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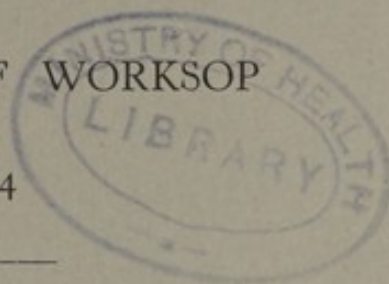
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HEALTH
27 OCT 55
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BOROUGH OF WORKSOP

1954



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, 1955.

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 1954 together with the vital statistics relative to the period.

The population shows an increase of 950 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 arrival of miners and their families from other districts to the new housing estate in Carlton Road.

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 (11.3).

The Infant Mortality is 26.3 per 1,000 live births. The figure for England and Wales for 1954 is 25.5. 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 five cases of acute poliomyelitis. All of the cases were children. Four of them suffered from paralysis and all except one child of 8 years made a complete recovery.

There were no maternal deaths.

The number of deaths from all causes was 301 of which number heart disease accounted for 103. Cancer deaths totalled 53 and this number was two less than in 1953. The number of deaths caused by motor vehicles was six.

For the sixth 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.

Included in this report is a brief commentary on the work of the School Health Service in this area.

The Borough is, of course, designated as a Local Sanitary Authority, but the Members would, I feel, welcome information from their Medical Officer on all aspects of the Health Service with which he may be concerned.

The number of workers now engaged in visiting people's homes in connection with some aspect of health or behaviour is legion. The list, which is by no means exhaustive, includes - the Sanitary Inspector, the Health Visitor, the School Nurse, the Almoner, the Psychiatric Social Worker, the Probation Officer, the Children's Officer, the N.S.P.C.C. Inspector, the Moral Welfare Worker, the

District Welfare Officer, the School Attendance Officer, the Tuberculosis Visitor, the Home Help Organizer.

Full co-operation is given by members of my staff to the officials of the departments given above.

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 L.M. SEYMOUR, J.P.

HEALTH AND SEWERAGE COMMITTEE.

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

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

HOUSING COMMITTEE

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

Alderman H. Adwiek, J.P., Councillors A.J. Burton, A.J. Eastland, C. Harrison, G. Herbert, H.B. Dunn, P. Drabble, H.B. Taylor, A. Thornton, Mrs. V.J.S. Vickers.

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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 Health Inspectors.

J.R. Lyle, M.S.I.A., A.M.Inst.P.C.

F.W. Owen, M.S.I.A., (Commenced 1st March, 1954)

M.F. Swingle, M.S.I.A.

Veterinary Surgeon (part-time)

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

Clerks.

Health Department - Mrs. E.M. Heap

Miss A. Deane

SECTION A.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	17,935
Population at census 1951	31,038
Estimated population	33,540
Number of inhabited houses at 31/3/55	9,698
Rateable value of houses at 31/3/55	£118,977
Rateable value of all properties at 31/3/55	£192,942
Sum represented by penny rate	£736

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS - Live .

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate ...	288	268	556
Illegitimate ...	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>21</u>
	<u>298</u>	<u>279</u>	<u>577</u>
Birth rate per 1,000 of population ...	17.2		
Birth rate per 1,000 of England and Wales	15.2		

STILBIRTHS.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate ...	5	10	15
Illegitimate ...	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>15</u>
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births ...	26.0		
Rate per 1,000 of population ...	...	.44	

DEATHS - Resident

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	163	138	301
Death rate per 1,000 population ...	8.9		
Death rate per 1,000 population England & Wales	11.3		

INFANT DEATHS (Under 1 year)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate ...	11	4	15
Illegitimate ...	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>11</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>15</u>
Infantile mortality per 1,000 live births ...	26.0		
Infantile mortality per 1,000 live births England and Wales	...	25.5	

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 - Workson Borough.

Heart disease (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	103
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System			...	...	...	42
Cancer (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	53
Other Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	16
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	10
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	11
Pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other forms of tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	-
Kidney disease	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	3
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	-
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stomach Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	2
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	3
Syphilitic Disease	...	...	...	...	...	1
Leukaemia	...	...	...	...	...	-
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System			...	...	...	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases			...	...	...	30
Other infective and parasitic diseases			...	...	...	-
Motor Vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	...	6
All other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	9
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	-
Meningococcal Infection	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	1
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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	197
New cases over 1 year	47
Total attendances	2,787

Shireoaks Sub-Clinic.

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

Number of sessions	25
New cases under 1 year	38
New cases over 1 year	9
Total attendances	482

Scotton Sub-Clinic.

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

Number of sessions	24
New cases under 1 year	18
New cases over 1 year	12
Total attendances	237

Manton Sub-Clinic.

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

Number of sessions	26
New cases under 1 year	48
New cases over 1 year	9
Total attendances	599

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	52
New cases	98
Attendances	510

1 woman 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.

Workshop Cripples Guild.

This important Guild continues its great work of the care and after-care of cripples in Workshop 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, Workshop, 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 Almshouse 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. Workshop has been designated as a "Main Station" with an attached "Sub-station". Vehicles comprise 4 ambulances and 2 sitters. All the ambulances in the vicinity have now been provided with radio telephone. The advantages are obvious. Telephone No. Eastgate, Workshop 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, Workshop, 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, Brasebridge. Tele: Workshop 2949.
Mrs. Freeman, Darfoulds. Tele: Workshop 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.)

SPEECH THERAPY.

During the year the number of children in attendance at the Speech Therapy Sessions in Worksop was 36.

MINOR AILMENTS.

The total attendances at Minor Ailment Clinics in Worksop during 1954 was 1,998.

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 1954 was 44, and the number of new cases seen by the Consultant was 126.

Dr. Middleton kindly agreed to see a greater proportion of new cases at each session and also, as a temporary measure, arranged to see a number of cases at the hospital out-patient clinic at the Victoria Hospital, Worksop. Among the conditions for which these children were referred to the Consultant were residual pulmonary damage after whooping cough; cases of recurrent bronchitis and children with recurrent upper respiratory tract infections.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC.

For the greater part of the year the Clinic enjoyed the advantage of a balanced team of Psychiatrists, Psychiatric Social Workers and Educational Psychologists.

In the Worksop and Retford area the number of new cases of boys and girls was 37. Full details are as follows :-

Sources from which referred.	Worksop/Retford	
	Boys	Girls
School Medical Officers	9	1
Juvenile Courts & Probation Officers	14	2
Director of Education & Head Teachers	-	2
General Practitioners and Hospitals	2	3
Parents	1	-
Children's Officer	1	2
TOTAL	27	10

The problems dealt with were as follows :-

Problems				Worksop/Retford	
				Boys	Girls
Behaviour	...	...	...	9	4
Delinquency	...	...	...	11	2
Nervous problems	...	...	...	3	-
Enuresis	...	...	...	1	-
Special advice	...	...	...	-	3
Backwardness	...	...	...	3	1
TOTAL				27	10

DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

The Audiometrician visits the schools in the Worksop area at regular intervals and conducts routine gramophone audiometry tests. The main purpose of these is to discover less severe and undetected degrees of deafness with a view to carrying out treatment if this is likely to be of benefit, and in order to give the child special consideration in school, such as a favourable "hearing" position in class.

The cause of impaired hearing is investigated in the first place by a School Medical Officer (of whom I am one). If wax is found, removal is advised at the Minor Ailment Clinic. Most of the other cases are referred to the Special Deafness Clinics held by Ear, Nose and Throat Consultants at the Victoria Hospital, Worksop.

TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.

