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BOROUGH OF WORKSOP

1953



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, 1954.

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 1953 together with the vital statistics relative to the period.

The population shows an increase of 1,430 over the figure for last year. The increase can be explained by the fact that the birth rate during the year has been almost double that of the death rate, and also by the influx of R.A.F. men to the Scofton Aerodrome.

There has been a further diminution in the death rate which stands at 8.9 per 1,000 of the population, and is still below that for England and Wales (11.4).

The Infant Mortality Rate is now back to the remarkably low figure of 16.3 per 1,000 live births. The figure for the small towns of England and Wales for 1953 is 24.8 and the overall rate is 26.8. An analysis of the causes of death in infants under one year will be found in the text of the report.

During the year there were six cases of acute poliomyelitis. Five of the cases were children, but none of them suffered from any paralysis and recovery was complete. One adult, however, developed paralytic poliomyelitis and unfortunately he did not recover.

There were no maternal deaths.

The number of deaths from all causes was 289 of which number heart disease accounted for 77. Cancer deaths totalled 55 and this number was ten less than in 1952. The number of deaths caused by motor vehicles was 5.

For the fifth year in succession there were no cases of diphtheria. I wish to emphasise that this disease can only be kept from re-appearing by a high level of immunisation. It is important that at least 75 per cent of all infants under one year be protected against the disease.

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,

Yours obedient Servant,

M.B. McCANN.

Medical Officer of Health.

MAYOR

COUNCILLOR R.H. NEWSTEAD.

HEALTH AND SEWERAGE COMMITTEE.

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

Aldermen H. Hartland, J.H. Saxton, Councillors W.R. Bower, C. Harrison, G. Herbert
Mrs. M.A. Pleasance, H.B. Taylor, Mrs. V.J.S. Vickers, P. Drabble and S.J. Skillen
J.P.

HOUSING COMMITTEE.

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

Alderman H. Adwick, J.P., Councillors W.R. Bower, A.J. Eastland, C. Harrison,
G. Herbert, J. Hopkinson, L.M. Seymour, H.B. Taylor, Mrs. V.J.S. Vickers, P. Drabble.

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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., A.M.Inst.P.C.

E.R. Cross, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. (Resigned 5th Dec. 1953)

M.F. Swingler.

Veterinary Surgeon (part-time).

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

Clerks.

Health Department - Mrs. E.M. Heap

Mrs. J. Walton (resigned June, 1953)

Miss A. Deane (commenced June, 1953)

SECTION A.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in acres	17,935
Population at census 1931	26,286
Estimated Population	32,590
Number of inhabited houses at 31/3/54 ..	9,211
Rateable value of houses at 31/3/54 ..	£112,979
Rateable value of all properties at 31/3/54	£186,642
Sum represented by penny rate	£690

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS - Live.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	272	247	519
Illegitimate	<u>17</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>33</u>
	<u>289</u>	<u>263</u>	<u>552</u>

Birth rate per 1,000 of population .. 16.9

Birth rate per 1,000 of England and Wales 15.5

STILLBIRTHS.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	8	8	16
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>16</u>

Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births 28.2

Rate per 1,000 of population49

Rate per 1,000 of population England & Wales .. .35

DEATHS - Resident.

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
169	120	289

Death rate per 1,000 population 8.9

Death rate per 1,000 population England & Wales 11.4

INFANT DEATHS (Under 1 year).

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	5	3	8
Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>9</u>

Infantile mortality per 1,000 live births 16.3

Infantile mortality per 1,000 live births England & Wales 26.8

MATERNAL DEATHS.

From:	Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis	N11
	Other Maternal causes	N11
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births		N11

Causes of Death - Worksop Borough.

Heart Disease (all forms)	77
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	31
Cancer (all forms)	45
Other Circulatory Diseases	14
Pneumonia	13
Bronchitis	21
Pulmonary tuberculosis	8
Other forms of tuberculosis	1
Kidney disease	3
Diabetes	-
Whooping Cough	-
Influenza	4
Stomach Ulcer	2
Congenital Malformations	1
Syphilitic Disease	4
Leukaemia	-
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	8
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	31
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1
Motor Vehicle accidents	5
All other accidents	11
Suicide	4
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1
Meningococcal Infection	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate	3
Acute Poliomyelitis	1
	<hr/>
	289
	<hr/>

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	100
New cases under 1 year	220
New cases over 1 year	39
Total attendances	3,072

Shireoaks Sub-Clinic.

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

Number of sessions	25
New cases under 1 year	23
New cases over 1 year	5
Total attendances	478

Scofton Sub-Clinic.

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

Number of sessions	24
New cases under 1 year	10
New cases over 1 year	4
Total attendances	308

Manton Sub-Clinic.

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

Number of sessions	26
New cases under 1 year	53
New cases over 1 year	15
Total attendances	412

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 164.

Number of sessions	53
New cases	143
Attendances	676

4 women attended this Clinic for Post-Natal examinations.

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 Clinic.

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 the second Tuesday of each month at 9.0 a.m. and the 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. Worksop has been designated as a "Main Station" with an attached "Sub-station". Vehicles comprise 4 ambulances and 2 sifter-cars. All the ambulances in the vicinity have now been provided with radio telephone. The advantages are obvious. 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, Worksop, 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. Tele: Worksop 2949.
Mrs. Freeman, Darfoulds. Tele: 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. 9d. 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).

Services Provided by the Nottinghamshire County Council in the
Worksop Area.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

Potter Street	-	Tuesday	9-30 a.m. - 4-30 p.m.	(Second Tuesday each month
		Thursday	9-30 a.m. - 12-30 p.m.	at 2-30 p.m. and fourth
		Saturday	9-0 a.m. - 12-30 p.m.	Saturday at 9-0 a.m.)

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC.

This Clinic forms an integral part of the School Health Service. It is primarily concerned with the treatment of maladjusted school children referred through the School Health Service. The clinic staff undertake a considerable amount of advisory work for the Children's Department and Juvenile Courts.

Dr. Greener is the psychiatrist. The number of cases referred from the Worksop and Retford Area during the year was eight boys and four girls respectively.

SPEECH THERAPY.

The Clinic in Worksop has also made steady progress during 1953.

Miss M. Dolman, Chief Speech Therapist, in her report to the County Medical Officer for 1953, says:-

"Seventeen years ago, Speech Therapy in the County began its life under the Education Authority with the guidance of the County School Medical Officer and the Nottinghamshire County Council were probably one of the original County Authorities to establish such a service. Parents and teachers have always shown great keenness and understanding and children have responded well. In 1936, eleven district Clinics were established for once weekly meetings and in those particular areas the work soon became well established. At the end of 1953, a team of seven Speech Therapists had charge of the whole County under the administration of the School Health Service. This summer saw the happy climax of the whole work when the Sub-Office was moved from Cromwell to County Hall, and the service found there its permanent home and centre."

The number of children in attendance at Worksop in 1953 was 31.

MINOR AILMENTS.

The total attendance during 1953 at the Worksop Minor Ailments Clinic in Watson Road was 2,359.

PAEDIATRIC SERVICE.

The Nottinghamshire County Council provides three Paediatric Clinics to which Medical Officers can refer pupils for Consultant opinion. The number of sessions held in Worksop during 1953 was 38 and 202 children were seen by the Consultant.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE.

The School Dental Officer attends daily at the Watson Road Clinic with the exception of Tuesday morning and Friday morning and afternoon.

No figures are available of the actual number of children seen at the Dental Clinic.

The Principal School Dental Officer in his report to the Principal School

Medical Officer for 1953, inter alia, says:-

"Events are proving that the General Dental Services Scheme of the National Health Service is in no sense a substitution for the School Dental Service, and it is no doubt because of this fact that the clause was inserted in the Education (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act emphasising that Local Education Authorities have a duty to provide, at their own expense, all necessary dental treatment for children attending maintained schools."

CONVALESCENCE AT SPECIAL HOMES.

During 1953 I recommended twelve school children for convalescent treatment. In most cases the children were suffering from debility, following some severe illness. The usual period of stay was four weeks. Every child is medically examined on return, primarily to assess fitness to attend school. In all cases there was a marked physical improvement and parents were extremely appreciative of this service.

