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Contributors

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BOROUGH OF WORKSOP

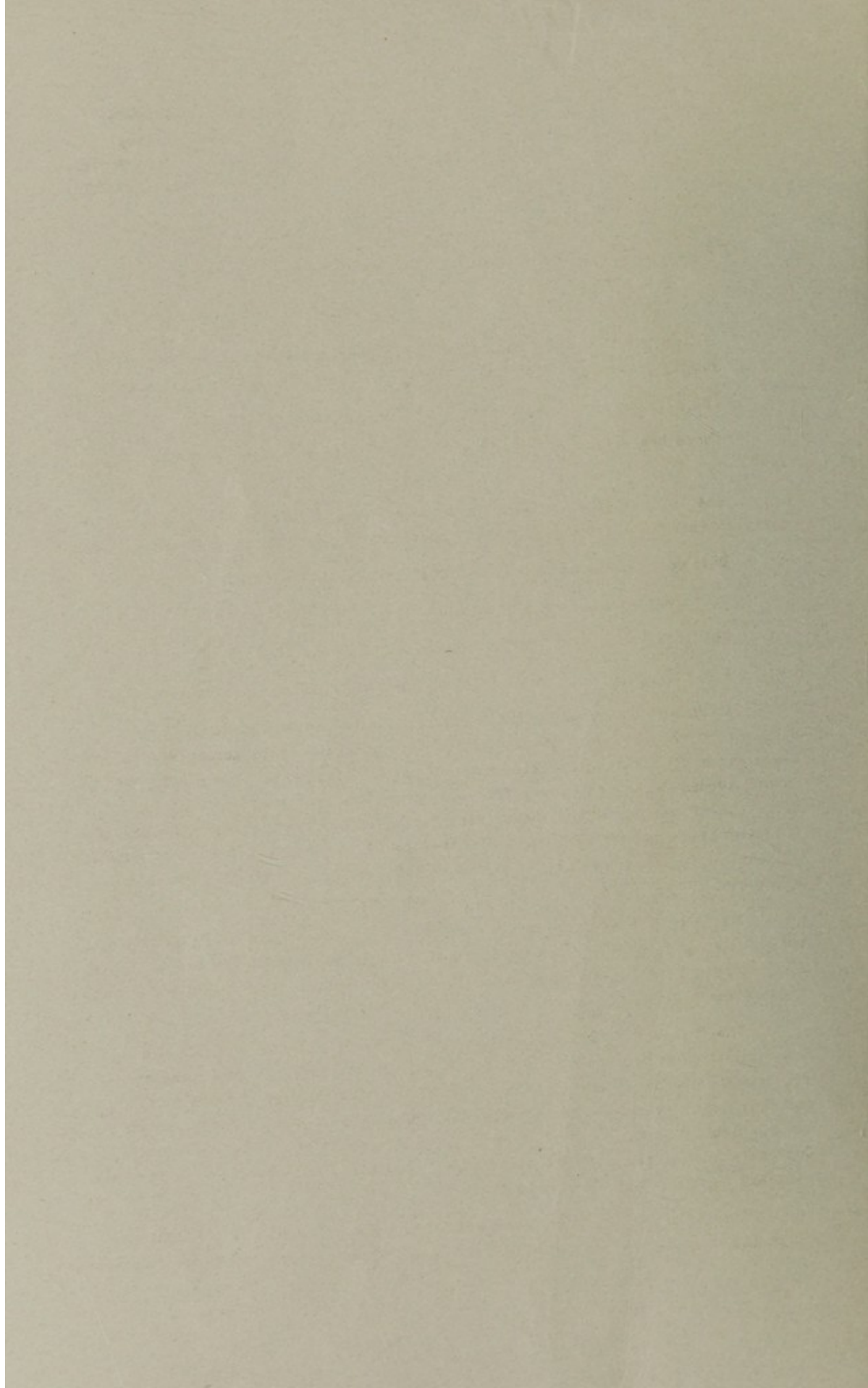
1957

ANNUAL REPORT

of the
Medical Officer of Health



including the Report of the
Chief Public Health Inspector
and
Cleansing Superintendent



Health Department,
Park House,
Park Street,
WORKSOP.

July, 1958.

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 1957 together with the vital statistics relative to the period.

The population has increased by 280 and stands at 34,080.

There has been a decrease in the birth rate from 628 in 1956 to 616 in 1957.

The Infant Mortality rate is 16.2 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 308.

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

Among the chief causes of death were again cancer and degenerative diseases of the circulatory system. Evidence continues to accumulate on the association of cigarette smoking with cancer of the lung. The great problem is how to discourage the young from starting cigarette smoking. It is difficult to see how Health Department Propaganda can ever compete against the flood of trade advertisements, and therefore it is to be hoped that parents and all associated with youth, will remember that example is more potent than precept.

Burning accidents are still too frequent. The basic cause of these in children and the aged is in most cases the unguarded fire. The use of pyjamas instead of nightdresses reduces this risk. The fabric should be of the 'non-flam' type.

The Public Health Inspectors continued their efforts to raise the standard of food hygiene. The Food Hygiene Regulations, by providing an enforceable standard, have proved of value, and the response of the trade in remedying contraventions has been good. It is right that the public should demand high standards in food premises, but it should not be a one-way traffic. Customers must apply the same standard to themselves and education on food and personal hygiene should begin in the home.

Attention was given to unfit houses and the Borough's first Clearance Order (61 houses) was made. A considerable volume of work had to be undertaken

in regard to Certificates of Disrepair arising out of the new legislation.

The passing of the Clean Air Act drew attention to the problem of atmospheric pollution. The Borough does not suffer from atmospheric pollution to the same extent as the larger industrial areas. There is, however, room for improvement.

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 C. HARRISON, J.P.

HEALTH AND SEWERAGE COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Alderman H. Adwick, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor C. Harrison, J.P.

Aldermen H. Hartland, J.P., E. Harris, J.H. Saxton, Councillors A.J. Burton, D. Miller, 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: Councillor S.J. Skillen, J.P.,

Vice-Chairman: Councillor H.B. Dunn

Aldermen H. Adwick, J.P., E. Harris, Councillors A.J. Burton, W.H. Chambers, G. Herbert, W.V. Machin, D. Miller, A.J. Eastland, J.P., Mrs. M.A. Pleasance, J.P., and Mrs. V.J.S. Vickers.