A recent survey shows that the position generally regarding the waiting period for operation is fairly satisfactory. The number of operations carried out on pupils in the Retford and Worksop Hospitals during 1954/1953 was 367 and 242 respectively.

ROUTINE SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Medical Officers are asked to place children seen at routine medical inspections into three categories (A - Good; B - Fair; C - Poor), and in this connection I should like to quote one of my Colleagues in this area - Dr. E.C. Nelson, who writes as follows :-

"The weakness of the classification is that it is based on 'opinion' and not 'fact' and no two people have the same opinion. Even with the same examiner, it is extremely difficult to keep a constant standard, especially if at the same session children of different age groups are examined. The younger children then appear 'small' and may be classified as 'B', although at another time if seen entirely with their own age group, they would be regarded as 'A'. The physique of the examiner may also affect the decision, e.g. a thin Medical Officer is more likely to pass as normal a thin child than is his better-proportioned colleague.

My own opinion in this matter is that there are three

distinct factors which must be kept in mind when assessing the general nutrition of the child.

(1) HEREDITY. Children whose parents are small or of asthenic build might be of small stature or slim figure also: this does not mean they are undernourished or unhealthy.

(2) QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF FOOD CONSUMED. Seldom in this country to-day do we see children who have an insufficient quantity of food. Rather the 'malnourishment' is due to the wrong foods being eaten. School meals and milk are making this less obvious than formerly. Occasionally we meet with parents too proud to ask for free school meals although the children are in need of them. Often, though, there is an adequate income and the parents mispend it, to the detriment of their children's health.

(3) PRESENCE OF DISEASE which may cause stunting of growth and chronic ill-health. Having ascertained the presence of disease, the treatment may then be carried out by the General Practitioner or the appropriate Hospital Consultant."

SCHOOL PREMISES.

Some of the schools in this area are overcrowded and some of the sanitary conditions need to be improved and brought up-to-date.

In common with other School Medical Officers, each time I visit a school for a routine school medical inspection, I have to make a report to the Principal School Medical Officer on the condition of the school premises.

I feel that outbreaks of food poisoning in school canteens have been averted many times because of the excellent "drill" given to all food handlers by the County Health Education Department. Having said this, however, I am disappointed that the County Education Committee has failed to provide either electric hand drying machines or paper towels.

I have to acknowledge, with gratitude, the co-operation freely given to me by the head teachers in the town. Largely through their good offices, parents have supplied their children with individual towels for their own use during school hours. The use of a communal towel is an abomination and a menace to health. Dirty hands is one of the main causes of food poisoning, and of the spread of dysentery. These diseases are largely preventable by a high standard of personal hygiene, and who is more receptive to such a doctrine than the school child? The teaching of hygiene should form part of the school curriculum.

SECTION C.

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

Whooping Cough.

There were 10 cases of whooping cough notified during the year as against 154 in 1953.

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

The Ministry of Health appear to be satisfied with the efficacy of vaccination against whooping cough, and it is expected that in the near future such vaccination will be carried out at the clinics in this area.

Measles.

There were 595 cases of measles notified during the year as against 274 cases in 1953.

Scarlet Fever.

Fifty-two 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 were three cases of cerebro spinal fever during the year, all of whom recovered. The advent of sulphonamide therapy has greatly reduced the incidence of and the mortality from this disease.

Poliomyelitis.

There were five cases of poliomyelitis during the year. Four of these unfortunately developed paralysis, and there was one death from the disease. In the other cases there was some degree of muscular weakness, and these children continue to attend the Orthopaedic Clinic.

It is interesting to note that the highest incidence of poliomyelitis is usually in those districts with low infant death rates, which in turn, is associated with a high standard of hygiene. The infant death rate in Workstep has for many years been low.

The cleanest city in Europe, Copenhagen, had a severe epidemic of poliomyelitis in 1952. Very few of the people in Copenhagen had antibodies in their blood against the virus.

They had never met the disease before and it quickly developed. In every outbreak, whether it involves only 2 or 3 cases or 40 cases, there are always large numbers of carriers, that is persons who have met the disease and never developed the symptoms.

It should not be inferred, however, that a "little bit of dirt is beneficial". A hundred years ago typhoid, cholera, dysentery and typhus fevers were rife. Owing to the installation of safe water supplies, modern sewage

disposal schemes, eradication of slums and abolition of overcrowding, these diseases were literally wiped down the drain.

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 338.

There are still some parents who will not agree to having their children immunised. They are aware that the disease is rare in this district and think that there is no need to have their children protected.

It is important to stress that it is only by maintaining a high level of immunisation, that this dreaded disease can be kept at bay.

It must be remembered that even children who have been successfully immunised can still carry the germs of diphtheria in their respiratory passages and pass them on to children who have not been immunised.

Cases of diphtheria have been occurring in other districts, however, especially in parts of Lincolnshire, Yorkshire and Staffordshire.

TABLE 1.

Year	No. of children who completed a full course of treatment.	
	Under 5	Over 5
1949	496	75
1950	305	58
1951	447	83
1952	420	121
1953	343	81
1954	338	44

Tuberculosis.

There were thirty-four cases of pulmonary and two cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified during the year. This represents a decrease of nine 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 1954.

<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	82	28	1	1	14	126
Number re-vaccinated	-	-	1	6	16	23

SECTION D.

Environmental Health.

Medical Examination of Staff.

For superannuation and other purposes fifty-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, one man had to be compulsorily removed to hospital during the year.

He suffered from partial paralysis of both legs; was living in insanitary conditions, and was unable to devote to himself proper care and attention.

CONTROL OF FOOD HANDLING.

The poor summer did not encourage the activities of flies and wasps. Some of these, however, did find their way to cream cakes, fish, meat and other foods. The retailers were again advised on the necessity of covering such foodstuffs.

It is gratifying to note that more food shops are providing modern food protection devices, and in many cases refrigerated cabinets are being installed. The department must take some credit for these improvements.

The cleansing of cups and cutlery continued to occupy the close attention of the Health Inspectors, especially in cafes. In many instances the inspectors were present at dish-washing sessions, where complaints had been received from the public about dirty crockery and forks. The improvement in methods following these visits resulted in a more efficient cleansing procedure.

Where cracked cups were found, the proprietors were advised that they should be destroyed. In the food preparation departments, electric light shades and wiring were frequently pointed out as sources of dust.

Generally speaking many cafes in the town have been considerably brightened and modernised, and the parts not on view to the public, such as the back kitchen, are just as attractive to the eye as the dining rooms. Some members of the public, still have the objectionable habit of dropping cigarette ends into tea cups - hardly an encouraging attitude to the hygienically minded proprietors.

Food handlers are advised against the abominable habit of smoking whilst preparing food.

Some butchers and fishmongers are guilty of allowing the shop washings to flow over the public pavement into the gutter. There is often a nuisance caused thereby because of decomposing fish or meat washings lying in the gutter and attracting flies. Such shops should confine their washings to their own premises. There are bye-laws in force prohibiting this practice.

Blowflies and wasps can sometimes be particularly difficult to eradicate. One shop window with a large swarm of wasps put up a fight before they were laid low with aerosol sprays; such shops, however, are the exception nowadays, and it is fair to say that the majority of traders recognise the dangers to food from these pests, and are using modern methods to eradicate them.

Very few members of the public wish to be involved in unpleasant scenes or to cause trouble, but instead of reporting their complaints direct to the Health Department, they merely ventilate their grievances to their neighbours and say, "You know, something should really be done about it!" Something certainly can be done about it, if members of the public report their complaints on the spot to the Managers of the restaurants, food shops or cafes concerned. Very often the customer's health lies in his own hands, and in his moral courage to speak his mind to the persons directly concerned. A little less 'nattering' and more forthright complaint is indicated.

