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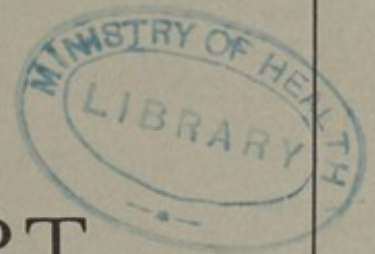
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BOROUGH OF WORKSOP

1951



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

M. B. McCANN, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.M., D.P.H.,

including the Report of the

Chief Sanitary Inspector

and

Cleansing Superintendent

W. H. HARRIS, M.S.I.A., M.R.S.I.

Health Department,
Park House,
Park Street,
Worksop.

July, 1952.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Worksop.

Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the annual health report for 1951, together with the vital statistics relative to the period.

The population shows a decrease of 1,300. This decrease can, in all probability, be attributed to persons leaving the district for one reason or another.

The death rate at 11.6 per 1,000 of the population is below that for England and Wales (12.5).

The Infant Mortality Rate was 37.8 per 1,000 live births, compared with 29.6 for England and Wales. An analysis of the causes of death in infants under one year of age will be found in the text of the report.

The number of cases of poliomyelitis during the year was seven as compared with six in 1950. In all cases the illness was promptly diagnosed and immediate treatment instituted.

For the third year in succession there were no cases of diphtheria.

In the body of the report will be found information in respect of the health services provided by the Nottinghamshire County Council and the details therein are supplied by the County Medical Officer, and reports the work carried out by your Medical Officer as Assistant County Medical Officer with the loyal co-operation of the Health Visiting Staff.

I should like to take this opportunity to express my thanks to the staff of the Department for their loyal and generous assistance, to the Officers of other Departments for their help and co-operation, and to the Council for support and encouragement.

I remain,
Your obedient Servant,

M. B. McCann.

Medical Officer of Health.

MAYOR

COUNCILLOR J. WILKINSON, J.P.,

HEALTH AND SEWERAGE COMMITTEE

Chairman : Alderman H. Adwick, J.P., Vice Ch : Councillor E. Harris.

Aldermen H. Hartland, J. H. Saxton, Councillors W. R. Bower, C. Harrison, G. Herbert,
Mrs. E. B. Longbottom, J.P., R. H. Newstead, Mrs. M. A. Pleasance, L. M. Seymour,
H. B. Taylor.

HOUSING COMMITTEE

Chairman : Councillor E. Harris. Vice Ch : Councillor S. J. Skillen, J.P.,

Alderman H. Adwick, J.P., Councillors W. R. Bower, A. J. Eastland, C. Harrison, G. Herbert,
J. Hopkinson, Mrs. E. B. Longbottom, J.P., R. H. Newstead, Mrs. M. A. Pleasance, L. M.
Seymour.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health (part-time).

M. B. McCann, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.M., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent.

W. H. Harris, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors.

J. R. Lyle, M.S.I.A.

E. R. Cross, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Veterinary Surgeon (part-time).

T. Bowett, M.R.C.V.S.

Clerks.

Health Department. Miss B. Latham.

Miss M. Harrison (Resigned March, 1951).

Miss J. Bateman (Commenced April, 1951).

SECTION A.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in acres	17,935
Population at census 1931	26,286
Estimated population 1951	31,110
Number of inhabited houses at 31/3/52	8,394
Rateable value of houses at 31/3/52	£101,800
Rateable value of all properties at 31/3/52	£171,810
Sum represented by penny rate	£673

VITAL STATISTICS.

<u>BIRTHS - Live.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	258	241	499
Illegitimate	<u>8</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>30</u>
	<u>266</u>	<u>263</u>	<u>529</u>
Birth rate per 1,000 of population	17.0		
Birth rate per 1,000 of England & Wales	15.5		

<u>STILLBIRTHS.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	2	10	12
Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>3</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>13</u>
Rate per 1,000 (live & still) births	23.9		
Rate per 1,000 of population	.41		
Rate per 1,000 of population England & Wales	.36		

<u>DEATHS - Resident.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	199	163	362
Death rate per 1,000 population	11.6		
" " " " " " England & Wales	12.5		

<u>INFANT DEATHS (Under 1 year).</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	10	10	20
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>20</u>
Infantile mortality per 1,000 live births	37.8		
" " " " " " England & Wales	29.6		

MATERNAL DEATHS

From :	Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis	NIL
	Other Maternal causes	NIL
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births		NIL

Causes of Death - Worksop Borough

Heart Disease (all forms) ...	...	...	...	108
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System ...	...	...	...	50
Cancer (all forms) ...	...	...	...	55
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	...	...	...	14
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	12
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	29
Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	9
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	2
Kidney Disease ...	...	...	...	7
Diabetes ...	...	...	...	4
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	-
Influenza ...	...	...	...	12
Stomach Ulcer ...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Malformations ...	...	...	...	6
Syphilitic Disease ...	...	...	...	-
Leukaemia ...	...	...	...	1
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System...	...	...	...	4
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	...	...	...	24
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	...	...	...	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	...	...	...	7
All other accidents ...	...	...	...	12
Suicide ...	...	...	...	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	2

362

SECTION B.

Clinics maintained by the Nottinghamshire County Council.

Infant Welfare Centres.

Carlton Road.

Sessions held each week on Monday and Wednesday 2 - 4 p.m.

Number of sessions	98
New cases under 1 year	213
New cases over 1 year	63
Total attendances	3,458

Shireoaks Sub-Clinic.

Sessions held fortnightly on Friday 2 - 4 p.m.

Number of sessions	25
New cases under 1 year	41
New cases over 1 year	3
Total attendance	444

Scotson Sub-Clinic.

Sessions held fortnightly on Tuesday 10 a.m. - 12 noon.

Number of sessions	24
New cases under 1 year	17
New cases over 1 year	8
Total attendances	212

Manton Sub-Clinic.

Sessions held fortnightly on Wednesday 10 a.m. - 12 noon.

Number of sessions	24
New cases under 1 year	27
New cases over 1 year	4
Total attendance	486

Ante-Natal Clinic, Worksop.

Sessions held each week on Thursday 2 - 4 p.m.

The total number of women who attended the clinic during the year was 165.

Number of sessions	91
New cases	134
Attendances	662

4 women attended this Clinic for Post-Natal examination.

Provision of Maternity Beds.

Arrangements for admission to hospital are now made by the Nottinghamshire County Council and maternity cases are admitted to hospitals within the area of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board.

Maternity Outfits.

These are provided free on recommendation by the midwife, to all domiciliary confinements.

Worksop Cripples Guild.

This important Guild continues its great work of the care and after-care of cripples in Worksop and neighbouring districts.

The sessions are as under :-

Orthopaedic Clinics.

Tuesday 9.0 a.m.

Thursday 9.0 a.m.

Saturday 9.0 a.m.

The Orthopaedic Surgeon, Mr. McMullan, F.R.C.S., visits the clinics at No. 18, Potter Street, Worksop, on Tuesday at 9.0 a.m. and 4th Saturday in each month at 1.30 p.m. An Orthopaedic Sister attends on Tuesdays of each week, and there is a resident physiotherapist.

Care of Illegitimate Children.

Under a scheme adopted in 1944, the district has the service of a part-time Welfare Officer of the County Council Almoner Service, who co-operates with the Health Visitors and with the workers of the voluntary moral welfare organisations.

Ambulance Service.

Ambulance services are provided by Nottinghamshire County Council and are controlled from County Council Headquarters in Nottingham. The District Officer for Worksop Borough is Mrs. M.A. Bartle, 29, Blyth Road, Worksop. Worksop has been designated as a "Main Station" with an attached "Sub-station". Vehicles comprise 4 ambulances and 2 sitters-cars. Telephone No. Eastgate, Worksop 2128.

Laboratory Service.

Certain bacteriological work in connection with suspected cases of Typhoid, Dysentery, Food Poisoning, and the examination of ice-cream samples, is carried out at the Victoria Hospital, and at the Public Health Laboratory, Sheffield.

HOME NURSING.

The District Nursing Association employing whole and part-time nurses will continue their Home Nursing Service on behalf of the Local Health Authority.

