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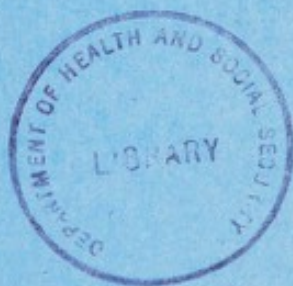
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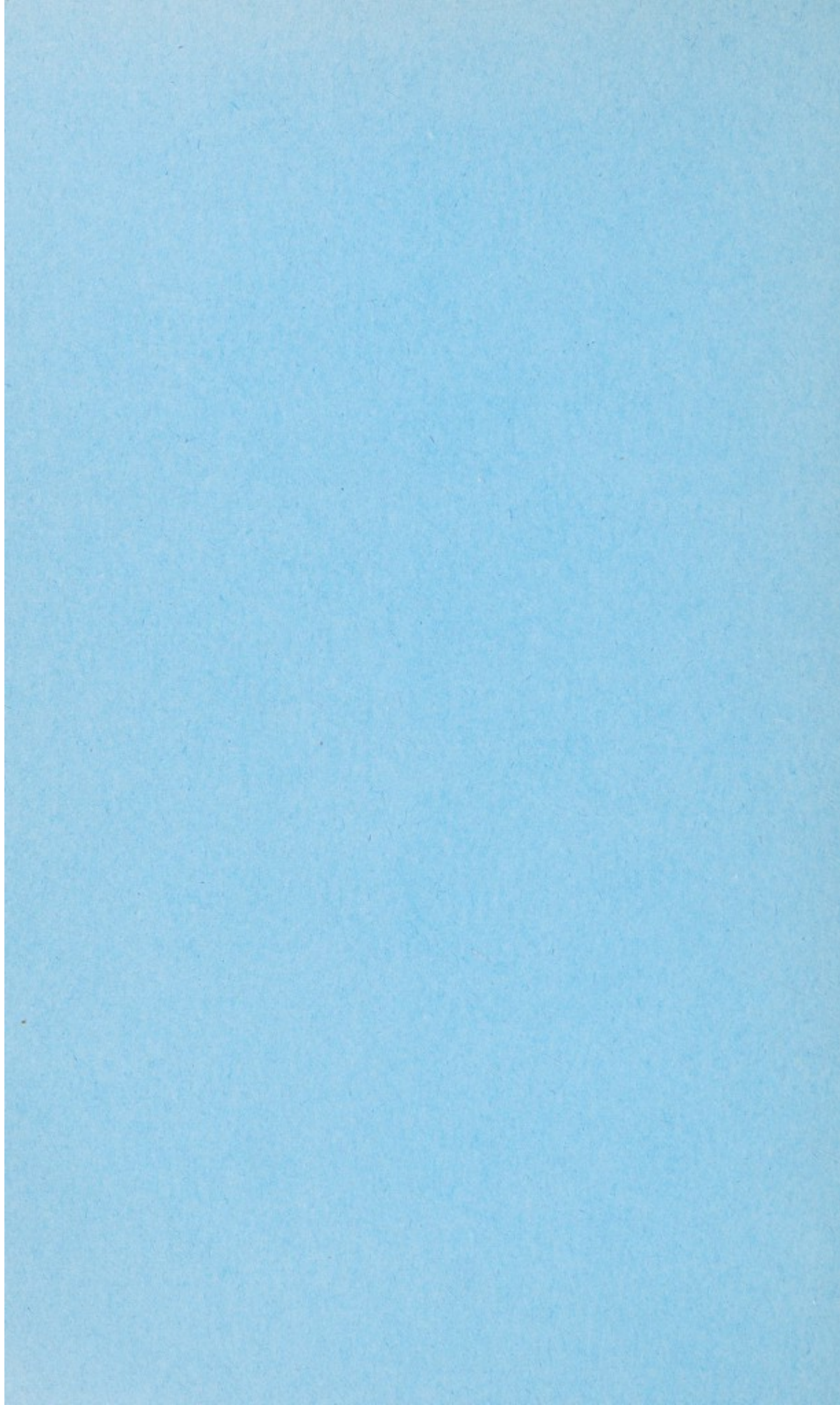
BOROUGH OF ILKESTON

# ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

1968









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1968

*Medical Officer of Health :*

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

*Chief Public Health Inspector :*

R. W. BOOTH, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E., A.M.Inst.P.C.



# BOROUGH OF ILKESTON

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## HEALTH COMMITTEE

*Chairman:* Councillor W. R. TOMLINSON (Chairman from 28/5/68)

*Vice-Chairman:* Councillor E. G. W. TAYLOR, C.C.

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR (Councillor Mrs. F. R. FLETCHER)

Aldermen—

HENSHAW, J. (Chairman until 27/5/68)

SKELTON, R.

WILD, G. W.

Councillors—

ATKINS, G. W.

BOYD, Mrs. M. A. R.

BUTCHER, D.

JACKSON, B. A. H.

POYNTON, F.

SMITH, K. G.

WHITEHEAD, S.

WINDMILL, D. H.

## HOUSING COMMITTEE

*Chairman:* Councillor F. N. MEACHEM, C.C.

*Vice-Chairman:* THE DEPUTY MAYOR (Councillor F. KIRBY)

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR (Councillor Mrs. F. R. FLETCHER)

Aldermen—

BLOUNT, G.

HENSHAW, J.

SMIT, W.

Councillors—

ATKINS, G. W.

BEARDSLEY, Mrs. E.M.

BUTCHER, D.

SMITH, K. G.

STRAW, I., C.C.

TAYLOR, E. G. W., C.C.

WHITEHEAD, S.

WINDMILL, D. W.

## PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

*Medical Officer of Health:*

PHILIP WEYMAN, L.R.C.P. & S.E., L.R.F.P. & S., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.  
(Telephone: ALFRETON 2614)

*Clerks:*

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Mrs. M. BLOUNT

*Chief Public Health Inspector:*

C. E. ADCOCK, Cert. S.I.B. (Retired 31/1/68)

\* R. W. BOOTH, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E., A.M.Inst.P.C.,  
(Appointed 1/2/68)

*Other Public Health Inspectors:*

E. G. GASSON, M.A.P.H.I.

\* G. HARRIS, M.A.P.H.I. (Appointed 5/2/68)

E. MERCER (Part-Time Appointment—Resigned 31/5/68)

*Technical Assistant:*

K. SOTHERAN

*Clerks:*

Miss B. ROWLAND

Miss M. BEARDSLEY

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22, Burns Street, Ilkeston

\* Cert. of R.S.H. as Smoke Inspector.

**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 1968.

During the year we have been overwhelmed by a spate of reports, comments from organisations, White Papers and Green Papers. A further torrent is expected in the next year.

The amount of time spent and the interruption of normal work in digesting all this information and comment is very considerable. The cost throughout the country must be enormous.

There is need for change in our outlook, methods of work and general organisation in view of the vast technological developments which are occurring and highlighted by moon journeys and major surgical procedures. "Spin off" from these technical achievements is enormous and continuous.

