this slow steady programme is geared to available staff and can be dealt with comfortably.

The Council is to be congratulated on the way it has kept the future of the town in mind and has supported this programme.

## **SLAUGHTERHOUSES**

Reference should be made to the Chief Public Health Inspector's report for comments on the Slaughterhouse Report and details of slaughtering.

### **Lighting in Slaughterhouses.**

When carrying out the inspections of the Slaughterhouses prior to preparing the report, the Inspectors of this authority in common with Inspectors of other authorities used a light meter to measure levels of illumination. There is no doubt that in the past the illumination for meat inspection has been far from satisfactory. This has now been improved to a satisfactory level.

It must be remembered that lighting does require checking at intervals. It is easy to become used to a gradual reduction of intensity as a result of ageing of equipment or deposit of dust or change of decoration scheme.

These points could be applied in more work places and there should be a greater use of light meters.

### **Inspection of Meat.**

In Ilkeston each of three Inspectors do a week of meat inspection in turn. Days of duties include Sundays and Bank Holidays. A considerable amount of the work is done in the evenings.

In addition the Chief Public Health Inspector attends Council Meetings and Committee Meetings, all held in the evenings.

With the amount of evening work it is difficult to try and run Health Education Classes. Although occasional talks are given when requested. I feel that this situation rather hinders progress in some ways but am unable to find a solution until it is possible for meat inspection times to be altered in some way.



## CARE OF THE ELDERLY AND DISABLED

### S.O.S. Cards.

Interest was shown in these cards. The card is to be supplied to elderly or to disabled persons living alone or likely to be left alone for any length of time. The card is to be placed in the window if assistance is urgently required. They will be supplied by the Derbyshire Old Peoples Welfare Committee at a cost to the local authority.

### Accommodation.

There is good progress in building bungalows for the older people. Compared with the original accommodation from which the old people are transferred the change is quite dramatic. From cold and sometimes damp 2 storey houses to small warm bungalows is a great improvement.

Sometimes one is critical of the design and lay-out especially when gardens are provided. However, the object of more suitable accommodation has been attained.

Disabled persons are helped where possible with suitable accommodation.

Many of the special cases considered by the Housing Committee are people over 60 years of age with some special residual disability or continuing illness. Each case is considered and help is given when and where possible by provision of suitable accommodation. There are many cases who cannot be helped simply because the accommodation required is not available in sufficient quantity.

### The Individual.

There are a few of the older people who by their temperament or by the conditions in which they live cannot be helped by the staff employed by the Home Help Service. The work of the Home Help in the town is very much appreciated. They often have difficult and unpleasant jobs to do. In some cases a Male Home Help might be more suitable or perhaps someone with a strong personality to ensure that the person is helped to live in a more reasonable atmosphere. The job of persuasion and help is long and time consuming.

A personal service unit or some similar unit is required for initial cleaning and re-organising the home, perhaps handing over to the Home Help Service at a later date. There are not many of these cases but they produce a real headache at times.

Many people and organisations are involved but there are gaps.

More attention might be paid to arrangements for re-decoration of rooms or houses in which these older people live.

Help to keep gardens tidy is much appreciated.



### **W.V.S. Meals on Wheels Service.**

This service continues to give very considerable help to individuals in difficulty. The purchase of a van has made the working of the service much easier. 2,264 meals were delivered.

### **Laundry Service.**

No service is yet available for dealing with foul linen from the home of the incontinent or sick old person.

## **HOME SAFETY**

Matters dealing with home safety are dealt with by the Health Committee. Members of the Council on the Health Committee represent many occupations and sit on many other committees. There seems therefore to be quite adequate liaison without setting up a further committee.

Items discussed during the year included, burns and scalds, flame resistant fabrics, bath safety rails, water safety. Special equipment for the disabled, in particular gas cookers built specifically to cater for the needs of disabled persons, were welcomed.

Posters, leaflets and letters were distributed to interested organisations in the town on these matters.

The Council took part in promoting a Home Safety competition designed to make people consider a list of Home Safety points. The competition had a very wide circulation and the fact that a number of prizes were won by residents of Ilkeston did seem to indicate a good degree of appreciation of home safety matters in the town.

Special appreciation is felt for the interest in home safety taken by the St. John Ambulance Association and the British Red Cross Society. They have been most helpful in promoting interest in home safety in the town.

## **HEALTH EDUCATION**

A considerable amount of work was done throughout the year.

In addition to propaganda in connection with home safety, leaflets and posters were distributed and there were discussions on venereal disease, insect enemies, flies, as well as food hygiene and diphtheria immunisation. The poliomyelitis vaccination scheme was well supported.

One of the main features is a poster board scheme—posters are changed monthly and the scheme works smoothly.

A film strip projector is available to assist with talks or discussions.



## **PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS**

The town possesses an open air swimming bath. This has been in use for very many years.

The bath was operated on the fill and empty principal and chloros mixture was added by hand.

Following a series of most unsatisfactory reports on water samples, in spite of variation in the filling and chlorinating method, report was made to the Council.

It is with great pleasure that I have to report that after due consideration the Council decided to install a filtration and chlorinating plant.

At the time of writing this plant is working. The reports of the water samples are excellent and comments from people who use the baths are most appreciative of the improvement made by the Council.

These are, of course, old baths and one day it is hoped the Council will be able to build some new baths capable of being used all the year round. My comments under Home Safety/Water Safety have a bearing on this problem.

## **WATER SUPPLY**

The town supply is provided by the Ilkeston and Heanor Water Board. Preparations are being made for the transfer of this undertaking to the new South Derbyshire Water Board which takes over on 1st April, 1961.

It is proposed to review some of the difficulties which led to the formation of the Ilkeston and Heanor Water Board in the Annual Report for 1961.

## **HEALTH DEPARTMENT ACCOMMODATION**

Following the acquisition by the Council of 22, Burns Street, the premises were allocated to the Health Department and Housing Department as offices. Alterations were completed and the Department moved in on 9th May, 1960.

The old rambling premises in Manners Road have now been demolished. These served their purpose when the Council ran its own Personal Health Services and the School Health Service.

The building became dangerous with the passing of the years and was far too big for the present staff. Because of its condition and the search for new accommodation, alterations and redecorations were not carried out.

The Department is indeed fortunate in working in office accommodation close to the Town Hall. Our thanks go to the members of the Council for their help and support in obtaining and equipping these premises.



## CREMATORIA

The report of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for 1959 gives the following details :—

“ The number of cremations continued to increase. From 14,523 in 1938 the figure rose to 57,980 in 1948 and to 166,154 in 1958. As a result of this trend, many burial authorities either singly or jointly with their neighbours submitted or had under consideration proposals for new crematoria. During 1959 approvals were given for the construction of 21 crematoria and 9 approved in earlier years were completed. At the end of the year there were 117 crematoria in England and Wales compared with 41 in 1938 and 51 in 1948.”

This was considered by the Council but no action was taken.

