

[Report 1963] / Medical Officer of Health, Ilkeston Borough.

Contributors

Ilkeston (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1963

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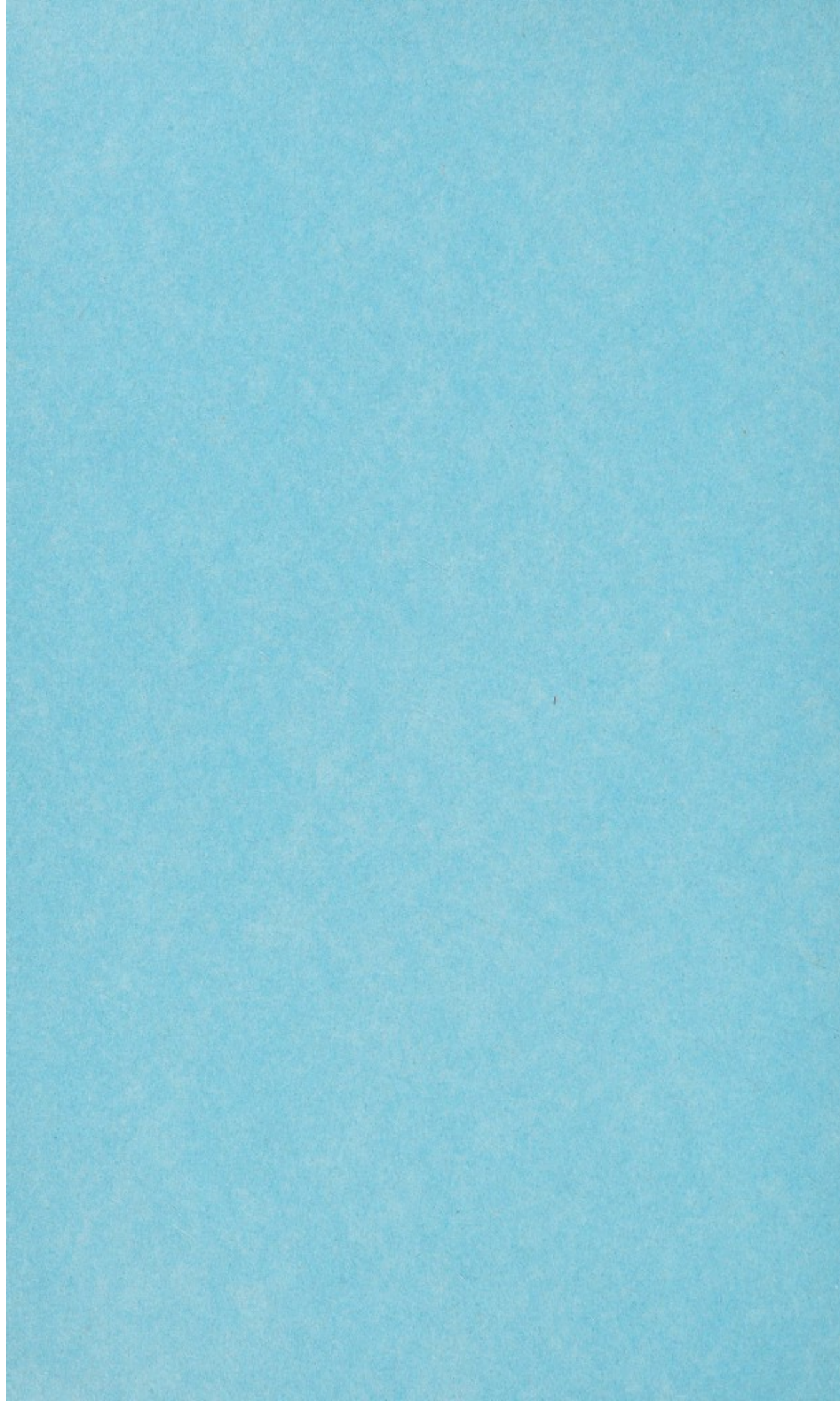


BOROUGH OF ILKESTON



ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

1963





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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 R. LESLIE COOK)

Aldermen— BARTON, D., C.C. HENSHAW, J.
BOSTOCK, E., J.P.

Councillors—

BLOUNT, G.
BROWN, P. E.
EVANS, J. S.
KIRBY, F.

POYNTON, F.
SIMPSON, J. G.
SKELTON, R.
STRAW, I.

HOUSING COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor C. HORRIDGE

Vice-Chairman: Alderman J. HENSHAW

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor R. LESLIE COOK)

Aldermen—

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

BOSTOCK, Mrs. E. E.
MEAKIN, A.

Councillors—

BARBER, H.
BLOUNT, G.
EVANS, J. S.
FISHER, H., C.C.
KIRBY, F.
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WILD, G. W.

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Technical Assistant:

W. J. ALLEN, Smoke Insp. Cert. R.S.H. (Appointed 1/4/63)

Clerks:

Miss H. CLARKE (Retired 21/8/63) Miss B. ROWLAND
Miss S. BOOTH (Appointed 18/2/63)
Miss M. BEARDSLEY (Appointed 2/9/63)

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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, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report for the year 1963.

To those of us on the look-out for matters which might affect the Public Health and who have for some years been concerned about clearing the atmosphere, it is pleasing to have the support of the Council for a clean air policy. Our first Clean Air Zone is held up because of fuel supply difficulties. We must not forget that there is need for pushing on, as fast as practicable, with the implementation of a Clean Air Policy. As this report shows there is a clear indication of this need all over the country.

The other major item which requires attention is another clean air factor. That of cigarette smoking. Report after report incriminates cigarette smoking as a cause of lung cancer. The deaths from lung cancer rise each year. We must try and find ways to solve this very difficult social problem.

The freedom we are having from poliomyelitis outbreaks makes me hopeful that this disease is at last conquered. But we must not relax our efforts to keep completely covered by vaccination.

An investigation into the standards of family hygiene and the safety of kitchen sink communal washing is urgently needed. I feel that equipment is inadequate and family training too poor to prevent family outbreaks of diarrhoea and other diseases.

We have many things to do. It is pleasant to do them in a cheerful atmosphere with co-operation from very many people.

Alderman Mrs. E. Bostock, Chairman of the Public Health Committee and the Members of that Committee are most encouraging and give me much pleasure.

The Chairman of the Housing Committee Councillor C. Horridge, in his support on matters affecting the Health of the people, is of very great help.

The General Practitioners of the town are most cheerful and encouraging on the many occasions we make contact.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies 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 disease, 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 the 30th of June, 1963, was given by the Registrar General as 35,050. This is an increase of 90 from the estimate made at the same time in 1962.

BIRTHS.

563 live births were registered in 1963 giving a crude birth rate per thousand of the population of 16.6.

When adjusted for comparison purposes by the application of the comparability factor of 1.01 the rate is 16.8 which can be compared with a rate of 18.2 for England and Wales. See Summary of Statistics and Table 4.

STILLBIRTHS.

The 8 stillbirths registered give a rate per thousand births (live and still) of 14.0. This is less than the England and Wales rate of 17.3.

INFANT MORTALITY.

11 deaths were recorded in children under the age of one year. These give an infant death rate per thousand live births of 19.5 and can be compared with an England and Wales rate of 20.9. 3 of the deaths occurred in children under one week of age. See Summary of Statistics and Table 4.

PERINATAL MORTALITY.

The number of still births and infant deaths occurring under the age of one week is 11, and gives a rate per thousand live and still-births of 19.3.

The following table gives the figures for the last five years.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per thousand live and stillbirths</i>	<i>Rate for England and Wales</i>
1959	21	39.5	34.2
1960	12	21.4	32.9
1961	22	40.4	32.2
1962	25	40.9	30.8
1963	11	19.3	—

DEATHS.

371 deaths were registered.

This gives a crude death rate per thousand of the population of 10.6, which after adjustment by the application of the comparability factor of 1.23 is 13.0 and can be compared with an England and Wales rate of 12.2.

