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BOROUGH OF WORKSOP

1955

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, 1956.

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 1955 together with the vital statistics relative to the period.

The population has increased by 580, and now stands at 34,120.

There has been a further decrease in the death rate, which stands at the low figure of 8.88 per 1,000 of the population.

The Infant Mortality rate is 26.5 and an analysis of the causes of death in infants under one year will be found in the text of the report.

During the year nine persons suffered from poliomyelitis. Of these, three were adults, one of whom unfortunately died. The other patients made a satisfactory recovery.

There was one maternal death.

The total number of deaths from all causes was 303.

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

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 H.B. TAYLOR, J.P.

HEALTH AND SEWERAGE COMMITTEE.

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

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

HOUSING COMMITTEE.

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

Alderman H. Adwick, J.P., Councillors A.J. Eastland, C. Harrison, A.J. Burton,
W.H. Chambers, G. Herbert, H.B. Dunn, P. Drabble, L.M. Seymour and 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 Public Health Officer and Cleansing Superintendent

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

Additional Public Health Inspectors.

J.R. Lyle, M.S.I.A., A.M.Inst.P.C. (Left June, 1955)

F.W. Owen, M.S.I.A.

M.F. Swingler, 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	34,120
Number of inhabited houses at 31/3/56	9,917
Rateable value of houses at 31/3/56	£121,754
Rateable value of all properties at 31/3/56	£197,946
Sum represented by penny rate	£758

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>BIRTHS - Live</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	277	261	538
Illegitimate	8	19	27
	<u>285</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>565</u>
Birth rate per 1,000 of population			16.5
Birth rate per 1,000 of England and Wales			15.0

<u>STILLBIRTHS.</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	11	9	20
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>11</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>20</u>
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births			34.1
Rate per 1,000 of population ... .. .			.58

<u>DEATHS - Resident</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	188	115	303
Death rate per 1,000 population			8.88
Death rate per 1,000 population of England & Wales			11.7

<u>INFANT DEATHS (Under 1 year)</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	11	4	15
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>11</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>15</u>
Infantile mortality per 1,000 live births			26.5
Infantile mortality per 1,000 live births England and Wales			24.9

MATERNAL DEATHS.

From:	Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis	Nil
	Pregnancy	One
	Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	1.7

Causes of Death - Worksop Borough.

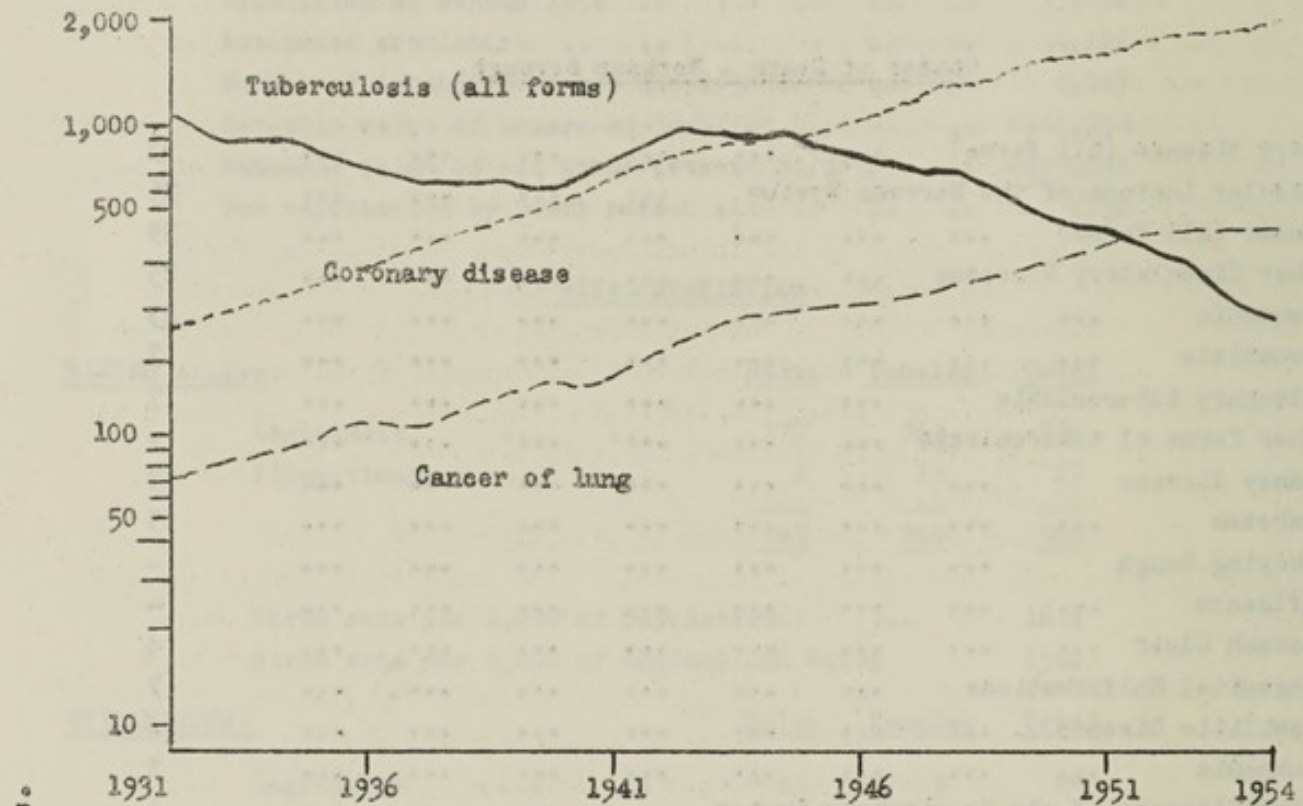
Heart disease (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Cancer (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Other Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Other forms of tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Kidney disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Stomach Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Syphilitic Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Leukaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other defined and ill-defined Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
All other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