The District Nurses for this area are :-

Miss H. Boyle, 30, Bracebridge, Tel. Worksop 2949.

Mrs. Freeman, Darfoulds, Tel. Worksop 2947.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

A service has now been organised in Worksop to provide domestic help to necessitous cases, either full or part-time.

These may include :-

Maternity cases.

Mothers of young children where some help is recommended by the doctor.

Cases of illness where no other help is available.

The aged and infirmed.

These Home Helps do cleaning, plain cooking, shopping, etc. but not nursing. They make their own provision for meals.

A recommendation from the Doctor or Nurse is necessary.

The Householder is required to pay at the rate of 2s. 0d. per hour unless unable to do so when the rate of payment is determined by applying the County Council's Scale of Assistance. Payments for the Service are made to the County Treasurer and not to the Home Help. The Home Helps receive a weekly wage from the County Council.

The County Council employ an Organiser for the District and any further information regarding the Home Help Service may be obtained from her at 67, Carlton Road, Worksop (Telephone Worksop 2884).

SECTION C.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Whooping Cough.

There were 58 cases of whooping cough notified during the year as against 209 in 1950.

Measles.

There were 255 cases of measles notified during the year as against 471 cases in 1950.

Scarlet Fever.

Ninety cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year and the infection was mild in type.

Cerebro Spinal Fever.

There were no cases of cerebro spinal fever notified during the year.

Typhoid, Paratyphoid and Dysenteric Fevers.

One case of dysentery was notified, but no cases of typhoid or paratyphoid.

Poliomyelitis.

There were 2 cases of poliomyelitis with paralysis, and 5 without paralysis, notified during the year. There were no deaths. All precautions were taken, in the light of what is known about the disease, to prevent the spread of infection. It is important to bear in mind that the risks of acquiring this disease are less than those involved in crossing the road. In this connection, it is opportune to state that 7 deaths during the year were the result of motor vehicle accidents, and 12 deaths ensued from all other accidents.

Diphtheria.

For the third year in succession there were no cases of diphtheria. The disease can only be kept at bay by ensuring that at least 75 per cent. of all children under 15 are immunised. The number of children, under 5 years of age, who were immunised during the year was 447. The percentage of children under 5 years immunised at any time up to 31st December, 1951 was 51.8.

TABLE 1.

Year	No. of children who completed a full course of treatment.		Population	
	Under 5	Over 5	Under 5	5-15 years
1946	303	152	2,650	4,530
1947	276	34	2,771	4,588
1948	365	61	2,890	4,629
1949	496	75	2,990	4,816
1950	305	58	2,993	4,960
1951	447	83	2,853	4,980

Tuberculosis.

Thirty-one cases of pulmonary and 12 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified, representing an increase of 14 over last year's figures. Twenty-two of the cases fell within the five to thirty-five age group.

I am glad to report that the time elapsing between the date of notification and actual admission to Sanatoria, has, in most cases, been considerably reduced. Close co-operation with the County Medical Officer provides me with accurate information on each case of notified disease. Through this liason, I am able to take steps to see that the patient has a room to himself while awaiting admission to an institution. The Housing Committee has always been keenly alive to the preventive aspects of tuberculosis, and the alternate housing accommodation provided, offered sometimes under very difficult circumstances, has gone far to reduce the risk of spread of infection, especially to children.

It has been the experience of some Scandinavian countries, that vaccination of young children with B.C.G. vaccine, has prevented their acquiring the disease in circumstances where they have been exposed to risk. It has, of course, been a relatively simple matter to achieve these results in countries where there is no real over-crowding, and where it has been possible for the children to be removed from the source of infection, while their resistance was being built up.

It is a much different matter in the United Kingdom where there are already fifty million persons, many of whom live in conditions of marked overcrowding. It is expected, however, that the Chest Physicians in the County, will, with the addition of more staff, follow the prescribed clinical procedure arrangements for the employment of B.C.G. inoculation in suitable cases in the future.

Visit of the Mass Radiography Unit.

The Unit paid a visit to Worksop from the 26th April to the 21st May, 1951. The Council kindly placed the Museum rooms at the disposal of the Unit.

The total number of persons examined by mass radiography was 3,948 representing an increase of 176 over the figure for the year 1948.

The number of persons attending from collieries and factories was disappointingly

low. The best response came from the employees of Messrs. Batchelors Peas, the Technical College, and the schools in the Borough.

Dr. Guthrie, Medical Director of the Unit, submitted the following report:-

"I am enclosing, as promised, a statistical report in connection with the survey carried out by this Unit at the Public Library Worksop from the 26th April to the 21st May, 1951.

I have made a comparison of the results obtained this year with those of 1948. As you will see the response this time was better than previously. Usually when we visit a place for a second time the response is not quite so good as previously. The factor operating here as regards the better response must, I think, be due to the fact that since April of this year we now X-Ray people with their clothes on and do not ask them to strip to the waist except when we are taking large films. It is interesting to note also that more than 25% of the people who were X-Rayed last time came for another X-Ray on this occasion. It is interesting to note also that the response on the part of the employees from larger firms was much the same as previously being, if anything, slightly less than before.

During this survey in contradistinction to the survey of 1948, we made a special effort to X-Ray all school children of fourteen years of age and upwards. As will be seen the response averaged 90%. This response on the part of the school children is we find much the same everywhere we go. One school, however, had a response of only 71% and I have not been able to discover the cause for this.

This year six cases of active Pulmonary Tuberculosis were discovered representing an incidence of .15% which is slightly higher than in 1948 but still representing an average incidence for this type of survey. Twelve cases of observation Pulmonary Tuberculosis were discovered, representing an incidence of .30% which is much lower than last time. All the cases of active and observation Pulmonary Tuberculosis have been referred to a Chest Physician for further investigation or treatment as may be found necessary. I have not given the incidence of inactive Pulmonary Tuberculosis because those mentioned in the report are actual cases examined by me. Other cases seen on miniature but not examined are not included in the report.

No unduly high incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was seen in any particular factory. One case of active Pulmonary Tuberculosis and one of observation Pulmonary Tuberculosis came from Shirley Aldreds, two observation cases from Manton Colliery and two observation cases also came from the C.W.S. Glasswrks.

Of the people re X-Rayed in this year for the second time one was found to have active Pulmonary Tuberculosis and three observation Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

In 1948 the miniature films of all these cases were clear. This shows the value of periodic X-Ray by Mass Radiography".

Safe Food Campaign.

During the year, talks, supplemented with films (sound), were given at the Public Library. I am indebted to the Mayoress, (Mrs. J. Wilkinson), for presiding on the opening night, and my thanks are also due to Councillor Mr. L.M. Seymour and Councillor Mrs. M.A. Pleasance for their enthusiasm and really strong support. The films shown comprised, "Safe Food", "Infant Vaccination against Small-pox", "Your Child's Feet", "Safety in the Home", and "Care in Crossing the Road".

There were very satisfactory attendances. I am convinced that talks on health, especially those dealing with safe food, should be directed primarily to children, between the ages of twelve and fifteen years. At these ages their minds are receptive and they readily appreciate the reasons underlying the various precautions. They are the food handlers of the future, and right ideas, inculcated now, would go far to eliminate future outbreaks of food poisoning.

What a good thing it would be, if talks by food supervisors could form part of the ordinary school curriculum!

Vaccination.

Vaccination sessions are conducted at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Carlton Road, Worksop, on the last Friday in each month by the Medical Officer of Health. The general practitioners in the town also carry out vaccination. The figures given below are based on the returns from all sources in the Borough.

Number of Persons Vaccinated or Re-Vaccinated during 1951.

Age at date of vaccination	Under 1	1	2 - 4	5 - 14	15 or over	TOTAL
Number Vaccinated	77	98	12	9	7	203
Number Re-Vaccinated	-	-	-	3	24	27

SECTION D.

Environmental Health.

Medical Examination of Staff.

For superannuation and other purposes twenty-six members of the Council's staff were referred to the Medical Officer for examination during the year.

Persons in need of Care and Attention.

Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948 places the responsibility on the Council of taking action to secure that persons who are (a) suffering from grave chronic disease, or being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions, and (b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons proper care and attention are removed to suitable premises. The action to be taken involves application to the Court for an Order for the compulsory removal of the person concerned to an institution or hospital. Before bringing such cases to the notices of the Council, every effort is made to arrange voluntary admission, or for the necessary care to be given by relatives or friends.

People are living longer. The housing shortage is accentuating the difficulty which may ensue when "crabbed age and youth" have to share limited accommodation.

Although no formal Order had to be applied for during the year, several applications for help were made to the Health Department. It is no use disguising the fact that some old people are very trying to deal with, and that their care and attention impose a strain upon their relatives.

When "crises" occur, there is a general feeling that "something must be done", and the Medical Officer of Health is asked for his help.

The satisfactory handling of these problems presents some difficulties. It has to be decided whether the patient belongs to the "chronic sick", or comes within the "infirm" category. The line of demarcation is very indefinite, and a decision has to be made before the Welfare Authority or Hospital will act.

I am happy to say, however, that the number of cases calling for the intervention of the Medical Officer was relatively few, due, no doubt, to the inherent kindness and forbearance of the families affected, and also the tactful and expert help of the County Almoners.

Care of the Aged.

The care of the aged is a national problem. The gap between retirement and death now stands at $5\frac{1}{2}$ years; under the present trend of increased expectation of life, statisticians expect this gap to have trebled in 1975. Unfortunately, however, progressive increase in sickness and invalidism proceeds pari passu with increasing age. Degenerative diseases become more frequent, manifesting themselves in a greater incidence of heart disease, high blood pressure, arthritis, and cancer. In all

probability, in the future, the number of hospitals and institutions dealing with diseases of the aged will have to be considerably increased.

Antibiotics and sulphonamide drugs cannot arrest the degenerative processes of old age. Reconditioned cardio-vascular systems are not available. They only exist in some futuristic plays and, if one is to judge from their effects, we can conclude that we are not really the losers.

The County Welfare Department and the Aged Persons Welfare Committee (set up by the Local Branch of Too H) are providing invaluable assistance and help.

In the field of home nursing, the County Health Department have arrangements in force, whereby large items of nursing equipment and appliances may be loaned direct from County Hall. Smaller and more frequently needed items are supplied from the home of the District Nurse, Miss Boyle. The items loaned were as follows :- back rests, crutches, wheel-chairs, stool-commodes, and self-lifting pole fittings.

Shops, Stalls and Vehicles.

A small number of shops in the town were built in times when little attention was paid to such things as adequate lighting, spacing, and ventilation. Improvements are difficult to obtain because of the cost involved and the limitation to extensions caused by the proximity of a neighbour's premises. Even minor alterations take months to achieve, because the building of houses must receive priority.

Despite this, some improvements have been effected and we continue to press for these where possible. There is already evidence that the lectures and films dealing with safe food are welcomed by the trade.

Places where Food is Prepared.

Cafes, Restaurants and Food Factories.

Visits totalling 482 were made to these premises during the year. Advice was given, where necessary, on the proper methods of handling food in order to prevent infection. Many kitchens are too small and washing-up methods unhygienic. Four kitchens were condemned during the year as unsuitable; two have been re-built and plans have been submitted for improvements in respect of the other two. Dampness, disrepair, lack of ventilation and cleanliness, were the main defects noted. In some instances we have been successful in persuading the proprietors to instal hot water systems, particularly in cafes, and fish and chip shops. Storage facilities for fish have been improved, and refrigerators have been installed. Strong exception is taken by the Health Department to cakes and pastries not being properly screened from the public touch in some of the local cafes and restaurants. Sterilised tongs should be employed for the transfer of cakes to the customer's bag or plate. As flies may be responsible for the carriage of the germs of such infectious diseases as typhoid, dysentery and poliomyelitis, advice has been given as to how these may be kept under control by the use of a small hand spray charged with D.D.T. liquid. Private householders could, with advantage, purchase a small hand spray, and by regularly spraying the kitchen walls and the food larder, help

to keep this menace at bay. In all instances, the importance of adequate and readily accessible washing facilities were stressed. By these are meant wash basins provided near the sanitary convenience, together with an ample supply of soap, nail brushes, and paper towels. The use of the communal roller towel can be a menace to health. Food handlers must receive every incentive to wash their hands at frequent intervals during the preparation of meals, and especially after a visit to the water closet. The Food and Drugs Act, 1938, in so far as it covers washing facilities, is nebulous and vague.

Ice Cream.

Vendors enjoy, what I imagine might be a highly lucrative income from the sale of this highly attractive, but also potentially dangerous, food-stuff. The public have a right to expect an ice cream of high quality and free from any taint of infection. Constant vigilance has to be exercised by the Sanitary Inspectors and the Medical Officer to ensure that full precautions to prevent infection are taken during all stages of manufacture and production. In the year under review, 24 samples of ice cream were taken with the following results :-

<u>No. of Samples.</u>	...	<u>Grade.</u>
8	...	I
5	...	II
6	...	III
<u>5</u>	...	IV
<u>24</u>		

Special visits were paid to those vendors whose samples fell into either Grade III or Grade IV in an effort to discover the cause. Often the source of the trouble was traced to inadequate washing or sterilising of the utensils and equipment. Most of the vendors were only too anxious to co-operate with the Health Department and our recommendations and advice were accepted with consequent improvements. I am indebted to the Director of the Public Health Laboratory in Sheffield, for his help and co-operation during the year, and for his advice and recommendations where unsatisfactory samples have been found.

Ice Lollies.

Visits were made during the year to all premises where ice "lollies" were being either manufactured or sold to the public. One of the samples taken showed a trace of copper. This was caused by defective tinning of the copper moulds. Re-tinning was advised and the trouble disappeared. The colouring essence used to flavour and render the lollies palatable and attractive, have, in some instances, been responsible for the temporary staining of the tongue and lips, but it would appear that these colouring agents are harmless.

Supervision of Milk Supplies.

There are 13 farms in the Borough producing milk.

Three of these supplies are "Tuberculin Tested", and ten are classified as "Ungraded". Eleven farms send their milk supplies to the Worksop Co-operative Society Dairy, Eastgate, where they are subjected to pasteurisation. One of the farms retails raw milk (tuberculin tested), and one retails raw milk (ungraded), within the Borough.

On the 1st October, 1949, legislation came into operation, the effect of which was to transfer to the Ministry of Agriculture complete responsibility for the supervision of the conditions at places where milk supplies are produced, including milking sheds, dairies and farms. Our Inspectors continue, however, to take samples of milk from producers and vendors. These are taken to the Public Health Laboratory in Sheffield where they are submitted to the statutory tests. During the year, 30 samples were taken. Where unsatisfactory samples were discovered, the facts were communicated at once to the Chief Inspector of the County Food and Drugs Department in Nottingham. Samples found to contain either tubercle bacilli or brucella abortus were reported to the County Veterinary Officer via the County Medical Officer. In all cases immediate investigations were instituted and appropriate action taken.

The Medical Officer of Health is empowered under the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, to stop a supply of milk where he has reasonable grounds for suspecting it to be infected. In actual practice it is seldom necessary to exercise this power, as the major bulk of the milk supplies are adequately pasteurised. Where a supply is suspect, and it has not been subjected to pasteurisation, it is usually possible to persuade the producer to have it heat treated.

In one or two isolated instances, samples of pasteurised milk (usually from dairies outside the Borough), have failed to satisfy the prescribed tests. These have resulted in visits to the pasteurising plant of an Officer of the Food and Drug Department, accompanied, if necessary, by the Director of the Public Health Laboratory, to help trace and abolish the cause of the trouble.

During the year, the vigilance and keenness of the Sanitary Inspectors in the sampling of milk and ice cream have resulted in prompt investigations by the other departments referred to. The maintenance of safety in these foods was thus ensured. In this, as in other fields of preventive medicine, the work is unspectacular, but of paramount importance indeed.

Clean Food Byelaws.

During the year copies of the Clean Food Byelaws (recently made by the Council under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938) were distributed to all food premises in the Borough.

Swimming Baths.

