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BOROUGH OF WORKSOP

1956

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# 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.

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Health Department,  
Park House,  
Park Street,  
WORKSOP.

July, 1957.

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 1956 together with the vital statistics relative to the period.

The population has decreased by 320 and now stands at 33,800. This decrease is largely explained by the fact that there has been a decrease in the establishment of the R.A.F. station at Scofton and a slight increase in the death rate.

There has been an increase in the birth rate from 565 in 1955 to 628 in 1956.

The Infant Mortality rate is 30.3 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 no person suffered from poliomyelitis.

There were no maternal deaths.

The total number of deaths from all causes was 331.

For the eighth 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 A.J. EASTLAND, 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, C. Harrison, G. Herbert, Mrs. M.A. Pleasance, J.P., S.J. Skillen, J.P., L.M. Seymour, H.B. Taylor 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. Burton, W.H. Chambers, G. Herbert, H.B. Dunn, W.V. Machin, D. Miller, Mrs. M.A. Pleasance, J.P., 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.

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

<u>INWARD DEATHS (Under 1 year)</u>		<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Legitimate	..	11	..	8	..	19	..
Illegitimate	..	-	..	-	..	-	..
		11		8		19	
Infantile mortality per 1,000 live births		..		..		20.7	
Infantile mortality per 1,000 live births		..		..		23.8	
England and Wales		..		..		..	

SECTION A.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	..	..	..	..	..	17,935
Population at census 1951	..	..	..	..	..	31,038
Estimated population	..	..	..	..	..	33,800
Number of inhabited houses at 31/3/57	..	..	..	..	..	10,033
Rateable value of houses at 31/3/57	..	..	..	..	..	£184,530
Rateable value of all properties at 31/3/57	..	..	..	..	..	£350,805
Sum represented by penny rate	..	..	..	..	..	£1,288

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>BIRTHS - Live</u>		<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	.. ..	313	282	595
Illegitimate	.. ..	16	17	33
		329	299	628
Birth rate per 1,000 of population		...	...	18.6
Birth rate per 1,000 of England and Wales		...	...	15.7

<u>STILLBIRTHS.</u>		<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	.. ..	9	5	14
Illegitimate	.. ..	1	-	1
		10	5	15
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births		...	...	23.9
Rate per 1,000 of population		...	...	.44

<u>DEATHS - Resident</u>		<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
		187	144	331
Death rate per 1,000 population		...	...	9.79
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	8	19
Illegitimate	.. ..	-	-	-
		11	8	19
Infantile mortality per 1,000 live births		...	...	30.3
Infantile mortality per 1,000 live births		...	...	23.8
England and Wales		...	...	23.8

MATERNAL DEATHS.

N I L

Causes of Death - Worksop Borough

Heart disease (all forms)	..	..	..	..	97
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	..	..	..	..	49
Cancer (all forms)	..	..	..	..	59
Other Circulatory Diseases	..	..	..	..	15
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	19
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	23
Pulmonary tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	-
Other forms of tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	-
Kidney disease	..	..	..	..	5
Diabetes	..	..	..	..	4
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	-
Influenza	..	..	..	..	1
Stomach ulcer	..	..	..	..	-
Congenital Malformations	..	..	..	..	9
Syphilitic Disease	..	..	..	..	1
Leukaemia	..	..	..	..	-
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	1
Other defined and ill-defined Diseases	..	..	..	..	35
Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	..	1
Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	..	-
All other accidents	..	..	..	..	5
Suicide	..	..	..	..	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	1
Meningococcal Infection	..	..	..	..	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate	..	..	..	..	2
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	-
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	..	..	..	..	-
Homicide and Operations of War	..	..	..	..	1
					—
					331
					—

Certain bacteriological work in connection with the Worksop Typhoid, Dysentery, Food Poisoning and the examination of Laboratory is carried out at the Victoria Hospital, Worksop, and at the Public Health Laboratory, Sheffield.

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



## SECTION B.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

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	101
New cases under 1 year	281
New cases over 1 year	28
Total attendances	3,351

Shireoaks Sub-Clinic.

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

Number of sessions	25
New cases under 1 year	29
New cases over 1 year	9
Total attendances	389

Manton Sub-Clinic.

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

Number of sessions	26
New cases under 1 year	38
New cases over 1 year	15
Total attendances	623

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 111.

Number of sessions	52
New cases	92
Attendances	490

### Provision of Maternity Beds.

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

### Maternity Outfits.

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

### Worksop Cripples Guild.

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

The sessions are as under:-

#### Orthopaedic Clinic.

Tuesday	-	9-0 a.m.
Thursday	-	9-0 a.m.
Saturday	-	9-0 a.m.

The Orthopaedic Surgeon, Mr. McMullan, F.R.C.S., visits the clinics at No. 18, Potter Street, Worksop, on the second Tuesday of each month at 9-0 a.m. and the 4th Saturday in each month at 1-30 p.m. An Orthopaedic Sister attends on Tuesdays of each week and there is a resident physiotherapist.

### Care of Illegitimate Children.

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

### Ambulance Service.

Ambulance services are provided by Nottinghamshire County Council and are controlled from County Council Headquarters in Nottingham. Worksop has been designated as a "Main Station" with an attached "Sub-station". Vehicles comprise four ambulances and two sifter-cars. All the ambulances in the vicinity have now been provided with radio telephone. The advantages are obvious. Telephone Number Worksop 2128.

### Laboratory Service.

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

### HOME NURSING.

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

The District Nurses for this area are :-

Miss H. Boyle, 30, Bracebridge  
Mrs. M.E. Challenger, 269, Sandy Lane  
Mrs. Freeman, Darfoulds

Tele: Worksop 2949  
Tele: Worksop 2115  
Tele: Worksop 2947

#### HOME HELP SERVICE.

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

These may include:-

Maternity cases.

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

Cases of illness where no other help is available.

The aged and infirmed.

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

A recommendation from the doctor or nurse is necessary.

A householder is required to pay at the rate of 3s. 3d. 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  
Thursday 9-30 a.m. - 12-30 p.m. month at 2-30 p.m. and  
Saturday 9-0 a.m. - 12-30 p.m. fourth 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 20.

MINOR AILMENTS.

The total attendances at Minor Ailment Clinics in Worksop during 1956 was 2,199.

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 1956 was 39 and the number of new cases seen by the Consultant was 103.

