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Contributors

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Borough of Worksop



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Annual Report

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1963

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



Health Department,
Park House,
Park Street,
WORKSOP.

July, 1964.

To: The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Worksop.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the annual health report for 1963 together with the vital statistics relative to the period.

The population has increased by 300 and stands at 35,140.

There has been an increase in the birth rate from 668 in 1962 to 678 in 1963.

The Infant Mortality rate is 13.3 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 328.

For the fifteenth 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.

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MAYOR

MR. COUNCILLOR G. K. BOARDMAN, J.P.

HEALTH AND SEWERAGE COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman C. Harrison, C.C.

Vice-Chairman: Alderman H. B. Taylor

- Councillor A. J. Burton
- Councillor E. Burton
- Councillor C. F. Cooley
- Councillor C. Hancock
- Councillor M. Haydon-Baillie
- Councillor A. E. Houghton
- Councillor Mrs. E. M. Hubble
- Councillor G. A. Learmount
- Councillor Mrs. M. Staff
- Councillor J. M. Tomlinson

HOUSING COMMITTEE AND ESTATES MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman S. J. Skillen, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor A. J. Burton

- Alderman A. J. Eastland, J.P.
- Councillor J. T. Cubbin
- Councillor H. B. Dunn
- Councillor A. E. Houghton
- Councillor Mrs. E. M. Hubble
- Councillor G. I. Key
- Councillor G. A. Learmount
- Councillor W. V. Machin
- Councillor Mrs. M. Staff
- Councillor D. W. Vickers
- Councillor J. M. Tomlinson
- Councillor Mrs. V. J. S. Vickers

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

M. B. McCANN, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.M., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector & Cleansing Superintendent

W. H. HARRIS, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

F. W. Owen, F.A.P.H.I. - Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector
L. H. Motley, M.A.P.H.I.

Clerks

Mrs. E. M. Heap
Miss C. Vickers
Miss P. Smith



SECTION A.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	..	..	..	..	17,935
Population at Census 1961	..	..	..	..	34,237
Estimated population	..	..	..	..	35,140
Number of inhabited houses at 31/3/64	..	..	..	..	10,880
Rateable value of houses at 31/3/64	..	..	..	..	£450,335
Rateable value of all properties at 31/3/64	..	..	..	..	£1,115,956
Sum represented by penny rate	..	..	..	..	£4,313

VITAL STATISTICSBIRTHS - Live

					<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	335	295	630
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	24	24	48
					<u>359</u>	<u>319</u>	<u>678</u>
Birth rate per 1,000 of population	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.3
Birth rate per 1,000 of population England & Wales	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.2
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.0%

STILBIRTHS.

					<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	7	3	10
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	-	1	1
					<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>11</u>
Total live and still births	..	..	..	..	..	..	689
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.0
Rate per 1,000 of population	..	..	..	..	..	..	.31

DEATHS - Resident

					<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
					181	147	328
Death rate per 1,000 of population	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.3
Death rate per 1,000 of population England & Wales	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.2

INFANT DEATHS (Under 1 year)

					<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	5	3	8
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	-	1	1
					<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.3
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births England & Wales	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.9

INFANT DEATHS (Under 1 year)

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births ..	12.7
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	20.8
Neo-Natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	9.0
Early Neo-Natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	7.4
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	23.2

MATERNAL MORTALITY (including Abortion)

Number of deaths	NIL
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	NIL

CAUSES OF DEATH - WORKSOP BOROUGH

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Heart Disease (all forms)	61	38
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	20	23
Cancer (all forms)	37	32
Other Circulatory Diseases	17	10
Pneumonia	4	8
Bronchitis	15	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	-
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	-	-
Kidney Disease	1	1
Diabetes	2	4
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	-
Stomach Ulcer	1	1
Congenital Malformations	1	2
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	1	-
Other defined and ill-defined Diseases	10	18
Motor vehicle accidents	4	-
All other accidents	3	3
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	-	-
Suicide	1	1
Influenza	-	3
Total	181	147

CANCER DEATHS.

There were 69 deaths from Cancer.

Arranged in decennial periods, these deaths occurred as below:

			<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1958</u>
Under 35 years	..	..	-	-	-	2	2	-
35 to 45 years	..	..	4	1	11	4	2	2
45 to 55 years	..	..	8	16	12	14	11	13
55 to 65 years	..	..	14	22	13	14	20	10
65 to 75 years	..	..	21	18	23	18	17	24
Over 75 years	..	..	22	12	9	8	6	6
			69	69	68	60	58	55

The following table shows the analysis of the site of the disease during the past four years.

Year	Stomach		Lung		Breast	Uterus	Other	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	F.	M.	F.
1960	3	3	13	3	6	2	20	10
1961	4	4	7	-	11	1	25	16
1962	7	6	9	1	3	2	23	18
1963	7	6	15	5	6	6	15	9

DEATHS FROM BRONCHITIS.

Year	Deaths from Bronchitis	Total Deaths all Causes	Percentage Bronchitis Deaths
1958	25	304	8.1%
1959	22	336	6.5%
1960	15	320	4.7%
1961	17	349	4.9%
1962	31	351	8.8%
1963	18	328	5.5%

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS 1903-1963

	Estimated Civilian population (mid-year)	Birth rate per 1,000 population	Death rate per 1,000 population	Infant Mortality rate Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births	Neo-Natal Mortality rate Deaths under 1 month	Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	Still Births rate per 1,000 live and still births	Number of T.B. Deaths
1903	16,872	36.09	16.29	149	-	-	-	14
1904	17,392	33.52	16.73	178	-	-	-	11
1905	17,807	33.33	14.5	128	-	-	-	28
1906	18,230	33.35	15.5	146	-	-	-	34
1907	18,644	28.6	17.96	176	-	-	-	37
1908	19,109	33.3	14.1	113	-	-	-	27
1909	19,564	31.3	14.1	99	-	-	-	30
1910	20,030	30.5	13.8	112	-	-	-	38
1911	20,506	28.6	14.0	100	-	-	-	32
1912	20,996	28.1	11.5	84	-	-	-	23
1913	21,496	27.8	11.9	105	-	-	-	17
1914	22,007	31.3	12.8	84	-	-	-	29
1915	20,692	29.5	14.8	112	-	-	-	20
* 1916	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* 1917	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* 1918	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1919	21,843	22.8	11.9	70	-	-	-	23
1920	22,713	28.8	11.9	82	-	-	-	27
1921	23,198	25.3	13.3	108	-	-	-	15
1922	23,198	24.5	10.0	72	-	-	-	11
1923	23,800	24.7	11.3	76	-	-	-	24
1924	23,970	25.0	11.0	96	-	-	-	30
1925	24,000	23.8	11.4	66	-	-	-	16
1926	23,880	20.4	10.6	83	-	-	-	19
1927	24,390	20.2	11.0	64	-	-	-	23
1928	25,430	20.9	10.2	50	-	-	-	17
1929	25,640	19.1	12.8	108	-	-	-	22
1930	25,800	18.7	10.03	59	-	9.9	52.7	32
1931	26,850	17.9	10.5	62	-	5.9	51.0	21
1932	26,680	17.09	10.2	54	-	4.2	35.9	22
1933	26,860	17.0	11.9	69	-	2.0	47.0	20
1934	26,840	16.8	9.3	59	-	8.5	36.5	18
1935	27,290	17.2	10.0	49	-	2.0	42.8	19
1936	27,410	17.6	10.6	60	-	4.0	18.2	20
1937	27,800	16.1	9.4	48	-	4.2	40.8	15
1938	27,890	15.81	10.8	50	-	4.4	22.1	19
1939	28,230	19.0	11.0	53	-	3.5	54.0	22
1940	28,660	17.0	13.0	82	-	5.3	46.0	22
1941	29,440	16.9	9.5	68	-	7.8	31.4	16
* 1942	-	19.6	10.5	64	-	1.69	35.5	21
* 1943	-	19.7	10.3	57	-	8.6	30.6	13

* War years - figures incomplete.