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INFANT DEATHS (Under 1 year)				England and Wales	Female	Total
Legitimate	5	6	9
Illegitimate	..	..	..	1	-	1
				6	6	10
Infantile mortality per 1,000 live births				..	..	16.2
Infantile mortality per 1,000 live births				..	..	27.0
England and Wales				..	..	..

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.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors.

F.W. Owen, F.A.P.H.I.

M.F. Swingler, M.A.P.H.I.
(Left 30th November, 1957)

L.H. Motley, M.A.P.H.I.
(Commenced 23rd April, 1957)

Veterinary Surgeon (part-time)

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

Clerks

Health Department - Mrs. E.M. Heap

Miss A. Deane

Miss J. Littler

(Commenced 15th July, 1957)

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SECTION A.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	17,935
Population at census 1951	31,038
Estimated population	..	..	..	..	34,080
Number of inhabited houses at 31/3/58	..	..	..	..	10,200
Rateable value of houses at 31/3/58	..	..	..	..	£189,814
Rateable value of all properties at 31/3/58	..	..	..	..	£343,941
Sum represented by penny rate	..	..	..	..	£1,283

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>BIRTHS - Live</u>				<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	..	..	..	333	257	590
Illegitimate	..	..	..	14	12	26
				<u>347</u>	<u>269</u>	<u>616</u>
Birth rate per 1,000 of population	..	..	..	..	..	18.0
Birth rate per 1,000 of population England & Wales						16.1

<u>STILLBIRTHS.</u>				<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	..	..	..	9	7	16
Illegitimate	..	..	..	-	-	-
				<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>16</u>
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	..	..	..	..	..	25.9
Rate per 1,000 of population	..	..	..	..	..	.47

<u>DEATHS - Resident.</u>				<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
				180	128	308
Death rate per 1,000 of population	..	..	..	..	..	9.03
Death rate per 1,000 of population England & Wales						11.5

<u>INFANT DEATHS (Under 1 year)</u>				<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	..	..	..	5	4	9
Illegitimate	..	..	..	1	-	1
				<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>
Infantile mortality per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	..	..	16.2
Infantile mortality per 1,000 live births England and Wales				..	..	23.0

MATERNAL DEATHS.

N I L

Causes of Death - Worksop Borough.

Heart disease (all forms)	..	..	..	..	95
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	..	..	..	..	48
Cancer (all forms)	..	..	..	..	47
Other Circulatory Diseases	..	..	..	..	16
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	14
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	18
Pulmonary tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	1
Other forms of tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	-
Kidney disease	..	..	..	..	1
Diabetes	..	..	..	..	3
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	-
Influenza	..	..	..	..	3
Stomach ulcer	..	..	..	..	4
Congenital Malformations	..	..	..	..	4
Syphilitic Disease	..	..	..	..	1
Leukaemia	..	..	..	..	3
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	3
Other defined and ill-defined Diseases	..	..	..	..	26
Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	..	1
Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	..	5
All other accidents	..	..	..	..	11
Suicide	..	..	..	..	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	1
Meningococcal Infection	..	..	..	..	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate	..	..	..	..	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	-
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	-
Homicide and Operations of War	-
Measles	1

308

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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	276
New cases over 1 year	34
Total attendances	3,858

Shireoaks Sub-Clinic.

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

Number of sessions	25
New cases under 1 year	35
New cases over 1 year	3
Total attendances	366

Manton Sub-Clinic.

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

Number of sessions	25
New cases under 1 year	38
New cases over 1 year	5
Total attendances	582

Ante-Natal Clinic, Worksope.

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

The total number of women who attended the Clinic during
the year was 70.

Number of sessions	51
New cases	57
Attendances	299

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 2-30 p.m. and the fourth Saturday in each month at 9-30 a.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 3366.

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 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. Freeman, Darfoulds

Tele: Worksop 2949
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 61, Carlton Road, Worksop (Telephone: Worksop 2884).

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Workshop/Halfpenny		Source from which referred.
Boys	Girls	
2	4	School Medical Officers
-	1	Localities Council & Probation Officers
2	2	Director of Education & Head Teachers
1	3	General Practitioners and Hospitals
-	1	Parsons
-	1	Children's Officer
-	-	Speech Therapists
-	-	Other sources
11	12	TOTAL

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 43.

MINOR AILMENTS.

The total attendances at Minor Ailment Clinics in Worksop during 1957 was 1,875.

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 1957 was 43 and the number of new cases seen by the Consultant was 92.

Dr. Middleton kindly agreed to see a great 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 26. Full details are as follows:-

Sources from which referred.	Worksop/Retford	
	Boys	Girls
School Medical Officers	8	4
Juvenile Courts & Probation Officers	-	1
Director of Education & Head Teachers	2	5
General Practitioners and Hospitals	1	3
Parents	-	1
Children's Officer	-	1
Speech Therapists	-	-
Other sources	-	-
TOTAL ...	11	15

The problems dealt with were as follows:-

Problems	Worksop/Retford	
	Boys	Girls
Behaviour	4	9
Delinquency	-	-
Nervous problems	2	2
Enuresis	1	1
Speech problems	-	-
Special advice	2	1
Backwardness	2	2
TOTAL ...	11	15

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 1956/57 was 320 and 307 respectively.

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SECTION C.

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

Whooping Cough

There were 47 cases of whooping cough notified during 1957. This was 40 less than notified in the previous year. The number of children immunised against the disease was 449.

Measles

As I pointed out in my report last year, epidemics of measles usually run in two-year cycles. In 1956 there were only 5 cases, but the number in 1957 was 1,927. The disease was epidemic from January to May, 1957. One child died as the result of having contracted measles.

Scarlet Fever

There were 38 cases of scarlet fever notified during the year. The infection was mild in type.

Cerebro Spinal Fever

There were no cases of cerebro spinal fever reported in the district during 1957.

Poliomyelitis

There were no cases of poliomyelitis during the year.