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 44. Full details are as follows :-

Sources from which referred.	Worksop/Retford	
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
School Medical Officers	10	3
Juvenile Courts & Probation Officers	20	-
Director of Education & Head Teachers	2	-
General Practitioners and Hospitals	3	1
Parents	1	-
Children's Officer	2	-
Speech Therapists	1	-
Other sources	1	-
TOTAL ...	40	4

The problems dealt with were as follows :-

Problems	Worksop/Retford	
	Boys	Girls
Behaviour	11	1
Delinquency	20	-
Nervous problems	1	2
Enuresis	2	1
Speech problems	1	-
Special advice	1	-
Backwardness	4	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>4</b>

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 1955/1956 was 235 and 320 respectively.

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Worksop/Retford		Source from which referred
Boys	Girls	
10	3	School Medical Officers
20	-	General Practitioners & Hospital Officers
2	-	Director of Education & Health Services
3	1	General Practitioners and Hospitals
1	-	Parents
1	-	Children's Officer
1	-	Speech Therapist
1	-	Other sources
<b>40</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>

## SECTION C.

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

#### Whooping Cough

There were 87 cases of whooping cough notified during the year, an increase of 55 over the previous year. Earlier in the year approval was given by the Ministry of Health to the Notts. County Council's arrangements for immunisation against this disease. The number of children immunised during 1956 was 360.

#### Measles

There were only 5 cases of measles notified during the year. Epidemics of measles run in two-year cycles and it is anticipated that next year will be one of high incidence. Children who are weak and are debilitated for any reason, and who are suffering from some other infection are in special danger, owing to the risk of complications, such as broncho-pneumonia. Many doctors in the town use gamma-globulin (obtainable from the Public Health Laboratory at Sheffield) to either prevent an attack or to attenuate one.

#### Rubella (German Measles)

This disease, although not notifiable, is usually a mild infection. Unfortunately it is not without its dangers to pregnant mothers. The virus which causes the disease may cause defects or abnormalities in the baby before birth. It is particularly important that children suffering from rubella should not be allowed to go near pregnant mothers. If such a risk has been entailed, gamma-globulin can be given to the mother, but to be effective it must be given within a few days of exposure. Pregnant women, however, without a history of rubella who are exposed to the infection should be given gamma-globulin. Complications, if these are going to occur, are most likely to occur after contact with a case of German measles, during the 3rd or 4th months of pregnancy, but the 2nd and 3rd months are the most dangerous.

#### Scarlet Fever

There were 84 cases of scarlet fever notified during the year. The disease is generally regarded as a mild one but it is still necessary to exclude child contacts for a period of 7 days. If a child, who has been in contact with the disease returns to school within that time, there is a strong possibility that he will infect other children. This actually happened at a school in Worksop, when there were several secondary cases.

#### Cerebro Spinal Fever

There was one case of cerebro spinal fever during the year. Outbreaks of this disease are now fortunately rare and the low death rate from the infection is largely the results of the use of sulphonamide drugs.

### Poliomyelitis

For the first time in the past 5 or 6 years there were no cases of poliomyelitis. It may be of some significance to recall that the weather was cold last year with relatively few hours of sunshine. The part played by weather conditions in the incidence of this disease has not yet been assessed by the experts. The Sheffield Public Health Laboratory has now obtained the special apparatus required for the growth and detection of poliomyelitis virus and it is possible to concentrate on a more detailed study of the disease. In this connection our Health Department is co-operating with the Sheffield Laboratory in research work.

### Diphtheria

The number of children immunised against diphtheria during the year was 547, and I am glad to say that for the eighth year in succession there were no cases of this disease.

The absence of this infection very often leads to apathy among young mothers who have never seen or heard of a case of diphtheria, but it is important to point out that in other parts of England last year outbreaks were recorded.

A high level of immunisation is absolutely necessary if the disease is to be kept from reappearing.

Year	No. of children who completed a full course of treatment.	
	Under 5	Over 5
1951	447	83
1952	420	121
1953	343	81
1954	338	44
1955	325	62
1956	491	56

### Tuberculosis

Eighteen new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and four cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year. If this disease is to be finally eradicated it must be dealt with on the lines on which we tackle outbreaks of paratyphoid or intestinal infections.

In the case of every notified case, a case search will sooner or later reveal the source of the infection. At present under the existing arrangements my activities with relation to tuberculosis consist in trying to secure better accommodation, for either the patient or for members of his family.

The actual examination is carried out by a Chest Physician employed by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board with the part-time services of a Health Visitor engaged in the work of tracing contacts.

I am glad to say, however, that under new plans approved by the Ministry of Health, all District Medical Officers of Health of the County will be able to carry-out skin sensitivity tests on school leavers. These tests will, of course, be subject to the consent of the parents. If, as a result of these tests, it is found that the child needs protection, B.C.G. vaccination will be carried out by the District Medical Officer of Health. In this way a large and susceptible group of the population about to go into industry and other places where there are unknown sources of infection, will be given protection.

In investigating a new case of pulmonary tuberculosis, I find that very often there is a history of the disease in the family. The infection has been usually acquired from either the patient's father or mother. There is usually a vague history that the father or mother died in 1918 or 1930 from bronchitis or pneumonia. Although the death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis continues to show a steady decline, the number of new cases does not show a corresponding decrease.

#### Mass Radiography

During the year the Mass Radiography Unit visited the R.A.F. station at Scofton and a total of 590 men were examined. None was found to be tuberculous.

#### Smallpox

The number of persons vaccinated against smallpox during the year was only 232. The threat of this disease is one which holds the Medical Officer of Health always on the qui vive.

In these days of speedy travel, it is possible for a person who flies from an area where smallpox is prevalent, to arrive in this country within 24 hours or often less. As the incubation period of smallpox is from 12 to 16 days, it means that a person developing the infection in foreign parts could easily do untold damage in this country by the time the disease was recognised.

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SECTION D.

Environmental Health

Medical Examination of Staff

For superannuation and other purposes seventy-nine members of the Corporation staff were examined by me during the year.

Persons in need of Care and Attention

National Assistance Act, 1948 - Section 47

During the year two persons had to be removed under the provisions of the above-mentioned section. One was an elderly man found to be suffering from senile dementia and living in insanitary conditions. He was unable to devote to himself proper care and attention.

The other case was unusual in that the patient was a young woman who, unfortunately, had developed Parkinson's disease. She was unable to work or to receive from other persons proper care and attention.