SECTION C.

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

Whooping Cough.

There were 154 cases of whooping cough notified during the year as against 41 in 1952.

Many general practitioners in the town carry out whooping cough vaccination. The Local Health Authority Clinics are not yet authorised to do so.

Measles.

There were 274 cases of measles notified during the year as against 705 cases in 1952.

Scarlet Fever.

Forty cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year.

Most of the experts agree that scarlet fever has been of a mild type over the past 20 years; they stress, however, that there is always the danger that the disease may regain its former virulence without warning.

Cerebro Spinal Fever.

There was one case of cerebro spinal fever during the year. The advent of sulphonamide therapy has greatly reduced the incidence of and the mortality from this disease.

Poliomyelitis.

There were five cases of poliomyelitis (non-paralytic) and one case of poliomyelitis (paralytic) during the year.

Diphtheria.

For the fifth year in succession there were no cases of diphtheria. The number of children, under 5 years of age, who were immunised during the year was 343.

TABLE 1.

Year	No. of children who completed a full course of treatment.	
	Under 5	Over 5
1948	365	61
1949	496	75
1950	305	58
1951	447	83
1952	420	121
1953	343	81

Tuberculosis.

There were forty-three cases of pulmonary and two cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified during the year. This represents an increase of ten over last year's figures. In most cases the rate of admission to sanatoria has been considerably expedited. I am glad to say that B.C.G. vaccination is now being carried out on child contacts, subject to parental consent.

It is a pleasure to pay tribute to the Housing Committee for the priority which they have given housing applicants suffering from active tuberculosis.

Safe Food Campaign.

No talks were given during the year by the Medical Officer of Health or the Chief Sanitary Inspector on food poisoning.

It was decided to concentrate on individual food shops and talk to members of the staff at their work.

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 1953.

<u>Age at date of vaccination.</u>	<u>Under 1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2 - 4</u>	<u>5 - 14</u>	<u>15 or over</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
Number vaccinated	68	72	13	17	28	198
Number re-vaccinated	-	-	1	2	28	31

SECTION D.

Environmental Health.

Medical Examination of Staff.

For superannuation and other purposes forty-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.

National Assistance Act, 1948 - Section 47.

In accordance with the provisions of the above named Section, three persons had to be compulsorily removed to hospital during the year.

The first case, a man - aged 70 years - suffered from chronic bronchitis and debility. He was living in insanitary conditions and was unable to devote himself proper care and attention.

The second patient was a lady - aged 75 years - who was living by herself in a bungalow. She suffered from chronic heart trouble and senile dementia.

The third patient was a man - aged 70 years - who was suffering from general debility and marked deafness. He was living in filthy conditions and had obviously no insight into his own general deterioration.

Visit of the Mass Radiography Unit to Worksop.

The Mass Radiograph Unit (South Yorkshire Area) visited the town during the month of June, 1953. The Medical Director - Dr. V.E. Sherburn - kindly invited the Mayor and Members of the Council to witness the unit in action, and the experience proved to be a most interesting one.

I am reproducing the Director's report. You will observe that the total number of persons X-rayed in June 1953 was 5,108, compared with 3,948 persons in 1951 and 3,772 in 1948.

In a covering letter Dr. Sherburn states:-

"I think you will agree that the result is very satisfactory in that it resulted in a 25% increase of persons attending from the last survey in May 1951 which was again higher than the first survey in 1948.

I do not think there is anything special concerning the recall rate which was much about the average, but will naturally let you know the details as soon as these come to hand from Dr. Roberts.

I must thank you most sincerely for your valuable co-operation in helping to make this survey the success that it was, the facilities provided at the Museum were excellent and it was delightful to work in such pleasant surroundings.

I trust that when a future survey is arranged in two years' time it will be possible to have the same excellent facilities.

Mr. Clark and his staff were very helpful at all times and I hope you will convey to him our sincere thanks."

WORKSOP SURVEY - June, 1953.

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Total radiographed	2,528	2,580	5,108
Passed on miniature film	2,445	2,523	4,968
Failed to attend for repeat miniature	-	2	2
Recalled for full size film	79	51	130
Failed to attend for full size film	2	3	5
Passed on large film	22	14	36
Recalled for Medical interview for large film	55	34	89
Recalled for Medical without large film	4	4	8
Referred to Chest Clinic	37	20	57
Referred to "Own Doctor"	22	18	40
"No action" cases after interview	-	-	-

	<u>May 1948 Survey</u>			<u>May 1951 Survey</u>			<u>June 1953 Survey</u>		
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total X-rayed.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total X-rayed.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total X-rayed.</u>
Miners	600		600	459		459	664		664
Organised Parties, Works, Stores etc.	539	389	928	353	204	557	682	661	1343
General Public	785	1241	2026	840	1660	2500	904	1670	2574
School Children	134	84	218	249	183	432	278	249	527
	2058	1714	3772	1901	2047	3948	2528	2580	5108

Control of Food Handling.

The Senior Additional Sanitary Inspector continued during the year to visit food premises. He has particularly stressed the importance of the cleansing of all equipment used in the preparation of food. He points out that in the case of pipe bends, corners, valves and cracks in the plant, these are the places which are liable to harbour germs. It is necessary to keep these danger points thoroughly clean. Occasionally the germs of food poisoning or dysentery are lurking unknown to us, and it is only by strict personal hygiene that they will be prevented from finding their way into food. Once entrenched in suitable food, the germs can spread into all types of homes. When our vigilance slackens our resistance becomes low. Our bacterial enemies enter the body through the nose and mouth.

The science of public health has progressed a good deal since the days of Edwin Chadwick; the detective work required to trace the source of food-borne illness can, however, prove extremely difficult.

In order to inculcate a high degree of hygiene in members of the food industry, typewritten pamphlets written in an interesting style, have been distributed. The

Senior Additional Sanitary Inspector is the author of these and they have been well received throughout the Borough. They are intended primarily for the food handler. Failure in the past might have been due to lecturing to the converted - such as Managers, Directors, etc. - and not to the man who does the actual work. In the pamphlets reasons are given for the seemingly unattainable counsels of perfection advocated.

There are some shop windows in the town where flies can be seen on food, and it is quite a common sight to see wasps crawling over cream cakes. Fly sprays are efficient but can be used only after food has been covered or removed. There are two practical measures to protect food against insects - insect proofing of premises and the covering of food. I think it would be relatively easy to exhibit food under glass - thus protecting it from infection.

The work entailed 2,272 visits of inspection during 1953, and I would like to take this opportunity of paying tribute to the trade for their whole-hearted co-operation.

The Department continued to press for improvement in washing facilities in shops and for improvement in sanitary arrangements.

Supervision of Hygiene in Handling of Milk.

The bulk of the milk supply retailed in Worksop is sold in capped bottles. In no instance during the year did contamination of the milk occur.

There is no milk, with the exception of sterilised milk, quite free from bacteria, and so long as milk is kept cool, the multiplication rate of the germs is so slow that it may be ignored.

Regular sampling of milk supplied was carried out.

Statistics.

Number of registered distributors in 1953	20
---	----	----	----	----	----

Licences Issued.

Tuberculin Tested Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Pasteurised Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Sterilised Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14

Notices.

Seven informal notices were served in respect of:

- (a) Protection of milk from direct sunlight.
- (b) Failure to display name of vendor on vehicles.
- (c) Failure to pass the prescribed tests.

Number of Samples taken.

<u>Grade of Milk.</u>	<u>No. of Samples.</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory.</u>
Tuberculin Tested	4	-
T.T. Pasteurised	10	-
Pasteurised	13	1
Sterilised	10	-
Ungraded	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>41</u>	<u>2</u>

The ungraded samples were examined for tubercle bacilli, and one sample was found positive. The Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture was informed.

The number of visits to dairies during the year was 66.

Supervision over the Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream.

The modern ice cream plant is a very elaborate piece of machinery. The ice cream is heat treated, emulsified, cooled and frozen. The machine may be efficient and adequate for its purpose, but it must be kept scrupulously clean at all times to keep it reasonably free from germs.