Deaths from Individual Diseases.

The 371 deaths are set out in Table 5 according to cause and sex distribution.

Disease of Heart and Circulatory System.

178 deaths were recorded in this group, 83 males and 95 females. The causes of death are given at numbers 17-21 inclusive in Table 5.

68 deaths were due to vascular lesions of the nervous system, 59 to coronary disease, 39 to other heart diseases and 12 to other diseases of the circulatory system.

Cancer.

79 deaths, 42 men and 37 women, make this the second largest group.

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

Of the 22 deaths from Cancer of the Lung 21 were men.

Pneumonia and Bronchitis.

There were 14 deaths from pneumonia and 30 from bronchitis. Out of 44 deaths 29 were men.

Maternal Deaths.

There were no maternal deaths registered in the Borough

Accidents.

19 persons, 10 males and 9 females, died as a result of accidents.

7 died as a result of falls. 2 men died as a result of drowning. A man and a woman as a result of accidental barbiturate poisoning and a woman due to exposure. The 7 remaining deaths all occurred as a result of motor vehicle accidents.

Suicide.

2 men committed suicide, a man of 42 by coal gas poisoning, the other a man of 83 by drowning.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

536 cases of infectious disease were notified in 1963.

Measles accounted for 459 of this number.

The incidence of individual diseases was :—Measles 459, Chicken-pox 29, Dysentery 23, Scarlet Fever 7, Erysipelas 1, Pneumonia 1, Whooping Cough 1, Tuberculosis 15.

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

Measles.

459 cases were notified—this is the largest number of cases notified since 1955 and was closely associated with similar outbreaks in adjoining areas. The majority of cases occurred during the months of January and February and occurred in children in the 1-9 age groups. Tables 8, 9 and 10.

Chicken-Pox.

29 cases were notified—most of these occurred in children of school age. Tables 8 and 9.

Dysentery.

The majority of the 23 cases notified occurred in children in the 1-9 age groups during the months of April and May.

During April and May there was an outbreak of Sonne Dysentery. Very few cases were notified. In fact the outbreak was already well established before it came to notice. Consequently it was impossible to trace the origin.

There were very young children in the two nurseries in the town and concern was felt when cases occurred amongst the older children. After a period of very tedious faecal control the outbreak ended.

An interesting episode occurred in one house. All members of the family were ill and had diarrhoea. Hygiene broke down completely. In spite of treatment cases did not clear up. It was obvious that re-infection was occurring because of the low or absent hygiene. Some of the children were sent into hospital where they did in fact take a long time to clear up.

As far as the house was concerned, swabs taken from many parts including lavatory seat, door handle, kitchen skirting board, pantry door and draining board all showed Sonne Dysentery present.

The only method which cleared the home on bacteriological grounds was spring cleaning with disinfectant applied by hand.

This was an interesting outbreak and indicated the trouble which can arise when all members of a family are ill and hygiene breaks down and indicates the method required as a routine in all households to prevent disease.

Tuberculosis.

15 new cases of Tuberculosis were notified—10 men and 5 women. One of the cases a woman of 47 was of a non-respiratory type. The majority of cases occurred in persons of working age.

During the 4 year period 1956/59 125 new cases were notified, whilst during the last 4 years 1960/63 59 new cases were notified. See Tables 6 and 7.

Whooping Cough.

Only 1 case was notified. This follows the low occurrence of this disease during the last few years.

It is of interest to note that during the 5 year period 1953/57 238 cases were notified whilst during the 5 year period 1958/62 61 cases were notified.

SERVICES FOR OLDER PEOPLE

Laundry Service for Foul Linen.

There is no special service yet available in the Borough. Every now and again a case comes to notice where relatives are worn out trying to help a person. Finally the lack of such a service requires removal of the person to hospital.

Chiropody Service.

This service is carried out at the County Clinic in Albert Street and is run by the County Council. The older people are most grateful for this service.

Meals on Wheels Service.

This service continues as a result of co-operation by many people. Our thanks to all those involved who make it possible, in particular to the Women's Voluntary Service.

Persons in need of Care and Attention — National Assistance Act, 1948–1957.

There was no need for removal of persons under the provisions of this Act.

Designing for Disabled, Old or Ill.

The recent issue of a manual "Designing for the Disabled" containing details required by those involved in producing accommodation for people likely to be disabled brings to mind a number of problems.

If the age of 65 is taken as the dividing line between old and young, it is clear that those under 65 will be fitter than those over 65.

As years accumulate disabilities become more obvious and there is more difficulty in overcoming them.

More people live to greater ages. Medical science finds it possible to produce more ways of preventing or reducing disability. More people with disabilities survive and also live longer.

It is not possible to say how many units of accommodation are required for this or that kind of disability or age group.

It is much better to say that what is safe and useful for a person with a disability is also safe and useful for other people.

Some specialised equipment is only needed for some types of disabled persons.

Generally, however, a doorway wide enough for a wheel chair is wide enough for a pram and will also enable furniture to be moved easily.

A lavatory with adequate room for a wheel chair and a small wash basin is far more useful and safe hygienically than a lavatory in which it is almost impossible for a large sized person to close the door and sit down.

Some kitchen lay-outs appear to be the result of the builder, having finished creating a "box," saying to the plumber "fit the kitchen in here."

The cooker may be placed behind the door or directly beside the sink. There is only one draining board. Ignorance of the basic elements of hygiene are demonstrated day after day. Dwellings dangerous both to fit and disabled people are seen.

All units of accommodation must be designed to a "safe" standard. Some interchange of accommodation must take place as people grow older. Unfortunately "full" use of accommodation coupled with modern design leaves little room for accumulation of possessions or hobbies.

Lavatory Design.

This was considered. Hospitals use wheeled lavatory chairs and bedpans become used less frequently.

It is reasonable that this use will spread into the homes of handicapped or disabled persons.

It is, therefore, necessary to consider whether lavatory arrangements should not be designed to allow this. Handles to grasp should be fixed to ease movement. Door arrangements are often inconvenient.

Lavatory seats have become lower. This is a disadvantage to some of the disabled persons.

Reasonable lavatory space will give easier access in illness or disability and the future wheeled lavatory chair can be accommodated.

In addition as one studies family hygiene one becomes more worried about the absence of washing facilities in the lavatory compartment. Can this be one of the reasons for family outbreaks of diarrhoea. Hand washing is neglected with the result that door handles become contaminated with organisms awaiting the next hand.

Would adequate washing facilities in the lavatory compartment help to cut down family outbreaks of diarrhoea or are families generally careless or is infection spread between members of the family in many other ways?

COLD INJURY (Accidental Hypothermia)

Much interest has been shown, in the last few years, in the risk of injury particularly to babies and old people from cold.

Frostbite is dramatic but there is a much commoner danger from periods of exposure to low temperatures.

This cold injury, which can lead to death, results from such exposures. It is more common during the winter months.

The cold, draughty and sometimes damp English bedroom has much to answer for.

Cold injury is likely to affect those who are unable to help themselves. As a result it means that all who have to care for babies, older people and those in poor health, should make sure that chilling of the body does not occur.

Consider the effect of a cold draughty bedroom on a baby lying in a bed in which it has passed urine. Think too of a similar situation when old people have difficulty in controlling their urine at night.

All that is required to prevent the condition is a reasonable room temperature **day** and **night**. A temperature of 65°F. is suggested.

Very few bedrooms are anywhere near this temperature during many winter nights. This applies to bedrooms in new houses as well as old.

Modern techniques enable radiators to be supplied from back boilers.

I would recommend anyone considering erecting a new house, bungalow or flat to consider whether the design they have is really up to modern standards if it does not have some form of central heating. This should be considered in connection with alterations to properties.

WATER SUPPLIES

These are maintained by the South Derbyshire Water Board. The average consumption over the whole area of the Board is 32 gallons per head, per day.

The area includes rural and urban districts.