However, it must be remembered that at the bottom of the administration pyramid are the administered. People have to be remembered, personal relationships with proper information systems must be developed otherwise the administrators sitting in the attic resting on a cracked and dangerous ceiling will collapse on us with their accumulation of weighty reports.

At a much lower level are we right to build accommodation with loans repayable over 60 years. Design is often out of date before building is complete. How shall we live in 2000 A.D.? A much nearer date than the repayment of the loans. How will the spin off mentioned above be altering our modes of life?

Will population projections be correct if pressure for family planning and the use of the pill are the success they should be?

Mental health projects are in their infancy. Vigorous development of care and after care is needed. More community study is required to find out more about the factors leading to disharmony and distress. How can we teach people to avoid known dangers like cigarette smoking and encourage more satisfactory outlets.

Has the initial goggle-box surge spent itself. Are people taking more interest in other activities?

These matters have results within a community and should be part of our new thinking.



Changes in thinking, method and organisation are taking place now. We express our appreciation to all those involved and for their kind co-operation.

The support of the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and other members of the Council is much appreciated.

Your staff have worked hard and consistently during the year and their comments and help have been much appreciated.

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.

They are kept to a minimum in this report but some are necessary so that comparisons can be made with previous years.

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.

Information received from Medical Officers of Health or Port Medical Officers about travellers leads to surveillance of persons arriving from Smallpox areas. Sometimes contacts of paratyphoid cases require examination to ensure that they are free from disease.

Many points occur during the year and are dealt with in a routine manner.

## POPULATION.

The estimated population of the Borough at the 30th June, 1968, was given by the Registrar General as 35,440. This is an increase of 100 from the estimate made at the same time in 1967.

## BIRTHS.

603 live births were registered in 1968 giving a crude birth rate per thousand of the population of 17.0. When adjusted for comparison purposes by the application of the comparability factor of 1.01 the rate is 17.2, which can be compared with a rate of 16.9 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 13.0. This is lower than the rate for England and Wales.

## INFANT MORTALITY.

7 deaths were recorded in children under the age of one year.

These give an infant death rate per thousand live births of 12.0 and can be compared with an England and Wales rate of 18.0.

## PERINATAL MORTALITY.

The number of stillbirths and infant deaths occurring under the age of one week is 10 and gives a rate per thousand live and stillbirths of 16.0

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>
1964	13	22.0	28.2
1965	19	30.2	26.9
1966	18	30.7	26.3
1967	14	23.0	25.4
1968	10	16.0	25.0

## DEATHS.

371 deaths were registered. These give a crude death rate per thousand of the population of 10.5, which after adjustment by the application of the comparability factor of 1.21 is 12.7 and can be compared with a rate of 11.9 for England and Wales.

See Summary of Statistics and Table 4.

## 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.

183 deaths were recorded in this group—84 males and 99 females.

## Cancer.

79 deaths—57 men and 22 women—were recorded in this group.



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

30 deaths occurred from cancer of the lung and bronchus—27 men and 3 women.

The following table gives the figures for the last 10 years.

<i>Year</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
1959	11	1	12
1960	21	2	23
1961	10	1	11
1962	17	—	17
1963	21	1	22
1964	20	4	24
1965	15	3	18
1966	19	2	21
1967	7	3	10
1968	27	3	30

#### **Pneumonia and Bronchitis.**

There were 17 deaths from pneumonia and 23 from bronchitis. Of the 23 deaths from bronchitis 16 were recorded in men.

#### **Maternal Deaths.**

There were no maternal deaths recorded in the Borough.

#### **Accidents.**

14 persons—7 men and 7 women—died as a result of accidents.

4 men were involved in motor vehicle accidents, 3 babies died as a result of inhalation of gastric contents, 3 elderly ladies died as a result of falls and a woman as a result of carbon monoxide (coal gas) poisoning. A young girl died after being butted by a cow, another young girl by drowning and a man in a colliery accident.

#### **Suicide.**

9 persons committed suicide—6 men and 3 women.

4 men and a woman by carbon monoxide (coal gas) poisoning, a woman by barbiturate poisoning, a man by asphyxia due to inhalation of slurry, an elderly woman by drowning and a man by self inflicted wounds of small bowel.

#### **INFECTIOUS DISEASE.**

101 cases of infectious disease were notified in 1968.

The incidence of individual diseases was :—Measles 67, Scarlet Fever 11, Tuberculosis 10, Chicken-pox 7, Dysentery 2, Infective Jaundice 2, Meningococcal Infection 1, Whooping Cough 1.

New Regulations came into force during the year. There is comment later in the report.

**Measles.**

67 cases were notified—these were spread over the last nine months.

**Scarlet Fever.**

11 cases were notified, the majority during the early part of the year.

**Tuberculosis.**

10 new cases were notified ; 8 respiratory and 2 non-respiratory. There were 5 men and 5 women. The ages and occupations were varied.

The former table which listed the number of notifications of Tuberculosis over the last 10 years has now been discontinued as it is felt that this is now no longer serving a useful purpose.

**Dysentery.**

2 cases were notified—both from the same family.

**Infective Jaundice.**

This disease became notifiable on the 15th June, 1968 and 2 cases were notified—both middle aged men.

**Food Poisoning.**

No cases were notified.

**NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.**

After many years of grumbling about out of date regulations the legislation about notification of infectious diseases was revised and the new regulations came into force on 1st October, 1968.

The most useful work was to bring together enactments from many years under one heading for easy reference.

The second point was to revise the list of notifiable diseases, excluding some conditions not now necessary under old names and to add diseases which it was important to observe and deal with.

That some of us continue to be dissatisfied may be our fault or that of those concerned with compiling the new lists.

Some of the problems arising from the control of diseases are not properly appreciated.

It is important to notify what appear to be first cases. One case does not make an outbreak but it provides evidence of the presence of infection arising from somewhere. Secondly the doctor notifying may not know if it is the first case in the area. It is important to notify all cases.

Information about the cause of infection can be obtained and this knowledge used to control further spread. Possible contacts can be warned, checked and possibly protected against the disease.

The explanatory note accompanying the regulations is appended below :—



" These Regulations consolidate with amendments all previous Regulations relating to the notification and prevention of infectious disease except the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925.

Certain infectious diseases were defined as notifiable diseases by the Public Health Act 1936, and all sections relating to the prevention and notification of disease in that Act and in the Public Health Act 1961 applied automatically to them. Regulations made under the Act of 1936 applied various of those sections, mainly relative to notification, to other infectious diseases, and authorised certain measures for preventing the spread of disease. The Health Services and Public Health Act 1968 has amended the list of notifiable diseases and certain relevant sections of the earlier Acts.

These Regulations—

- (i) apply specific sections of the three Acts to the diseases listed below ;
- (ii) prescribe the duties of a medical officer of health with respect to notifications and to returns and reports of disease, superseding certain provisions in the Public Health Officers Regulations 1959 and the Public Health Officers (Port Health Districts) Regulations 1959 ;
- (iii) authorise certain measures for preventing the spread of disease.