A municipal swimming bath is situate in the Borough and is open to the public. During the year samples of water were taken and the results of the analyses were

satisfactory in each case. The purpose of the filtration and chlorination of swimming bath water is to provide a constant supply of clear and sparkling water reasonably protected against contamination by disease producing germs. The great variation in "Bathing loads" and consequently in degree of pollution makes the protection of swimming bath water no simple task. While the baths Staff do everything to maintain a 'safe' standard of bath water the bathers themselves could assist very materially by the observance of strict personal hygiene.

TABLE 2

RESULTS OF BACTERIAL ANALYSES OF SWIMMING BATH WATER

Location	Date	Temperature	Total Bacteria	Coliforms	Staphylococci	Streptococci	Other
Swimming Bath	1/1/24	18°C	1,200,000	500,000	100,000	200,000	400,000
Swimming Bath	1/15/24	16°C	800,000	300,000	80,000	150,000	270,000
Swimming Bath	1/29/24	15°C	600,000	200,000	60,000	120,000	220,000
Swimming Bath	2/12/24	14°C	400,000	150,000	40,000	80,000	130,000
Swimming Bath	2/26/24	13°C	300,000	100,000	30,000	60,000	90,000
Swimming Bath	3/10/24	12°C	200,000	70,000	20,000	40,000	70,000
Swimming Bath	3/24/24	11°C	150,000	50,000	15,000	30,000	55,000
Swimming Bath	4/7/24	10°C	100,000	30,000	10,000	20,000	40,000
Swimming Bath	4/21/24	9°C	80,000	20,000	8,000	16,000	32,000
Swimming Bath	5/5/24	8°C	60,000	15,000	6,000	12,000	27,000
Swimming Bath	5/19/24	7°C	40,000	10,000	4,000	8,000	18,000
Swimming Bath	6/2/24	6°C	30,000	8,000	3,000	6,000	13,000
Swimming Bath	6/16/24	5°C	20,000	5,000	2,000	4,000	9,000
Swimming Bath	6/30/24	4°C	15,000	4,000	1,500	3,000	6,500
Swimming Bath	7/14/24	3°C	10,000	3,000	1,000	2,000	4,000
Swimming Bath	7/28/24	2°C	8,000	2,500	800	1,600	3,100
Swimming Bath	8/11/24	1°C	6,000	2,000	600	1,200	2,200
Swimming Bath	8/25/24	0°C	5,000	1,500	500	1,000	1,800
Swimming Bath	9/8/24	-1°C	4,000	1,200	400	800	1,400
Swimming Bath	9/22/24	-2°C	3,000	900	300	600	1,000
Swimming Bath	10/6/24	-3°C	2,500	750	250	500	800
Swimming Bath	10/20/24	-4°C	2,000	600	200	400	600
Swimming Bath	11/3/24	-5°C	1,500	450	150	300	450
Swimming Bath	11/17/24	-6°C	1,000	300	100	200	300
Swimming Bath	12/1/24	-7°C	800	240	80	160	240
Swimming Bath	12/15/24	-8°C	600	180	60	120	180
Swimming Bath	12/29/24	-9°C	500	150	50	100	150

SECTION E.

Housing and Other Matters.

A summary of the work done in connection with housing is given below :-

New houses erected :-

(a) by Local Authority	...	...	134
(b) by Private Enterprise	...	...	<u>28</u>
		Total	<u>162</u>

Houses inspected	588
------------------	-----	-----	-----

Defective houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action			294
" " " " " " " Statutory "			1
Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...		24
Houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...		-
" " where undertakings had been given	...		-
Houses rendered fit in consequence of undertakings given by owner			1

The Housing Department is kept informed of those premises and families whose application for housing accommodation can be supported by the department on medical or sanitary grounds.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The Regulations are administered by the Nottinghamshire County Council. The Chief Inspector has forwarded an extract from the Public Analyst's Report for 1951 upon articles of food and drugs taken in the Borough.

Two hundred and six samples comprising both food and drugs were analysed and two samples proved unsatisfactory.

TABLE 3.

<u>Milk (Pasteurised & Sterilised) Regulations, 1949-50.</u>			
<u>Samples of Milk taken by County Sampling Officers and submitted to prescribed tests.</u>			
	No. Samples Taken.	Complied	Failed to comply.
Tuberculin tests	-	-	-
Accredited	-	-	-
Pasteurised, Heat treated etc.	58	58	-

Water Supply.

The supply of water from the Council's Boreholes at Sunnyside is satisfactory as regards quality and quantity.

Ninety-eight per cent. of the inhabited houses in Worksop are supplied from the public water main; the remaining houses are supplied from private water works, or from deep wells.

During the year under review 12 samples of raw water were subjected to bacteriological examination and were found to be satisfactory. 4 samples were submitted for chemical analysis and all proved satisfactory. 4 samples of water after treatment were taken for bacteriological examination and all proved satisfactory.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year :-

1.	(a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	588
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.	632
2.	(a) Number of dwellinghouses included under the sub-head (1) (above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulation, 1925.	0
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.	0
3.	Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	25
4.	Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation.	335

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices :-

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or their Officers.	294
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :-

1.	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :-	
	(a) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	0
	(b) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices .. (a) by Owners	0
	(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners	0
2.	<u>Proceedings under Public Health Acts :-</u>	
	(a) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	19

(b) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :-

(a) by Owners	24
(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners	0
3. Proceedings under Sections 11 & 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.	25
4. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.	0

4. Housing Act, 1936 - Overcrowding.

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year)	
(ii) " " families dwelling therein)	
(iii) " " persons " ")	
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year.	)	NO RECENT SURVEY
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.)	
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases.)	

All housing applications are dealt with by the Housing Department.

Health Department check applications for Health, Insanitary conditions and overcrowding, and the Medical Officer allocates extra points according to the circumstances found.

These are added to general points in the application, and applicant placed in appropriate points group for re-housing consideration.

Tuberculosis and urgent overcrowding cases receive priority.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	16	16	-	-
(11) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	135	211	53	-
(111) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises ...)	3	-	-	-
TOTAL	154	227	53	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient	2	-	-	1	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	49	36	-	1	-
(c) not separate for sexes	2	1	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	53	37	-	2	-

APPENDIX A.

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

TABLE 1.

COMPARATIVE INFANT MORTALITY RATES.

Year	Worksop	County Boroughs and Great Towns including London.	England and Wales.
1936	59	63	59
1937	48	62	58
1938	49	57	53
1939	53	53	50
1940	80	61	56
1941	68	71	60
1942	64	59	49
1943	57	58	49
1944	47	52	46
1945	45	54	46
1946	51	46	43
1947	43	47	41
1948	38	39	34
1949	14	37	32
1950	36	34	30
1951	37	34	29

APPENDIX A. (Contd).

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

VITAL STATISTICS 1951 - COMPARATIVE RATES

TABLE 2.

	Annual rate per 1,000 of pop.			Death rates per 1,000 live births.		Notification - rates per 1,000 of pop.			
	Live Births	Still Births	Deaths all causes	Diarrrhoea and enteritis under 2 yrs.	Deaths under 1 year.	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles	Whooping Cough
England and Wales	15.5	.36	12.5	1.4	29.6	1.11	.02	14.07	3.87
126 C.B. and Great towns inc. London	17.3	.45	13.4	1.6	33.9	1.20	.02	13.93	3.62
148 smaller towns, pop. 25,000 - 50,000	16.7	.38	12.5	1.0	27.6	1.20	.03	14.82	4.00
London Adm. County	17.8	.37	13.1	.07	26.4	1.10	.01	14.64	3.11
W O R K S O P	17.0	.41	11.6	3.7	37.8	2.89	.00	8.19	1.86

APPENDIX A. (Contd).

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

TABLE 3.

INFANT DEATHS ACCORDING TO AGE AND CAUSE, 1951.

CAUSES OF DEATH	AGE											TOTAL										
	Under	DAYS						MONTHS														
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7-13	14-20	21-28	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Intestinal Obstruction	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	6
Nephritis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gastro-enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Syncope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Toxaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Prematurity	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Exomphalos	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Haemorrhagic Disease	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTAL	3	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	-	20

APPENDIX C.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

TABLE I.