Water samples taken by the Board continue to be satisfactory. I am indebted to the Engineer to the Board for informing me of the results of the samples.

The water contains naturally-occurring fluorides. Estimations give a figure of 0.5 to 0.7 parts per million (estimated as fluorine). The Borough is fortunate that this is so. Comment was made on this last year.

Water Saving.

Safety and progress depend on adequate supplies. Increasing demand leads to need for more conservation. Local supplies are adequate.

In other parts of the country there is difficulty in increasing storage capacity. A few weeks of dry weather lead to "drought" conditions and restriction of supply.

It would be foolish not to keep examining the way in which water is used to see that it is not wasted.

The greatest safety system is the water-carriage of sewage.

It does seem unnecessary to flush each small quantity of urine with two gallons of water. In a big household this must be very frequent. A system which allowed choice of two different volumes of water for flushing might be considered.

An extravagant part of the sewerage system is where rain water from house roofs and all paved surfaces is carried together with sewage in a combined system. Sewerage schemes have to deal with excessive flows of water. Here is a vast quantity of water not only going to waste but costing large sums of money to control it. Roofs and paved surfaces make a vast collecting area. Might this not be utilised in providing water for industry.

Safety calls for only one type of piped water. Then wrong connections cannot be made. Modern methods turn river waters into drinkable fluid. There seems no real reason why water from these other vast areas should not be used.

Swimming Baths.

The Council maintains one open air pool. This has an adequate chlorination and filtration plant. The water remains under satisfactory control.

CREMATION

It is interesting to note the growth of this method of disposal. The following national figures are relevant.

In Great Britain

in 1954 there were 125,521 cremations representing 22.29% of all deaths.

in 1962 there were 240,589 cremations representing 38.7% of all deaths.

in 1954 there were 72 crematoria. In 1962 there were 172 crematoria.

It is common practice to have a service in the local church and then to proceed to the crematorium for the final service.

The above figures indicate some reduction in the demand for plots at cemeteries. But cemeteries still need to be kept in order and at times extended.

HOME SAFETY

This matter is dealt with by the Health Committee as an important matter affecting the environment of the population.

Many matters such as designing for the elderly, the report of the Working Party set up by the Royal College of Surgeons of England on Accident Prevention and Life Saving, Safety at Christmas, Fireworks and Water Safety were reported and discussed.

Circulars went out to various organisations, posters displayed and leaflets distributed.

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

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 posters and discussions.

It is a part of my duty to authenticate the signature of the general practitioner on International Certificates of Vaccination. At one time many of these certificates were incorrectly filled in and had to be returned. This is a rare occurrence now although a few are returned. It would be wrong to allow an intending traveller to find himself in difficulties because of bad form filling by other people.

Travellers Abroad.

Comment is made each year on the need for travellers to ensure that they are properly protected against disease before venturing abroad. This information is issued with a persons' passport. Protection for the family seems an obvious step to take.

There is no doubt that travellers do pick up infections abroad. These are often dealt with by medicines taken abroad, bought abroad or supplied by a friend. Unless a person is really ill no investigation is carried out.

The result is that holiday makers may bring home infections, such as paratyphoid, and pass them on to friends.

Food handlers who contract diarrhoea or stomach upsets whilst on holiday abroad are strongly advised to have a check up on return home to avoid any danger of spreading infection when back at work. The Medical Officer of Health will always be glad to make arrangements if the family doctor or person desires it.

FOOD POISONING

No cases of food poisoning were reported in the Borough.

CLEAN AIR

Bronchitis.

The following report was presented to the Public Health Committee and is so important that it is repeated here.

The Standing Medical Advisory Committee (Scotland) set up a Sub-Committee to report on Bronchitis in Scotland and to suggest means which might be taken to deal with the problem.

In a preface to the report of the Sub-Committee the Standing Medical Advisory Committee state :—

“ The Standing Medical Advisory Committee were so impressed by the evidence presented in this Report that they wish to emphasise the importance of atmospheric pollution and cigarette smoking as the principal preventable causes of chronic bronchitis. The Committee believe that immediate action ought to be taken to deal with both of these causes.”

Bronchitis is even more of a problem in England than in Scotland as the following table taken from the above report shows.

Bronchitis death rate among males in certain countries expressed as a percentage of the rate in Scotland in 1958.

	<i>All Ages</i>	<i>55-60 years</i>
England and Wales	144	98
Norway	7	3
Denmark	9	3
Belgium	38	23
France	9	3
U.S.A. (White)	5	3

Two paragraphs under the heading “ Prevention ” are of concern to us.

“ We believe that the greatest contribution to the control of this disease is to be made by the elimination of atmospheric pollution and by effective measures against cigarette smoking. The achievement of these objectives would produce far-reaching improvements in health. We believe that a major reduction in cigarette smoking would greatly reduce the incidence of chronic bronchitis.”

"We have noted with interest the attempts which are being made by local authorities to promote clean air in Scotland. The evidence incriminating atmospheric pollution is compelling and there can be no doubt that the freeing of the air of the products of combustion, both visible and invisible, is likely to play a significant part in reducing the prevalence of this disease. This programme should be pursued with the greatest energy."

All these points strongly support a policy of clean air in Scotland and should be even more strongly made in England where the "English Disease" causes so much more distress and disability.

Smoking and Health.

Two major reports have now been published. The first one by the Royal College of Physicians in this country underlined the connection between cigarette smoking and health. This was in 1962 and has been the basis of considerable health education. Whilst the money and effort spent in this way bears no relationship to that spent by the cigarette salesmen, it has had a considerable effect.

Most doctors have given up smoking cigarettes. Many other people have done so and many others have tried to do so.

There is knowledge now that there is a relationship between cigarette smoking and ill-health.

The report on Smoking and Health produced by the United States Public Health Services became available early in 1964. It contains a great deal of detail and again there is no doubt about the relationship between cigarette smoking and ill-health.

In America, expressed in percentage form, Coronary Artery disease, the leading cause of death in that country, "the death rate is 70% higher for cigarette smokers. For Chronic Bronchitis and Emphysema which are among the leading causes of severe disability the death rate for cigarette smokers is 580% higher than for non-smokers. For Lung Cancer, the most frequent site of Cancer in men, the death rate is nearly 1,000% higher."

One of our great problems, as always in Health Education, is to translate knowledge into action. It is not unusual to find that a parent knows perfectly well what needs to be done but never does it.

Proposed changes in habits need time and need continuous pressure.

In addition if adequate motivation can be given it will occur more rapidly.

People will cling to old and dangerous habits in spite of "common sense."

It is interesting to note that there are many people who accept changes all their lives. Others seem to resist any sort of change.

Are we up against a problem in that people are just like this and that we must accept the situation and see people dying unnecessarily and stupidly?

There is no doubt that some will die unnecessarily, perhaps like some of those road victims whom the Chief Constable of Derbyshire describes in his Accident Reports as running on to the road "heedless" of traffic.

But what of the others. We must redouble our efforts in schools and in all other places to see that the information is taken in and reasons for taking action must be given.

It is not unusual to note that people in low income groups seem to be endlessly smoking cigarettes. It is noted that smoking cigarettes is more prevalent in less bright children.

What can we do about this?

Domestic Smoke Pollution.

Progress in clearing the air is slow. But the support of members of the Council encourages us to try and find our way through the difficulties placed in the way of those who wish to make progress.

We were glad to have the No. 1 Smoke Control Area (Kirk Hallam) submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government before Christmas, 1963. There is still a hope that one year the snow will be around "white" and crisp and even.

The availability of appropriate fuel supplies have been a source of considerable worry. Unfortunately one has to depend on the vagaries of various marketing organisations for assurance of supplies. Policies may change over-night. Under Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular 63/69 arrangements can be made to use any suitable smokeless fuel. The householder is not so likely to be at the mercy of increasing prices if there is choice between the products of various organisations.