Housing

During the year 12 houses were represented to the Council as being unfit for human habitation under section 11 of the Housing Act of 1936. The owners objected to the Council's decision to go ahead with demolition procedure and the cases were heard before the County Court Judge in April, 1956. The Judge took the view that, although the houses were unfit for human habitation, they could be made fit. Shortly before the hearing of these cases, a total of 853 houses were surveyed, bounded by Abbey Street, Marecroft, Newgate Street and Trent Street.

As the result of this survey, 400 houses were declared suitable for inclusion in Clearance Areas. The Council's proposals for these areas will be the subject of a public enquiry.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955

During the year 660 visits were made to food premises by the Public Health Inspector. In each case the proprietors were handed a copy of the Regulations. Only 62 of the premises inspected were found to be complying with the law, and notices were sent to the occupiers of the other food premises requiring the following remedial measures to be undertaken:-

Adequate protection of open food	...	...	120
Provision of sinks	...	...	15
" " wash-hand basins	...	...	39
" " geysers or other means of heating water	...	...	75
" " adequate water supply	...	...	10
" " impervious surfaces on tables, etc.	...	...	43
" " towels, soap or nailbrushes	...	...	15
" " new draining boards to sinks	...	...	2

Provision of covered receptacles for wastes	...	...	...	...	2
" " adequate ventilation	...	...	...	...	3
" " adequate lighting	...	...	...	...	2
" " adequate drainage	...	...	...	...	2
Discarding of unsuitable equipment	...	...	...	...	3
Resetting of sinks	...	...	...	...	1
Repairs to ceilings	...	...	...	...	9
" " floors	...	...	...	...	16
" " windows	...	...	...	...	3
" " doors	...	...	...	...	3
" " door steps	...	...	...	...	2
Plastering or tiling of walls	...	...	...	...	12
Redecoration of walls and ceilings	...	...	...	...	32
Cleansing of premises and removal of refuse	...	...	...	...	12
Repairs to water closets	...	...	...	...	3
Provision of additional water closets	...	...	...	...	3
Prevention of pests and vermin	...	...	...	...	7
Use of more suitable wrapping paper	...	...	...	...	2
Discontinuance of the sale of paraffin	...	...	...	...	1
" " smoking	...	...	...	...	15
Maintenance of a supply of hot water where existing facilities were not being used	...	...	...	...	18
Sale of wrapped goods only	...	...	...	...	3
Provision of washing facilities on stalls & vehicles	...	...	...	...	17
" " name and address on stalls & vehicles	...	...	...	...	22
Repairs to vehicles	...	...	...	...	1
Total requirements	...	...	...	...	<u>513</u>

As a result of follow-up visits the following improvements were noted:-

Adequate protection of food	...	...	...	...	9
Provision of sinks	...	...	...	...	2
" " wash-hand basins	...	...	...	...	7
" " geysers and other means of heating water	...	...	...	...	11
" " impervious surfaces to tables, etc.	...	...	...	...	4
" " towels, soap, nailbrushes	...	...	...	...	1
Provision of more suitable equipment	...	...	...	...	1
Repairs to floors	...	...	...	...	2
Redecoration of walls and ceilings	...	...	...	...	3
Cleansing of premises and removal of rubbish	...	...	...	...	4
Repairs to water closets	...	...	...	...	1
Discontinuance of the sale of paraffin	...	...	...	...	1
" " smoking	...	...	...	...	1
Total compliances	...	...	...	...	<u>47</u>

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 1956 upon articles of food and drugs taken in the Borough.

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

<u>Milk (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Regulations, 1949-53.</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.	98	98	-

WATER SUPPLY

During the year, 8 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.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE

WATER

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION REPORT

Authority or Sender: M.O.H. Worksop M.B.      Lab. Ref. No. W56/76  
Senders Ref. No. 2/56

Nature of Sample: Water from tap in scullery,  
6, Frederick Street, Worksop.

Worksop Borough Supply.

Date and hour of collection: 15.3.56      3-30 p.m.  
Date and hour of arrival: 16.3.56      8-30 p.m.

REPORT

Date of Report: 20.3.56

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.

In addition to the above samples, 6 samples were taken by the Chesterfield, Bolsover and Clowne Water Board of water supplied by them to the Borough and 9 samples were taken by the National Coal Board of the water from the Board's well which supplies the village of Rhodesia, Worksop. All these samples were reported to be satisfactory.

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.

Number of cases in which defects were identified.	No. of cases in which defects were found.			Particulars of defects.
	To H.M. Inspector	To H.M. Inspector	Found	
-	-	-	-	Part of steaminess (S.1)
-	-	-	-	Inadequate ventilation (S.4)
-	-	-	-	Sanitary conveniences (S.7)
-	-	-	-	(a) Lavatories
-	-	-	-	(b) Urinals or defective
-	-	-	-	(c) Not separate for sexes
-	-	-	-	Other offences against the Act
-	-	-	-	TOTAL

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 ...	7	2	-	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	143	21	-	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	12	Nil	-	Nil
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	162	23	Nil	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	-	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX A.

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

TABLE 1.  
COMPARATIVE INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Year	Worksop	England & Wales
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	25.5
1955	26.5	24.9
1956	30.3	23.8

APPENDIX A. (Cont'd)

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

TABLE 2.

INFANT DEATHS ACCORDING TO AGE AND CAUSE, 1956

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	
Congenital Hydrocephalus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Falloto Tetralogy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
Heart disease	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Seticaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Defect of Lungs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Broncho-pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Prematurity	3	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Asphyxia	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Intestinal Obstruction	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pulmonary Vein Thrombosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Misadventure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
TOTALS	3	1	1	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	19

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	16	5	6	8	10	10	9	6	5	2	3	4	84
Whooping Cough	3	-	5	11	8	2	9	21	19	1	4	4	87
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	5
Pneumonia	3	5	1	3	-	1	1	-	2	1	2	3	22
Poliomyelitis - Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N11
Poliomyelitis - Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N11
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	2	6
Dysentery	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N11
Paratyphoid B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N11
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>211</b>



## 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.		
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
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