 303

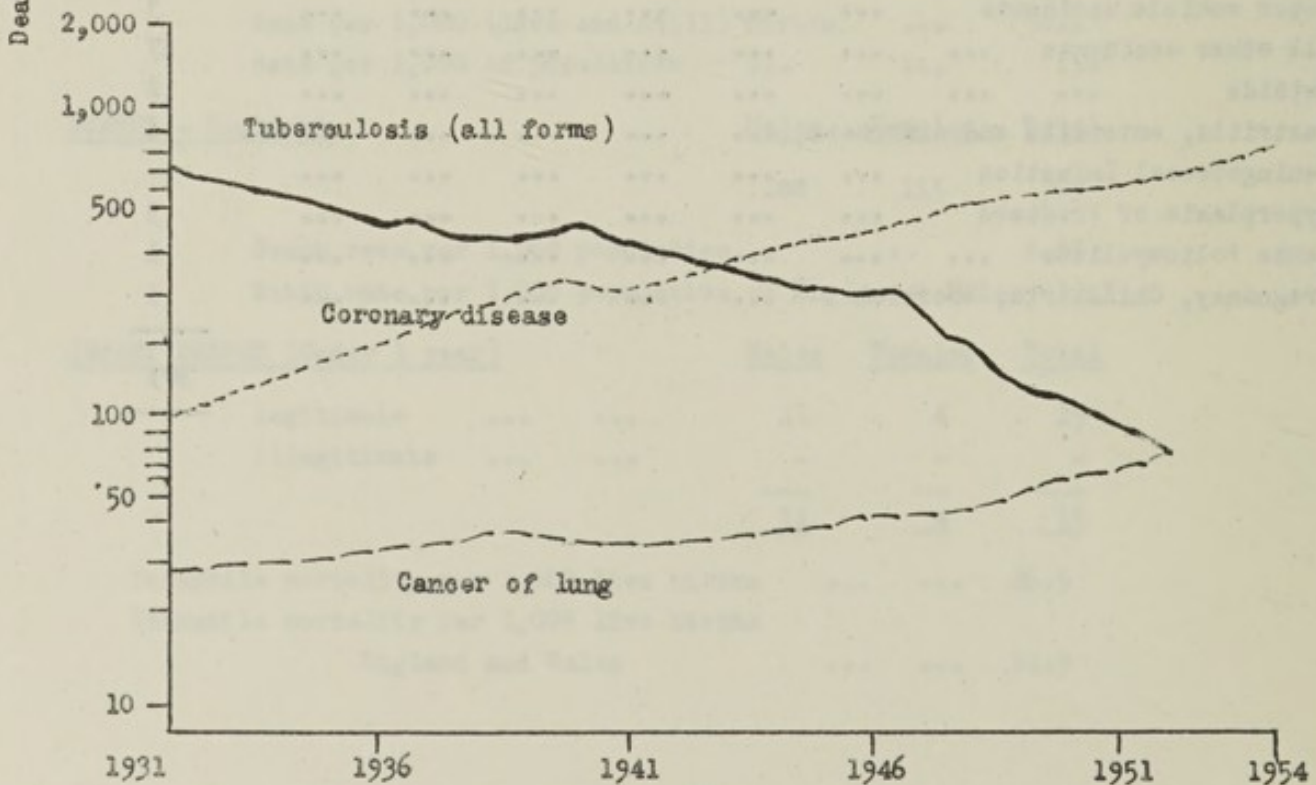
Mortality from Tuberculosis, Cancer of Lung, and Coronary Disease.

Death rates per million population. England and Wales, 1931-1954.

MALES



FEMALES



Commentary:

The graph shows the mortality from Tuberculosis, Cancer of the Lung and Coronary Thrombosis.

It will be noted that whereas the death rate from tuberculosis in all its forms shows a gradual decline over the years from 1,000 per million in 1931 to 250 per million in 1954, in the case of males the death rate from coronary disease and cancer of the lung shows a steady increase.

In the case of women it will be seen that the death rate from tuberculosis shows a much sharper decline over the years, and that deaths from cancer of the lung nowhere approach the number of male deaths from this disease.

It is known that people living in under-developed countries suffer considerably less from coronary heart disease than those living in prosperous countries. This may be due to the low fat consumption in the former, although the World Health Organisation, which examined a vast amount of evidence, found it impossible to agree in the present state of knowledge that a change should be made in western diets, either in fat content, or in any other respect as a protection against coronary thrombosis.

Although statistically cancer is on the increase, this does not necessarily mean that there is a real increase. The majority of cancer cases occur in the 50 plus age group. Large numbers of people used to die before the age of 50, from other causes, and hence did not reach what one might term the cancer age group. The lengthening of the expectation of life has automatically resulted in a greater number of potential cancer cases.

To-day there are relatively few deaths before the age of 50, and hence a greater number at cancer-risk. Consequently, an increase is bound to occur but this is an apparent, as opposed to a real, increase.

In addition, before the development of modern diagnostic technique, many persons must have died from cancer not diagnosed as such. This factor would also increase mortality statistics, but would again be an apparent, and not a real increase.

However, taking these factors into consideration, there seems little doubt that cancer is actually on the increase, although not to the extent that a purely statistical survey would indicate.

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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	272
New cases over 1 year	49
Total attendances	3,313

Shireoaks Sub-Clinic.

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

Number of sessions	25
New cases under 1 year	32
New cases over 1 year	11
Total attendances	464

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	5
Total attendances	233

Manton Sub-Clinic.

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

Number of sessions	25
New cases under 1 year	38
New cases over 1 year	3
Total attendances	483

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 129.

Number of sessions	52
New cases	110
Attendances	544

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 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, 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 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. Workshop 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, 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, Bracebridge.	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 3s. 0d. per hour unless unable to do so when the rate of payment is determined by applying the County Council's Scale of Assistance. Payments for the service are made to the County Treasurer and not to the Home Help. The Home Helps receive a weekly wage from the County Council.

The County Council employ an Organiser for the district and any further information regarding the Home Help Service may be obtained from her at 67, Carlton Road, Worksop (Telephones: 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 47.

MINOR AILMENTS.

The total attendances at Minor Ailment Clinics in Worksop during 1955 was 2,663.

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 1955 was 46 and the number of new cases seen by the Consultant was 113.

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 advantages 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 48. Full details are as follows :-

Sources from which referred.	Worksop/Retford	
	Boys	Girls
School Medical Officers	11	3
Juvenile Courts & Probation Officers	24	1
Director of Education & Head Teachers	2	2
General Practitioners and Hospitals	-	-
Parents	1	2
Children's Officer	-	2
TOTAL	38	10

The problems dealt with were as follows :-

Problems	Worksop/Retford	
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Behaviour	6	5
Delinquency	24	-
Nervous problems	2	3
Emuresis	1	-
Special advice	1	1
Backwardness	4	1
TOTAL	38	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 1955/1954 was 235 and 367 respectively.

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SECTION C.

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

Whooping Cough.

There were 32 cases of whooping cough notified during the year as against 10 in 1954. I am glad to say, however, that at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics we are now doing combined immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough on an increased scale. Eventually the disease may be reduced to minimal numbers.

Measles.

There were 39 cases of measles notified during the year as against 595 cases in 1954.

Scarlet Fever.

There were 50 cases of scarlet fever notified during the year and the disease was mild in type.

Cerebro Spinal Fever.

There was one case of cerebro spinal fever during the year.

Poliomyelitis.

There were nine cases of poliomyelitis during the year. Three of these developed paralysis and one man unfortunately died from the disease. In the other cases, however, recovery was complete.

DIPHTHERIA - THE IMPORTANCE OF IMMUNISATION.

The following are the figures for deaths and notifications (corrected) for England and Wales since 1948 :-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Corrected Notifications</u>
1948	156	3,575
1949	84	1,890
1950	49	962
1951	33	664
1952	32	376
1953	23	266
1954	9	173
1955	11 (provisional)	161 (provisional)

The W.H.O. points out the fact that it is at the age of 4 years that diphtheria generally represents the most serious threat to the health of children.

The fact that we have had no case of Diphtheria reported during the last seven years may easily engender a feeling of false security.

One has only to look at the National figures above to see that there were 161 cases of the disease in 1955 and 11 deaths. Diphtheria can only be kept from reappearing by a high rate of immunisation i.e. 75% of the child population should be protected.

There is now a generation of young mothers which has never heard of a case of Diphtheria. They are very much on the qui vive about poliomyelitis - and rightly so - because of the paralysis which occasionally follows. They fail to realise that diphtheria can be just as crippling in a way not apparent e.g. the heart may be affected and the nerves themselves.

A child paralysed from poliomyelitis is a constant reminder to others of what may occasionally happen - a child dead from Diphtheria is remembered only by his parents.

Year	No. of children who completed a full course of treatment.	
	Under 5	Over 5
1950	305	58
1951	447	83
1952	420	121
1953	343	81
1954	338	44
1955	325	62

Tuberculosis.

