

[Report 1965] / Medical Officer of Health, Worksop Borough.

Contributors

Worksop (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1965

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/mj6d6kuj>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

Library



Borough of Worksop

1965

Annual Report

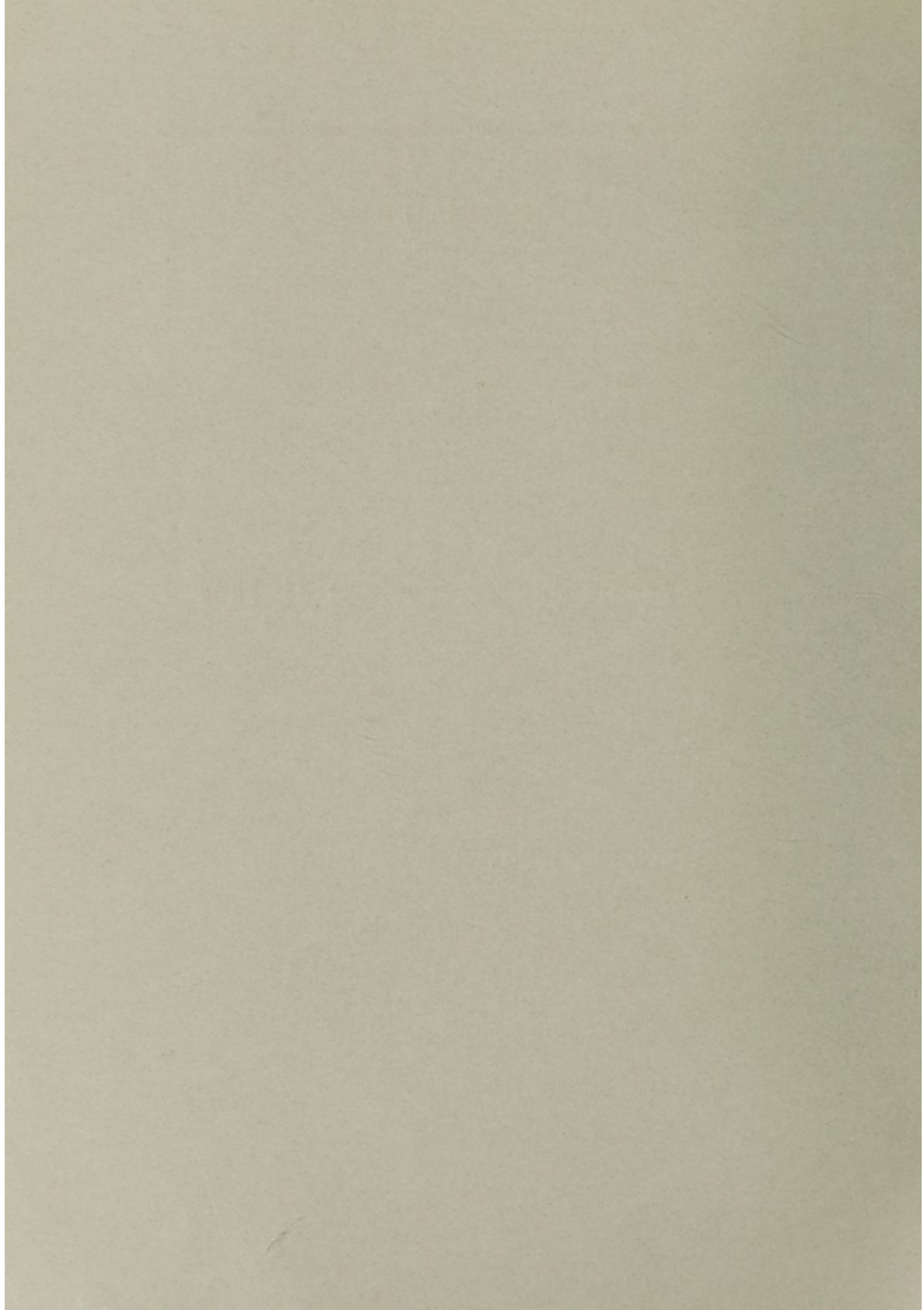
of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

including the Report of the

Chief Public Health Inspector and

Cleansing Superintendent



Dr. MATTHEW BERNARD McCANN

It is with deep regret that we have to record the death on 24th March, 1966 of Dr. M.B. McCann, District Medical Officer of Health for Worksop Borough and Worksop Rural District Councils, and Assistant County Medical Officer to the Nottinghamshire County Council from 1948 - 1966.

- - - - -

Health Department,
Park House,
Park Street,
WORKSOP.

May, 1966.

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,


Owing to the death of the District Medical Officer of Health, it is my sad duty to present his annual health report for 1965, together with the vital statistics relative to the period.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

W. H. HARRIS,

Chief Public Health Inspector



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30294368>

MAYOR

COUNCILLOR A. J. BURTON, J.P.

HEALTH AND SEWERAGE COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman C. Harrison, C.C.

Vice-Chairman: Alderman H. B. Taylor

Councillor H. J. Bell
Councillor C. F. Cooley
Councillor C. Hancock
Councillor M. Haydon-Baillie
Councillor A. E. Houghton
Councillor Mrs. E. M. Hubble
Councillor D. Nelson
Councillor R. E. Ransford
Councillor J. H. Smy
Councillor Mrs. V. J. S. Vickers, J.P.

HOUSING COMMITTEE AND ESTATES MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor A. J. Burton

Vice-Chairman: Councillor D. W. Vickers

Councillor G. K. Boardman
Councillor C. Hancock
Councillor A. E. Houghton
Councillor Mrs. E. M. Hubble
Councillor G. I. Key
Councillor W. V. Machin
Councillor D. Nelson
Councillor R. B. Ransford
Councillor J. H. Smy
Councillor J. M. Tomlinson
Councillor Mrs. V. J. S. Vickers, J.P.
Councillor F. Wright

SECTION A.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	..	..	..	..	..	17,935
Population at Census 1961	..	..	..	..	..	34,237
Estimated population	..	..	..	..	..	35,430
Number of inhabited houses at 31/3/66	..	..	..	..	..	11,060
Rateable value of houses at 31/3/66	..	..	..	..	..	£467,196
Rateable value of all properties at 31/3/66	..	..	..	..	..	£1,177,294
Sum represented by penny rate	..	..	..	..	..	£4,622

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>BIRTHS - LIVE</u>					<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	280	286	566
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	23	20	43
					<u>303</u>	<u>306</u>	<u>609</u>

Birth rate per 1,000 of population	..	..	..	..	..	17.2
Birth rate per 1,000 population of England & Wales	..	..	..	..	..	18.0
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	..	..	..	..	..	7.0%

<u>STILLBIRTHS</u>					<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	4	6	10
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	1	-	1
					<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>11</u>

Total live and still births	..	..	..	..	..	..	620
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.2
Rate per 1,000 of population	..	..	..	..	..	..	.31