	Estimated Civilian population (mid-year)	Birth rate per 1,000 population	Death rate per 1,000 population	Infant Mortality rate Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births	Neo-Natal Mortality rate Deaths under 1 month	Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	Still Births rate per 1,000 live and still births	Number of T.B. Deaths
1944	28,300	23.5	9.9	47	-	2.9	39.6	18
1945	28,550	20.8	9.9	45	-	2.9	21.8	17
1946	29,589	21.9	10.8	51	-	3.0	22.5	4
1947	30,027	23.3	10.6	43	-	1.3	23.8	19
1948	30,580	22.43	10.0	38	-	1.4	22.4	12
1949	32,050	19.6	9.8	15	-	0.0	26.7	21
1950	32,410	17.7	9.0	37	14	1.6	33.6	8
1951	31,110	17.0	11.6	38	8	0.0	23.9	11
1952	31,160	16.9	10.2	38	11	0.0	24.6	3
1953	32,590	16.9	8.9	16	6	0.0	28.2	9
1954	33,540	17.2	8.9	26	13	0.0	26.0	4
1955	34,120	16.5	8.88	27	9	1.7	34.1	7
1956	33,800	18.6	9.79	30	10	0.0	23.9	-
1957	34,080	18.0	9.03	16	7	0.0	25.9	1
1958	34,250	18.1	8.87	18	6	0.0	29.6	2
1959	34,220	18.9	9.8	21	12	0.0	22.6	7
1960	34,520	19.7	9.3	22	6	0.0	29.9	2
1961	34,510	19.0	10.1	23	12	0.0	19.0	2
1962	34,840	19.1	10.0	25	13	0.0	19.0	1
1963	35,140	19.3	9.3	13	9	0.0	16.0	1

ACCIDENTS

The number of deaths caused by accidents in the Borough either in the home or on the road was 10.

A large number of accidents in the home can be prevented by ensuring that fires have a suitable guard - that carpets are not loose and that teapots and dangerous drugs are kept out of the reach of exploring childish fingers.

-X-X-X-X-

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.
Sessions held each week on Wednesday 9.30 - 11.30 a.m.
(Toddlers' Clinic)

Number of sessions	150
New cases under 1 year	271
New cases over 1 year	149
Total attendances	3,251

Manton Clinic

Sessions held weekly on Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.
Sessions held fortnightly on Thursday 9.30 - 11.30 a.m.
(Toddlers' Clinic)

Number of sessions	74
New cases under 1 year	138
New cases over 1 year	48
Total attendances	1,764

Provision of Maternity Beds

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

Maternity Outfits

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

Workshop Cripples Guild

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

The sessions are as under :-

Orthopaedic Clinic

Monday	-	9.15 a.m.
Friday	-	9.15 a.m.
2nd and 4th Thursday in each month	at	3.0 p.m.

at the "Out Patients" Department, Victoria Hospital.

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 station is self-contained and controls its own vehicles in co-operation with the rest of the County.

The station is manned by one superintendent, 22 men and a radio operator.

Vehicles comprise three ambulances, one large sifter-car to carry 10 people, and two sifter-cars which carry 8 people. One spare ambulance is kept at the station in case of break-down or to replace an ambulance undergoing repairs.

Address - The Ambulance Station - Gateford Road, Telephone No. 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

Tele. No: Worksop 2949

Mrs. Freeman, Dartoulds

Tele. No: Worksop 2947

Mrs. Walton, 80 Kilton Hill

Tele. No: Worksop 3478

For the financial year in discussion there were no cases of this disease.

The total number of children immunised against the disease was 111. It is anticipated in all of 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.

Year	No. of children who completed a full course of treatment	
	Group 1	Group 2
1951	109	11
1952	108	11
1953	107	11
1954	107	11
1955	105	11
1956	104	11
1957	103	11
1958	102	11
1959	101	11

9.

HOME HELP SERVICE

The Home Help Service provides 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 4s. 6d. 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 (Tele. Nos Worksop 2884).

-T-T-T-T-

SECTION C

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Whooping Cough

There were 27 cases of whooping cough notified during 1963. The number of children immunised against the disease was 482.

Measles

As I pointed out in my report last year, epidemics of measles usually run in two-year cycles. In 1962 there were 31 cases, but the number in 1963 was 619.

Scarlet Fever

There were 18 cases of scarlet fever notified during the year. The infection was mild in type.

Cerebro Spinal Fever

Three cases of cerebro spinal fever were reported in the district during 1963.

Poliomyelitis

During 1963 there was no case of poliomyelitis.

The number of persons who were given a complete course of three doses of oral vaccine was 609.

The number of persons who were given a third booster dose was 52.

The total number of children in the 5-12 age group who received a fourth dose was 226.

Diphtheria

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

The total number of children immunised against the disease was 511. 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 reappearing.

Year	No. of children who completed a full course of treatment	
	Under 5	Over 5
1957	459	61
1958	488	59
1959	493	56
1960	557	79
1961	625	93
1962	543	32
1963	481	30

Tuberculosis

Eight new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and three cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during 1963. In 1962 there were twenty-five new cases reported.

In September, 1963, one of the teachers employed in a large secondary school in the town was found to be suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis. The patient did not reside in the Borough and it was as a result of a visit to the Mass Radiography Unit operating in her own district that the condition was discovered.

In view of this serious development, arrangements were made to examine the entire staff and pupils of the school.

For many years pupils at this school, whose parents had agreed, had been examined for tuberculosis and vaccinated where they had given a negative reaction after a Heaf test.

Despite this, it was decided to skin test all the pupils and 480 were given the Heaf test. The number of pupils requiring vaccination against tuberculosis was 147 and those who gave a positive reaction together with the adult members of the staff which consisted of teachers and kitchen staff received a special visit from the Mass Radiography Unit from Doncaster. After the Mass Radiography Unit's visit, nine pupils and two teachers were requested to attend to have a larger X-ray plate taken.

At the same time every endeavour was made to get in touch with those persons who had already left the school and who might have been in touch with the teacher during the infective period. As the result of the circular letter sent to parents of pupils who had left the school, most of them attended at the school for the purpose of X-ray examination. I am glad to say that no further cases of tuberculosis were discovered.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

Vaccination against tuberculosis is at present being carried out on children who have been family contacts of a case of the disease and who, on skin investigation, are found to be susceptible to it.

Apart from this selected group, children who are 11 years old and upwards are also being offered this protection.

During the year, 985 children were skin tested to determine their sensitivity - 704 of them who gave a negative reaction were vaccinated. 231 gave a positive reaction and as this usually indicates immunity, protection is not required. As a safeguard such children are referred to the hospital for an X-ray examination.

Food Poisoning

There were seven cases of food poisoning notified during the year.

Smallpox

The number of persons under 15 years of age who were vaccinated was 11.

The number of persons over 15 years of age who were vaccinated was 106.

The number of persons who were revaccinated was 31.

12.

Dysentery

During the year 51 cases of dysentery occurred. The disease was mild in type and occurred mostly in the school population.

I am aware that there may be a reluctance to attach the title dysentery with its ugly connotations - a disease of armies in the field with the mild symptoms of abdominal colic and looseness that so frequently characterizes the same type of the disease. Mild though it often is, it is still dysentery, and as such is notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health Act of 1936.

These cases were discovered by the Health Department as the result of absenteeism from school.

It is extremely difficult to assess the true incidence of this infection as often the parent does not call in a doctor and the Health Department has to rely on information from the school.

Homes are visited and specimens taken for laboratory analysis not only from the patient but from contacts in the home. With this infection it is often found that other persons become carriers without showing any symptoms.

Although the infection can be spread by food, milk and water, usually it is passed from one infected school child to another.

Once the department is aware that the infection is occurring, paper towels and special hand antiseptic for the washbowls are provided for the school in question in an attempt to break the chain of infection.

For England and Wales as a whole last year there were over 30,000 cases of dysentery officially reported, but the true figure would be probably ten times that number.

	1945	1946	Total
Deaths (including Males)	52	1,708	1,760
Respiratory (all types)	140	407	547
Flu .. .. .	..	240	240
	192	2,355	2,547

At the same date there were 25 flats and 36 houses in the course of construction.

The number of applications on the waiting list at 31st December, 1946 was as follows:-

	1945	1946	Total
Single Persons	97	126	223
Families	241	67	308
Age Groups	21	201	222
	369	1,394	1,763

IMMUNISATION STATE OF CHILDREN IN THE

BOROUGH as at 31st December, 1963.

Column	1	2
Age group	Percent. protected against Diphtheria or Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	Percent. protected against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus
Under 1 year	Nil	27.7
1 - 4 years	58.5	29.1
5 - 14 years	70.2	1.1

Column 1 shows the children who are immunised against Diphtheria or Diphtheria/Whooping Cough, but not Tetanus.