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

### 1. General Statistics.

Area in Acres . . . . .	3,017
Population (Estimated) . . . . .	35,050
Number of Inhabited Houses . . . . .	11,138
Rateable Value (at 31st December, 1960) . . . . .	£396,101
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (at 31st December, 1960) . . . . .	£1,610
Population per Acre . . . . .	11.62

### 2. Extracts from Vital Statistics.

#### Births.

Live Births registered . . . . .	551
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births . . . . .	5.99
Birth Rate per 1,000 population . . . . .	15.72
Adjusted Birth Rate (Comparability Factor—0.99) . . . . .	15.56
Birth Rate, England and Wales . . . . .	17.1
Still Births Registered . . . . .	9
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still) . . . . .	16.07
Still Birth Rate, England and Wales . . . . .	19.7



## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS (Continued)

### Deaths.

Deaths registered . . . . .	336
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population . . . . .	9.59
Adjusted Death Rate (Comparability Factor— 1.29) . . . . .	12.37
Death Rate, England and Wales . . . . .	11.5
Maternal Deaths (Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion) . . . . .	—
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live and still births) . . . . .	—
Maternal Mortality, England and Wales . . . . .	0.39
Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age) . . . . .	7
Infant Mortality per 1,000 Live Births . . . . .	12.70
Infant Mortality, England and Wales . . . . .	21.7
Infant Deaths (legitimate) under 1 year of age . . . . .	7
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (legitimate) . . . . .	13.51
Infant Deaths (illegitimate) under 1 year of age . . . . .	—
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (illegitimate) . . . . .	—
Infant Deaths (under 4 weeks of age) . . . . .	3
Neonatal Mortality per 1,000 Live Births . . . . .	5.44
Neonatal Mortality, England and Wales . . . . .	15.6
Infant Deaths (under 1 week of age) . . . . .	3
Early neonatal mortality per 1,000 live births . . . . .	5.44
Perinatal Deaths (Stillbirths and Deaths under 1 week of age) . . . . .	12
Perinatal Mortality per 1,000 live and still births . . . . .	21.43

### Death Rate per 1,000 Population from :

Tuberculosis, Respiratory . . . . .	0.086
Tuberculosis, Respiratory, England and Wales . . . . .	0.068
Tuberculosis, other Forms . . . . .	—
Tuberculosis, other Forms, England and Wales . . . . .	0.007
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus . . . . .	0.656
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus, England and Wales . . . . .	0.481
Cancer, other Forms . . . . .	0.970
Cancer, other Forms, England and Wales . . . . .	1.676



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	268	250	518	17	16	33
Still	4	4	8	—	1	1

TABLE 2

## Stillbirths—1950-1960

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per thousand Births (Live and Still)</i>
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
1959	17	31.95
1960	9	16.07



**TABLE 3**  
**Infant and Perinatal Mortality**

<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	4	3	7	—	—	—
Under 4 weeks of age	2	1	3	—	—	—
Under 1 week of age	2	1	3	—	—	—
Perinatal Deaths	6	5	11	—	1	1

**TABLE 4**  
**Rates—Comparative Tables—1950-1960**

<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>
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
1959	35,060	14.69	9.04	17.48
1960	35,050	15.72	9.59	12.70



**TABLE 5**  
**Causes of Death**

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory . . . . .	3	—	3
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 Neoplasms, Stomach . . . . .	3	4	7
11. „ „ Lung, Bronchus . . . . .	21	2	23
12. „ „ Breast . . . . .	—	4	4
13. „ „ Uterus . . . . .	—	4	4
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms . . . . .	9	10	19
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia . . . . .	—	—	—
16. Diabetes . . . . .	—	—	—
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System . . . . .	20	31	51
18. Coronary Disease, Angina . . . . .	35	19	54
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease . . . . .	5	2	7
20. Other Heart Disease . . . . .	20	27	47
21. Other Circulatory Disease . . . . .	10	7	17
22. Influenza . . . . .	1	2	3
23. Pneumonia . . . . .	3	12	15
24. Bronchitis . . . . .	17	11	28
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System . . . . .	2	1	3
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum . . . . .	3	—	3
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea . . . . .	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis . . . . .	—	3	3
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate . . . . .	2	—	2
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion . . . . .	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations . . . . .	1	1	2
32. Other defined and Ill-defined Diseases . . . . .	12	13	25
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents . . . . .	3	—	3
34. All Other Accidents . . . . .	7	2	9
35. Suicide . . . . .	1	2	3
36. Homicide and Operations of War . . . . .	—	—	—
All Causes . . . . .	178	158	336



**TABLE 6**  
**Tuberculosis 1960**

<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— .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15— .	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
25— .	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
45— .	1	4	1	—	2	—	—	—
65 and upwards .	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total .	5	12	1	1	3	—	—	—

**TABLE 7**  
**Tuberculosis Notifications 1950-1960**

<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>	
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
1959	21	11	32	—	—	—	32
1960	6	12	18	—	1	1	19



TABLE 8  
Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the Year 1960  
Age Groups

Notifiable Disease	All Ages	Under 1 year	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	60 & over	Age unknown
Anthrax . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chickenpox . . . . .	214	5	5	10	12	17	118	44	-	2	-	-	-	1
Diphtheria . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Food Poisoning . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles . . . . .	119	3	11	17	11	22	53	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia, Acute . . . . .	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ Non Paralytic . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever . . . . .	9	-	-	-	1	2	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Smallpox . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough . . . . .	52	6	4	5	2	9	22	1	-	1	-	-	-	2



TABLE 9  
Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1960  
Seasonal Incidence

Notifiable Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Anthrax . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chickenpox . . . . .	4	2	21	45	14	10	36	26	2	9	6	39	214
Diphtheria . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Food Poisoning . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles . . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	19	50	38	3	-	5	2	119
Meningococcal Infection . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia, Acute . . . . .	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Poliomylitis, Paralytic . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomylitis, Non Paralytic . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever . . . . .	1	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	9
Smallpox . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough . . . . .	4	6	10	9	14	3	5	1	-	-	-	-	52



TABLE 10  
Notifiable Diseases—(Other than Tuberculosis)  
1950-1960

	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Dysentery	Encephalitis	Enteric Fever	Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	Measles	Meningococcal Infection	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pneumonia, Acute	Poliomyelitis, Acute	Puerperal Pyrexia	Scarlet Fever	Smallpox	Whooping Cough	Chickenpox
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
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	247	-	-	1	-	-	9	-	2	14
1960	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	119	-	-	3	-	-	9	-	52	214



# **FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959**

## **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	20	28	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	107	57	2	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	10	1	—	—
<b>Total</b>	137	86	2	—

### **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 (S.7.)					
(a) insufficient	1	3	—	3	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	1	2	—	1	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	2	5	—	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.	10	—	—	—
Total	10	—	—	—

### MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S OFFICE

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

The Borough and each District is dealt with entirely separately. This combination of posts is an ideal one. It presents many opportunities for liaison and co-operation.

The area served has an estimated population of 100,480.

The relations between myself and the officers and staff of the County Council continue to develop and are generally good. My thanks go to all those who have been so helpful and who have gone out of their way to produce this excellent relationship.

Members of each of the Local Authorities are most thoughtful and many items of interest are discussed not only during Committees but on other suitable occasions.

With all Committees of all the authorities held in the evenings it is sometimes impossible to turn up to all the meetings which would be of importance to me. I have to depend on comments received from the Chief Public Health Inspectors. I am much indebted to the Chief Public Health Inspectors for this help.

The Town Clerk at Ilkeston realises this difficulty and goes to considerable trouble to see that I obtain available information.

### IMMUNISATION

Every effort was made to make the public aware of its responsibility for obtaining personal protection against Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria, and Whooping Cough. Posters and Leaflets were made available.



The schemes for protection are organised by the County Council and carried out by their staff and general practitioners. We must congratulate many of the general practitioners on the way in which they have surmounted many difficulties in order to make suitable arrangements for carrying out the various inoculation procedures. Not only is it necessary to carry out inoculation procedures but complete and adequate records make a considerable demand on clerical time.

Separate records are not kept for Districts by the County Council so it is not possible to estimate the completeness or otherwise of the personal protection in any particular district. This could be done if all record cards passed through the local Medical Officer of Health's Office before being forwarded to the County Council.

Local figures can be of great assistance in propaganda and are of value in case of local outbreaks.

Parents should be aware of the protection afforded by inoculation against Tetanus. This is not an unusual disease and there are fatalities every year. These can occur from the most unlikely injury.

If a person is not immunised against tetanus, antiserum has to be given which itself may cause considerable upset and discomfort. This is avoided by the thoughtful parent by obtaining early full protection.