<u>DEATHS - Resident</u>					<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
					201	152	353
Death rate per 1,000 of population	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.9
Death rate per 1,000 population of England & Wales	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.5

<u>INFANT DEATHS (Under 1 year)</u>					<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	5	3	8
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
					<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>

Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.1
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births England & Wales	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.0

INFANT DEATHS (Under 1 year)

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births ..	14.1
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	NIL
Neo-Natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	9.8
Early Neo-Natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	9.8
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	27.4

MATERNAL MORTALITY (including Abortion)

Number of deaths	1
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	1.6

CAUSES OF DEATH - WORKSOP BOROUGH

	Males	Females
Heart disease (all forms)	60	51
Vascular lesions of the nervous system ..	25	25
Cancer (all forms)	38	21
Other circulatory diseases	8	5
Pneumonia	14	10
Bronchitis	18	7
Pulmonary tuberculosis	2	-
Non-pulmonary tuberculosis	-	-
Kidney disease	2	1
Diabetes	-	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-
Stomach ulcer	-	1
Congenital malformations	1	-
Other diseases of the respiratory system ..	3	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	9	17
Motor vehicle accidents	12	-
All other accidents	3	7
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	1
Suicide	3	-
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	1
Influenza	1	-
	<hr/> 201	<hr/> 152

CANCER DEATHS

There were 59 deaths from cancer.

Arranged in decennial periods, these deaths occurred as below:

			<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>
Under 35 years	..	..	1	2	-	-	-	2
35 to 45 years	..	..	3	2	4	1	11	4
45 to 55 years	..	..	13	13	8	16	12	14
55 to 65 years	..	..	14	6	14	22	13	14
65 to 75 years	..	..	15	18	21	18	23	18
Over 75 years	..	..	13	18	22	12	9	8
			59	59	69	69	68	60

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

Year	Stomach		Lung		Breast	Uterus	Other	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	F.	M.	F.
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
1964	7	4	11	1	7	6	11	12
1965	5	1	5	1	6	5	27	9

DEATHS FROM BRONCHITIS

Year	Deaths from Bronchitis	Total Deaths all Causes	Percentage Bronchitis Deaths
1960	15	320	4.7%
1961	17	349	4.9%
1962	31	351	8.8%
1963	18	328	5.5%
1964	18	372	4.8%
1965	25	353	7.1%

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS 1903-1965

Year	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	175	-	-	-	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	10.5	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.

Year	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	22.4	10.0	38	-	1.4	22.4	12
1949	32,050	19.6	9.8	15	-	-	26.7	21
1950	32,410	17.7	9.0	37	14	1.6	33.5	8
1951	31,110	17.0	11.6	38	8	-	23.9	11
1952	31,160	16.9	10.2	38	11	-	24.6	3
1953	32,590	16.9	8.9	16	6	-	28.2	9
1954	33,540	17.2	8.9	26	13	-	26.0	4
1955	34,120	16.5	8.8	27	9	1.7	34.1	7
1956	33,800	18.6	9.7	30	10	-	23.9	-
1957	34,080	18.0	9.0	16	7	-	25.9	1
1958	34,250	18.1	8.8	18	6	-	29.6	2
1959	34,220	18.9	9.8	21	12	-	22.6	7
1960	34,520	19.7	9.3	22	6	-	29.9	2
1961	34,510	19.0	10.1	23	12	-	19.0	2
1962	34,840	19.1	10.0	25	13	-	19.0	1
1963	35,140	19.3	9.3	13	9	-	16.0	1
1964	35,400	20.1	10.5	23	16	-	8.5	2
1965	35,430	17.2	9.9	13	10	1.6	16.2	2

ACCIDENTS

The number of deaths caused by accidents in the Borough either in the home or on the road was 22.

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.

SECTION B

SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

(a) Hospital and Specialist Services (Part II National Health Service Act, 1946)

The Sheffield Regional Hospital Board is responsible for the hospitals serving the Worksop Borough and Rural District through a Hospital Management Committee. There are four hospitals:

Victoria Hospital, Worksop;
Kiltor Hospital, Worksop;
Carlton Hospital, Nr. Worksop;
Retford and District Hospital, Retford.

The Worksop and Retford Hospital Management Committee carries out the day-to-day administration of these hospitals.

(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	...	...	...	275
New cases over 1 year	...	...	...	233
Total attendances	...	...	...	3,129

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	...	...	...	75
New cases under 1 year	...	...	...	127
New cases over 1 year	...	...	...	86
Total attendances	...	...	...	1,644

Family Planning - In this area there is a consultation clinic held at the Carlton Road Clinic at which advice is given in connection with family planning. The total number of visits made by women during the year was 1,043.

The Minister of Health has urged local health authorities to review their present arrangements for family planning and suggests that, as many patients will choose to go to their own doctors for advice in such matters, the local health authorities should keep this in mind.

The Minister of Health concludes that an adequate family planning service, fully integrated with other community services, will not only contribute to the dispersal of ignorance and fear, and to the increase of happy family life, but will also relieve the burdens placed on other local authority services by the physical ill-health and mental distress, which so frequently arise from lack of knowledge and advice.

Manton Clinic - The County Council have provided sessions for exfoliative cytology at the Pelham Street Clinic. This is a vitally important new service which entails the examination of women for an easily detected known form of cancer, viz. cancer of the neck of the womb. This cancer can, of course, be easily eradicated and cured in its early stages, and the examination is simplicity itself, and consists in taking a slight swab from the neck of the womb and transferring it to a microscope slide and examining the slide for cancerous cells.

Women who have had operations for early cancer of the neck of the womb are alive to-day, more than ten years after the date of their operation. It is important to stress this. We only hear of deaths from cancer, never about those who have had the operation and live normal healthy lives thereafter.

The clinic was opened on the 24th June, 1965 and by 31st December, 1965 347 women had attended.

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 Guild for the Welfare of the Physically Handicapped

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

Orthopaedic Clinic

Sessions are as follows:

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, 20 men and a radio operator.

Vehicles comprise three ambulances, one large sitter-car to carry 10 people, and two sitter-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.

There is also an ambulance for Civil Defence work.

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

As from the 1st April, 1966, the County Council assumed sole responsibility for the provision of a Midwifery and Home Nursing Service throughout the Administrative County.

The Health Committee of the County Council, with the County Medical Officer, is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the service with appropriate supervisory staff, midwives and district nursing staff.

