

[Report 1961] / Medical Officer of Health, Ilkeston Borough.

Contributors

Ilkeston (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1961

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BOROUGH OF ILKESTON



ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

1961





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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

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman Mrs. E. E. BOSTOCK

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

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor PERCY E. BROWN)

THE DEPUTY MAYOR (Councillor LESLIE CHAMBERS)

Aldermen—

BARTON, D., C.C.

HENSHAW, J.

BOSTOCK, E., J.P.

Councillors—

COOK, R. L.

KIRBY, F.

SIMPSON, J. G.

EVANS, J. S.

SKELTON, R.

GILSON, D. G.

STRAW, I.

POYNTON, F.

TOMLINSON, W. R.

HOUSING COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor C. HORRIDGE

Vice-Chairman: THE DEPUTY MAYOR (Councillor L. CHAMBERS)

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor PERCY E. BROWN)

Aldermen—

BARTON, D., C.C.

HENSHAW, J.

BOSTOCK, E., J.P.

MEAKIN, A.

BOSTOCK, Mrs. E. E.

Councillors—

BARBER, H.

POYNTON, F.

BLOUNT, G.

SKELTON, R.

EVANS, J. S.

STRAW, I.

FISHER, H., C.C.

TOMLINSON, W. R.

GILSON, D. G.

WILD, G. W.

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**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 1961.

After many years the contractors service of refuse collection has come to an end. The Chief Public Health Inspector is now in charge of the service. Comment appears elsewhere in the report.

A certain amount of information on home safety has been given during the year. It is not sufficient merely to warn people of the dangers it is possible to avoid. Positive action should be taken to avoid new situations arising in the home.

Until designers of accommodation learn a little more about home safety dangerous situations will continue to be built. Houses are being erected without proper hand rails on staircases. It should be possible to grip these rails firmly by hand at any place between the top and bottom of the staircase. The plank of wood which has taken the place of the hand rail in some new houses is virtually useless and constitutes ignorance of the proper function of a rail on a staircase.

Why are windows at the top of staircases still placed in such a position that they extend partly over the side of the stair-well? They are dangerous to reach, clean and hang curtains. How many people fall downstairs as a result?

Some of the original reports of previous Medical Officers about the water supply of the Borough at the turn of the century are included. Perhaps they illustrate the trials and tribulations of a Medical Officer at times. However the success of the Ilkeston and Heanor Water Board is without doubt even if the birth was rather prolonged.

Its successor, the South Derbyshire Water Board, is making good progress and the recent first Annual Report made interesting reading.

I have to thank the Chairman of the Health Committee Alderman Mrs. E. E. Bostock and the Members of the Committee for their support and encouragement during the year.

The support of Councillor C. Horridge, Chairman of the Housing Committee, and the Members of the Committee in continuing our Slum Clearance Scheme is much appreciated.

The reports on health topics appearing in the local newspapers are excellent support for our long term health education programme.

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 estimated population of the Borough at 30th June, 1961, was given by the Registrar General as 34,790. This is a decrease of 260 from the estimate made at the same time in 1960.

The population at the Census taken in March, 1961 was 34,672.

The estimated annual population for the last 10 years are given in Table 4.

Births.

529 live births were registered in 1961 giving a crude birth rate per thousand of the population of 15.21.

When adjusted for comparison purposes by the application of the comparability factor of 0.99 the rate is 15.06. This can be compared with a rate for England and Wales of 17.4.

See Summary of Statistics and Table 4.

Stillbirths.

The 15 stillbirths registered give a rate per thousand births (live and still) of 27.57. This is higher than the national rate of 18.7 and follows a low rate for Ilkeston last year.

Infant Mortality.

12 deaths were recorded in children under the age of one year. These give an infant death rate per thousand live births of 22.68.

There was only one death recorded from infective processes.

In 1932 Dr. Barker the Medical Officer of Health recorded 11 deaths from infective processes in infants under one year old.

7 of the deaths in 1961 occurred in children under the age of four weeks and give a neonatal death rate per thousand live births of 13.23 compared with a national rate of 15.5.

See Summary of Statistics and Table 4.

Deaths.

381 deaths were registered.

This gives a crude death rate per thousand of the population of 10.95, which, after adjustment by the application of the comparability factor of 1.29 is 14.73, and can be compared with a rate of 12.0 for England and Wales.

Table 4 gives the rate for Ilkeston for the last 10 years and shows 1961 figure to be the highest since 1951.

DEATHS FROM INDIVIDUAL DISEASES.

The 381 deaths are set out in Table 5 according to cause and sex distribution.

DISEASE OF HEART AND CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

189 deaths were recorded in this group, that is 50% of the total deaths recorded.

The causes of death are given at Numbers 17-21 inclusive in Table 5.

53 deaths were due to coronary disease (two thirds of which were men), 69 to other heart diseases, 47 to vascular lesions of the nervous system and 20 to other diseases of the circulatory system.

CANCER.

Cancer caused the deaths of 33 men and 35 women (see numbers 10-14 in Table 5).

Death rates per thousand of the population are set out in the Summary of Statistics with comparative figures for England and Wales.

10 of the 11 lung cancer deaths were registered in men. Their ages ranged from 42 to 78.

Comparative figures for lung cancer deaths in the Borough since 1950 are given below. They show that 7 times more men than women have died from this cause during the period.

Cancer of Lung

			<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>				<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
1950	7	—	7	0	1956	15	—	14	1
1951	12	—	10	2	1957	13	—	12	1
1952	6	—	5	1	1958	9	—	8	1
1953	8	—	6	2	1959	12	—	11	1
1954	8	—	5	3	1960	23	—	21	2
1955	21	—	18	3	1961	11	—	10	1

One must emphasise again the danger that exists in smoking many cigarettes. This has been mentioned in the Annual Report before.

BRONCHITIS.

22 of the 30 deaths from Bronchitis were registered in men, 18 of whom were aged 65 or over.

It is hoped that progress with the abolition of atmospheric pollution will, in due course, enable people subject to Bronchitis to live longer and run less risk of dying from Bronchitis.

TUBERCULOSIS.

2 men aged 80 and 72 died from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. (See Table 6).

Death rates per thousand of the population are included in the Summary of Statistics together with the rates for England and Wales for comparison purposes. More older people should visit the Mass X-ray Unit when it comes to town.

MATERNAL DEATHS.

One death was recorded in a woman of 40.

ACCIDENTS.

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

5 died in motor vehicle accidents.

Of the remainder three were old persons who died following falls in or around the home and a girl of 11 died from burns after her clothing caught fire.

These accidents reflect ; firstly, the dangers of old age and suggest that older people must have suitable safe accommodation ; secondly, the use of a fireguard might have saved a life ; thirdly the use of flame resistant material provides another line of defence against fire.

SUICIDE.

4 persons committed suicide ; 2 by coal gas poisoning and 2 by taking an overdose of sleeping tablets.

One was a young man and the other three were over 55 years of age.

Infectious Disease.

230 cases of infectious disease were notified in 1961. Measles and Chicken-pox alone account for 210 of this total.

The incidence of individual diseases was :—Chicken-pox 116, Measles 94, Tuberculosis 9, Acute Pneumonia 4, Scarlet Fever 3, Dysentery 1, Erysipelas 1, Paralytic Poliomyelitis 1 and Peurperal Pyrexia 1.

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

CHICKEN-POX.

116 cases were notified. The majority occurred in children of school age and were notified mainly in the early months of the year. (Tables 8 and 9).

MEASLES.

94 cases were notified.

Almost three-quarters of this total occurred in children below school age ; the majority of notifications being received in the first six months of the year. (Tables 8 and 9).

TUBERCULOSIS.

9 new cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis were notified.

All cases occurred in persons of working age. There were 7 in the 45-64 age group (Tables 6 and 7). The occupations were varied.

This illustrates the importance of x-ray examinations in this age group. Not only is this the group of people who may have Tuberculosis but it is also the age group liable to Lung Cancer.

Doctors make much greater use of chest x-rays than ever before, the facilities available locally in Ilkeston General Hospital are very valuable and convenient. Travelling to distant hospitals might discourage their use.

In addition the Mass X-ray Unit visits the town every 2-3 years. Again this age group is the one which is sometimes difficult to persuade to attend. Some Works have their own facilities and the unit visits some factories and collieries at intervals.

This very low total for the year of 9 new cases is the lowest ever recorded in Ilkeston according to the records available to me and followed a total for 1960 of 18 new cases which itself was well below the average for previous years.