The diseases for which provision is made by these regulations are—

Acute encephalitis	Diphtheria	Paratyphoid fever
Acute meningitis	Infective jaundice	Scarlet fever
Acute poliomyelitis	Leprosy	Tetanus
Amoebic dysentery	Leptospirosis	Tuberculosis
Anthrax	Malaria	Typhoid fever
Bacillary dysentery	Measles	Whooping cough
	Ophthalmia neonatorum	Yellow fever

The principal changes from the earlier Regulations are—

- (a) any obligation to notify a case of disease now rests solely on a medical practitioner ;
- (b) changes and additions are made to the list of diseases which are to be notified and of the sections which apply to each disease (as set out in schedule 2) ; in particular, acute primary pneumonia, acute influenzal pneumonia, acute rheumatism and puerperal pyrexia are no longer to be notified, and tetanus and yellow fever require for the first time to be notified ;
- (c) leptospirosis, hitherto to be notified only in certain areas, is to be notified throughout England and Wales ;
- (d) the powers of a medical officer of health of a district to vaccinate contacts of persons suffering from smallpox have been extended to other diseases ;



- (e) all documents relating to notifications are to be treated as confidential ;
- (f) the powers of a local authority to require a person to stop work, in order to prevent spread of infection, are extended to permit action in cases of food poisoning.

The regulations come into force on the same day as the relevant sections of the Health Services and Public Health Act 1968—namely, 1st October, 1968."

The Medical Officer of Health has been authorised as recommended by the Department of Health and Social Security to take action as required under the new Regulations.

As far as treatment of the diarrhoeal diseases is concerned the success of modern antibiotic therapy (even if used in rather a blunderbus fashion) has made matters much easier.

Of considerable worry, however, is the recent knowledge of the possibility that resistance developed in one strain of organisms may be passed on to another strain, rather like an infectious disease is passed. As a result the raising of strains of resistant organisms leads to increased danger for the future. Further knowledge may avert this but the danger exists now for the very young and the old and the enfeebled.

The use of antibiotics for various purposes not associated with control of active known organisms needs close control. Perhaps more suitable products might be used in the animal industry to avoid this after further research.

### **Vaccination against Measles.**

During the year vaccination against measles commenced. The background to this procedure was given briefly to your Health Committee as follows :—

"The main medical argument in favour of immunisation against measles in this country is the frequency with which potentially serious complications of the disease occur. An inquiry by the Public Health Laboratory Service (*Brit. med. J.*, 1964 ii, 75) into more than 50,000 of the cases notified in 1963 revealed that about 1 in every 15 persons with measles suffered from a potentially serious complication. Severe bronchitis or pneumonia was reported in 38 per 1,000 cases; otitis media in 25 per 1,000 cases, and neurological disturbances in 4 per 1,000, of which a quarter (i.e. 1 per 1,000 cases) showed impaired consciousness or evidence of encephalitis. Just over one per cent of all cases were admitted to hospital. Notifications of measles in alternate years have regularly exceeded 500,000; the highest figure yet recorded was 763,531 in 1963. Notification is, of course, known to be incomplete and the true figure in an epidemic year may be substantially larger."

Perhaps in time to come measles will be a rare disease in this country.



## **DRUGS—Use and Misuse.**

It must be clearly realised that there are two aspects here.

These are :—

- (1) The proper use of drugs for treatment and maintenance of health and life.
- (2) The improper use of drugs for their effect whether for stimulation or bizarre effect.

Modern medicine requires the taking of a considerable number of tablets for the treatment of any particular disease—sometimes a considerable number of different tablets at the same time. Many people neglect to do this properly and systematically and their doctor does not always check satisfactorily. A proper score sheet needs to be kept so that no mistake can be made.

All this results in accumulation of tablets in cupboards and on sideboards. Some visits reveal an interesting museum collection, all of which should have been put down the lavatory basin when treatment finished. "I might need it again"—not an unusual comment. Ignorant of possible dangers, deterioration over the years, or temptation to a visitor (a small child) to try them.

"I might need it again" can lead to casual experiments without medical advice. Is this wise? Are doctors' directions specific enough and positive enough.

Here is a source of drugs for the unscrupulous. But scattered about in small quantities it may not be of much concern from this point of view.

Occasionally the condemnation of drug taking (meaning improper use) leads to concern by those who must take drugs, for instance insulin for diabetes, epanutin for epilepsy, year after year. Some telephone calls have been received and it was possible to reassure these people.

Modern methods of "news" dissemination and propaganda means that most people receive a working knowledge of both good and bad issues very rapidly. Even with proper presentation there are always a few experimenters.

## **HEALTH EDUCATION.**

Issue of information about many topics of health education continued during the year. Posters and leaflets were used.

The formation of the new Health Education Council was welcomed. It will be interesting to see how it tackles the problems which give rise to so much difficulty. Basically this is the old problem of "it can't happen to me." This is quite common even amongst the mentally privileged. More difficult to deal with are the mentally under-privileged. Perhaps this group are more involved with doing things which give satisfaction at the time without thought for the future and cannot give consideration to the results of their actions. Whilst this group probably provide a constant captive T.V. audience—is their response mostly to stimulation and emotional conflicts?—if there is any measurable response at all.



Is this the group that need swaddling clothes, (consumer protection, etc.), all their lives. Foreign travel often reveals poor basic knowledge. Accompanying Couriers must have saved many disasters to tourists in their care.

One of the pleasures in this post is to meet families who have responded to all the health education and general education topics. There are many of these. These meetings would happen more often if it were not that attention is always being given to families in difficulty or who are not responding to help or who are inadequate in some way.

After five years at mother's knees and ten long years of "education" are the results as good as we can get.

Is it satisfactory if omission or lack of emphasis can lead to early death, crippling or injury to others?

### **ADVENTURE PLAYGROUNDS.**

It is pleasing to note that this development has been generally accepted locally. Provision, however, is slow.

Is there some way in which this concept can be developed for older age groups whose adventure playgrounds, at present, consist of public places, such as public lavatories and telephone kiosks?

### **BACKACHE AND DESIGN.**

As a result of casual conversations it was considered to be of interest to make a brief report as follows:—

"There are many medical causes of this condition and these should be excluded by the family doctor.

#### **(a) Car Seats.**

It is not unusual to find that an adult commences to have backache after exchanging his car or has stopped having backache when his car is changed.

Some car seats are badly designed, particularly for long journeys and the driver's back is not properly supported.

Part of the problem arises because a car driver often takes less exercise than a pedestrian and thus requires careful support because of poor muscular tone!

More attention is given to both these problems nowadays but the car driver should be more generally aware of the problem.

#### **(b) Beds.**

Many beds are designed with a spring mattress and a spring under-mattress.

In time sag develops.

As a result the body lies at an angle. Some persons with troublesome backache find relief by putting boards under the top mattress. Not always at first appreciated but the relief after a few nights soon overcomes this.



Apart from cars and furniture design the problem is accentuated in middle age by increasing weight and reduction in exercise.