Home nursing is a service which provides for the nursing of the chronically sick patients and of the less serious forms of acute illness where the doctor requests it. This service is provided by the District Nursing Association and the work is carried out on its behalf by:

Miss H. Boyle,	30 Bracebridge	Tele. No. Worksop 2949
Mrs. Freeman,	Darfoulds	Tele. No. Worksop 2947
Mrs. Walton,	80 Kilton Hill	Tele. No. Worksop 3478

Domiciliary Midwifery

Mothers who can, and wish to be confined at home, are attended by one of the County Midwives, of whom there are six in the Borough:

Miss S. Billing	21 Kipling Close	Tel: Worksop 3727
Miss I. Chapman	24 South Parade	Tel: Worksop 2334
Miss M. M. Hawke	14 Percival Street "	Worksop 3745
Miss Oliver	25 George Street	Tel: Worksop 2437
Mrs. E. Renshaw	256 Mansfield Road	Tel: Worksop 3824
Mrs. E. Saxton	11 Harewood Road	Tel: Worksop 2961

Health Visiting

Health visitors are State Registered Nurses with knowledge of midwifery, who have attended a whole-time course in Public Health work and received the Health Visitor's Certificate. Their duties are in respect of the Personal Health Services. They work in the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics and do routine visiting of their districts, advising on prevention of illness and maintenance of health.

School Health Service

The School Health Service (known as the School Medical Service until 1945) started officially in 1908, but its growth was greatly increased by the Education Act of 1944 and the National Health Service Act of 1946.

The County Council as the Local Education Authority is responsible for the School Health Service.

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 infirm.

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

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 (Tel: Worksop 2884).

SECTION C

PREVALENCE & CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following diseases are notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health:

Anthrax	Plague
Cholera	Pneumonia, Acute Primary
Diphtheria	Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal
Dysentery	Poliomyelitis
Encephalitis (Acute)	Puerperal Pyrexia
Enteric, Typhoid or Paratyphoid Fever	Relapsing Fever
Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever
Malaria	Smallpox
Measles	Tuberculosis
Membranous Croup	Typhus
Meningococcal Infection	Whooping Cough
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Food Poisoning or suspected Food Poisoning

The number of cases of infectious diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) notified during 1965 was 252. Details of these are as follows:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Erysipelas	2
Dysentery	63
Measles	139
Whooping Cough	2
Pneumonia	15
Scarlet Fever	29
Food Poisoning	2

Tables showing various details about notifiable infectious diseases during 1965 are given on pages 19 and 20.

Poliomyelitis

During 1965 there were no cases of poliomyelitis.

The number of persons who were given a complete course of three doses of oral vaccine was 617.

The number of persons who were given a booster dose was 453.

The use of "oral" poliomyelitis vaccine continued during 1965. No cases of poliomyelitis have been reported and it would appear that the prevention of this disease has been successful. The early vaccines given by injection were satisfactory, but they are now being surpassed by the oral variety which is very much easier to administer, and is a more efficient vaccine.

Dysentery

During the year 63 cases of dysentery occurred. The disease was mild in type and occurred mostly in the school population.

Measles

Research work has continued by the Medical Research Council on the production of a vaccine to prevent this disease, and it would appear that intensive trials will be carried out in the near future. There were 139 cases of measles notified during the year.

Food Poisoning

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

Diphtheria

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

The total number of children immunised against the disease was 598. 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		Percentage Protected
	Under 5	Over 5	Under 15
1959	493	56	-
1960	557	79	-
1961	625	93	-
1962	543	32	-
1963	481	30	-
1964	533	31	84.5
1965	590	8	86.7

Tuberculosis

Nine new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and two cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during 1965. In 1964 there were eight new cases reported.

Members will recall up to ten years ago the waiting period caused our Housing Committee great concern. Patients often had to wait very long periods before being admitted into hospital. Now the tuberculosis sanatoria have beds to spare and there is no waiting list, mainly due to the discovery of new drugs.

Up to 1948 there were no drugs capable of killing tuberculosis germs in the body and very many patients who contracted tuberculosis died or lived a life of chronic invalidism. Nowadays, almost every newly diagnosed patient can be assured of complete and permanent recovery. There are three main drugs to be considered:

Streptomycin - given by injection
PAS - a liquid or powder medicine given by mouth
Isoniazid - a small tablet given by mouth.

They all work by killing tuberculosis germs in diseased areas of the body. Unfortunately the germ is very tough and there are always a few which are not killed by a single anti-tuberculosis drug. In most cases if only one drug is given the resistant germs will gradually increase, replacing those already killed. The effect of the drug is then lost and the patient is the same, or worse, than before. Experience has taught us that at least two drugs must be given when treating tuberculosis, since the germs which have not been killed by one drug will be killed by the other.

To make sure that the drugs will always conquer this illness, the following principles must be followed. Failure to do so has led to many tragedies, to unnecessary deaths and long drawn out illnesses.

1. The drugs must be taken in sufficient dose; otherwise some germs will survive and the drug will gradually lose its effect for ever. That is not all. A second drug being given at the same time will no longer be effective, and the germs will become resistant. Treatment is then much more complicated, the drugs used are difficult to take and a cure becomes less likely.

2. In most cases drugs must be taken every day. PAS and isoniazid are often taken twice daily to give the most effective levels in the blood. Irregular taking of these drugs - doses or days missed - may lead to failure.

3. The drugs must be taken long enough to ensure that all the germs have been killed. In a few early cases a year of continuous treatment may be enough, but in most patients the drug cure must continue for eighteen months or more. The longer the regular treatment goes on, the less chance there is of the illness returning. These drugs have now been used on these lines for over nine years, and we know that where the treatment has been correct and the patient has taken his drugs strictly and regularly, the cure is almost 100%

Whether a patient is treated in hospital or at home will depend on the stage and extent of the disease, home circumstances and other factors. Where germs are easily found in the sputum and there is, therefore, great risk of infection to others, a relatively short period in hospital may eliminate this danger and treatment can then be continued at home. Sometimes the patient can even go on working. The initial period in hospital has the added advantage that the effects of drugs can be studied in the early weeks, and any necessary changes made. Fortunately, hospital treatment is now much shorter than it was before the drugs 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.

The scheme for vaccination against tuberculosis for school-children continued during the year. The test given is very simple and gives no pain whatsoever; large numbers can be given the test in very quick time. In the event of X-ray being required on a positive reactor, then the parent will have any qualms set at rest. It is a very worthwhile investigation.

No. of children skin tested	...	...	...	423
No. of children positive	...	...	...	47
No. of children negative	...	...	...	354
No. of children vaccinated	...	...	...	352

Smallpox

The number of children aged 15 years and under who were vaccinated was 211
The number of persons aged 15 years and under who were revaccinated was 3

SECTION D

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

For superannuation and other purposes one hundred and thirteen 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) AND NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951.

These Acts provide for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. No action was necessary under the Acts during the year, though assistance in getting persons into hospital on a voluntary basis was given.

Homes for the Aged

The National Assistance Act, 1948, places a duty and responsibility on County and County Borough Councils to provide residential accommodation for persons who, by reasons of old age, infirmity and other circumstances are in need of care and attention which is not otherwise available to them.