Column 2 shows the children who are immunised against Tetanus, wh ether it be Tetanus only, Diphtheria Tetanus or Triple Antigen (which includes Whooping Cough vaccine).

-X-X-X-X-

SECTION D

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Medical Examination of Staff

For superannuation and other purposes eighty-three members of the Corporation's staff were medically examined by me during the year.

PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION

National Assistance Act, 1948 - Section 47

Nil.

HOUSING

The following notes have kindly been contributed by the Borough Treasurer - Mr. G. Woodhouse.

During the year 1963, housing accommodation was found for 213 families as follows:-

	<u>New dwellings</u>	<u>Re-lettings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Houses or Maisonettes	26	82	108
2 Bedroom Flats	1	15	16
1 Bedroom Flats	25	5	30
Bed-sitter Flats	4	1	5
Prefabs	-	10	10
2 Bedroom Bungalows	-	24	24
1 Bedroom Bungalows	-	20	20
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	56	157	213

The total number of dwellings owned by the Council at 31st December, 1963 was -

	<u>Pre-War</u>	<u>Post-War</u>	<u>Total</u>
Houses (including Maisonettes	552	1,900	2,452
Bungalows (all types)	140	407	547
Flats	-	245	245
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	692	2,552	3,244

At the same date there were 25 flats and 36 houses in the course of construction.

The number of applications on the waiting list at 31st December, 1963 was as follows:-

	<u>Lodgers</u>	<u>Tenants</u>	<u>Total</u>
Single Persons	97	126	223
Families	341	637	978
Aged Couples	21	551	572
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	459	1,314	1,773

It is hoped to provide 225 new dwellings on the Clearance Area Sandhill St./ Creswell St. and an additional 50 when more land becomes available.

Applications are accepted from any person desirous of making one but not all applicants are eligible for a house.

(a) Applicants must live or work in the Borough.

(b) Tenants of houses must lack -

- (i) a bathroom, or
- (ii) sufficient bedrooms for the applicant's family, or
- (iii) the house must be in such a state of disrepair that it must be empty to carry out the requisite work.

The Estates Management Committee has given consideration to health cases when it can be shown that re-housing would improve health or prevent the spread of infection.

CARE OF THE AGED

At the end of 1963 the Rayton Social Centre mentioned in my report last year was completed and in the process of being furnished. A Lady Warden - Mrs. A. Blyton - was appointed on 3rd June, 1963 and at once commenced her duties of caring for the 56 tenants of the Rayton Spur bungalows. Her services have been much appreciated, and the scheme, assisted financially by the Notts. County Council, is, I am convinced, having a beneficial effect on the elderly residents coming within the scheme.

I think the Council should lose no time in extending the scheme to other areas.

ALUMINIUM PRE-FABRICATED BUNGALOWS

On 30th December, 1963 the first prefabricated bungalow at Shireoaks was vacated prior to demolition. 36 houses have been provided at Kilton in which to rehouse the tenants, and it is anticipated that these will be occupied during the first quarter of 1964, thus freeing the ground at Shireoaks for the erection of permanent houses.

HOUSES FOR SALE

In recent years the Council has relieved the housing situation considerably by the provision of houses for sale. At the 31st December, 1963 176 had been completed and another 18 were in the course of construction.

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

House	1
Bungalows	9

During the year 1963 the number of houses represented as being unfit for human habitation was 4 and the total number of persons in the families involved was 8.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Weights and Measures and Food and Drugs Department

Particulars of samples obtained by Officers of the Department and examined and/or analysed under the above Act in the Borough of Worksop during the year ending 31st December, 1963.

Article	Number of Samples			Adulterated and Sub-Standard Samples	
	Obtained	Genuine	Adult or Sub-Standard	Result of Examination and/or Analysis	Remarks
Bananas	1	1			
Beef, potted	1	1			
Beef sliced roast with rich gravy	2	1	1*	* Contained 65.2% meat	Should contain 75% meat. Further sample taken and found to be correct
Bilberries	1	1			
Brandee Indian	1		1	Should have been labelled with ingredients. Taken up with manufacturers.	
Cheese	3	3			
Coffee	1	1			
Cream	2	2			
Crispbread	1	1			
Crisps, potato	2		2	1. Contained traces of violet colour. Too small for chemical examination. 2. Description "Specially starch reduced" not justified. Taken up with manufacturers.	
Grapefruit	1	1			
Haddock Fillets Smoked	1	1			
Ham pate	1	1			
Ice Cream	6	6			
Ice Lolly Syrup	1	1			
Ingredient for home brewed ale	1	1			
Jam	2	2			
Jelly	3	3			
Margarine	2	2			
Marzipan	1	1			
Meat extract	1	1			
Meat savory nut	1	1			
Milk	24	24			
Mixture cough	1	1			
Mixture dyspepsia	1	1			
Onions	1	1			
Pears	1	1			
Peel cut mixed	1	1			
Piccalilli	1	1			
TOTALS	66	62	4		

Article	Number of samples			Adulterated and Sub-Standard Samples	
	Obtained	Genuine	Adult or Sub-Standard	Result of Examination and/or Analysis	Remarks
Totals brought forward	66	62	4		
Pie Beef steak ...	1	1			
Pies, steak & kidney	4	4			
Pudding, Christmas	1	1			
Pudding, creamed rice	1	1			
Salad cream ...	1	1			
Sandwich cream ...	1		1	Contained not more than 0.7% butter fat. Should not be described as cream	Seller fined £5 and £5/8/0 costs
Sausage, pork ...	11	6	5*	1. Preservative not declared 2. Contained 58.7% meat should contain 65% 3. Contained 59.7% meat should contain 65% 4. Preservative not declared 5. Contained 63.1% meat should contain 65%	Fined £5 & £4/6/0 costs Manufacturer cautioned do. Fined £5 & £3/5/0 costs Manufacturers cautioned.
Seasoning sausage	1	1			
Shandy ...	1	1			
Shortbreads ...	1	1			
Soup tomato rice	1	1			
Spaghetti Bolognese	1	1			
Squash lemon ...	1	1			
Steak casserole with gravy ...	1	1			
Steak stewed ...	1		1	Contained 71.5% meat Should contain 75%	Seller cautioned
Sweets cough ...	1	1			
Tablets anti-smoking	1	1			
Tablets Iron tonic	1	1			
Tablets sleeping	1	1			
Tablets Vitamin B	1	1			
Tea ...	2	2			
Toffee Banana Bar	1	1			
Tonic Water ...	1	1			
Vanilla slices ...	1	1			
Vinegar ...	2	2			
Vitamins ...	1	1			
Wine, Apricot ...	1		1	Labelled 26.5% Proof spirit - contained 23.7%	Further sample being obtd.
Wheat flakes ...	1	1			
TOTALS ...	109	97	12		

MISCELLANEOUS FOOD AND DRUGS INVESTIGATIONS:

1. Fruit pies found to be mouldy - Seller fined £5 and £3 3 0 costs.
2. Two chocolate cakes were found to contain a development of mould - seller cautioned.
3. Bottle of milk found to contain a foreign body - Seller cautioned.
4. Scotch Egg found to contain maggots - seller prosecuted and fined £5 5 0 and £4 4 0 costs.

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	-	-	-	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	164	50	2	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	13	13	-	Nil
TOTALS	174	63	2	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)	1	1	-	1	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient	1	1	-	1	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	1	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	3	3	-	3	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110 (1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing) Making Apparel) etc.	20	-	-	-	-	-
) Cleaning) and) washing	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX A

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

TABLE 1

COMPARATIVE INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Year	Worksop	England & Wales
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
1958	17.7	22.5
1959	21.5	22.0
1960	22.0	21.7
1961	22.8	21.4
1962	25.4	21.4
1963	13.3	20.9

APPENDIX A. (Cont.'d.)

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

TABLE 2.