Thus thought and behaviour can avoid often tiresome and painful conditions and in many cases relieve them.

#### **(c) Office Furniture.**

Table heights and chair heights may need adjusting or varying to accommodate adults of different sizes.

Wrong heights can lead to poor posture and backache.

Not enough attention is paid to this type of problem."

### **KITCHEN DESIGN FOR THE DISABLED.**

The British Red Cross Society in a Welfare Service Bulletin refer to a book by the Disabled Living Action Group of the Central Council for the Disabled entitled "A Pilot Study of Disabled Housewives in their Kitchens."

Apart from the value of this work the comment in the bulletin states that there is "a high accident risk to some disabled in the poor design of kitchens."

Your Medical Officer would confirm this. Few kitchens are designed and mainly consist of a room in which equipment is accumulated.

Perhaps we should bear this in mind—not only for the disabled but for everyone.

### **HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.**

Little progress has been made by the Authority during the year in the provision of ground floor accommodation and clearance of substandard houses.

Listing of houses as unfit without the facilities to deal with them merely means that repairs, if any, are carried out at a minimum level and the properties deteriorate further to the distress of the occupants.

It cannot be emphasised too often that if a change of policy is considered it will take two years for it to become to be effective.

Dampness is an extremely common defect. In many properties insertion of a damp proof course and modern heating will transform a miserable situation into a comfortable cheerful abode.

Improvement grant work is far too slow but does take place and numbers of improved houses increase every year.

### **CLEAN AIR.**

#### **Smoke Control (Domestic).**

In August 1968 the position in the town as regards Smoke Control (domestic) was as follows :—

Ilkeston No. 1 (Kirk Hallam) Smoke Control Area came into force on 1st October, 1966 and consists of approximately 2,000 houses.

Ilkeston No. 2 (Kniveton Park) Smoke Control Area came into force on 1st October, 1967 and consists of 103 houses.

Ilkeston No. 3 (Boweswell Road) Smoke Control Area was approved by the Council on 27th June, 1967 and consists of 360 houses. Recommended date of operation October, 1969.

This long interval was considered necessary to enable the Council to carry out modernisation of Council houses in association with the smoke control needs. Unfortunately work has not proceeded as expected.

On the 5th September, 1968 the Council were recommended to make Ilkeston No. 4 (Victoria Park) Smoke Control Area.

There are 661 dwellings in the area. Recommended date for operation October, 1969.

This progress is noted with pleasure. There is no doubt about the ultimate benefit to the town of a clean air policy.

In addition each dwelling will have been inspected and have a suitable modern appliance to burn fuel more economically and smokelessly.

Many organisations, especially retailers of appliances, and the Press are very helpful in passing on comments and encouraging this development.

Complaints are received of smoke from the neighbouring Rural District spoiling the atmosphere in our first smoke control area.

### **Smoke Control (Personal).**

30 deaths were due to cancer of the lung and bronchus. 27 deaths were men and 3 women.

Cigarette smoking continues to be a problem. Apart from smell, dirt, liability to cause fires, disfigured hands and unwisely spent cash the contribution towards disease is frightening. There is an annual national increasing death rate from lung cancer equivalent to wiping out a small town each year.

Lung conditions, bronchitis, etc., need more prolonged treatment in cigarette smokers than in non-smokers and more time off work. Possibly a contribution towards heart disease, gastritis, and in expectant mothers a smaller developed baby than expected are some of the other types of wreckage lying in the wake of mass machine produced cigarettes.

There are moments of pleasure when it is found that mind has triumphed again and there are people who can give it up and have no intention of starting again.

It is still common at medical examinations of adults to find the red throat and stained fingers which label the addict.



### **Smoke Control (Industrial).**

On the whole this is reasonable within the Borough. There are lapses.

It is pleasing to note the continued reduction in the monthly average for the deposit gauges monitoring a nearby industrial complex. So many changes in organisation are predicted that it seems likely that the improvement will continue.

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

### General Statistics.

Area in Acres . . . . .	3,017
Population (Estimated) . . . . .	35,440
Population per Acre . . . . .	11.7
Number of Inhabited Houses . . . . .	12,127
Rateable Value . . . . .	£1,153,160
Sum represented by a Penny Rate . . . . .	£4,650
Live Births registered . . . . .	603
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births . . . . .	6.9
Birth Rate per 1,000 population . . . . .	17.0
Adjusted Birth Rate (Comparability Factor—1.01) . . . . .	17.2
Birth Rate, England and Wales . . . . .	16.9
Still Births Registered . . . . .	8
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still) . . . . .	13.0
Still Birth Rate, England and Wales . . . . .	14.0
Deaths registered . . . . .	371
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population . . . . .	10.5
Adjusted Death Rate (Comparability Factor—1.21) . . . . .	12.7
Death Rate, England and Wales . . . . .	11.9
Maternal Deaths (Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion) . . . . .	—
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live and still births) . . . . .	—
Maternal Mortality, England and Wales . . . . .	0.24
Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age) . . . . .	7
Infant Mortality per 1,000 Live Births . . . . .	12.0
Infant Mortality, England and Wales . . . . .	18.0
Infant Deaths (legitimate) under 1 year of age . . . . .	7
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births (legitimate) . . . . .	12.4
Infant Deaths (illegitimate) under 1 year of age . . . . .	—
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births (illegitimate) . . . . .	—
Infant Deaths (under 4 weeks of age) . . . . .	2
Neonatal Mortality per 1,000 Live Births . . . . .	3.3
Neonatal Mortality, England and Wales . . . . .	12.3
Infant Deaths (under 1 week of age) . . . . .	2
Early neonatal mortality per 1,000 live births . . . . .	3.3
Perinatal Deaths (Still births and Deaths under 1 week of age) . . . . .	10
Perinatal Mortality per 1,000 live and still births . . . . .	16.0
<b>Death Rate per 1,000 Population from :</b>	
Tuberculosis, Respiratory . . . . .	—
Tuberculosis, Respiratory, England and Wales . . . . .	0.030
Tuberculosis, other Forms . . . . .	—
Tuberculosis, other Forms, England and Wales . . . . .	0.013
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus . . . . .	0.846
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus, England and Wales . . . . .	0.593
Cancer, other Forms . . . . .	1.382
Cancer, other Forms, England and Wales . . . . .	1.723



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	272	289	561	23	19	42
Still	4	3	7	1	—	1

TABLE 2

## Still births—1958-1968

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per thousand Births (Live and Still)</i>
1958	15	25.5
1959	17	31.9
1960	9	16.1
1961	15	27.6
1962	16	26.2
1963	8	14.0
1964	8	13.6
1965	12	19.1
1966	10	17.0
1967	10	16.0
1968	8	13.0

**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	1	7	—	—	—
Under 4 weeks of age	2	—	2	—	—	—
Under 1 week of age	2	—	2	—	—	—
Perinatal Deaths	6	3	9	1	—	1