For this purpose the Nottinghamshire County Council maintains 19 Homes, all of which are fully occupied. Details of the accommodation in our district are as follows:-

Gatelea, Worksop -	50 (men and women)
Parkside, Worksop -	27 (men and women)
Hillcrest, Retford -	62 men and 56 women
Mount Vernon, Retford -	21 (women)

The County Council provides a welfare service for the aged and handicapped persons. The District Welfare Officer is Mr. J. Barrow, 3 Overend Road, Worksop. Telephone No. 2600.

MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959

The County Council provides a welfare service for the mentally handicapped. The District Officer for this purpose is Mr. R. J. McLean, who has a call office at the Worksop County Health Clinic, Carlton Road, Worksop - Telephone No. 4337.

SWIMMING BATHS

A municipal swimming bath is situated 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 loads' 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.

HOUSING

The following figures have kindly been contributed by the Housing Manager.

During the year 1965, housing accommodation was found for 242 families as follows:-

	<u>New dwellings</u>	<u>Re-lettings</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Houses or Maisonettes ...	104	50	154
3 bedroom flats ...	3	-	3
2 bedroom flats ...	40	2	42
1 bedroom flats ...	8	5	13
Bed-sitter flats ...	4	-	4
Prefabs. ...	-	3	3
2 bedroom bungalows ...	-	23	23
1 bedroom bungalows ...	-	-	-
	<hr/> 159	<hr/> 83	<hr/> 242

The total number of dwellings owned by the Council at 31st December, 1965, was:-

	<u>Pre-War</u>	<u>Post-War</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Houses (including maisonettes)	595	2,200	2,795
Bungalows (all types) ...	140	397	537
Flats ...	-	263	263
	<hr/> 735	<hr/> 2,860	<hr/> 3,595

At the same date there were 217 flats and houses in the course of construction.

The number of applications on the waiting list at 31st December, 1965 was as follows:-

	<u>Lodgers</u>	<u>Tenants</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Single Persons ...	139	163	302
Families ...	590	822	1,412
Aged Couples ...	20	631	651
	<hr/> 749	<hr/> 1,616	<hr/> 2,365

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.

APPENDIX A

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

TABLE I

COMPARATIVE INFANT MORTALITY RATES

YEAR	WORKSOP	ENGLAND & WALES
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
1964	23.1	20.0
1965	13.1	19.0

APPENDIX A. (Cont'd.)

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

TABLE 2.

INFANT DEATHS ACCORDING TO AGE AND CAUSE, 1965

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
Atelectasis ...	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Broncho-pneumonia ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Influenzal pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Prematurity ...	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
TOTALS	3	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8

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	5	5	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	-	29
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Measles ...	77	14	2	2	3	5	4	5	3	1	1	22	139
Pneumonia	6	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	15
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Dysentery	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	26	22	13	63
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
TOTALS	88	19	9	8	5	7	7	7	7	30	25	40	252

APPENDIX C

TABLE 2

Notification of Tuberculosis

1965

AGE	NEW CASES				TOTAL	DEATHS				TOTAL
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	N11	-	-	-	-	N11
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	N11	-	-	-	-	N11
5 - 15 years	-	-	-	-	N11	-	-	-	-	N11
15 - 25 years	-	-	-	-	N11	-	-	-	-	N11
25 - 35 years	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	N11
35 - 45 years	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
45 - 55 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N11
55 - 65 years	5	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	N11
Over 65 years	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	7	2	1	1	11	2	-	-	-	2

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

1956	-	22 cases
1957	-	44 cases
1958	-	30 cases
1959	-	20 cases
1960	-	15 cases
1961	-	8 cases
1962	-	25 cases
1963	-	11 cases
1964	-	8 cases
1965	-	11 cases

Health Department,
Park House,
Park Street,
WORKSOP.

May, 1966.

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present herewith my 15th Annual Report on the work of the Health and Cleansing Departments for the year 1965.

It is with deep regret that I refer to the death of Dr. M. B. McCann on 24th March, 1966.

Since my appointment as Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent on 20th November, 1950, I have worked closely with him in the many duties devolving upon our Department in the control of environmental hygiene.

I wish to record my appreciation of his kindness and help, both personal and professional, over this period of 15 years. I am joined in these sentiments by Mr. Owen and Mr. Motley (Public Health Inspectors), Mrs. Heap (M.O.H. Secretary) and the staff of the Health Department.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

W. H. HARRIS,

Chief Public Health Inspector

INTRODUCTION

During the year under review, the scope of the Department's activities continued to be restricted by the lack of a second additional Public Health Inspector. This post was again advertised without attracting an applicant, a situation which is becoming familiar to many local authorities throughout the country. With the national shortage of inspectors, even those who are newly qualified can now acquire positions offering the higher salary scales or can settle for working in the more attractive areas.

The effect of the staffing shortage in the Department was intensified by two commitments, each involving a great deal of the inspectors' time over a lengthy period. The first was the slum clearance survey of the Sandy Lane area which occupied two inspectors from mid-January to mid-March and involved 350 detailed inspections. The second commitment arose in mid-October when an outbreak of sonne dysentery affected one school and persisted until the Christmas recess. During that period 978 visits were made to trace all possible cases and to ascertain that all carriers were cleared before returning to school.

The combined effect on the work of the Department during these periods and for some time afterwards was that each duty, complaint and request for assistance had to be considered from the point of view of its priority rating. It is unfortunate, therefore, that some routine duties, previously regarded as essential, reluctantly were curtailed, as was the vast amount of work imposed on the Department by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

During the year, the Public Health Inspectors made 6,075 visits and inspections of premises in the course of their duties. This number can be divided broadly thus:-

<u>Housing</u>	including slum clearance area inspections; individual unfit houses; houses in multiple occupation; housing repairs; improvement grant surveys; investigations of overcrowding and application for priority rehousing; unclean and verminous premises; caravan site administration.	Visits	1,175
<u>Food Inspection</u>	including meat inspection at slaughterhouses; inspections and condemnations of unfit canned food, etc.; the licensing of slaughterhouses and slaughtermen; investigations of offences under the Food and Drugs Act.	Visits	720
<u>Food Hygiene</u>	including routine visits to premises where food is prepared or sold; investigations of complaints involving offences under the Food Hygiene Regulations; food sampling; the licensing of food premises and food hawkers.	Visits	173
<u>Cleansing</u>	including supervisory visits to the depot and tips; investigation of complaints and accidents; arrangement of bulk storage; and for the removal of trade refuse.	Visits	1,058
<u>General</u>	including investigations of infectious diseases and food poisoning; pest control; public health nuisances (atmospheric pollution, river pollution and noise abatement); drainage; water sampling; registration and licensing of pet shops, animal boarding establishments, hairdressers and scrap metal dealers; inspections under the Licensing Act, the Factories Act and the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.	Visits	2,949
		TOTAL	6,075

During the year, 101 informal and 11 statutory notices were served, principally under the Housing and Public Health Acts. Of these, 84 informal and 10 statutory notices were complied with.