Seventeen new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and one case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year. Last year there were thirty-six new cases reported.

I am happy to say that tuberculous patients are now being admitted speedily to the various sanatoria in the country, and that it is no longer necessary to allocate special wards in the Kilton County Hospital for the treatment of this complaint.

The source of infection in the majority of cases is usually an adult who has escaped detection as a case of tuberculosis. Such a person is usually responsible for the infecting of children.

There are no legal measures in this country, whereby a person suspected of being tuberculous can be compelled to submit to a physical examination.

B.C.G. vaccination is given - subject to the parents' consent - to children living in tuberculous households.

In a recent investigation made by the Medical Research Council, we now know with fresh confidence, firstly that B.C.G. vaccination is safe, and secondly that the vaccination of school leavers lessens their chances of developing the disease within the next few years.

Once a case of active tuberculosis is discovered, it is essential that

the patient should have a bedroom to himself. If there are young children in the house, or if there are lodgers, the latter should be removed to other accommodation.

The death rate from tuberculosis is decreasing in England and Wales, but there is no corresponding decline in the number of new cases.

Mass Radiography

In November, 1955, Dr. Sherbourne from the Western Hospital, Doncaster, conducted a mass radiography survey in the Worksop area. The total number of persons examined was 6,573.

The results showed that 10 persons had the disease in an active form and in 24 persons the disease was quiescent.

All these persons were, of course, referred either to the Chest Physician or to their own doctors.

The incidence of active tuberculosis in Worksop is approximately 1.65 per 1,000 examinees, and this is the average figure for the country as a whole.

Encouragement was also given for the examination of expectant mothers - in accordance with recent Ministry policy - and on two occasions in Doncaster and Worksop - special sessions were held for this purpose. The practice of arranging such sessions regularly has the tendency of converting a fairly mobile unit into a static one, which though fully practical and desirable in a centre of population such as Doncaster, is somewhat uneconomic in peripheral places of small population which are normally only visited at a 2/3 year interval. When visiting the latter places however, such special groups who are available are actively encouraged to attend.

Through the kind co-operation of General Refractories Ltd., the employees of five factories (ranging from medium size to quite small) were examined on their industrial site, thus enabling many employees in divers occupations to take advantage of the service than would have been otherwise practicable.

SOUTH YORKSHIRE AREA MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT.

Summary of diseases and abnormalities discovered during mass
Radiography Survey at Worksop in November, 1956.

	Bairnswear Ltd. Worksop.	Gen. Refractories Ltd. including John Shaws Ltd. & Co-op Glass Works Worksop.	Public Library Worksop
<u>TOTAL RADIOGRAPHED.</u>	253	885	5,435
<u>TUBERCULOSIS.</u>			
Active	-	1	9
Inactive	-	5	19
<u>OTHER DISEASES & ABNORMALITIES.</u>			
Abnormalities of the Bony Thorax and			
Soft Tissues - congenital	-	-	2

	Bairnsweat Ltd. Worksop.	Gen. Refractories Ltd. including John Shaws Ltd. & Co-op Glass Works Worksop.	Public Library Worksop
Tumours of the Bony Thorax : primary & secondary	-	1	-
Bacterial & virus infections of the lungs	1	-	2
Bronchiectasis	-	1	1
Emphysema	-	1	-
Pulmonary fibrosis - non-tuberculous	-	1	13
Pneumoconiosis	-	2	26
Spontaneous Pneumothorax	-	-	1
Carcinoma of the lung and mediastinum	-	-	1
Pleural thickening or calcification non-tuberculous	-	-	7
Abnormalities of the diaphragm and oesophagus - congenital & acquired	-	1	9
Congenital abnormalities of heart and vessels	-	1	1
Acquired abnormalities of heart and vessels	-	1	26
Miscellaneous	-	-	2

OUTBREAK OF PARATYPHOID B. INFECTION.

The most noteworthy outbreak during the year was one of paratyphoid B. infection, which behaved like food poisoning.

The epidemic started in August and was not finally over until February, 1956.

The infection stemmed from a Fork Factory in a town some 27 miles from Worksop. The Factory is an old established one and is a model of cleanliness. Despite intensive investigations, it is impossible to state how the infection actually gained access to the factory in the first place.

In Worksop, over 120 persons were infected.

The outbreak called for the greatest speed in investigation, and has already formed the subject of a special report to the Council.

No praise is too high for the whole-hearted assistance given to me by the Public Health Inspectors in dealing with this worrying outbreak. The members of the clerical staff worked long hours of overtime - week-ends included

in dealing with messages and telephone calls.

I acknowledge also with gratitude the co-operation given to me by the County Medical Officer, the Ministry of Health, and to Dr. Gillespie, Director of the Public Health Laboratory, Sheffield. (The latter had to deal with the examination of a very large number of specimens). Lastly, I wish once again to thank the General Practitioners for their whole-hearted co-operation and members of the public for their patience in the extensive investigations.

The teachers also gave invaluable help in reporting absentees.

I trust that the Food Hygiene Regulations of 1955, which are now in the hands of all food stores in the town, may go a long way to preventing such potentially serious outbreaks in the future.

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 1955.

<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	63	71	5	5	13	157
Number re-vaccinated	-	-	-	-	17	17

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SECTION D.

Environmental Health

Medical Examination of Staff

For superannuation and other purposes sixty three 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 Senile Dementia (Aged 84); was living in insanitary conditions, and was unable to devote to himself proper care and attention.

Noise: An increasing nuisance.

In recent years many Health Departments have received an increasing number of complaints about a noise nuisance. Some of these may be due to new developments in industry, but here in Worksep, the source is right on our doorstep. It is the R.A.F. Station at Scofton. Training in low-flying is, I am sure, essential. It is a great pity, however, that in this tightly packed island it appears difficult to arrange for aerodromes to be built far away from large towns.

On 2nd December, 1955, Sir Lionel Heald raised the following Motion in the House of Commons: "That this House notes with concern the detrimental effect of noise and vibration on the health, wellbeing and efficiency of the nation, and urges Her Majesty's Government to give careful attention to the importance of research and education in this field and for the need for more effective measures for the protection of the public".

Harrison and O'Brien writing in the "Medical Press" 1956 describe three different types of hearing loss caused by noise. Briefly they are :

(a) A slow and insidious form, the result of exposure to excessive noise over considerable but variable time, usually many years (the degree of deafness in different individuals is not constant but depends on their resistance or tolerance, few exposed workers escaping any deterioration of hearing);

(b) Acute inner-ear damage resulting from a brief exposure at close range to explosions; and

(c) Slow, progressive hearing loss, in some cases not obvious for years, which may occur after short-lived exposure to high-level sound pressure.

Apart from the acute and temporary forms of deafness, the worker is frequently unaware of his disability until it is severe. The first complaint is commonly that he is unable to carry on a conversation in which several persons take part - so-called society deafness. Tinnitus occurs in about half the cases but is constant in a much smaller proportion and it is not necessarily related to the degree of deafness for this may occur in cases where there is no tinnitus. Vertigo is rare.

The authors were obviously writing on the effects of noise in industry. Here in Worksop the complaint is one of noise caused by the frequent screeching across the skies of Meteor jet planes, which is extremely difficult to get used to, and I feel it likely, although I have no information on the point, that it may be responsible for an increase in the number of cases of mental disturbance.

About a year ago it was announced on the television that an instrument was being designed to deaden the noise from aircraft; I wonder if any progress has been made in its development?