Supervision over the Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream.

The manufacture of ice cream was curtailed by the cool summer of 1954. Much of the product was, no doubt, consumed beside a warm fire. Nevertheless ice cream factories were inspected at regular intervals. Here again it had to be firmly pointed out that the flies were a danger, and should be eradicated quickly. Fly proofing mesh can, for example, be fitted over openings. It is necessary, of course, to keep all equipment covered by lids during the process, otherwise it is easy for dust to settle on the mix. This dust can sometimes account for unsatisfactory samples. Even though the plant is thoroughly washed and sterilised at the end of each day's work, some dust is bound to find its way on to surfaces overnight. This makes it necessary for the plant to be rinsed thoroughly with a sterilising solution immediately before the next day's processing.

Statistics.

Number of retailers of ice cream in the Borough	..	..	79
Number registered in 1954	..	..	2
Number of manufacturers	..	..	9
Informal notices served	..	..	3
Complied	..	..	17
Samples taken for methylene blue test	..	..	28
Number of visits to ice cream factories	..	..	48
Number of visits to retailers of ice cream	..	..	31

Reports on Samples taken.

<u>Provisional Grade.</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>	<u>IV</u>
No. of samples	16	7	5	Nil

In the case of the five Grade III samples, the factories were visited and advice given on weaknesses in hygiene such as dust on surface of mix, equipment not thoroughly washed, and failure to sterilise thoroughly.

CLEAN FOOD BYELAWS.

Fish Trade Hygiene.

The Open v. Closed Shop.

Part III of the Regulations dealing with Clean Food Byelaws (Handling,

Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air) is as follows:-

7. Every person who sells or exposes or causes to be exposed for sale in the open air any food shall -

- (a) take all such steps as may be reasonably necessary to protect the food from dust, dirt, mud, filth, dirty water, animals, rodents, flies, insects and other sources of contamination including contamination by other persons, and in particular shall cause the food to be so placed as to prevent risk of contamination from such sources.

What is reasonably necessary?

The view of the trade is as follows:-

"No single phase of the retailing of fish has occasioned more controversy than that of the open or closed shop. One fact is indisputable - the greatest need in the fish shop is for fresh air. A study of the question over 30 years has failed to provide a single case of food poisoning, though it is admitted that there may be a psychological reaction worth noting. Against this, to have a glass window in the summer on the sunny side of the street would be definitely detrimental without refrigeration to a most costly and impractical extent. To refrigerate the whole shop is not practical or desirable, and is unpleasant to customers. A refrigerated glass-covered slab in an open-fronted shop would therefore appear to be one solution. In this connection the following points must be taken into account. It does eliminate contamination from flies, but the opening and closing of the encasement will admit dust, and at busy times it would be open continually. Its freezing is usually from the bottom upwards, and has a reduced effect on the top fish. Bearing in mind the cost involved, it is felt that equal advantage could be secured by a continuous "mist" spray of cold water over the area of slab where the wet fish is displayed, the advantages of which include ease of access and, therefore, speed of service, together with, most vital of all, ample fresh air. It also has to be remembered that all wet fish is washed before cooking.

Conclusion.

Whether a shop is open or closed should be left to the discretion of the tradesman. In the case of the open shop, either a continuous "mist" spray or refrigerated slab should be obligatory. No shop should have a closed front unless it is large enough and so constructed as to have an adequate flow of air".

N.F.F. & P. October, 1951.

The last paragraph is the considered opinion of a special sub-committee comprising fishmongers of wide and expert knowledge, who reported on what, in

their judgement, were the requirements of the retail trade to ensure that fish reached the consumer in the cleanest, purest, most hygienic and appetising condition, provided always that those handling it previously took such similar care as was appropriate.

The Worksof Market is very close to the busiest highway where dust is continually being spread by vehicles in dry weather. It is frequently necessary for the Health Inspector to draw the attention of stall holders to dust on fish. Stall holders should be carefully vigilant in combating blow-flies alighting on meat and fish.

Some shops in the town have installed refrigerated windows. These have their obvious advantage as they protect fish and other food from flies and dust.

Supervision of Hygiene in the Handling of Milk.

Two large distributors supply the Borough with milk. The milk supply continued to be of a high quality and 85% of it is adequately heat treated. It is satisfactory to note that the bottled milk is covered with an overlapping aluminium cap, and that the old inverted cardboard disc is no longer being used. These discs often encouraged the settlement of dust and were easily perforated by birds.

Statistics.

Number of registered distributors	24
-----------------------------------	----	----	----	----

Licences issued

Tuberculin Tested Milk	..	..	..	..	9
Pasteurised Milk	..	..	..	..	11
Sterilised Milk	..	..	..	..	12

Number of samples taken:

<u>Grade.</u>	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory.</u>
Tuberculin Tested	5	-
T.T. Pasteurised	4	-
Pasteurised	16	-
Sterilised	5	-
	<u>30</u>	<u>Nil</u>

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 make 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.

WATER SUPPLY

The safety of the town's water supply is one which must always be foremost in the mind of your Medical Officer of Health.

Apart from the samples taken by the Borough Engineer, I have also taken samples from the four corners of the town at least once per month. In this connection, I am giving two typical results of these water samples - one from the bacteriological point of view, from the Public Health Laboratory in Sheffield and the other from the Public Analyst in Sheffield.

W A T E R

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION REPORT.

Nature of Sample - Tap water from 126, Valley Road, Worksop.

Bore

Worksop Corporation Main supply.

Date and hour of collection 20.12.54 10-30 a.m.

Date and hour of arrival 20.12.54 2-45 p.m.

Date of Report 22.12.54.

Plate Count. Yeastrel agar 2 days 37° C. aerobically NIL . . per ml.

Probable number of coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37° C. NIL . . per 100 ml.

" " " faecal coli NIL . . per 100 ml.

Other examinations

Remarks - Bacteriologically this sample is satisfactory.

(Signed) E.H. GILLESPIE.

Public Analyst's Laboratory,

67, Surrey Street,

SHEFFIELD, 1.

Report No. 1383/54

REPORT on a sample of Water received from W.H. Harris, Esq., Chief Sanitary Inspector, Borough of Worksop, Park House, Park Street, Worksop on 23rd November, 1954.

MARK From Forest Plantation Cottages, Clumber, Worksop.
Sample No. 30/54.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.

Suspended Matter	...	...	...	...	...	none
Appearance of a column 2 ft. long	...	...	...	...	clear;	colourless
Taste	...	...	...	...	...	---
Odour	...	...	...	...	...	none

CHEMICAL EXAMINATIONParts per Million

Total Solids dried at 180°C	240.0
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine	24.0
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	39.6
Nitrites	none
Nitrates as Nitrogen	4.48
Poisonous Metals (Lead, etc.)	none
Total Hardness	148.0
Temporary Hardness	31.0
Permanent Hardness	117.0
Oxygen Absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F	0.34
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.016
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.016
Free Chlorine	--
pH Value	7.1

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONB. Coli Test (MacConkey's Bile Salt Lactose Broth)

Probably number of coliform organisms per 100 ml..... 16

Subcultures showed the presence of Presumptive faecal-type coli

REMARKS - The chemical figures show little sign of pollution. The presence of 16 faecal-type coliform organisms per 100 mls. does, however, show pollution and I would suggest a further bacteriological examination before using this supply.