We look forward to the day when almost every child is properly protected against poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and smallpox. Many practitioners give courses of protection by using effective combined material. This saves many wearisome trips to the doctor.

## FOOD POISONING

Most cases of food poisoning are notified too late. It would be appreciated if members of the public who suspect that they have been upset by something they have eaten would get in touch with my office or with the Chief Public Health Inspector as soon as possible.

By the time treatment has been started and the vomiting and diarrhoea has cleared up no organisms may be found and no specimen of suspected food is available. It is necessary that a specimen of faeces and vomit and a portion of the food be retained for examination if the investigation is to have any chance of success.

A successful investigation may prevent someone else from suffering from unnecessary vomiting and diarrhoea. The Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health in his report for the year 1959 mentions 27 deaths occurring as a result of food poisoning.



## CLEAN AIR

We know that heavy atmospheric pollution and certain fog conditions are dangerous to health. We know that there is an immense waste of fuel in smoke and a great deal of damage to materials and structures, as a result of this smoke.

The country is moving inexorably towards a smokeless state because of the pressure on costs and efficiency. On the whole as far as domestic premises are concerned this appeals to the more thinking of the house-holders. The labour of the housewife is cheap and can in most cases be wasted without too much lowering of the family standards. The carrying of solid fuel into the home, regular attention to the fire, the removal of ashes followed by frequent sweeping of the chimney and cleaning of flues with frequent re-decoration are points which can be avoided.

It is when the housewife goes out to work that her time becomes related to monetary value. If she is a person who has pressure on her time because of many social engagements her time has another value.

Capital investment in the home does not seem to be a problem, television sets, washing machines, refrigerators, make their appearance in many homes. Installation of modern heating appliances should not be too difficult.

Research is needed in the direction of trying to find out the minimum level of permissible pollution. This is believed to be going on at present. It needs to be followed by legislation to ensure that all areas in the country comply. Vague allegations that so and so is a black area with omission of a next door authority with similar conditions just does not make sense to most people.

The standard deposit gauge with a cost of analytical fees of £3-£4 a month is used to monitor emissions of grit and dirt from certain establishments. More equipment such as the daily volumetric smoke filter is being used. This equipment is reasonably dependable and requires daily attention. As mentioned in a previous report this equipment should be superseded by a more modern instrument, which could take snap samples at various times of the day or night. They could be operated either manually or automatically. Smoke varies from hour to hour. A daily reading only averages out the pollution over 24 hours. It is a grim picture to watch a row of new bungalows pouring out smoke from the chimney pots and to see it descending from the roof into the garden on to the freshly washed white fabrics hanging in the garden, blackened by their owners wasted fuel.

There is no doubt at all of the benefits of smokeless zones. Many prejudices have to be overcome. Unreasoned resistance to change must be met by continuous propaganda. Of course our primitive instincts like a blazing fire, but take into consideration the fact of the housewife's unnecessary work, the personal poisoning, the family illness, the neighbour off work with bronchitis. Consider the extra filth during periods of fog.



Is the deposit of heavy loads of dirt from the atmosphere the reason for depressing grey, fawn and navy raincoats, and officials in navy blue uniforms. What an improvement if pollution were abolished and clothing took on a cheerful and gay appearance. If raincoats were clean and bright and our many uniformed services had white or coloured overalls or coats and open air markets had gay awnings.

### **Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution.**

The siting of instruments with the assistance of a representative of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has been very useful. Figures are obtainable which give, as far as possible, an average figure for the area.

It is necessary to know this. However, it still does not tell us what we wish to know. How bad is the pollution in parts of the area. It must be worse than the average in areas of congested buildings and probably less on new estates with widely separated houses where the dustbin men have to walk a long way.

If we know the worst then we know where attention is needed first. Winds, drift and other factors enter here.

More sampling is needed to build up pictures of the areas and to provide a background to measure progress. This is now being carried out in Ilkeston.

### **Ventilation.**

Much is said about atmospheric pollution in connection with the external atmosphere and smoke.

The pollution in confined spaces such as meeting places, the bar, or committee meeting of some body or on social occasions is often far worse than that met outside in many towns. There is often no ventilation, windows closed at the beginning of the meeting will remain closed, if opened they are often closed because of the draught.

Sources of pollution are tobacco smoking and droplet infection from people careless of the danger to others (colds, influenza, etc.). Central heating without ventilation can give rise to stuffiness and discomfort.

The fitting of fans, either to draw polluted air out or to push in warm air are the best means. There must be proper siting of the fan and it should be possible to regulate the rate of air exchange. Noise arising from a fan must be considered, and it should be suitably sited and fixed. It seems not unusual for buildings to be erected where the designer has no thought of adequate ventilation. One building known to me which is used by a large number of children has windows in one wall and the only other source of ventilation is the door in the opposite wall. For any exchange of air it is necessary to leave the door open. It must be remembered that if air is extracted by fans, arrangements must be made for an equivalent amount of air to be drawn in without causing a draught.

One meeting place had the largest fan available installed. When switched on it tore down all the Christmas decorations and



pulled all the smoke down two chimneys. Thought, care and design is needed.

This whole matter was accentuated when attending a public lunch. The wife of one of the guests told me that her husband always returns from meetings with streaming eyes. This was because of the absence of ventilation and the accumulation of tobacco smoke. There must be times when smoking should be regarded on the same level as spitting when it is performed without thought for others. No smoking should occur unless there is adequate ventilation. Cigarette smoking has a close relationship with cancer of the lung. How far inhaling tobacco smoke in a confined space can produce lung trouble is not known. Certainly it must influence chronic bronchitis and asthma.

### **HOUSING STANDARDS—OVERCROWDING**

It is quite obvious that the standards of accommodation laid down in the Housing Acts are now inadequate.

The health visitor and doctor report cases which in their opinion are overcrowded. This means to them that it is impossible to nurse the sick or ill person properly in a separate room or that there is not sufficient room for a cot for the new baby, or that children are sharing beds.

Unfortunately babies up to one year old do not count in assessing statutory overcrowding. Children up to 10 years of age only count as half a person. If modern methods are followed and the mother tries to take advantage of her training by the health visitor or from the general practitioner adequate space is required for the baby before it is one year old.

Children who share beds do not sleep well. Any minor illness, restlessness or major illness, produces two upset children instead of one.

An overhaul of the present statutory overcrowding standards is required. It is necessary to bring standards into line with modern practice. Any child of any age should be entitled to adequate and separate bedroom space and bed space.

### **HOME SAFETY**

#### **Water Safety.**

One of the urgent problems in connection with water safety is the provision of suitable accommodation in which children can be taught to swim and be at home in water. This should naturally lead to great development in the world of water sports.

Whilst very young children can be taught to swim and enjoy water activity by skilled and careful parents an answer is needed to the question. "At what age should children be taught to swim?"

In order that the majority of children should be able to swim much more provision is needed. If young children of five, six, or seven, are to be taught then shallow learner baths are required. Are these best provided in Infant or Junior Schools or best provided by the Local Authority.



In order that all can have access inside and outside school hours and that the supervision of conditions be standardised would it not be wise for facilities to be provided by the Local Authority. On the other hand provision of accommodation is very slow by Local Authorities and learner baths may never materialise unless provided in schools.

Open air baths are of limited value in a country with poor weather conditions and are of less value because they can be used for teaching for a small proportion of the year. Obviously shallow learner baths, closed in, used all the year round are a necessity. The provision of deeper bigger baths are needed for the more proficient children and grown-ups, if water sports are to be developed and encouraged.

The country is very short of sports which can take place indoors and all the year round.

The closing down of sporting facilities because of weather, darkness or winter, means more people on the streets or with less opportunity to amuse or entertain themselves and more time to get into mischief.