**TABLE 4**  
**Comparative Tables—1958-1968**

<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>
1958	34,890	16.4	9.9	17.4
1959	35,060	14.7	9.0	17.5
1960	35,050	15.7	9.6	12.7
1961	34,790	15.2	10.9	22.7
1962	34,960	17.0	9.9	23.6
1963	35,050	16.6	10.6	19.5
1964	34,990	16.6	9.7	13.7
1965	35,240	17.5	10.8	16.2
1966	35,270	16.3	11.1	27.8
1967	35,340	17.1	9.6	8.0
1968	35,440	17.0	10.5	12.0



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

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
B18	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	—	1
B19(1)	Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	8	—	8
B19(2)	Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	27	3	30
B19(3)	Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	—	3	3
B19(5)	Leukaemia	2	3	5
B19(6)	Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc.	22	16	38
B20	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	—	1	1
B21	Diabetes Mellitus	1	1	2
B23	Anaemias	1	1	2
B46(4)	Other Diseases of Nervous System	1	2	3
B26	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	3	7	10
B27	Hypertensive Disease	2	11	13
B28	Ischaemic Heart Disease	46	34	80
B29	Other Forms of Heart Disease	7	15	22
B30	Cerebrovascular	17	28	45
B46(5)	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	9	4	13
B31	Influenza	1	2	3
B32	Pneumonia	6	11	17
B33(1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema	16	7	23
B33(2)	Asthma	—	1	1
B46(6)	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	—	2	2
B34	Peptic Ulcer	2	1	3
B36	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	1	1	2
B37	Cirrhosis of Liver	2	—	2
B46(7)	Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	—	1
B39	Hyperplasia of Prostate	3	—	3
B46(8)	Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	2	2	4
B46(10)	Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	—	1	1
B42	Congenital Anomalies	2	1	3
B43	Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	1	—	1
B44	Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	1	—	1
B45	Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions	1	3	4
BE47	Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	—	4
BE48	All Other Accidents	3	7	10
BE49	Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	6	3	9
BE50	All Other External Causes	—	1	1
<b>Total All Causes</b>		<b>199</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>371</b>

**Deaths (Age in Years)**

	0-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75—
M	15	12	48	60	64
F	14	13	17	47	81

**TABLE 6**  
**Diseases Notified During the Year 1968**  
**Age Groups**

	<i>Chicken-pox</i>	<i>Dysentery</i>	<i>Infective Jaundice</i>	<i>Measles</i>	<i>Meningococcal Infections</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>	<i>Tuberculosis</i>	<i>Whooping Cough</i>
All Ages . . . . .	7	2	2	67	1	11	10	1
Under 1 year . . . . .	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
1— . . . . .	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
2— . . . . .	1	-	-	6	-	2	-	-
3— . . . . .	-	-	-	18	-	2	-	-
4— . . . . .	-	-	-	11	-	2	-	-
5— . . . . .	4	-	-	14	-	4	-	1
10— . . . . .	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
15— . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
25— . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-
35— . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
45— . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
65 and over . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Age unknown . . . . .	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-



TABLE 7  
Notifiable Diseases—(Other than Tuberculosis)  
1958-1968

	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	Infective Jaundice
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	-
1964	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	5	128	-
1965	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	477	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	2	13	-
1966	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	156	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	99	-
1967	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	388	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	20	30	-
1968	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	67	1	-	-	-	-	11	-	1	7	2*

\* Infective Jaundice notifiable from 15th June, 1968

# **FACTORIES ACT, 1961**

## **PART 1 OF THE ACT**

### **1. Inspections** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors).

<i>Premises</i>  (1)	<i>Number on Register</i>  (2)	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspec- tions</i> (3)	<i>Notices Written</i> (4)	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i> (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities	13	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	147	12	1	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	10	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>

### **2. Cases in which Defects were found.**

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
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	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	1	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	1	—	1	—



# **PART VIII OF THE ACT**

## **Outwork**

(Sections 133 and 134)

<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>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel— Making, etc.	3	—	—	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	—	—	—	—	—

# BOROUGH OF ILKESTON

## ANNUAL REPORT

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

ON THE SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE  
BOROUGH FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER,  
1968

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am pleased to present my annual report on the sanitary administration of the Borough for the year 1968.

During my first year in this appointment I have had generous support, for which my thanks are due, from Alderman J. Henshaw, Chairman of the Health Committee, during the early part of the year, and from Councillor W. R. Tomlinson, who succeeded him as Chairman, for the rest of the year.

The year was mostly a time of adjustment for the staff, for as well as myself, the other two public health inspectors were also in new appointments. However, by the end of the year the department had settled down into an efficient unit.

The Council decided that Mr. E. Mercer, who towards the end of last year was appointed a part-time meat inspector, should continue with this work until 31st May. Due to his very valuable assistance during this time, the other inspectors were able to concentrate on the considerable amount of work which had accumulated because of staff shortage.

My thanks are due to every member of the staff of the department for their unstinting contribution towards the work which it has been possible to carry out during the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

R. W. BOOTH,

*Chief Public Health Inspector.*



## HOUSING

## HOUSING STATISTICS.

Total number of new houses erected during the year		128
By the Local Authority		49
By other Local Authorities		Nil
By other bodies or persons		79
Total number of houses owned by the Local Authority at the end of the year		2,950
Permanent Council Houses	(a) Traditional	2,694
	(b) Aluminium	25
	(c) Flats and maisonettes	125
Prefabricated Bungalows		100
Others		6
Total number of dwelling houses in Borough 31/12/68		12,229

## HOUSING ADMINISTRATION.

### 1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year 1968.

(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects. (Public Health or Housing Acts)	139
	Number of inspections made for the purpose	608
(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	85
(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	100

## 2. Houses demolished

	<i>Houses Demolished</i>	<i>Displaced Persons</i>	<i>Families</i>
In Clearance Areas . . . . .	43	139	43
As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957 . . . . .	6	6	4

### 3. Unfit Houses closed.

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

4. Houses reported Closed and subsequently demolished

6 — —

**5. Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied.**

	<i>By owners</i>	<i>By Local Authority</i>
(a) After informal action by local authority . . . . .	72	—
(b) After formal notice under		
(i) Public Health Acts . . . . .	19	—
(ii) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957 . . . . .	—	—

**6. Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders.**

The following orders were made during the year

No. 140 (Eyres Gardens) Clearance Order

No. 141 (Albion Place) Compulsory Purchase Order

No. 142 (Lower Granby Street) Compulsory Purchase Order

No. 143 (Belvoir Street) Compulsory Purchase Order

The total number of dwellings affected by the Orders was 26.