INFANT DEATHS ACCORDING TO AGE AND CAUSE, 1963

CAUSES OF DEATH	AGE																	TOTAL					
	DAYS							MONTHS							TOTAL								
	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
Atelectasis ...	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Broncho-pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Marasmus ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cerebral birth injury	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Heart Disease ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Prematurity ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS ...	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9

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	1	2	2	1	-	-	4	1	-	2	-	5	18
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	7	6	5	3	27
Measles ...	66	64	57	199	87	25	45	7	7	33	15	14	619
Pneumonia ...	4	2	5	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	18
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Dysentery ...	-	-	-	3	28	5	-	-	-	-	10	5	51
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	3
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	7
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	71	68	66	205	119	31	50	17	16	42	32	29	746

APPENDIX C

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.	
1963 Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	Nil
1 - 5 years	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Nil
5 - 15 "	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Nil
15 - 25 "	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	Nil
25 - 35 "	-	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	Nil
35 - 45 "	1	1	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	1
45 - 55 "	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Nil
55 - 65 "	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	Nil
Over 65 "	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	Nil
TOTAL ..	6	2	3	-	11	1	-	-	-	1

The following table shows the number of new cases arising in the district during each of the past 10 years:

1954	-	36 cases
1955	-	18 "
1956	-	22 "
1957	-	44 "
1958	-	30 "
1959	-	20 "
1960	-	15 "
1961	-	8 "
1962	-	25 "
1963	-	11 "

CHURCH HOUSES.

The following houses were represented as unfit for human habitation (Section 15, Housing Act, 1957).

No. 15, Leazes Street Closing Order.

BOROUGH OF WORKSOP

No. 1, Trent St. rehousing.

Tenants rehoused.

Closing Order.

No. 11A, Spencelands rehousing.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

No. 3, Vicars' Report made to the Medical Officer of (1963)

The following houses were reported as unfit for human habitation in the previous year, were demolished in 1964.

Officers Regulations, 1959.

No. 46, 48 & 50, Westgate.

No. 8, Mill Street.

No. 76, 78, 80, 82 & 84, Acquired by agreement.

Abbey Street. Tenants rehoused.

Housing Act, 1957.

Clearance Area Nos. 3, 4 & 5 (Harrop's).

As previously reported, rebuilding in this area commenced on 1st November, 1960, and the contract was scheduled for completion by September, 1962.

Due to varied causes, the final block of flats and maisonettes was eventually completed by March, 1963, so that the contract total of 127 units were fully occupied by the end of that month, mostly by families from Clearance areas 6 & 7.

The acquisition of Nos. 76 - 84, Abbey Street and the rehousing of the tenants enabled the Council to demolish these houses in the year.

W.H. HARRIS

It is proposed to erect one further block of 25 maisonettes (25 units) on this corner of the redevelopment.

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Cleansing Superintendent.

Clearance Areas 6 & 7 (Sandhill Street/Crosswell Street).

By May, 1964, a further 42 families (171 persons) were rehoused either in a new block of flats or in Council houses. A few families found their own accommodation.

Between August and December, demolition work was in progress and practically the whole of the areas were cleared by the end of the year. Final rough levelling was finished about February/March, 1964.

Meanwhile, the Borough Engineer had proceeded with negotiations with Messrs. Wimsey Limited on his plans for the redevelopment of these sites. It is anticipated that rebuilding should start in mid-1964.

Other Clearance Areas.

It was decided that redevelopment of existing clearance areas had reached a stage when it was now convenient to consider further surveys of unfit houses. The survey of areas adjoining the present redevelopment in Harrop's and Crosswell Street to ascertain the possibility of extension of the areas was authorized towards the end of the year.

These surveys will include - 1. Sandy Lane (north side), Trent Street, Cross Street, Sandbar Street and Jane Street (not including coal-detached houses in

UNFIT HOUSES.

The following houses were represented as unfit for human habitation (Section 16, Housing Act, 1957).

No. 19, Lowtown Street	Closing Order. Tenant awaiting rehousing.
No. 4, Trent Street	House gutted by fire. Tenant rehoused. Closing Order.
No. 168, Newcastle Avenue	Tenant rehoused. Demolition Order. House demolished.
No. 3, Vicars' Walk	Represented (Dec. 1963)

The following individual unfit houses, dealt with in the previous year, were demolished in 1963.

Nos. 46, 48 & 50, Westgate.	
No. 8, Hill Street.	
Nos. 76, 78, 80, 82 & 84, Abbey Street.	Acquired by agreement. Tenants rehoused.

Housing Act, 1957.

Clearance Areas Nos. 3, 4a & 4b (Marecroft).

As previously reported, rebuilding in this area commenced on 1st November, 1960, and the contract was scheduled for completion by September, 1962.

Due to varied causes, the final block of flats and maisonettes was eventually completed by March, 1963, so that the contract total of 121 units were fully occupied by the end of that month, mostly by families from Clearance Areas 6 & 7.

The acquisition of Nos. 76 - 84, Abbey Street and the rehousing of the tenants enabled the Council to demolish these houses by the end of the year.

It is proposed to erect one further block of flats and maisonettes (25 units) on this corner of the redevelopment area during 1964.

Clearance Areas 6 & 7 (Sandhill Street/Cresswell Street).

During 1963, a further 42 families (111 persons) were rehoused either in Marecroft or other Council houses. A few families found their own accommodation.

Between August and December, demolition work was in progress and practically the whole of the areas were cleared by the end of the year. Final rough levelling was finished about February/March, 1964.

Meanwhile, the Borough Engineer had proceeded with negotiations with Messrs. Wimpey Limited on his plans for the redevelopment of these sites. It is anticipated that rebuilding should start in mid-1964.

Slum Clearance Survey.

It was decided that redevelopment of existing clearance areas had reached a stage when it was now convenient to consider further surveys of unfit houses. The survey of areas adjoining the present redevelopment in Marecroft and Cresswell Street to ascertain the possibility of extension of the areas was authorised towards the end of the year.

These surveys will include: - 1. Sandy Lane (south side), Trent Street, Crown Street, Humber Street and John Street (but omitting semi-detached houses in

Sime Street).

2. Abbey Street (remainder) and Lowtown Street.

WORKSOP BOROUGH COUNCIL

Health Department

Certificates of Disrepair, 1963

Number of applications	5
Number of applications withdrawn	Nil
Number of certificates issued	2
Number of undertakings accepted	3
Number of undertakings refused	Nil
Number of certificates issued in default of undertaking	Nil
Number of applications made for revocation of certificates	2
Number of certificates revoked	2
Number of objections to revocation (by tenant)	Nil
Number of revocation applications refused ..	Nil

COMMON LODGING HOUSE.

One Common Lodging House is situated in the Borough at No. 87, Lowtown Street.

The house, with common room and nine 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.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

Work continued on the construction of the Garside Street Municipal Caravan Site. By the year end a further 15 standings had been completed and let to new tenants, making a total of 39 occupied standings.

Much of the delay in completing the site was brought about by the severe winter conditions of 1962/63 and by the consequent shortage of materials and manpower needed for the work. In the latter months of the year, however, work was intensified and it is anticipated that the site will be completed early in 1964. It will then allow for the accommodation of 63 caravans, each with its own concrete standing, water supply, water closet, store shed, electricity supply, paving and drainage.

Applications for admittance to the site continued to be received, many from young couples and from families new to the district who might otherwise have many years to wait for a home of their own. The site has also given the opportunity of a settled existence to a number of decent travelling families who were formerly caught up in the time-wasting system of being moved from the district of one authority to another. Apart from other material benefits derived from having a permanent home, their children now have their first chance of regular school attendance.

Of the three private multiple sites in the Borough, one continued to show a steady improvement, the construction of roads and paving doing much to overcome a seasonal tendency for the site to be wet.

Building work was started at the Newgate Street site on a block comprising water closets and fire-fighting point, with the means for the disposal of waste water from the caravans.

Little improvement was noted in the remaining multiple site.

The licensed site for a single caravan ceased to be so used during the year.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Investigations in connection with atmospheric pollution in Worksop continued throughout the year.

Two volumetric sulphur-dioxide and smoke recording units were in use for the purpose of the investigations, one unit being sited at the School Clinic, Watson Road (No. 7 Station), and the other at the Worksop Rural District Offices, Carlton Road (No. 9 Station).

The tables below illustrate the results obtained by these instruments during 1963.

TABLE 1

No. 7 Station, School Clinic, Watson Road, Worksop.