### **OFFICES ACT, 1960**

This act comes into force in January, 1962. It is of little value until regulations are made. There is no doubt that there requires to be a minimum standard of accommodation in premises used as offices.

Refreshments are made under most unhygienic conditions in some offices. Sometimes in the ancillary lavatory accommodation.

Female toilet accommodation needs to be properly equipped and kept in order. The ladies seem to accept poor toilet accommodation without complaint because to complain is thought to be indelicate. The person in charge should ask the senior lady on the staff if all is satisfactory. If not there should be free and frank discussions.

No doubt the Offices Act, if it becomes operative, will help to clear up some of these problems.

### **PUBLIC RELATIONS**

Good relations exist between the department and the press. My thanks go to the press for their comments and their help in putting before the public many matters of interest concerning health topics.

The Council, the press, and this department do some excellent team work.

Friendly relations have been established with most organisations and a free interchange of ideas is encouraged. Criticisms and new ideas are welcomed as they are the means of improving the service and bringing forward other points of view.

The general practitioners have been most helpful and I have to thank them for their comments on many occasions.



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

Population (Estimated) . . . . .	100,480
Area (in Acres) . . . . .	18,087
Population per acre . . . . .	5.56
Number of Inhabited Houses . . . . .	32,333
Live Births Registered . . . . .	1,514
Birth Rate per 1,000 population . . . . .	15.07
Birth Rate, England and Wales . . . . .	17.1
Still Births Registered . . . . .	36
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still) . . . . .	23.23
Still Birth Rate, England and Wales . . . . .	19.7
Deaths registered . . . . .	1,019
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population . . . . .	10.14
Death Rate, England and Wales . . . . .	11.5
Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age) . . . . .	25
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 Live Births) . . . . .	16.51
Infant Mortality, England and Wales . . . . .	21.7
Neonatal Deaths . . . . .	16
Neonatal Mortality per 1,000 Live Births . . . . .	10.57
Neonatal Mortality, England and Wales . . . . .	15.6



# BOROUGH OF ILKESTON

## ANNUAL REPORT

of the

### CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR ON THE SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE BOROUGH FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1960

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

Mr. Mayor, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the annual report on the sanitary administration of the Borough for the year 1960.

The continuance of procedure for the clearance of sub-standard houses has taken up much time during the year, both in the completion of the five year programme and the survey of houses likely to be dealt with during the next ten years. Taking the size of the town in consideration the progress of clearance of sub-standard houses, mainly by Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders, compares favourably with most local authorities' progress.

An amount of time had to be devoted to the production of the Report on Slaughterhouse Facilities required by Section 3 of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958. This report was considered and approved by the Council on the 26th July, 1960, and submitted to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food. The acceptance of the report by the Minister had not been received by the end of the year.

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 came into effect on the 29th August. Two other Acts which will add to the work of the department received the Royal Assent during the year, these are the Noise Abatement Act 1960 and the Offices Act 1960.

The work involved in meat inspection has again amounted to what would be the equivalent of the work of one inspector whole time.



Statistics required by the Ministries and the Government Departments are necessarily included in the report, but although they may make apparently uninteresting reading, they prove the amount and the variety of the work accomplished during the year by the department. Help and advice given to members of the general public cannot be recorded adequately in cold print but it reflects in the thanks of the ratepayers and in the satisfaction of being able to alleviate frustration and often discomfort to the man in the street.

I am able once again to record the helpful and cordial relations between the members of the Health Committee and the department, and in particular the Chairman, Councillor Mrs. E. E. Bostock, who continues to maintain a keen interest in clean air. Also to the Chairman and members of the Housing Committee, my thanks for their continued interest and support. To the Medical Officer of Health for his continued co-operation and friendly criticisms and to the Town Clerk and other Chief Officers and Deputies for their help and advice when called upon, my thanks are due. Finally I thank the members of the Staff for their help and loyalty 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		147
By the Local Authority		31
By other Local Authorities		Nil
By other bodies or persons		116
Total number of houses owned by the Local Authority at the end of the year		2,857
Permanent Council Houses	(a) Traditional	2,563
	(b) Aluminium	70
	(c) Flats and maisonettes	120
Prefabricated Bungalows		100
Others		4
Total number of dwelling houses in Borough 31/12/60		11,515

## HOUSING ADMINISTRATION.

### 1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year 1960.

(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects. (Public Health or Housing Acts)	108
	Number of inspections made for the purpose	401
(b)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 & 1932	48
	Number of inspections made for the purpose	107
(c)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious as to be unfit for human habitation	34
(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	65

## 2. Houses demolished.

	<i>Houses Demolished</i>	<i>Displaced Persons</i>	<i>Families</i>
In Clearance Areas	9	90	27
As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	5	3	2

### 3. Unfit houses closed.

Under Section 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
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**4. Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied.**

	<i>By owners</i>
(a) After informal action by local authority . . . . .	26
(b) After formal notice under	
(i) Public Health Acts . . . . .	15
(ii) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957 . . . . .	4

**5. Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders.**

The following Orders were made during the year

- No. 107 (Albion Place) Clearance Order
- No. 108, (Burr Lane) Clearance Order
- No. 109 (Mundy Street) Compulsory Purchase Order
- No. 110 (Brooke Street) Clearance Order

The total number of dwellings affected by the Orders was 26 and there was also one business premises.

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

**From Previous Years.**

**Sections 17 and 18, Housing Act, 1957.**

11, Eyres Gardens . . . . .	Action deferred
78, Stanton Road . . . . .	Demolition Order operative
25, Albion Place . . . . .	Demolished
2 and 3, Pewitt . . . . .	Demolished

**Section 42, Housing Act, 1957.**

3-6 (inclusive) Vernon Cottages, Pimlico . . . . .	Confirmed Compulsory Purchase Order
11-18 (inclusive), Lower Granby Street . . . . .	Compulsory Purchase Order confirmed with modifica- tions
3-6, Eyres Gardens . . . . .	Confirmed Clearance Order
9-13 (inclusive), Rutland Terrace	Confirmed Compulsory Purchase Order
33-37 (inclusive), Ebenezer Street	Confirmed Clearance Order



## **Current Year.**

### **Section 17 and 18, Housing Act, 1957.**

58, South Street . . . . .	Demolition Order operative
324 & 326, Nottingham Road . . . . .	Demolished
120 & 121, Chapel Street . . . . .	Demolition Order operative
1 & 2, Springfield Terrace . . . . .	Demolition Order operative
3, Lower Blooms Grove Road . . . . .	Demolition Order operative

### **Section 42.**

28, 29, 30, 31, Albion Place . . . . .	Confirmed Clearance Order
18, 19, 20 & 21B, Burr Lane . . . . .	Clearance Order confirmed with modification
1, 2, 3, Mundy Street . . . . .	Compulsory Purchase Order made
45-60 (inclusive) Brooke Street . . . . .	Clearance Order made

## **RENT ACT, 1957**

The work under this Act has diminished considerably ; I believe mainly owing to the fact that landlords and agents of properties did more repairs to properties, thus complying with the general objective of the Act.

The following are details of work carried out under this Act.