DYSENTERY.

1 case was confirmed—the first in Ilkeston for four years which had been notified.

This case was connected with a larger outbreak which originated outside the area.

POLIOMYELITIS.

One case of paralytic poliomyelitis was confirmed in a young child.

During routine enquiries it was found that the child had not been vaccinated against poliomyelitis for a number of reasons although it was registered for vaccination. All other members of the household had been vaccinated and no illness was reported from them.

REFUSE COLLECTION

A major change took place during the year. The Contractors gave notice that they would cease to provide the service.

The Council determined to provide this service themselves and requested the Public Health Department to produce this scheme.

On the production of this scheme preparations were made and the service was taken over and run by the Health Department.

A most satisfactory feature of the service is a real effort to collect **all** household refuse and not to make difficulties about collecting more than a binful. The result of not moving all refuse is to find it dumped on open spaces under hedges and in other places.

The town has seemed much cleaner since this improved service started. The new vehicles are rear loading and dust has been much reduced compared with the old side loaders. The men work very well and there are some extremely keen types amongst them. They are handicapped by not having a proper depot from which to work. It is hoped that this will be provided in the near future.

The next step is to consider an experimental collection by paper sack system. This would do away with many of the complaints about dustbins. It would be a far more sanitary measure where nurseries, hospitals and food premises are concerned.

CLEAN AIR

After the general report on atmospheric pollution last year it was hoped to be able to report progress this year. There seems to be general support that we should go forward in this matter.

Unfortunately various factors prevented detailed progress being made.

It is difficult with small office staffs to take on extra work without consideration of the problems it gives rise to.

During the year the additional duties of organising and running our own refuse collection service were taken over by the staff from private contractors. This has increased the supervisory work as well as clerical work.

In addition a Public Health Inspector left for another appointment. Time was needed to make the new appointment and time was needed again for the new Inspector to settle in and attack the backlog of work.

At the time of writing it becomes possible again to consider progress in Clean Air.

Measurements of pollution have continued and show much the same trends as in previous years, a high winter level, especially during periods of fog, falling to a low summer level.

The monitoring of deposits from a large industrial concern also continues. At times these are quite high in a residential area although the heavy fall-out area is quite limited.

There has been some improvement following consultation with the Alkali Inspector.

However the real problem concerns the level of pollution which must be expected considering the nature of the industry.

With this in mind should not the planning of the residential parts of an area be undertaken much more carefully in the region of large works where there is likelihood of fairly heavy pollution. Due to the nature of the work a precise clear belt should be planned which is not used for residential purposes in order that grit and dust pollution can settle without trouble to anyone. Of course there should be no grit or dust but that would be a counsel of perfection and consideration must be given to the circumstances as they are or are likely to be.

The firm concerned co-operate extremely well and are at present building houses for their employees who have lived in old houses in close proximity of the works. As the works expand other houses come into close proximity to the works. Unless these houses in their turn are cleared it seems likely that a similar problem of local heavy pollution will arise here.

Ventilation.

One gains the impression that more thought is being given to this problem as discussed in the last Annual Report. Much improvement is still needed. More extractor fans are being installed but are not always used as often as they might be. It would be interesting to know whether it is possible to produce an automatic device to control extractor fans. So that they are switched on if temperature and pollution reach a certain level. This would remove some of the problems inherent in human control.

The siting of the outlet is also important. No pedestrian likes to have a blast of foul air strike his face when passing a building. The elimination of some contaminants is required before final mixing with the external air. Some smells can be quite objectionable.

SWIMMING BATHS

Following the installation of adequate and satisfactory filtration and chlorination plant the water is now maintained in a most satisfactory condition.

The baths are old and fulfil a need in the town. We look forward to the day when new and completely up to date baths are available. This is important from two points of view.

- (1) To ensure that every young child is taught to swim or at least has the opportunity.
- (2) To provide more indoor recreation in view of the general shortage of indoor recreation.

HEALTH EDUCATION

There is considerable work in the town to bring before the public important points concerning health matters. These are discussed at Committee Meetings. Councillors give vigorous support on many occasions and sometimes points are brought up and stressed at Council Meetings. Councillors who belong to organisations can carry the information further and help enormously in promoting discussions on health education topics.

The Press give excellent support and write up interesting points. This combined with the distribution of leaflets and posters to organisations and interested persons goes about as far as it is possible under the present organisation. Further support on similar points comes from the County Council Health Services. Health Visitors produce displays at the Clinic and in their discussions with parents and children carry on the spread of knowledge about health topics.

SAFETY

The term Home Safety is now firmly established in the minds of many people.

Various consumer groups, organisations and firms go to considerable trouble in testing, reporting and ensuring that articles are safe to use.

Unfortunately the only test of adequate training in man is whether he survives alive and uninjured. Accident hospitals can show ample evidence of extensive repair jobs when a failure occurs or there has been inadequate training. Victims lie in grave-yards or Gardens of Rest at Crematoria.

Many branches of safety prevention have developed. There are Industrial, Home, Agricultural and Road Safety branches to name a few. They have their special functions and are in different stages of development.

Home Safety is beginning to be written into housing programmes but it is unusual to hear of housing schemes being deliberately checked for safety.

Problems remain with houses in use. The best solution is nearly always the personal approach.

There are many visitors to premises who might make some polite comment on equipment or apparatus which may not be safe. One appeals to all visitors to other people's houses to find some way of politely drawing the attention of the occupant to a danger existing in the home.

A successful approach was made by an Insurance Agent who sold an All Risks Policy by pointing out a whole range of dangers visitors might come across in the house.

Attention was directed during the year to:—dangers from fireworks, first aid week, water safety and supporting a competition designed to interest members of the public in home safety.

Circulars were sent out to organisations inviting their members to discuss home safety items.

Posters were displayed during the year in support of various points under discussion.

S.O.S. Cards.

In support of Home Safety S.O.S. Cards must be mentioned. These cards, introduced some time ago, have been distributed to older people, disabled people and those who have to be left alone for any considerable portion of the day.

In one instance a card displayed in a window ensured that the casualty was on her way to hospital within 20 minutes.

Safety Appliances.

There should be considerable concern that baths are still installed without any handle or sure grip to assist a person in getting in and out of the bath. There are many different baths but very few have this quite simple safety grip. Alternatively a grip can be attached to the wall.

Cooker pan-guards.

Children are still seen at school medical inspections with scars as a result of scalds received in early life.

One way to reduce accidents by pans being tipped or pulled off stoves is to instal a cooker guard which takes pan handles in slots. A better proposition would be to produce the stove top stamping with the pan guard as an integral part. Cleaning would be much easier.

SERVICES FOR OLDER PEOPLE

Meals on Wheels.

This service continues to operate in the Borough. A total of 2,743 meals were delivered during the year.

Co-operation between the Local Authority, the W.V.S., and the County Council enable a service to be maintained. In view of the consideration now being given to the care of people in their home in the next 10 years period thought should be given to the future expansion of this service in order to provide more meals per week per person and to more people.

Half Way House.

The provision of special accommodation for those unfit to look after themselves and unsuitable for local homes yet not needing continuous medical attention needs consideration.

The proposed building of a new Geriatric Hospital in the Heanor/Ilkeston area is envisaged in the Hospital 10 Year Plan.

A half way house would be of great value in the area, to bridge the gap between hospital and home.

The Ministry of Health booklet to doctors giving information about " Services Available to the Aged and Chronic Sick " was of great interest in that it concentrated a great deal of useful information.

Laundry Service for Foul Linen.

The idea behind this service is to provide facilities for cleaning linen from older or disabled people nursed at home. This service might make it possible for more people to remain in their own homes and ease the burdens on relatives who help look after the person concerned.

Discussions took place between representatives of the Borough of Ilkeston and representatives of the County Council in July, 1959 about this service. At a later date the Borough offered accommodation which might have been suitable to enable the service to be started. To date no service has been started.

HOUSING

Slum Clearance.

The scheme of clearance of unfit houses continues in a steady satisfactory manner. The provision of 30 new houses each year is not a large number, but it is easy to handle from the point of view of clearance area procedure.

The Council build bungalows mostly in order to try and balance the different types of houses in their possession and with the general shortage of ground floor accommodation in mind. Houses become available for slum clearance by the transfer of suitable persons to bungalows or by the direct use of bungalows for suitable occupiers of slum clearance property.

As far as the bungalows are concerned they are a reasonable product of modern design. They are rather concentrated on parts of one estate. In order that older people may be housed near to their families it might be wise to build some in other parts of the town if sites can be found.