23rd December, 1954.

for JOHN EVANS (A.H. Allen & Partners)

(Signed) Hugh Childs.

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	..	..	..	..	260
(b) by Private Enterprise	..	..	..	..	36
(c) by N.O.B. Housing Association	..	..	..	..	148
					<u>444</u>

Houses inspected 382

Defective houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	199
Defective houses rendered fit in consequence of Statutory action	21
Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	.. 8
Houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Order	.. 8
Houses demolished 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 1954 upon articles of food and drugs taken in the Borough.

One hundred and ninety three samples comprising both food and drugs were analysed and thirty five 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.	66	66	-

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).	...	382
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	1,291
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		11
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	...	340

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	199
--	-----

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. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :-	
(a) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	23
(b) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :-	
(a) by Owners	17
(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners	4

3. Proceedings under Sections 11 & 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 16
4. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 3
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	9	-	NIL
(ii) Factories not included in (i) above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	129	103	-	NIL
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	15	15	-	NIL
TOTAL ...	153	127	-	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)	12	12	-	1	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	1	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient	-	-	-	1	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	3	3	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offenses against the Act.	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	15	15	1	3	-

APPENDIX A.

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

TABLE 1.

COMPARATIVE INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Year	Workshop	England & Wales
1940	80	56
1941	68	60
1942	64	49
1943	57	49
1944	47	46
1945	45	46
1946	51	43
1947	43	41
1948	38	34
1949	14	32
1950	36	30
1951	37	29
1952	37	27
1953	16	27
1954	26	25

APPENDIX A. (Cont'd).

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

TABLE 2.

INFANT DEATHS ACCORDING TO AGE AND CAUSE, 1954

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGE.																	TOTAL.				
	MONTHS.																					
	DAYS.																					
	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Hydrocephalus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Broncho-pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Prematurity	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Haemorrhagic Disease	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	2	3	3	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15

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	2	5	5	6	3	3	3	4	4	3	7	7	52
Whooping Cough	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	1	2	-	2	10
Measles	1	-	6	1	-	2	-	1	6	186	341	51	595
Pneumonia	3	6	5	3	2	-	1	1	-	1	2	6	30
Poliomyelitis - Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3
Poliomyelitis - Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Erysipelas	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Dysentery	29	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
Meningococcal Infection	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	5
TOTALS	37	32	18	11	5	8	5	6	17	192	354	66	751

APPENDIX C. (Cont'd)

TABLE 2.

Notification of Tuberculosis.

AGE	NEW CASES					DEATHS				
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
1950 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
1951 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
1952 Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	Nil
1 - 5 years	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	Nil
5 - 15 "	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	Nil
15 - 25 "	5	5	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	Nil
25 - 35 "	6	3	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	Nil
35 - 45 "	3	2	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	1
45 - 55 "	3	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	1
55 - 65 "	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Nil
Over 65 "	-	-	-	-	Nil	2	-	-	-	2
TOTALS -	20	13	2	-	35	3	1	-	-	4

APPENDIX C. (Cont'd)

TABLE 2. (Cont'd).

Notification of Tuberculosis.

AGE.	NEW CASES					DEATHS				
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
1953 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
1954 Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	N11	-	-	-	-	N11
1 - 5 years	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	N11
5 - 15 "	2	2	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	N11
15 - 25 "	1	10	-	-	11	-	1	-	-	1
25 - 35 "	4	2	-	-	6	1	1	-	-	2
35 - 45 "	5	3	1	-	9	1	-	-	-	1
45 - 55 "	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	N11
55 - 65 "	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	N11
Over 65 "	-	-	-	-	N11	-	-	-	-	N11
TOTALS -	16	18	2	-	36	2	2	-	-	4

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

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

DOCTORS.

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

DISTRICT NURSES.

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

MALE DISTRICT NURSE.

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

Children's Officer, 29, Potter Street	...	...	Workshop 2532
Probation Officer, 114, Bridge Street	...	...	Workshop 2535
Nursery School - The Canah	...	...	Workshop 2744
Aged Persons Home, Parkside	...	...	Workshop 2746
Miners' Hostel, Gateford Road	...	...	Workshop 2861
Ambulance Service	...	...	Workshop 2128
Home Help Service	...	...	Workshop 2884

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
Mrs. J. Farr, J.P.	...	(Home)	...	Workshop 2025
Mr. G.H.M. Turner, J.P.	...		...

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 & Cleansing
Superintendent.**

May, 1955.

INTRODUCTION.

Throughout the year, your appreciation of the work of the Sanitary Inspectors and myself have been most encouraging and we are indebted for your interest in our welfare. The staff of the Health Department has worked hard and well and I feel sure that we can all look back over the last twelve months with satisfaction, at the same time bearing in mind the problems which we know will face us in 1955.

STAFF.

As previously reported, Mr. F.W. Owen, from Nottingham County Borough, commenced his duties as Additional Sanitary Inspector in the Department on 1st March, 1954. He has proved to be a capable and reliable officer whose work is of a high standard.

Mr. M.F. Swingler, Junior Assistant, was successful in passing the Examination of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board for Sanitary Inspectors in July, 1954 and was immediately appointed as Additional Sanitary Inspector.

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. The residents are mainly permanent and only a few itinerants are catered for in the year. Fourteen inspections were made, and the house was always found to be clean and orderly. Painting and decorating has progressed steadily, and a store room has been converted into a bathroom for the use of the residents. The urinal in the back yard has been modernised and roofed over, and a connecting drain lifted and renewed.

Registration was renewed for a further period of one year.

DIRTY HOUSES.

The existence of dirty houses is brought to our notice by varied means - by Doctors, Health Visitors, School Nurses, Councillors, neighbours or relatives, our own routine housing inspections and, last but not least, the anonymous letter writer. Two of the bad cases which were under our observation have now ended subsequent to the decease of the aged occupants. The remainder receive frequent revisits to keep up the standard of cleanliness.

Number of houses inspected	...	...	17
Number of visits	...	...	49

DRAINAGE.

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

In the case of blocked drains, the Department's attendant visits and clears the drain as soon as possible after notification, thus avoiding nuisance and possible danger to health of the local tenants. Any unnatural cause of blockage is investigated and if structural remedies are needed, the owner of the property

is notified.

Drain tests applied	...	...	...	...	...	34
Drains repaired (informal action)	...	...	...	...	...	44
W.C's repaired (informal action)	...	...	...	...	...	34
W.C's repaired (statutory action)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Blocked drains cleared by attendant or owners	...	...	...	...	...	374

FOOD PREMISES AND FOOD HANDLING.

The effort of the previous year to keep up standards already achieved was continued. Experience still shows that the public generally are too apathetic on the question of protected foodstuffs. Housewives throughout the country have shown that, by concerted effort, they can influence trends in the food trade, notably with regard to high food prices. A general and sustained demand for protected foodstuffs in shops is a matter worthy of their attention and, to my mind, would obtain results far quicker than the present legal machinery allows. In a large number of food shops, profit motive appears to overwhelm other considerations. Good selling lines are prominently displayed to catch the eye of customers entering the open door, but lack of protection also attracts dust and insects, to say nothing of the inquisitive fingers of prospective buyers. The usual argument against the need for protection is that the commodity is a "quick sale" line and does not remain on the stand long enough to demand protection. However, it must be a very fortunate management who can keep up a fast sale demand day in and day out.

Nevertheless, our inspection figures show only a small number of contraventions and I must add, in all fairness, that the great majority of food shops in the Borough are clean and well maintained.

Number of inspections	...	...	2,040
Number of contraventions	...	...	43
Improvements made	...	...	26

Summarised Visits.