Number of houses inspected for the purpose of the Act . . . . .	4
Number of decisions not to issue certificates . . . . .	Nil
Number of notices to landlords of proposal to issue certificate of disrepair . . . . .	4
Number of undertakings given by landlords to remedy the defects . . . . .	4
Number of certificates of disrepair issued . . . . .	Nil
Number of applications by landlords for cancellation of certificate of disrepair . . . . .	1
Number of objections by tenants to cancellation of certificate of disrepair . . . . .	Nil
Number of certificates of disrepair cancelled by Local Authority . . . . .	1
Number of certificates of disrepair cancelled by Local Authority despite tenants' objection . . . . .	Nil

## **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 1960

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

Inspections to premises . . . . .	401
Re-inspections . . . . .	753
Visits re complaints . . . . .	240
Miscellaneous visits . . . . .	525
Drainage inspections . . . . .	62
Drains tested . . . . .	16
Visits re removals . . . . .	124
Beds from removals treated . . . . .	220
Visits re Rodent infestations . . . . .	14
Infectious Disease Investigations . . . . .	11
Water samples taken . . . . .	12
Places of Amusement inspections . . . . .	8
Smoke observations . . . . .	74
Power Factories inspections . . . . .	57
Non-power factories inspected . . . . .	28
Workplaces inspected . . . . .	1
Shops inspected . . . . .	2
Caravan inspections . . . . .	109
Verminous premises inspected and disinfested . . . . .	12
Petrol installations inspected . . . . .	25
Shops Acts visits . . . . .	159
Visits re Accumulations and Deposits . . . . .	2
Cesspools inspected . . . . .	7

### Meat and Other Food Inspections.

Annual Fair Food stalls . . . . .	34
Market Food stalls . . . . .	887
Ice-cream premises . . . . .	22
Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspections . . . . .	783
Visits re unsound food . . . . .	85
Food Premises . . . . .	238
Restaurant kitchens . . . . .	8

### Notices Served.

Number of Informal Notices—Public Health Act, 1936 . . . . .	87
Number of Statutory Notices under Section 39 . . . . .	4
"    "    "    "    "    Section 45 . . . . .	1
"    "    "    "    "    Section 75 . . . . .	2
"    "    "    "    "    Section 93 . . . . .	4
Derbyshire County Council Act 1954 Section 95 . . . . .	3
Number of Notices served under the Housing Act, 1957,	
Section 9 Informal . . . . .	14
Statutory . . . . .	5



## COMPLAINTS

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

Number of complaints received during the year . . . . .	422
Number dealt with by the Public Health Inspectors . . . . .	260
Number dealt with by the Rodent Operative . . . . .	147
Number investigated and forwarded to other departments . . . . .	15

## 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 . . . . .	7
Walls repaired . . . . .	4
Fireplaces or Ovens repaired . . . . .	2
Doors repaired . . . . .	3
Ceilings repaired . . . . .	5
Dampness abated . . . . .	8
Windows repaired . . . . .	11
Staircases repaired . . . . .	2

### Exterior of Houses.

Roofs repaired or renewed . . . . .	12
Chimney stacks repaired . . . . .	10
Eaves and downspouting provided or repaired . . . . .	16
Walls repaired . . . . .	10
Drainage.	
Drains opened and cleansed . . . . .	2
Drains relaid or repaired . . . . .	7
Private sewer choked or repaired . . . . .	1
Yard and Outbuildings.	
Yards paved or repaired . . . . .	7
Coalhouses repaired . . . . .	3
Privies, Pail Closets, Water Closets.	
Water closet accommodation repaired . . . . .	3
Water closets provided with new pedestals . . . . .	4
Defective flushing cisterns repaired or renewed . . . . .	4
Water Supply provided . . . . .	1
Pail Closets repaired . . . . .	4
Dustbins.	
Dustbin renewals . . . . .	19

## 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 . . . . . 11

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.

## **CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960**

This Act received the Royal Assent on the 29th July, 1960, and came into force one month after that date.

One application for a site licence was received for the caravan site at Woodhouse Field, Station Road, Ilkeston, for a maximum number of 52 caravans. The Council licensed the site subject to certain conditions, which were, in the main, the Model Standards 1960 specified by the Minister of Housing and Local Government for permanent residential caravan sites.

By the end of the year the works required to be done, to conform to those conditions, were practically complete. The site is always clean and well kept, with good tarmacadam roads and concrete standings. There have been no complaints regarding the site from nearby residents.

There are two other sites in the Borough used only as travelling showmen's winter quarters, and as such, they are exempted from licensing.

## **HEALTH EDUCATION**

### **Trades Exhibition.**

A successful Trades Exhibition was arranged by the Ilkeston Chamber of Trade and held on the 17th to 21st May, inclusive. The attendance for the five days was over 10,000.

The Health Department had a stand on the themes of Clean Air and Domestic Pests. For the part devoted to Clean Air I was able to obtain on loan from the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation a stand showing the various types of solid smokeless fuel which are available and a good number of copies of the booklet entitled "Clean Air for You" was distributed to interested adults. The bench model of a volumetric recorder loaned from the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research attracted considerable attention along with the displayed smoke filter papers and typical monthly records.

The Regional Offices of the Infestation Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food helped considerably by loaning an illuminated stand depicting rodent control, live insect pests and a number of large photographs of the bed bug, human flea, clover mite, cockroach, house fly, blow fly, silver fish, etc.



A good supply of Health Education leaflets of various kinds were distributed from the stand and whilst the stocks of leaflets were raided by schoolboys from time to time, a good number would be taken home and, I hope, read by householders.

The stand had to be staffed every afternoon and evening by a Public Health Inspector but the interest taken in the stand and the questions asked by members of the general public made one feel that the effort and extra time taken to produce and man the exhibit was worth while.

I desire to record my thanks to the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation, the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Infestation Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for their help and interest.

### **Generally.**

During the year food traders in the town were circularised several times with a poster or leaflet on some aspect of food trading with an accompanying letter from the Medical Officer of Health. These covered "Kill that Fly," "Wash your Hands," "Coughs and Sneezes" and "Covering cuts, sores and burns."

The display frames built in the street wall adjoining the Health Department offices in Burns Street were used for seasonal and suitable posters including some designed and produced by the Medical Officer of Health which added impetus to the monthly poster campaign displaying suitable health education posters at various advertising stations in the town.

I know the general public read them as I have been told on numerous occasions particularly if some "eye catching" or, as one person remarked, a "forthright" poster is displayed.

A domestic science mistress at one of the Secondary Modern Schools also comes each year for suitable posters for display at the School Open Day and a really good show is put on.

By these simple efforts the general public are becoming more educated in personal and environmental health and in cleanliness in the handling and preparation of food.

## **INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD**

### **Food Hygiene.**

Apart from routine visits to food premises it was not found possible to devote any time to talks to food handlers or the general public. If there had been any requests from any organisations I have no doubt they would have been helped.

### **Food Hygiene Regulations, 1959.**

Proceedings were instituted against a Market Stall-holder for contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1959.

The defendant pleaded guilty to charges relating to inadequately protected food at Ilkeston Market Place and to a food stall not bearing the required name and address on the same occasion.

The Magistrates fined the defendant £5 on the first charge and £1 on the second charge.



### Generally.

During the year there were 238 inspections made to food premises. The stalls of the food traders on the market were inspected each week, and the total number of inspections for this purpose was 887. In addition there were 34 inspections of food stalls at the Annual Fair.

### Food Premises in the Borough.

Bakers and pastrycooks . . . . .	8
Butchers . . . . .	34
Pork Butchers . . . . .	9
Confectioners . . . . .	9
Chemists . . . . .	10
Small General Stores . . . . .	78
Fruiterers and Greengrocers . . . . .	32
Fish and chip vendors . . . . .	26
Snack bars . . . . .	9
Tripe dealers . . . . .	2
Wet fishmongers . . . . .	6
Food stalls (Saturday market) . . . . .	20
Restaurants . . . . .	5
Multiple stores . . . . .	4
Grocers and Provision dealers . . . . .	100

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

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

Eleven 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 . . . . .	26
Number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream . . . . .	192
Number of premises registered for the manufacture and sale of ice-cream . . . . .	2
Number of inspections made to ice-cream premises . . . . .	19
Number of samples of ice-cream taken (one Grade I) (two Grade II) . . . . .	3



## Milk.

The number of milk distributors on the register is 109. There is one dairy registered.

All milk sold by retailers is specially designated milk and all distributors are licensed under Special Designations regulations.