A large industrial concern decided to rehouse some of the tenants, who are under the care of their Housing Association, in new property in order to free the land near the works for development.

Quite bluntly the rehousing of their tenants was overdue. Not mainly because of the state of the property but because of atmospheric pollution from the works. In view of the scale of activity at the works, control of the pollution in the area is not reasonably possible and the only answer was to do as the firm has done and rehouse them elsewhere.

My remarks on planning under clean air refer to the above situation.

Disabilities.

A few people with severe disabilities need ground floor accommodation with some special alterations. Providing these are reasonable and sound from a structural point of view the Council has made no difficulty about carrying them out. Considerable delay and sometimes irritation arise as a result of trying to decide who shall pay for these alterations. On occasions it has taken some months before this is settled.

As a doctor interested in the progress and comfort of the disabled person it is sometimes difficult to contain ones feelings whilst protracted negotiations go on.

These cases are few and it would seem that the financial problems should be firmly and finally ironed out for the future so that irritating delays can be avoided.

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.

I have to thank the County Medical Officer and the many members of his staff who have helped and advised me during the year. The pleasant relationship existing is much appreciated and helps a great deal in our mutual interests.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

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 the general practitioners.

The Borough Council supports these schemes with poster campaigns and wherever else possible. Publicity has been given to Poliomyelitis Vaccination and Whooping Cough Vaccination in particular during the year.

The issue of oral vaccine for the prevention of Poliomyelitis has been a great step forward. At first regarded with some suspicion it is now accepted.

It is extremely important to be protected against Tetanus. This is a rare disease but this may be because hospitals are extremely careful to give suitable antitoxin to people who are injured. This antitoxin itself carries a risk and can cause considerable disturbance in the patient.

To avoid this all children should now be properly protected by a course of immunisation with boosters every 5 years. Provided satisfactory evidence of such a course is produced at the hospital antitoxin will not be needed. This provides an excellent example of proper care of a child with the result that painful and troublesome procedures can be avoided.

If it is added that Tetanus immunisation can be given in conjunction with Diphtheria and Whooping Cough immunisations then very little extra trouble is needed to obtain it. Boosters are necessary as they are against Diphtheria.

This is common practice in the Borough. The general practitioners give an excellent service.

WATER SUPPLIES

Water is supplied to the area by the South Derbyshire Water Board. Arrangements were made between the Medical Officer of Health and the Water Engineer of the Board to exchange information about samples of water examined. There was little point in duplicating work. Occasional samples are taken by the Public Health Inspectors of each Health Department if occasion arises.

Routine sampling by the Board is now well organised and the reports indicate satisfactory water supplies. Samples taken by the Public Health Inspectors have also been satisfactory.

The Board take about 80 samples a quarter dealing with the supply over the whole of the area administered by the Medical Officer of Health.

The supply of water to the Borough was taken over by the South Derbyshire Water Board in April, 1961. Previous history of the water supply is interesting. I am indebted to the Borough Surveyor, the Borough Treasurer and previous Medical Officers of Health of the Borough for the following brief comments.

" In 1856 the public water supply was originally afforded by the Ilkeston Water Company who established works at Little Hallam for the abstraction of water from the Stanley Brook, which, after filtration, was pumped up to a reservoir near the Town Hall. These works were acquired by the public authority, namely, the Local Board, in 1878. Rapid growth of the district rendered these works inadequate and the authority constructed waterworks near the Peacock Colliery on the Heanor Road, in the same year, which in the first instance, yielded a fair quantity of water. They, however, gradually deteriorated both in quantity and quality, until in the year 1898, the works were finally abandoned and the pumps taken out."

Year 1898. Annual Report.

M.O.H. George Willis.

Sanitary Inspector Thomas Evans.

" I would ask your earnest attention to the following important question during the current year :—

The immediate diversions of the Stanley Brook from our water supply."

" That that portion of our water supply which is derived from the Stanley Brook is grossly polluted by Stanley Village is indubitable, and the sooner it is diverted from our water supply the better. Fortunately, Stanley is and has been free from Typhoid Fever, for it only requires one case of Typhoid to occur to convert Ilkeston into a ' Maidstone.' Drinking sewage-polluted water must seriously predispose the community to Enteric Fever by causing and encouraging Diarrhoea and gastric troubles. It is premature to express any opinion on the efforts that are being made to get a suitable supply at Little Hallam. If we do not get all that we expected from Little Hallam, we might be able to tide along for a few years with it, and the Kirk Hallam and West Hallam colliery water, until Derby Council could supply us."

Year 1899. Annual Report.

M.O.H. George Willis.

Sanitary Inspector Thomas Evans.

" I would again ask you to give the following sanitary needs your earnest attention :—

Immediate Diversion of the Stanley Brook from our water supply."

Year 1900. Annual Report.

M.O.H. George Willis.

Sanitary Inspector Thomas Evans.

" WATER SUPPLY—The borough is still supplied partly by the Stanley Brook, which is still grossly polluted. It is much to be desired that the proposed scheme to join Heanor and obtain a supply from the Meerbrook Sough, will meet with little opposition.

This water is in abundant quantity and of excellent quality. Unfortunately, however, even under the most favourable circumstances, years must elapse before the water reaches the consumer. It is therefore evident that our existence depends upon the perfect filtration of our present water. It is also obvious that pressure ought to be brought to bear on the proper authority, to prevent the wholesale and unhindered pollution of the Stanley Brook."

Year 1901. Annual Report.

M.O.H. George Willis.

Sanitary Inspector Thomas Evans.

"Water Supply—There is cause for congratulation that the Ilkeston and Heanor Water Board were successful in carrying their Meerbrook Sough Bill through Parliament. Satisfactory progress is being made with the work, over two miles of main being already laid down. The work bids fair to be completed in the prescribed time. In the meantime, we are consuming a considerable quantity of the Stanley Brook, and efficient filtration is absolutely essential."

Year 1908. Annual Report.

M.O.H. J. J. Tobin.

Sanitary Inspector J. B. Duro.

"There is an abundance of pure wholesome water throughout the Borough, and it is to be regretted that where old wells abound, the owners do not see their way clear to abandon same and have a pure town supply. There have been two samples of well water taken and submitted to the County Analyst, and in one instance, where the said well was dangerously bad, the town supply has been laid on."

Consumption.

The Borough Surveyor, Mr. Marshall, gives me the following information :—

"It is interesting to note the increase in demand which occurred in the period during which the Board was in operation. Water was first supplied to Ilkeston by the Board in 1904. In that year overall consumption was at the rate of 24 gallons per head per day. This rate remained steady until 1920 after which a gradual increase commenced, the corresponding figure in 1950 being 44 gallons per head per day, being some measure of the rise in the standard of living of the town's population. A sharp rise in the period 1927-1932 is accounted for by some 2,000 pail closet conversions.

The latest consumption figure available (1959) is over 58 gallons per head per day although it must be borne in mind that this figure includes a considerable proportion of trade consumption, the Stanton Ironworks Co. Ltd., alone, taking some 700,000 gallons per day."

FOOD POISONING

Many cases go unrecorded. It is known that people do have a sudden and sometimes quite short bout of diarrhoea and/or sickness.

How far should one worry about what is often a temporary indisposition lasting up to perhaps 12 or 24 hours. Unless it occurs in a person going out to work it is usually regarded by the family as a minor nuisance.

The Health Department should be informed of any such case. Only in this way can it be ascertained whether it is an isolated case or whether there is a wide-spread outbreak. Investigation might lead to prevention of more serious or more wide-spread outbreaks.

There are three points for action.

- (1) Save any suspected food.
- (2) Save a specimen of vomit or faeces.
- (3) Inform the Public Health Department.

ANNUAL REPORT

The instructions for the preparation of the Annual Report are printed in full for the benefit of those who do not normally see them.

It is regretted that year after year the report appears late. We hope that this will be the last year it does so and that we shall be able to give it a high degree of priority in order to get it completed well before the preparation of the succeeding report has to be put in hand.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1961

1. I am directed by the Minister of Health to refer to Regulation 5(3) and Regulation 15(5) of the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959, under which the Medical Officer of Health is required as soon as practicable after the 31st December in each year to make a report for that year to the Council, with copies to the Minister, dealing with the sanitary circumstances, sanitary administration and vital statistics of the area and any other matters upon which he may consider it desirable to report. I am to ask that the Council will give directions for the preparation as soon as possible of the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1961.