The Nuisance Order made by the Worksop Magistrates Court in respect of repairs to a house on 30th December, 1964, was complied with after the tenant had left and before the house was relet.

HOUSING

Unfit Houses

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

No. 1 Vicar's Walk	Closing Order Tenant rehoused
Caravan, Beard's Site	Demolition Order Tenant found own accommodation.
Nos. 2, 3, & 4, Ct. 4, Eastgate	Demolition Orders Tenant (No. 2) rehoused
Nos. 46 - 56, Eastgate	Demolition Orders Tenants awaiting rehousing.
No. 39a, Abbey Street	Closing Order Tenant awaiting rehousing.
No. 40, Canal Road	Closing Order Tenant awaiting rehousing.
No. 2, Humber Street	Closing Order Tenant rehoused
No. 64, Cheapside	Closing Order Tenant awaiting rehousing.
No. 8, Trent Street	Closing Order Tenant awaiting rehousing.
No. 92, Westgate	Closing Order Tenant awaiting rehousing
No. 100, Kilton Road	Closing Order Tenant awaiting rehousing.
Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6, Chapel Houses, Westgate	Demolition Orders Tenants awaiting rehousing.

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

A contract was arranged in 1964 with Messrs. G. Wimpey & Co. Ltd. for the erection of 209 flats/maisonettes on the site of Clearance Areas Nos. 6 & 7. Building commenced in January 1965 and by the end of the year 44 units had been completed, 90 plastered and 75 roofed. Of the completed units, 21 had been let for occupation.

Slum Clearance Survey

The housing survey of 298 houses situated in the Sandy Lane/Crown Street/Trent Street/Humber Street/John Street area was completed in mid-March, 1965.

Owing to the shortage of scheduled building land, the report submitted to the Council was held over until a Public Inquiry could be held upon the Council's application for the compulsory purchase of some 70 acres of such land.

The Council's intentions with regard to the surveyed area were made known to the general public so that they were aware of the future of any dwellings therein, and could take this into account in cases of purchase or improvement in the meantime.

Certificates of Disrepair, 1965

Number of applications	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of applications withdrawn	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of certificates issued	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of undertakings accepted	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of undertakings refused	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of certificates issued in default of undertaking					Nil
Number of applications made for revocation of certificates					3
Number of certificates revoked	...	...	...	...	3
Number of objections to revocation	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of revocation applications refused	...	...	...	...	Nil

Improvement Grants - House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, Housing Act, 1961 and Housing Act, 1964

Inspections of houses in connection with application for improvement grants are carried out in co-operation with the Borough Engineer's department.

The inspections are made to ascertain that the houses concerned are fit for human habitation having regard to the standard laid down in Section 4 of the Housing Act, 1957 and that they are likely to remain in that condition and available for use as a dwelling for a period of not less than 15 years in regard to Standard Grant applications and 30 years in regard to Discretionary Grant applications.

The Health Department collaborates with the Engineer's Department in giving advice to applicants on the most suitable method of improving such houses and also prepares lists of defects which will be required to be carried out by applicants to make the houses fit in accordance with the above standard.

Visits made in 1965 in connection with Improvement Grants - 90.

Housing Repairs

During the year 344 visits were made to obtain repairs to property.

The number of complaints of disrepair has fallen off sharply in recent years partly due to the slum clearance of many of the more dilapidated houses and partly because the increased rents now chargeable allow landlords to spend more money on their property.

Nevertheless the hard core remains of landlords and their agents, who consider that money spent on property is money lost. It is these comparatively few people with their repeated promises to carry out repairs who account for most of the time spent on this work.

One remedy for this situation is to enforce the provisions of the Public Health Act to the limit by bringing the matter to the attention of the magistrates' court, in view of the prolonged inconvenience caused to some tenants.

Housing Applications

During 1965, investigations and reports were made on 62 applications for rehousing. Of these, 27 were from persons applying for bungalows on account of disability or medical condition. The remaining 35 were from applicants wishing to be given priority over others on the waiting list for houses or ground floor accommodation. In each case, the application was accompanied by a certificate from a medical practitioner and in some instances by more than one certificate.

It is unfortunate that for every case which can be helped by the Department, there are many whose chances of speeding their rehousing are slight. In many instances the time of the doctors and the inspectors could be better employed on other work.

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.

Caravans

There was no change from the previous year in the number of licensed sites or of standings available for residential use. The total number of licensed standings was 102, comprising the Council site at Garside Street (63), Beard's caravan site, Newcastle Avenue (20), Rigby's caravan site, Stubbing Lane (15), and the Robin Hood site, Newgate Street (4).

In two cases where this permitted number was exceeded, the infringement of the planning permission was reported to the County Director of Planning.

The Council site continued to supply the housing needs of many families who would otherwise find difficulty in acquiring separate accommodation. During the year, there was a change in 14 tenancies - a turnover of 22% of the total accommodation. In six instances, caravans were removed from the site and their places refilled by others, and a further eight caravans were sold on the site to persons who took over the tenancy of the standing. In addition, four tenants having preferences for a particular vacant standing, were allowed to transfer their caravans.

The amenities of the site were added to by the erection of twelve garages for the protection of the tenants' cars from the weather, and vandalism. These, coupled with the erection of part of the new fencing, and the transfer of some of the vehicle owners to standings adjoining the car parks, alleviated many of the verge side parking problems.

It is felt that the appearance of the site would now be much improved were trees and shrubs to be planted as was originally envisaged when the site was planned.

The Department was called upon many times during the year to bring pressure to bear on gipsy and other itinerant caravan families to leave their unauthorised camping sites and to move on. This is possibly the most thankless duty imposed on a Department which is dedicated to relieving rather than increasing human suffering. It is a national social problem and it is to be hoped that the appropriate Ministry will find time to consider its solution.

FOOD

Meat Inspection

Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963. Charges for Meat Inspection.

In accordance with the above Regulations a charge is made for all meat inspection carried out by the Council's officers.

During the year the following charges were made:-

		£	s.	d.
January	...	34	19	0
February	...	32	10	0
March	...	36	18	0
April/May	...	69	4	6
June	...	30	1	3
July/August	...	63	19	3
September	...	35	7	0
October	...	33	5	3
November	...	36	11	3
December	...	31	2	0
		£ 403	17	6

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

The total number of carcasses inspected in 1965 was 8,214 - an increase of 297 over last year's figure of 7,917.