Prophylaxis: Although many parents had given their consents for vaccination against poliomyelitis, it was impossible to make definite plans because of the uncertain position regarding supplies of the vaccine available. During the year only sufficient vaccine was available to give 249 children both injections, and 33 their first injections.

At the end of the year the number of children still awaiting treatment was 1,627.

The number of children who completed treatment (1 to 4 years) - 35.

The number of children who completed treatment (5 to 10 years) - 214.

Influenza

There was an outbreak of influenza which commenced in September, 1957, and which lasted until November, 1957. The illness was characterised by fever, chest aches and pains, sore throat and cough. Children were usually the first to suffer and within a few days the infection spread to adolescents and adults.

The number of cases of influenzal pneumonia was 28.

The number of persons who died as the result of influenzal infection was 3.

Diphtheria

For the eighth year in succession there were no cases of this disease.

The total number of children immunised against the disease was 520. As emphasised in all my previous reports dealing with this infection, it is necessary for a high level of immunisation to be kept up in order to prevent this disease re-appearing.

Because of the press publicity attached to poliomyelitis, one would imagine that this disease and smallpox were the only ones to be dreaded nowadays. Young mothers have never seen or heard of a case of diphtheria and they do not appear to attach any importance to the disease. It can, however, still cause death or severe heart complications.

Year No. of children who completed a full course of treatment.

	Under 5	Over 5
1952	420	121
1953	343	81
1954	338	44
1955	325	62
1956	491	56
1957	459	61

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Annual Return for Year Ended 31st December, 1957.

No. of children in this area on 31st December, 1957, who had completed a course of diphtheria immunisation at any time between 1st January, 1943 and 31st December, 1957.

Age on 31.12.57 (i.e. born in year)	Under 1 1957	1 - 4 1953-56	5 - 9 1948-52	10 - 14 1943-47	Under 15 Total
A. No. of children who completed last course (primary or booster) in the period 1953-1957.	71	1,365	1,895	207	3,538
B. No. of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1952 or earlier.	-	-	530	2,031	2,561
TOTALS ...	71	1,365	2,425	2,238	6,099

Tuberculosis

Forty new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and four cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during 1957. In 1956 there were only 18 new cases

reported. This apparent increase is due to the fact that there have been special mass radiography surveys in the district and a more comprehensive follow-up of contacts. In contrast to the position some six or seven years ago, there is no long waiting period now before a patient is admitted to hospital. In other parts of the country large numbers of beds in modern and delightfully decorated sanatoria lie empty. The death rate from the disease has certainly decreased, but the incidence of the disease does not show a corresponding decline.

Smallpox

The number of persons vaccinated against smallpox was only 250.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

The letters B.C.G. stand for Bacillus of Calmette and Guérin. The latter two are names of the French doctors who discovered the vaccine.

Hitherto, only those children who had been family contacts of a case of the disease and who were susceptible to it, were given this protection. Now, school children in their last year of school can have this protection.

A start was made towards the end of the year on the scheme, and 38 children were skin tested to determine their sensitivity and 30 were given vaccination.

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No. of children in this area who have been vaccinated against smallpox during the year 1957				
1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
250	100	100	100	100
No. of children in this area who have been vaccinated against tuberculosis during the year 1957				
1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
38	100	100	100	100
No. of children in this area who have been vaccinated against diphtheria during the year 1957				
1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
100	100	100	100	100
No. of children in this area who have been vaccinated against measles during the year 1957				
1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
100	100	100	100	100

SECTION D.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Medical Examination of Staff

For superannuation and other purposes ninety-five 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

No action had to be taken under this section during the year.

HOUSING

Progress continues in the development of Council Housing Estates. The position at the 31st March, 1958, is shown below.

(a) Permanent Houses & Flats

Erected under all schemes prior to 1945	..	552
Completed since 1945	..	1,862

(b) Permanent Bungalows

Erected prior to 1945	..	140
Completed since 1945	..	204

(c) Temporary Bungalows (Prefabs)

Completed since 1945	..	147
----------------------	----	-----

The number of new houses completed during 1957 was -

(a) by the Council	..	178
(b) by Private Enterprise	..	35
		<u>213</u>

The number of new houses which were let to persons selected by the Health Department because of tuberculosis and other health reasons was:-

Houses	13
Bungalows	5
	<u>18</u>

During the year 1957 the number of houses represented as being unfit for human habitation was 66, and the number of houses included in slum clearance schemes was 72. The total number of persons in the families involved was 198.

The credit squeeze by the Government retarded new building considerably because of the high interest rates charged to local authorities on loans for building purposes. The provision of an adequate number of houses of all kinds is an absolute health necessity. Many frustrations and illnesses could be

considerably reduced if an adequate number of houses were forthcoming.

In particular, there is a great need for more houses for the aged, particularly in the form of either bungalows or flats situated within easy reach of shopping centres, and preferably on a level surface.

The truth is that we are living longer and staying fit longer, so that to-day there is a big demand for homes for people who, although no longer young, are still able-bodied and active, but need smaller and more convenient accommodation to live in than the family home. Old people, of course, like to keep their independence, although not wanting too much housework. They like to live their life in their own way, and not to be cut off from younger people. They want to see life go on around them.

One bedroom dwellings are the answer to the problem. These attract a subsidy of £10 per annum from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Single old people who like to continue to live independently want accommodation smaller than the self-contained bungalow or flat. Flatlets, each with a bed sitting room and kitchen, but with shared bathrooms and W.C. are particularly suitable.

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 1957 upon articles of food and drugs taken in the Borough.

Two hundred and seventy eight samples, comprising both food and drugs, were analysed and twenty 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.	94	94	-

WATER SUPPLY.

During the year, 52 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. W57/488
Senders Ref. No. 30/57

Nature of Sample: Water from tap in scullery,
13, Shepherds Avenue, Worksop.
Worksop Borough Supply.

Date and hour of collection: 19.11.57 11-50 a.m.
Date and hour of arrival: 19.11.57 3-0 p.m.

REPORT

Date of Report: 21.11.57

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, 9 samples were taken by the Chesterfield, Bolsover and Clowne Water Board of water supplied by them to the Borough and 10 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.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health 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 ...	141	40	-	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	10	2	-	Nil
TOTAL ...	158	44	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	2	2	-	2	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act.	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ...	2	2	-	2	-

APPENDIX A.