2. The Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health is specially valuable as a source of information about the state of the public health of the area. In order that the Report for 1961 should be of the greatest value for this purpose the Minister suggests that, among other things, it should deal with the matters referred to in the following paragraphs.

Vital Statistics

3. The necessary vital statistics for inclusion in the Report will be supplied to Medical Officers of Health by the Registrar General ; these should be available before the end of April, 1962. In the case of County Councils, County Borough Councils and County District Councils exercising delegated health and welfare functions the Report should include vital statistics relating to mothers and infants in the detail and in the form indicated in Appendix I to this circular.

Public Health

4. The part of the Report dealing with the exercise of functions under the Public Health Act, 1936, (or the Public Health (London) Act, 1936), and the Public Health Act, 1961, should, in the case of County Borough Councils, Metropolitan Borough Councils, Borough Councils and County District Councils, contain the following information about *water supply* :

(a) whether the water supply of the area and of its several parts has been satisfactory (i) in quality, and (ii) in quantity ;

(b) where there is a piped supply, whether bacteriological examinations were made of the raw water and where treatment is installed, of water going into supply ; if so, how many and the results obtained ; and the results of any chemical analyses ;

(c) where the waters are liable to have plumbo-solvent action, the facts as to contamination by lead, including the precautions taken and the number and result of analyses ;

(d) the action taken in respect of any form of contamination ;

(e) the number of dwelling-houses and the number of the population supplied from public water mains (i) direct to the houses, and (ii) by means of stand-pipes. (This information should be given separately in respect of each parish in a Rural District).

5. The Report should also indicate whether the arrangements for *sewerage and sewage disposal* in the district are reasonably adequate. Where they are not the Report should state in what areas new schemes for sewage disposal are urgently needed.

6. It would also be helpful if the Report could include information about *inspection of registered common lodging houses* and give an account of action taken where necessary, to improve conditions.

Home Health Services

7. In the case of County Councils, County Borough Councils and County District Councils exercising delegated health and welfare functions, the Report should deal with the development of home health services as provided for

under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946. Among other things it would be helpful if the Report dealt in detail with the following matters :—

- (a) arrangements for health visitors to work in conjunction with a particular general practitioner or groups of practitioners ;
- (b) arrangements for health visitors to follow up the cases of persons discharged from hospital ;
- (c) arrangements for health education ;
- (d) progress in the provision of mental health services ;
- (e) progress in the provision of a chiropody service.

Inspections under the Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959

8. Under Section 128(3)(a) of the Factories Act, 1937, the Medical Officer of Health of the Council of any Borough or County District is required in his Annual Report to the Council to report upon and furnish prescribed particulars of matters under Part I and Part VIII of the Act which are administered by the Council and to send a copy of his Annual Report to the Minister of Labour. The prescribed particulars should be provided as an annex to the narrative Report and in the form set out in Appendix II to this circular.

Distribution of Copies

9. Copies of the Report should be sent to the following :—

- (a) Four copies to the Secretary, Ministry of Health, Savile Row, London, W.1. These copies are required in addition to any copies which the Medical Officer of Health may wish on his own initiative to send to the Chief Medical Officer or other officers of the Department.
- (b) One copy to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Food Standards, Hygiene and Slaughterhouse Policy Division, Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, London, S.W.1.
- (c) Two copies to the Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Local Government, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.
- (d) One copy to H.M. Inspector of Factories for the District concerned.
- (e) If the Council is a Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Act, 1951, one copy to the Central Midwives Board, 39, Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, London, S.W.7.

10. A copy of this Circular has been sent to the Medical Officer of Health.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

D. M. O'BRIEN

(Mrs. D. M. O'Brien).

Regulations 15(5) of the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959, dealing with the duties of a Medical Officer of Health states :—

- (5) as soon as practicable after the 31st day of December in each year make an annual report to the local authority for the year ending on that date on the sanitary circumstances, the sanitary administration, and the vital statistics of the district, containing in addition to any other matters upon which he may consider it desirable to report, such information as may from time to time be required by the Minister, and furnish the Minister with as many copies of such report as the Minister may from time to time require.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

1. General Statistics.

Area in Acres	3,017
Population (Estimated)	34,790
Population per Acre	11.53
Number of Inhabited Houses	11,323
Rateable Value (as at 31st March, 1962)	£424,697
Sum represented by a Penny Rate 1961/1962	£1,779

2. Extracts from Vital Statistics.

Births.

Live Births registered	529
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	3.59
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	15.21
Adjusted Birth Rate (Comparability Factor—0.99)	15.06
Birth Rate, England and Wales	17.4
Still Births Registered	15
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)	27.57
Still Birth Rate, England and Wales	18.7

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS (Continued)

Deaths.

Deaths registered	381
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	10.95
Adjusted Death Rate (Comparability Factor— 1.29)	14.13
Death Rate, England and Wales	12.0
Maternal Deaths (Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion)	1
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	1.84
Maternal Mortality, England and Wales	0.33
Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age)	12
Infant Mortality per 1,000 Live Births	22.68
Infant Mortality, England and Wales	21.4
Infant Deaths (legitimate) under 1 year of age	11
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (legitimate)	21.57
Infant Deaths (illegitimate) under 1 year of age	1
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (illegitimate)	52.63
Infant Deaths (under 4 weeks of age)	7
Neonatal Mortality per 1,000 Live Births	13.23
Neonatal Mortality, England and Wales	15.5
Infant Deaths (under 1 week of age)	7
Early neonatal mortality per 1,000 live births	13.23
Perinatal Deaths (Stillbirths and Deaths under 1 week of age)	22
Perinatal Mortality per 1,000 live and still births	40.44

Death Rate per 1,000 Population from :

Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.057
Tuberculosis, Respiratory, England and Wales	0.065
Tuberculosis, other Forms	—
Tuberculosis, other Forms, England and Wales	0.007
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	0.316
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus, England and Wales	0.494
Cancer, other Forms	1.638
Cancer, other Forms, England and Wales	1.670

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	266	244	510	10	9	19
Still	9	4	13	1	1	2

TABLE 2

Stillbirths—1951-1961

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per thousand Births (Live and Still)</i>
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
1961	15	27.57

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	6	5	11	1	—	1
Under 4 weeks of age	4	3	7	—	—	—
Under 1 week of age	4	3	7	—	—	—
Perinatal Deaths	13	7	20	1	1	2

TABLE 4
Rates—Comparative Tables—1951-1961

<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>
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
1961	34,790	15.21	10.95	22.68

TABLE 5
Causes of Death

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	2	—	2
2. Tuberculosis, Other	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease	1	—	1
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	7	4	11
11. „ „ Lung, Bronchus	10	1	11
12. „ „ Breast	—	9	9
13. „ „ Uterus	—	6	6
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	16	15	31
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	2	1	3
16. Diabetes	1	2	3
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	17	30	47
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	35	18	53
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	—	5	5
20. Other Heart Disease	20	44	64
21. Other Circulatory Disease	7	13	20
22. Influenza	5	3	8
23. Pneumonia	6	7	13
24. Bronchitis	22	8	30
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	1	3
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	2	4
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	1	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	3	—	3
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	1	1
31. Congenital Malformations	2	1	3
32. Other defined and Ill-defined Diseases	10	20	30
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	1	5
34. All Other Accidents	3	5	8
35. Suicide	2	2	4
36. Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—
All Causes	179	202	381

TABLE 6
Tuberculosis 1961

<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— .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5— .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10— .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15— .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25— .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45— .	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards .	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Total .	7	2	—	—	2	—	—	—

TABLE 7
Tuberculosis Notifications 1951-1961

<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>	
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
1961	7	2	9	—	—	—	9

TABLE 8
Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the Year 1961
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 . . .	116	3	2	2	10	10	64	16	6	1	1	-	-	1
Diphtheria . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Food Poisoning . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles . . .	94	5	10	14	17	22	23	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia, Acute . . .	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic . . .	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ Non Paralytic . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever . . .	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 9
Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1961
Seasonal Incidence

[illegible]

TABLE 10
Notifiable Diseases—(Other than Tuberculosis)
1951-1961

	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
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	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
1961	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	94	-	-	4	1	1	3	-	-	116

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	14	1	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	114	5	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	8	4	—	—
Total	136	10	—	—

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
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	6	6	—	6	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	1	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	7	7	—	7	—

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.	20	—	—	—
Household linen — making up, etc.	1	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	2	—	—	—
Weaving of textile fabric	13	—	—	—
Total	36	—	—	—

BOROUGH OF ILKESTON

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR ON THE SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE BOROUGH FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1961

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

Mr. Mayor, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report on the sanitary administration of the Borough for the year 1961.