The old-fashioned boiler or copper has been superseded by the modern heater. The heater consists of bends, corners, valves, gaskets, blades and blank ends. I mention these to show how important it is that all these parts should be scrupulously cleansed before adding the mix. The present day ice cream manufacturer, therefore, must be something of a mechanic to understand his apparatus thoroughly, apart from having a knowledge of bacteriology. The single heater unit, which used to be represented by the copper, was simple to clean; a thorough boil was usually sufficient. The modern octopus-like plant taxes the ingenuity of the operator. Apart from the removal of dust, such as one will find any place, he has to observe a strict routine in the cleansing of the actual apparatus. This time-consuming procedure must, of course, never be allowed to lapse during periods of peak sales, and our inspectors pay frequent visits to ensure that cleanliness and sterilization continue satisfactorily. Whatever failure there may be in lack of vigilance is due to failure on the part of the operator to appreciate the reasons for something which cannot be easily seen.

During the year it was necessary to serve 14 informal notices and these met with a satisfactory response.

Samples of ice lollies and frozen frosties were taken in order to ensure that sterile conditions were being maintained in their production. In all cases these were found to be satisfactory.

Statistics.

Number of retailers of ice cream in the Borough	..	..	77
Number registered in 1953	..	..	3
Number of manufacturers	..	..	9

Notices.

Informal notices served	..	..	17
Samples taken for the methylene blue test	..	..	52
Number of visits to ice cream factories	..	..	93
Number of visits to retailers of ice cream	..	..	145

Reports on Samples taken.

<u>Provisional Grade.</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>	<u>IV</u>
No. of samples (1953)	25	17	4	6
No. of samples (1952)	17	14	9	11

It will be seen that the number of unsatisfactory samples (Grades III and IV) was exactly half of that found in 1952.

The ice cream sold retail is usually wrapped, and reasonable precautions have been taken to protect the product from dust and unnecessary handling.

Clean Food Byelaws.

Some concern was felt during the year in the case of fish shops where the fish was exposed to flies. The owners have, in all cases, agreed to take steps to prevent this in future.

Meat Transport.

Carcase meat is now delivered to the town in special hygienic vans and no complaint was received during the year.

Cafes and Canteens.

I am glad to state that the cafes and canteens in the town showed a high standard of hygiene. The washing of crockery on a large scale requires the observance of a strict procedure. The "washing-up department" is one of the most important rooms in any food premises.

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 clean and sparkling water reasonably protected against contamination by disease producing germs. The great variation in "Bathing leads" 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.

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	..	..	..	..	276
(b) by Private Enterprise	..	..	..	..	36
(c) by N.C.B. Housing Association	..	..	..	..	216
					<u>528</u>

Houses inspected 523

Defective houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	291
Defective houses rendered fit in consequence of Statutory action	48
Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	2
Houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Order	5
Houses demolished where undertakings had been given	-
Houses rendered fit in consequence of undertakings given by owner	6

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 1953 upon articles of food and drugs taken in the Borough.

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

TABLE 3.

<u>Milk (Pasteurised and 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.	60	60	-

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 routine samples of raw water were subjected to bacteriological examination and were found to be satisfactory. Four samples were submitted for chemical analysis and all proved satisfactory. Four 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).	...	523
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	1,395
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.		8
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.	...	339

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	291
--	-----

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 ...	0
	(a) by Owners	0
	(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners	0

2. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :-

(a)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	48
(b)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
	(a) by Owners	48
	(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners	-

3. Proceedings under Sections 11 & 13 of the Housing Act, 1936. -
4. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936. -

4. Housing Act, 1936 - Overcrowding.

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

All housing applications are dealt with by the Housing Department.

The Health Department check up cases brought forward for the attention of the Medical Officer of Health, in which there is either (a) a case of tuberculosis or (b) exceptional health circumstances.

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
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	9	26	2	NIL
(ii) Factories not included in (i) above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	127	261	23	NIL
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	16	16	6	NIL
TOTAL	152	303	31	NIL

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)	5	10	-	1	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient	4	7	-	1	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	13	21	-	2	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	1	-
Other offences against the Act.	-	-	1	-	-
TOTAL	22	38	1	5	-

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
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
1952	37	31	27
1953	16	31	27

APPENDIX A. (Cont'd).

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

VITAL STATISTICS 1953 - 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	Diarrhoea and enteritis under 2 years	Deaths under 1 year	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles	Whooping Cough
England and Wales	15.5	.35	11.4	1.1	26.8	1.39	.01	12.36	3.58
126 C.B. and Great Towns inc. London	17.0	.43	12.2	1.3	30.8	1.50	.01	11.27	3.72
148 smaller towns - pop. 25,000 - 50,000	15.7	.34	11.3	0.9	24.3	1.44	.01	12.32	3.38
London Adm. County	17.5	.38	12.5	1.1	24.8	1.02	.00	8.09	3.30
W O R K S O P	16.9	.49	9.2	1.8	16.1	1.23	.00	8.41	4.69

APPENDIX A. (Cont'd).

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

TABLE 3.

INFANT DEATHS ACCORDING TO AGE AND CAUSE, 1953

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGE.																			TOTAL.	
	DAYS										MONTHS.										
	Under	1	2	3	4	5	6	7-13	14-20	21-28	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11
Respiratory Failure	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Asphyxia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bronchiolitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gastro-enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Prematurity	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Shock(operation)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	9

APPENDIX C.

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

TABLE 1.

MONTHLY NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

DISEASE	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTALS
Scarlet Fever	3	2	1	4	6	3	4	6	5	1	2	3	40
Whooping Cough	25	21	12	22	13	15	19	10	9	1	5	2	154
Measles	10	14	7	9	10	123	79	19	1	2	-	-	274
Pneumonia	4	5	8	3	1	1	-	3	-	1	5	7	38
Poliomyelitis - Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Poliomyelitis - Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	5
Erysipelas	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
TOTALS	42	42	29	39	31	142	103	39	16	7	15	13	518

APPENDIX C. (Cont'd)

TABLE 2.

Notification of Tuberculosis.

<u>AGE.</u>	NEW CASES					DEATHS				
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
<u>1949</u> Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	N11	-	-	-	-	N11
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	N11
5 - 15 "	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	N11
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	-	-	-	-	N11
TOTALS -	19	14	-	1	34	9	9	1	-	19
<u>1950</u> Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	N11	-	-	-	-	N11
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	N11	-	-	-	-	N11
5 - 15 "	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	N11
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	-	-	-	-	N11
TOTALS -	10	7	-	-	17	6	1	1	-	8
<u>1951</u> Under 1 year	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
1 - 5 years	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	N11
5 - 15 "	1	4	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	N11
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

APPENDIX C. (Cont'd).

TABLE 2. (Cont'd).

Notification of Tuberculosis.

<u>AGE.</u>	NEW CASES					DEATHS				
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
<u>1952</u> Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	N11	-	-	-	-	N11
1 - 5 years	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	N11
5 - 15 "	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	N11
15 - 25 "	5	5	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	N11
25 - 35 "	6	3	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	N11
35 - 45 "	3	2	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	1
45 - 55 "	3	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	1
55 - 65 "	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	N11
Over 65 "	-	-	-	-	N11	2	-	-	-	2
TOTALS -	20	13	2	-	35	3	1	-	-	4
<u>1953</u> Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	N11	-	-	-	-	N11
1 - 5 years	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	N11
5 - 15 "	1	3	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	N11
15 - 25 "	6	6	-	1	13	1	-	-	-	1
25 - 35 "	3	7	-	-	10	1	2	1	1	5
35 - 45 "	6	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	1
45 - 55 "	2	2	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	1
55 - 65 "	2	1	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	2
Over 65 "	1	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	2
TOTALS -	23	20	-	2	45	7	3	1	1	12

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Mr. Bills, District Welfare Officer	(Office)	...	Worksop 2536
-do-	(Home)	...	Worksop 2439
N.S.P.C.C. (Inspector Owen)	...	...	Mansfield 1445
Medical Officer of Health	(Office)	...	Worksop 2220
-do-	(Home)	...	Worksop 2053
Chief Sanitary Inspector	(Office)	...	Worksop 2405
-do-	(Home)	...	Worksop 2287
Maternity & Child Welfare Clinic	...	...	Worksop 2457
School Clinic - Watson Road	...	...	Worksop 2981
Tuberculosis Clinic	...	...	Worksop 2836 Ext. 29

DOCTORS.