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

TABLE 1.

COMPARATIVE INFANT MORTALITY RATES.

Year	Workshop	England & Wales
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
1957	16.2	23.0

APPENDIX A. (Cont'd)

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

TABLE 2.

INFANT DEATHS ACCORDING TO AGE AND CAUSE, 1957

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGE																			TOTAL.		
	DAYS											MONTHS										
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7-13	14-20	21-28	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11
Anencephaly	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Heart disease	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Prematurity	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
General Peritonitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Toxaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS ...	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	10

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	4	9	9	5	4	1	-	-	3	-	2	1	38
Whooping Cough	14	15	7	5	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	47
Measles	16	189	547	172	47	24	10	3	3	4	3	9	1027
Pneumonia	5	5	-	3	-	3	-	1	6	16	5	2	46
Poliomyelitis - Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis - Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3
Dysentery	1	1	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	15
Meningococcal Infection	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Paratyphoid B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	1	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
TOTALS ...	42	220	568	188	65	28	10	5	14	21	15	12	1188

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.	
1953 Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	N11	-	-	-	-	N11
1 - 5 years	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	N11
5 - 15 "	1	3	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	N11
15 - 25 "	6	6	-	1	13	1	-	-	-	1
25 - 35 "	3	7	-	-	10	1	2	1	1	5
35 - 45 "	6	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	1
45 - 55 "	2	2	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	1
55 - 65 "	2	1	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	2
Over 65 "	1	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	2
TOTALS ...	23	20	-	2	45	7	3	1	1	12
1954 Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	N11	-	-	-	-	N11
1 - 5 years	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	N11
5 - 15 "	2	2	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	N11
15 - 25 "	1	10	-	-	11	-	1	-	-	1
25 - 35 "	4	2	-	-	6	1	1	-	-	2
35 - 45 "	5	3	1	-	9	1	-	-	-	1
45 - 55 "	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	N11
55 - 65 "	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	N11
Over 65 "	-	-	-	-	N11	-	-	-	-	N11
TOTALS ...	16	18	2	-	36	2	2	-	-	4
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

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.	
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
1957 Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	N11	-	-	-	-	N11
1 - 5 years	1	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	N11
5 - 15 "	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	N11
15 - 25 "	4	6	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	N11
25 - 35 "	4	4	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	N11
35 - 45 "	3	2	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	N11
45 - 55 "	3	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	N11
55 - 65 "	5	1	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	1
Over 65 "	1	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	N11
TOTALS ...	21	19	1	3	44	1	-	-	-	1

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Mr. McLean, District Welfare Officer	...	(Office)	Worksop 2536
do.	...	(Home)	Worksop 3927
N.S.P.C.C. (Inspector Owen)	...	...	Mansfield 1445
Medical Officer of Health	...	(Office)	Worksop 2405
do.	...	(Home)	Worksop 3860
Chief Public Health Inspector	...	(Office)	Worksop 2220
do.	...	(Home)	Worksop 2287
Maternity & Child Welfare Clinic	...	...	Worksop 2457
School Clinic, Watson Road	...	...	Worksop 2981
Tuberculosis Clinic	...	...	Ext. 29 Worksop 2836

DOCTORS.

Drs. R.P. Anderson (Senior & Junior) & G. Drown			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. G.R. Moodie	...	...	Worksop 3189
Dr. L.M. Harrison	...	...	Worksop 3336
Drs. F. Shortt & Harbinson	...	...	Worksop 2145
Dr. P. Venables	...	...	Worksop 2960

DISTRICT NURSES.

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

MALE DISTRICT NURSE.

Mr. K.M. Moore, 83, Ramsden Cres., Carlton-in-Lindrick			Nth. Carlton 304
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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, Park Street	...		Worksop 2746
Ambulance Service	...	...	Worksop 3366
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 387253

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE WHO RESIDE IN THE BOROUGH.

Alderman H. Adwick, J.P.	...	...	(Home)	Worksop 2164
Alderman W.E. Woodward, J.P.	...	...	(Home)	Worksop 2423
do.	...	...	(Office)	Worksop 2271
Alderman S.J. Skillen, J.P.	...	...	(Home)	Worksop 2736
Councillor Mrs. M.A. Pleasance, J.P.	...	...	(Home)	Worksop 2548
Councillor C. Harrison, J.P.	...	...	(Home)	Worksop 3761
Mrs. P.M. Boldry, J.P.	...	...	(Home)	Nth. Carlton 421
Mrs. J. Farr, J.P.	...	...	(Home)	Worksop 2025
Mr. J. Wilkinson, J.P.	...	...	(Home)	Worksop 2616
do.	...	...	(Office)	Worksop 2271
Mr. G.H.M. Turner, J.P., 16, Shepherds Avenue, Worksop.				---

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

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 Public Health Inspector
and
Cleansing Superintendent.

June, 1958.

INTRODUCTION.

The vacancy for an Additional Public Health Inspector, created on 1st June, 1955, was filled by the appointment of Mr. L.H. Motley, of East Elloe R.D.C. (Lines.) who commenced duties on 23rd April, 1957.

On 1st December, 1957, however, Mr. M.F. Swingler, Additional Public Health Inspector, moved to a similar position with the Clowne R.D.C. This vacancy was advertised several times but attracted no applications.

The situation, therefore, remains much the same as in 1956.

It is pleasing to record that Mr. F.W. Owen, Senior Additional Public Health Inspector, received a Fellowship of the Association of Public Health Inspectors for a Thesis entitled "The Problem of Rodent Control in Flour Mills and Grain Warehouses". The Council very kindly gave him permission to attend the full sessions of the Annual Conference of the Association at Eastbourne where he received his Fellowship certificate from the hands of the President, Sir Alfred Bossom, Bt., LL.D., J.P., F.R.I.B.A., M.P.

New Legislation.

Rent Act, 1957.

This Act came into operation of 6th July, 1957. It has the general objectives of enabling rented houses and flats to be put and kept in repair, of increasing the total stock of rented accommodation, of securing a better use of existing accommodation and of making a beginning on the restoration of a free market in rented housing.