The outstanding feature of the year is, I feel, the taking over by the department of the Refuse Collection Service, previously carried out by Contractors. Although it is too early to make much comment, owing to the service having been working from the 2nd October only, I have reason to believe that when it has been working a little longer, the Council will have no cause to regret their decision to have a direct labour refuse collection service.

It is unfortunate that for the last two months of the year the department was short of a qualified public health inspector, with the result that the inspection of sub-standard houses for clearance procedure had to be curtailed ; nevertheless the progress in this work was satisfactory and kept in step with the Council's policy of building 30 new houses per year for slum clearance. Details of the work done are set out in the Housing section of the report.

Three licensed slaughterhouses were made to comply with the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations 1958 and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations 1958, by the end of the year. Licences for the remaining two will not be renewed for 1962. The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food appointed the 1st January, 1962, as the day from which all slaughterhouses in the Borough must comply with the construction regulations. The reduction in the number of licensed premises at the beginning of the year from eight to five did not reduce the number of animals slaughtered, nor did it cause any noticeable difference in the amount of inspection required to be done out of normal official hours of duty.

As in previous years the report includes the statistics required by the Ministries and the Government Departments, together with detailed comments where these are considered necessary.

One's work as a public health inspector is much more pleasant when one has the active co-operation, help and guidance of the Medical Officer of Health as I have, and I record my thanks to Dr. Weyman for that help as well as for his friendly criticism from time to time. The Chairman of the Health Committee, Alderman Mrs. E. E. Bostock maintains a keen interest in all the work of the department and continues her support on all matters, Clean Air in particular. All members of the Health Committee are keen to increase their knowledge of the work carried out and it is gratifying to know that the Committee support in every way possible the work of maintaining the public health. I record, also, my thanks to the Town Clerk, the other Chief Officers and their Deputies for help and advice when called up, and to the Staff of the department for the work done and loyalty given to the department 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		127
By the Local Authority		47
By other Local Authorities		Nil
By other bodies or persons		80
Total number of houses owned by the Local Authority at the end of the year		2,906
Permanent Council Houses	(a) Traditional	2,610
	(b) Aluminium	70
	(c) Flats and maisonettes	120
Prefabricated Bungalows		100
Others		6
Total number of dwelling houses in Borough 31/12/61		11,477

HOUSING ADMINISTRATION.

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year 1961.

(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects. (Public Health or Housing Acts)	138
	Number of inspections made for the purpose	255
(b)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 & 1932	39
	Number of inspections made for the purpose	87
(c)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious as to be unfit for human habitation	39
(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	47

2. Houses demolished.

	<i>Houses Demolished</i>	<i>Displaced Persons</i>	<i>Families</i>
In Clearance Areas	27	63	21
As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	4	8	4

3. Unfit houses closed.

Under Section 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	1	2	1
-----------------------------------------------------------	---	---	---

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

	<i>By owners</i>
(a) After informal action by local authority	55
(b) After formal notice under	
(i) Public Health Acts	4
(ii) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	Nil

5. Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders.

The following Orders were made during the year

No. 111 (Clinton Terrace) Clearance Order

No. 112 (Grass Street) Clearance Order

No. 113 (Northgate Street) Clearance Order

The total number of dwellings affected by the Orders was 36.

The following lists show action which has been taken during the current year as well as the progress 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
58, South Street	Demolished
120 and 121, Chapel Street	Demolished
1 and 2, Springfield Terrace	Demolition Order operative
3, Lower Blooms Grove Road	Demolition Order operative

Section 42, Housing Act, 1957.

3-6 (inclusive), Vernon Cottages, Pimlico	Demolished
11-18 (inclusive), Lower Granby Street	Compulsory Purchase Order operative
3-6 (inclusive), Eyres Gardens	Demolished
9-13 (inclusive), Rutland Terrace	Demolished
33-37 (inclusive), Ebenezer Street	Demolished
1-5 (inclusive), Holmes Buildings	Confirmed Clearance Order
10-18 (inclusive), Nesfield Terrace	Confirmed Clearance Order
19-24 (inclusive), Ebenezer Street	Demolished
28-31 (inclusive), Albion Place	Demolished
18-20 (inclusive), Burr Lane	Confirmed Clearance Order
1, 2 and 3, Mundy Street	Confirmed Compulsory Purchase Order
45-60 (inclusive), Brooke Street	Confirmed Clearance Order

Current Year.

Sections 17 and 18, Housing Act, 1957.

33 and 34, Bridge Street	Demolition Orders operative
4, Lower Granby Street	Closing Order operative

Section 42, Housing Act, 1957.

1-11 (inclusive), Clinton Terrace	Confirmed Clearance Order
1-14 (inclusive), Grass Street	Clearance Order made
1-6 (inclusive), Northgate Street	} Clearance Order made
20-24 (inclusive), North Street	

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	5
Number of decisions not to issue certificates	Nil
Number of notices to landlords of proposal to issue certificate of disrepair	5
Number of undertakings given by landlords to remedy the defects	4
Number of certificates of disrepair issued	1
Number of applications by landlords for cancellation of certificate of disrepair	Nil
Number of objections by tenants to cancellation of certificate of disrepair	Nil
Number of certificates of disrepair cancelled by Local Authority	Nil
Number of certificates of disrepair cancelled by Local Authority despite tenants' objection	Nil

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1954

Seven 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 1961

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

Inspections to premises	367
Re-inspections	840
Visits re complaints	355
Miscellaneous visits	554
Drainage inspections	79
Drains tested	9
Visits re removals	28
Beds from removals treated	57
Visits re Rodent infestations	17
Infectious Disease Investigations	2
Infectious Disease disinfections	1
Water samples taken	4
Places of Amusement inspections	8
Smoke observations	77
Power Factories inspections	5
Non-power factories inspected	1
Workplaces inspected	4
Shops inspected	8
Caravan inspections	107
Verminous premises inspected and disinfested	7
Petrol installations inspected	25
Shops Acts visits	173
Visits re Accumulations and Deposits	17
Visits re Refuse collection	89
Offensive Trade Premises inspected	1
Visits to Slaughterhouses (repairs)	15

Meat and Other Food Inspections.

Annual Fair Food stalls	31
Market Food stalls	919
Ice-cream premises	10
Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspections	605
Visits re unsound food	102
Food Premises	311
Restaurant kitchens	5
Food samples taken	4

Notices Served.

Number of Informal Notices—Public Health Act, 1936	137
" " " " —Noise Abatement Act, 1960	1
" " " " —Clean Air Act, 1956	2
Number of Statutory Notices under Section 39	3
" " " " " " 56	1
" " " " " " 75	1
" " " " " " 93	3
Derbyshire County Council Act 1954 Section 95	4
" " " " " " 123	3

COMPLAINTS

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

Number of complaints received during the year	413
Number dealt with by the Public Health Inspectors	243
Number dealt with by the Rodent Operative	156
Number investigated and forwarded to other departments	14

SANITARY REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE

The following information represents work of repair and maintenance carried out as the result of informal and statutory notices served by the department under the Public Health Act, 1936.

Interior of Houses.

Floors re-laid or repaired	11
Walls repaired	3
Fireplaces or Ovens repaired	10
Doors repaired	8
Windows repaired	16
Ceilings repaired	1
Dampness abated	7
Baths, Lavatory Basins, etc.	
Sinks renewed	4
Washcopper repaired	1
Sink wastepipe repaired	3
Hot water storage tank repaired	1

Exterior of Houses

Roofs repaired or renewed	23
Chimney stacks repaired	10
Eaves and downspouting provided or repaired	20
Walls repaired	7
Window cill repaired	1
Drainage.	
Drains opened and cleansed	3
Drains relaid or repaired	5
Inspection chamber cover reset and made airtight	1
Yard and Outbuildings.	
Yards paved or repaired	8
Privies, Pail Closets, Water Closets.	
Water Closet Accommodation repaired	12
Water Closets provided with new pedestals	10
Waste Water Closet repaired	1
Defective flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	6
Dustbins.	
Dustbin renewals	39

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 2

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

The one licensed site in the Borough is operated satisfactorily. The conditions laid down by the Council were carried out by the owner completely, very early in the year. No further applications were made for site licenses. An application for permission under the Town and Country Planning Act for a site for winter quarters for 20 showmen's caravans was refused by the County Planning Authority. On appeal the Minister upheld the Authority's decision. The other site for showmens vans was the subject of a compulsory purchase order by the Council. The owner appealed against the order but at the end of the year no decision had been made by the Minister.