The habits of some dealers of storing fuel, particularly coke, in the open and selling it wet is very poor salesmanship.

It is quite clear that clean air is coming regardless of opposition. Many people go ahead and install efficient appliances without waiting for Council action. They know these appliances are more efficient and will give better service. As a result they will not put up with fuel which is not up to standard and will change to something else.

One of the most interesting comments is "if we have no coal fire we shall have nothing to sit round."

Many homes have a television set and it is on most of the time.

But it does raise the point of design of living rooms and the need for suggestions for improving the idle moments of domestic leisure.

The basic elements of a fire, apart from the heat, are light and movement.

This seems to point to the need to suggest an addition to the permanent inhabitants of the sitting room. The most obvious is a tank of fish, illuminated and with a cheerful selection.

Childhood days remind us of mice, hamsters and other likeable creatures which might well be elevated to a sitting room role.

Many shops show wallpaper murals which if illuminated might make excellent set pieces—a rotating or moving light might give the illusion of movement.

With the installation of modern heating appliances the house should remain at a more constant temperature. This encourages the growing of more exotic plant arrangements and much more thought might be given to this.

Most of the modern heating appliances are attractive, far more efficient than the old, and more to be desired in every way than the old, smoking, sooty, dirty, badly regulated old grate.

The English still seem to live in a world where a smoky fire flickers in a primitive draughty old cave. Because there are so many caves illness comes often and stays longer.

Whilst we accent the health aspect the most obvious one of dirt no-one comments on. We have had the dirtiest winter for years. There has been little rain to wash away the accumulated deposits on pavements, roads and backyards. Gloom is made gloomier by smoke haze accumulating and becoming thicker.

It is pleasant to know that there are people who want to clean out their caves and live in a clean town.

HEALTH EDUCATION

There were no changes in the arrangements to give publicity to the major health topics. Poster boards, exhibitions at the County Clinic and publicity in various ways all underline the way to good health.

Many discussions take place at Health Committee level. The Press are most helpful in giving information about health matters.

FOOD HYGIENE

Efforts were made in conjunction with the Ilkeston College of Further Education to run a course on food hygiene. This had to be cancelled due to the poor response. A further effort will be made next year. At the time of writing this second course has been successful.

There is a great need for much more education in food hygiene and in supervised handling of food whilst training.

The expert knowledge is in the Health Department and this needs to be disseminated much more often.

I am sure that low standards in the home contribute to an untold number of household diarrhoeal outbreaks and stomach upsets. The trained salesman or saleswoman in the shop could teach his or her customers much more on how to handle food and help us all to a cleaner way of life.

Food is generally undated or has a peculiar code to indicate the date. How much better if date of manufacture or production with recommended expiry date were printed plainly on the container. Some containers stay in the householders food store for years with often inevitable deterioration.

SLUM CLEARANCE

The programme continues smoothly with the aim of dealing with about 30 properties a year.

The policy of "worst first" is sound as it relieves the health problems of those in bad housing conditions. Sometimes, however, there is criticism of the appearance of a site in an odd position which has had to be cleared. If all slum clearance properties had been built in one area then orderly mathematical clearance would happen. Unfortunately the "old town planners" did not believe in order, so that odd cleared sites appear. The answer is to push ahead with redevelopment wherever possible. The thirst for land for building purposes should leave no site empty for long.

Whilst this rate of clearance is relatively slow, it has continued now for many years. It is a rate which can be dealt with by the Inspectors and by the Legal Staff as well as by the Housing Staff. In addition the very worst houses are now gone and whilst there are no properties so bad they must be dealt with tomorrow, conditions of other houses have deteriorated with the waiting years.

SUPERANNUATION AND SICK PAY MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

These examinations are carried out to determine whether a person is able to give reasonable service on medical grounds.

Many fit people are seen and it is a pleasure to see them entering the service of the Corporation.

It is not unusual, however, to find some condition which requires treatment.

The most obvious is the labourer who has a hernia. Recently such a person was found who was required to lift paving stones.

Occasional raised blood pressure and over-weight calls for a reference to the family doctor.

Sometimes defective eye-sight requires spectacles.

The standard of dental care is sometimes appalling. One case was so bad as to defer any consideration of entry to the scheme until adequate treatment had been obtained.

Many of the minor conditions do not affect the capacity to work but if not attended to may cause difficulty in the future. The opportunity is taken to give any useful health advice and for a friendly discussion.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

General Statistics.

Area in Acres	3,017
Population (Estimated)	35,050
Population per Acre	11.6
Number of Inhabited Houses	11,553
Rateable Value	£1,102,595
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£4,500
Live Births registered	563
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	5.1
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	16.6
Adjusted Birth Rate (Comparability Factor— 1.01)	16.8
Birth Rate, England and Wales	18.2
Still Births Registered	8
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)	14.0
Still Birth Rate, England and Wales	17.3
Deaths registered	371
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	10.6
Adjusted Death Rate (Comparability Factor— 1.23)	13.0
Death Rate, England and Wales	12.2
Maternal Deaths (Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion)	—
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	—
Maternal Mortality, England and Wales	0.28
Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age)	11
Infant Mortality per 1,000 Live Births	19.5
Infant Mortality, England and Wales	20.9
Infant Deaths (legitimate) under 1 year of age	11
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births (legitimate)	20.6

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS (Continued)

Infant Deaths (illegitimate) under 1 year of age	—
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births (illegitimate)	—
Infant Deaths (under 4 weeks of age)	3
Neonatal Mortality per 1,000 Live Births	5.3
Neonatal Mortality, England and Wales	14.2
Infant Deaths (under 1 week of age)	3
Early neonatal mortality per 1,000 live births	5.3
Perinatal Deaths (Stillbirths and Deaths under 1 week of age)	11
Perinatal Mortality per 1,000 live and still births	19.3

Death Rate per 1,000 Population from :

Tuberculosis, Respiratory	—
Tuberculosis, Respiratory, England and Wales	0.056
Tuberculosis, other Forms	—
Tuberculosis, other Forms, England and Wales	0.007
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	0.627
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus, England and Wales	0.519
Cancer, other Forms	1.626
Cancer, other Forms, England and Wales	1.658

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	287	247	534	16	13	29
Still	4	4	8	—	—	—

TABLE 2

Stillbirths—1953-1963

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per thousand Births (Live and Still)</i>
1953	14	27.3
1954	11	18.4
1955	17	32.4
1956	21	33.9
1957	13	22.6
1958	15	25.5
1959	17	31.9
1960	9	16.1
1961	15	27.6
1962	16	26.2
1963	8	14.0

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

TABLE 4
Comparative Tables—1953-1963

<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>
1953	34,210	14.5	8.6	30.1
1954	34,530	17.00	10.1	47.7
1955	34,640	14.7	10.6	21.6
1956	34,610	17.2	9.2	21.7
1957	34,790	16.1	9.7	14.2
1958	34,890	16.4	9.9	17.4
1959	35,060	14.7	9.00	17.5
1960	35,050	15.7	9.6	12.7
1961	34,790	15.2	10.9	22.7
1962	34,960	17.00	9.9	23.6
1963	35,050	16.6	10.6	19.5

TABLE 5
Causes of Death

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	—	—	—
2. Tuberculosis, Other	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	2	2
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	—	1
10. Malignant Neoplasms, Stomach	4	9	13
11. „ „ Lung, Bronchus	21	1	22
12. „ „ Breast	—	9	9
13. „ „ Uterus	—	5	5
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	17	13	30
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	—	5	5
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	26	42	68
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	36	23	59
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	4	3	7
20. Other Heart Disease	11	21	32
21. Other Circulatory Disease	6	6	12
22. Influenza	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	9	5	14
24. Bronchitis	20	10	30
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	1	2
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	4	5	9
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	1	2
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	—	2
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations	1	2	3
32. Other defined and Ill-defined Diseases	11	10	21
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	5	2	7
34. All Other Accidents	5	7	12
35. Suicide	2	—	2
36. Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—
All Causes	188	183	371

TABLE 10
Notifiable Diseases—(Other than Tuberculosis)
1953-1963

	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
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
1962	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	75	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	4	44
1963	-	-	23	-	-	1	-	459	-	-	1	-	-	7	-	1	29

TABLE 9
Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1963
Seasonal Incidence

[illegible]

TABLE 10
Notifiable Diseases—(Other than Tuberculosis)
1953-1963

	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Dysentery	Encephalitis	Enteric Fever	Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	Measles	Meningococcal Infection	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pneumonia, Acute	Poliomylitis, Acute	Puerperal Pyrexia	Scarlet Fever	Smallpox	Whooping Cough	Chickenpox
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
1962	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	75	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	4	44
1963	-	-	23	-	-	1	-	459	-	-	1	-	-	7	-	1	29

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

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	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	119	19	3	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	10	3	1	—
Total	143	24	4	—

- 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	—	2	—	3	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	—	2	—	2	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	4	—	6	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork.