1963	Smoke		Sulphur-dioxide		Smoke/SO ₂
	M.A.	H.D.R.	M.A.	H.D.R.	RATIO
January	367	851	274	647	1.34
February	369	534	252	384	1.46
March	165	353	129	231	1.28
April	118	356	92	216	1.28
May	52	117	63	155	.83
June	47	122	58	73	.81
July	64	131	75	136	.85
August	60	115	55	96	1.09
September	112	269	89	147	1.26
October	146	431	102	175	1.43
November	205	407	131	265	1.56
December	270	494	172	369	1.57

TABLE 2

No. 9 Station, Worksop R.D.C. Offices, Carlton Road, Worksop.

1963	Smoke		Sulphur-dioxide		Smoke/SO ₂
	M.A.	H.D.R.	M.A.	H.D.R.	RATIO
January	301	1004	227	650	1.33
February	333	645	230	390	1.45
March	158	377	130	259	1.22
April	126	414	103	189	1.22
May	91	204	86	149	1.06
June	45	104	62	110	.73
July	71	192	86	143	.83
August	55	120	61	99	.90
September	127	266	99	167	1.28
October	166	466	113	236	1.47
November	192	431	114	306	1.68
December	246	706	152	465	1.79

M.A. Monthly Average

H.D.R. Highest Daily Recording

) Measured in microgrammes per cubic metre

SMOKE

The term "Smoke" is used to denote the suspended impurity collected by the test.

The results show the preponderance of smoke pollution over sulphur-dioxide pollution and illustrate the large increase in pollution from domestic sources during the colder months of the year.

Smoke consists of very small particles, so small as to remain airborne indefinitely and to pass the natural defence mechanisms of the human nose and throat. They are, therefore, important from the point of view of health, as well as causing soiling of buildings, fabrics, etc. with which they come in contact.

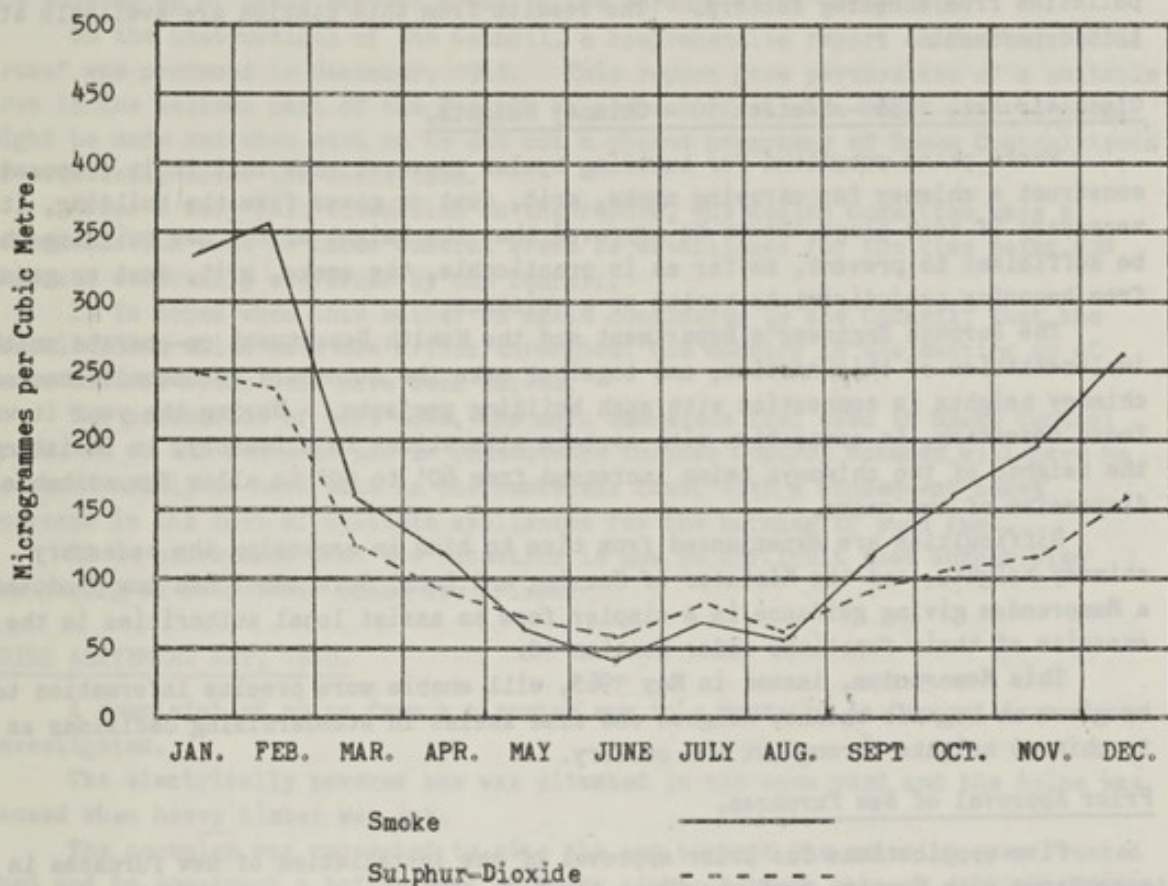
The following table and graph illustrates the atmospheric pollution in the Borough during 1963, by averaging the results obtained from the two Record Stations.

TABLE 3

Daily Averages in Microgrammes per Cubic Metre

1963	Smoke	Sulphur-dioxide	Ratio
January	334	250	1.33
February	351	241	1.45
March	161	129	1.25
April	122	97	1.25
May	71	74	.96
June	46	60	.77
July	67	80	.84
August	57	58	.98
September	119	94	1.26
October	156	107	1.45
November	198	122	1.62
December	258	162	1.59

SMOKE AND SULPHUR-DIOXIDE POLLUTION IN WORKSOP IN 1963



Deposit Gauge and Lead Dioxide Apparatus.

A deposit gauge and a lead dioxide instrument are sited at Haggonfields School, Rhodesia (No. 6 Station). The station is being used to monitor possible pollution from a nearby brickworks. No unusual pollution has been recorded at this station and it is expected that the use of the station will be discontinued early in 1964.

The table below illustrates the amounts of deposited matter and concentrations of sulphur-dioxide recorded at the station.

TABLE 4
No. 6 Station, Haggonfields School, Rhodesia, Worksop

1963	RAINFALL	DEPOSITED MATTER			SULPHUR-DIOXIDE
	(Inches)	(tons per sq. mile)			(Milligrammes per 100 sq. cm. per day)
		Insoluble	Soluble	Total	
January	0.99	1.30	5.80	7.10	2.51
February	0.55	1.93	4.27	6.20	2.74
March	2.01	11.74	9.07	20.81	1.72
April	2.36	5.77	7.64	13.41	1.37
May	0.95	6.54	4.74	11.27	1.29
June	2.88	5.53	6.04	11.57	0.86
July	1.77	5.54	5.90	11.44	0.68
August	4.22	5.70	8.70	14.41	0.88
September	0.83	7.57	3.90	11.47	0.89
October	1.18	3.10	5.57	8.67	1.40
November	4.18	10.77	12.24	23.01	1.54
December	0.28	3.33	4.87	8.20	1.97

A private atmospheric pollution recording station equipped with a deposit gauge is sited to the west of Mansfield Road, for the purpose of recording possible pollution from a nearby factory. The results from this station are available at this department.

Clean Air Act, 1956 - Section 10 - Chimney Heights.

Where plans submitted for building byelaw approval show that it is proposed to construct a chimney for carrying smoke, grit, dust or gases from the building, it is necessary if such plans are to be approved that the height of the new building shall be sufficient to prevent, so far as is practicable, the smoke, grit, dust or gases from becoming prejudicial to health or a nuisance.

The Borough Engineer's Department and the Health Department co-operate on the implementation of this section, and together make the necessary recommendations on chimney heights in connection with such building projects. During the year it was found necessary, in connection with certain alterations to a factory, to insist on the heights of two chimneys being increased from 60' to 80' to allow for suitable dispersion of the gases.

Difficulties are experienced from time to time in assessing the necessary chimney heights, and the Minister of Housing and Local Government has now produced a Memorandum giving guidance in a simpler form to assist local authorities in the exercise of their functions under Section 10.

This Memorandum, issued in May 1963, will enable more precise information to be given as regards chimney heights and also assist in standardising decisions as to chimney heights throughout the country.

Prior Approval of New Furnaces.

Five applications for prior approval of the installation of new furnaces in accordance with Section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, were approved by the Council.

The applications were in connection with the following installations :-

Worksop Sparken House Secondary Modern School.