Dealers licensed to use the special designation " Pasteurised "	40
Dealers licensed to use the special designation " Sterilised "	97
Dealers licensed to use the special designation " Tuberculin Tested "	28

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 1542) came into operation on the 1st October, but in so far as they relate to dealers' licences they operate from the 1st January, 1961. The effect of these regulations is that this Council, not being a food and drugs authority, will cease to grant dealers' licenses for the sale of specially designated milk.

## Milk Samples.

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 1960.

Name and Address of Establishment		Samples taken			
		Methylene Blue		Phosphatase	
		Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory	Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory
Ilkeston Co-operative Society Ltd.	Pasteurised	13	—	18	—
	T.T. Pasteurised	14	—	18	—

## 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.

" 152 samples, including 21 Milks, were taken under the above Act in the area of the Borough of Ilkeston during the year 1960.



One sample of Sterilised Milk contained a small amount of added water and one sample of Channel Island T.T. Pasteurised Milk failed to reach the high standard of 4 per cent fat content for milk sold under this description. These irregularities were dealt with by caution notice. Results of analysis for the Channel Island Milk were supplied to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food in accordance with the request in Circular FSH 4/56.

The Colouring Matter in Food Regulations, 1957, control the use of synthetic colours in food manufacture and some thirty artificial colours are included in a "permitted list." During the year two samples of Sweets were found to contain colouring matter in contravention of the Regulations. These irregularities were traced to the manufacturers concerned. In one instance the explanation was that the colour had been used inadvertently and that supplies were kept for the manufacturer of goods exported to Canada. It was ascertained that the colour in question was permissible in Canada and the explanation was accepted. In the second instance the offence was due to the use of a colour which had been guaranteed by the manufacturers as complying with requirements in this country. In these circumstances proceedings were taken against the suppliers of the artificial colour and resulted in a fine of £25 together with £10/14/0 costs.

A soft drink was found to contain lead in excess of the limit recommended. This finding was followed by the examination of a further 12 samples of soft drinks made by the same firm. One of these was marginal in lead content and in two other samples the lead content was greater than the proposed limit. This matter is the subject of investigation by the manufacturers.

A slice of Bread submitted by your Authority carried a patch of discolouration about  $\frac{1}{4}$ " square. There was insufficient material to apply more than a few small scale tests and these failed to identify the contaminant."

### **SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958**

During the year 1 new licence was issued and 29 renewals of licences to slaughter animals were granted in accordance with the provisions of the above mentioned Act.

### **PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS**

Number of casual notices of slaughter received	.	.	147
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.
F. S. Glover & Sons Ltd.	Slaughterhouse rear 17/20, Station Road.
Mr. E. Prince	Slaughterhouse rear 136, Cotmanhay Road.
Mr. F. Richardson	Slaughterhouse rear 61, South Street.
Geo. Stafford, Ltd.	Slaughterhouse Moorbridge Farm, Derby Road.

### SUMMARY OF SLAUGHTERING AT THE EIGHT LICENSED PREMISES

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep &amp; Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Bamford, Station Road	—	46	—	92	—	138
Barnes, Mill Street	56	62	—	261	44	423
Beighton, Charlotte Street	5	45	—	2	2	54
Cresswell, Cotmanhay Road	1	66	—	—	14	81
Glover, Station Road	1,826	471	126	4,222	7,299	13,944
Stafford, Derby Road	128	2	—	152	336	618
Prince, Cotmanhay Road	—	—	—	—	—	—
Richardson, Gladstone St.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total number of animals slaughtered during the year	2,016	692	126	4,729	7,695	15,258
Average number of animals slaughtered per month	168.0	57.66	10.5	394.08	641.25	1,271.5

#### Comparison with slaughtering in previous years

<i>Animals slaughtered</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep &amp; Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
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
1959	1,860	1,001	155	7,408	8,414	18,838
1960	2,016	692	126	4,729	7,695	15,258



The total number of animals slaughtered for the year shows a decrease when compared with 1959, but this decrease is mainly in sheep and lambs.

It is appreciated that the amount of " export meat " has been reduced and there will be a reduction in the grant made for this purpose.

There is still 100% inspection of animals slaughtered for food and the work still demands nightly and week-end extra time to ensure that all carcasses and offal are inspected.

Certain slaughterhouses were not conforming to the requirements of the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations 1958 at the end of the year and the Council deferred the renewal of the licences for the year 1961 until the premises were put in order.

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)	2,016	692	126	4,729	7,695	—
Number inspected	2,016	692	126	4,729	7,695	—
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :</b>						
Whole carcasses condem- ned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	64	22	—	6	27	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	3·17%	3·18%	—	0·12%	0·35%	—
<b>Tuberculosis only :</b>						
Whole carcasses condem- ned	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	25	14	—	—	53	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	1·29%	2·02%	—	—	0·69%	—
<b>Cysticercosis :</b>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refriger- ation	3	—	—	—	—	—
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 . . . . .	4.05	5.41	0.45
February . . . . .	8.96	7.59	0.15
March . . . . .	1.16	2.35	1.30
April . . . . .	1.04	Nil	0.47
May . . . . .	Nil	Nil	0.81
June . . . . .	1.10	1.82	Nil
July . . . . .	0.65	2.38	0.87
August . . . . .	Nil	Nil	0.79
September . . . . .	0.59	Nil	1.95
October . . . . .	Nil	Nil	0.99
November . . . . .	Nil	Nil	0.59
December . . . . .	Nil	Nil	0.23

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 . . . . .	8.11	4.05	0.45
February . . . . .	6.72	3.80	0.15
March . . . . .	3.47	5.88	0.13
April . . . . .	2.60	Nil	0.47
May . . . . .	Nil	2.13	0.81
June . . . . .	1.10	1.82	0.38
July . . . . .	3.27	Nil	0.66
August . . . . .	2.54	Nil	0.16
September . . . . .	Nil	1.96	0.33
October . . . . .	2.86	Nil	0.86
November . . . . .	5.78	6.78	0.15
December . . . . .	2.84	14.70	0.12



## UN SOUND FOOD

Despite the considerable reduction in the number of animals affected, locally or generally, with tuberculosis, it is considered worth while to continue to produce the monthly incidence figures. For the first time this table shows that there were months in which not one bovine animal slaughtered was affected. The eradication of this disease appears to be nearer than I had thought possible. It will be noted that the total weight of diseased beef and pork surrendered during the year for tuberculous affections was 2,335 pounds, or 50% of the amount surrendered in 1959. Whilst one cannot expect complete eradication, it is anticipated that the 1961 figures will show an even further considerable reduction in the number of animals slaughtered which were affected in some way with this disease.

Details of other diseases and injuries are given and the total weight surrendered during the year was 1,489 pounds. Unsound meat and offal is slashed, stained and disposed of to a processing firm who guarantee it will not be used for food.

Evidence of Cysticercosis was found in three carcasses; the affected organs were surrendered and the carcasses were submitted to refrigeration treatment.

Other unsound food surrendered during the year, mainly canned goods, are listed later and amounts to a total weight of 3,685 $\frac{1}{4}$  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 7,499 $\frac{1}{4}$  pounds.

## UN SOUND FOOD SURRENDERED DURING THE YEAR

### MEAT

#### Tuberculosis.

7 bovine livers	55 pigs' heads
19 bovine heads	2 pigs' plucks
28 bovine lungs	1 pig's lungs
1 bovine carcase and all organs	

Total weight 2,335 pounds.