<i>Nature of Work</i>	Section 133			Section 134		
	<i>No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133(1) (c)</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i>	<i>No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists</i>	<i>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</i>	<i>Notices Served</i>	<i>Prosecutions</i>
Wearing Apparel— Making, etc.	5	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and net	3	—	—	—	—	—
Total	8	—	—	—	—	—

BOROUGH OF ILKESTON
ANNUAL REPORT
of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
ON THE SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE
BOROUGH FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER,
1963

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

Mr. Mayor, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting the annual report on the sanitary administration of the Borough for the year 1963, which incidentally, is the thirtieth annual report for which I have been responsible.

Although the report may appear to be very similar each year it is very different from those of 30 or more years ago, due to the alteration of the work of the department over the years. From time to time various new duties are added to the sphere of the work now taken for granted in Public Health Departments which, years ago, would have been inconceivable.

One of the tasks ahead will be the inspection of premises which come within the scope of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, and the registration of those premises when certain sections of the Act come into force, as is promised, early next year.

The submission of the Borough's first Smoke Control Order towards the end of the year is the beginning of a programme aimed to prevent atmospheric pollution by smoke and, in particular, domestic smoke. The appointment of a technical assistant has enabled the department to carry out more work under the provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956.

The work of meat and other food inspection follows as a normal routine. Stamping of carcasses has caused an increase in time necessarily spent on this duty. It has not been possible to cease week-end inspections.

Refuse collection proceeds along its ordered way, with small adjustments after Bank holidays.

Co-operation with the Medical Officer of Health is a pleasing aspect of the department. The weekly conferences and regular contact by telephone and memoranda allow liason to be as good as if the Medical Officer had his office at Ilkeston, and the continued good relations cause the departmental work to be carried on as smoothly as possible.

The Chairman of the Health Committee, Alderman Mrs. E. E. Bostock continues her active interest in the department's work and especially in her favourite subject of clean air. I am grateful for this active interest by the Chairman and indeed by all the members of the Health Committee of the Council.

My thanks are also due to the Chairman and members of the Housing Committee for their support and appreciation of the work carried out by the department for that Committee.

It is a pleasure to be able to record the help and advice given, when called upon, by the Town Clerk and his staff as well as by the Chief Officers of the other departments of the Corporation.

During the year Miss Hilda Clarke, the senior clerk, retired after many years of loyal service in the department. However, the work goes on and I thank all the members of the department for the work done and support given by them during the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. E. ADCOCK,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

HOUSING ADMINISTRATION.

(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects. (Public Health or Housing Acts)	87
	Number of inspections made for the purpose	519
(b)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 & 1932	29
	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	27
(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	60

	<i>Houses Demolished</i>	<i>Displaced Persons</i>	<i>Families</i>
In Clearance Areas	39	39	11
As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	36	10	4
Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	—	10	3

Under Section 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	2	8	2
Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	2	5	2

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

	<i>By owners</i>
(a) After informal action by local authority	38
(b) After formal notice under	
(i) Public Health Acts	11
(ii) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	6

5. Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders.

The following Orders were made during the year

No. 117 (Lower Granby Street) Compulsory Purchase Order

No. 119 (Thorpe Street) Clearance Order

No. 120 (Cotmanhay Road) Clearance Order

The total number of dwellings affected by the Orders was 17.

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
33 and 34, Bridge Street	Demolished
10 and 11, Dukes Place	Demolished

Section 42, Housing Act, 1957.

11-18 (inc.) Lower Granby Street	Demolished
1-5 (inc.), Holmes Buildings	Demolished
18-20 (inc.), Burr Lane	Demolished
1-14 (inc.), Grass Street	Demolished
1-6 (inc.), Northgate Street	Demolished
20-24 (inc.), North Street	Demolished
16-23 (inc.), Abbey Street	Confirmed Compulsory Purchase Order
4-8 (inc.) and 10-19 (inc.), Critchley Street	Confirmed Clearance Order
197 and 198, Cotmanhay Road	Confirmed Clearance Order

Current Year.

Sections 17 and 18, Housing Act, 1957.

6 and 7, Haddon Street	Demolition Order operative
15, High Holborn	Closing Order operative
3, Primrose Hill	Closing Order operative
7, Charlotte Street (1st floor rooms)	Closing Order operative
Basement Flat, The Vines, Station Road	Closing Order operative
88a and 89, Awsworth Road	Closing Order operative
12, Wilton Place	Demolition Order operative

66-69 (inc.), 76, 77-90 (inc.), 108-116 (inc.), Crompton Street .	Demolished voluntarily
1-4 (inc.), School Lane .	Demolished voluntarily

Section 42, Housing Act, 1957.

40-43 (inc.), Lower Granby Street and 1, Rutland Terrace .	Declared Compulsory Purchase Order
22-27 (inc.), Thorpe Street .	Declared Clearance Order
191-196 (inc.), Cotmanhay Road .	Declared Clearance Order

RENT ACT, 1957

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

Number of houses inspected for the purpose of the Act .	1
Number of decisions not to issue certificates	Nil
Number of notices to landlords of proposal to issue certificate of disrepair	1
Number of undertakings given by landlords to remedy the defects	1
Number of certificates of disrepair issued	Nil
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

No 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 1963

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

Inspections to premises	519
Re-inspections	627
Visits re complaints	267
Miscellaneous visits	461
Drainage inspections	95
Drains tested	18
Visits re removals	10
Beds from removals treated	19
Visits re Rodent infestations	21
Infectious Disease Investigations	26
Specimens taken re Infectious Disease	12
Water samples taken	1
Ice Cream samples taken	2
Places of Amusement inspections	4
Smoke observations	83
Power Factories inspections	19
Non-power factories inspected	2
Workplaces inspected	3
Shops inspected	49
Caravan inspections	27
Verminous premises inspected and disinfested	7
Petrol installations inspected	27
Shops Acts visits	119
Visits re Accumulations and Deposits	10
Visits re Refuse Collection	84
Special Housing Survey	6
Special Housing Visits for Medical Officer of Health	1
Visits re Clean Air Act	12

Meat and Other Food Inspections.

Annual Fair Food stalls	31
Market Food stalls	847
Ice-cream premises	8
Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspections	710
Visits re unsound food	62
Food Premises	226
Bakehouses inspected	7
Restaurant Kitchens inspected	2

Notices Served.

Number of Informal Notices—Public Health Act, 1936	132
" " " " —Food Hygiene Regs., 1960	7
" " " " —Factories Act, 1961	4
Number of Statutory Notices under Section 26 .	17
" " " " " " 39 .	1
" " " " " " 45 .	12
" " " " " " 56 .	2
" " " " " " 75 .	2
" " " " " " 93 .	1

COMPLAINTS

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

Number of complaints received during the year .	452
Number dealt with by the Public Health Inspectors .	288
Number dealt with by the Rodent Operative .	155
Number investigated and forwarded to other departments	9

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 Acts.

Exterior of Houses.