	Cattle ex Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	TOTALS
Number killed	1,562	-	4	3,266	3,382	8,214
Number inspected	1,562	-	4	3,266	3,382	8,214
<u>All diseases except T. B. & Cysticerci.</u> Whole carcasses condemned ...	-	-	-	2	1	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	153	-	1	26	211	391
% of the number inspected affected with disease other than T. B. or Cysticerci ...	9.9	-	25.0	0.9	6.3	4.8
<u>T. B. Only</u> Whole carcasses condemned ...	-	-	-	-	1	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	-	-	-	-	20	20

	Cattle ex Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	TOTALS
% of number inspected affected with T.B.	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.3
<u>Cysticercosis</u> Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5	-	-	-	-	5
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	5	-	-	-	-	5
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
% of the number inspected affected with Cysticercosis	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.06

Weight of Meat Condemned

		Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	St.	lbs.
Affected with Tuberculosis	...	-	5	2	-	-
Affected with Other Diseases	...	1	-	3	1	7
Total		1	6	1	1	7

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

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

Year	% Beasts (ex Cows)	% Cows
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
1964	NIL	NIL
1965	NIL	None slaughtered

The incidence of cysticercus bovis in adult cattle has again decreased slightly, 0.3% of such animals being found to be affected with the disease as compared with 0.4% in 1964, and 0.9% in 1963.

Slaughterhouses

Three private slaughterhouses are licensed and in use in the Borough. They are considered adequate to provide the necessary slaughtering facilities for the district.

Conditions at the slaughterhouses were satisfactory during the year.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

The Council granted 21 licences to persons to slaughter or stun animals during 1965.

Unfit Food

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

						lbs.
Cooked meat and meat products	...	...	...	...	...	27½
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	317
Poultry and game	...	...	...	...	...	338½
Miscellaneous frozen foods	...	...	...	...	...	66
Meat (Imported)	...	...	...	...	...	292
						<hr/> 1,041

Miscellaneous Canned Foods 1,019 tins

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1959

Eighteen samples of ice cream were collected during the year and submitted for examination to the Public Health Laboratory. The samples were classified as follows:-

<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Methylene Blue Test</u>			
	<u>Grade I</u>	<u>Grade II</u>	<u>Grade III</u>	<u>Grade IV</u>
18	12	4	2	-

The recommended standard is that over a six-monthly period, 50% of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade I, 80% into Grades I or II, not more than 20% into Grade III and none into Grade IV.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

One action was taken by the Council under Section 8 of the above Act. This involved the exposure for sale of food which was intended for, but was unfit for human consumption, being mouldy. The case was contested but proved by the Council and the Company fined £15 with costs.

The Public Health Inspectors co-operated with the County Council Weights and Measures Department in the prosecution of three offences under Section 2 of the Act. These involved the sale of food not of the nature, substance or quality demanded. In one instance, the food was affected by mould, one concerned a loaf containing a sharp stone and the third a toffee containing wire. Fines of £15 with £4/13/0d costs; £5 with £3/11/9d. costs; and £15 with £3/3/0 costs were imposed.

The Department dealt informally with a number of complaints from persons who did not wish to be involved in legal proceedings. In these cases emphasis was laid on finding the cause of the trouble and ensuring that there was no recurrence.

In three instances, food was reported to contain insects - a cocoa moth larva in chocolate, a tin of fruit containing a cockroach and a packet of cereal food infested with drug store beetle.

Some raw liver which was thought by the complainant to be mouldy was found when examined to be affected by a necrotic form of Telengiectasis.

A portion of chips was reported to contain small fragments of solder.

A "blown" tin of fruit was found to be affected by hydrogen swell, a condition arising through the acid juice acting upon the internal metal surface of the can exposed by faulty tinning.

In three instances, there was insufficient cause for complaint or sufficient doubt of negligence on the shopkeeper's part as to make any action against him unreasonable.

A complaint coming outside the scope of the Act, viz. the infestation of dog biscuits by brown spider beetle, led to the discovery of a similar infestation of the grocery shop where they had been bought. Advice was given as to treatment.

Food Hygiene

Despite the public awareness of its importance, food hygiene still receives secondary attention from many employed in the food preparation and retail trades. Consequently, the much advertised quality of many foods can be offset by the untrained quality of some who handle it.

There is no doubt that a constant turnover of staff in food shops creates problems for management in training new staff in matters of food handling, but despite the frustration, it is essential that the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations should be complied with at all times.

With the present staff shortage in the Health Department, we cannot manage to inspect food shops as frequently as is desirable. Consequently, trust has to be placed in the shop managers to ensure that they and their staffs are aware of the dangers involved in the careless handling of food.

Some compensation lies in the movement towards the prepacking of foods for sale, especially by self service. With these commodities, personal hygiene plays a less important part, but ignorance of stock rotation methods can still bring the complainant to the Health Department with the mouldy pie or the insect infested packet of cereals.

Nottinghamshire County Council - Weights and Measures and Food and Drugs Department -
Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Because the Borough has not the population to qualify for being a Food and Drugs Authority, sampling under the Act is carried out by the County Weights and Measures and Food and Drugs Department.

Particulars of samples obtained by Officers of that Department during the year are given below:-

		Number Examined	Number Adulterated or Unsatisfactory	Remarks
Angelica	... ..	1		
Apples	... ..	1		
Apricots, canned		2		
Bilberries, canned		1		
Biscuits	... ..	1		
Blood & stomach pills		1		
Brandy	... ..	1		
Breakfast cereal	... ..	1		
Bronchial mixture	... ..	1		
Cake	... ..	1		
Cheese	... ..	1		
Chocolate	... ..	1		
Coffee	... ..	1		
Cold tablets	... ..	1		
Cooking oil	... ..	1		
Corned beef, canned		2		
Cornish pasties	... ..	3	1	Sample contained total meat 10.2% Should contain not less than 12.5%. Further sample proved satisfactory.
Cough & cold mixture		1		
Crabmeat, canned	... ..	2		
Fish cakes	... ..	1		
Fruit juice	... ..	2		
Gin	... ..	2		
Ice Cream	... ..	7	1	Sample deficient in fat to extent of 15%. Must contain at least 5% fat & 7½% milk solids. Seller prosecuted.
Jam	... ..	6	2	Samples deficient in total soluble solids. Should not contain less than 65%. Importer cautioned.
Lard	... ..	2		
Marzipan	... ..	1		
Milk	... ..	28		
Mint jelly	... ..	1		
Mushrooms	... ..	1		
Onions	... ..	2		
Pears	... ..	1		
Peas, dehydrated	... ..	1		
Piccalilli	... ..	1		
Pickle	... ..	1		
Pie filling	... ..	1		
Pineapple, canned	... ..	2		
Pork, canned	... ..	1		
Potato sticks	... ..	1		
Potatoes, powdered	... ..	1		
Rice	... ..	1		
Rum	... ..	1		
Salmon, canned	... ..	1		
Sauce	... ..	3		

	Number Examined	Number Adulterated or Unsatisfactory	Remarks
Sausage, pork ...	7		
Soup ...	2		
Steak pies ...	2		
Steak & kidney pies	6		
Steak, stewed with gravy	1	1	Sample contained 73.1% meat. Should contain not less than 75%
Strawberries, canned	1		
Sweets ...	2		
Tea ...	1		
Toffee ...	1		
Tomatoes ...	1		
Vinegar ...	3		
Vitamins ...	2		
Whisky ...	2		
Yogurt ...	1		
	<u>125</u>	<u>5</u>	