## Other Diseases or Injuries.

1 bovine head . . .	Cysticercus Bovis
12 bovine livers . . .	Distomatosis
30 bovine livers . . .	Cirrhosis
16 bovine livers . . .	Distomatosis and Cirrhosis
21 bovine livers . . .	Abscesses
1 bovine liver . . .	Cloudy Swelling
1 bovine liver . . .	Cirrhosis and Abscesses
1 bovine lung . . .	Distomatosis
1 bovine lung . . .	Abscesses
2 bovine lungs . . .	Cirrhosis and Distomatosis
3 bovine lungs . . .	Echinococcus Cysts
3 bovine hearts . . .	Cysticercus Bovis
2 pigs' livers . . .	Cirrhosis
1 pig's liver . . .	Abscesses
5 pigs' livers . . .	Milk Spots
4 pigs' lungs . . .	Pneumonia
1 pig's lungs . . .	Cysticercus Tenuicollis
1 pig's lungs . . .	Pneumonia and Congestion
1 pig's pluck . . .	Degenerated Cysts
4 pigs' plucks . . .	Pneumonia
1 pig's pluck . . .	Pneumonia and Multiple Abscesses
5 pigs' plucks . . .	Pleurisy and Adhesions
1 sheep's liver . . .	Cirrhosis and Distomatosis
2 sheeps' livers . . .	Distomatosis
1 sheep's liver . . .	Cysticercus Tenuicollis
1 sheep's liver . . .	Echinococcus Granulosis
1 sheep's pluck . . .	Distomatosis

Total weight 1,489 pounds



## OTHER UNSOUND FOOD

	<i>Weight in pounds</i>		<i>Weight in pounds</i>
Fruit (Tinned)	934 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cucumbers	6
Fruit (Dried)	4	Butter	8
Chicken (Tinned)	95 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cheese	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ham	275	Milk (Tinned)	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corned Beef	319 $\frac{1}{4}$	Nescafe	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Luncheon Meat	124 $\frac{1}{4}$	Grapefruit Juice	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
Jellied Veal	86	Rice Pudding	22 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tongue	66	Sago Pudding	1
Stewed Steak	72 $\frac{3}{4}$	Xmas Pudding	12
Beef	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fruit Pies (Carton)	24
Corned Mutton	9	Cake	29
Pork Roll	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Spaghetti (Tinned)	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Shoulder of Pork	73 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Steak Fillet	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	<b>Summary :</b>	
Bacon	193	Fruit (Tinned)	934 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sausage	315 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fruit (Dried)	4
Salmon (Tinned)	28	Meat (Tinned)	583
Pilchards	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	Prepared Meat Products	1,178 $\frac{1}{2}$
Herrings	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Vegetables	653
Shrimps	3	Fats and cheese	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
Crab	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fish (Tinned)	58
Soups	20	Milk	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tomatoes	624 $\frac{1}{2}$	Miscellaneous	124 $\frac{1}{4}$
Peas	6 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Beans	15 $\frac{3}{4}$		
Carrots	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
		Total	<u>3,685<math>\frac{1}{4}</math></u>

## 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.

No cause for complaint has been found during the year.



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

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

The following is a copy of the report for 1960 :—

“ I have to report that the various Places of Amusement in the Borough have been inspected from time to time during the year as notified in the monthly reports submitted by me.

No cause for complaint has been found during the year.”

## **CANAL BOATS**

An annual report is submitted to the Health Committee at the January meeting each year. The following is a copy of the report for the year 1960.

“ I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on Canal Boats for the year 1960.

The British Transport Waterways keep the Erewash Canal in repair but it is not being used for commercial traffic. I have asked to be informed if registered boats re-commence to use the canal.

I have been told that there is an increasing use of the Canal by pleasure craft, which are exempted in the definition of ‘ canal boat ’ in the Public Health Act, 1936.”

## **ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION**

At the beginning of the year, there was a standard deposit gauge at Potter's Lock Pumping Station and a daily volumetric recorder at the Sewage Works. During the year on the 1st March a second deposit gauge was installed at Kingston Avenue and on 1st June a daily volumetric recorder was brought into use at the Health Department offices.

The Council continues to be a member of the National Society for Clean Air and Councillor Mrs. E. E. Bostock, the Chairman of the Health Committee was again re-elected to the East Midlands Divisional Council. The Council is also represented on the Standing Committee of Co-operating Bodies of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

No conversions to automatic firing of industrial furnaces were made during the year although two oil fired installations and one automatic solid fuel installation were provided in new buildings. In no case was there an application for “ prior approval.”

Two exemptions in respect of special coal fired furnaces, granted last year for twelve months were not renewed.

There were 74 observations of boiler house and other chimneys made during the year. A growing cause of complaint is the nuisance caused by the burning of various kinds of trade refuse. Although informal action was necessary in many cases, in no instance was further action required.



The Stanton Ironworks is now the only plant in the Borough scheduled under the Alkali Works Regulation Act. A new Ore Recovery Plant came into operation there last year and early this year there were considerable complaints, from people living in the vicinity, of a dust nuisance. The matter was referred to the District Alkali Inspector and throughout the year attempts were still being made to deal with the nuisance. It was also necessary to refer to him complaints of offensive fumes which emanated from another part of the works outside the Borough boundary.

### Atmospheric Pollution Records.

Deposit Gauge. Potter's Lock Pumping Station.

Month	<i>Deposited Matter</i>			
	<i>Rainfall (inches)</i>	<i>Total undissolved matter (tons per square mile)</i>	<i>Total dissolved matter (tons per square mile)</i>	<i>Total Solids (tons per square mile)</i>
January	4.59	11.10	5.46	16.56
February	1.97	12.42	4.01	16.43
March	1.56	11.53	3.31	14.84
April	1.23	13.05	5.40	18.45
May	1.12	11.06	4.34	15.40
June	2.05	16.20	5.73	21.93
July	3.13	10.27	5.10	15.37
August	4.07	12.09	5.99	18.08
September	4.23	8.44	6.86	15.30
October	4.71	7.55	5.80	13.35
November	2.92	11.16	6.89	18.05
December	3.37	10.36	5.23	15.59

Deposit Gauge. 100, Kingston Avenue.

Month	<i>Deposited Matter</i>			
	<i>Rainfall (inches)</i>	<i>Total undissolved matter (tons per square mile)</i>	<i>Total dissolved matter (tons per square mile)</i>	<i>Total Solids (tons per square mile)</i>
March	1.53	61.01	13.28	74.29
April	1.13	56.67	15.70	72.37
May	1.18	48.92	10.07	58.99
June	2.27	61.90	12.98	74.88
July	3.46	95.52	16.86	112.38
August	4.17	46.20	14.41	60.61
September	4.00	38.29	11.89	50.18
October	5.40	37.03	16.69	53.72
November	2.79	80.85	17.58	98.43
December	2.76	45.74	14.17	59.91



Volumetric Recorder. Sewage Disposal Works, Hallam Fields.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Smoke Concentration in Mg/100m<sup>3</sup></i>			<i>Sulphur Dioxide Concentration in parts per 100m</i>		
	<i>Average</i>	<i>Highest</i>	<i>Lowest</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Highest</i>	<i>Lowest</i>
January	22.0	93	4	5.9	22.0	1.1
February	25.0	103	3	6.29	15.1	1.6
March	9.6	20	2	3.29	9.0	0.9
April	11.5	26	5	3.96	9.0	1.8
May	7.2	20	1	2.5	7.3	0.6
June	5.1	11	1	1.7	4.6	0.2
July	5.4	15	1	3.3	13.3	0.7
August	5.4	14	2	1.7	4.2	0.5
September	6.1	19	3	1.5	19.0	0.6
October	5.5	14	2	1.95	5.2	0.3
November	14.5	63	6	3.4	11.2	0.3
December	27.3	90	3	7.0	15.3	1.7

Volumetric Recorder. 22, Burns Street.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Smoke Concentration in Mg/100m<sup>3</sup></i>			<i>Sulphur Dioxide Concentration in parts per 100m</i>		
	<i>Average</i>	<i>Highest</i>	<i>Lowest</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Highest</i>	<i>Lowest</i>
June	5.0	14	2	1.2	2.8	0.2
July	5.5	15	2	1.4	2.6	0.4
August	7.7	19	3	1.8	3.5	1.0
September	11.3	31	5	2.3	5.4	1.1
October	17.1	37	6	3.3	8.7	1.0
November	25.3	83	9	4.3	10.6	1.6
December	41.9	106	5	3.2	7.3	0.6

### FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

The Minister of Labour, by the Factories Act, 1959 (Commencement No. 4) Order, 1960, made the 1st December, the date on which the Derbyshire County Council, being the fire authority, assumed the power, which until then had been exercised by the Ilkeston Corporation, for certifying factories as having adequate means of escape in case of fire.