The principal duty imposed on the Health Department is the inspection of property in connection with the issue by the Council of "Certificates of Disrepair".

Housing Act, 1957.

Came into operation 1st September, 1957. The Act now consolidates all the enactments relating to Housing with the exception of certain provisions relating to financial matters.

Clean Air Act, 1956.

Certain provisions of the Act i.e. installation of new furnaces, height of chimneys, smoke control areas, pollution from spoilbanks, research, publicity and making of building byelaws came into operation on 1st December, 1956. The remaining provisions relating to the prohibition of dark smoke from chimneys, measures for dealing with grit and dust from furnaces, abatement of smoke nuisances and the application of the Act to railway engines, vessels and Crown premises are to come into operation in 1958.

A start has been made on a survey of all installations, boilers, etc. which it will be the duty of the Council to control.

INSPECTIONS.

During the year the following inspection visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors:-

<u>General</u>	..	..	1,919
(includes infectious diseases, caravans, rodent control, drainage, water supply, etc.)			

<u>Housing</u>	..	..	1,555
(includes housing defects, slum clearance, Certificates of Disrepair, etc.)			
<u>Food Premises</u>	..	..	543
<u>Meat and Other Foods</u>	..	..	1,572

UNFIT HOUSES.

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

No. 4, Hotelly Cottages, Gateford.	Tenants rehoused. Owner agreed to submit plans for reconditioning.
Ratcliffe Lane Cottage.	Tenants rehoused. Closed.

Of the properties outstanding at the end of 1956, the following progress was made:-

No. 31, Langley Street.	Vacant. Included in Compulsory Purchase Order.
Grove House Cottage, Westgate.	Vacant. Awaiting demolition.
No. 85, Lowtown Street.	Vacant. Undertaking not to use.
No. 1, Chapel Houses, Westgate.	Vacant. Undertaking not to use.
No. 48, Kilton Road.	Reconditioned.
Nos. 44 - 66, Abbey Street.	No reconditioning started. Included in Compulsory Purchase Order.

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

Clearance areas 1 and 2 included 74 houses in the Newgate Street/Marecroft/Abbey Street area.

Application was made to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for Compulsory Purchase Orders in respect of the area.

On 19th March a Public Inquiry was held in the Town Hall at which objections were heard on 31 houses.

The Minister confirmed Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders, only one house concerned in the objections being changed from the designation "unfit" to "fit".

By the end of 1957, 16 families from these Clearance Areas had been rehoused.

Housing Act, 1957.

A survey was completed of 72 houses situated in the Marecroft/Abbey Street/Langley Street area (Clearance Areas 3, 4(A) and 4(B)) and application made to the

Minister of Housing and Local Government for Compulsory Purchase Orders in respect of these premises.

HOUSING REPAIR.

Public Health Act, 1936.

Housing defects which are slight or not numerous enough to warrant action under the Housing Act are dealt with by application of sections of the Public Health Act, 1936. Owners or agents are notified of such defects in order that remedial measures may be taken within a reasonable time.

Rent Act, 1957.

This Act, which came into operation on 6th July, 1957, amended the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954. Under the 1954 Act, five Certificates of Disrepair were issued to tenants and seven Certificates of Revocation were issued to owners who had completed the works required, within the year.

The Rent Act, 1957, has now replaced the relatively simple procedure by which a tenant could apply for a Certificate of Disrepair under the 1954 Act by a fairly complicated course of action.

The tenant is now responsible for the compilation of the list setting out the items of disrepair, and the Public Health Inspectors check against this list (Form 'G') when an application is made by the tenant to the Local Authority for a Certificate of Disrepair after the owner has been allowed six weeks in which either to do the repairs indicated or give an undertaking that such repairs will be completed within six months, after which the increases in rent become valid.

It is felt that in many instances where rents have been increased, many tenants have failed to avail themselves of their rights under the Act. This may be due to various reasons:- e.g. fear of eviction, not wanting to upset the landlord or possibly to their inability to understand and/or prepare the necessary notice. Copies of Form 'G' served with an application for a Certificate of Disrepair are often found to be poorly prepared and containing a list of small items - door and window latches etc. - instead of serious defects affecting the property. Add to this the fact that the new Act specifically names certain conditions which may not be entered on Form 'G' by the tenant, and it will be seen that the remedying of stated defects will not necessarily render a house completely devoid of disrepair.

In such cases, Public Health Act notices are served on the owners to deal with these additional defects. Defects found on the Form 'G' to be of a serious or urgent nature are also dealt with in this way.

During the year, 40 Certificates of Disrepair were issued.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE.

One Common Lodging House is situated within the Borough at 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.

The house continues to be maintained satisfactorily and registration was renewed for a further period of one year.

CARAVANS.

One privately owned site has accommodation for 15 caravans. During the year, a toilet block with wash-house, was erected.

One owner of a caravan was permitted to site the vehicle at the rear of his premises.

MEAT INSPECTION.

100% meat inspection was carried out of all food animals slaughtered in the Borough. The total number of carcasses inspected in 1957 increased by 991 over the total for 1956, the increase being due mainly to the larger number of pigs slaughtered.

Routine inspection for presence of *Cysticercus Bovis* resulted in 28 beasts being found to be infected. No generalised infections were found and after condemnation of the affected parts all the carcasses were submitted to refrigeration for the stipulated period. The incidence of *Cysticercus Bovis* maintains a steady level and is often the cause of discontent among the butchers owing to the loss in value when the carcass has returned from the cold store.

MEAT INSPECTION.

	Cattle ex. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	1,594	93	62	3,573	1,644	-
Number inspected	1,594	93	62	3,573	1,644	-
<u>All diseases except T.B. & Cysticerci.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	-	2	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	285	13	3	23	38	-
% of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and Cysticerci	15.4	14.0	4.8	0.7	2.3	-
<u>T.B. Only.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	1	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	53	1	-	-	36	-
% of the number inspected affected with T.B.	3.3	1.1	-	-	-	-

	Cattle ex. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
<u>Cysticercosis.</u> Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	28	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	28	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

TOTAL WEIGHT OF MEAT CONDEMNED - 3 tons 10 cwt. 0 lbs.