Roofs repaired or renewed	21
Chimney stacks repaired	2
Eaves and downspouting provided or repaired	18
Walls repaired	7
Chimney pots supplied or reset	2
Door frames repaired	1
Mullions and cills repaired	1

Interior of Houses.

Steps repaired	2
Floors relaid or repaired	4
Walls repaired	4
Fireplaces or Ovens repaired	4
Doors repaired	1
Window repaired	6
Sashcords repaired	7
Stair treads repaired	1
Ceilings repaired	3
Dampness abated	5
Baths, Lavatory Basins, etc.	
Sink wastepipe repaired	1
Sink waste gully unstopped	2
Sinks renewed	1
Water service pipes repaired	5
Water supplies improved	1

Privies, Pail Closets, Water Closets.	
Water closet structures repaired	15
Water closet pedestals renewed	17
Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	14
Water service pipes repaired	42
Water closet pedestals cleansed	7
Drainage.	
Private sewer unstopped	1
Drains opened and cleansed	3
Inspection chamber covers renewed	3
Drains repaired	1
Yards and Outbuildings.	
Yards paved or repaired	2
Paths paved or repaired	2
Dustbins.	
Dustbin renewals	8

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	26
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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 and further improvements have been made, more than were originally required. The site is inspected from time to time and there has been no cause for complaint.

HEALTH EDUCATION

No Trades Exhibition has been held during the year.

Occasional talks have been given to women's organisations on various aspects of Health Education and in particular the work of the public health department. Such talks are illustrated as far as possible with slides, film strips and films.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960.

No proceedings were instituted for contravention of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960, during the year.

A number of shops were reinspected and brought up-to-date. Seven notices were served on occupiers of food premises.

Generally.

During the year there were 226 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 847. In addition there were 31 inspections of food stalls at the Annual Fair.

Food Premises in the Borough.

Transport Cafes	2
Ice Cream Manufacturers	1
Bakers and pastrycooks	11
Butchers	33
Pork Butchers	7
Confectioners	30
Chemists	10
Small General Stores	67
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	25
Fish and chip vendors	23
Snack bars	7
Tripe dealers	1
Wet fishmongers	8
Food stalls (Saturday market)	19
Restaurants	5
Multiple stores	6
Grocers and Provision dealers	87
Supermarkets and Multiple Stores	10
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.

Two 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	32
Number of premises registered for the preparation and sale of fried fish	23
Number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream	196
Number of premises registered for the manufacture and sale of ice-cream	1
Number of inspections made to ice-cream premises	8

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.

" 119 samples, including 18 Milks, were taken under the above Act in the area of the Borough of Ilkeston during the year 1963.

Samples of Jelly Crystals and a Jelly Tablet contained artificial colour prohibited from use in food manufacture in this country. The Jelly Crystals (an informal and subsequent formal sample) had been imported from Jamaica and were found to be old stock. A sample from current imports complied with our Regulations. The amount of non-permitted colour in the Jelly Tablet was small and not identified. Further investigation showed this was probably present as an impurity in one of the permitted colours used.

Canned Casserole Steak was classed as deficient in meat content. The standard adopted in this classification was that contained in the Report of the Food Standards Committee but no further action was taken pending the formulation of official standards.

The remaining samples were classed as satisfactory."

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

During the year 24 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	32
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.
Smedley, Smedley & Woodhouse	Slaughterhouse, Wilton Place.

SUMMARY OF SLAUGHTERING AT THE FOUR LICENSED PREMISES

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep & Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Bamford, Station Road	—	—	—	191	—	191
Barnes, Mill Street	32	27	—	295	25	379
Edwards, Cotmanhay Road	—	27	—	—	—	27
Smedley, Smedley and Woodhouse	1,923	292	29	5,114	5,717	13,075
Total number of animals slaughtered during the year	1,955	346	29	5,600	5,742	13,672
Average number of animals slaughtered per month	162.92	28.83	2.42	466.67	478.50	1,139.33

Comparison with slaughtering in previous years

<i>Animals slaughtered</i>	<i>Sheep &</i>					<i>Total</i>
	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	
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
1962	2,189	394	67	7,487	7,219	17,356
1963	1,955	346	29	5,600	5,742	13,672

During the year there was a considerable reduction in the number of animals slaughtered, this being mainly in sheep and pigs. The variations in the types of animals slaughtered will depend somewhat on the season and owing to the hard winter of 1962/63 the cost of lambs was higher than in previous years. The accent is still on meat from young animals with the result that the quality is much improved and the proneness to diseases is much less.

As mentioned last year the slaughtering is taking place more and more during working hours which reduces the amount of extra time worked to ensure inspection of all slaughtered animals. The time devoted to meat inspection has of necessity been increased owing to the meat marking regulations which came into operation on the 1st October. However, by the end of the year, the routine of this new procedure had settled down and it does not appear to take as long as originally anticipated.

Four slaughterhouse premises are now licensed, with the bulk of the slaughtering taking place at one.

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)	1,955	346	29	5,600	5,742	—
Number inspected	1,955	346	29	5,600	5,742	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	2	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	129	45	1	26	103	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	6.60%	13.01%	3.44%	0.46%	1.83%	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	47	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.05%	—	—	—	0.84%	—
Cysticercosis :						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	1	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refriger- ation	3	1	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

	<i>Cattle (not cows)</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
January	0.58	Nil	0.75
February	Nil	Nil	0.99
March	Nil	Nil	Nil
April	Nil	Nil	0.72
May	Nil	Nil	0.99
June	Nil	Nil	Nil
July	Nil	Nil	0.63
August	Nil	Nil	0.24
September	Nil	Nil	0.18
October	Nil	Nil	0.6
November	Nil	Nil	1.71
December	Nil	Nil	1.36

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	5.85	3.44	0.19
February	6.39	Nil	0.39
March	2.87	Nil	1.54
April	4.56	22.2	2.41
May	0.68	40.0	1.32
June	1.91	4.00	1.26
July	8.24	6.12	1.04
August	2.03	21.95	0.95
September	4.82	18.42	1.43
October	11.76	13.79	1.8
November	8.15	22.86	5.08
December	11.07	8.57	0.66

UNSOUND FOOD

The table of carcasses and offal inspected and the monthly incidence tables of disease in slaughtered animals are given as in previous years. It will be noticed that so far as the monthly incidence of Tubercular affections is concerned, there was only one occasion when there was an instance of Tuberculosis in bovines. The table has been left in this year because of the occasional cases of local Tuberculosis in pigs.

Routine examination of all carcasses and offal is continued and the various localised diseased conditions are listed below. Evidence of Cysticercosis was found in four carcasses. The affected parts were destroyed and the carcasses were subject to refrigeration for the specified period.

The total weight of meat surrendered for diseases and injuries, excluding Tuberculosis but including Cysticercosis was 2,933 pounds. Unsound meat is slashed, stained and disposed of to a processing firm who guarantee it will not be used for food.

One carcass was condemned for Tuberculosis during the year. There was one instance in which some part or organ was condemned in bovines and forty-seven in pigs.

Other unsound foods surrendered during the year, mainly canned goods, are listed in detail and amount to a total weight of 2,987 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 6,469 pounds.

UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED DURING THE YEAR

MEAT

Tuberculosis.

1 bovine head	42 pigs' heads
1 bovine lung	1 pig's mesentery
	1 pig's carcass and all organs
	Total weight 549 pounds

Other Diseases or Injuries.