In the meantime, many citizens are being deprived of an adequate amount of sleep, and, judging from recent reports, many persons engaged on essential work are suffering from fatigue because of disturbed sleep.

The Air Ministry would be well advised to address itself to finding a speedy remedy for this nuisance.

Householders occasionally make complaints about noise nuisance made by circular saws, barking dogs and other other things. It is important to remember that before the Local Authority can take action against an offender, the following definitions have to be taken into consideration:-

A noise nuisance shall be liable to be dealt with as a statutory nuisance provided that -

1. No complaint to a justice shall be of any effect unless it is signed by not less than three householders or occupiers of premises within hearing of the noise nuisance which is the subject of the complaint.
2. In any proceedings in respect of a noise nuisance occasioned in the course of any trade, business or occupation it shall be a good defence for the person charged to show that he has used the best practicable means of preventing or mitigating the nuisance having regard to the cost and to other relevant circumstances.
3. A noise nuisance shall be deemed to exist where any person makes or continues or causes to be made or continued any excessive or unreasonable or unnecessary noise which is injurious or prejudicial to health.

Quite apart from all these legal difficulties, there are considerable technical difficulties in determining standards of noise. As a general rule noises in the high frequency bands are more objectionable than noises of the same energy value, but operating on lower frequencies. Various instruments have been designed to measure sound levels.

Housing.

The ultimate object of all housing activity is to give people the opportunity of living a full and happy life in healthy and conventional surroundings, so far as housing can contribute towards this end.

For the older people, accommodation should be provided which would enable them to take their part in the life of the community.

It is important to stress that accommodation for old people should be designed with the particular needs of the elderly in mind. The accommodation should contain fitments which simplify housework, and precautions to minimise the risk of accidents. The Housing Committee has recognised that the population

trend in Worksop, as in other places, is towards an increase in the number of old people, and have given them special consideration in housing allocation.

Since the war the Corporation have let the following dwellings :-

Traditional houses	..	..	1,456
Old People's Bungalows	..	..	200
Prefabricated Bungalows	..	..	147
Flats	..	..	110
Total No. of buildings completed			<u>1,913</u>

The Council may well take into favourable consideration the area scheduled for demolition bounded by parts of Abbey Street, Marecroft and Newgate Street as a suitable site for the future building of dwellings for the aged.

It is known that when elderly people are transplanted to modern housing estates, they often suffer from melancholia. A site for old people centrally situated near church and shopping facilities is really essential.

Many of these persons suffer from heart disease, bronchitis, rheumatism and other infirmities, so it is important that their homes be so situated that exhausting up-hill journeys are avoided. Domestic strain due to ill-health is common in the pensionable aged group, and loneliness is one of their bugbears. There are many voluntary organisations in Worksop only too willing to help such persons by means of visits and outings. A readily accessible community would be a great incentive to such work.

It has occurred on quite a number of occasions where elderly persons have been granted a bungalow, and given permission to take in either a son or daughter, that the latter have been left in full possession following the death of their parents. At the time of letting it should be pointed out to sons and daughters, that in the event of both their parents passing away, they would be required to move to other accommodation, thus leaving the bungalow free for its original purpose, the housing of old people.

Supervision over the Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream.

During the year 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	..	..	81
Number registered in 1955	..	..	2
Number of manufacturers	..	..	9

Samples taken for methylene blue test	12
Number of visits to ice cream factories	16
Number of visits to retailers of ice cream	60

Reports on Samples taken.

Provisional Grade.	I	II	III	IV
No. of samples	9	3	Nil	Nil

MILK SUPPLIES.

Food & Drugs (Milk, Dairies & Artificial Cream) Act, 1950.

In October, a joint announcement was made by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Minister of Health, in pursuance of Section 23 of the above Act, declaring their intention to lay before Parliament draft Orders, specifying the district consisting of the Boroughs of East Retford, Newark-on-Trent and Worksop; the Urban Districts of Gainsborough; and the Rural Districts of Bingham, Clowne, East Retford, Gainsborough, Isle of Axholme, Newark, Southwell and Worksop, to be a Specified Area for the purposes of the Act.

The appointed day, after which no milk, other than milk of a special designation, may be sold by retail in this area, would not be earlier than 1st March, 1956.

The effect of this Order in Worksop will not be great, as the majority of milk retailed is of a special designated nature. Only one retailer sells unbottled milk, which although it is pasteurised, cannot be sold as such. This retailer has agreed to change over to the sale of pasteurised milk bottled in the dairy, as and when the Order comes into force.

Statistics.

Number of registered distributors 30

Licences issued

Tuberculin Tested Milk 8

Pasteurised Milk 16

Sterilised Milk 15

Number of samples taken:

<u>Grade.</u>	<u>No. of samples</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Tuberculin Tested	Nil	-
T.T. Pasteurised	2	-
Pasteurised	4	-
Sterilised	Nil	-
Bottle washing plant	2	1
Synthetic cream	1	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	9	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Bottle Washing Plant.

In July, the efficiency of the bottle washing plant at a local dairy was tested by submitting a sample of six cleansed bottles for bacterial examination at the Public Health Laboratory at Sheffield. The bottles were taken from the plant after they had emerged from the rinser, and before being filled. They were capped with foil and taken direct to the Laboratory.

The results showed that each bottle had a bacterial count of 30,000 organisms, which was regarded as being very unsatisfactory.

Investigation showed that in the absence of the Manager, who was on holiday, the detergent used in the initial tank had been allowed to stay without being changed for a longer period than was customary.

A subsequent test, two weeks later, gave a result of less than 10 organisms per bottle, which was deemed to be satisfactory.

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 1955 upon articles of food and drugs taken in the Borough.

Three hundred and forty two samples, comprising both food and drugs, were analysed and fifty one samples proved unsatisfactory.

Milk (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Regulations, 1949-53.

Samples of Milk taken by County Sampling Officers and submitted to prescribed tests.

	No. Samples Taken.	Complied.	Failed to comply.
Tuberculin Tests	-	-	-
Accredited	-	-	-
Pasteurised, Heat treated etc.	102	102	-

WATER SUPPLY.

During the year, 30 samples of the town's main water supply were taken, apart from those taken by the Borough Engineer.

The houses, from which samples were taken, were selected so as to test all the sources of town water and in each case the Public Health Laboratory confirmed that the sample was bacteriologically satisfactory.

Typical of the reports received from the Public Health Laboratory is the one given below.

W A T E R

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION REPORT.

Nature of Sample - Tap water - 14, Manton Villas
Worksop Corporation Main Supply.

Date and hour of collection - 28.4.55 11-35 a.m.

Date and hour of arrival - 28.4.55 1-15 p.m.

Date of Report: 2.5.55

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.

Probable number of faecal coli NIL per 100 ml.

Remarks - Bacteriologically this sample is satisfactory.

(Signed) E.H. GILLESPIE.

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.

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 ...	8	Nil	-	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	135	16	3	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	20	Nil	-	Nil
TOTAL ...	163	16	3	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)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient	4	4	-	4	Nil
(b) unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ...	4	4	-	4	-

APPENDIX A.

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

TABLE 1.

COMPARATIVE INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Year	Worksop	England & Wales
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	26.0	25.5
1955	26.5	24.9

APPENDIX A. (Cont'd).

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

TABLE 2.

INFANT DEATHS ACCORDING TO AGE AND CAUSE, 1955

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	
Congestive Pulmonary Stenosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Septicaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Broncho-pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Prematurity	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Uraemia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gastro enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cerebral Abscess	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS ...	2	1	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	15

APPENDIX C.