Diseases and conditions discovered during routine

Meat Inspection.

BOVINES

Heads	Tuberculosis	34
	Cysticercus Bovis	14
	Actinobacillosis	12
	Actinomycosis	1
	Abscesses	1
Livers	Tuberculosis	12
	Distomatosis	172
	Abscesses	48
	Bacterial Necrosis	4
	Telangiectasis	3
	Actinobacillosis	1
	Necrosis	1
	Peritonitis	1
	Cirrhosis	2
	Atrophy	1
	Parasites	1
Lungs	Tuberculosis	32
	Distomatosis	3
	Abscesses	7
	Actinobacillosis	4
Heart	Cysticercus bovis	15
	Tuberculosis	5
	Pericarditis	1
	Chronic myocarditis	1
Skirt	Tuberculosis	2
	Cysticercus bovis	4
	Haemorrhage	1

BOVINES

Pleura	Pleurisy	2
Peritoneum	Peritonitis	1
Spleen	Trauma	1
	Tuberculosis	1
Mesentery	Actinobacillosis	1
	Tuberculosis	2
Kidney	Nephritis	1
Udder	Mastitis	1
Carcass & offal	Acute fever	1
Forequarters	Tuberculosis	7
Hindquarters	Tuberculosis	3
Brisket	Tuberculosis	1

SHEEP

Livers	Distomatosis	4
	Cysticercus tenuicollis	9
	Abscesses	4
	Nematodes	2
Lungs	Abscesses	1
	Parasites	1
	Pleurisy	1
Plucks	Abscesses	1
	Septic Pneumonia	1
Carcass & offal	Pathological Emaciation	1
	Moribund & Septic Pneumonia	1
Forequarter	Septic Pneumonia	1

PIGS

Heads	Tuberculosis	36
	Abscesses	1
Lungs	Tuberculosis	9
	Pleurisy	3
	Pneumonia	11
Liver	Tuberculosis	5
	Cirrhosis	4
	Peritonitis	1
	Abscesses	1
	Necrosis	1
Heart	Pericarditis	9
	Tuberculosis	4

PIGS

Mesentery	Tuberculosis	10
Kidneys	Hydro-nephrosis	3
Plucks	Acute Pleurisy	3
Carcass & offal	Tuberculosis	1
Flanks	Gangrenous wound	1

CALF

Liver	Cysticercus Tenulicollis	1
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Foodstuffs condemned in 1957.

<u>Tinned Food.</u>	<u>No. of Tins</u>	<u>Other Food.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>	<u>Ozs.</u>
Tomatoes	447	Cheese	124	0
Vegetables	162	Oats	1	0
Fish	67	Tea		4
Fruit	421	Cake	58	8
Meat	333	Jellies		4
Soup	110	Puddings	4	0
Milk	118	Butter	76	0
<u>Fish.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u> <u>Ozs.</u>	Margarine	126	0
	238 0	Lard	40	0
<u>Meat.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u> <u>Ozs.</u>	Coconut		6
		Preserves	6	0
Cooked meats	13 14	Pickles, sauces	8	0
Bacon	114 12	Pork Pies	5	0
Sausage	106 15	Sweets	2	8
Ham	14 8	Ground almonds	3	0
Chickens	24 0	Ground rice	2	0
Beef (Chilled)	173 8	Pears	132	0
		Tomatoes	11	12
		Potatoes	13,992	0

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The coming into operation on 18th February, 1957 of the Council's Slaughterhouse Byelaws, followed by the Ministry's notification of impending new legislation to control slaughterhouses in August, has made the year under review one of uncertainty and difficulty for both slaughterhouse occupiers and for the Local Authority.

The present position in the Borough is that eight private slaughterhouses are licensed and operating. Five of these slaughterhouses have been brought up to the Council's byelaw standard. The five slaughterhouses can also, with certain improvements, be brought up to the proposed minimum standards of construction, layout and equipment set out in the Ministry's Draft Regulations of August, 1957.

Two other private slaughterhouses now operating are expected to close down in the very near future. The slaughterhouses concerned are small, defective and insanitary. The cost of bringing them up to byelaw standard

would be very costly and when such work was done the slaughterhouses would still fall far short of the standard proposed in the draft regulations.

In consequence the two occupiers concerned are co-operating with other butchers in the area to build a new slaughterhouse for their joint use. When this is provided the present two slaughterhouses will cease operating.

The remaining licensed slaughterhouse is also old, small and defective and will require considerable alteration and improvement to satisfy the requirement of the proposed regulations. The occupier is to bring it up to byelaw standard but is also considering whether to go ahead with the costly alterations required or to close down.

Nine private slaughterhouses were licensed at the beginning of the year, but one slaughterhouse was voluntarily closed by the owner owing to its defective and unsuitable condition.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1933-1954.

The number of slaughtermen licensed during the year by the Council to slaughter or stun animals was 36.

FOOD HANDLING AND HYGIENE.

A steady improvement was noted in the standard of hygiene of food premises during the year.

The majority of premises which had not formerly been adequately equipped with washing facilities were brought into line with modern ideas by the provision of wash hand basins and the means of heating adequate hot water by geyser or immersion heater.

Many of these improvements entailed a high cost to the persons concerned, entailing as it sometimes did the provision of new drainage or the renewal of corroded water services. In a few cases the expense involved was so high as to make the proposition uneconomical, and in such cases the occupiers were allowed time to either terminate the business or to revert to the sale of packed foods only.

There was a marked decline in the practice of displaying open food on counter tops, the shop-keepers co-operating well with the Department by providing glass or plastic covers. Occasional relapses were encountered when it was found that the glass cabinets were stocked with cigarettes and such sundry items as shoelaces, collar studs and hairnets, while the cakes, for which the cabinets had been provided, were displayed openly to attract both customers and flies.

In two instances it was felt necessary to institute legal proceedings to prevent the sale of inadequately protected food, the commodity in question being, in each case, unwrapped biscuits.

In the first case, taken against a market stall-holder, the Magistrates were satisfied that there had been a risk of contamination at the time of inspection, and a conviction was obtained.