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.		
1955	Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	N11	-	-	-	-	N11
	1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	N11	-	-	-	-	N11
	5 - 15 "	-	-	-	-	N11	-	-	-	-	N11
	15 - 25 "	1	2	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	1
	25 - 35 "	3	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	N11
	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
1956	Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	N11	-	-	-	-	N11
	1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	N11	-	-	-	-	N11
	5 - 15 "	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	N11
	15 - 25 "	3	6	1	1	11	-	-	-	-	N11
	25 - 35 "	3	2	1	1	7	-	-	-	-	N11
	35 - 45 "	-	-	-	-	N11	-	-	-	-	N11
	45 - 55 "	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	N11
	55 - 65 "	-	-	-	-	N11	-	-	-	-	N11
	Over 65 "	-	-	-	-	N11	-	-	-	-	N11
	TOTALS ..	9	9	2	2	22	-	-	-	-	N11

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ambulance Service	...	...	...	Worksop 2128
Home Help Service	...	...	...	Worksop 2884
District Education Office	...	...	...	Worksop 2512
Police Station	...	...	...	Worksop 2244
Hesley Hall, Tickhill	...	...	...	Rossington 313
Worksop College	...	...	...	Worksop 2391
Public Health Laboratory	...	...	...	Sheffield 387253

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
Mr. 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.	...	...		---

-X-X-X-X-X-



B O R O U G H   O F   W O R K S O P

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 Public Health Inspector  
and  
Cleansing Superintendent.

July, 1957.

## INTRODUCTION.

The vacancy for an Additional Public Health Inspector, created on 1st June, 1955, still existed at the end of 1956, though some hope of filling the post in 1957 became apparent.

Concurrent with this continuance of staffing difficulties, extra duties were imposed by new or impending legislation. Of principal importance in this respect was the thorough inspection of all food premises within the Borough necessitated by the introduction of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, together with the commencement of Clearance Area procedure under the terms of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954. In addition, preparatory measures were taken in anticipation of the introduction of the Clean Air Act, 1956. The hearing of an appeal in the County Court against the Council's application of demolition orders on 10 houses involved considerable work in the preparation of evidence.

In view of these additional duties, a portion of the routine work had to be left in abeyance, but I am pleased to say that essential duties, such as meat inspection and the control of infectious diseases, were not neglected.

## DESIGNATION.

On 2nd August, 1956, the Sanitary Inspectors (Change of Designation) Act came into force. This alters the designation "Sanitary Inspector" to that of "Public Health Inspector".

This change is in line with several Associations whose title contains the word "Sanitary" who have altered it to "Public Health" or "Health". The idea behind the change is that it has long been felt by those concerned that the existing title did not convey the full appreciation of the range of public health activities and duties of the Health Department at the present time.

## UNFIT HOUSES.

The following houses were represented as unfit for human habitation (Section 11, Housing Act, 1936).

No. 31, Langley Street.	Tenant re-housed. Closing Order applied.
Grove House Cottage, Westgate.	Tenant re-housed. Demolition Order applied.
No. 85, Low Town Street.	Tenant re-housed. Undertaking not to use.
No. 1, Chapel Houses, Westgate.	Tenant re-housed. Undertaking not to use.
No. 48, Kilton Road.	Tenant re-housed. Owner agreed to submit plans for reconditioning.
Nos. 163 & 165, Newgate Street.	Tenants re-housed. Houses demolished.

Of the properties outstanding at the end of 1955, the following progress was made:-

No. 23, Eastgate. (1 house)

Tenant re-housed. Owners gave undertaking not to re-let.

No. 22, Abbey Street (1 house)

Demolished.

No. 1, Langley Street (1 house)

Demolished.

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

Vacant. Awaiting demolition.

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

Vacant. Awaiting demolition.

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

Appeal case heard in County Court of 18th April, 1956. Council conceded Nos. 56 & 58 as fit houses (re-conditioned). Demolition Orders on other 10 houses quashed and owner given 15 months to complete re-conditioning. No work commenced by end of 1956.

Housing Act, 1936 and Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

The survey of 78 houses in the Newgate Street/Marecroft/Abbey Street area was completed. Application was made to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for Compulsory Purchase Orders in respect of this area which comprised Clearance Areas Nos. 1 & 2.

HOUSING REPAIR.

Public Health Act, 1936.

Complaints by tenants of disrepair and housing defects are investigated and owners or agents notified in order that remedial measures may be taken within a reasonable period. Prompt action of this kind often prevents excessive deterioration of properties which might result in considerable expense to the owner.

Number of visits - 357.

On three occasions it was found necessary to prosecute owners who had failed to comply with statutory notices.

Case 1. The work was completed by the morning of the hearing and the Magistrates allowed the summons to be withdrawn.

Case 2. A nuisance order was made requiring the work to be carried out within 6 weeks and a fine of £2 with 12/6d. costs was imposed.



Case 3. The defendant was required to carry out the work within 21 days and was fined £3 with 15/6d. costs.

#### Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

During the year, 41 Certificates of Disrepair were issued to tenants and 20 Certificates of Revocation were issued to owners who had completed the works of repair required.

#### HOUSING APPLICATIONS.

Housing applicants submitting evidence of sickness and ill health are visited by a Public Health 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 consideration of re-housing on health grounds.

Number of visits - 131.

#### COMMON LODGING HOUSE.

One Common Lodging House is situated in the Borough at No. 87, Low Town 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.

Four visits were made and the house was found to be maintained satisfactorily.

Registration was renewed for a further period of one year.

#### CARAVANS.

Of the two applications from owners of private land to establish caravan sites, submitted at the end of 1955, one owner at Woodend sold his house and land to a large industrial firm on the adjoining area for further extensions to their new factory.

The other owner eventually received permission to accommodate 15 caravans on his land in Stubbing Lane for a period of 5 years.

During the year, 53 visits were made to check on these and other caravans which came into the area. The majority of these visits were necessitated by travelling caravans of the dealer and gipsy class who parked without authority or in unsuitable positions.

#### MEAT INSPECTION.

This work continues to be the "essential" duty of the Department in that, whatever other duties are carried out or planned, meat inspection must be catered for as it cannot be overlooked or left to a convenient time. Once more I am able to report 100% meat inspection of all carcasses slaughtered in the Borough.

The total number of carcasses in 1956 increased by 830 over the total of 1955.

The average figures for the % of the number inspected which were

affected with T.B. dropped from 6.83% (1955) to 4.06% (1956).

Corresponding average for the % of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and Cysticerci dropped from 5.55% (1955) to 4.3% (1956).

The number of carcasses found to be affected with Cystercercosis was 27 as compared with 24 the previous year - an increase of 3 only.

MEAT INSPECTION.