During the year 28 inspections were made of non-power factories and 57 of power factories. In addition there were numerous casual inspections when the premises were visited for other purposes. It was found necessary to serve two notices in respect of unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation.

There continues to be most cordial co-operation with H.M. District Factories Inspectors.

#### **Outworkers.**

Number of lists of outworkers received during the year	11
Number of outworkers, first half of year	23
Number of outworkers, second half of year	10

#### **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 215,160 gallons of petroleum spirit and 160 gallons of petroleum mixture. The total of the fees collected during the year was £40/8/9.

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. Frequently all three health inspectors assist in the work, if the infested premises are food premises, or if defective drainage work is discovered.

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 advice upon the work of rodent control. A technical officer of the Department visits at least once during the bi-annual sewer treatment.



The following records summarise the work of sewer treatment carried out during 1960.

### Record of Treatments undertaken by the Ilkeston Borough Council.

Total number of manholes in foul and connected systems	1,043	1,043
Treatment No.	24	25
Dates of Treatment	March 31, April 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13	September 26, 27, 28, October 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 17
Bait base and poison used	Oatmeal Warfarin 5	Oatmeal Warfarin 5
Number of manholes baited	90	110
Number of manholes showing prebait take	—	—
Number of manholes showing complete prebait take (on one or both days)	—	—
Schemes of baiting used (e.g., consecutive or alternate)	consecutive	consecutive
Test baiting		
(i) Date on which test baits were laid	28, 29, 30 March	—
(ii) Number of manholes tested	123	—
(iii) Number of tested manholes showing bait take	58	—



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 nine months ended 31st December, 1960.

	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	1	104	29	—	134
(b) Survey under the Act	5	85	24	—	114
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	12	828	1,074	4	1,918
II. Number of properties inspected (in Sec. I) which were found to be infested by :					
(a) Rats { Major	—	—	—	—	—
{ Minor	2	117	11	—	130
(b) Mice { Major	—	—	—	—	—
{ Minor	—	22	17	—	39
III. Number of infested premises treated by the L.A.	2	139	28	—	169
IV. Number of notices served under Sec. 4 of the Act :					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural work	—	—	—	—	—
V. Number of " Block " control schemes carried out	—	—	—	—	—

## DISINFESTATION

Early in the year the Council reconsidered the policy of fumigation of the furniture and effects of new tenants moving into Corporation houses. This policy has been in operation since 1934 and has been operated by a private contractor, who treated the furniture in closed vans with hydrogen cyanide under the supervision of the department.

The Council agreed that

(1) the present practice of fumigating the furniture and effects of every new tenant of a Corporation house be discontinued, and that in future such fumigation be carried out only in those cases where the Chief Public Health Inspector considers it necessary ;

(2) removals from slum clearance properties be carried out by the Corporation without charge ;



(3) in cases where fumigation is considered necessary by the Chief Public Health Inspector, the persons concerned be required to bear the actual cost incurred ;

(4) in all other cases, the persons concerned be responsible for making their own arrangements for removal at their own expense.

This new arrangement has reduced the number of visits made for the purpose of checking removals and fumigations during the year and will show a greater reduction in the future.

Minor infestations of insect pests are complained of, generally by Corporation tenants and mainly in the warmer weather. Ants and silver fish are the main causes of complaint but there are occasional complaints of earwigs, clover mites and wasps. Cartons of powder insecticides are issued free to applicants with appropriate advice as to use. In the case of difficulty the department helps the tenant by aerosol or other insecticidal spray.

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Number of visits made for the purpose of checking removals during the year	262	343	250	398	279	134	111	223	189	124
Number of beds removed, treated and returned during the year	571	738	612	879	566	271	251	522	407	220

### **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**

Routine inspections throughout the year of appliances exhibited for sale revealed one which did not comply with the Act. This was a used spiral element electric fire in a second-hand goods shop. The owner was warned but as it was being offered for sale a week later, the facts were reported to the appropriate Committee of the Council.

The Council decided to issue a warning instead of instituting legal proceedings.



## 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 contravention of the Act has been observed.

## SHOPS ACT, 1950

The Chief and Deputy Chief Public Health Inspectors are authorised officers for the purposes of the Shops Act.

159 visits were made during the year in connection with the provisions of the Act. Two warnings were issued regarding the assistants weekly half-holiday.

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

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

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

## WASTE WATER CLOSET CONVERSIONS

The number of conversions during the year was twenty-seven. The number remaining at the end of the year was 97.

At the beginning of the year the Council resolved that, as from the 1st April, the grant to owners towards the cost of conversion of a waste water closet be £10. This resulted in an increase in the number of conversions as compared with previous years and it is expected that this increase will continue in 1961. There are certain owners who will not convert and it is anticipated that, eventually, statutory action might have to be taken.

## NUMBER OF TYPES OF SANITARY CONVENIENCES IN THE BOROUGH, DECEMBER, 1960

	<i>Number of Water Closets</i>	<i>Number of Pail Closets</i>	<i>Number of Waste- Water Closets</i>	<i>Number of Cesspools</i>
Occupied houses . . .	12,665	16	97	11
Other premises . . .	1,131	—	—	1
Total . . . . .	13,796	16	97	12



## SUMMARY OF PAIL CLOSETS EXISTING, 31st DECEMBER, 1960

	<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	11	—	—	2	—	3	16

## REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The collection of domestic refuse in the Borough is carried out by contract as has been the case of many years. Messrs. F. Norman and Sons Ltd., carry out the work efficiently. All complaints regarding the collection service are passed on and have immediate attention. There is a once weekly collection with adjustment after a Bank Holiday.

Ilkeston is one of the very few Boroughs which have a contract for the collection of household refuse. It is, however, cheaper than direct labour at the moment. The cost per 1,000 of the population is £493.68, and the estimated cost per ton of refuse collected is £13/0.

The last existing privy midden, at Vine Farm, Kirk Hallam, was abolished during the year, but there are still 16 pail closets existing at premises which are not within reach of a sewer. During the year the department was able to help an owner to convert four pail closets to water closets at Trinity Street, by effecting an arrangement to use a private sewer.

It is interesting to note that in the Annual Report for 1910 there were 811 privies and 2,409 pail closets and the then County Medical Officer of Health, the late Dr. Sidney Barwise made an inspection of the Borough that year. His remarks were "At the present rate of progress it will take 100 years to abolish the privies in Ilkeston."

I quote from the Annual Report of 50 years ago the words of the late Mr. J. B. Duro who was the Borough Chief Sanitary Inspector for more than 30 years. "The Public Health service is a direct service to man, and therefore it is a direct service to God. One cannot be separated from the other; they are interwoven. Surely, then, the service of these officials owed no higher, no more honourable minister, than he whose mission it was to raise man from his fallen estate and set him on a higher place to cleanse, purify, to sweeten the bright air, to shine like light into the darker places, to fill with joy of living the highways and by ways of life, the alleys and lanes, the courts and reeking cloisters of the underworld."



## Disposal.

The whole of the dry refuse and pail 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 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 31/3/60</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	35,050	Under Contract	£17,279	23/2d.	42/3d.	38/1d.	Controlled Tipping











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