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

**From Previous Years.**

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

11, Eyres Gardens	Action deferred
9, Baker Street	Demolition Order operative
5, Mount Street	Demolished

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

191-195 (inc.), Cotmanhay Road	Demolition Order operative
4-7 (inc.), Albion Place	Demolished
16-27 (inc.), Belvoir Street and 1 and 2 Lower Blooms Grove Road	Being demolished
103-106 (inc.) Ash Street	Demolished
16-20 (inc.) Rutland Street	Demolition Order operative
3-15 (inc.), Belvoir Street	Demolition Order operative
22 King Street and 95-99 (inc.), Mill Street	Demolished
1, 3, 5 and 7 Meadow Street	Demolished
1-8 (inc.), Abbey Street	Demolition Order operative
3-8 (inc.), Blooms Grove Road	Demolition Order operative



10-15 (inc.), Blooms Grove Road	Demolition Order operative
17-28 (inc.), Blooms Grove Road	Demolition Order operative
1 and 2 Sissons Yard and 389— 391 (inc.), Cotmanhay Road	Demolished
1-10 (inc.), Grove Terrace	Demolished
128-131 (inc.), Norman Street	Demolition Order operative
4 and 4a, Mount Street	Demolished

#### **Current Year.**

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

60, Norman Street North	Demolition Order operative
2, 3, 4, Lower Granby Street	Demolition Order operative
19, 20, 21, Mundy Street	Demolition Order operative
9-14 (inc.), Rutland Street	Demolition Order operative

##### **Section 42, Housing Act, 1957**

20-24 (inc.), Eyres Gardens	Declared Clearance Order
8-16 (inc.), Albion Place	Declared Compulsory Purchase Order
28-33 (inc.), Lower Granby Street	Declared Compulsory Purchase Order
28-33 (inc.), Belvoir Street	Declared Compulsory Purchase 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	2
Number of decisions not to issue certificates	2
Number of notices to landlords of proposal to issue certificate of disrepair	2
Number of undertakings given by landlords to remedy the defects	1
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**

One notice was served under Section 95 of this Act (i.e., summary power to remedy stopped-up drains etc.).

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

### Meat and Other Food Inspections.

### Notices Served.

27



## COMPLAINTS

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

Number of complaints received during the year	482
Number dealt with by the Public Health Inspectors	243
Number dealt with by the Technical Assistant	7
Number dealt with by the Rodent Operative	219
Number investigated and forwarded to other departments	14

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION

Cases of infectious disease are investigated and disinfection carried out as required by the Medical Officer of Health.

Disinfection of bedding, etc. is also carried out at the request of the ambulance and hospital authorities.

A disinfection station has been maintained at premises on Longfield Lane. The steam raising equipment is now so old that it must be regarded as useless. It is possible to manage the present demand for disinfection without the use of this equipment.

## CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

During the year an application was received and approved in respect of a new privately owned caravan site for 20 vans.

The new site adjoins the only other caravan site in the Borough also privately owned, with accommodation for 52 vans.

There are also two sites which are regularly occupied by showmen during the winter months. They are allowed by a legal exemption to make use of land in this way.

## HEALTH EDUCATION

It was not possible to meet all the demands for assistance in this field because of the pressure of other work.

However a start was made with lectures in schools.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

### Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

During the year there were 383 inspections made to food premises. There are regular inspections of the market stalls of food traders and these totalled 70. There were also 50 inspections of food stalls at the Annual Fair.

There were five complaints from customers regarding the condition of food they had purchased. Three concerned foreign bodies in jam, tinned meat, and a meat pie. The other two were of mould on a pork pie and a sandwich cake.

In the latter case legal proceedings were instituted and a fine of £20, imposed on the retailer by the Court.

The other cases were dealt with without recourse to legal action.

### Food Premises in the Borough.

Transport Cafes . . . . .	2
Bakers and pastrycooks . . . . .	10
Butchers . . . . .	32
Pork Butchers . . . . .	5
Confectioners . . . . .	21
Chemists . . . . .	9
Small General Stores . . . . .	56
Fruiterers and Greengrocers . . . . .	15
Fish and Chip vendors . . . . .	19
Snack bars . . . . .	7
Tripe dealers . . . . .	1
Wet fishmongers . . . . .	8
Market Food stalls . . . . .	16
Restaurants . . . . .	4
Grocers and Provision dealers . . . . .	79
Supermarkets and Multiple Stores . . . . .	14
Dairies . . . . .	1
Caterers . . . . .	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 . . . . .	28
Number of premises registered for the preparation and sale of fried fish . . . . .	19
Number of premises registered for the sale of ice cream . . . . .	208

### 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.

" 136 samples, including 40 Milks, were taken under the above Act in the area of the Borough of Ilkeston during the year 1968.

A sample of Sterilised Milk contained added water. A formal sample was taken and found to be satisfactory. Added water was also found in Channel Islands Milk and Channel Islands Pasteurised Milk. The suppliers were cautioned.

A sample of Dried Skimmed Milk Powder and a sample of Canned Pie Filling had unsatisfactory labels. The manufacturers were cautioned. A sample of Sweets contained a non-permitted colouring matter and a formal sample will be taken."



## SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

During the year 20 renewals of licences to slaughter animals were granted in accordance with the provisions of the above-mentioned Act.

In addition there was issued one licence to slaughter animals under the supervision of an experienced slaughterman.

## MEAT INSPECTION REGULATIONS, 1963

Number of casual notices of slaughter received	6
Number of regular notices of slaughter operative	1

## SLAUGHTERHOUSES

<i>Licensee</i>	<i>Situation</i>
Mr. H. Barnes . . . . .	Slaughterhouse rear 22/24, Mill Street
Smedley, Smedley and Woodhouse . . . . .	Slaughterhouse, Wilton Place

## SUMMARY OF SLAUGHTERING AT THE TWO LICENSED PREMISES

### Animals Slaughtered during the year.

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep &amp; Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Barnes, Mill Street . . . . .	11	—	—	9	—	20
Smedley, Smedley and Woodhouse . . . . .	3,303	140	3	7,264	9,382	20,092

### Comparison with slaughtering in previous years

<i>Animals slaughtered</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep &amp; Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
1963	1,955	346	29	5,600	5,742	13,672
1964	2,389	571	29	6,728	6,738	16,455
1965	2,625	401	6	6,460	7,712	17,204
1966	2,733	397	7	7,729	9,012	19,878
1967	3,134	213	9	7,670	9,531	20,557
1968	3,314	140	3	7,273	9,382	20,112

The slight decrease in the number of sheep and pigs slaughtered during the year is due to the outbreak of foot and mouth disease which started towards the end of last year and continued until the middle of March. Orders restricted the movement of animals over a considerable area of the country, including most of the Midlands. Large numbers of animals for slaughter were diverted to unrestricted areas.

Like last year, the incidence of non-tubercular disease amongst cattle was due to the preponderance of " fluke ".