Bakehouses	..	..	..	28	Bakers shops	..	..	..	12
Butchers shops	..	..	..	238	Cafes and canteens	..	..	..	84
Fishmongers	..	..	..	29	Confectionery shops	..	..	..	7
Grocers & General Dealers	..	..	..	212	Fish & chip shops	..	..	..	8
Ice cream factories	..	..	..	48	Fruiterers	..	..	..	11
Ice Cream retailers	..	..	..	31	Hawkers premises	..	..	..	15
Meat preparation & storage	..	..	..	21	Market stalls	..	..	..	348
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	244	Milk premises	..	..	..	4
Vans	..	..	..	28	Tripe shop	..	..	..	1
					Warehouses	..	..	..	4

Clean Food Byelaws.

Number of inspections	...	...	...	684
Notices (verbal and informal)	...	...	...	100
Complied	...	...	...	131

Hawkers (Nottinghamshire County Council Act).

Number of persons registered	...	...	11
Informal notices	...	...	21
Complied	...	...	11

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

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

Thirty three houses were disinfected.

On Saturday, 13th February, 1954, the national press in front page banner headlines warned the public of the fact that in Birmingham some tins of "Galtee" Cream (Irish) had been analysed and found to contain *Bacillus Typhosus*.

Due to this publicity, the same morning one tin was brought to the office by a local resident. Two tins had been purchased in the Provision Market before Christmas 1953 from a stall selling tinned goods. One was opened at Christmas time but tasted bitter and was thrown away.

The Senior Additional Sanitary Inspector and myself then visited all food shops in town, but found no evidence of past or present stocks of the Cream. Therefore, it appeared that this commodity had only been sold from the Provision Market. The Markets Superintendent informed us that no tinned goods stall had been in the Market since before Christmas. This information tallied with that given by the resident mentioned above.

In consultation with the Medical Officer of Health, it was assumed that any stocks of the cream would be in local homes. A warning notice was prepared by the Medical Officer of Health and all cinema managers given a copy which they willingly agreed to announce at each performance that day, including matinees. The same notice was sent to the Rural District Council Health Department for distribution to the two cinemas in that district.

As a result of this publicity, 3 more tins were brought to the office on Monday, 15th February.

On Tuesday, 16th February, a letter from the Medical Officer of Health for Birmingham stated that a consignment of the cream had been sent to a local food shop in July, 1953. A letter from the Ministry of Health stated that the infected tins analysed in Birmingham had come from a July consignment.

Full co-operation was received from the manager of the local food shop involved. Eight dozen tins had been received in July and had sold quickly, being a good grade product. In spite of the vast publicity, no customer had complained to the manager or had returned any tins in their larder.

As there were no means of tracing individual purchasers of the tins of cream, it was decided to obtain a full list of all the regular customers and this was provided by the manager. By means of telephone calls and personal visits, each person was contacted, but fortunately none had purchased the commodity.

Summarising the evidence, it appeared that, apart from the 5 tins accounted for, the remainder had either been purchased by persons living outside the Borough or had long ago been consumed without ill effect by persons within the Borough who would therefore attach no importance to the warning publicity. Since that date nothing further has appeared to doubt the truth of this conclusion.

The tins recovered were submitted for analysis but proved to be sterile.

Although the result of this activity was negative, it typifies the speed of action, the numerous interviews, the correct lines of investigation and the careful sifting of the evidence obtained, which is essential in cases of this kind.

INFESTATIONS AND VERMINOUS PREMISES.

The assistance of the Department was requested in 87 cases, mostly to deal with ants and cockroaches. Twenty seven houses were treated for bedbugs or fleas. In these cases, a proprietary insecticide was used by spraying, together with insect powder, both of which contain D.D.T. or Gammexane. Wasps nests caused some complaints and these were dealt with either by the Department attendant using an insecticide spray or by the Ratcatcher using Cyanogas.

Number of visits 60

MOVABLE DWELLINGS.

There are no official caravan camping sites within the Borough.

The site in Raymoth Lane occupied for an approved period by the technical staff of Messrs. Laing was vacated by the end of the year, their contract to build houses for the N.C.B. having been completed.

The Netherholme site used by travelling showmen who are members of the Showmens Guild gave rise to some complaint by adjoining local inhabitants. It was found that the offenders were non-Guild members who had found their way to this site. A letter was sent to the Owner of the site living at Doncaster and, as a result, the unauthorised caravaners were given notice to quit the site. This was almost complied with by the end of 1954.

On two occasions, caravaners had to be warned off the Council's Car Park in Priorswell Road. These were travelling journeymen passing through the district.

Number of visits and inspections ... 70

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Five premises are situated in the Borough conducting the following businesses:-

Rag, Bone and Scrap Metal Dealers	...	...	...	3
Hide & Skin	...	...	...	1
Manure Manufacture	...	...	...	1

The one Tripe Dresser in the town ceased business and the premises have been sold to a fruiterer who intends to convert them into a large fruit market.

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

Dealers in Old Metal and Marine Store Dealers.

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

PET ANIMALS.

The two shops were re-licensed during the year. Conditions were found to be satisfactory as in each case the firm is desirous of displaying the healthiest animals possible.

Number of inspections 7

PIG KEEPING.

There was little time available during the year to continue with our inspections of such pig styes as remain in the district, owing to heavy commitments in other branches of our duties. Judging from the considerable drop in privately slaughtered pigs it would appear that most of the stocks are sold to bacon factories or butchers. There seems little doubt that since meat was derationed, pig keeping has become less profitable to many small pigkeepers, whose number decreases each year.

Number of inspections 17

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

During the year the Rateacher made 1,366 visits for the purpose of destroying rats and mice. In addition, his services were requested for the destruction of wasps nests, moles and rabbits.

It has been found that a large percentage of rat infestations arise from the keeping of poultry and pigs in gardens and allotments. During the year the number of pigkeepers decreased, but the number of poultry keepers still remains high and an important part of the Rateacher's work takes the form of advising keepers of the best practical means of ratproofing their premises.

Sewer Treatment.

In collaboration with the Rodent Control Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, 82 sewer manholes were prebaited and subsequently checked and rebaited. This bait was taken in 24 manholes, which were then poison baited and later checked.

SHOPS INSPECTION.

Sixty one shops were visited and generally conditions were found to be satisfactory. Throughout the year mainly cool weather was experienced and attention was directed to heating facilities in shops, as well as to the normal attention to sanitary accommodation, ventilation and lighting.

UNFIT HOUSES.

Some progress in rehousing of persons from houses subject to demolition orders can be reported. Some of these houses have been awaiting the vacation by the tenants in order to be demolished, but the Housing Department have had difficulty in arranging suitable alternative accommodation.

The following properties were represented -

Section 11, Housing Act, 1936.

Nos. 9, 11 & 13, Abbey Street
No. 22, Abbey Street
Nos. 53, 55 & 57, Abbey Street

No. 1, Langley Street
Nos. 38a & 38b, Church Walk.

Of these the following progress is reported :-

Nos. 9, 11 & 13, Abbey Street (3 houses)

Demolition Orders served. Two tenants rehoused.

No. 22, Abbey Street (1 house)

Demolition Order served. Tenant rehoused.

Nos. 53, 55 & 57, Abbey Street (3 houses)

Demolition Order served. Tenants await rehousing.

No. 1, Langley Street (1 house)

Demolition Order served. Tenant awaits rehousing.

Nos. 38a & 38b, Church Walk (1 house)

Undertaking accepted to use house for storage purposes for owner's business adjoining. Two tenants rehoused.

Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953.