MONTHLY NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

DISEASE	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals
Scarlet Fever	3	5	1	4	3	13	13	9	13	14	5	7	90
Whooping Cough	18	7	8	6	7	4	-	-	-	3	1	4	58
Measles	11	18	6	-	8	58	78	76	-	-	-	-	255
Pneumonia	9	4	2	3	3	-	2	2	1	1	7	4	38
Poliomyelitis - Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Poliomyelitis - Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	5
Erysipelas	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3
TOTALS	41	35	17	13	22	78	94	89	18	21	13	16	457

APPENDIX C. (Contd).

TABLE 2.

Notification of Tuberculosis.

AGE.	NEW CASES					DEATHS				
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Tot.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Tot.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
<u>1947</u> Under 1 yr.	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	Nil
1 - 5 yrs.	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	Nil
5 - 15 "	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	Nil
15 - 25 "	4	6	-	1	11	2	1	-	-	3
25 - 35 "	7	1	-	-	8	5	2	-	-	7
35 - 45 "	2	2	1	-	5	1	1	1	-	3
45 - 55 "	3	2	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	2
55 - 65 "	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Over 65 "	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Nil
TOTALS	19	12	2	1	34	11	4	1	-	16
<u>1948</u> Under 1 yr.	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	Nil
1 - 5 yrs.	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	1
5 - 15 "	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	Nil
15 - 25 "	5	2	-	-	7	1	2	-	-	3
25 - 35 "	3	5	1	-	9	2	1	-	-	3
35 - 45 "	2	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	1
45 - 55 "	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
55 - 65 "	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Over 65 "	-	-	-	-	Nil	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	13	8	3	1	25	8	4	-	-	12
<u>1949</u> Under 1 yr.	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	Nil
1 - 5 yrs.	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	Nil
5 - 15 "	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Nil
15 - 25 "	1	4	-	-	5	2	3	1	-	6
25 - 35 "	4	4	-	-	8	-	1	-	-	1
35 - 45 "	5	3	-	-	8	5	1	-	-	6
45 - 55 "	2	2	-	-	4	1	2	-	-	3
55 - 65 "	5	1	-	-	6	1	2	-	-	3
Over 65 "	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Nil
TOTALS	19	14	-	1	34	9	9	1	-	19

APPENDIX C. (Contd).

TABLE 2. (Contd).

Notification of Tuberculosis.

	NEW CASES					DEATHS				
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Tot.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Tot.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
<u>1950</u>										
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	Nil
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	Nil
5 - 15 "	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Nil
15 - 25 "	2	2	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	1
25 - 35 "	2	3	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	1
35 - 45 "	2	2	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	1
45 - 55 "	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	3
55 - 65 "	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2
Over 65 "	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Nil
TOTALS	10	7	-	-	17	6	1	1	-	8
<u>1951</u>										
Under 1 year	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
1 - 5 years	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	Nil
5 - 15 "	1	4	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	Nil
15 - 25 "	4	5	-	-	9	-	2	1	-	3
25 - 35 "	2	5	-	-	7	-	1	-	-	1
35 - 45 "	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
45 - 55 "	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
55 - 65 "	2	-	-	-	2	3	-	1	-	4
Over 65 "	2	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	14	15	2	-	31	7	3	2	-	12

STATE OF TEXAS

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE YEAR 1907

CHAPTER I

1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965	964	963	962	961	960	959	958	957	956	955	954	953	952	951	950	949	948	947	946	945	944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	930	929	928	927	926	925	924	923	922	921	920	919	918	917	916	915	914	913	912	911	910	909	908	907	906	905	904	903	902	901	900	899	898	897	896	895	894	893	892	891	890	889	888	887	886	885	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BOROUGH OF WORKSOP

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Report made to the Medical Officer of Health in pursuance of the
Sanitary Officers' (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.

W. H. HARRIS.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing
Superintendent.

July, 1952.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE.

The one Common Lodging House in the Borough was re-registered for a further year.

Nine inspections were made and the management was found to be satisfactory.

The house, with common room and 9 dormitories, is registered to accommodate 49 male lodgers only. It has mainly permanent occupants and only a few itinerants are catered for in the year.

DIRTY HOUSES.

Cases dealt with in 1950 were revisited where necessary and 19 new cases were investigated during 1951. Improvement was enforced in all cases, but constant effort seems too great a strain on some types of householder and it is often necessary to make many revisits to keep them on the right path.

DRAINAGE.

Alterations and additions to existing drainage systems, and conversion from conservancy to water carriage are inspected and tested to ensure soundness. Twenty eight such tests were applied.

Eighty three drainage systems which were found to be defective in some respect were repaired by the owners during the year.

Repair of waste pipes, sinks and baths was found to be necessary in 10 cases and where required defective sinks were replaced. There are still a number of old stone shallow sinks in existence but gradually these are being replaced with modern white glazed types.

Two hundred and ninety eight blocked drains received attention. Although many were due to normal causes, such as broken pipes and fittings, some were caused by wilful damage or neglect on the part of the tenants or their children. Such articles as were found in one inspection chamber - pram axle, iron rods and sticks - cannot be considered the normal receipts of a drainage system. The owners of the properties were notified promptly and quick action usually resulted. In some urgent cases, the Department cleared the blockage to prevent possible ill effects.

Number of visits ... 453

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

At the beginning of the year, H.M. Inspector of Factories, Sheffield, kindly visited the Department at our request and registers were compared and brought up to date. A survey was then started and a considerable number of inspections, interviews and discussions have taken place in the year with a view to improvements and general compliance with the provisions of the Act. Speed in repair works, improvements etc. is slow but the majority of defects found were either remedied or in the process of being remedied by the end of the year, and it is hoped that outstanding work will be completed in the next year.

Number of Factories where Mechanical Power is used.

Food Manufacture and Processing	38
Engineering and Allied Trades	75
Clothing and other Textiles	8
General	<u>17</u>
Total	<u>138</u>

Number of Factories where Mechanical Power is not used.

Total	16
Total number of Factories in the district	154
" " " " surveyed in 1951	111
Found to be lacking in some respect	53
Defects remedied during the year	36
Total number of visits	227

WORKPLACES.

Visits and inspections were made to workplaces during the year in relation to cleanliness, overcrowding, ventilation, heating, lighting and sanitary conveniences.

Number of workplaces inspected	44
" found satisfactory	42
Lack of proper sanitary accommodation	1
" " separate accommodation for sexes	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Cases of certain infectious diseases notified to the Medical Officer of Health were visited and the information obtained was passed to the Medical Officer.

Disinfection of rooms used by patients was carried out with chemical vapour and printed instruction leaflets left at each house. Library books were disinfected at the Department before return to the Public Library or private libraries in the town.

One case of Food Poisoning was investigated and a report prepared for the Medical Officer.

Subsequent to the decease of Tuberculosis patients at home, terminal disinfection of the rooms was carried out and, where necessary or requested, bedding was removed to the Tip and burned.

Number of infectious disease cases visited	94
" " disinfections	93
" " visits for the purpose	137

INFESTATIONS AND VERMINOUS PREMISES.

Upon complaint or discovery of infestations, the premises were thoroughly examined and proprietary insecticide containing D.D.T. sprayed on the affected areas. In minor cases, a powder insecticide was found to be effective. Advice is always given to occupants regarding preventive measures after disinfection.

Bedbugs.

Number of houses infested	
(a) Council houses	3
(b) Other houses	10

Cockroaches, ants, fleas.

Number of houses infested	
(a) Council houses	7
(b) Other houses	28
Total houses infested	48
" " disinfested	48
Number of visits	87

MOVABLE DWELLINGS.

Three caravans situated on land at Lowgrounds, Sandy Lane, are used as permanent living quarters and have received a further consent from the Council to occupy this site. The occupants conduct themselves in a satisfactory manner and have given no cause for complaint.

Travelling showmen and dealers find their way to Worksop in the winter months. Showmen are, of course exempt from the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, regarding time limits for caravan siting. A watch has to be kept for itinerant dealers who may park a caravan (often of the gypsy horse drawn type) in some secluded part of the district. Generally their stay is very short and during the year it was not found necessary to take any action against this type.