Dr. R.P. Anderson (Senior & Junior)	...	Worksop 2052
Dr. G.H. Arnison	...	Worksop 2020
Dr. E.G. Bangay	...	Worksop 2404
Dr. L. Foster	...	Worksop 2871
Dr. G. Herbert	...	Worksop 2470
Dr. L.M. Harrison	...	Worksop 3336
Drs. F. Shortt and Harbinson	...	Worksop 2145
Dr. P. Venables	...	Worksop 2960

DISTRICT NURSES.

Miss Boyle, 30, Bracebridge.	...	Worksop 2949
Mrs. Freeman, Darfoulds	...	Worksop 2947

MALE DISTRICT NURSE.

Mr. K.M. Moore, 83, Ramsden Cres., Carlton-in-Lindrick	...	Nth. Carlton 304
--	-----	------------------

HOSPITALS.

Kilton Hill Hospital	...	Worksop 2831
Victoria Hospital	...	Worksop 2836
Isolation Hospital	...	Nth. Carlton 344
Saxondale Hospital, Radcliffe-on-Trent	...	11
Rathlea Nursing Home	...	Worksop 3232

MISCELLANEOUS.

Children's Officer, 29, Potter Street	...	Worksop 2532
Probation Officer, 114, Bridge Street	...	Worksop 2535
Nursery School - The Canah	...	Worksop 2744
Aged Persons Homes, Parkside	...	Worksop 2746
Miners' Hostel, Gateford Road	...	Worksop 2861
Ambulance Service	...	Worksop 2128

MISCELLANEOUS.

District Education Office	...	...	Workshop 2512
Police Station	...	...	Workshop 2244
Hesley Hall, Tickhill	...	...	Rossington 313
Workshop College	...	...	Workshop 2391
Public Health Laboratory	...	...	Sheffield 36253

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE WHO RESIDE IN THE BOROUGH.

Alderman H. Adwick, J.P.	...	(Home)	...	Workshop 2164
-do-	...	(Office)	...	Woodhouse 40231
Alderman W.E. Woodward, J.P.	...	(Home)	...	Workshop 2423
-do-	...	(Office)	...	Workshop 2271
Councillor J. Wilkinson, J.P.	...	(Home)	...	Workshop 2616
-do-	...	(Office)	...	Workshop 2271
Councillor S.J. Skillen, J.P.	...	(Home)	...	Workshop 2736
Councillor A.J. Eastland, J.P.	...	(Home)	...	Workshop 2182
Councillor Mrs. M.A. Pleasance, J.P.	...	(Home)	...	Workshop 2548
Councillor L.M. Seymour, J.P.	...	(Home)	...	Workshop 2888
-do-	...	(Office)	...	Workshop 3347/8
Mr. J. Haslam, J.P.	...	(Home)	...	Workshop 2121
-do-	...	(Office)	...	Workshop 2175
Mrs. P.M. Boldry, J.P.	...	(Home)	...	Workshop 2394
Mr. G.H.M. Turner, J.P.	...		...	----
Mrs. J. Farr, J.P.	...	(Home)	...	Workshop 2025

Director, Bureau of Census
Chief Clerk
Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

LIST OF THE NAMES OF THE MEMBERS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm	...	...	...
Mr. Clegg	...	...	...
Mr. Glavin	...	...	...
Mr. Ladd	...	...	...
Mr. Nichols	...	...	...
Mr. Rosen	...	...	...
Mr. Tracy	...	...	...
Mr. Carson	...	...	...
Mr. Egan	...	...	...
Mr. Gurnea	...	...	...
Mr. Hendon	...	...	...
Mr. Pennington	...	...	...
Mr. Quinn	...	...	...
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

On the subject of the proposed changes in the organization of the Bureau of Census, the following information is being furnished for the Bureau of Census.

RECOMMENDATION

The proposed changes in the organization of the Bureau of Census are recommended for the Bureau of Census. The proposed changes are as follows:

RECOMMENDATION

The proposed changes in the organization of the Bureau of Census are recommended for the Bureau of Census. The proposed changes are as follows:

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.**

May, 1954.

INTRODUCTION.

I would like to express my thanks to you for your continued encouragement and appreciation of the work of the Sanitary Inspectors and myself throughout the year, and to the staff of the Health Department for their efforts in what has proved to be a progressive year.

STAFF.

Mr. E.R. Cross, Additional Sanitary Inspector, obtained a similar appointment with the County Borough of Doncaster and left the Department on 5th December, 1953. In his four years service in Worksop, Mr. Cross proved to be a capable and efficient officer, his previous experience in the building trade being of particular value in housing inspections and the repair of buildings.

Although the vacancy was immediately advertised, no applications were received and it was necessary for the Health Committee to authorise the re-advertisement of the post at a higher salary.

In answer to this, three applications were received. Two of the applicants were interviewed and Mr. F.W. Owen, from Nottingham County Borough, was appointed and commenced duties on 1st March, 1954.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE.

Only one Common Lodging House exists in the Borough situated at No. 87, Lowtown Street.

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.

Sixteen inspections were made and in only one instance was it necessary to indicate a minor contravention. The house is maintained in a clean and orderly condition. The keeper has in mind the provision of a bathroom for the use of the occupants.

Registration was renewed for a further period of one year.

DIRTY HOUSES.

Of the 18 houses dealt with during the year, several were occupied by single aged persons, whose age and infirmity prevented them from carrying out regular cleaning in the home. These cases could not be classed as incapable and usually an interview with relatives produced the necessary help to clean the premises. I am indebted to the Health Visitors for their notifications to the Department of the unsatisfactory houses they find in the course of their duties.

Improvement was obtained in most of the above cases, four of the occupants died and the houses changed hands. Continued inspections are being made to prevent any return to unsatisfactory conditions.

Number of houses inspected	...	18
Number of visits	...	79

DRAINAGE.

Alterations and additions to existing drainage systems and conversion from conservancy to water carriage are inspected and tested to ensure soundness.

Although it is the duty of the owner of a house to clear blocked drains, on occasions the Department's attendant has been directed to this type of work where possible delay or danger to health was envisaged. Prompt attention by owners to blockages at their properties was generally obtained after notification by the Inspectors.

Early reporting of these conditions to the Health Department or the owner would enable prompt action to be taken, but on several occasions blockages occurring in mid-week were not reported until late on Saturday morning, when labour and communication with owners is most difficult or impossible. Generally it may be said that blockages occur through neglect on the part of the tenants or their unfortunate choice of materials discharged into the drains, but often the fault lies in the maintenance of inspection chambers. Crumbling brickwork, loose or broken covers and displaced stoppers on the rodding arms of disconnecting chambers have been the cause of a number of blocked drains.

Conversions.

The Cottage, Gateford Common.

One pail closet converted to water closet. Discharges into existing cesspool.

Nos. 3,4,5,6,7,8, High Park, Darfoulds.

6 privies and 3 wet ashpits converted to 6 waterclosets. Discharge into existing drainage and cesspool. 6 dustbins provided.

Nos. 13 - 21, Woodhouse, Woodend.

8 privies and 2 wet ashpits converted to 9 water closets. Discharge into sewer. 9 dustbins provided.

Sink waste disposal replanned and renewed.

In each case the conversion allowance of £6 per conversion was paid by the Council to the respective owners.

Drain tests applied	...	40
Defective drains repaired by owners		83
Blocked drains cleared at request of Dept.		247
Number of inspections and visits		894

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Regular visits were made to the factories in the Borough in order to secure the necessary conditions for the health and comfort of the employees.

Generally it was found that sanitary facilities and cleansing arrangements were maintained in a satisfactory condition, but it was necessary to enforce cleanliness and improve sanitary accommodation in 40 factories.

No statutory notices were served during the year, compliance being obtained in each case by informal action.