A Closing Order was made on No. 7, Abbey Cross. Tenant rehoused.

Of the properties outstanding at the end of 1953, the following progress was made:-

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

As reported last year, the owner of nine of these houses commenced to recondition. Two houses were completed and work started on a third, but progress became very slow. The period of one year allowed for the work drew near and it was obvious that the whole scheme would not be completed before the matter was to be reopened in County Court. The Town Clerk, together with this owner's solicitors, presented their cases to the County Court Judge, who agreed with the Town Clerk's request that discussions should take place with a view to the purchase of the houses by the Council. Further reconditioning work on the property was, therefore, suspended pending the outcome of these negotiations.

Two further tenants were rehoused.

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

One single tenant awaits rehousing.

Nos. 66 & 68, Marecroft (2 houses)

One single remaining tenant rehoused. Houses ready for demolition.

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

Two single remaining tenants rehoused. Houses ready for demolition.

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

Five remaining tenants rehoused. Houses ready for demolition.

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

One tenant awaits rehousing.

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

The remaining two tenants were rehoused. These houses have been demolished.

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

Demolition Orders served. 6 tenants rehoused.

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

This Act received the Royal Assent and came into operation on 30th August, 1954.

The main impact on the Health Department was the requirement by the Minister of Housing and Local Government for preliminary figures of unfit houses proposed to be dealt with in the first five years of a reopened slum clearance campaign. A survey of areas of unfit houses was practically completed by the end of the year, in spite of heavy commitments in other branches of the Department's work.

The Act also gives owners of houses the opportunity to raise rents, provided proper forms of notification are sent to the tenant. These should set out the amounts spent on repairs to the house over a certain period and the calculations prescribed by the Act which give the amount of increased rent required to be paid. If the tenant opposes the figures indicated, he may take the case to County Court. If he considers the house is not in a fit condition in spite of the indicated repairs, he may apply to the Local Authority for a Certificate of Disrepair.

The tenants may apply to the Town Clerk's Department for such a Certificate and pays 1/- with his application. The application is then passed to the Health Department and an inspection is made of the house in question. The house may be found to be fit, in which case the application is not granted, and the tenant must then comply with the owner's legal request and pay the repairs increase. If, however, the house is not in all respects fit, a Certificate of Disrepair is granted and the tenant serves a copy on the owner. Thereafter, the repairs increase is not payable until such time as the defects indicated in the Certificate are rectified and the owner requests and receives a revocation of the Certificate. By the end of the year, ten Certificates of Disrepair had been issued.

HOUSING REPAIR.

The severe weather during the latter part of the year hampered much urgent repair work particularly those external works which require the use of ladders or cement. It has been found also that owners, though willing to effect repairs to their properties, have been seriously handicapped by the acute shortage of

jobbing builders in the Borough. This has largely been due to the building of new houses by public and private enterprise.

Complaints received	...	...	...	228
Inspections and visits	...	...	...	1,291
Dwelling houses inspected	...	...	...	382
Dwelling houses repaired (informally)	...	...	...	179
Dwelling houses repaired (Statutory)	...	...	...	21
Informal notices served	...	...	...	340
Statutory notices served	...	...	...	23

Summary of Nuisances and Defects dealt with.

Number of notices complied with	228
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(a) by Informal Action.

Housing Defects	47
Drainage	43
Water Closets	30
Water Supply	6
Paving	...	...	22
Nuisances	...	...	32
Choked drains	...	...	27

(b) by Statutory Action.

Housing Defects	...	...	16
Water Closets	...	...	1
Drainage	...	...	4

Three cases were taken to Court for non-compliance with statutory notices within the time specified. Due to the inclement weather at the time, the cases were adjourned to give time for compliance.

HOUSING APPLICATIONS.

Housing applicants submitting evidence of sickness and ill health are visited by the Sanitary Inspectors and a report on the conditions found is made for the Medical Officer of Health's consideration. Suitable cases are brought to the notice of the Housing Committee for rehousing on health grounds.

Number of visits	206
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WATER SUPPLY.

Defective water supply pipes were renewed or repaired by owners after notification by the Department. Samples of drinking water were taken at frequent intervals from various parts of the town to check on the purity of water supplied, both from the towns mains and other sources.

Number of visits and inspections	...	55
Water service pipes renewed or repaired	...	18
Number of samples taken	...	33
Found unsatisfactory	...	3

Action was taken on the unsatisfactory samples and remedial works effected.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS INSPECTION.

MEAT INSPECTION (see also SLAUGHTERHOUSES)

Meat was decontrolled in July, 1954 and local slaughtering started in Worksop after 14 years of meat supply from Retford.

A meeting was arranged between the local Butchers Association and the Chief Sanitary Inspector at which the butchers were given a "refresher" on Meat Regulations, meat inspection procedure, notification of slaughter and slaughterhouse arrangements. Times of slaughtering were discussed and co-operation agreed. As a result, it is pleasing to report that the introduction of local private slaughtering proceeded smoothly and without fuss.

The increased demand for meat created heavy work for butchers and meat inspectors alike, and the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his two assistants were called upon to work in the early mornings, Sundays and holidays in their rota. Nevertheless, 100% inspection has been carried out.

MEAT INSPECTION.

	Cattle ex. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	TOTALS
Number inspected	381	27	35	618	975	2,036
	<u>Tuberculosis Only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	-	-	-	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	30	4	-	-	32	66
% of number inspected affected with T.B.	8.1	14.8	-	-	3.3	-
	<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis.</u>					
Whole Carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	2	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	49	8	-	14	21	92
% of number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	12.9	29.6	-	2.3	2.4	-

TOTAL WEIGHT OF MEAT CONDEMNED - 1 ton 5 cwt. 7 stones 7 lbs. 12 oz.

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 1954.

<u>Tinned Food.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>	<u>Ozs.</u>	<u>Other Food.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>	<u>Ozs.</u>
Pineapple	68	8	Bananas	448	-
Oranges	4	15	Prunes	60	8
Grapes	10	15	Sultanas	2	8
Apriots	18	5	Dates	10	8
Figs	3	12	Raisins	13	-
Peaches	63	-	Marmalade	10	-
Strawberries	22	14	Jam	15	-
Raspberries	9	6	Sugar	8	-
Gooseberries	8	-	Sweets	8	15
Blackberries	4	4	Jellies	22	-
Pears	78	-	Butter	1	-
Fruit Salad	17	-	Margarine	2	-
Grapefruit	15	-	Flour	24	-
Plums	31	8	Porridge Oats	1	-
Apples	10	15	Cereals	12	4
Cherries	15	6	Pearl Barley	4	-
Prunes	30	4	Rice	4	-
Black Currants	1	4	Biscuits	16	8
Tomatoes	1,115	4	Cakes	49	-
Tomato Juice	1	4	Tomatoes	142	15
Beans	206	2	Potatoes	252	-
Peas	54	11	Cucumber	2	-
Mixed Vegetables	10	12	Red Cabbage	1	-
Carrots	6	-	Pickles	10	3
Strained Foods	3	4	Cheese waste	53	-
Spaghetti	3	8	Fishcakes	26	7
Frozen Liquid Egg	727	-	Cheese spread	4	13
Evaporated Milk	197	15	Tea	3	8
F.C.S. Milk	31	-			
Cream	15	14		1,208	1
Jam	10	-			
Coffee	1	8			
Malted Soyacream	8	-			
Rock Lobster	20	7			
Crab	2	4			
Pilchards	25	2			
Salmon	3	-			
Sardines	1	5			
	2,857	8			