To date, there is no official caravan camping site in the Borough, but the Council have discussed the question of opening two sites, at Tranker Wood and in Clumber Park.

Number of visits and inspections 29

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The list of offensive trades described in the Public Health Act, 1936, covers a very varied field, but in Worksop, we are fortunate in having only a very small proportion of such defined trades.

Reg. Bone & Scrap Metal Dealers.

Number on register ... 3

Regular visits are made to these premises, but as in these days of rearmament, the dealers concentrate mainly on scrap metal, other noxious materials are at a minimum.

The businesses were found in all cases to be run in a manner consistent with the prescribed conditions.

Tripe Dresser.

One old established firm only is registered. The preparation of this item of food has been carried out in an efficient and cleanly manner throughout the year.

Manure Manufacturer.

One factory only situated in the N.W. of the district. No complaints have been received, and inspections have shown it to be carried on in a satisfactory manner.

Number of visits ... 23

PET ANIMALS.

The Pet Animals Act, 1951, is an Act to regulate the methods of keeping animals in pet shops for sale and comes into force on 1st April, 1952.

Two pet shops in the Borough will be required to be licensed and have been visited to interview the occupiers so that they may be aware of the provisions of the Act when it comes into force next year.

PIG KEEPING.

As from the 1st July, 1951, Defence Regulation 62 B has been revoked by the Defence Regulations (No. 1) Order, 1951 (S.R.O. 318).

Defence Regulation 62 B provided that the keeping of pigs, hens or rabbits on land shall be lawful notwithstanding any restriction in a lease, agreement or statute, but it did not permit the keeping of these animals in such a place or manner as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance.

The provisions of Section 12, Allotments Act, 1950, came into force automatically and although similar to Regulation 62 B, refers to hens and rabbits only and makes no reference to pigs.

The Council's Byelaw on Nuisances (No. 11) requires that "a person shall not keep any swine within 100 feet from any dwellinghouse unless the place in which such swine are kept is maintained in a cleanly and wholesome condition".

The Council, after taking into consideration the urgent need for increased home production of meat and the relative freedom from nuisance during the period of Defence Regulation 62 B decided that the consents already given under that Regulation continue to operate unless any case was found to constitute a nuisance, and all future applications for the keeping of pigs be considered and dealt with on their respective merits.

4 applications were received during the year and consents were granted for a period of 3 years.

Number of visits ... 129

RAG FLOCK.

On 1st November, the Rag Flock Act, 1911, and the Rag Flock Act (1911) Amendment Act, 1928, were superseded by the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, with Regulations.

It was hoped that wider powers of control would be obtained from the new legislation but it required premises where new flock is stored or used in new

articles to be registered unconditionally. Premises using flock in repairing second hand articles are exempt from such registration, to my mind an unfortunate omission.

The Regulations prescribe that filling materials shall be free from vermin, their eggs, larvae or pupae in addition to passing standard tests for impurities, chlorine, trash and dust content.

One application for registration was received and was granted upon payment of the statutory fee of £1.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, provides that the occupier of any land (other than agricultural land) shall give notice in writing to the Local Authority if it comes to his knowledge that rats and mice are living on or resorting to the land in substantial numbers.

For many years the Council have operated a free service for Rats and Mice destruction. This still continues and during the year, many business and other premises, lands, watercourses, etc. were inspected by the full time Rat Catcher.

Mr. Cooley is well known in the district and his work is viewed with appreciation. It is a tribute to his integrity when business firms offer full facilities for occasional night work on their premises without supervision.

It was considered desirable to appoint an additional Rat Catcher to succeed Mr. Cooley when he eventually retires, but no applications were received in answer to the advertised post and the matter still rests.

During the summer months, 32 wasps nests were found in houses or outbuildings or in other positions liable to be dangerous and were destroyed.

Number of visits and inspections by Sanitary Inspectors	...	126
" " " " " " " Rat Catcher	...	1,179
" " rats bodies recovered	...	1,218
" " mice nests destroyed	...	30
" " wasps nests destroyed	...	32

SHOPS INSPECTION.

A survey of Shops was commenced in 1951 and despite many other duties, reasonable progress was made.

Attention is paid to washing and sanitary facilities, heating, lighting, ventilation, cleanliness and repair, and provision of seats for female workers.

Remedy of defects proceeds slowly for the same reasons I have quoted under "HOUSING REPAIR".

Number of shops inspected	...	88
" found satisfactory	...	77
" " lacking in some respect	...	11
" of visits for the purpose	...	114

WATER SUPPLY.

Although a very large proportion of the inhabited houses in the Borough are supplied from public mains or private water works, supplies to a small number of houses in the outlying districts have of necessity to rely upon water from wells.

During the year, 9 samples of such water were taken and 5 proved unsatisfactory. In these latter cases, by the end of the year, the owners were taking steps to remedy the position.

It is often found that the occupants have been using water from these unsatisfactory sources for many years without ill effect. It seems reasonable to suppose that constant use brings immunity, but unfortunately such immunity is not always granted to newcomers who may become ill from the effects of the polluted water.

Water service pipes renewed	35
Internal supply provided	4
Wells abolished	1
Number of visits and inspections	175

HOUSING REPAIR.

Before World War II, owners of property in the Borough were generally very co-operative in complying with requests to remedy defects notified to them by the Department.

Post war difficulties, monetary and material, have forced a change and it is becoming more necessary to resort to statutory powers to enforce repairs.

On this question, one must have some sympathy with the owners' present position. He is not allowed to raise rents for normal repairs and is often faced with post war expenditure, a considerable item, whilst still in receipt of pre-war rental. The years of war and subsequent shortages of materials have done nothing to improve the condition of properties and more and more houses are seen with "For sale with vacant possession" notices, once they are vacated.

Another difficulty found was that, as more builders in the town were encouraged to take part in the Council's House Building schemes, the number of tradesmen engaged on repair work reduced. Even if an owner willingly accepted his responsibilities and placed an order, considerable time elapsed before the work could be done, and consequently delays were frequent.

Complaints of housing defects received	234
Number of defects dealt with	474
" " " remedied	343
" " inspections and visits	548

UNFIT HOUSES.

It was deemed advisable to take action in a number of cases, although the difficulties of re-housing complicated the procedure.

The following properties were represented by the Medical Officer of Health to the Council under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936 :-

No. 173, Newgate Street (1 house)

Reconditioning scheme presented by owners but as the site was likely to be required for highway improvements in the near future, it was decided to acquire and demolish the house. The matter is in the hands of the District Valuer.

Nos. 138 - 146, Cheapside. (5 houses)

Scheme submitted to convert to 5 lock-up shops. As this site may be needed for future highway improvements, matter left in hands of Town Clerk for possible acquisition.

Nos. 1 - 9 Gladstone Place, Eastgate. (9 houses)

Demolition order served on Nos. 1 - 4.

Reconditioning scheme accepted for Nos. 5 - 9.

Tenant of No 1 re-housed. House made uninhabitable but not yet demolished.

Reconditioning proceeding at Nos. 5 - 9.

Nos. 82 - 88, Potter Street. (4 houses)

Reconditioning scheme accepted.

No. 86 reconditioned at end of year.

Nos. 182 & 184, Newcastle Avenue. (2 houses)

Reconditioning scheme accepted.

Tenders being sought by owner but work not yet commenced.

No. 1, Colbeck Street. (1 house)

Reconditioning scheme accepted and completed.

Demolition orders have been served and the tenants await re-housing from the following premises :-

Nos. 66 & 68, Marecroft	(2 houses)
" 4, 6 & 8, Newgate Street	(3 houses)
" 21 - 31, Sandhill Street	(6 houses)
" 36 & 38, Colbeck Street	(2 houses)
" 3 - 17, Crown Street	(8 houses)
" 2, 3 & 4, Gladstone Place	(3 houses)

Number of houses involved	24
" " persons involved	81
" " visits	84

OVERCROWDING AND INSANITARY CONDITIONS.

Under the present points scheme administered by the Housing Department, points for overcrowding and other domestic conditions are granted by that Department. Where insanitary conditions or ill health are stated to exist, supported by a medical certificate, a Sanitary Inspector investigates and makes his report to the Medical Officer of Health, who can award a limited number of points for these factors.