The register showed that during 1953 the number of factories in the Borough

was as follows:-

Where mechanical power is used	...	...	...	143
Where mechanical power is not used	...	...	...	9
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	152
				<hr/>

These were classified as:-

Food manufacture and processing	...	...	...	28
Engineering and allied trades	...	...	...	77
Clothing, footwear and textiles	...	...	...	20
Building sites ..	...	...	...	15
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	12

Contraventions.

Informal notices were served for:-

Sanitary accommodation (building sites)	...	...	...	9
Lack of lighting	...	...	...	11
Lack of sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	9
Lack of cleanliness	...	...	...	6
Lack of door fasteners	...	...	...	2
Lack of ventilated passages	...	...	...	1
Lack of notices on W.C's	...	...	...	2
Number of factories on register	...	...	...	152
" " " visited	...	...	...	152
" " visits made	...	...	...	303
" " factories found to be lacking in some respect	...	...	...	40
" " " where faults remedied	...	...	...	38
" " written notices (informal)	...	...	...	40

FOOD PREMISES AND FOOD HANDLING.

Effort was concentrated on the protection of exposed foodstuffs displayed for sale against persons, insects and dust. Some success has been evident particularly in the case of smaller general dealers who are now very proud of their glass display cabinets. Larger foodshops have also been improved in this respect but we learned that, given the choice of exposed and protected foodstuffs, many of the housewives preferred the former. Their assumption was that wrapped or covered foods were stale or had been displayed for some time. If this is to be taken as a widely distributed line of thought, it would appear that propaganda on clean food must be directed to the trade and public at the same time so as to remove any objections of both parties to the covering of exposed foodstuffs. To date, attention has been given to the trade in this respect. I feel it is only fair that the trade should have first chance to meet any criticism from the public, if that chance has not been taken, then they have only themselves to blame for any criticism which may come their way. I read that greater publicity on clean food matters will be coupled with the introduction of new clean food legislation now before Parliament. This should serve to erase gradually the

situation already mentioned. Nevertheless, we shall continue to press for the protection of foodstuffs in every possible way, for we are well aware of the dangers attaching to the careless handling of food.

It will be seen from the following table that the position in Workshop is generally good, for although the number of inspections was substantially greater than in 1952, the contraventions found were relatively small in number.

Publicity.

Supplies of the Ministry of Food's booklet "Clean Catering" were obtained and sold to local food traders. This has helped to create a uniformity of practice, but it was felt that an even simpler form of explanation of the need for hygiene in catering establishments was necessary for the employees. A booklet, written and illustrated by the Senior Additional Sanitary Inspector, was duplicated and issued to staffs of these establishments and was very well received.

Copies of large Ministry of Health posters were distributed for display in cafes. These posters dealt with dangers of careless food handling.

Circulars produced in the Department were distributed to the greater number of shops in the Borough directing attention to the danger of food contamination by blow-flies.

Hawkers.

Section 147 of the Nottinghamshire County Council Act was made applicable to premises other than shops where food was sold or stored. Registration of persons and premises was required and certificates of registration issued. These certificates can be withdrawn on failure to comply with the requirements of the Act.

This legislation has enabled control of fishmongers, fruiterers and similar tradesmen dealing from vans, drays and lorries. All storage premises and vehicles were inspected and necessary alterations enforced.

The question of washing facilities on vehicles was considered and an advertised hot water wash hand basin unit recommended. One fishmonger with several small vans fitted his vehicles with this unit which proved entirely successful and is now becoming popular among the other tradesmen. We hope to see in the very near future all vehicles fitted with this compact unit.

This consists of a metal unit measuring 15 inches by 9 inches by 27 inches high, housing an insulated 2-gallon hot water tank (thermos), a wash hand basin and a drainage tank. The tank is filled with near-boiling water which is kept at a very high temperature for a full working day. Being compact and self-contained, the need for gas supplies and piping is eliminated. The reasonable price of the unit commends it to the trade. A local agency has been set up for the sale of this unit.

Action taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Number of inspections	...	...	...	2,272
" " premises where contraventions found	...	...	...	24
" " " " improvements made	...	...	...	31
Outstanding at end of year	...	...	...	17

Summarised Visits.

Bakehouses	68	Bakers Shops	52
Butchers Shops	114	Cafes & Canteens	95
Fishmongers	34	Confectionery Shops	12
Flour Mills	2	Fish & Chip Shops	24
Grocers & General Dealers	436	Fruiterers	5
Ice Cream Factories ..	93	Ice Cream Retailers	145
Meat Prep. & Storage ..	16	Hawkers Premises	17
Slaughterhouses	21	Market Stalls	159
Tripe Boiler	2	Milk Premises	50
		Warehouses	9

Vehicles.

Milk Retail	16
Ice Cream	19
Grocers	3
Bakers	3
Hawkers (Fruit etc.) ..	14
Meat Distribution	4

Clean Food Byelaws.

Number of inspections	858
Verbal and informal notices ..	402
Notices complied	371

Hawkers.

Number of persons registered	11
Number of vehicles - Horses and drays ..	4
- Lorries	3
- Motor Vans	8
Notices served	11

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Seven hundred and nineteen visits were made in the detection and tracing of causes of infectious disease.

Fifty houses were disinfected.

INFESTATIONS AND VERMINOUS PREMISES.

The assistance of the Department was requested in 40 cases and infestations, mainly of cockroaches and ants, were cleared satisfactorily. 83 visits were made for this purpose.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS.

There are no official caravan camping sites within the Borough.

The owner of private land at Lowgrounds, Sandy Lane, on which three caravans have been sited for the last three years with the Council's consent, decided not

to renew the applications and the site has been cleared.

Three other caravans received a short term consent to occupy a site at the rear of Westgate Mill. The occupants conducted themselves satisfactorily and moved out of town by the end of year.

A site at Raymoth Farm was approved for caravans occupied by members of Messrs. Laing's technical staff for the period (approximately 18 months) during which the firm were contracting on the erection of 260 houses for the National Coal Board to the north of Carlton Close. The caravans are of a sumptuous type and the manager occupies a prefabricated portable bungalow on the same site. Paths, water supply and drainage have been laid by the firm.

A caravan occupied by three young men also pulled on to this site but their application was refused and they have been requested to move.

The travelling showmens' site at "Netherholme", rear of Bridge Place is used during the winter months. Showmen are, of course, exempt from the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, regarding time limits for caravan siting. The Showmens Guild enforces rules and regulations upon its members and it was not found necessary during the year to object to conditions on this site. A few non-showmen, however, did occupy the site for a few weeks but were warned off.

Number of visits and inspections 37

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Six premises are situated in the Borough conducting the following businesses

Rag, Bone and Scrap Metal Dealers	..	..	3
Tripe Dresser	..	..	1
Hide and skin	..	..	1
Manure Manufacture	..	..	1

These trades continue with the minimum of nuisance and inspections under the Factories Act revealed satisfactory working conditions.

Dealers in Old Metal and Marine Store Dealers.

Last year, Section 86 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, was declared to be in force in the Borough. The three dealers, referred to above (Offensive Trades) as Rag, Bone and Scrap Metal Dealers, were registered and have complied with the provisions of the Section and the Public Health Acts.

PET ANIMALS.

The two shops in the Borough were re-licenced during the year and were found during this period to be maintained in the manner prescribed by the Pet Animals Act, 1951.

Number of visits and inspections 6

PIG KEEPING.

Inspections of pig styes were continued and pressure brought to bear on a number of pig keepers who were causing nuisance.

Pig keeping has been, and still is, a popular activity in Worksop and I am sure we can be proud of the effort which has been made to supplement the national larder. Nevertheless, this point must not be allowed to over-ride the need for observance of the provisions of the Public Health Acts both for the health of the public and of the animals. It is often said that "familiarity breeds contempt" and this is true in the case of some pig breeders who fail to see that they may be causing offence to neighbours by their lack of attention to regular removal of manure, flyspraying and rat catching. A properly conducted pig sty should not give rise to any of these faults and eliminates the possibility of action by the Department with subsequent loss of both hobby and income.

At houses in Sandy Lane, pig keeping has existed for many years. Although the distance from the pig keepers houses was adequate due to the length of garden, the distance from the sty to the rear of houses in Trent Street was conversely inadequate and complaints were received regarding smells and flies. Several inspections were made and warnings to offenders given but failed to achieve improvement. A report was made to the Health Committee and notice was given to eight persons to cease pig keeping in this area.