The second case, taken some time later, against a multiple store, presented the greater difficulty of proving that any likely contamination would be of such a nature as to affect the health of the consumer. This presented technical difficulties which could hardly have been foreseen when the Regulations were drafted, and the case against the defendants was dismissed. This decision was in line with that made by the High Court in a similar case

at Coventry.

In both instances the firms concerned have since co-operated by providing the glass protection required by the Department.

On several occasions food handlers were warned against smoking in food rooms or vehicles, the most obvious defaulters in this respect being found among delivery roundsmen. In such cases the practice is particularly offensive, as many of the vehicles have no facilities for hand-washing, or are provided with mere token facilities that are worse than useless.

This lack of washing facilities on food vehicles still constitutes a serious gap in the defence against food-borne infection. Owners of such vehicles are often reluctant to provide proper washing facilities because of the lack of financial return for such expenditure. The present law is vague on this point, and legislation is needed to bring the hygienic conditions on such vehicles to a level comparable to the standard for shops.

Possibly the manufacturers of motor vehicles could assist the Local Authorities by designing the bodywork to include washing facilities, as under the present system the food vendor often buys a general purpose vehicle and then converts it to his own particular use. In the process of adaptation such items as the protection of food from dust and the provision of washing facilities tend to be neglected.

PESTS AND VERMIN.

It has been found in recent years that certain insect strains have attained a high degree of immunity to DDT. Principally these insects are of the type that have a strong commensal link with dwelling houses, a typical example being the house fly.

The most probable explanation for this is that successive generations of flies have come in contact with sub-lethal doses of the insecticide, and have gradually built up an immunity which they have been able to pass on. Each generation, therefore, becomes progressively more immune, until certain strains can now tolerate concentrations of the insecticide that would once have proved fatal.

A second theory put forward to account for this immunity is that out of possibly a million flies, one might have the freak ability to withstand the insecticide, while the remaining nine hundred and ninety nine thousand nine hundred and ninety nine are killed. Such a freak or "sport" would, in the best Darwinian tradition, survive to reproduce the strain with a fair number of its progeny inheriting the immunity.

To overcome this set-back, manufacturers have produced such new insecticides as "Dieldrin", "Lindane" and "BHC". Further, in order not to repeat the mistakes made with DDT, they have either raised the concentration of insecticide in their products so as to be more certain of an initial kill, or have mixed two or more insecticides together in solution. In this way the millionth fly which can tolerate one insecticide falls victim to the second. The chances of a fly being immune to two poisons would be in the region of a billion to one, and as such deserves to prosper.

It is the Department policy to test various products to assess their effectiveness, but the bulk of infestations were treated with a preparation containing Pybruthin, DDT and BHC. The effect of the Pybruthin, which is a

derivative of the African Pyrethrum flower, is to knock the insect down on contact. The DDT and BHC are in sufficiently high concentrations to form a film of insecticide on surfaces that have been sprayed. This film has the dual effect of destroying any insect larvae as they emerge from the eggs, and of protecting the premises from reinfestation from an outside source.

This protection is particularly important when dealing with bug infestations in terraced houses, where there may be an overspill from one house to the next. The normal practice in such cases has been to treat the houses on either side of a badly infested one in order to lessen the chances of spread while the house is being treated.

Rats and Mice.

On the whole it has been found as in past years that the number of rats found infesting any premises depended less on the methods employed to destroy them as on the steps taken to prevent their access and breeding.

In order to breed freely, rats need food, water and shelter, the breeding rate being dependent to a large extent upon the availability of these requisites. Where the shelter is provided near to the source of food and water, the less necessity there is for the rats to expose themselves in the open and consequently the greater are their chances of survival to the breeding age.

It will be readily understood, therefore, why it is that so many of the chicken runs and pig sties, common in the town, are prone to rat infestation. These structures are usually badly constructed from scrap materials, of poor design, and afford the ideal breeding conditions for rats. The owners of these chicken slums are not over anxious to call in the Public Health Inspectors and consequently the first notification that the Department receives is when complaints are made by neighbours that rats have been seen in their gardens.

Of the complaints received, well over 75% are found to have originated as a result of domestic pig and poultry keeping, and while the standard of design and cleanliness is as it is at present, there is little hope of any real improvement in the Borough's rat infestation problem.

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.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Investigations were made of cases of Scarlet Fever, Food Poisoning and Dysentery. Where necessary specimens or samples were collected and submitted for examination.

Disinfection was carried out where necessary.

Number of visits	...	621
Disinfection	...	12.

PET ANIMALS.

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

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REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

1st April, 1957 to 31st March, 1958.

INTRODUCTION.

I am pleased to have the opportunity once more to record my appreciation of the work of the employees of the Cleansing Department and am particularly grateful for the efficient services of Mr. T. Machin (Foreman) and Mr. A. Travis (Assistant Foreman).

The Cleansing Department is fortunate in the fact that no shortage of applicants for work has occurred for a number of years and this position still applies. A certain amount of sickness is inevitable in any trade but in spite of the all-weather, dusty and heavy type of work involved in refuse collection and disposal, the rate of sickness throughout the year showed an average trend.

It is not always appreciated by some sections of the general public that delays are bound to occur in the service throughout the year and, much as I would like to be able to guarantee an up-to-the-minute service all year round, costs borne by the rates must be held at an economic level consistent with the growth of the town. This means that it is impossible, without extra cost, to hold in reserve the machinery and men to cope immediately with every emergency which may arise.

I regret to say, however, that many of these "emergencies" are created by the complainants themselves. It is generally found that what appears to be a full dustbin is often due to wrong packing of the contents and a little shaking down would allow more to be placed in the bin, to be removed in the normal collection period. The month of January is particularly troublesome in this respect. After the Christmas festivities, decorations have to be discarded and it is not uncommon practice to push the Christmas tree into the bin and then complain that there is no room for normal refuse. If such materials were cut into small pieces they would occupy considerably less space. Better still, they could be burnt. In the summer gardening season, much valuable compost is wasted by tenants who put all grass mowings, hedge trimmings, grass sods, etc. in the bin. A compost heap in a corner of the garden would provide good fertiliser for next year.