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)	3,314	140	3	7,273	9,382	—
Number inspected	3,314	140	3	7,273	9,382	—
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :</b>						
Whole carcases condem- ned	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	713	16	—	72	9	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	21.54%	11.43%	—	0.99%	0.09%	—
<b>Tuberculosis only :</b>						
Whole carcases condem- ned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	98	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1.04%	—
<b>Cysticercosis :</b>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	14	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refriger- ation	6	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Other Diseases or Injuries.**

267 bovine livers	Cirrhosis
3 bovine livers	Cirrhosis and Abscesses
111 bovine livers	Abscesses
277 bovine livers	Fascioliasis
7 bovine livers	Fascioliasis and Cirrhosis
1 bovine liver	Pyæmia



15 bovine livers	.	.	Angioma
4 bovine livers	.	.	Hydatid Cysts
2 bovine livers	.	.	Necrosis
7 bovine livers	.	.	Telangiectasis
1 bovine liver	.	.	Fatty Degeneration
2 bovine livers	.	.	Echinococcus Cysts
6 bovine heads	.	.	Actinomycosis
3 bovine heads	.	.	Cysticercus Bovis
1 bovine head	.	.	Abscesses
1 bovine head and heart	.	.	Cysticercus Bovis
13 bovine heads, heart and Skirt	.	.	Cysticercus Bovis
3 bovine hearts	.	.	Cysticercus Bovis
1 bovine heart	.	.	Pericarditis
1 bovine leg	.	.	Bruising
1 bovine lung	.	.	Abscesses
1 bovine liver and lung	.	.	Echinococcus Cyst
1 bovine liver and lung	.	.	Fascioliasis
1 bovine carcase and offal	.	.	Pyæmia
9 sheeps' plucks	.	.	Fascioliasis
1 sheep's pluck	.	.	Inflammation
2 sheeps' pluck	.	.	Strongyli
44 sheeps' livers	.	.	Fascioliasis
7 sheeps' livers	.	.	Parasites
7 sheeps' livers	.	.	Cysticercus Tenuicollis
1 sheep's heart	.	.	Cysticercus Bovis
1 sheep's heart and liver	.	.	Cysticercus bovis, Parasites and Inflammation
4 pigs' plucks	.	.	Cirrhosis and Atrophy
13 pigs' plucks	.	.	Pleurisy and Atrophy
15 pigs' plucks	.	.	Cirrhosis
2 pigs' plucks	.	.	Pleurisy and Inflammation
1 pig's pluck	.	.	Septic Pneumonia
6 pigs' plucks	.	.	Pleurisy and Ascaris
6 pigs' plucks	.	.	Pleurisy
1 pig's pluck	.	.	Ascaris and Adhesions
4 pigs' plucks	.	.	Milk Spots
11 pigs' livers	.	.	Milk Spots
13 pigs' livers	.	.	Cirrhosis
147 pigs' livers	.	.	Ascaris
1 pig's liver	.	.	Strongyli
2 pigs' plucks and livers	.	.	Ascaris
7 pigs' heads	.	.	Abscesses
1 pig's hock	.	.	Bruising
1 pig's hock	.	.	Abscesses
2 pigs' legs	.	.	Abscesses
1 pig's leg	.	.	Bruising

Total weight 14,488½ pounds

## OTHER UNSOUND FOOD

<i>Weight in pounds</i>			<i>Weight in pounds</i>		
Fruit	(tinned)	43 $\frac{1}{4}$	Luncheon meat (tinned)		8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork		21	Sausage meat (packet)		20
Lamb		12	Hamburgers		5
Turkey		28	Salmon (tinned)		4
Chicken		42 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tomatoes	„	301 $\frac{1}{2}$
Duck		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mushrooms (fresh)		147
Steak		23 $\frac{1}{2}$	Potatoes	„	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Livers		10	Peas (tinned)		20 $\frac{3}{4}$
Kidneys		50	Beans	„	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tongue	(tinned)	46	Cream	„	$\frac{1}{2}$
Ham	„	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tomato paste	„	2,617 $\frac{3}{4}$
Corned beef	„	54	Misc. Frozen Foods		85 $\frac{1}{4}$

### Summary :

Fruit (tinned)	344 $\frac{3}{4}$
Meat "	96 $\frac{1}{4}$
Meat	165
Prepared Meat Products	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vegetables	170 $\frac{1}{4}$
Milk	$\frac{1}{2}$
Fish	4
Miscellaneous	2,706 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total	<u>3,574<math>\frac{3}{4}</math></u>

## OFFENSIVE TRADES

### (Section 107, Public Health Act, 1936)

There is still one rag and bone dealer on the register, but no dealing takes place.

### SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

There are seven scrap metal dealers on the register.

## AIR POLLUTION

The Worshipful the Mayor was elected on the Executive Committee of the East Midland Division of the National Society for Clean Air. The Chairman of the Health Committee, Councillor W. R. Tomlinson and the Vice-Chairman, Councillor E. G. W. Taylor became the Council's representative on the Divisional Committee of that organisation and also the Council's representative on the Derbyshire Clean Air Committee.



### Smoke Control Areas.

The following smoke control areas are established in the Borough ;

	<i>No. 1 (Kirk Hallam)</i>	<i>No. 2 (Kniveton Park)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Date Operative	1st October, 1966	1st October, 1967	—
Area in Acres	435	117	552

#### Premises :

Houses	2,010	103	2,113
Commercial	9	—	9
Industrial	—	1	1
Others	8	—	8

The surveys of No. 3 (Bowes Well Road) and No. 4 (Victoria Park) areas were completed and the Orders were submitted to the Ministry for confirmation before the end of the year.

### Domestic Pollution.

Three complaints were received of excessive smoke from houses in smoke controlled areas. In only one case was this substantiated, and it was then found to be due to the occupant burning coal. He had recently arrived in the district and was unaware that he lived in a smoke control area. Two complaints of garden bonfires, and one of excessive smoke from a greenhouse chimney were dealt with satisfactorily.

### Industrial and Commercial Premises.

There were 111 observations of industrial and commercial premises during the year.

There were also 7 complaints concerning industrial premises and two relating to commercial premises. All of these were dealt with satisfactorily. Most of the complaints still concern the indiscriminate burning of waste materials on open fires.

One notice of a proposal to install a new boiler plant was received and approved.

## Atmospheric Pollution Records.

Deposit Gauge. Refuse Collection Depot, Lower Blooms Grove Road.

Month	<i>Deposited Matter</i>			
	<i>Rainfall (inches)</i>	<i>Total undissolved matter (tons per square mile)</i>	<i>Total dissolved matter (tons per square mile)</i>	<i>Total Solids (tons per square mile)</i>
January	2.00	0.311	0.254	0.565
February	1.05	0.192	0.152	0.344
March	0.03	0.373	0.233	0.606
April	0.07	0.364	0.184	0.548
May	0.10	0.232	0.248	0.480
June	0.07	0.295	0.148	0.443
July	0.13	0.189	0.169	0.358
August	0.07	0.200	0.160	0.360
September	0.15	0.245	0.274	0.519
October	0.08	0.196	0.175	0.371
November	0.08	0.119	0.203	0.322
December	0.04	0.145	0.130	0.275

Deposit Gauge. 100, Kingston Avenue.