<u>Fish.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>	<u>Ozs.</u>	<u>Tinned Meat.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>	<u>Ozs.</u>
Cod	74	-	Corned Beef	57	-
Cod Roes	14	-	Tongue	81	-
Kippers	47	-	Cooked Ham	671	12
Herrings	180	-	Veal	153	8
Bloaters	30	-	Luncheon Meat	84	14
Milts	64	-	Brawn	11	8
Catfish	19	-	Pressed Beef	16	8
Halibut	108	8	Beef Loaf	23	8
Maskerel	28	-	Brisket Beef	10	-
Lemon Sole	54	-	Stewed Steak	85	2
Smoked Haddock	14	-	Pork in Juice	4	4
Plaice	58	12	Chopped Pork	4	10
Prawns	65	-	Ox Liver	1	-
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	756	4		1,204	10
	<hr/>			<hr/>	

<u>Other Meat.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>	<u>Ozs.</u>
Beef Sausage	29	4
Pork Sausage	55	-
Bacon	73	-
Brawn	5	12
Chipolata	2	8
Bottled Ox Tongue	12	-
Pork Pies	6	-
Tripe	20	-
	<hr/>	
	203	8
	<hr/>	

TOTAL FOODSTUFFS.

<u>Lbs.</u>	<u>Ozs.</u>
2,857	8
1,208	1
756	4
1,204	10
203	8
<hr/>	
6,229	15
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TOTAL - 2 tons. 15 cwt. 2 quarters 14 lbs. 9 ozs.

Some concern was expressed at a meeting of the Health Committee regarding the apparent preponderance of Italian tinned tomatoes in the list of foodstuffs condemned, and the possibility of causing illness.

It was explained to the Committee that with regard to tinned goods, all tins condemned are not necessarily unfit for human consumption because of decomposition of the contents ("blown"). Many are condemned because of rusting, dents, punctures and general damage to the tins themselves. This usually occurs during transit and may easily be done in this country. Investigations showed that the percentage of condemnations to actual stocks in the town was extremely small. Many thousands of tins of Italian tomatoes are handled by the grocery trade each year in Worksop and the ratio of condemnations was found to be only $\frac{1}{200}$ (1 in 200). Bearing in mind the first observation, not all of this small proportion were condemned as "blown". Therefore, decomposition accounts for an even less percentage. The tins condemned by the Department never reach the public as the tradesmen sort out any bad tins from their stock before displaying or selling, and surrender them to the inspectors. Housewives usually demand a sound tin. The possibility of tinned tomatoes causing illness would, therefore, seem remote.

Three sound tins of Italian tinned tomatoes, each a different brand picked at random, were submitted for analysis and were reported "sterile".

A large amount of Frozen Liquid Egg was also condemned. This material, mainly from China, is used in bakeries for pastry cooking. It is generally of good quality but that which was condemned was extremely old stock held in the name of the Ministry of Food in a local refrigeration plant. When this Ministry relinquished the stock to private trade, it was found that more recent consignments from Australia were preferred by the bakers. In view of the length of time the frozen egg had been held in stock and its unknown age, it was decided to examine a proportion. On opening several tins, moulds and rust were present and they were condemned. Thereafter as stocks were issued, bakers were asked to contact the Department in cases of similar findings and eventually all this old stock was accounted for.

Sampling of Food for bacteriological examination.

<u>Specimen.</u>	<u>Samples.</u>	<u>Results.</u>
Tinned tomatoes	3	Negative
Tinned cream	10	"
Orange juice	1	"
Kitchen meals	8	"
Tinned plums	1	"
Raw meat	1	"
Cooked meat	1	"
Swabs from utensils	2	"
Swabs from utensil drying towels	3	"
	<hr/>	
Total ...	30	
	<hr/>	

NUISANCES.

Statutory nuisances as defined by the Public Health Act, 1936, were investigated and during the year 195 visits were made for this purpose. Generally the nuisances were of a minor character and were quickly remedied.

A new cause of complaint was discovered when the tenant of a house adjoining a joinery factory timber stock yard complained of a smell from this yard. It was found to be emanating from a pile of newly sawn and stacked timber, which proved to be Obeshe wood. This timber comes from the Gold Coast in West Africa, is semi-hard and is used for cupboard linings and shelves. Unfortunately, when freshly sawn it gives off an odour which I can best describe as "tom cat". This gradually fades away over a short period.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

As reported under the heading MEAT INSPECTION, meat was decontrolled during the year. For the last 14 years, all slaughtering for rationed meat has taken place at Retford. With decontrol the question of providing slaughtering facilities in Worksop arose. As it was immediately apparent that the Council could not hope to build an abattoir in the town for a very long time, if at all, the re-opening of existing private slaughterhouses was planned. The Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Sanitary Inspector made a thorough inspection of all existing slaughterhouses in the town and district and found that 7 of these were ready for immediate use and 5 more could be made usable in a short time, when meat decontrol was officially announced.

The Health Committee invited representatives of the local Butchers Association to attend a meeting at which the question of slaughterhouses was discussed. Finally it was agreed to licence 12 private slaughterhouses, subject to the Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Sanitary Inspector being satisfied regarding structure and improvements. Of these, for certain business reasons, 2 have not so far been used.

The improvements and structural alterations demanded were quickly completed and throughout the year the conditions have remained satisfactory. As meat inspection is a continuous duty, these premises are constantly under supervision by the inspectors.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

1st April, 1954 to 31st March, 1955.

Refuse Collection.

During the year indicated above, weather conditions prevailed which were not conducive to a settled refuse collection. It is true to say in this respect that conditions which create the problem inversely prevent the remedy. Cold, rainy or snowy weather produces more refuse from increased use of fires in homes but at the same time prevents refuse collection fleets from operating either entirely in the case of snow and ice bound roads or at part strength in other unsettled periods. The year produced heavy snowfalls, record cold spells, a great deal of rain and very high winds. In between these, an extremely short period of summer weather gave little chance to recoup for the following winter. Needless to say, therefore, that no records were broken but service was maintained at the highest possible level under very difficult conditions.

Refuse collection services were extended to the following 348 additional premises during the year.

Ashley Road (2), Blyth Road (2), Burns Road (38), Byron Way (16), Branscliffe Lane (1), Coleridge Road (2), Cartwright Street (6), Coniston Road (14), Chatsworth Road (8), Carlton Road (16), Dunstan Crescent (1), Edinburgh Road (6), Hardwick (1), Keats Crescent (16), Keswick Road (42), Kilton Glade (49), Kedleston Road (2), Lowtown Close (16), Mansfield Road (2), Milton Walk (4), Marlowe Gardens (2), Prospect Drive (1), Plantation Hill (40), Raymoth Lane (2), Royal Crescent (10), Shrewsbury Road (4), Shakespeare Street (22), Shireoaks Common (3), Thackeray Close (4), Tyldon Road (1), Valley Road (6), Westgate (1), Waverley Place (8).

Maintenance.

The new Shelvoke & Drewry 16/18 cubic yard Fore and Aft Tipper with Perkins Diesel Engine, started on 1st March, 1954, continued throughout the year to run at a greatly reduced fuel consumption as previous vehicles. This encouraged me to request a further vehicle of this type, for which an order was placed in February, 1955, but which had not been delivered by the end of the year in question.

The shops refuse and salvage service in the main street continued to give satisfaction and good results.

The Ford lorry used for the collection of waste paper was declared unfit for further service in January, 1955. The vehicle was 15 years old and had given extremely good service. An immediate order was placed locally for a new Ford 2 ton lorry, fitted with the Ford Diesel engine. This was put into service on the 11th February. This vehicle immediately showed a decrease in fuel consumption, and together with the experience gained from the refuse vehicle previously mentioned, allowed estimates for fuel to be considerably reduced.