Miscellaneous Food and Drugs Investigations

1. Portion of fudge contained a piece of wire. Manufacturers prosecuted and fined £15 with £3/3/0d. costs.
2. Potato chips contaminated with globules of solder, apparently from overheated cooking range. Fish frier cautioned.
3. Toffee bar infected with insects. Retailer cautioned.
4. Two meat and potato pies contaminated with mould. Manufacturers prosecuted and fined £10 with £3/3/0d. costs.
5. Puff pastry contained a caddis fly. Retailers prosecuted and fined £10 with £5/8/6d. costs.
6. Two Cornish pasties contaminated with mould. Retailers prosecuted and fined £15 with £4/13/0d. costs.
7. Barm loaf contained a stone. Bakers prosecuted and fined £5 with £3/11/9d. costs.
8. Milk bottle not thoroughly cleansed. Bottlers prosecuted and fined £10 with £5/5/0d. costs.
9. Crumpets contaminated with mould. Retailers prosecuted and fined £5 with £3/3/0d. costs.
10. Bread rolls contaminated with mould. Retailers prosecuted and fined £5 with £3/3/0d. costs.

Milk (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Regulations, 1949-1953

Samples of Milk taken by County Sampling Officers and
Submitted to Prescribed Tests

	<u>Pasteurised</u>	<u>Sterilised</u>
Samples obtained and submitted to prescribed tests ...	139	18
Samples unsatisfactory ...	2	
(One sample failed phosphatase test. One sample failed Methylene Blue Test)		

Untreated Milk

53 samples were obtained of which 11 failed the Methylene Blue test.

Appropriate action was taken in respect of all failures under this heading.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Two volumetric sulphur dioxide and smoke recording units are in use for the purpose of investigation atmospheric pollution in Worksop. One unit is sited at the School Clinic, Watson Road (No. 7 Station) and the other at the Worksop Rural District Council Offices, Carlton Road (No. 9 Station).

The tables below show the results obtained by these instruments during 1965.

TABLE 1

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

1965	Smoke		Sulphur-dioxide		Smoke/SO ₂
	M.A.	H.D.R.	M.A.	H.D.R.	RATIO
January	204	471	143	343	1.43
February ...	223	679	189	436	1.18
March ...	215	515	177	395	1.21
April ...	112	249	89	182	1.72
May ...	80	172	82	167	1.22
June ...	58	125	78	139	0.75
July ...	49	73	91	136	0.59
August ...	72	210	80	250	0.91
September ...	141	397	128	301	1.15
October ...	161	366	132	189	1.22
November ...	197	695	146	305	1.35
December ...	239	519	173	358	1.24

TABLE 2

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

1965	Smoke		Sulphur-dioxide		Smoke/SO ₂
	M.A.	H.D.R.	M.A.	H.D.R.	RATIO
January ...	204	478	185	465	1.10
February ...	160	693	199	432	0.80
March ...	186	573	179	536	1.04
April ...	98	274	132	290	0.77
May ...	69	194	124	234	0.54
June ...	44	96	96	184	0.47
July ...	53	94	106	153	0.54
August ...	80	360	88	194	0.93
September ...	119	257	139	281	1.06
October ...	183	995	164	270	1.08
November ...	212	1140	185	445	1.13
December ...	224	511	220	438	1.06

M.A. Monthly Average) Measured in microgrammes per
H.D.R. Highest Daily Recording) cubic metre

The results of the investigations show the large increase in pollution, mainly from domestic sources during the colder months of the year.

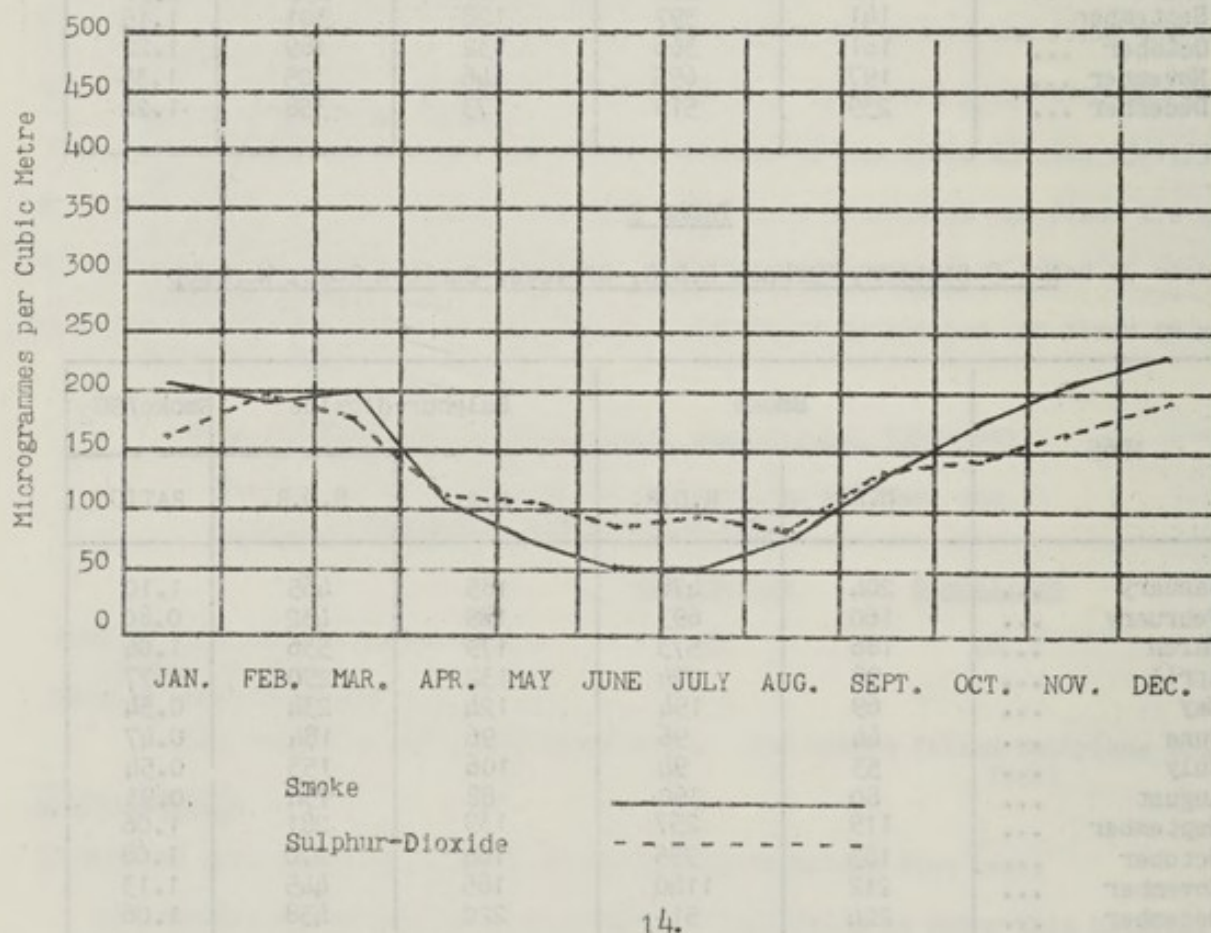
The following table and graph illustrates the atmospheric pollution in the Borough during 1965, by averaging the results obtained from the two Record Stations.