Three Beeston 10 K.L.N. hot water boilers each rated at 1,419,000 B.Th.U's per hour and coal fired by means of an Ashwell and Nesbitt Automatic Underfeed Stoker.

Batchelors Peas Ltd., Gateford Road.

(a) Two No. 10 Cochran vertical boilers each with a maximum evaporative capacity of 2,350 lbs. of steam per hour and oil fired by means of a fully automatic Harworthy Rotary Oil Burner.

(b) One "Steam-Bloc" Economic Boiler with a maximum evaporative capacity of 7,500 lbs. of steam per hour, oil fired by means of a fully automatic Spencer Bonecourt Clarkson oil burner.

(c) One Model 400 Powermaster high velocity Economic Boiler with a maximum evaporative capacity of 13,800 lbs. of steam per hour and oil fired by means of a fully automatic Veriflow Oil Burner.

Smoke Control Areas.

A report was submitted to the Health Committee in October regarding the atmospheric pollution in Worksop, and comparing it with pollution in certain other areas and towns in the country.

Four of the towns selected for comparison are in "Black Areas" with a 40 mile radius of Worksop and comparison indicated that smoke pollution in this town was similar to, and in some instances worse, than the pollution in these towns.

The report showed that there was serious atmospheric pollution in Worksop, mainly due to domestic smoke and suggested that the Council should seriously consider the setting up of smoke control areas in the Borough at an early date.

On the instructions of the Council, a comprehensive report on "smoke control areas" was produced in December, 1963. This report gave particulars of a suitable area in the western part of the Borough in respect of which a Smoke Control Area might be made and then went on to set out a phased programme of Smoke Control Areas to eventually cover the whole town.

After a very full discussion on the report, the Health Committee made a recommendation that no Smoke Control Areas be established for the time being and this was eventually confirmed by the Council.

It is hoped when this matter is again considered by the Council, that the complications which have now arisen throughout the country in the setting up of Smoke Control Areas will have been solved.

The production of soft coke, the main smokeless fuel used in Smoke Control Areas, is on the decrease and in consequence further Control Schemes will have to be based mainly on hard coke as the smokeless fuel, with a consequent heavy increase in the cost of suitable appliances for the burning of such fuel.

It is understood that the situation is now so difficult that authorities are having to stop their Clean Air drives.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.

A complaint of noise from a circular saw in a woodyard in Central Avenue was investigated.

The electrically powered saw was situated in the open yard and the noise was caused when heavy timber was cut.

The occupier was requested to site the saw beneath the existing open fronted shed and to construct a baffle wall of heavy timber between the saw and the adjacent houses.

This was done and the noise nuisance reduced considerably.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Four premises are situated in the Borough conducting the following business:-

Rag, Bone and Scrap Metal Dealers	..	2
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.

PEST CONTROL.

Rats and Mice.

During the year contract work was carried out at 61 premises, realising a sum of £29. 14s. Od. Of greater value was the added care taken by poultry keepers to prevent a recurrence.

Two sewer treatments were carried out during the year. The first treatment in March involved the baiting of 22 manholes, from half of which bait was taken. The poison bait used was a Warfarin/oatmeal mixture which entailed three visits to those manholes where takes had been recorded.

Different methods were employed in the December treatment when a fluorocetamide/sausage rusk mixture was used. This poison required only one application and the consequent saving of time enabled the operators to bait 67 manholes. The large number of bodies recovered testified to the effectiveness of the treatment.

In both treatments, assistance was given by the Infestation Control Branch of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Insects.

Frequent requests were made during the year for the services of the Health Department staff for treatment and advice in ridding property in insect pests.

A total of 165 premises were treated for the following pests:-

Ants	..	..	..	..	110
Cockroaches	..	..	..	..	23
Bed bugs	..	..	..	..	11
Wasps	..	..	..	..	11
Silverfish	..	..	..	..	6
Blowflies	..	..	..	..	3
Lice	..	..	..	..	1

As in previous years, the majority of requests were received from occupiers troubled by the entry of garden ants into their homes. This is due to some extent to the sandy soil upon which much of Worksop is built being favourable to the spread of these insects.

The steady decline in the incidence of bedbugs followed the pattern of previous years. The number of houses in the Borough either reported or found to be infested in the past four years was :-

1960	..	..	29 houses
1961	..	..	21 houses
1962	..	..	16 houses
1963	..	..	11 houses

PET ANIMALS.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

A new pet shop was opened during the year to replace the shop established the previous year in the Shopping Centre. The number of premises licensed under this Act in the Borough consequently remained at three.

The purpose of the Act is to ensure that all animals, birds, etc. are properly housed, fed and watered while awaiting sale.

Regular visits were made to the shops to ensure that the conditions of the licence were being maintained and on each occasion the livestock appeared to receive proper attention.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963.

In anticipation of the coming into force of the above Act, on the 1st January, 1964, enquiries were made throughout the Borough as to whether any businesses were likely to need licensing.

The Act is designed to ensure that dogs and cats, placed in the care of any person for a fee, are properly housed and cared for and are protected against fire risk and infectious or contagious diseases.

One application for registration of kennels was received.

WORKSOP BOROUGH COUNCIL BYELAWS - SALE OF ANIMAL FOOD, 1963.

These Byelaws, made under Section 148 of the Nottinghamshire County Council Act, 1951, were introduced to give the Council greater control over the sale of raw meat intended for pet food and over the premises in which such meat is stored, prepared or sold.

As there is a danger of such meat being diseased, it was hoped that the byelaws might overcome the shortcomings of the Meat (Staining and Sterilization) Regulations, 1960, by requiring all such meat to be sterilized before sale to the public.

After much organized public opposition, however, this clause was withdrawn, but the prime object of the byelaws was partially achieved because the publication of the facts brought about a larger demand for sterilized and cheap butchers' meat.

During the course of an investigation preceding the introduction of the byelaws, 37 samples of raw pet meat were purchased and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. Food poisoning Salmonellae were found in two of these samples, which emphasises the need for handling this meat with care and for keeping dishes, knives, etc., used in connection with it away from other domestic utensils or food.

THE MEAT INSPECTION REGULATIONS, 1963.

These regulations which came into operation on the 1st October, 1963, replace the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924. They should provide the means to give effect to the Government's long standing intention to ensure that all home killed meat is inspected before it leaves the slaughterhouse.

The main provisions are :-

- (a) Meat at slaughterhouses must be inspected.
- (b) Meat must not be removed from a slaughterhouse until it has been inspected.
- (c) Meat inspected passed as fit for human consumption must be marked.
- (d) Local authorities may charge for the inspection.
- (e) The minimum period of notice of slaughter is extended from 3 hours to 24 hours.

Standard procedures for inspection are set out in the regulations and replace the recommendations of Memo 3/Meat 1952.

The regulations permit local authorities to charge for meat inspection at rates not exceeding

- 2s. 6d. per horse or bovine animal (other than a calf).
- 9d. per calf or pig.
- 6d. per sheep, lamb or goat.

These charges now apply in connection with meat inspection carried out in Worksop.

MEAT INSPECTION.

100% meat inspection of all animals slaughtered in the Borough of Worksop, for human consumption, was carried out during the year.

The total number of carcasses inspected in 1963 was 8,618 - an increase of 1,101 over last year's figure of 7,517.

	Cattle ex Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	TOTALS
Number killed	1,875	59	8	3,145	3,531	8,618
Number inspected	1,875	59	8	3,145	3,531	8,618
<u>All diseases except T.B. & Cysticerci.</u> Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	1	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	228	16	-	46	220	510
% of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. or Cysticerci	12.2	27.1	-	1.5	6.2	-
<u>T.B. Only.</u> Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	41	41
% of number inspected affected with T.B.	-	-	-	-	1.2	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u> Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	17	-	-	1	-	18
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	16	-	-	-	-	16
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
% of the number inspected affected with Cysticercosis	0.9	-	-	-	-	-

Weight of Meat Condemned.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	St.	Lbs.
Affected with Tuberculosis		12	3	1	11
Affected with other diseases	1	7	2	1	13
TOTAL	2	-	2	1	10

There were no cases of tuberculosis amongst adult cattle slaughtered in the Borough during the year.

The figures below show the fall in the incidence of tuberculosis since 1954.

Tuberculosis in Cattle.