Latterly, the Council have had in mind a change in the system of points allocation or, if necessary, a complete change of system of house allocation.

Number of Housing applicants interviewed at office	144
" " visits to Housing applicants in 1951	629
" " " " " " " 1950	220

MEAT AND OTHER FOOD INSPECTION.

Meat Inspection.

All slaughtering for rationed meat supplies takes place at the Ministry of Food operated slaughterhouse at Retford.

Under the "Self Suppliers of Pigs" scheme, private producers are advised by the local Ministry of Food Office to report the slaughter of a pig or pigs to be used for their own household to the Health Department in order that they may have the benefit of post mortem inspection of the meat to determine its fitness for food.

Three local slaughterhouses are approved by the Ministry of Food for the slaughter of these animals, but in the main, slaughter takes place at the homes of the producers, often at weekends. This involves a great deal of travelling about the district by the Inspectors and often means Saturday afternoon or Sunday morning visits.

Approximately 95% of pigs notified are inspected; distance, time and weather conditions sometimes preventing attendance of the Inspectors.

The number of pigs killed by private producers in 1951 shows a marked decrease on previous years' figures as shown in the following table :-

1951	219 pigs inspected
1950	874 " "
1949	904 " "
1948	723 " "
1947	656 " "

One can only deduce that more pigs are being sent to the bacon factories instead of being slaughtered for home consumption. A number of pigkeepers have been obliged to discontinue owing to the increased costs of feeding stuffs, etc.

In the majority of cases we find only minor conditions necessitating whole or partial condemnation of specific organs. A total of only 73 lbs. was condemned, which indicates the health and good quality of the meat inspected.

The routine injections against Erysipelas carried out among the stocks of pig producers have virtually eradicated this complaint. In fact, only one heart affected with Valvular Verrucose Endocarditis, a vegetative growth on the valves of the heart and an indication of Chronic Erysipelas, was found - the first for 3 years.

Number of pigs inspected	219
Diseased conditions in	17
Weight condemned	73 lbs.
Number of visits	180

Other Food Inspection.

Food shops and warehouses were visited at the request of their respective occupiers to inspect and, where necessary, condemn tinned goods, fish, etc. Condemnation certificates are issued upon surrender of the affected goods, so that the tradesmen may obtain replacements or points value.

There is a marked increase in the weight of tinned food condemned due to the high number of tins of imported canned ham which had to be destroyed. 76 tins (weight 1,686 lbs), were condemned. The meat was imported from Poland, France and Germany, under private licence, and appeared to be undercooked, in addition to being poorly canned. We found that many other districts were finding the same faults.

Foodstuffs condemned in 1951.

<u>Canned Foods.</u>		<u>Fresh Food.</u>			
	Lbs.	Ozs.			
Tomatoes	1,004	3	Rice	49	8
Tomato Juice	19	6	Cake	86	1
Evaporated Milk	445	3	Christmas Pudding	3	-
Peas	53	10	Jam Rolls	34	-
Mixed Vegetables	1	-	Lemon Filled Wafers	7	8
Diced Carrots	37	14	Biscuits	54	-
Beans	133	12	Flour	48	-
Soup	13	5	Macaroons	55	8
Plums	55	6	Tea	17	-
Apricots	18	1	Grapenuts	1	4
Apple Puree	31	-	Post Toasties	-	8
Jam	33	8	Baby Food	34	10
Marmalade	2	-	Cornflakes	1	-
Cherries	29	10	Cracknel	2	14
Damsons	20	7	Ground Rice	4	-
Loganberries	66	4	Dried Mincemeat	7	-
Pears	76	7	Prunes	36	-
Peaches	23	2	Cream Cheese	55	-
Orange Segments	35	10	Cheese	43	12
Bilberries	11	4	Peas	1	13
Rhubarb	2	15	Coconut	-	6
Youngberries	4	-	Custard Powder	10	5
Grapes	1	12	Jelly	-	4
Pineapple Segments	53	4	Meat Cereal	1	-
Raspberries	45	14	Ryvita	7	-
Fruit Salad	13	14	Fishcake	-	14
Apples	7	7	Pomegranates	120	-
Strawberries	24	2	Tomatoes	194	-
Mango Slices	6	2	Sausage	248	8
Prunes	7	8	Tom. & Veg. Links	56	-
Apple Dumpling	2	12	Butter	15	-
Spaghetti	8	-	Smoked Bacon	14	12
Celery	3	9		1,210	7
Mincemeat	-	15			
Herrings	5	4			
Salmon	7	12			
Crabmeat	31	13			

Canned Foods. (Continued)

	Lbs.	Ozs.
Sardines	9	-
Lobster	1	10
Crab Paste	3	1
Brislings	-	11
Pilchards	7	-
	<u>2,359</u>	<u>6</u>

Fresh Food. (Continued)

	Lbs.	Ozs.
<u>Pigs.</u>		
Meat condemned	73	-
<u>Fish.</u>		
Herrings	42	-
Plaice	317	-
	<u>359</u>	<u>-</u>

Tinned Meat.

Luncheon Meat	227	14
Chicken	16	3
Ham	1,686	-
Pressed Beef	2	4
Mined Beef Loaf	43	8
Jellied Veal	14	-
Pork in Juice	1	14
Stewed Steak	-	15
Chopped Pork	1	13
Braised Pork Kidneys	9	1
Jellied Pork	1	11
Brawn	4	-
	<u>2,009</u>	<u>3</u>

FULL TOTAL FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED.

T.	C.	Q.	L.
2	13	2	19

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

23 slaughtermens' licences were renewed for a further period of 3 years.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

13 slaughterhouse licences were renewed for a further period of 1 year.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Refuse Collection.

The year commencing 1st April, 1951, began on a very unhappy note. Delays were experienced due to inclement weather, a considerable amount of sickness amongst the employees, and a shortage of labour. The latter was caused by a number of employees, some with long service and experience, seeking better paid employment elsewhere. This resulted in a collection period of once per month, a most unsatisfactory situation, which brought numerous complaints.

On 5th July, a new Shelvoke & Drewry 9.7 cubic yard Side Loading Refuse Collection Vehicle was put into service as an addition to the transport fleet. It was possible then to reorganise collection so as to give this freighter its own district and relieve two other freighter districts which were tending to become overburdened.

With better weather and these improved facilities, in addition to the introduction of a Waste Paper Bonus Scheme for the employees, collection periods quickly reduced to once per week. At the end of the year I am happy to report that this has been maintained.

Labour problems began to disappear on the introduction of the Waste Paper Bonus Scheme, aided a little later by an improvement in wage rates given by National Awards, with the result that only a few employees left the Department, mainly for personal reasons. At the end of the year we had several names listed of men who desired to be employed in case of vacancies.

Refuse collection services were extended to the following 193 additional premises during the year :-

Ashley Road (2), Anston Avenue (2), Beech Avenue (1), Cavendish Road (16), Dawber Street (2), Drinking Pit Lane (4), Kingston Road (47), Kingston Close (10), Kingsway (1), Mansfield Road (1), Oakholme Rise (2), Princess Anne Road (12), Raymouth Lane (7), Rufford Street (47), Shireoaks Road (1), Shireoaks Common (1), Spur Crescent (18), Valley Road (12), Wingfield Avenue (7).

Refuse Disposal.

Disposal continued by controlled tipping in the Sandy Lane sand quarry. A number of loads were diverted to Beard's Dam to enable the owner to complete levelling of the site.

Negotiations were begun with the owner of Sandy Lane quarry for the purchase of 5 acres of this land.

The increased concentration in the collection of waste paper by the refuse collectors considerably reduced the amounts of paper among the refuse and the tip face was therefore kept tidier. In March, 1952, the separation of tins from the refuse by hand at the tip face was begun. These tins are collected from the tip by a local scrap dealer who possesses a tin baler. The arrangement appears to be working satisfactorily.

Early in the year, both Refuse Disposal employees retired on reaching the age limit. Their long experience in this work made it hard to find suitable replacements, but two more employees have now given satisfaction over the rest of the year.