	Cattle ex. Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.
Number killed	1,544	67	50	3,426	888	-
Number inspected	1,544	67	50	3,426	888	-
<u>All diseases except T.B. &amp; Cysticerci.</u> Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	2	1	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	177	3	-	25	4	-
% of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and Cysticerci	11.4%	4.5%	-	.8%	.5%	-
<u>T.B. Only</u> Whole carcasses condemned	2	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	65	4	-	-	17	-
% of the number inspected affected with T.B.	4.3%	6%	-	-	1.9%	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u> Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	26	1	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	26	1	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

TOTAL WEIGHT OF MEAT CONDEMNED - 3 tons 0 cwt 3 sts. 3 lbs.

Diseases and conditions discovered during routine

Meat Inspection

BOVINES

Heads	Tuberculosis	39
	Cysticercus bovis	14
	Abscesses	3
	Actinobacillosis	7
Livers	Cirrhosis	1
	Abscesses	55
	Abscesses with atrophy	2
	Bacterial Necrosis	6
	Flukes	101
	Telangiectasis	3
	Cysticercus echinococcus	2
	Tuberculosis	9
	Tumour	1
	Lungs	Tuberculosis
Flukes		2
Abscesses		2
Tumour		1
Heart	Cysticercus bovis	13
	Pericarditis	1
	Fatty change	1
Skirt	Cysticercus bovis	3
	Cyst	1
Udder	Abscess	1
Mesentery	Tuberculosis	1
Omentum	Peritonitis	1
Offal	Tuberculosis	2
Carcase & offal	Tuberculosis	1
	Pyæmia	1
Carcase and offal less one forequarter	Tuberculosis	1
	Short forequarter	Tuberculosis
<u>SHEEP</u>		
Livers	Bacterial Necrosis	1
	Abscesses	3
	Cysticercus tenuicollis	8
	Cysticercus echinococcus	5

SHEEP

Lungs	Pneumonia	1
Pluck	Abscesses	1
	Pneumonia	1
Carcase & offal	Septic Pleurisy & Pneumonia	1
	Moribund (pneumonia)	1

PIGS

Heads	Tuberculosis	15
Mesentery	Tuberculosis	3
Pluck	Tuberculosis	3
Lungs	Pneumonia	1
	Metastrongylus elongatus	1
Hearts	Pericarditis	2
Carcase	Moribund	1

Foodstuffs condemned in 1956.

<u>Tinned Food.</u>	Lbs.	Ozs.	<u>Other Food.</u>	Lbs.	Ozs.
Prunes	11	0	Flour	80	0
Grapes	9	0	Bread	52	0
Pears	105	15	Ryvita	2	12
Apricots	25	4	Cake Mix	8	15
Pineapple	31	6	Cereals	12	4
Peaches	99	10	Peas	3	0
Fruit Salad	7	7	Jellies	4	0
Oranges	16	4	Coconut	2	10
Figs	7	9	Ground Rice	3	0
Grapefruit	2	6	Bananas	2	0
Loganberries	5	12	Cake	33	5
Apples	5	12	Pudding Mix	8	12
Strawberries	11	15	Butter	5	0
Blackberries	8	11	Margarine	3	0
Vegetable Salad	7	0	Peaches	8	0
Tomatoes	978	15	Biscuits	2	11
Beans	70	5	Cheese	51	0
Peas	149	12	Melons	18	0
Soup	39	7	Cherries	60	0
Spaghetti	2	0	Tomatoes	22	0
Tomato Juice	3	10	Chocolate Rolls	14	0
Carrots	11	15	Fishcakes	48	0
Frozen liquid egg	50	0	Cauliflowers	112	0
Pilchards	6	12	Rusks	2	1
			Porridge Oats	3	0
				<hr/>	
				561	6
				<hr/>	
Carried Fwd.	1667	11			

<u>Tinned Food (Cont'd)</u>	Lbs.	Ozs.	<u>Tinned Meat.</u>	Lbs.	Ozs.
Brought Fwd.	1667	11	Luncheon Meat	47	6
Crab Paste	8	4	Tongue	33	8
Capelin	2	0	Corned Beef	130	0
Salmon	2	8	Stewed Steak	48	7
Crab Meat	5	0	Brawn	5	6
Crawfish	2	0	Cooked Ham	48	13
Shrimps	2	2	Brisket Beef	5	0
Evaporated Milk	79	6	Beef Loaf	13	0
Condensed Milk	6	2	Jellied Veal	6	8
Cream	3	12			
Rice	2	0			
	1780	13			

<u>Fish.</u>	Lbs.	Ozs.	<u>Other Meat.</u>	Lbs.	Ozs.
Roes	45	0	Bacon	65	4
Catfish	14	0	Ham	4	4
Plaice	28	0	Beef Sausage	59	8
Cod	42	0	Pork Sausage	25	8
	129	0		154	8

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Nine private slaughterhouses operate in the Borough. As the three-year licences issued in 1954 under the provisions of the Slaughterhouse Act, 1954, expire on 31st July, 1957, arrangements were planned for a complete survey of the buildings and equipment of these slaughterhouses prior to consideration of applications for renewals of licences in 1957.

This survey will include consideration of the requirements of the new local Byelaws for Private Slaughterhouses which are expected to come into operation in 1957.

The Minister has not yet issued Regulations for Private Slaughterhouses as has been forecast, so that no details are available which could be incorporated in the proposed survey. It would appear, therefore, that further demands may have to be made at a later date when these Regulations are issued.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

The number of licensed slaughtermen on the register at the end of 1956 was 30.

FOOD HANDLING AND HYGIENE.

The long awaited Food Hygiene Regulations came into force on 1st January, 1956, with an allowance being made of an extra six months to cover the installation of certain equipment.

Although falling short of the expectations of many Public Health Inspectors, the Regulations improved on the existing law particularly in respect of the protection of open food. The apparent indifference of a large section of the general public to the necessity for covering and protecting such foods as cakes, biscuits, bread, meat paste and cooked meat has long been the principal obstacle to obtaining a high standard of protection in shops. Shopkeepers who have transferred cakes etc. from the open counter to glass cabinets have complained that the sale of such foods have dropped immediately.

The effect of this sales reaction against the glass screen has been that the conscientious shopkeeper has been victimised by the public for protecting their own interests. In many instances these shopkeepers have reverted to the practice of uncovering the food in order to regain their former level of profit.

Attempts at education of the public have brought about a certain demand for pre-packing of food in cellophane but progress has been slow and has not been aided by the tempting open displays of confectionery placed on the counters of some shops literally under the noses of the customers.