A large size Nissen hut was erected at the depot to serve as a garage for one of the fleet.

The wooden hut, vacated by the Railway Staffs Socials Club, situated at the depot, was taken over as an assembly and mess hut for the Cleansing Staff. This has allowed better facilities for the taking of meals and for meetings of the men.

Refuse Disposal.

The calf dozer reported in operation on the Sandy Lane tip last year gave such good results that it was decided to purchase a new machine. A Fordson Major Tractor (Diesel) fitted with a dozer blade was put into operation on 4th July, 1954. This has continued the good work started by the calf dozer, which was handed back to the Highways Department. By the end of the year some 5 acres of tip had been layered and neatly levelled by this machine.

The use of this new machine allowed better salvage effort to continue, though bad weather hampered the operation. The local scrap merchant purchasing loose tins found that he was unable to continue, but I am pleased to report that the National Joint Scrap Survey Committee came to the rescue and arranged another outlet which has proved a better financial proposition. Tins scrap is now loaded on rail and despatched to Sheffield steelworks. This allows larger types of drums etc. to be included, under the previous arrangement only small tins were acceptable for baling. I am indebted to Mr. G.H.M. Turner for his kind permission to use the loading bay within the tip area for the loading of tins scrap on to wagons.

During the year the area of $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres used for tipping was purchased from Mr. Turner.

Possibly due to the cold weather, very little trouble was experienced from crickets on the tip. However, it appeared to me that considerable sums of money could be expended on materials for their control and destruction which had to be used repeatedly in order to destroy freshly hatched swarms. The sand banks surrounding the tip, being overgrown with grass, did not allow an effective dosing of the ground with liquids or powders and provided protection for the crickets. A flame gun was purchased, such as is used for large gardens, paths, etc. and used to burn down the protecting grass. At the same time, live crickets and the eggs just beneath the surface of the banks were killed. The regrowth of grass was also retarded or prevented by the flaming. As this apparatus works on paraffin, which is fairly cheap even for the best brands, a considerable saving is expected in the future and, to my mind, better and more permanent results obtained. It must be pointed out that the gun was used only on sandy or earth banks and not on the tipped refuse and care was taken to control the flame.

Details of Collection and Disposal during the year 1st April, 1954 - 31st March, 1955.

Collection.

No. of dustbins emptied	....	....	....	503,735
" " dry ashpits emptied	....	....	....	603
" " wet ashpits emptied	....	....	....	84
" " pail closets emptied	....	....	....	2,434
" " cesspools emptied	....	....	....	381

Disposal.

No. of loads of refuse removed by No. 1 Dennis	...	341
" " " " " " " No. 2 S & D	...	753
" " " " " " " No. 3 S & D	...	494
" " " " " " " No. 4 Karrier	...	705
" " " " " " " No. 6 S & D	...	811
" " " " " " " No. 7 S & D	...	772
" " " " " " " No. 8 S & D	...	819
" " " " " " " No. 9 S & D	...	729

5,424

No. of loads deposited on Sandy Lane Tip	...	5,424
" " " " " fields	...	548
" " " " in Public Sewers	...	577
" " " to Paper Shed	...	1,125

7,674

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
1954-55	207	612

Number of informal notices served	...	66
" " " " complied	...	54
" " statutory notices served	...	6
" " " " complied	..	6
" " dustbins renewed in default	.	3

WASTE PAPER.

Last year's all time record was beaten by 76 tons with a total of 493 tons of waste paper despatched to the Mills, and our estimates for both tonnage and income were realised, with a little in hand. The market has remained steady and prices are reasonable. This encourages expansion and with that in mind, a new Smith horizontal waste paper baler was ordered to replace the two screw power balers which have given such excellent service over the past 9 years. The new baler will enable a faster production to be achieved and cut down the manual effort

needed with the smaller balers. Concentration can then be directed to better sorting and, consequently, better income. In anticipation of the delivery of the new baler, the waste paper depot internal structure was slightly altered. Delivery had not taken place by the end of March.

On 10th April, 1954, the entire staff of the Cleansing Department, accompanied by Mr. Councillor E. Harris (Vice Chairman) and Mr. Councillor S.J. Skillen, of the Health Committee, travelled by coach to Warrington to visit the paper mills of the Thames Board Mills Ltd.

The Health Committee and the Council kindly agreed to allow the day for this purpose, and each member of the party paid 10/- for their coach fare.

Thames Board Mills Ltd. kindly provided lunch and tea and an interesting afternoon was spent on a guided tour of the mills. The whole process from receipt of bales of waste paper from Local Authorities to the finished board was inspected with great interest. The visit was considered by everyone concerned to be an unqualified success, and has since proved a great stimulus to waste paper collections in Worksop. A much greater interest is taken by the men in increased collection and better sorting.

I am indebted to the Council and to Thames Board Mills Ltd. for their kind co-operation in making this visit possible.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1954

WASTE PAPER

Collections and income over the period 1st April, 1954 - 31st March, 1955

<u>Grade.</u>	<u>Weight.</u>			<u>Income.</u>		
	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
Mixed Paper	219.	1.	2.	1,494.	4.	5.
Books and Magazines	40.	2.	2.	341.	2.	0.
Newspapers	72.	17.	2.	692.	7.	4.
Fibreboard	161.	0.	1.	1,449.	2.	3.
Cartage				184.	18.	6.
	493.	1.	3.	£4,161.	14.	6.

SALVAGE

1954 - 55

ARTICLE	WEIGHT				INCOME		
	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Paper	493	1	3	-	4,161	14	6
Tins	32	13	3	-	89	13	8
Rags	3	10	-	16	79	18	-
Heavy Scrap	4	9	-	-	22	5	-
Aluminium		6	-	16	27	16	8
Tyres		7	-	-	1	1	-
Bagging		1	2	24	1	10	9
TOTALS	534	9	2	-	4,383	19	7

WORKSOP CORPORATION.

CLEANSING COSTS.

YEAR 1954 - 1955

<u>EXPENDITURE.</u>	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Loan Charges - Principal	396.	11.	11.						
Interest	41.	8.	9.						
				438.	0.	8.			
Bonus on Collections				1,244.	15.	10.			
Other Charges				21,534.	8.	4.	23,217.	4.	10.
<u>INCOME.</u>									
<u>Salvage</u>									
Waste paper	4,161.	14.	6.						
Other salvage	222.	5.	1.						
				4,383.	19.	7.			
<u>Other Items</u>									
Hire of Cesspool Emptier				60.	0.	1.			
Rents				386.	13.	0.			
Other Income				47.	7.	10.	4,878.	0.	6.
Net expenditure charged to General Rate Fund							18,339.	4.	4.
Revenue Account									

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS

Common Lodging House	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Canteens and Cafes	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Caravans	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Circus site	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Checking Housing Applications	...	...	...	...	...	...	206
Dirty Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	314
Food Handling Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,040
Housing Defects and Repair	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,291
Halls and Cinemas	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	718
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Inspection of Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	724
Inspection of Other Foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	213
Milk Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	...	348
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	195
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Pet Animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Pig Keeping	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	247
Refuse Collection, Disposal and Storage	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,330
Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	750
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Unfit Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
Verminous Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Revisits	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,333
Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	...	673
Total nuisances dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,431
Number of informal notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	312
Number of informal notices complied	...	...	...	...	...	...	137
Number of statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Number of statutory notices complied	...	...	...	...	...	...	13