Occasionally odd caravans are stationed on land in the Borough. A warning by the department to the site owner is sufficient to cause the removal of the van immediately.

HEALTH EDUCATION

No Trades Exhibition was planned for 1961.

The display frames built in the wall of the yard of the Health Department Offices in Burns Street were used for suitable and seasonal posters relating to the department's work. This is additional to the billposting stations in various parts of the town which are used for the monthly poster campaign for Health Education.

Occasional talks are given mainly to womens organisations, illustrated when possible by slides and film strips. A successful course on Hygiene and Health Education was undertaken for the local division of the St. John Ambulance Cadets. This was well attended and appreciated.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Hygiene.

There have been no requests from food handlers for talks or courses on this subject. The food trade generally seems very apathetic on this subject. If any requests had been made the department would have done its best to help. I think the real cause is that very few people are prepared to give up any leisure time even to receive information which would be helpful to them in their daily tasks.

Food Hygiene Regulations.

No proceedings were instituted during the year for contravention of the regulations.

The open market on Saturdays is inspected each week.

Generally.

During the year there were 311 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 919. In addition there were 31 inspections of food stalls at the Annual Fair.

Food Premises in the Borough.

Transport Cafes	4
Ice Cream Manufacturers	2
Bakers and pastrycooks	8
Butchers	34
Pork Butchers	9
Confectioners	11
Chemists	10
Small General Stores	78
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	32
Fish and chip vendors	26
Snack bars	7
Tripe dealers	2
Wet fishmongers	8
Food stalls (Saturday market)	20
Restaurants	4
Multiple stores	6
Grocers and Provision dealers	100
Supermarkets	3
Dairies	1

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

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

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

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

Number of premises registered for the manufacture or sale 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	193
Number of premises registered for the manufacture and sale of ice-cream	2
Number of inspections made to ice-cream premises	10

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.

" 128 samples, including 23 Milks, were taken under the above Act in the area of the Borough of Ilkeston during the year 1961.

One sample of T.T. Channel Island Milk failed to reach the standard of 4% fat content for Milk sold under this description. The producer was cautioned and results of analysis were sent to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food in accordance with the request in Circular FSH. 4/56.

An informal sample of Lemon Curd was somewhat deficient in fat. A formal sample was taken and on analysis found to be satisfactory.

The drug samples were satisfactory with the exception of Soluble Aspirin Tablets which contained salicylic acid in excess of the limit specified in the British Pharmacopeia. This irregularity was the subject of investigation with the manufacturers and finally dealt with by caution notice."

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

During the year 3 new licences were issued and 30 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	88
Number of regular notices of slaughter operative	3

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. J. Edwards	Slaughterhouse rear 201, Cotmanhay Road.
F. S. Glover & Sons Ltd.	Slaughterhouse rear 17/20, Station Road.
Geo. Stafford, Ltd.	Slaughterhouse Moorbridge Farm, Derby Road.

SUMMARY OF SLAUGHTERING AT THE FIVE LICENSED PREMISES

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep & Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Bamford, Station Road .	9	31	—	106	—	146
Barnes, Mill Street .	40	53	1	355	24	473
Edwards, Cotmanhay Road .	—	18	—	—	6	24
Glover, Station Road .	1,995	254	137	5,964	6,611	14,961
Stafford, Derby Road .	150	—	—	51	152	353
<hr/>						
Total number of animals slaughtered during the year	2,194	356	138	6,476	6,793	15,957
<hr/>						
Average number of animals slaughtered per month	182.83	29.66	11.5	539.66	566.08	1,329.75

Comparison with slaughtering in previous years

<i>Animals slaughtered</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep & 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
1961	2,194	356	138	6,476	6,793	15,957

The total number of animals slaughtered shows an increase over 1960. There is a tendency for less cows to be slaughtered and more heifers and bullocks, sheep and lambs.

There has been some reduction in the amount of extra time worked to ensure the inspection of all animals slaughtered, but the necessity to do week-end inspection cannot be avoided.

The report on Slaughterhouse facilities required by the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, was submitted to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in July, 1960, and was accepted by the Minister in June, 1961, subject to certain observations. The 1st January, 1962, was appointed as the day from which all slaughterhouses in the Borough must be made to comply with the construction regulations. Three slaughterhouses were made to comply with the regulations by the 31st December and the licences were renewed.

One slaughterhouse is still producing an amount of "Export Meat."

There are no horse slaughtering establishments or knacker's 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)	2,194	356	138	6,476	6,793	—
Number inspected	2,194	356	138	6,476	6,793	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	60	5	—	19	25	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	2.73%	1.40%	—	0.29%	0.37%	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	1	—	—	42	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.18%	0.28%	—	—	0.62%	—
Cysticercosis :						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	1	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refriger- ation	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	0.76	Nil	0.78
February	Nil	2.04	0.37
March	0.95	Nil	0.84
April	Nil	Nil	0.55
May	Nil	Nil	Nil
June	Nil	Nil	0.25
July	Nil	Nil	0.66
August	Nil	Nil	0.82
September	Nil	Nil	Nil
October	0.49	Nil	0.34
November	Nil	Nil	0.13
December	Nil	Nil	1.22

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	5.34	Nil	0.30
February	1.88	Nil	0.55
March	0.47	2.56	0.17
April	4.26	2.22	0.55
May	2.17	4.00	Nil
June	0.61	Nil	0.50
July	6.93	5.27	Nil
August	2.08	Nil	0.62
September	5.53	Nil	0.66
October	0.98	Nil	1.08
November	4.02	5.00	0.16
December	1.87	Nil	0.09

UNSOUND FOOD

The table of carcasses and offal inspected and the monthly incidence tables of disease in slaughtered animals prove that an interesting change has taken place and the eradication of tuberculosis in bovines has come about far more rapidly than I thought possible three years ago.

The routine examination of all carcasses and offal continues to bring forth a variety of localised diseased conditions which are listed in detail below. Evidence of cysticercosis was found in three carcasses.

The total weight of meat surrendered for diseases and injuries, excluding tuberculosis but including cysticercosis, was 1,133 pounds. Unsound meat is slashed, stained and disposed of to a processing firm who guarantee it will not be used for food.

Other unsound foods surrendered during the year, mainly canned goods, are listed and amount to a total weight of 2,893 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds. These foods, other than meat and meat products, are punctured, dosed with a strong disinfectant and buried in the Council's refuse tip.

The total weight of all unsound food surrendered and dealt with during the year was 4,671 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds.

UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED DURING THE YEAR

MEAT

Tuberculosis.

4 bovine heads

1 bovine liver

41 pigs' heads

2 pigs' heads

Total weight 645 pounds.

Other Diseases or Injuries.

3 bovine heads . . .	Cysticercus Bovis
1 bovine head . . .	Traumatic Abscess
2 bovine heads . . .	Distomatosis
8 bovine heads . . .	Cirrhosis
18 bovine heads . . .	Cirrhosis and Distomatosis
27 bovine heads . . .	Abscesses
1 bovine head . . .	Echinococcus Cysts
1 bovine head . . .	Angiomatosis
2 bovine heads . . .	Talangiectasis
3 bovine heads . . .	Cysticercus Tenuicollis
1 bovine head . . .	C. Echinococcus
1 bovine lung . . .	Pneumonia
1 bovine lung . . .	Fascioliasis
1 bovine heart . . .	Cysticercus Bovis
5 pigs' livers . . .	Cirrhosis
1 pig's liver . . .	Cirrhosis and Adhesions
9 pigs' livers . . .	Milk Spots
1 pig's liver . . .	Cysticercus Tenuicollis
3 pigs' livers . . .	Pneumonia
1 pig's liver . . .	Cirrhosis and Adhesions
2 pigs' plucks . . .	Pneumonia and Adhesions
1 pig's pluck . . .	Milk Spots
1 pig's pluck . . .	Congestion and Inflammation
1 pig's pluck . . .	Pneumonia
1 pig's pluck . . .	Pleurisy and Adhesions
3 sheep's livers . . .	Distomatosis
1 sheep's liver . . .	Cirrhosis
3 sheep's livers . . .	Cirrhosis and Distomatosis
1 sheep's liver . . .	Haemorrhagic
9 sheep's livers . . .	Cysticercus Tenuicollis
1 sheep's pluck . . .	Cysticercus Tenuicollis

Total weight 1,133 pounds.