The Food Hygiene Regulations confer power on the Local Authorities to take action against food handlers who place any open food, or permit it to be placed, as to involve any risk of contamination. With the enforcement of these Regulations the discrimination against protected food will no longer have effect as the authorities now have the power to insist that the only food which the public sees at close range in the shops is either properly wrapped or safely protected from coughing, sneezing or handling by the customers.

It is hoped that this stringent protection of food will have the secondary effect of serving as a constant reminder to the shop assistant that what is being handled is intended for human consumption, and that from this realisation will stem an elevated standard of personal hygiene.

Without the provision of adequate and readily accessible washing facilities, any prospect of an improvement in personal hygiene standards would be prejudiced from the onset. The overall inspection of food premises in the Borough showed that in many instances the washing facilities provided were of a primitive nature. Owing to the vague wording of previous legislation, the only means of obtaining hot water were often a gas ring and kettle. These token facilities are no longer acceptable, and in no less than 75 instances have more suitable and efficient means of heating water been requested. In a further 18 shops, which were provided with water heating systems incorporating back boilers or immersion heaters, the shopkeepers were advised to install geysers as the existing facilities were not in continuous use throughout the week. Wash hand basins have been requested in 39 premises, additional sinks in 15 and in 10 instances the water supply to the shops was found to be either non-existent or was so poor as to require renewal.

The new Regulations require the provision of adequate washing facilities and a hot water supply for all stalls and vehicles dealing with the supply of food for immediate consumption. This was at first taken to mean the inclusion of all delivery vans from which food was sold which was capable of being eaten there and then without any prior washing, cooking or other preparation to render it germ free. This appeared to be a very reasonable and necessary precaution, bringing delivery vans and hawkers vehicles into line with the

standard required for shops. It later transpired, however, that a distinction was made between a vehicle such as a coffee bar selling food which was intended by the vendor to be consumed immediately, and a delivery vehicle selling identical food which would be taken into the customer's house and eaten later. In the first instance a thermal sink unit would be required, while in the latter case no such precaution need be taken. When one takes into account the amount of driving, opening doors and back boards of vehicles of the latter class to be performed throughout a long day by the driver, it seems obvious that his or her hands require more constant cleansing than those of an attendant of a stationary coffee bar vehicle.

This appears to be completely illogical, and it would appear that a dangerous compromise has been made at Ministry level in making this distinction. Although it appears early to call for an amendment of the Regulations, some definite action should be taken to erase this anomaly.

#### PESTS AND VERMIN.

##### Flies.

In order to assist shopkeepers in keeping their premises free from blow-flies and house-flies, particular attention was paid to the elimination of breeding places. Slaughterhouse occupiers were periodically reminded to keep all waste trimmings in properly covered bins and to remove all manure from the premises at frequent intervals. Pig keepers were approached to keep their premises clear of accumulations and in some instances were persuaded to discontinue keeping pigs because of the unsuitability of the location.

A source of attraction to flies was found in the accumulations of waste fruit and vegetables at the rear of some greengrocery shops and hawkers' premises. In all but one case co-operation was readily given by the provision of proper bins or by the regular removal of the waste. In the one exception a statutory notice was served on the shopkeeper, who was also prosecuted and fined for obstruction of a Public Health Inspector.

Dealers in maggots were visited to ascertain what steps were being taken to avoid the escape of blow-flies from the premises. It was found that the majority of dealers order a limited supply sufficient to cover the demand of their customers, and that in many instances a form of refrigeration is used to inhibit the development of the maggot. In one instance only, were the arrangements unsatisfactory and a revisit necessary. One premise was reported as being used for the breeding of maggots. When inspected, the conditions were found to be most unsatisfactory and pressure was brought to bear upon the proprietor to terminate the practice.

##### Ants.

Test treatments were carried out on two houses which were heavily infested by ants, the insecticide under test being a lacquer containing Dieldrin. This lacquer resembles a varnish and may be applied as such with brush or spray gun to surfaces where it will harden off in a few hours. The area treated becomes lethal to insects and remains so for an indefinite period, reports indicating that this may be for two years or more. The reason for this is that although the lacquered surface appears to be glossy, it is in fact

covered by a minute growth of brittle crystals of insecticide, which break off when insects cross it, the minute particles finding their way into their respiratory systems and killing the insect. An added advantage of this method of control is that the treated surfaces may be washed without greatly interfering with the effectiveness of the lacquer, as the insecticide is renewed on the surface by efflorescence.

In one case the treatment was entirely satisfactory, but in the other the effect was nullified when the tenant painted over the lacquered skirting boards with gloss paint.

#### Cockroaches.

A similar test treatment was arranged in a large kitchen, which was heavily infested with steam fly (*Blatella germanica*). Bands of the lacquer were painted around the bases of the walls, on steam pipes and on the undersides of tables.

The results of the test were very satisfactory, for the infestation, which had resisted all earlier control methods, appears to have been completely cleared.

#### Rats and Mice.

During the year, the Ratcatcher made 1,649 visits to premises which were reported to be infested with rats or mice, or which were suspected of giving harbourage to rats. As a result of his work, 251 premises were declared to have been freed of either rats or mice.

Much of the trouble experienced with rats in close proximity to dwelling houses was still found to centre around the keeping of poultry in unsuitable pens. Owing to the high breeding rate of this pest a single badly kept poultry run may give rise to the infestation of quite a large area surrounding it.

A contributory cause of many infestations was found to lie in the storage of old timber in yards and gardens, either while awaiting chopping for firewood, or on the chance that it may prove useful at some future date. Such stockpiling provides ideal harbourage under which rats can breed.

In order to avoid causing nuisance and danger to themselves or their neighbours, householders are urged to take the following steps:-

1. Not to keep pigs or poultry in their yards or gardens unless they are prepared to spend both time and money in providing and maintaining suitable ratproof runs or sheds.
2. To clear their garden of all rubbish and unused materials.
3. To seek the advice of the Department as to the best methods of ratproofing sheds etc., and to act on that advice.
4. To report any rats seen as soon as possible.

#### NUISANCES.

Complaints regarding statutory nuisances were investigated and 129 visits were made to ensure their abatement.

The following category of statutory nuisances were dealt with:-



Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	27
River Pollution	...	...	6
Animals - keeping of	...	...	29
Accumulations	...	...	50
Premises	...	...	14
Unfenced Quarries	...	...	1
Odours	...	...	2

Atmospheric Pollution.