Number of inspections and visits (Refuse collection, disposal and storage)	642
Number of inspections and visits (Salvage)	263

Details of Collection and Disposal during year 1st April, 1951 - 31st March, 1952.

Collection.

No. of dustbins emptied	...	499,887
" " dry ashpits emptied	...	259
" " wet ashpits emptied	...	129
" " pailclosets emptied	...	1,946
" " cesspools emptied	...	298
		<u>502,519</u>

Disposal.

No. of loads of Refuse removed by No. 1 Dennis	607
" " " " " " " " No. 2 S. & D.	860
" " " " " " " " No. 3 S. & D.	896
" " " " " " " " No. 4 Karrier	861
" " " " " " " " No. 5 Ford	63
" " " " " " " " No. 6 S. & D.	524
" " " " " " " " No. 7 S. & D.	819
" " " " " " " " No. 8 S. & D.	668
	<u>5,298</u>

No. of loads deposited on Beards Dam Tip	83
" " " " " Gateford Road Tip	2
" " " " " Sandy Lane Tip	5,213
" " " " " Fields	533
" " " " in Public Sewers	222
" " " to Paper Shed	961
	<u>7,014</u>

Classified Sanitary Conveniences and Receptacles in the Borough.
as at 1st April, 1952.

Pail Closets	50
Privies	52
Wet Ashpits	34
Dry Ashpits	26
Cesspools	61

Waste Paper Salvage.

In May, the Council confirmed a Waste Paper Bonus Scheme for the employees. Due to the fact that we had already entered the National Contest organised by the Waste Paper Recovery Association the Bonus Scheme was back-dated to 1st January, 1951.

The scheme was based upon average tonnage collected over the previous six years and the prices for waste paper operating in January, 1951. A target of 250 tons was set, after which the employees were to receive £5 per ton in excess of that

target.

The collection of waste paper steadily increased and rises in prices payable by the Paper Mills gave excellent results by the end of the year. A total of 414 tons was collected (126 tons more than the previous year) and the income from sales was over £6,900.

The excess of income over estimate was sufficient to cover the cost of bonus, increases in wages, and increased cost of materials. It was also decided to purchase a new Refuse Collection Vehicle from revenue.

Arrangements were made to give talks on "Waste Paper Salvage" to several Ladies' Clubs and Associations and a start was made later in the year and will continue into next year. The talks were illustrated by photographs kindly supplied by Messrs. Thames Board Mills, Ltd., and charts prepared by the Department. These talks were well received and created considerable interest, and I feel sure helped towards our increased collections.

Whilst it is pleasing to be able to report such excellent results in the last year, a word of warning must be given that this happy situation will not last. At the close of the year, it was plainly obvious that a reduction in the 'inflationary' prices paid for waste paper was imminent, and, indeed, at the time of writing, prices have dropped considerably.

In my view, waste paper will have its uses for some time to come and we shall endeavour to maintain the rate of collection achieved this year.

The two Electric Power Screw Balers continue to give excellent service at a minimum maintenance cost.

An overhead runway was installed in the Waste Paper stock shed to facilitate loading and ease the strain of lifting.

CLEANSING COSTS 1951/52.

	T.	C.	Q.	L.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
GROSS EXPENDITURE.										
Loan Charges					310.	2.	7.			
Employees' Bonus					654.	6.	3.			
Other Charges					15,209.	1.	2.			16,173. 10. 0.
INCOME.										
Hire of Cesspool Emptier and Sundries					11.	19.	7.			
Rents of Properties					336.	17.	2.			348. 16. 9.
SALVAGE.										
Mixed Paper	304	19	-	-	4,495.	1.	7.			
Books & Magazines	17	9	2	-	382.	16.	6.			
Newspapers	33	19	2	-	797.	16.	4.			
Fibreboard	57	11	1	-	1,093.	13.	9.			
Cartage					72.	9.	3.			
Quarterly Bonus					72.	5.	--			
Textiles	-	10	2	7	16.	3.	--			
Scrap Iron	1	10	-	-	4.	17.	3.			
Scrap Tins	3	3	1	-	6.	6.	6.			
	419	3	-	7	£6,941.	9.	2.			
NET EXPENDITURE										
					7,290.	5.	11.			
					£8,883.	4.	1.			

Provision of Dustbins.

The legal position regarding the replacement of defective dustbins by owner or occupier became very involved throughout the country; legal cases were won by both prosecuting Local Authorities and defending owners and occupiers. At the time of the report, nothing seems to have been clarified by the legal experts, and it is to be hoped that this position will receive early attention, for, in my view, the whole system of organised refuse collection hinges upon the provision of suitable dustbins.

In view of possible objections to our requests for the replacement of defective dustbins, the Council decided that if an owner or agent consented, the terms of Section 75(3) of the Public Health Act, 1936, would be applied, in that the Council would provide the dustbin and charge the owner or agent 5/- per bin per annum. Several owners or agents of large numbers of properties in the district have entered the scheme and it appears to operate satisfactorily.

Number of dustbins renewed (Council Scheme)	50
" " " " by owners	89
" " informal notices served	115
" " statutory notices served	37

Maintenance.

Generally, the vehicles have stood up to their tasks quite well. When one considers age and amount of running time in dusty conditions and all kinds of weather, one must pay tribute to the sturdiness of these vehicles.

Dennis No. 1 (interchangeable Refuse and Cesspool Emptier bodies) was repainted by the Corporation painters, after bodywork repairs and engine overhaul by the Chief Mechanic at the Council Yard. I have included a sum in the estimates for next year to carry out similar work on S. & D. Nos. 2 & 3.

In February, 1952, the Cleansing Depot buildings were repaired and painted by Corporation joiners and painters.

A lean-to garage was re-roofed with corrugated iron sheets by Departmental labour.

Installations.

Considerable man hours were being wasted by the system of petrol and oil issues. The Refuse Collection vehicles were obliged to obtain their fuel from the Council Yard in Canal Road each day. This meant that although the vehicles were sent out in good time each morning from the Cleansing Depot, delay occurred before they were actually on their districts to collect refuse.

Our Internal Audit Department calculated that 66 man-hours were being wasted each week under this system.

It was, therefore, decided to install a 500 gallon petrol tank and pump at the Cleansing Depot and first issues were made on 21st May, 1951. The tank and pump are in the charge of the Cleansing Foreman. Vehicles are refuelled at the end of each working day and can be sent immediately on to their districts next morning.

Staff.

In view of the eventual retirement of the Cleansing Foreman, Mr. G. Willis, it was thought desirable to appoint a Trainee Foreman who would take over the position at the appropriate time. It was decided to choose from selected employees,

so that he could carry out his normal work, meanwhile learning office routine, etc. and acting for the Foreman during the latter's holidays.

After interview of 5 selected employees with long service in the Department, the Council appointed Mr. T. Machin as Trainee Foreman.

Mr. Willis applied for and was granted a further year's extension of service until 31st December, 1952.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS.

Common Lodging House	...	...	...	...	...	9
Caravans	...	...	...	...	...	29
Checking Housing Applications	...	...	...	...	...	629
Dirty Houses	...	...	...	...	...	40
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	453
Factories Act	...	...	...	...	...	227
Food Handling Premises	...	...	...	...	...	482
Housing Defects and Repair	...	...	...	...	...	548
Halls and Cinemas	...	...	...	...	...	8
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	137
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	92
Inspection of Meat	...	...	...	...	...	180
Inspection of other Foods	...	...	...	...	...	247
Milk Premises	...	...	...	...	...	48
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	42
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	65
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	23
Pet Animals	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pig Keeping	...	...	...	...	...	129
Rag Flock	...	...	...	...	...	11
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	126
Refuse Collection, Disposal and Storage	...	...	...	...	...	642
Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	263
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	5
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	39
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	114
Unfit Houses	...	...	...	...	...	84
Verminous Houses	...	...	...	...	...	87
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	175
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	44
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	307
Revisits	...	...	...	...	...	828
Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	551
Total nuisances and defects dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	1,846
Number of informal notices served	...	...	...	...	...	469
" " " " complied	...	...	...	...	...	449
" " statutory " served	...	...	...	...	...	56
" " " " complied	...	...	...	...	...	36