However, I am pleased to say that the above remarks apply to but a small section who consider it their right as ratepayers to grumble at anything connected with their local authority but, in my opinion, it is unfair to create an unnecessary situation and then complain because immediate remedies cannot be applied. The motto should be "Cohesion not Coercion".

REFUSE COLLECTION.

Generally, the collection rounds were maintained at reasonable periods. A reallocation of houses was made in order to reduce the overloading of the teams working in the Kilton Estate area where constant new house building is taking place.

Refuse collection services were extended to the following 217 premises during the year:-

Blyth Grove (1), Blyth Road (1), Browning Close (10), Chatsworth Road (8), Chesterton Drive (58), Coleridge Road (4), Cowper Close (18), Dunstan Cresceant (1), Goldsmith Road (32), Harewood Road (3), Hemmingfield Road (5), Kipling Close (26), Longfellow Drive (2), Mansfield Road (3), Newcastle Avenue (2), Plantation Hill (18), Prince Charles Road North (16), Shepherds Avenue (1), Sparken Hill (1), Theavesdale Lane (1), Westfield Drive (3), Worksop College (3).

In my last annual report, I referred to the rationing of petrol and diesel fuel due to the blocking of the Suez Canal. Rationing, which commenced on 17th December, 1956, ended on 14th May, 1957 - a period of five months. As previously stated, rationed supplies were sufficient to carry on the Department's work without hindrance.

MAINTENANCE.

Vehicles and Buildings.

The recommendations of the Health Committee, included in the estimates for 1957/58, were completed with the exception of the new garage which, however, was re-introduced into the 1958/59 estimates. The scheme for a new waste-paper baling shed was also included on a $\frac{1}{2}$ -year loan.

Completed plans were as follows:-

1. New Dennis diesel cesspool emptier/refuse collection vehicle came into service on 16th May.
2. New Ford diesel 3-ton vehicle with 7 cubic yard side loading refuse collection body, came into service on 1st July.
3. No. 5 (Ford diesel 2-ton open lorry) converted to 7 cubic yard steel refuse collection body with tipping gear.
4. No. 1 (Dennis cesspool emptier/refuse collector) and No. 4 (Karrier Bantam refuse collector) - old vehicles disposed of on part exchange basis.
5. Fordson diesel tractor/dozer fitted with "Horndraulic" lifting arms with dozer blade and dirt bucket.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

Controlled tipping still continues at our Sandy Lane Tip.

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 Local Authorities (Charges for Dustbins) Order, 1957, became operative on 1st April, 1957 and made an annual charge of 7/6d. per bin.

The number of dustbins supplied during the year was 274 making a total of 1,482 dustbins supplied under the scheme since its inception.

WASTE PAPER.

The year's production showed a decrease of 12 tons and an increase of

£69 gross income over the previous year's total.

This was due to a continuance of quotas on supplies to the Mills beyond the anticipated first half of 1957, which in fact covered the whole year. Increased quotas, however, were scheduled to begin the new financial year 1958/59 as the new machinery, installed at the Mills after considerable delay, came into operation.

The Smith horizontal waste paper baler, installed three years ago, continues to give excellent results even in the cramped conditions of the present building in which it is housed. I have already noted that a new waste paper baling shed is scheduled for 1958/59 and have little doubt that the machine and its operators will really be able to show their best under more ideal circumstances.

OTHER SALVAGE.

The income from other salvage (metals, textiles, etc.) showed a decrease of £335 over the figure for last year.

Recessions in the steel industry created a slowing down of production and consequent drop in demand for scrap metal. Towards the end of the year under review it became increasingly difficult and finally impossible to dispose of scrap tins and their salvage was abandoned until the markets reappear.

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SALVAGE

1957/58

	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Waste Paper	629	6	3	-	5,428.	17.	6.
Other Salvage (metals, textiles, bottles, etc.)	47	13	3	19	599.	2.	11.
	677	-	2	19	£6,028.	0.	5.

Details of Refuse Collection and Disposal (1/4/57 - 31/3/58)

Collection

Number of dustbins emptied	..	..	..	..	542,596
" " dry ashpits emptied	..	..	..	..	167
" " wet ashpits emptied	..	..	..	..	35
" " pail closets emptied	..	..	..	..	2,208
" " cesspools emptied	..	..	..	..	533

Disposal.

Number of loads deposited on Sandy Lane Tip	..	4,726
" " liquid loads deposited on fields	..	1,250
" " " " " in public sewers		33

WORKSOP CORPORATION

CLEANSING COSTS

YEAR 1957/1958.

<u>EXPENDITURE.</u>	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Loan Charges - Principal	2,043.	7.	0.						
Interest	458.	13.	8.						
				2,502.	0.	8.			
Bonus on Collections				1,773.	11.	4.			
Other Charges				27,761.	6.	9.	32,036.	18.	9.

INCOME.

Salvage

Waste Paper	5,428.	17.	6.			
Other Salvage	599.	2.	11.	6,028.	0.	5.

Other Items

Hire of Cesspool Emptier	262.	10.	9.			
Rents	423.	1.	6.			
Miscellaneous	25.	10.	6.	6,739.	3.	2.

Net expenditure charged to General
Rate Fund Revenue Account

25,297. 15. 7.

DUSTBINS PROVIDED 1957/58

Expenditure	£400.	5s.	1d.
Income	£464.	10s.	5d.

WORKING COMPARISON

DEBITING CENTS

YEAR 1957/58

EXPENDITURE		YEAR 1957/58		YEAR 1956/57	
Loan Charges - Principal	2,044. 7. 0.				
Interest	434. 13. 8.				
		2,478. 20. 8.			
Income on Collections		1,773. 11. 4.			
Other Charges		23,761. 6. 3.			
		<u>26,252. 38. 5.</u>			

INCOME

Salaries	2,125. 17. 10.				
Grants-in-Aid	2,125. 17. 10.				
Other Income	2,125. 17. 10.				
	<u>6,375. 34. 20.</u>				
Net of Depository Receipts		262. 10. 3.			
Net of other Receipts		262. 10. 3.			
		<u>524. 20. 6.</u>			

Net expenditure charged to General
Rate Fund Revenue Account

15,877. 15. 7.

MONTHLY INCOME 1957/58

Expenditure	200. 20. 10.
Income	200. 20. 10.