18 bovine livers	.	.	Cirrhosis
46 bovine livers	.	.	Abscesses
72 bovine livers	.	.	Fascioliasis
2 bovine livers	.	.	Angiomatosis
10 bovine livers	.	.	Telangiectasis
1 bovine liver	.	.	Cirrhosis and Fascioliasis
2 bovine heads	.	.	Actinobacillosis
4 bovine heads	.	.	Abscesses
2 bovine heads	.	.	Cysticercus Bovis
2 bovine heads	.	.	Actinomycosis
2 bovine hearts	.	.	Cysticercus Bovis
1 bovine heart	.	.	Pericarditis
1 bovine lung	.	.	Pericarditis
1 bovine lung	.	.	Abscesses
1 bovine pluck	.	.	Pleurisy and Pneumonia
2 bovine diaphragms	.	.	Cysticercus Bovis
62 bovine kidneys	.	.	Decomposition
1 bovine forequarter	.	.	Pleurisy and Pneumonia
13 pigs' livers	.	.	Cirrhosis
56 pigs' livers	.	.	Ascaris
4 pigs' livers	.	.	Pleurisy
2 pigs' livers	.	.	Cysticercus Tenuicollis
4 pigs' livers	.	.	Fascioliasis
2 pigs' lungs	.	.	Pneumonia
4 pigs' lungs	.	.	Pleurisy
2 pigs' heads	.	.	Abscesses
2 pigs' heads	.	.	Corynebacterium Equi
2 pigs' hearts	.	.	Pleurisy
1 pig's kidney	.	.	Nephritis
3 pigs' plucks	.	.	Cirrhosis and Pleural Adhesions
1 pig's pluck	.	.	Pleurisy and Adhesions
1 pig's liver and lungs	.	.	Pleurisy and Peritonitis
1 pig's carcass and all organs	.	.	Jaundice
1 pig's carcass and all organs	.	.	Pyæmia
4 sheep's livers	.	.	Fascioliasis
7 sheep's livers	.	.	Parasites
12 sheep's livers	.	.	Cysticercus Tenuicollis
1 sheep's liver	.	.	Abscesses

Total weight 2,933 pounds.

OTHER UNSOUND FOOD

	<i>Weight in pounds</i>		<i>Weight in pounds</i>
Fruit	(tinned) 143½	Cream	(tinned) 3½
Fruit	(fresh) 800	Butter	25½
Beef	119	Margarine	24½
Pork	191	Lard	274½
Bacon	23	Cooking Fat	56
Sausage	10½	Dripping	3½
Pork pie	1	Cheese	98½
Ham	(tinned) 353¾	Soup	(tinned) 7¾
Corned Beef	„ 93¼	Tomato Juice	„ 1
Ox Tongue	„ 31	Rice	„ 14
Beef & Pork	„ 147½	Baby Food	„ ¼
Luncheon Meat	„ 13½	Custard Powder	„ 1½
Steak & Kidney Pie	„ 3	Raviola	„ 30¾
Meat & Gravy	„ 1	Cakes	6½
Stewed Steak	„ 6¼	Croquettes	17½
Chicken	„ 15	Dried Fruit	46¾
Turkey	„ 5½	Summary :	
Goose	„ 9¼	Fruit	(tinned) 800
Salmon	„ 12½	Fruit	(fresh) 143½
Shrimps	„ 4	Meat	(tinned) 414½
Pilchards	„ 7¼	Meat	343½
Crab	„ 2¾	Prepared Meat Products	265¼
Hake	10	Vegetables	(tinned) 197½
Tomatoes	144	Vegetables	158
Tomatoes	(tinned) 176¼	Fats, Cheese and Milk	502¼
Peas	„ 13½	Fish	36½
Beans	„ 7¾	Miscellaneous	126
Cucumbers	5		
Lettuce	9		
Milk	(tinned) 16¼	Total	2,987

OFFENSIVE TRADES

(Section 107, Public Health Act, 1936)

At the beginning of the year there was one offensive trade in the Borough registered with the local authority, namely a rag and bone dealer. This is situated in an industrial zone 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 were three firms registered as dealers in old metal and marine stores at the beginning of the year.

No cause for complaint has been found during the year.

CLEAN AIR

I am again pleased to report that the chairman of the Health Committee, Mrs. E. E. Bostock, has been re-elected to the executive committee of the East Midlands Branch of the National Society for Clean Air. She was also elected Chairman of the North East Derbyshire Clean Air Joint Consultative Committee during the year.

Smoke Control Areas.

The department continued with preparations for the introduction of the first smoke control area at Kirk Hallam. The appointment of a technical assistant to specialise in this work ensured that the preliminary survey was completed and the Order submitted to the Minister by the end of the year.

In co-operation with a local firm of builders, the Coal Utilisation Council arranged to display a Show House on Oakham Way. The latest forms of solid fuel heating were on view. The project attracted considerable interest during the fortnight it was open to the public.

It now seems from announcements by Government Departments, the National Gas Board and the National Society for Clean Air that there must, inevitably, be a shortage of reactive coke for smoke control areas. This will mean a change in the types of appliances which can be used and will add considerably to the cost of establishing future areas.

Industrial Pollution.

One notification of intention to install an automatically stoked coal burning furnace was received during the year.

There were 83 observations of industrial chimneys and it is pleasing to report no cases of contravention of the regulations.

Despite assurances and re-assurances that everything possible was being done to contain the pollution from the iron works in the south of the town, the deposit gauge results indicate that there has been a steady increase in deposited matter there. The gauge which is situated in the rear garden of 100, Kingston Avenue has fluctuated between 14.28 tons of total solids per square mile to 128.80 tons per square mile. This gauge monitors, mainly, the ore preparation plant and with a wind variation, the coke oven plant. The variations of wind direction may account for some difference but one is led to believe that there is a human element at fault and that circumstances may occur in the hours of darkness some times which causes a heavy deposit.

Copies of the records are sent to the District Alkali Inspector and he is alive to the situation. One cannot attach too much blame on the Company concerned but, after all, it is responsible for acts or omissions of its servants even if those employees are not obeying orders given.

One can only hope for improvement in the future.

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	0.94	1.32	7.19	8.51
February	0.48	28.42	4.21	32.63
March	2.85	21.23	6.56	27.79
April	2.07	8.21	5.53	13.74
May	0.93	12.19	4.24	16.43
June	3.60	13.78	8.31	22.09
July	1.90	7.09	3.97	11.06
August	3.62	7.98	5.90	13.88
September	2.33	5.37	3.87	9.24
October	1.59	2.98	4.40	7.38
November	3.86	7.42	7.95	15.37
December	0.46	1.06	3.08	4.14

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	0.72	6.33	7.95	14.28
February	0.41	24.34	7.68	32.02
March	2.75	82.87	17.19	100.06
April	2.07	52.73	16.00	68.73
May	1.02	46.80	10.10	56.90
June	3.50	52.69	14.87	67.56
July	1.73	38.78	9.14	47.92
August	2.12	175.44	20.57	196.01
September	2.42	40.47	12.29	52.76
October	1.56	45.41	18.55	63.96
November	3.80	103.17	25.63	128.80
December	0.41	18.88	8.11	26.99

Volumetric Recorder. Sewage Disposal Works, Hallam Fields.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Smoke Concentration in Mg/100m³</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	257.37	1,104	44	235.00	918	68
February	213.71	564	44	190.71	376	69
March	101.85	364	28	120.64	409	48
April	72.14	336	24	103.53	241	48
May	53.71	136	12	156.32	497	71
June	27.54	76	0	97.62	491	24
July	36.57	108	0	110.28	395	40
August	31.54	84	4	64.77	277	21
September	109.89	288	16	139.15	399	52
October	76.50	140	48	156.50	615	71
November	129.18	280	32	198.00	716	57
December	180.71	1,108	32	129.10	397	44

Volumetric Recorder. 22, Burns Street.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Smoke Concentration in Mg/100m³</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	311.76	1,304	72	403.23	1,420	110
February	327.52	712	24	374.92	658	93
March	162.07	524	44	247.62	459	148
April	133.57	420	48	172.82	397	94
May	57.28	148	4	126.39	224	75
June	34.40	104	0	79.71	156	29
July	47.07	196	8	117.96	205	52
August	31.65	104	12	79.94	149	51
September	93.71	224	4	120.39	257	42
October	99.40	424	44	123.10	286	73
November	187.65	476	16	263.22	604	87
December	282.00	568	92	232.42	477	85

The volumetric recorder at the Sewage Disposal Works, Hallam Fields has been stationed there since 1959 and it is considered that it is not serving the purpose for which it was intended, that is, to give figures of atmospheric pollution of a part of the town.