<u>Year</u>	<u>% Beasts (ex Cows)</u>	<u>% Cows</u>
1954	8.1	14.8
1955	6.1	10.0
1956	4.3	6.0
1957	3.3	1.1
1958	3.3	5.6
1959	1.5	2.1
1960	0.2	2.0
1961	NIL	NIL
1962	0.06	NIL
1963	NIL	NIL

The incidence of *Cysticercus Bovis* in adult cattle remains fairly constant with 0.9% of such animals being affected with the disease.

Charges for Meat Inspection.

Charges for meat inspection were as follows :-

	<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
October	43.	6.	3.
November	41.	13.	0.
December	38.	8.	9.
TOTAL	£123.	8.	0.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Three private slaughterhouses were licensed and operating in the Borough at the end of the year.

The slaughterhouse owned and occupied by Mr. P. Godfrey at Colbeck Street, Worksop, ceased to operate in October in consequence of the implementation of a Compulsory Purchase Order and at the end of the year was in the process of being demolished.

The three slaughterhouses in use, are considered to provide adequate slaughtering facilities for the Borough.

Conditions at the old established slaughterhouses, reconditioned and modified in accordance with the requirements of the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, were highly satisfactory throughout the year and provided satisfactory working conditions for both slaughtermen and meat inspectors.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958.

The Council granted 29 licences to slaughter or stun animals during 1963.

Of these, 26 applications were for the renewal of existing licences and the remaining three applications were from youths entering the trade. In the latter instances, the licences were granted subject to the holders performing the work only under the supervision of a person holding a licence in force under the Act to slaughter or stun without supervision.

UNFIT FOOD.

The following foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered and condemned during the year:-

	<u>Lbs.</u>
Poultry and Meat Products ..	84
Fish and Shellfish	26
Fruit and Vegetables	364
Dairy Produce and Ice Cream ..	284
Tinned Foods	774
	<hr/>
TOTAL ..	1,532 lbs.
	<hr/>

= 13 cwts. 5 sts. 6 lbs.

FOOD HYGIENE.

Routine visits were made to premises where food is prepared, stored or sold, particular emphasis being placed upon the inspection of those premises about which complaints were received.

It was not found necessary to institute proceedings under the food and hygiene regulations against any offender, although action was contemplated in one instance.

Generally the standard of cleanliness in shops was found to be high, but in some instances, it was felt that it could have been further improved were more time spent on cleaning and less on the presentation of the goods for sale.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Although the Council is not a Food and Drugs Authority for sampling purposes the Health Department accepts complaints from customers who consider they have been sold food which is unfit or which is not of the nature, substance or quality demanded.

Investigations are undertaken jointly by the Public Health Inspectors and the County Sampling Officers - legal action being taken on their recommendations and findings and with regard to the wishes of the customer. Although the majority of complainants do not ask for legal proceedings to be taken, they want an assurance that the offence will not be repeated. After the uncertainty of awaiting the outcome of the investigation and with the prospect of facing adverse publicity from the Press, most shopkeepers take good care to ensure that this does not happen.

PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 16, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

During the year, 5 applications were received for the registration of premises under the above Act.

The purposes for which the premises were registered were as follows :-

Sale of Ice Cream and Storage of			
Ice Cream intended for sale .. ..	..	..	4
Preparation or manufacture of sausages			
or potted, pressed, pickled or			
preserved food intended for sale ..	..		1

WATER SAMPLING.

During the year, 195 samples of drinking water from various sources were taken by the Public Health Inspectors and submitted for bacteriological examination by the Public Health Laboratory at Sheffield.

At the Laboratory the water samples are to test for the presence of Bacterium Coli I (E. Coli) and for Coli-aerogenes. The presence of the former in a supply indicates a possibility of pollution by sewage and is of serious consequence. Coli-aerogenes are found in soil and dust and in small numbers are less significant.

In testing non-chlorinated supplies, the water is classified into four categories:-

Class I	Excellent	No coli-aerogenes per 100 ml.
Class II	Satisfactory	1 - 3 coli-aerogenes per 100 ml.
Class III	Suspicious	4 - 10 coli-aerogenes per 100 ml.
Class IV	Unsatisfactory	Over 10 coli-aerogenes per 100 ml.

The presence of Bact. Coli Type I (E. Coli) immediately places the sample in Class IV.

Throughout the year, 50% of samples should fall into Class I; 80% into Class II or I, and the remainder should not fall below Class III.

The results of the samples taken were as follows :-

Source	No. taken	Class				Explanatory Note
		I	II	III	IV	
Main piped supply	138	65	8	6	59	Note I
Sunnyside Boreholes	42	42	-	-	-	Note II
Rhodesia Supply	1	1	-	-	-	Note III
Retford Supply	1	1	-	-	-	Note IV
Private Supplies :						
Clumber Park	3	3	-	-	-	Note V
Usherton Park	3	2	-	1	-	Note VI
Steetley Colliery	1	1	-	-	-	Note VII
Worksop College	3	3	-	-	-	Note VIII
Manton Forest Farm	2	1	-	-	1	Note IX
Manton Lodge	1	1	-	-	-	Note X

NOTE I : Main piped supply.

All the routine water samples taken from the town mains while in service proved to be bacteriologically satisfactory, falling into Class I.

The large number of unsatisfactory samples detailed in the summary were taken from a mile length of a new 12" main prior to its being brought into service.

The initial samples were taken from hydrants with rigorous precautions being taken to guard against contamination while sampling. Despite repeated super-chlorination and flushing of the main, samples continued to show heavy growths of coliform bacteria, indicating either a gross contamination of the main while under construction or a possibility of the sampled water being contaminated when passing through the hydrants. To ascertain which of these alternatives were giving rise to the trouble, ferrules were tapped into the main to obtain direct samples. These all proved satisfactory. That the hydrants themselves were giving rise to the contamination was further proved when one was replaced and coliform cultures grown from swabs of the gasket, valve and internal surfaces.

Only when it was proved beyond doubt that the main was sterile was it allowed into use.

NOTE II : Sunnyside Boreholes.

Routine water samples are taken at regular intervals from each of the five boreholes at Sunnyside. These samples are taken from the pumps prior to chlorination. All samples conformed to Class I.

NOTE III : Rhodesia Supply.

The Rhodesia Estate is served by one borehole located in the estate. In addition to any sampling carried out by the Health Department, samples are also taken by the National Coal Board staff. During the year the results of 28 samples were notified by the Area Chief Scientist as being satisfactory.

NOTE IV : Retford Supply.

Owing to their outlying locality a small number of properties near to the Borough of Retford boundary have been connected in recent years to the Retford supply. All samples to date have been satisfactory.

NOTE V : Clumber Park Estate.

This is one of the private supplies which are tested periodically. Unlike the majority of local water undertakings which rely upon boreholes, this water comes from a natural spring from which it is pumped to a balance tank and then fed to outlying premises.

All three samples taken during the year were bacteriologically satisfactory.

NOTE VI : Usherton Park Supply.

The water supplied to the Hall and village is obtained from a bore which was sunk in recent years to replace an unsatisfactory borehole near to the river. For some time after completion the new supply showed the presence of non-faecal coliforms which is a natural consequence of disturbing the ground when boring.

Bacteriological results of samples taken during the year showed an improvement over the previous year.

NOTE VII : Steetley Colliery Supply.

The colliery is served by a borehole from which water is also pumped to a small number of houses in the neighbourhood.

NOTE VIII : Worksop College Supply.

The untreated water from the private borehole supplying the college is sampled periodically. To date all samples have produced excellent results.

NOTE IX : Manton Forest Farm Supply.

This private borehole serves the farm which provides camping facilities to a number of caravan and camping clubs. Periodically water is pumped to a storage tank from which it is gravity fed to the house and to a stand pipe.

The presence of non-faecal coliforms in some of the samples is attributed to the lack of proper maintenance of the chlorination plant which was installed at the request of the Health Department.

NOTE X : Manton Lodge Supply.

This lodge, situated at the Manton entrance to Clumber Park, is served by a well over 100 ft. deep. Water is obtained by means of a bucket and winch arrangement, entailing considerable effort to obtain any large quantity of water. The sample taken proved to be bacteriologically satisfactory.

Sampling by Water Boards.

The results of 16 samples taken by officials of the Chesterfield, Bolsover and Clowne Water Board and examined by the Board's Chemist and Bacteriologist were notified to the Department. These samples were taken from the Manton Supply, before and after chlorination. All the results were satisfactory.