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

TABLE 1.

MONTHLY NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

DISEASE.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTALS
Scarlet Fever	5	6	6	4	3	2	1	1	5	2	6	9	50
Whooping Cough	7	6	1	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	32
Measles	8	2	2	3	14	5	1	3	-	-	1	-	39
Pneumonia	7	-	3	2	-	3	1	2	2	3	1	1	25
Poliomyelitis - Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Poliomyelitis - Non-Paralytic	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	7
Erysipelas	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
Dysentery	6	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	11
Meningococcal Infection	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	3
Paratyphoid B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	1	-	-	53
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
TOTALS ...	35	19	14	13	19	13	7	9	66	10	13	12	230

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.		
1951	Under 1 year	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
	1 - 5 years	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	
	5 - 15 "	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	
	15 - 25 "	4	5	-	-	9	2	1	-	3	
	25 - 35 "	2	5	-	-	7	1	-	-	1	
	35 - 45 "	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
	45 - 55 "	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
1953	Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	Nil
	1 - 5 years	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	Nil
	5 - 15 "	1	3	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	Nil
	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

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.	
1954										
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	Nil
1 - 5 years	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Nil
5 - 15 "	2	2	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	Nil
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	-	-	-	-	Nil
55 - 65 "	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	Nil
Over 65 "	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	Nil
TOTALS -	16	18	2	-	36	2	2	-	-	4
1955										
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	Nil
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	Nil
5 - 15 "	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	Nil
15 - 25 "	1	2	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	1
25 - 35 "	3	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	Nil
35 - 45 "	1	3	1	-	5	2	1	-	-	3
45 - 55 "	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
55 - 65 "	4	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	1
Over 65 "	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS -	11	6	1	-	18	5	2	-	-	7

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 2405
-do-	...	(Home)	Worksop 3860
Chief Sanitary Inspector	...	(Office)	Worksop 2220
-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
Dr. G.R. Moodie	...	...	Worksop 3189

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
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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 Canch	...	...	Worksop 2744
Aged Persons Home, Parkside	...	...	Worksop 2746
Miners' Hostel, Gateford Road	...	...	Worksop 2861
Ambulance Service	...	...	Worksop 2128
Home Help Service	...	...	Worksop 2884

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE WHO RESIDE IN THE BOROUGH.

Alderman H. Adwick, J.P.	...	...	(Home)	Worksop 2164
-do-	...	...	(Office)	Woodhouse 40231
Alderman W.E. Woodward, J.P.	...	...	(Home)	Worksop 2423
-do-	...	...	(Office)	Worksop 2271
Councillor J. Wilkinson, J.P.	...	...	(Home)	Worksop 2616
-do-	...	...	(Office)	Worksop 2271
Councillor S.J. Skillen, J.P.	...	...	(Home)	Worksop 2736
Councillor A.J. Eastland, J.P.	...	...	(Home)	Worksop 2182
Councillor Mrs. M.A. Pleasance, J.P.	...	...	(Home)	Worksop 2548
Mrs. P.M. Boldry, J.P.	...	...	(Home)	Worksop 2394
Mrs. J. Farr, J.P.	...	...	(Home)	Worksop 2025
Mr. G.H.M. Turner, J.P.	...	...	...	---
Councillor H.B. Taylor, J.P.	...	...	(Home)	Worksop 3791

-X-X-X-X-X-

MEMORANDUM

TO THE DIRECTOR

1. [Illegible]	2. [Illegible]	3. [Illegible]	4. [Illegible]
5. [Illegible]	6. [Illegible]	7. [Illegible]	8. [Illegible]
9. [Illegible]	10. [Illegible]	11. [Illegible]	12. [Illegible]
13. [Illegible]	14. [Illegible]	15. [Illegible]	16. [Illegible]
17. [Illegible]	18. [Illegible]	19. [Illegible]	20. [Illegible]

RECOMMENDATION

[Illegible text block containing a recommendation or summary of the memorandum's content.]

[Illegible text block containing the main body of the memorandum, including details and possibly a signature area.]

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 & 1951.

W.H. HARRIS

Chief Sanitary Inspector
and
Cleansing Superintendent.

August, 1956.

INTRODUCTION.

Staffing difficulties, as described in the next paragraph, placed additional work upon the two remaining Sanitary Inspectors and myself. Although this position and the outbreak of Paratyphoid B. infection in the latter half of the year caused a drop in the number of routine inspectorial duties, I am pleased to say that essential duties, such as meat inspection, were not neglected. I cannot speak too highly of the staff's work during this difficult period which absorbed a generous portion of our free time, but which was met with constant and willing effort.

STAFF.

Mr. J.R. Lyle, appointed Senior Additional Sanitary Inspector in November, 1950, resigned on 1st June, 1955, to take a post with the County Borough of Lincoln.

The vacancy was advertised immediately but attracted no applicants.

A further advertisement offering housing accommodation brought one application. The applicant, however, accepted a post elsewhere. The vacancy still exists at the time of writing.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE.

One Common Lodging House is situated in the Borough 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 during the year.

Thirteen inspections were made and the house was found to be maintained satisfactorily.

Registration was renewed for a further period of one year.

DRAINAGE.

Inspections and tests are made on all alterations and additions to existing drainage systems and conversions from conservancy to water carriage.

The Department's attendant deals with blocked drains as soon as possible after notification to avoid nuisance and possible danger to health. Any unnatural causes of blockage are investigated and tenants instructed to take care in the use of the drainage system. Structural defects are reported to owners for their attention.

Inspections and visits	...	337
Smoke tests applied	...	8

FOOD PREMISES AND FOOD HANDLING.

During the year, 674 visits were made to food preparing and food handling premises. It was noted that a large number of shops were modernising their equipment and fittings, but that among the general dealers and the house-and-shop grocers and confectioners, the practice of depending upon the kettle and side boiler for hot water was still very prevalent. The proportionate lack of hand washing facilities on vehicles supplying open food to the customers was still

high, although repeated attempts were made to persuade traders to fit these appliances. The advent of new Food Hygiene Regulations in 1956 will, no doubt, help greatly towards speeding up the provision of hand washing facilities.

The outbreak of paratyphoid in September demonstrated the importance of the scrupulous care that should be taken by all food handlers to ensure that no unsuspected infection is transferred to food.

HOUSING APPLICATIONS.

Housing applicants submitting evidence of sickness and ill health are visited by the Sanitary Inspector 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 rehusing on health grounds.

Number of visits ... 117

HOUSING REPAIR.

Public Health Act, 1936.

Visits made for inspection purposes regarding housing defects totalled 820, usually as a result of complaint by tenants. Though the defects found are minor in character, repairs are necessary to keep the house in good structural order and to avoid greater expense at a later date.

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

During the year, 53 Certificates of Disrepair were issued to tenants and 19 Certificates of Revocation were issued to owners who had completed the works of repair required.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The outbreak of Paratyphoid B. infection beginning in August, 1955, made great demands upon the time of the Sanitary Inspectors and office staff. The numerous investigations, arranging and collection of samples and rapid transport to the Public Health Laboratory at Sheffield, meant long hours of work each day and at weekends for a considerable period, in order to cope with the situation and to keep essential duties running.

During the year, cases of Scarlet Fever, Cerebro Spinal Fever and Poliomyelitis were investigated. Disinfection of clothing, bedding and rooms was carried out where necessary.