The majority of complaints received concerned two industrial plants with which the Council are not empowered to deal directly. All complaints, together with personal observations on the offending plants, were passed on to Her Majesty's Inspector of Alkali etc. Works at Sheffield, who paid several visits to Worksop to investigate.

Complaints received of the emission of charred wood chippings and fine sawdust from a factory were dealt with by the Department. The intention of the firm is to install new arrestor plant to screen out the sawdust and to modify the water supply to the trap at the base of the main wood burning stack.

River Pollution.

As the River Ryton and its tributaries lie within the Trent Catchment Area, the problems arising from the pollution of streams within the Borough boundaries are dealt with by the Pollution Officers of the Trent River Board with their headquarters at Nottingham.

All complaints received as to river pollution are checked by the Public Health Inspectors, who then convey their findings to the Pollution Officer for the area. In this way the complaints receive more prompt attention and at the same time the Department's detailed knowledge of the district is placed at the disposal of the Trent River Board.

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 Manufacturer	...	1

These trades continue with the minimum of nuisance and inspections under the Factories Act showed 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.

DRAINAGE.

Inspections are made upon complaint by tenants of choked drains. They are cleared either by the Department attendant or reported to the owners, depending upon the cause of the blockage and the number of owners involved.

There was an increase in the number of smoke and water tests applied to

additions and alterations to existing drainage systems. This may be attributed to the number of owner/occupiers who converted bedrooms or wash-houses into bathrooms and provided internal water closets.

Number of inspections	...	...	137
Number of drain tests	...	...	29

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During the year, cases of Scarlet Fever, Food poisoning and Dysentery were investigated, contacts checked and samples submitted for examination.

Disinfection was carried out where necessary.

Number of visits	...	350
Disinfection	...	14

PET ANIMALS.

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

-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-

## REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

1st April, 1956 to 31st March, 1957.

### Staff.

It is pleasing to be able to record my appreciation of the efforts of the employees of the Cleansing Department during 1956/57 in coping with the constant increase of refuse and salvage in the Borough.

I am particularly grateful for the efficient services of Mr. T. Machin (Cleansing Foreman) and Mr. A. Travis (Assistant Foreman) in the management of the Department.

### Refuse Collection.

Generally reasonable weather conditions prevailed throughout the year under review and regular refuse collection was maintained on all rounds. A constant increase in new house building on the Kilton Hill Estate has overloaded the work of the team operating in that district, but arrangements were made to rectify this in 1957/58.

Refuse collection services were extended to the following 246 additional premises during the year:-

Baulk Lane (1), Blyth Grove (1), Blyth Road (2), Buckingham Rise (27), Carlton Road (1), Chatsworth Road (2), Chesterton Drive (60), Dickens Road (36), Dunstan Crescent (2), Gateford Road (1), George Street (1), Harewood Road (6), Hemmingfield Road (2), Junction Keats Crescent and Plantation Hill (2), Keswick Road (1), Kilton Hill (24), Longfellow Drive (2), Mansfield Road (1), Macefield Place (20), Park Street (1), Prince Charles Road North (6), Plantation Hill (24), Rayton Spur (4), Sandy Lane (2), Shireoaks Common (1), Sparken Hill (1), Shepherds Avenue (1), Sunfield Avenue (1), Thievesdale Lane (1), Valley Road (1), Windsor Road (11).

In addition, the abolition of 12 dry ashpits and the provision of 27 dustbins to houses on the Osberton Estate in March, 1957, allowed a weekly refuse collection service to be given in this area.

Due to the blocking of the Suez Canal, petrol and diesel oil rationing was introduced nationally, together with increased prices, as from 17th December, 1956. Rationing was still in force at the end of the year under review, but the supplies granted were sufficient for the needs of the Department and in no way interfered with the refuse collection and disposal services.

### MAINTENANCE.

#### Vehicles and Buildings.

A new Ford 2-ton lorry (diesel) with metal van body constructed to give a low loading line at the rear came into service on 13th April, 1956. It is fully employed on the shops refuse and salvage collection service.

A new Dennis (diesel) cesspool emptier/refuse collection vehicle was ordered and delivery expected in April, 1957.

Meanwhile, the present Dennis vehicle (18 years old) has continued to function fairly satisfactorily except on two occasions in March and May, 1956 when temporary breakdowns necessitated the employment of a specialist cesspool emptying firm for one week and three days respectively.

This vehicle will be dispensed with on receipt of the new vehicle previously mentioned.

On 16th January, 1957, a sub-committee of the Health Committee, appointed at my request, met at the Cleansing Depot for the purpose of viewing the buildings, plant and equipment and also for receiving my suggestions for effecting improvements.

In the course of the inspections, the sub-committee appreciated that, whilst the Department was managing with the present facilities, it was obvious that these must be improved if the Department was adequately to cope with the demands and requirements of a growing town.

It was recommended that the Health Committee favourably consider the inclusion in the forthcoming year's rate estimates of the following items:-

1. The purchase of a new Ford diesel 3-ton vehicle with 7 cubic yard refuse collection body.
2. The conversion of No. 5 (Ford diesel 2-ton open lorry) to 7 cubic yard refuse collection body with tipping gear.
3. The disposal of No. 1 (Dennis Cesspool/Refuse Collector) and No. 4 (Karrier Bantam Refuse Collector).
4. The provision of 12 new garage spaces in a central block adjoining the office block.
5. The existing office to be transferred to the ex-A.R.P. gas chamber, which is more centrally placed in relation to the various buildings of the Depot. The present office and room above to be utilised as the employees' mess room.
6. In view of the aforementioned proposed rearrangements, the large red corrugated iron garage and the existing wooden mess hut be demolished.
7. The immediate purchase of a new metal workmen's shed on the Sandy Lane Tip. The existing dilapidated wooden shed to be demolished.
8. The Fordson diesel Tractor/Dozer to be fitted with hydraulic lifting gear with dozer blade and dirt bucket.
9. The employment of three additional refuse collectors.

The Health Committee was favourable to these recommendations and the items have been included in the 1957/58 estimates. It was decided, however, that the provision of a new wastepaper baling shed and shower facilities for the employees, included in last year's estimate but not proceeded with because of the "credit squeeze", should be deferred until next year.

Item (5) had already been completed at little expense by Departmental staff by mid-February, 1957 and has proved most beneficial both to the administrative and working staffs. The men now enjoy their meal break in two bright and cheerfully painted rooms, where they can wash and eat in comfort.