Two applications to keep pigs on other suitable sites were granted.

Number of visits and inspections 120

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.

The Council provides a free service for rats and mice destruction operated by a full time Ratcatcher, under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors.

The use of WARFARIN poison, detailed in the last Annual Report, has proved most beneficial and has enabled more supervision to be carried out.

Many domestic animal keepers would save themselves a lot of trouble and expense if anti-rat measures were taken as a routine. Removal of manure, piles of useless wood and debris, protection of feeding stuffs, prompt removal of waste food and overspill and rat proofing of buildings may involve some labour and expense but pays dividends in the end because a rat can cause a considerable amount of wanton damage in a very short time to livestock, buildings and feeding stuffs.

A check baiting of the sewers was made in September and showed a generally satisfactory state.

Two or three cases of mole infestations were dealt with in domestic premises, together with the destruction of wasps nests.

Owing to a change in the period taken for the reports to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries on rodent destruction, the following figures cover a period of 15 months from 1st January, 1953 to 31st March, 1954:-

Number of visits by Sanitary Inspectors	..	..	239
" " " " Ratcatcher	..	..	1,672
" " premises inspected	..	..	629

Number of premises where rats found	..	..	260
" " " " mice found	..	..	209
" " " treated	..	..	469
" " rat bodies recovered	..	..	1,492

SHOPS INSPECTION.

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

Number of visits	..	..	..	447
Number of shops inspected	..	..	..	326
Found satisfactory	..	..	..	310
Found lacking in some respect	..	..	..	16
Notices (Statutory) served	..	..	..	NIL
" (Informal) "	..	..	..	10
Verbal notices	..	..	..	6
Complied	..	..	..	11

UNFIT HOUSES.

Owing to the continued delay in rehousing persons from houses already subject to demolition orders, work on unfit houses was discontinued for a time, but a speeding of rehousing in the later months of the year reopened the subject.

The following properties were represented under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936:-

Nos. 1 - 8, Back Crown Street (8 houses)

Of the properties outstanding at the end of 1952, the following progress was made:-

Nos. 44 - 66, Abbey Street (12 Houses)

The owners of these houses having appeared before the Housing Committee and agreed to present schemes of reconditioning, only one owner of 9 of the houses did in fact present such a scheme. This scheme, however, was not acceptable to the Committee and it was decided to serve Demolition Orders on the 12 houses. Notice of appeal was given by all the owners. Eventually the Council decided not to resist the appeal and a period of 12 months was given for the owners to complete the reconditioning. By the end of the year, the owner of nine houses had started on two of the houses.

No. 173, Newgate Street (1 house) Demolished by Council.

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

Reconditioning of Nos. 5 - 9 completed.

Nos. 1 - 4. Remaining two tenants rehoused and demolition started.

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

No. 86 - reconditioned and sold by owner.

Nos. 82, 84 & 88 - purchased by Council.

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

Reconditioning not started. Demolition Orders applied.

One tenant rehoused.

Nos. 66 & 68, Marecroft (2 houses)

One tenant rehoused. One single tenant awaits rehousing.

Nos. 4, 6, & 8, Newgate Street (3 houses)

One tenant rehoused. Two single tenants await rehousing.

Nos. 21 - 31, Sandhill Street (6 houses)

One tenant rehoused.

Nos. 36 & 38, Colbeck Street (2 houses)

Not yet rehoused.

Nos. 3 - 17, Crown Street (8 houses)

Six tenants rehoused.

No. 29, Colbeck Street (1 house)

Vacant house demolished by owners to provide air space and building room for voluntary reconditioning scheme.

Towards the end of the year, the Minister of Housing and Local Government announced his new Housing Repairs and Rents Bill. The progress of new building had made it possible to turn to the problem of the older houses, and the object of the Government's proposals is, while continuing to build new houses, to put and keep the soundly constructed houses in good repair, so as to stop their gradual deterioration into slums; to encourage the improvement or conversion of those which can thereby be made to give better service for another generation; and to begin again the work of slum clearance, which the war stopped in 1939, at the same time making more tolerable those slum houses which, despite all efforts, will have to be lived in for many years. (vide "Operation Rescue" - a summary of the Government White Paper "Houses - The Next Step").

Together with the Town Clerk and the Chairmen of the Housing and Finance Committees, I attended a two-day Conference of the Association of Municipal Corporations in London in December, where some valuable information was obtained. The Minister, Mr. Harold McMillan, spoke to Conference on the second day on his ideas and plans based on the new Bill.

There seemed little doubt that many of the controversial items in the Bill would be opposed and by the end of the year a great deal of discussion, verbal and printed, had already taken place. Whatever form the final Act will take on reaching the Statute Book, there is some satisfaction in being able to look forward to restarting full scale work on unfit properties which has lain dormant for so many years under Government suspension. One of the features of the Bill is that, for the first time, a legal standard of fitness for a house is laid down.

Personally, I came away from the Conference feeling that, in spite of

certain difficulties, the problem of bad housing in Workson was slight when compared with many other local authorities. Nevertheless, it will mean hard and continuous effort if we are to make distinct progress within the next five years, bearing in mind the multiplicity of public health duties devolving upon the Health Department.

Number of visits (survey and Reconditioning) ... 148

HOUSING REPAIR.

Housing defects which are slight or not numerous enough to warrant action under the Housing Act, 1936, are dealt with by application of sections of the Public Health Act, 1936, whereby they may be defined in certain categories of defects or as nuisances.

Complaints received	..	..	..	..	..	..	340
Inspections and visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,395
Dwelling houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	..	523
" " repaired (informally)	..	..	..	..	..	..	291
" " " (statutory)	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
Informal notices served	..	..	..	..	..	..	449
Statutory " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	74

Summary of Nuisances and Defects dealt with.

Total remedied	423
----------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

(a) by Informal Action

Housing Defects	..	..	..	..	..	111
Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	103
W.C's & Pail Closets	..	..	..	..	..	81
Water Supply	..	..	..	..	..	53
Paving	..	..	..	..	..	23

(b) by Statutory Action

Housing Defects	..	..	..	..	..	21
Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	14
W.C's	..	..	..	..	..	6
Water Supply	..	..	..	..	..	5
Paving	..	..	..	..	..	6

These figures refer to groups of defects under the relative headings.

Total number of nuisances and defects 1,731

Three cases were taken to Court for non compliance with Statutory Notices within the time specified.

1. Fined £2 on P.H.A., 1936, (S.39) notice. Costs and 6 weeks to comply on P.H.A., 1936 (S.92) notice.
2. Work completed between summons and court case. Costs.
3. Work completed between summons and court case. Costs.

HOUSING APPLICATIONS.

Applications for Council houses are dealt with by the Housing Department. The Borough Treasurer reported at the end of 1953 that the 1,644 applicants on the list had been circularised as to whether or not they were still interested in obtaining a Council house tenancy. At that time, only 1,080 had replied, but it was agreed to continue by all reasonable means to check on the applicants who had not replied, to offset the possibility of some of them for various reasons not having received the circular. It was hoped eventually to arrive at a figure which would present a true picture of housing need in the Borough.

Applications are dealt with on a "date order" system. The cases presenting evidence of tuberculosis or very severe health conditions are investigated by the Sanitary Inspectors, their reports being passed to the Medical Officer of Health, who has authority to bring suitable cases before the Estates Management Committee for consideration outside the terms of the "date order" system.

Number of applicants interviewed at office	..	..	60
" " visits to housing applicants	..	..	225

WATER SUPPLY.

Corroded or burst water pipes to dwellinghouses were renewed or repaired upon notification to the owners, and samples were taken in various parts of the town to check on the purity of water supplied, both from town mains and other sources.

Number of visits and inspections	..	..	..	245
Water service pipes renewed or repaired	..	..	58	
Number of samples taken	..	..	..	44
Found unsatisfactory	..	..	..	5

The unsatisfactory samples were taken from a supply which proved to be temporarily contaminated. The fault was discovered and further samples proved satisfactory.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS 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 for household consumption to the Health Department in order that they may have the benefit of post mortem inspection of the animal to determine its fitness for food.