Number of visits ... 1247
Disinfection ... 49
Journeys to Sheffield ... 82

INFESTATIONS AND VERMINOUS PREMISES.

The assistance of the Department was requested in 116 cases, mostly to deal with ants, cockroaches and wasps.

Three verminous houses were treated for bedbugs and fleas.

Housing Departments of other local authorities usually request an inspection of the homes of prospective tenants living at the moment in Worksop. Vermin checks of 8 such houses were made and in each case found to be satisfactory.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS.

Towards the end of the year, plans for private caravan sites were submitted by two owners of private land. Each site was planned to accommodate 15 residential caravans. The sites were to be at Woodend and Stubbing Lane, and were licensed by the Council for a period of five years, subject to town planning approval.

Two caravans, occupied by personnel of a boring firm, were granted permission to occupy a site at Forest Hill for the duration of the operation of test borings for the National Coal Board.

The manager of a local cinema was licensed to occupy a site at the rear of his cinema.

Numerous visits were made to check on travelling caravans which parked in unauthorised places and the occupants were warned to move on.

Number of visits ... 103

NUISANCES.

Statutory nuisances as defined by the Public Health Act, 1936, were investigated and during the year 156 visits were made for the purpose, comprising :-

Accumulations	...	...	39
Animals	...	...	38
Premises	...	...	38
Atmospheric pollution	...	...	28
River pollution	...	...	3
Odours	...	...	10

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

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

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

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

Twenty one inspections were made.

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 & Scrap Metal Dealers are registered and have complied with the provisions of the section and the Public Health Acts.

PET ANIMALS.

The two pet shops in town were relicensed for a further period of one year. Both shops are well maintained.

Number of visits ... 6

FIG KEEPING.

Pig keeping on a small scale in back gardens has declined. Those still in existence are inspected as often as circumstances allow and where contraventions or untidiness are encountered, the owner is usually requested to cease pig keeping in that particular spot, after the sale of existing stock. Manure removal, or rather the lack of it, is the greatest single cause of nuisance. It is true that "familiarity breeds contempt" and it is well for any animal keeper to remember that what is to him a source of pleasure and profit may not be seen in the same light by his neighbour.

Inspections of pig styes	...	38
Inspections of accumulations	...	39

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

During the year, the Ratcatcher made 998 visits to premises which were reported to be infested by rats or mice, or were suspected of giving harbourage to rats. His services were also called upon to deal with other pests, principally rabbits and moles.

The duties of the Ratcatcher were undertaken by the Sanitary Inspectors, in his absence through illness from May to September, during which period a further 581 visits were made. In that time special attention was paid to the late threshing of corn ricks which had been standing from the previous year. On occasions it was found necessary to remind contractors and farmers of their obligations under the Threshing and Dismantling of Ricks Regulations, 1950, which were made under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. The principal default lay in the failure to provide adequate wire netting barriers around ricks during threshing operations. The importance of these Regulations was subsequently demonstrated when a kill of 629 rats was made from one barn.

During May, 76 sewer manholes were prebaited and poison placed in 31.

SHOPS INSPECTION.

Twenty seven visits were made under the Shops Act to check on sanitary accommodation, lighting, heating and ventilation. Generally conditions were found to be satisfactory.

One exemption certificate was granted where, due to the employment of one female with several male employees, an additional W.C. was required. Owing to difficulties of space, this W.C. could not be provided, but the female assistant was allowed the use of the W.C. of the shop next door which employed females only.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Of the 10 private slaughterhouses operating at the beginning of the year, one ceased operations due to lack of slaughtermen.

The 9 private slaughterhouses operating, continue to be kept in suitable condition, and as regular meat inspection is carried out at these premises, supervision of conditions is constant.

In July, 1955, the Interdepartmental Committee on Slaughterhouses (England and Wales) issued their report on the moderate concentration of slaughtering facilities. Details of areas to be served by this policy were presented and in the case of this area it was suggested that a central abattoir should be built at Worksop to supply the needs of a population of 170,500 in Worksop Borough, East Retford Borough, Mansfield Borough, Mansfield Woodhouse Urban District, Warsop Urban District, East Retford Rural District and Worksop Rural District. Information at the time of writing shows a change in this policy, and it is obvious that this plan will not now develop.

UNFIT HOUSES.

The Housing Department were able to make substantial progress in rehousing tenants from houses subject to demolition and closing orders.

The following properties were represented as unfit for human habitation (Section 11, Housing Act, 1936):-

No. 23, Eastgate.

Nos. 8 & 10, Marescroft.

Nos. 1 - 6, Vine Terrace, Newgate Street.

Of these, the following progress is reported:-

No. 23, Eastgate.

Owner gave undertaking not to re-let. Tenants awaiting re-housing.

Nos. 8 & 10, Marescroft and Nos. 1 - 6, Vine Terrace.

Owner offered properties for sale to Council and the matter was placed in the District Valuer's hands to negotiate.

Of the properties outstanding at the end of 1954, the following progress was made:-

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

Remaining tenant re-housed. Houses demolished.

No. 22, Abbey Street. (1 house)

Vacant. Awaiting demolition.

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

Tenants re-housed. Houses demolished.

No. 1, Langley Street. (1 house)

Tenant found own alternative accommodation. Awaiting demolition.

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

The negotiations between the District Valuer, representing the Council, and the owner proved abortive. The Council decided to restore the case for hearing in the County Court.

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

Remaining tenant rehoused. Awaiting demolition.

Nos. 66 & 68, Marescroft. (2 houses)

Vacant. Awaiting demolition.

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

Vacant. Awaiting demolition.

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

Demolished.

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

Remaining tenant rehoused. Houses demolished.

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

Remaining tenants rehoused. Houses demolished.

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

The preliminary survey of unfit houses in the Borough was completed early in the year. The figures obtained therefrom were submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, who intimated their provisional acceptance later in the year.

Preliminary Survey (Final figures)

Number of houses inspected	...	828
Number of houses considered unfit	...	483

From these figures, it appeared that three main areas could be considered suitable subjects for clearance area action - Marescroft area, Creswell Street area and Lead Hill area - with a total of 361 houses considered unfit. Additional areas of small blocks of property, totalling 122 unfit houses, could be treated similarly at a later stage. The whole plan was scheduled to be dealt with within a period of five years.

The Council anticipated an allocation of 200 houses of which 150 were to be scheduled for rehousing from unfit houses.

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 district to check the purity of the water supplied, both from the town's mains and other sources.

Number of inspections and visits	...	40
Number of samples taken	...	30
Number unsatisfactory	...	1

The unsatisfactory sample was obtained from a farmhouse well, after complaint of odorous water. This well adjoins the covered crew yard and it

was found that drainings from this yard were finding their way into the well via a defect in its wall. The well was closed and a piped supply provided from a nearby main.

-X-X-X-X-X-

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS INSPECTION.

MEAT INSPECTION.

The inspection of freshly killed meat is the most demanding duty on the Sanitary Inspector's calendar. It cannot be put aside in favour of other duties, nor can it be carried out by 'phone or letter. The Inspector must visit, either at the time of slaughter or very soon thereafter, in order to allow the butcher time to present good, fresh meat in his shop. Arrangements have to be made to cover holiday periods and early morning transport from slaughterhouse to shop.