Under the new national water scheme this undertaking became part of the North Nottinghamshire Water Board.

Chemical Analysis of Water.

One sample of water was submitted to the Public Analyst at Sheffield for chemical analysis. This was from the new No. 5 borehole at Sunnyside, and was taken prior to the water being first pumped to the reservoirs. The sample gave a normal result.

PREMISES REGISTERED FOR HAIRDRESSING.

Under Section 155 of the Nottinghamshire County Council Act, 1951, all premises used for the purpose of carrying on the business of a hairdresser, barber or manicurist within the Borough, must first be registered by the Council.

During the year a further 6 premises were so registered, bringing the total number of hairdressers in the Borough to 46.

Byelaws have been made by the Council to ensure a reasonable standard of cleanliness in these establishments.

RADIOLOGICAL SAFETY.

A survey made in 1962 showed that of the three fluoroscopes used for shoe fitting purposes in the retail shoe shops in the Borough, two had been modified in accordance with the Home Office recommendations. The main purpose of the modifications was to reduce the concentration of X-rays and to shorten the period of their use. These measures had been introduced following public concern over the rising level of radiation with the possible connection it may have with the increased incidence of leukaemia.

The one remaining unmodified machine was modified to comply with the Home Office requirements during the Year under review.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

1st April, 1963 to 31st March, 1964.

Refuse Collection.

Reasonable weather conditions throughout the period allowed consistent working in the Department.

Refuse collection services were extended to the following 149 new premises:-

Abbots Court (15), Blyth Road(5), Carlton Road (1), Clarendon Drive (4), Curzon Drive (3), St. Cuthbert's College (1), Dunstan Crescent (3), Gateford Close (2), Hemingfield Road (2), Holmhurst Close (12), Kedleston Road (2), Langley Court (26), Park Place (2), Park Street (1), Potter Street (1), Prince Charles Road (22), Priory Court (15), Rayton Spur (2), Sandringham Crescent (16), Shelley Street (6), Shireoaks Road (2), Sparken Hill School Campus (1), Spring Lane (1), Sunnyside (1), Wingfield Avenue (1), Woodside Road (2).

The 56 new premises in Abbot's Court, Langley Court and Priory Court completed the development of 121 units of flat/maisonettes. The paper sack refuse storage system was extended to new premises and still operates satisfactorily.

Later in the year, the Health Committee agreed with the Housing Committee to extend the paper sack system to new Corporation houses where economical i.e. where blocks of property allowed the system to work satisfactorily.

In May 1963, an experimental system of refuse collection was introduced. This may be termed the "Quota", "Task" or "Stint" system and is simply that after equalising the number of men per crew, and the number of premises on each round per week (5 day), the men were asked to complete their round in not more than 5 working days. If they were able by increased effort to finish the round satisfactorily in less than 5 days, their week's work was considered to have been done and they were free to go home until the following Monday's start of a new week.

The experiment was introduced in view of varying periods of collection throughout the town.

Briefly, the experiment has shown:-

- (1) A weekly collection of household refuse throughout the whole period.
- (2) A 52% increase in output.
- (3) Public holidays did not interfere with this rate of collection as the non-working days were absorbed in the following week's work.
- (4) Overtime pay for refuse collection was eliminated.
- (5) Laborious systems of holiday arrangements were unnecessary as the men arranged their holidays to suit the working of their vehicles.
- (6) Vehicles were available for routine check and servicing at the end of the week in normal working hours, thereby reducing overtime pay or vehicle maintenance.

Interim reports were made to the Health Committee after 5 weeks, 35 weeks and 49 weeks, so that a full year was spent on the experiment. After the last report in April 1964, the Committee agreed to accept the scheme in principle, but before putting it on a permanent basis, asked for information relative to safeguards for inclusion in an agreement with the unions concerned.

Before a permanent system is brought into operation some changes in vehicle and round allocations will be necessary in view of the purchase of new larger vehicles to replace old small ones.

MAINTENANCE.

A Shelvoke and Drewry Fore and Aft Tipper (Diesel) was ordered late in the period under review but had not arrived by the end of March, 1964.

This will replace two small petrol sideloaders and is a further step towards standardisation of the fleet.

New tracks were fitted to the Drott dozer.

The unfortunate lengthy illness of the mechanic (Mr. A. Emmott) had its effect upon the servicing of vehicles and his good work over the last 5 years suffered accordingly. It is to his credit, however, that the condition of the vehicles was such as to cause only a minimum of trouble during the year.

Mr. Emmott's condition did not allow him to return to heavy duties and eventually it had to be faced that a new mechanic was necessary. An advertisement was placed in the local press in March, 1964 and it is anticipated that a new mechanic will continue duties in May, 1964. Mr. Emmott has been offered light work when his condition allows him to resume employment.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

Controlled tipping continued on the Carlton Road tip adjoining the Depot with a break of four months (June - October), when the Queensway tip was started. Tipping on Carlton Road was finally completed in February, 1964, when work was resumed at Queensway and still continues.

After final levelling of soil etc. covering on Carlton Road tip, it will be handed over to the Parks Department for development as a park with playing field facilities.

The Queensway tip will not hold more than one year's refuse and the question arises as to future tipping sites.

Over the past 40 years, Worksop Borough has been fortunate in having available disused sand quarries situated in handy positions. Queensway is the last available site of this kind for, although another quarry exists locally, it will not be available for another 8 - 10 years.

A survey of possible sites was made and negotiations are in hand with the N.C.B. for a disused quarry on the outskirts of the district. If successful it will give considerable tipping but will increase non-productive travelling time from collection round to tip.

This has been borne in mind in the plans for standardisation of the vehicle fleet.

PROVISION OF DUSTBINS.

The Council operates a Municipal Dustbin Scheme under the terms of Section 73(3) of the Public Health Act, 1936. This scheme commenced on 30th March, 1951.

The Local Authorities (Charges for Dustbins) Order, 1957, makes an annual charge of 7s. 6d. per dustbin.

The number of dustbins supplied during the year was 143, making a total of 2,457 dustbins supplied under the scheme since its inception.

-X-X-X-X-X-

SALVAGE.

1963/64.

	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Waste Paper	786	-	2	-	7118.	15.	-
Other Salvage (metals, textiles, etc.)	13	13	-	10	54.	12.	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	799	13	2	10	7173.	7.	-

Details of Refuse Collection and Disposal.

1st April, 1963 to 31st March, 1964.

Collection

Number of dustbins emptied	637,344
" " dry ashpits emptied	-
" " wet ashpits emptied	18
" " pail closets emptied	1,296
" " cesspools emptied	384

Disposal

Number of loads deposited on tip	5,040
" " liquid loads deposited on fields	960

WORKSOP CORPORATION

CLEANSING COSTS

YEAR 1963/1964.

<u>EXPENDITURE.</u>	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Loan charges - Principal	1,210	7.	3.						
Interest	<u>562</u>	<u>16.</u>	<u>1.</u>						
				1,773	3.	4.			
Bonus on Collections				2,148	19.	5.			
Other charges				<u>36,700</u>	<u>10.</u>	<u>6.</u>	40,622	13.	3.

INCOME.

Salvage

Waste Paper	7,118	15.	0.						
Other Salvage	<u>54</u>	<u>12.</u>	<u>0.</u>	7,173	7.	-			

Other Items

Hire of Cesspool Emptier				35	1.	3.			
Rents				701	4.	-			
Miscellaneous				<u>141</u>	<u>12.</u>	<u>11.</u>	8,051	5.	2.

Net Expenditure charged to General
Rate Fund Revenue Account 32,571 8. 1.

DUSTBINS PROVIDED 1963/64.

Expenditure	£291	15s.	3d.
Income	£674	4s.	11d.

RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION

ALUMINUM OXIDE

YEAR 1950-51

RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION

Loan charges - Principal 1,210 7 3/4
Interest 200 12 1/2

Bank on Collection
Other charges

INCOME

Salaries

Waste Paper 7,112 12 0/100
Other Salaries 2,112 0 0/100

Other Items

Gifts of Geological Expeditions
Salaries 2,112 0 0/100
Miscellaneous 2,112 0 0/100

Net Expenditure charged to General
Sales Fund Revenue Account

RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION

Expenses
Interest