OTHER UNSOUND FOOD

	<i>Weight in pounds</i>		<i>Weight in pounds</i>
Fruit (Tinned)	701 $\frac{3}{4}$	Pickles (Jar)	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fruit (Fresh)	195	Irish Stew (Tinned)	6
English Beef (Tinned)	120	Soup "	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chicken "	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	Butter "	3
Ox Tongue "	50 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cheese	176 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corned Mutton "	18	Milk (Tinned)	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ham "	181	Grapefruit Juice "	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Liver "	36	Orange Juice "	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pork "	65 $\frac{3}{4}$	Rice Pudding "	5
Bacon	205	Corn Flakes (Packet)	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Stewed Steak (Tinned)	45	Golden Syrup (Tinned)	2
Sausage	53	Mincemeat "	1
Corned Beef (Tinned)	254	Horse Radish Sauce (Jar)	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Luncheon Meat "	74 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cake	8
Jellied Veal "	34	Jolly Rolls	6
Chopped Pork "	18 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Steak & Kidney Pie "	1	Summary :	
Salmon "	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fruit (Tinned)	701 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pilchards "	3	Fruit (Fresh)	195
Herrings "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Meat (Tinned)	692 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sardines "	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Prepared Meat Products	479 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shrimps "	5	Vegetables (Tinned)	469
Crab "	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fats and cheese	179 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tomatoes "	413 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fish (Tinned)	51 $\frac{1}{4}$
Peas "	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	Milk "	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beans "	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	Miscellaneous	52 $\frac{1}{2}$
Carrots "	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Beetroot "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Vegetables "	12	Total	<u>2,893$\frac{3}{4}$</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 1961 :—

“ The four cinemas have been inspected at various times during the year and no cause for complaint was found.”

CLEAN AIR

The Corporation continues to be a member of the National Society for Clean Air and it is pleasing to be able to record that Alderman Mrs. E. E. Bostock, the Chairman of the Health Committee, has again been elected to the Executive Committee of the East Midlands Division of the Society.

During the year there were 77 smoke observations recorded and 3 formal notices were served, but it was not necessary to take further legal action.

Considerable difficulty is often experienced in connection with smoke nuisances arising from the recovery of scrap metal. These businesses are established from time to time, apparently without any permission, in residential districts and the nuisance arises from the incineration of waste materials. Often whole vehicles are simply set on fire and left to burn out. It is extremely difficult to maintain any kind of control on a business such as this which ought not to have been there in the first place.

At the beginning of the year a series of complaints was received from people in the vicinity of the ore preparation plant at the south end of the town. At the same time the nearby deposit gauge produced some unusually high readings. Representations were made to the local alkali inspector and during the year the amount of deposited matter fell steadily, though it was not possible to determine whether this was due to remedial measures taken on the plant or simply to a falling-off of work there.

A mobile exhibition organised by the North Derbyshire Joint Clean Air Committee visited the town in March. Unfortunately it proved not to be the entire exhibition as visualised by the Committee, as the local electricity undertaking remains unco-operative in this direction. Moderate interest was shown in the gas and solid fuel sections of the exhibition.

Atmospheric Pollution Records.

Deposit Gauge. Potter's Lock Pumping Station.

Month	Deposited Matter			
	Rainfall (inches)	Total undissolved matter (tons per square mile)	Total dissolved matter (tons per square mile)	Total Solids (tons per square mile)
January	2.48	10.83	4.87	15.70
February	1.59	16.06	5.14	21.20
March	0.34	5.40	2.09	7.49
April	2.85	11.99	5.99	17.98
May	0.95	11.89	3.05	14.94
June	0.90	10.43	3.28	13.71
July	2.30	8.35	3.01	11.36
August	3.23	8.88	6.62	15.50
September	1.36	8.15	4.14	12.29
October	2.51	6.82	4.41	11.23
November	1.90	6.32	5.37	11.69
December	3.15	11.19	7.65	18.84

Deposit Gauge. 100, Kingston Avenue.

Month	Deposited Matter			
	Rainfall (inches)	Total undissolved matter (tons per square mile)	Total dissolved matter (tons per square mile)	Total Solids (tons per square mile)
January	2.46	51.14	13.84	64.98
February	1.56	126.82	18.12	144.94
March	0.28	30.00	9.57	39.57
April	2.76	76.44	17.62	94.06
May	0.90	13.74	5.73	19.47
June	1.16	47.20	8.88	56.08
July	1.08	55.41	6.92	62.33
August	3.08		10.33	
September	1.32	54.81	10.20	65.01
October	2.38	41.70	10.83	52.53
November	1.67	29.11	9.70	38.81
December	2.81	47.92	16.43	64.35

Volumetric Recorder. Sewage Disposal Works, Hallam Fields.

Month	Smoke Concentration in Mg/100m ³			Sulphur Dioxide Concentration in parts per 100m		
	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest
January	16.9	77	4	2.8	8.6	0.8
February	13.1	51	3	1.9	4.7	0.3
March	17.6	47	6	3.5	13.2	0.6
April	8.2	20	1	4.4	8.5	0.3
May	10.0	21	4	5.1	12.4	1.5
June	7.1	14	4	5.6	13.1	1.9
July	51.0	90	20	4.4	8.2	1.5
August	21.0	75	10	2.8	6.6	0.6
September	33.0	130	Nil	69.0	174.0	17.0
October	65.8	200	20	110.8	272.0	26.0
November	84.89	248	10	132.29	507.0	18.0
December	112.1	335	39	185.3	635.0	51.0

Volumetric Recorder. 22, Burns Street.

Month	Smoke Concentration in Mg/100m ³			Sulphur Dioxide Concentration in parts per 100m		
	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest
January	32.1	108	7	3.6	10.8	0.2
February	16.6	54	4	3.8	8.2	1.1
March	19.1	69	4	6.4	16.3	0.5
April	16.7	41	4	6.3	12.9	2.8
May	11.0	25	1	4.7	12.5	1.5
June	5.3	18	1	3.46	6.8	1.2
July	54.0	120	10	2.67	5.35	0.6
August	52.7	140	10	3.34	6.1	0.9
September	86.7	220	20	125.0	229.0	37.0
October	139.8	390	50	181.3	443.0	76.0
November	320.46	972	76	254.14	796.0	74.0
December	435.71	1,024	36	423.68	1,252	77.0

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

During the year 1 inspection was made of non-power factories and 5 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	13
Number of outworkers, first half of year	32
Number of outworkers, second half of year	36

PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS, 1928 and 1936

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

During the year fifty-six petroleum spirit storage licences were issued for a total storage capacity of 231,160 gallons of petroleum spirit and 160 gallons of petroleum mixture. The total of the fees collected during the year was £41/18/9.

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

Three 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 1961.

Record of Treatments undertaken by the Ilkeston Borough Council.

Total number of manholes in foul and connected systems	1,043	1,043
Treatment No.	26	27
Dates of Treatment	April 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18	October 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, November 20, 21
Bait base and poison used	Oatmeal Warfarin 5	Oatmeal Warfarin 5
Number of manholes baited	170	98
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	20, 21, 22 March	—
(ii) Number of manholes tested	85	—
(iii) Number of tested manholes showing bait take	86	—

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, 1961.

	<i>Type of Property</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>Dwelling Houses</i>	<i>All other (including Business Premises)</i>	<i>Agricultural Property</i>	
I. Number of Properties Inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	10	93	26	1	130
(b) Survey under the Act	10	94	12	1	117
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	4	827	963	7	1,801
II. Number of properties inspected (in Sec. I) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats { Major	—	—	—	—	—
{ Minor	4	86	12	2	104
(b) Mice { Major	—	—	—	—	—
{ Minor	3	17	15	—	35
III. Number of infested premises treated by the L.A.	13	119	29	2	163
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

The Council's reconsidered policy of fumigation, of the furniture and effects of new Council house tenants only where the Chief Public Health Inspector considers it necessary, has worked very well and has reduced the number of visits made for the purpose of checking removals and fumigations.

Bed bug infestations are now rare.

Minor infestations of insect pests are, in the main, ants; although there are occasional complaints of silver fish, earwigs, clover mites and wasps. The department helps complainants with appropriate advice and tins or cartons of powder insecticides as well as treating premises with aerosol or other insecticide sprays if the circumstances warrant technical help.

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 were made during the year. No appliances were found which did not comply with the Act.

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.

173 visits were made during the year in connection with the provisions of the Act. Three 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-four. The number remaining at the end of the year was 73.