Three local slaughterhouses are approved by the Ministry of Food for the slaughter of these animals, but mainly slaughter takes place at the homes of the producers, often at weekends.

There was a further diminution of the number of pigs slaughtered for household consumption in 1953, the reason appears to be that some producers have ceased pig keeping and the remainder are sending more to the bacon factory.

Of the pigs inspected it is pleasing to report that health and quality continued to be very good and no meat condemnation was found necessary in any of the 109 animals inspected.

Number of pigs inspected	..	..	109
" " visits	..	..	57

Other Food Inspection.

Food shops and warehouses were visited to inspect and, where necessary, condemn tinned goods, fish, etc. Condemnation certificates are issued on surrender of the affected goods, so that tradesmen may obtain credit or replacements from suppliers.

Foodstuffs condemned in 1953.

Canned Foods.

	lbs.	ozs.
Sardines	35	14
Crab Meat	4	10
Lobster	41	2
Salmon	8	-
Pilchards	34	-
Herrings	2	2
Herring Roes	1	-
Marrowfat	13	-
Evaporated Milk	202	4
Condensed Milk	119	10
Cream	5	12
Tomatoes	1,176	14
Peas	88	9
Beans	260	14
Dried Swede	24	-
Dried Carrot	44	-
Beetroot	3	12

Other Foods.

	lbs.	ozs.
Cheese	80	8
Cheese Waste	55	6
Processed Cheese	7	4
Self Raising Flour	9	-
Currants	1	-
Cake	60	-
Biscuits	6	-
Tomatoes	145	-
Orange Squash	1	14
Jam Rolls	18	-
Table Jellies	16	-
Marshmallow Bars	9	-
Vita Weat	1	-
Mixed Nuts	2	4
Rice	30	-
New Potatoes	280	-
Sugar	190	-

Canned Foods (Continued)

	lbs.	ozs.
Carrots	5	12
Soup	63	-
Spaghetti	1	-
Strained Foods	1	12
Tomato Juice	1	-
Grapes	40	-
Gooseberries	20	2
Fruit Compots	2	-
Apple Puree	15	6
Damsons	1	13
Pineapple Crush	1	14
Pears	118	8
Plums	171	8
Prunes	48	4
Pineapple	25	4
Peaches	86	1
Strawberries	29	8
Raspberries	25	11
Loganberries	3	12
Oranges	49	11
Apriots	3	2
Figs	2	8
Bilberries	1	-
Rhubarb	4	12
Cherries	63	1
Fruit Salad	54	12
Grapefruit	29	4
Marmalade	1	-
Mincemeat	17	12
Frozen Liquid Egg	325	12
	<hr/>	
	3,280	4

Fish.

Halibut	36	-
Bloaters	28	-
Plaice	46	-
Herrings	119	-
Herring Roes	28	-
Whitebait	4	-
Red Mullet	2	8
Headless Cod	224	-
Cod Fillets	168	-
	<hr/>	
c/fwd.	655	8

Other Foods (Continued)

	lbs.	ozs.
Pork Pies	15	-
Fish Cakes	25	1
Oranges	20	4
Grape Nuts		12
Coffee	2	-
Jam	2	-
	<hr/>	
	977	5

Canned Meat.

Lamb Tongues	21	4
Ox Tongues	40	-
Sheep Tongues	9	12
Pig Tongues	6	-
Luncheon Tongue	30	-
Calf Tongues	2	-
Stewed Steak	103	11
Brisket Beef	8	-
Cooked Ham	321	10
Shoulder Ham	110	10
Jellied Veal	133	-
Chopped Pork	16	3
Luncheon Meat	132	2
Minced Beef Loaf	44	8
Rabbit	5	-
Braised Hearts	1	-
Pork in Juice	5	-
Corned Mutton	6	-
Corned Beef	3	8
Cooked Boneless Pork	9	2
Lamb Livers	5	8
Pressed Beef	3	-

1,016 14
Other Meat.

Beef Sausage	101	8
Pork Sausage	103	10
Goose	19	-
Pheasants	39	-
Bacon	58	-

c/fwd. 321 2

Fish (Continued)

	b/fwd.	lbs.	ozs.
		655	8
Mackerel		42	-
Finnan		14	-
Kippers		84	-
		<hr/>	
		795	8
		<hr/>	

Other Meat (Continued)

	b/fwd.	lbs.	ozs.
		321	2
Cooked Ham		442	-
Beef		92	-
Mutton		30	-
Black Pudding		3	-
		<hr/>	
		888	2
		<hr/>	

TOTAL FOODSTUFFS.

	lbs.	ozs.
	3,280	4
	795	8
	977	5
	1,016	14
	888	2
	<hr/>	
	6,958	1
	<hr/>	

TOTAL : 3 Tons. 2 Cwts. 14 Lbs. 1 Oz.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933 & 1951.

One new licence and 22 renewal licences were issued, each for a period of three years.

When pigs are slaughtered, usually at weekends, inspection is made at the same time. Opportunity is taken to inspect the slaughterman's methods and apparatus. The Cash Captive Bolt Pistol has been used by all slaughtermen in Worksoy since the introduction of the Act. No cases of misuse or defective apparatus were observed.

Number of licenced slaughtermen on register	..	..	33
" " inspections	..	..	59

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Although central slaughtering takes place at Retford and only 3 slaughterhouses are approved for pig killing by the Ministry of Food, a number of local butchers keep their licences running by annual application.

Eleven slaughterhouses were relicenced for a further year. 19 visits were made to "dormant" premises during the year for checking purposes.

By the end of the year, the subject of meat decontrol was being discussed among the trade. Though at that time, no official news was to hand, it appeared that meat decontrol would take place in 1954. This would mean a return in Worksoy to local slaughtering after 14 years of meat supply from Retford.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

1st April, 1953 to 31st March, 1954.

Refuse Collection.

Workshop Borough (17,935 acres or 28 square miles) is the second largest non-County Borough in the country and, although certain areas are composed of agricultural and wooded land, the situation of a number of dwelling units on the perimeter of the boundary presents problems for the refuse collection service. These separate units are:-

North West - Shireoaks, Rhodesia and Gateford Common.

South West - Darfoulds, Steetley and Broad Lane.

South East - Clumber Park, Hardwick

East - Osberton, Seofton.

As an example, a vehicle serving Osberton, Seofton, Clumber and Hardwick covers 45 miles in the day.

The town, too, is rapidly expanding and new estates have been developed in 1953. The increasing number of semi-detached houses, with long paths to the rear, and open spaces in the estate, creates extra distances for vehicles and men. In 1953/54, the eight vehicles of the Department covered 29,854 miles (6,296 miles more than the previous year).

Refuse collection services were extended to the following 618 additional premises during the year:

Ashley Road (4), Athelstan Road (1), Beech Avenue (2), Carlton Road (2), Cecil Close (2), Chatsworth Road (5), Coniston Road (48), Edinburgh Walk (2), Fox Glove Close (20), Furnival Street North (8), Gateford Rise (1), Haggonfields Lane (1), Keats Crescent (10), Kedleston Road (2), Kilton Glade (14), Kendal Close (34), Keswick Road (102), Kingsway (6), Lowtown Close (4), Mabel Street (3), Mansfield Road (1), Martlet Way (2), Mary Street (18), New Road (4), Prospect Drive (3), Queen Elizabeth Crescent (57), Queensway (36), Raymoth Lane (2), Retford Road (1), Shakespeares Street (4), Shireoaks Common (4), Shrewsbury Road (8), South Breck Rise (34), South Parade (36), Sparken Hill (3), Sunny Bank (45), Talbot Road (8), Windmill Lane (24), Waverley Place (20), Winifred Street (26), Wingfield Avenue (6), Workshop College (2).

Maintenance.

Last year, I referred to the need for consideration of replacements of vehicles due to the increasing work of the Department and the cost of repairs to old vehicles.

The Health Committee asked for a report upon the resources of the Department and plans for its possible improvement in equipment and staff bearing in mind the increase in housing and development of new estates.