Although regular meat inspection on Sundays ceased during the year, the Chief Sanitary Inspector and the two Additional Sanitary Inspectors, working a rota, were still obliged to work in the early mornings and during public holidays. Some part of each day of the week, except Sunday, is concerned with meat inspection, and during the year 1082 visits were made for this purpose.

I am happy to report that in spite of emergency duties recorded elsewhere in this report, 100% meat inspection was maintained. In this connection, our thanks are due to the local butchers for their willing co-operation throughout the year.

MEAT INSPECTION

	Cattle ex. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	958	55	18	2,556	1,358	-
Number inspected	958	55	18	2,556	1,358	-
<u>All diseases except T.B. & Cysticercii.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	1	2	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	101	5	-	25	18	-
% of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and Cysticercii.	10.5	9.1	-	1.1	1.5	-
<u>T.B. Only.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	-	-	-	-

	Cattle ex. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
<u>T.B. Only</u> Carcaases of which some part or organ was condemned	57	6	-	-	48	-
% of the number inspected affected with T.B.	6.1	10.9	-	-	3.5	-
<u>Cysticercosis.</u> Carcaases of which some part or organ was condemned	24	-	-	-	-	-
Carcaases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	24	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL WEIGHT OF MEAT CONDEMNED - 2 TONS 14 CWTs. 6 STONES.						

OTHER FOODS 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.

Number of visits 61

Foodstuffs condemned in 1955.

<u>Tinned Food.</u>	Lbs.	Ozs.	<u>Other Food.</u>	Lbs.	Ozs.
Pineapple	137	9	Potatoes	1,904	-
Raspberries	24	10	Sultanas	19	8
Peaches	109	5	Cake	89	10
Fruit Salad	52	4	Tomatoes	132	8
Blackberries	25	2	Cheese	285	14
Cherries	30	9	Fisheakes	6	4
Apricots	51	10	Fish Fingers	2	8
Pears	97	6	Sponge Mix	15	6
Apple Puree	8	7	Flour	108	-
Grapefruit	37	4	Margarine	2	-
			Pastries	8	10
Carried Fwd.	574	2	Carried Fwd.	2,574	4

<u>Tinned Food.</u>	Lbs.	Ozs.	<u>Other Food.</u>	Lbs.	Ozs.
Brought Fwd.	574	2	Brought Fwd.	2,574	4
Soup	78	14	Tripe	70	-
Peas	47	1	Jelly Crystals	2	6
Beans	118	11	Oranges	10	-
Tomatoes	1,017	5	Pork Pies	4	2
Condensed Milk	9	10	Sweets	18	8
Evaporated Milk	150	14	Watercress	6	-
Cream	16	10	Cauliflower	42	-
Lobster	12	7	Glace Cherries	3	-
Pilchards	23	13			
Crawfish	4	2		2,730	4
Crab	4	-			
Marmalade	2	-			
Oranges	19	7	<u>Tinned Meat.</u>	Lbs.	Ozs.
Strawberries	22	8	Corned Beef	236	-
Loganberries	25	8	Cooked Ham	399	6
Figs	9	12	Stewed Steak	76	5
Mixed Vegetables	2	6	Tongue	89	3
Strained Foods	4	-	Luncheon Meat	79	11
Spaghetti	15	8	Beef Loaf	27	12
Tuna Fish	4	7	Veal	74	-
Salmon	9	-	Brisket Beef	6	-
Capelin	2	-	Pork in Juice	4	8
Tomato Juice	4	13	Chopped Pork	4	8
Grapes	3	-			
Baby Foods	23	11		997	5
Herrings	6	2			
Liquid Frozen Egg	28	-			
Syrup	2	-	<u>Other Meat.</u>	Lbs.	Ozs.
Plums	21	11	Pork Sausage	162	4
Apples	5	14	Beef Sausage	62	11
Peach Pulp	11	4	Bacon	543	8
			Ham	42	1
			Beef	308	-
	2,280	8			
				1,118	8

<u>Fish Condemned.</u>	Lbs.	Ozs.
Plaice	32	-
Smoked Haddock	14	-
Haddock	112	-
Prawns	14	4
Catfish	12	-
	184	4

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

1st April, 1955 to 31st March, 1956.

Staff.

I am pleased to have the opportunity to record my high appreciation of the work of Mr. T. Machin, Cleansing Foreman, for his efficiency and deep interest in the management of the Department.

As from 1st April, 1955, Mr. A. Travis, Trainee Foreman, was promoted to Assistant Foreman and has carried out his duties in a most efficient manner.

Refuse Collection.

During the year indicated above, in spite of wintry conditions during part of it, refuse collection was maintained at the highest level possible commensurate with the weather conditions.

Refuse collection services were extended to the following 280 additional premises during the year :-

Athelstan Road (2), Ashley Road (2), Beech Avenue (2), Blyth Road (3), Byron Way (18), Baulk Lane (1), Buckingham Rise (15), Carlton Road (2), Chatsworth Road (10), Clumber Park (2), Dickens Road (20), Dunstan Crescent (2), Eastgate (2), Harewood Road (4), Hemmingfield Road (2), Kilton Glade (7), Kingsway (1), Longfellow Drive (28), Macefield Place (22), Milton Drive (42), Plantation Hill (46), Retford Road (1), Royal Crescent (30), Shepherds Avenue (1), Shireoaks Common (4), Shireoaks Road (3), Sparken Hill (1), Valley Road (3), Windsor Road (4).

In addition, arrangements were made with the National Trust for regular collection of refuse and debris gathered to a collecting point by their staff. Clumber Park has become a most popular rendezvous for motorists and many thousands of people visit this beautiful natural park of over 3,800 acres, especially on summer evenings and weekends. Unfortunately, some are thoughtless and litter and debris result.

Maintenance.

Vehicles.

The second Shelvoke and Drewry 16/18 cubic yards Fore and Aft Tipper with Perkins Diesel Engine commenced duties on 9th August, 1955.

At the same time, however, No. 3. S & D Rear Loader (20 years old), on stripping down for overhaul, was found to be too costly to repair and consequently was taken from service in favour of the ordering of a new vehicle.

This latter was ordered and came into service on 13th April, 1956. The vehicle is a Ford two-ton lorry (Diesel) with metal van body constructed to give a low loading line at the rear. It is fully employed on the shops refuse and salvage collection service.

No. 1 Dennis dual-purpose Refuse Collection and Cesspool Emptying vehicle broke down on 29th February, 1956. As the vehicle is 18 years old,

spare parts for its repair were hard to find. Eventually, repairs were completed but after a few days work, the sump was completely shattered by a broken rod. Again search was made for suitable spares and a reconditioned engine was found at Sheffield, installed and the machine set to work again. As our machine is the only one of its type in the district, any breakdown hazards the regular emptying of cesspools. During the period when the vehicle was out of action, it was necessary to contract for cesspool emptying with a specialist firm at Tuxford. This firm was employed on a weekly basis during the emergency period and gave excellent service. This gave rise to consideration of a permanent contract but it was decided that it would be more beneficial and economical to retain full control by means of our own vehicle and the Health Committee approved the ordering of a new dual-purpose machine, for which tenders are to be invited.

Buildings.

A plan was approved for the provision of shower baths with undressing and dressing accommodation for the use of Cleansing Department employees at the Carlton Road Depot. Unfortunately, as with many other capital schemes, the Government "credit squeezes" has caused this plan to be shelved for the time being.

The same action had to be taken on a plan for a new and larger Waste Paper Sorting, Baling and Storage Shed at the Depot.

New double doors were fitted to the existing Waste Paper Storage Shed.