Item (7) was also completed to give better shelter for the tip employees.

#### REFUSE DISPOSAL.

Controlled tipping still continues at our Sandy Lane Tip.

The raising of the level of the 5 acre recreation ground at the northern end was completed during the year in question and handed back to the Parks Committee for top soiling and seeding.

The Fordson Major Tractor/Dozer (diesel) continues to give excellent service. As previously stated, it is proposed to fit hydraulic arms to the vehicle. A dozer blade and a dirt bucket will be attached to facilitate the moving and use as covering material of the large quantities of soil stockpiled on the site.

As already reported, a new steel shed was provided to give better shelter for the tip employees.

#### 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 continued high cost of dustbins could lead to an increase in the number of defective bins in the area as many owners naturally think carefully about expenditure on their properties. The existence of defective bins interferes with the regular routine of collection causing delays, untidy collection and injury to the refuse collector. The Municipal Dustbin Scheme, therefore, is a valuable preventive against such conditions.

The annual charge of 5/- per bin remained unaltered during the year under review. However, the Local Authorities (Charges for Dustbins) Order, 1957, comes into operation on 1st April, 1957, and from that date the annual charge will be raised to 7/6d. per bin.

The number of dustbins supplied during the year was 271, making a total of 1,208 dustbins supplied under the scheme since its inception.

#### WASTE PAPER.

The year's production showed a further increase of 69 tons and £250 gross income over the previous year's total.

Owing to the possibility of surplus stocks of waste paper at the Mills during 1956, due to increased stocks beyond the capacity to increase storage, local authorities were asked to restrain recovery, especially during the summer months. A monthly quota on supplies to the Mills was fixed and we were fortunate in the fact that this quota approximated very nearly to our output, so that our surplus was easily stored at the Depot. This quota system apparently will be extended into the first half of 1957, but it is understood

that progress is being made on new installations at the Mills which will enable more waste paper to be used. Considerable sums of money have been spent in research and experiment to ensure greater consumption of waste paper. Industry and the public are demanding more and more packaged goods and building materials. It would seem, therefore, that there is still a future for waste paper and its collection.

After two years operation of the Smith horizontal waste paper baler, I am still happy to report that the results achieved have been excellent. As in the previous year, we have been pleased to show our methods and results to visiting officials from other local authorities.

In the estimates for 1957/58, it has been necessary to decide that the new waste paper baling shed must wait for another year. This was owing to the need to provide for a complete range of new garages for the refuse collection fleet and to complete the final stages of renewal of vehicles.

The installation of fluorescent lighting in the present waste paper baling shed has improved working conditions therein.

OTHER SALVAGE.

The income from other salvage (metals, textiles etc.) showed an increase of £96 over the figure for last year.

In October, 1956, the disposal of scrap tins reverted to a local scrap merchant instead of transporting by rail to a steel firm at Sheffield. The local merchant installed a larger and more powerful metal scrap baler and collects the loose tins from our tip. This is a more simple method of disposal and, indeed, shows a profit on the one previously mentioned.

7	2	8					
0	11	1					
3	7	1					
0	16	1					
3	4						
11	2						
0	2	1					
3	10	10					
9	9	214.20					TOTAL

SALVAGE

1956 - 57

ARTICLE	WEIGHT				INCOME		
	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Waste Paper	641	6	-	-	5,494.	5.	1.
Scrap Tins	63	17	1	-	238.	7.	7.
Heavy Scrap	12	3	-	-	72.	16.	6.
Rags	10	16	2	15	259.	19.	3.
Aluminium	1	4	-	8	114.	12.	9.
Wools		13	2	19	102.	1.	4.
Brass		6	-	27	38.	18.	3.
Copper Wire		2	-	22	23.	1.	7.
Braziery Copper		1	3	27	18.	19.	4.
Lead		3	-	24	15.	0.	1.
Bagging		9	3	7	8.	4.	7.
Rubber Tubing		1	2	11	1.	12.	0.
Scrap Tyres		9	2	-	2.	7.	6.
Pewter				14	2.	16.	0.
Spelter				18		4.	6.
Zinc				22		5.	11.
Accumulators					1.	5.	0.
Bottles etc.					30.	10.	6.
<b>TOTALS</b>	731	15	2	18	£6,425.	7.	9.

WASTE PAPER

Collections and Income over the period 1st April, 1956 to 31st March, 1957

Grade	Weight			Income		
	T.	C.	Q.	£.	s.	d.
Mixed Paper	321	14	3	2,413.	1.	5.
Books and Magazines	24	16	2	223.	8.	6.
Newspaper	115	8	3	1,154.	7.	6.
Fibreboard	179	6	-	1,703.	7.	8.
	<hr/>			<hr/>		
	641	6	-	£5,494.	5.	1.
	<hr/> <hr/>			<hr/> <hr/>		



Details of Collection and Disposal during the year 1st April, 1956 to 31st March, 1957.

Collection.

Number of dustbins emptied	...	...	547,863
" " dry ashpits emptied	...	...	253
" " wet ashpits emptied	...	...	39
" " pail closets emptied	...	...	2,699
" " cesspools emptied	...	...	416

Disposal.

Number of loads deposited on Sandy Lane Tip		4,885	
" " liquid loads deposited on fields		716	
" " " " " in public sewers		242	
" " loads to Paper Shed	...	...	1,063

WORKSOP CORPORATION

CLEANSING COSTS

YEAR 1956/1957.

<u>EXPENDITURE.</u>	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Loan Charges - Principal	1,536.	16.	7.						
Interest	350.	17.	10.						
				1,887.	14.	5.			
Bonus on Collections				1,925.	14.	0.			
Other Charges				26,446.	18.	1.	30,260.	6.	6.

INCOME.

Salvage

Waste Paper	5,369.	18.	10.						
Other Salvage	934.	5.	10.	6,304.	4.	8.			

Other Items

Hire of Cesspool Emptyer				307.	15.	6.			
Rents				420.	13.	2.			
Other Income				24.	18.	3.	7,057.	11.	7.

Net expenditure charged to General  
Rate Fund Revenue Account

£23,202. 14. 11.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BALANCE SHEET

YEAR 1927

The following is a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Corporation as at the end of the year 1927.

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Fixed Assets	1,200,000	Capital	1,200,000
Current Assets	1,000,000	Reserves	1,000,000
Total Assets	2,200,000	Total Liabilities	2,200,000

The above figures are subject to audit and adjustment.