I submitted a report in which I endeavoured to co-ordinate efficiency and future economy. The basis of the plan was to obtain a new Refuse Collection Vehicle of sufficient size to cope with the growing weight of refuse and distance

from the tip in the new estate developments. Running costs also had to be taken into consideration. A Shelvoke & Drewry 16/18 cubic yard Fore and Aft Tipper with Perkins Diesel engine was recommended. This was accepted by the Health Committee and an immediate order was placed. The vehicle was put into operation on 1st March, 1954, taking over two normal rounds. Seven men are employed with this new vehicle in place of four each on the previous two vehicles operating these districts. Thus, one man was released for work on another vehicle. In the first month, and since, fuel costs have been cut by one half.

Having released one vehicle from refuse collection, this was directed to a new service - a shops refuse and salvage service in the main street ensuring a weekly collection from these premises. This service has been highly appreciated by the tradesmen and has resulted in an increase in waste paper salvage from this source.

In addition, the dual bodied Refuse Collector/Cesspool Emptier was placed on a permanent cesspool emptying service to give more regular attention to this type of conservancy. The refuse body has been retained for use in emergencies.

The remaining vehicles were placed on new rounds of reduced number of premises but at the end of the year (31st March), the long cold spell of weather had created a heavy burden and the speed up of collection which was planned had not entirely matured. Given better weather and possible slight rearrangements, I am sure the new plan will function satisfactorily.

Refuse Disposal.

Together with the above, a recommendation was made for the use of a calf-dozer on the Sandy Lane Tip. This too, was accepted and a calf-dozer was handed over from the Highways Department. In spite of its mechanical imperfections (being second hand), the results obtained since it was put into operation on 4th February, 1954, have been most encouraging. Its immediate effect was to release one man from tip work to refuse collection, reducing the staff from 3 to 2. The heavy manual work of moving refuse was obviated and consolidation of the tip surface enabled us to dispense with the use of heavy ship plates used as roadways. The lessening of manual work gave more time for salvage and to date the tip salvage income has increased by 119% over a similar period last year.

Negotiations were re-opened with the owner for the purchase of the area now used for tipping at Sandy Lane. When the area is finally in our ownership, the question of its future development and use will be discussed. I am confident that the use of the dozer will not only ease the work of development but also appreciably cut the costs.

Details of Collection and Disposal during the year 1st April, 1953 - 31st March, 1954.

Collection.

No. of dustbins emptied	..	..	..	523,825
" " dry ashpits emptied	..	..		576
" " wet ashpits emptied	..	..		97
" " pail closets emptied	..	..		1,755
" " cesspools emptied	..	..	..	291

Disposal.

No. of loads of refuse removed by	No. 1 Dennis	..	571
" " " " " "	No. 2 S & D	..	817
" " " " " "	No. 3 S & D	..	771
" " " " " "	No. 4 Karrier	..	769
" " " " " "	No. 5 Ford	..	4
" " " " " "	No. 6 S & D	..	852
" " " " " "	Old No. 6 S & D	..	7
" " " " " "	No. 7 S & D	..	804
" " " " " "	No. 8 S & D	..	832
" " " " " "	No. 9 S & D	..	76
			<hr/>
			5,503
			<hr/>

No. of loads deposited on Sandy Lane Tip	..	5,503
" " " " " Fields	..	543
" " " " in Public Sewers	..	313
" " " to Paper Shed	.. ..	1,125
		<hr/>
		7,484
		<hr/>

Provision of Dustbins.

The Council operates a Municipal Dustbin Scheme under the terms of Section 75 (3) of the Public Health Act, 1936. This scheme commenced on 30th March, 1951, and has become increasingly popular among owners of property in the town as an easy means of dustbin provision and maintenance. The annual charge of 5/- per bin remains unaltered.

<u>Financial Year.</u>	<u>Dustbins supplied.</u>	<u>Total Bins supplied</u>
1950-51	9	9
1951-52	41	50
1952-53	123	173
1953-54	232	405

Number of informal notices served	.. ..	103
" " " " complied	.. ..	44
" " statutory notices served	.. ..	59
" " " " complied	.. ..	59
" " dustbins renewed in default	..	7

WASTE PAPER.

Our waste paper salvage scheme continued to expand during the year, and I am happy to report an all-time record despatch to the Mills, since the inception of the scheme in 1936, of 417 tons 5 cwt. 3 qrs.

It may have been observed that many local authorities have announced their intention to discontinue the collection of waste paper as uneconomical. I would

like to point out that these local authorities are invariably those who have dealt with waste paper merchants who are often adversely affected by slumps and recesses in the trade. Worksop has a firm 5-year contract with the Thames Board Mills Ltd., the largest board making firm in Europe, who give guaranteed minimum prices and take all output from our balers. Even in times of slump, they have been most helpful in retaining us at a working level. We are, therefore, in a more fortunate position than some of our neighbours, and with a steady market and an increasing demand for waste paper, I see little reason why our efforts should not show even better results.

It will be of interest that, in the 9 years from 1945 to 1954, over £25,000 have been raised from the sale of salvaged waste paper of which over £14,000 (56.6%) have been realised in the last 3 years.

The average despatch from our depot has been raised from 23 tons per month in 1950 to 40 tons per month in 1954.

Better sorting arrangements have reduced the output of mixed waste paper (the lowest priced grade) from 89% of total output in 1950 to 47% in 1954. This has increased the output of better priced grades such as fibreboard, newspapers and magazines.

Naturally, these results are only obtained by hard work, and I would like to thank the employees of the Cleansing Department, tradesmen and shopkeepers, factory managements and everyone who has responded so willingly to our constant requests for more waste paper.

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

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1953.

WASTE PAPER

Collections and income over the period 1st April, 1953 - 31st March, 1954.

<u>Grade.</u>	<u>Weight.</u>			<u>Income.</u>		
	T.	C.	Q.	£	S.	D.
Mixed Paper	193.	18.	1.	1,272.	3.	10.
Books & Magazines	26.	3.	3.	222.	12.	7.
Newspapers	53.	9.	0.	526.	7.	3.
Fibreboard	143.	14.	3.	1,250.	6.	9.
Cartage				73.	0.	7.
	417.	5.	3.	3,344.	11.	0.

SALVAGE.

1953 - 54.

ARTICLE.	WEIGHT.				INCOME.		
	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Paper	417	5	3	-	3,344	11	0
Tins	46	12	1	-	93	4	6
Rags	1	19	-	12	46	14	1
Heavy Scrap	6	11	3	-	30	15	2
Aluminium		2	1	4	7	10	6
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	3	2	6
Bagging		2	-	24	1	9	-
TOTALS	472	13	1	12	3,527	6	9

WORKSOP CORPORATION.

CLEANSING COSTS.

YEAR 1953/1954.

<u>EXPENDITURE.</u>	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Loan Charges - Principal	386.	17.	3.						
Interest	51.	3.	5.						
				438.	0.	8.			
Bonus on Collections				862.	7.	5.			
Other Charges				19133.	9.	0.			
							20433.	17.	1.

INCOME.

Salvage

Waste paper	3344.	11.	0.			
Other Salvage	182.	15.	9.			
				3527.	6.	9.

Other Items

Hire of Cesspool Emptier	60.	1.	3.	
Rents	364.	3.	8.	
Dust Bin Charges	76.	17.	8.	
Other Income	6.	11.	1.	
				4035. 0. 5.

Net expenditure charged to General Rate Fund Revenue	16398.	16.	8.
a/c			

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS.

Common Lodging House	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Canteens and Cafes	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
Caravans	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Circus site	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Checking Housing Applications	...	...	...	...	...	...	225
Dirty Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	894
Factories Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	303
Food Handling Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,272
Housing Defects and Repair	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,395
Halls and Cinemas	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	719
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	238
Inspection of Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Inspection of Other Foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	207
Milk Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	...	159
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Pet Animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Pig Keeping	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	239
Refuse Collection, Disposal and Storage	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,528
Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	447
Unfit Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	148
Verminous Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	245
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Revisits	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,836
Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	...	306
Total nuisances dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,731
Number of informal notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	960
" " " " complied	...	...	...	...	...	...	767
Number of statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
" " " " complied	...	...	...	...	...	...	52