The increased grant to owners has caused more conversions than was considered likely, but there are certain owners who will not take advantage of the grant.

NUMBER OF TYPES OF SANITARY CONVENIENCES IN THE BOROUGH, DECEMBER, 1961

	<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 . . .	12,760	15	73	11
Other premises . . .	1,131	—	—	2
Total	13,891	15	73	13

**SUMMARY OF PAIL CLOSETS EXISTING,
31st DECEMBER, 1961**

	<i>North Ward</i>	<i>Granby Ward</i>	<i>Market Ward</i>	<i>Victoria Ward</i>	<i>OldPark Ward</i>	<i>South Ward</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Number of houses with Pail closets	10	—	—	2	—	3	15

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The year 1961 will go down in the annals of the department as the year in which, for the first time in the history of the Borough, the Council had its own refuse collection service.

In March the Contractors Messrs. F. Norman & Sons Ltd. gave six months notice to terminate the contract for refuse collection on the 30th September. The Council had, some five years previously, appointed the Chief Public Health Inspector as the officer to be responsible for the collection of refuse by direct labour when the contract was terminated.

Despite the fact that a scheme had been prepared by the department and had been submitted and agreed to by the Borough Council in February, 1956, there was a terrific amount of work needed to be done, not only to bring the scheme up-to-date but, to work out the details necessary, including the streets to be covered and the route to be traversed by each gang, so that the men and vehicles could go out on Monday, the 2nd October, and take over from where the Contractors had left off on the previous Saturday.

It will be appreciated that there were many difficulties to overcome, the first being to do the same amount of collection and cover the whole district in a five day week in contrast to the Contractors' five and a half day working week. Another factor in the scheme was that I promised to collect the whole of the domestic refuse from each house, no matter how much, whereas the Contractors had not normally removed certain articles as old beds and worn out or disused domestic appliances.

By the end of the calendar year 1961 the department had only experienced three months of direct labour. The five modern refuse collection vehicles which came into use proved their worth but, as not all the Contractors' staff were engaged, there were some "new boys" to be initiated and the man power, always a difficulty in the service, became a problem. Another difficulty was that there was no depot available; some of the vehicles were accommodated, at night, without cover in the Highway depot and others had to be garaged on private premises. This was the state of affairs still existing at the end of the year.

The scheme was, briefly, for four teams, with one vehicle, one driver and four collectors each, to cover a district approximately a quarter of the Borough each in five days. Two 18 cub. yard

Karrier "Dual tip" vehicles and two 5 ton Bedfords with 14/21 cub. yard Gibson Pendulum compressor bodies, were purchased, all with crew cabs and a Karrier Bantam 10 cub. yard "Dual-tip" vehicle as a spare. It was found necessary to use the Karrier Bantam for trade refuse collection and this work soon increased to take up 4 to 5 hours per day, with the driver and one man attached to this vehicle assisting any gang as required for the remainder of the working week. At the moment there are no figures that can be quoted but there will be some income from the collection of trade refuse.

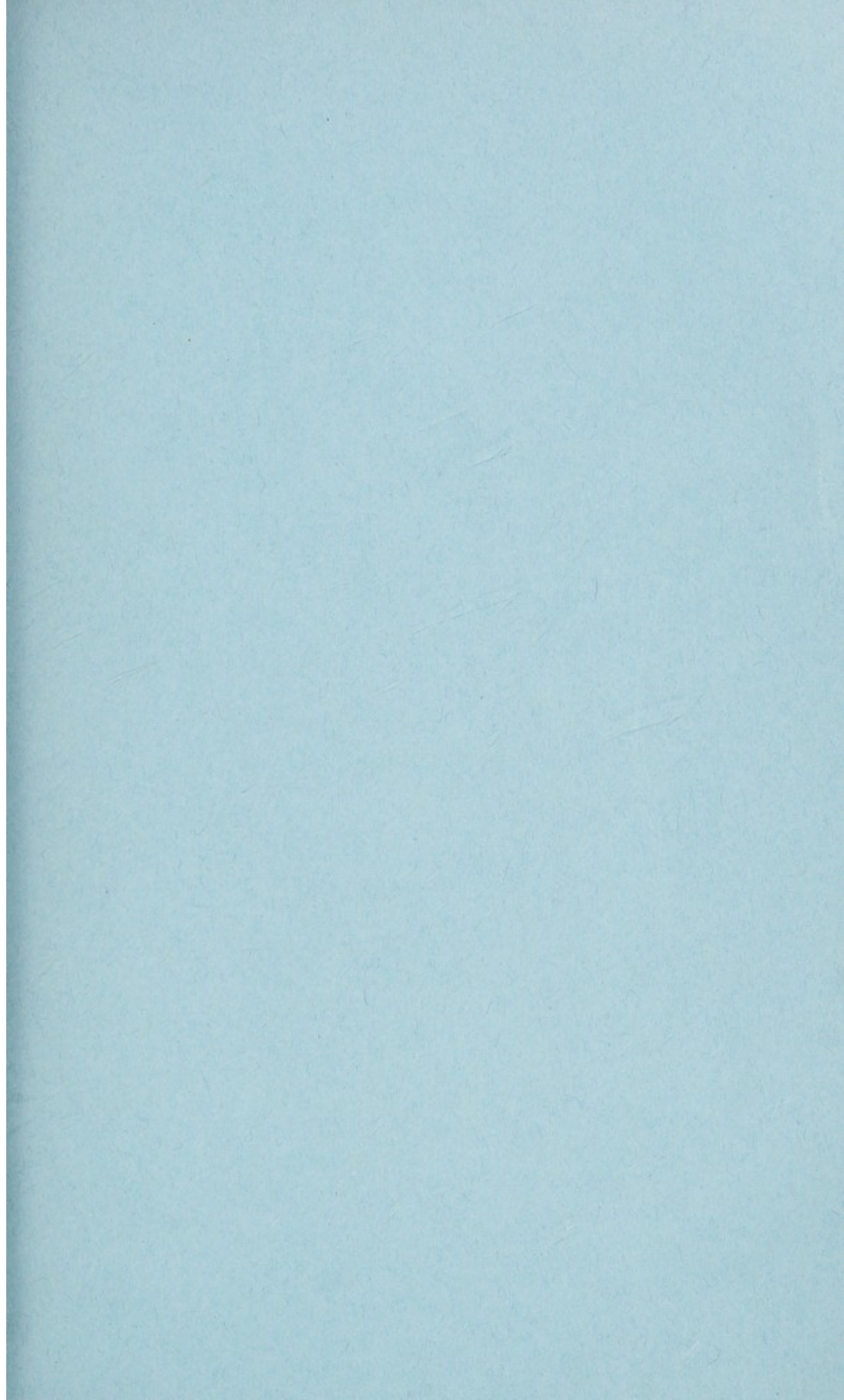
The labour employed on the service is one Senior driver/Chargehand, five driver/loaders and seventeen loaders, a total staff of 23.

The Council agreed to the institution of a bonus scheme with a daily target and this has been found to be an incentive to the men. Each district was set out to have approximately 3,000 bins to be collected each week or 600 per gang per day. The daily target was set at 675 bins per day for four days and 635 bins on Friday which is a working day of half an hour less time. The system gives the men the incentive to collect all extras to add to the daily collection, so as to increase it that some bonus accrues therefrom. The amount of miners' concessionary coal supplied in the district is still fairly large with the result that, in cold weather, the number of houses which produce more than one binful of refuse per week is considerable. The amount of bonus which it was estimated might be earned was £1 per week and this will be about the average when detailed figures are available for a full year's working.

There are still a few pail closets existing in the Borough. It is hoped that in the near future there may be some development in the Church Street (north) area which will allow the conversion of the pail closets in that area—as these are the ones which necessitate a weekly collection.

Disposal.

The whole of the domestic and trade refuse as well as the pail contents are disposed of at the Pewit Refuse tip. The work of levelling and consolidation of the tip is under the control of the Borough Surveyor. It seems such a waste that certain salvageable material should be buried but at the moment there appears to be no alternative. Perhaps, when the Vehicle depot is completed, there may be an opportunity to commence the salvage of paper, cardboard, etc. I cannot comment on the state of the tip as it is not under my control, further, very few refuse tips are pleasing to the eyes, but, the consolidation of the refuse is satisfactory as I have not experienced any difficulty with the heavy vehicles now in use and which when fully loaded are twice the weight of the vehicles which were used by the Contractors. The department continues to give a regular service of rodent control to keep the rat population down to reasonable limits.



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