A new site has been found at the department's Refuse Collection Vehicle Depot and arrangements are being made to re-site the recorder at these premises. The difficulty is always to find a place where one can guarantee protection from vandalism.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Two specific complaints alleging excessive noise were received and investigated during the current year. In both cases informal action, brought about an abatement of the nuisance.

The department continued to search for a solution to an alleged noise nuisance from a stationary engine. This had been in use and unaltered for very many years but last year some nearby residents suddenly made complaints about it.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The Factories Act, 1961 came into operation on the first day of April, 1962. It is principally a consolidating Act and the duties of the local authority remain unaltered.

During the year 2 inspections were made of non-power factories and 19 of power factories and 3 of other premises controlled by the Act.

Three notices were served on the managers of power factories and one on a non-power factory in respect of defective or insufficient sanitary accommodation. Two notices were served in respect of building sites for lack of sanitary accommodation.

Outworkers.

Number of lists of outworkers received during the year	7
Number of outworkers, first half of year	7
Number of outworkers, second half of year	9

PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS) ACTS, 1928 and 1936

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

During the year fifty-eight petroleum spirit storage licences were issued for a total storage capacity of 260,195 gallons of petroleum spirit and 150 gallons of petroleum mixture. The total of the fees collected during the year was £50/15/0.

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

Two new installations were licensed during the year. All new tanks are subject to a pressure test of 10 lbs. per square inch before approval.

Inspections of the licensed premises are made from time to time, 29 inspections were made during the year. No contraventions of the licence conditions were found.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

There has been no alteration in the employment of one Rodent Operative who devoted approximately two thirds of his time to Rodent Control and one third to other departmental duties. In addition all three public health inspectors assist in the work when the premises concerned are food premises or if defective drainage work has been discovered.

The same close working arrangement exists as in previous years between the department and the Divisional Pest Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The technical officer of the department visits at least once during the bi-annual sewer treatment. I am pleased to record the help and advice given from the Ministry Official in this work.

The following records summarise the work of sewer treatment carried out during 1963.

Record of Treatments undertaken by the Ilkeston Borough Council.

Total number of manholes in foul and connected systems	1,043	1,043
Treatment No.	30	31
Dates of Treatment	March 26, 27, 28, 29 April 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16	September 30, October 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14
Bait base and poison used	Oatmeal Warfarin 5	Oatmeal Warfarin 5
Number of manholes baited	90	95
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	12, 13, 14 March	—
(ii) Number of manholes tested	123	—
(iii) Number of tested manholes showing bait take	*60	—

* Many of these manholes were "wash-offs."

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 12 months ended 31st December, 1963.

	<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	4	121	31	—	156
(b) Survey under the Act	9	84	17	—	110
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	642	1,017	—	1,659
II. Number of properties inspected (in Sec. I) which were found to be infested by :					
(a) Rats { Major	—	—	—	—	—
{ Minor	16	126	20	—	162
(b) Mice { Major	—	—	—	—	—
{ Minor	12	25	12	—	37
III. Number of infested premises treated by the L.A.	28	151	32	—	199
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 fumigation of the household effects of ingoing tenants of Council houses is carried out only where considered necessary by the department.

In cases of minor infestations by insect pests the department helps complainants by the free issue of powder insecticides and advice as to use. If technical assistance is needed the premises are treated with aerosol or other insecticidal sprays.

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.

119 visits were made during the year in connection with the provisions of the Act.

Advice was sought on several occasions regarding closing hours for various trades and it is always willingly given by 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 twelve. The number remaining at the end of the year was 36.

NUMBER OF TYPES OF SANITARY CONVENIENCES IN THE BOROUGH, DECEMBER, 1963

	<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 . . .	12,998	11	36	11
Other premises . . .	1,134	—	—	2
Total	14,132	11	36	13

**SUMMARY OF PAIL CLOSETS EXISTING,
31st DECEMBER, 1963**

	<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	8	—	—	2	—	1	11

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The service of refuse collection has now become a routine with adjustments after public holidays ; most ratepayers now realise that there is, of necessity, some alteration of the normal day of collection subsequent to a holiday, although a very small minority still consider the dustman should call on the same day throughout the year. The yearly increase of new houses makes more calls and it is plain that before long the routes traversed must be altered and the collection carried out by five gangs instead of the present four. When the service was put into operation in October, 1961, it was considered that the Karrier Bantam would be the spare vehicle but since that time the increase of both trade and domestic refuse collected has necessitated the working of this vehicle full time. The Council authorised the purchase of an additional vehicle and a tender was accepted for a new Karrier Gamecock " dual-tip " vehicle for delivery before the end of the present financial year. It will be put into service immediately on delivery, so that the other five may be brought in, one by one, for some body repairs and renewal of paintwork.

Owing to wage increases during the last two and a half years it has been found that the collection of trade refuse has become expensive and that there will be no alternative but to increase the charge for the trade refuse by 100%. When this is done the charge will not, in my opinion, be excessive and, further, the Council will still not be making any profit out of the income from this service.

The total number of bins collected during the twelve months was 753,735 with a total weight of 16,622 tons 19½ cwts. The weight of trade refuse collected was 755 tons 11½ cwts ; this gives a total of 17,378 tons 10½ cwts. of refuse collected during the year.

The average weight of bin contents is 49.36 lbs., and the weight per 1,000 of the population (all refuse) is 495 tons 16½ cwts.

Details of collection, set out separately for each gang, are given at the end of the report.

Comparison with the previous year shows a considerable increase in the weight of refuse collected. It was anticipated that, with more frequent weighing of loads that has taken place during the year, a more accurate as well as increased weight would be revealed ; however, taking the figure of bins collected during the year, there

has been an increase of over 40,000 in the number of bins collected which accounts for a great increase in the weight.

The bin bonus scheme is satisfactory and is an incentive to the completion of each gang's work each week.

The few pail closets still existing on the outskirts of the town cause a weekly collection to be necessary.

Disposal.

The whole of the domestic and trade refuse and pail contents are disposed of at the refuse tip at Pewit. The levelling and consolidation of the tip is under the control of the Borough Surveyor. This department treats the tip regularly to keep down the rat infestation.

Vehicle Depot.

The vehicle depot situated in Lower Blooms Grove Road was handed over to the department during the year. The men's mess-room was completely furnished and lockers for changes of clothing have been provided.

Cost.

The net cost of Refuse Collection for 1963/64 was £23,613/5/10.

REFUSE COLLECTION FOR THE YEAR 1963-1964

	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>West</i>	<i>South</i>
No. of ordinary bins collected during year	148,117	153,411	144,551	151,743
No. of extra bins collected during year	41,966	35,468	35,485	27,759
No. of ordinary bins collected by another team during year	6,993	—	3,854	1,492
No. of extra bins collected by another team during year	1,484	—	1,149	263
Total of all bins collected during year	198,560	188,879	185,039	181,257
No. of bins weighed during year	2,679	2,790	2,678	2,690
Weight of above bins	60 tons 18 cwts	62 tons 1 cwt	59 tons 4½ cwts	56 tons 13 cwts
Average No. of ordinary bins collected each week	2,983	2,950	2,854	2,947
Average No. of extra bins collected each week	836	682	704	539
Weight of ordinary refuse collected in year	3,526 tons	3,411 tons 17 cwts	3,281 tons 7 cwts	3,277 tons 1 cwt
Weight of extra refuse collected	987 tons 14 cwts	788 tons 17 cwts	810 tons	590 tons 2½ cwts
Total weight of all refuse collected	4,513 tons 14 cwts	4,200 tons 14 cwts	4,091 tons 7 cwts	3,817 tons 3½ cwts



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