Month	<i>Deposited Matter</i>			
	<i>Rainfall (inches)</i>	<i>Total undissolved matter (tons per square mile)</i>	<i>Total dissolved matter (tons per square mile)</i>	<i>Total Solids (tons per square mile)</i>
January	1.96	0.635	0.304	0.939
February	0.87	0.388	0.267	0.655
March	0.02	0.800	0.237	1.037
April	0.06	1.405	0.297	1.702
May	0.08	0.535	0.327	0.862
June	0.04	0.704	0.444	1.148
July	0.12	1.046	0.221	1.267
August	0.05	0.633	0.293	0.926
September	0.12	1.411	0.468	1.879
October	0.07	0.862	0.441	1.303
November	0.09	0.876	0.591	1.395
December	0.04	0.024	0.445	0.469



Volumetric Recorder. Refuse Collection Depot, Lower Blooms Grove Road.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Smoke Concentration in M/grs. per cubic metre</i>			<i>Sulphur Dioxide Concentration in M/grs. per cubic metre</i>		
	<i>Average</i>	<i>Highest</i>	<i>Lowest</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Highest</i>	<i>Lowest</i>
January	195.2	439	38	182	355	102
February	201.0	555	52	244.1	544	71
March	111.1	304	26	127.6	213	67
April	110.3	316	16	137.7	253	75
May	116.5	301	44	123.5	184	70
June	53.9	179	6	82	179	19
July	69	152	13	86.6	148	45
August	48.2	93	25	69.2	115	30
September	88.3	360	27	82.8	216	29
October	136.3	463	28	102.5	251	43
November	164.1	629	37	122	220	42
December	229.4	535	84	164.4	356	87

Volumetric Recorder. 22, Burns Street.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Smoke Concentration in M/grs. per cubic metre</i>			<i>Sulphur Dioxide Concentration in M/grs. per cubic metre</i>		
	<i>Average</i>	<i>Highest</i>	<i>Lowest</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Highest</i>	<i>Lowest</i>
January	148.4	428	15	210.8	426	72
February	185.8	463	39	260.5	618	103
March	99.8	245	3	143	234	57
April	92.6	192	30	157	295	40
May	91.4	192	29	128.1	263	66
June	39.1	204	3	95.5	208	44
July	51.4	109	8	90.7	257	43
August	34.2	95	10	70.5	151	35
September	53.1	154	7	91.85	172	31
October	107.1	347	18	139.9	438	58
November	155.3	668	38	179.1	363	75
December	249.4	789	41	238.1	590	107

### NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

There were nine complaints of excessive noise, four of these concerned industry and five were of domestic origin.

All of these were dealt with successfully, except one of the complaints of industrial noise, which was still being investigated at the end of the year.

## FACTORIES ACT, 1961

There were twelve inspections of power factories during the year.

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

## PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS) ACT, 1928 and 1936

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

During the year 52 petroleum spirit storage licences were issued for a total storage capacity of 292,150 gallons of petroleum spirit and 725 gallons of petroleum mixture. The total of the fees collected during the year was £208.

No new installations were licensed during the year. All new installations are required to conform to the Government's Model Code.

Inspections of the licensed premises are made from time to time, 9 inspections were made during the year. No contravention of the licence conditions were found.

## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The following report was submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in respect of work carried out during the year.

Properties other than sewers	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	13,853	27
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	253	—
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	180	—
(ii) Mice	65	—
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	2,393	1
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	219	—
(ii) Mice	3	—



### Sewers.

4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year : YES.

### Surface Properties and Sewers.

5. Any other points of interest ?

Sewer baiting is carried out by Contractors using fluoracetamide.

It was found that even after overhauling our baiting techniques, infestations still seemed to require a prolonged baiting time. Towards the end of the year it was decided to cease using Warfarin and to substitute Racumin and Alphakil.

**TABLE A**  
**REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS**

<i>Class of premises</i>	<i>Number of premises registered during the year</i>	<i>Total number of registered premises at end of year</i>	<i>Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year</i>
Offices	5	70	16
Retail shops	24	206	141
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	4	3
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	2	20	6
Fuel storage depots	—	2	—
TOTALS	32	302	166

**TABLE B**  
**NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES :— 320**

**TABLE C**  
**ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE**

<i>Class of workplace</i>	<i>Number of persons employed</i>
Offices	688
Retail shops	957
Wholesale departments, warehouses	43
Catering establishments open to the public	144
Canteens	9
Fuel storage depots	10
Total	1,851
Total Males	813
Total Females	1,038

**TABLE D**  
**EXEMPTIONS**

Part I	—	Space (Section 5(2))	—	Nil
Part II	—	Temperature (Section 6)	—	Nil
Part III	—	Sanitary Conveniences (Section 9)	—	Nil
Part IV	—	Washing Facilities (Section 10)	—	Nil

**TABLE E**  
**PROSECUTIONS**

Prosecutions instituted of which the hearing was completed in the year :—Nil.

Number of complaints (or summary applications) made under Section 22 :—Nil.

Number of interim orders granted :—Nil.

**TABLE F**  
**INSPECTORS**

No. of inspectors appointed under Section 52(1) or (5) of the Act :—3.

No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act :—Nil.

As a result of the inspections made, 118 preliminary notices of contravention of the Act were issued.

There were two notifications of accidents.

**DISINFESTATION**

There was a considerable increase in the number of complaints of infestations of properties. Fifty-eight visits were made during the year, and these mostly involved the treatment of houses.

**SHOPS ACT, 1950**

**SHOPS (EARLY CLOSING DAYS) ACT, 1965**

All the public health inspectors are authorised officers for the purpose of the Shops Acts.

One formal inspection was made during the year.

**PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951**

Three premises are licensed under the Act and have been visited from time to time during the year.



## **RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951**

There are five premises registered to use rag flock, but only small quantities are used.

## **HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT, 1952**

A number of inspections were made during the year. A second-hand dealer was advised not to sell an electric fire which had an insufficient guard.

## **ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT ACT, 1964**

There is one licensed establishment in the Borough. On the occasions when this was inspected it was found to be in order.

## **RIDING ESTABLISHMENT ACT, 1964**

The only riding establishment is inspected from time to time both by a veterinary officer and by the public health inspectors'. The premises have always been found to be in order.

## **DRAINAGE AND SANITARY ACCOMMODATION**

### **Waste Water Closets.**

There are now only two waste water closets remaining in the town and these are at houses likely to be demolished in the near future.

### **Pail Closets.**

There are still nine pail closets in existence at premises which cannot easily be connected to sewers.

### **Cesspools.**

Five houses and one factory drain into cesspools.

## **REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL**

### **Collection.**

There has been no change in the collection arrangements which were set out in last year's report.

The total weight of refuse collected during the year was 17,474 tons of which 950 tons was specially collected trade refuse. This is a considerable increase over last year.

Percentage of total refuse collected which is weighed	1.2%
Average weight per house per week . . . . .	50 lbs.
Weight per 1,000 population per day . . . . .	25½ cwts.
Number of premises from which refuse is collected . . . . .	14,168
Average haul, single journey to tip . . . . .	2½ miles

### **Disposal.**

All refuse is disposed of at the Pewit refuse tip by controlled tipping.

### **Cost.**

The net cost of refuse collection for the financial year 1968/69 was £33,984.





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