The large wooden hut, used as a Mess Room, has been beneficial for the men in view of its greater space allowing more comfortable occupation than the previously used small room in the Depot block. Unfortunately, it has suffered considerable damage to its windows, which appear to be an attractive target for stone throwing children or other persons. As this damage usually takes place in the evenings, no one has been discovered in the act of damaging the property. Warning notices appear to have little or no effect on the present generation. Nevertheless, constant repairs of such unnecessary damage add to the already heavy cost of the Department.

Refuse Disposal.

Controlled tipping was started on 25th April, 1955 on the northern end of the Sandy Lane tipping area.

This is a 5 acre site used as a recreation ground which had become untenable by reason of its low level and water logged condition. At the request of the Parks Committee, the Health Committee agreed to raise the ground level by tipping.

During the year, attention was directed to producing a well drained level site which at the same time was increased in playing area. The site, previously sloping, was tipped to a maximum depth of 8 feet.

This operation gave full scope for the Fordson Major Tractor Dozer (Diesel) purchased last year and the machine fully proved its worth. By the end of the year under review (April, 1956) the site was almost complete. We were fortunate in having a constant supply of good soil for covering from local housing sites.

Salvage operations and regular covering also eliminated the activities of "tatters" who used to give their unwelcome attention to the contents of the

refuse. The tip has been noticeably free from fires, crickets, rats and flies.

Protective Clothing.

In addition to the annual supply of overalls and gloves, the employees were issued with a sleeveless leather jerkin each, for use in cold weather. These give protection from damp and cold to the back and shoulders and have been greatly appreciated by the men.

Details of Collection and Disposal during the year 1st April, 1955 - 31st March, 1956.

Collection.

Number of dustbins emptied ...	...	...	518,040
" " dry ashpits emptied	...	...	422
" " wet ashpits emptied	...	...	40
" " pail closets emptied	...	...	2,257
" " cesspools emptied ...	...	...	360

Disposal.

Number of loads deposited on Sandy Lane Tip	4,776
" " liquid loads deposited on fields	773
" " " " " in public sewers	366
" " loads to Paper Shed ...	845
	<hr/>
	6,760
	<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.

The number of dustbins supplied during the year was 325, making a grand total of 937 bins supplied under the scheme since its inception.

WASTE PAPER.

The year's production showed an increase of 80 tons and £1,082 gross income over the previous year's total.

This was achieved in spite of a Railway Strike at the beginning of the financial year, as a result of which transport was switched to road haulage. Road transport is now used exclusively and has proved entirely satisfactory.

Contributing factors to this production achievement were the installation of the new horizontal baler (reported below) and a change in the bonus scheme.

Bonus Scheme.

It had been apparent for some time that under the bonus scheme operating since 1951 for waste paper only, any increase in production gave benefits to the employees to the detriment of the Council. It must be pointed out, however,

that the labour problem existing in 1951 was completely solved by this particular scheme. It had, therefore, served its purpose but the time was opportune to consider its revision. Indeed, the employees themselves asked for a revision, though for a different reason.

I presented a new bonus scheme which met with the approval of both Council and employees, which was brought into operation on 1st October, 1955.

The new scheme was applied to all salvage (paper, metals, textiles etc.) instead of only waste paper as previously. The bonus target for waste paper was abandoned and payment made on all waste paper collected, plus all other salvage. Bonus was paid quarterly at the rate of 30% of gross income from all salvage, divided according to a man's working time, excluding holidays, sickness and absenteeism.

The result has been not only an increase in paper collection but a substantial increase in the amount of metals and textiles of 58½ tons and £612 gross income. Furthermore, we are in the happy position of having a waiting list for employment in the Department.

Waste Paper Baler.

The new Smith horizontal waste paper baler was installed in the baling shed and commenced operations on 9th May, 1955.

The two Cameo 3 T type Electric Screw Press balers were sold to two local authorities needing this type of baler.

From its inception, the new baler has done everything it was planned to do and there is no doubt about its benefits to the operation of the Waste Paper Salvage Scheme. Once the baling team mastered the technique of horizontal baling, bales of excellent shape and compactness were, and still are, produced. We have been flattered by visits from officials of several larger local authorities who have been recommended by the baler manufacturers and the Paper Mills to see our product.

Waste paper collections continued to increase and the operation of the new baler soon showed the need for a more spacious baling shed. As has already been mentioned, the plan for a larger shed has had to be shelved because of the Government's "credit squeeze". In my opinion, such a shed has become a necessity, not only from the production and storage point of view but, more important, from the health of the operators viewpoint. Our present accommodation is cramped and low and artificial lighting has to be constantly employed. In summer when the double doors can remain open, ventilation problems are not urgent, but in winter and cold weather when these doors have to be closed, dust problems arise. A form of suction fan is being considered to draw dust away from the baling point, but it is frustrating to my Council and myself, to have to plan and spend substantial amounts of money on equipment which may have a temporary use when the planned new building, which will cure all our problems, is held up by monetary difficulties.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1955/56.

WASTE PAPER.

Collections and Income over the period 1st April, 1955 - 31st March, 1956.

<u>Grade.</u>	<u>Weight.</u>			<u>Income.</u>		
	T.	C.	Q.	£.	s.	d.
Mixed Paper	287	16	2	2,302.	12.	0.
Books and Magazines	27	10	-	261.	5.	2.
Newspaper	98	13	3	1,036.	4.	9.
Fibreboard	159	2	3	1,591.	7.	6.
Cartage				52.	15.	11.
	<u>573</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>£5,244.</u>	<u>5.</u>	<u>4.</u>

SALVAGE

1955 - 56.

ARTICLE	WEIGHT				INCOME		
	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Waste Paper	573	3	-	-	5,244.	5.	4.
Tins	79	2	-	-	276.	17.	0.
Heavy Scrap	9	2	1	-	54.	4.	6.
Iron Railings		10	-	-		10.	0.
Aluminium	1	5	2	4	125.	19.	4.
Brass		3	1	23	27.	4.	9.
Braziery Copper			3	23	12.	8.	4.
Copper Wire		2	1	13	33.	19.	5.
Lead		1	-	15	5.	2.	1.
Pewter				4		16.	0.
Spelter			1	22		19.	1.
Rubber Tubing		6	1	26	6.	5.	8.
Rags	8	4	1	20	197.	10.	9.
Wools		10	2	18	78.	18.	8.
Bagging		7	-	-	5.	6.	7.
Marble Slab		1	-	-		7.	6.
Bottles		1	1	-	8.	5.	8.
TOTALS	673	2	-	-	£6,079.	0.	8.

WORKSOP CORPORATION.

CLEANSING COSTS.

YEAR 1955 - 1956

<u>EXPENDITURE.</u>	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Loan Charges - Principal	1,065.	12.	9.						
Interest	170.	14.	6.	1,236.	7.	3.			
Bonus on Collections				1,740.	3.	4.			
Other Charges				25,045.	18.	2.	28,022.	8.	9.

INCOME.

Salvage

Waste paper	5,191.	9.	5.						
Other salvage	826.	1.	4.	6,017.	10.	9.			

Other Items

Hire of Cesspool Emptier				163.	16.	3.			
Rents				386.	17.	10.			
Other Income				277.	5.	6.	6,845.	10.	4.

Net expenditure charged to General Rate Fund Revenue Account	<div style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 3px double black; padding: 5px 0;"> £21,176. 18. 5. </div>
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