TABLE 3

Monthly Averages in Microgrammes per Cubic Metre

1965	Smoke	Sulphur-dioxide	Ratio
January ...	204	164	1.26
February ...	191	198	0.99
March ...	200	178	1.12
April ...	105	110	1.24
May ...	74	103	0.88
June ...	51	87	0.61
July ...	51	98	0.56
August ...	76	84	0.92
September ...	130	133	1.10
October ...	172	148	1.15
November ...	204	165	1.24
December ...	231	196	1.15

Smoke and Sulphur-Dioxide Pollution in Worksop in 1965



Deposit Gauge

A private atmospheric pollution recording station is in use in the Borough for the purpose of monitoring possible pollution from a nearby factory. The results from this station are available to the Health Department.

Lead Dioxide Gauges

Three lead dioxide gauges were set up in September, 1965 at sites near the burning tip at Manton Colliery in order to obtain information as to the extent of sulphur dioxide pollution from the tip.

Two further lead dioxide gauges were installed in December, 1965 to give a better coverage of the area adjacent to the tip.

The results from these gauges are given below:-

STATION	SULPHUR DIOXIDE - (Daily Average in milligrammes per 100 sq. centimetres)			
	September	October	November	December
No. 1 Cemetery - Retford Road	1.70	1.46	2.52	3.25
No. 2 Dukeries Crescent ...	1.00	1.09	1.35	1.67
No. 3 South Avenue ...	1.34	1.00	2.30	2.36
No. 4 Gorselands Avenue ...	-	-	-	1.87
No. 5 Manton Villas ...	-	-	-	1.84
Average SO ₂ Figure for Area *	1.35	1.77	2.36	3.21

* This average SO₂ figure is obtained from readings obtained over three years (1959, 1960, 1961) from a lead dioxide gauge then installed in the Cemetery, Retford Road. It shows the average daily pollution from sulphur dioxide for the month concerned at a time when the tip was not on fire.

The concentrations of sulphur dioxide recorded at the gauges during September, October and November are in most instances less than the average figure for the area, and do not indicate any serious increase in pollution. It must be remembered, however, that the readings for the lead dioxide apparatus are taken at monthly intervals from which calculations are made to arrive at the daily average figures. There may be times when the concentrations of SO₂ are high, but these average out over the month.

Clean Air Act, 1956. Section 18. Burning Colliery Spoilbanks

Two colliery spoilbanks, one at Shireoaks Colliery and one at Manton Colliery were on fire throughout the year and caused considerable concern to the Health Department.

The following reports are given regarding the conditions found, and the action taken to prevent or minimise the emission of smoke and fumes from the burning tips.

Burning Tip, Manton Colliery

This large tip, said to be over 40 years old, was first noticed to be on fire towards the end of 1964. It is sited adjacent to Forest Lane, Manton, and near to a large residential area. Prior to going on fire, the tip was mainly grass and weed, covered with small trees growing along its northern face, and it did not present the usual eyesore common to most colliery tips.

The cause of the firing of the tip is thought to be due to disturbance of the material by levelling operations near to the colliery, as the first fires started near to the colliery sidings and away from Forest Lane.

Immediate steps were taken by the colliery management to control the fires, i.e. by water spraying and consolidation of the burning material. These steps for a time seemed to be effective, but it later appeared that the fires were deep-seated, and eventually they spread to the open face of the tip adjacent to Forest Lane, and later to the North face, so that by August, 1965 a large area of the tip was burning strongly.

Smoke and fumes were being emitted from the burning material, and whenever the wind blew from the east or north-east, these fumes, etc. were carried over the houses near to the tip with consequent nuisance and discomfort to the inhabitants.

A regrettable accident also occurred on the tip when a boy fell into the burning material and was severely burned.

On the 18th August, a meeting was arranged between the National Coal Board officials, the Medical Officer of Health, Mr. Pawson - H.M. Alkali Inspector and the Public Health Inspectors to discuss any steps the National Coal Board should take to prevent the emission of smoke and fumes.

Mr. Hubbard (Chief Fire Officer, N.C.B. H.Q.) gave the following details of the steps the N.C.B. were taking or were proposing to take:-

1. A large increase in the number of water sprays to the tip to cool it down and reduce the amount of sulphurous gases being produced.
2. The use of chemicals, i.e. lime dust to reduce fumes from the burning material.
3. When the tip has cooled sufficiently to arrange for covering with earth, flyash or other inert materials to seal off the fires.
4. The trenching of sections of the tip and filling with water to prevent fires spreading back to the colliery buildings.
5. The possible sinking of bores to be pressure filled with material to prevent the spread of the fires back towards the colliery.

It was noted after the first two measures were put into operation, that there was some decrease in smoke and fumes, but this was to a large extent offset by the clouds of steam arising from the tip, due to the increase in the amounts of water being sprayed. Fires still continued to burn strongly, and with the onset of still foggy days, and days when winds were mainly easterly, concern was felt as to the effects the fumes might have on residents of the district.

Many visits were made to the tip and full co-operation was established between the colliery management and the Health Department.

In December it was felt that the two measures being carried out were not having the desired effect and a letter was sent to the Area Manager of the National Coal Board requesting that further measures, as agreed at the August meeting, should be taken. Arrangements were made to commence earth covering of the tip in January, 1966 in an attempt to seal off the fires.

Burning Tip, Shireoaks Colliery

This tip was commenced in 1960 and, though considerable consolidation was carried out in the initial layers of deposit, the area of tipping was limited that the tip rose too rapidly for proper consolidation of the later layers, and fire started in the tip during 1964. The tip is in an advanced state of combustion and can now only be left to burn itself out.

The tip is sited a considerable distance from dwellinghouses, and in consequence no complaints have been received from the inhabitants.

A new tip has now been commenced at the colliery, and shallow tipping and heavy consolidation of the spoil is being carried out. The new area of tipping is approximately six acres, and it is hoped that proper consolidation can be achieved so that this new tip will not go on fire like all previous tips at Shireoaks.

The N.C.B. representative's attention was drawn to the large amounts of coal being deposited with the refuse as being the major cause of the tip's firing. It would appear that the N.C.B. are unable economically to reduce the amount of coal going out with the spoil at this colliery.

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

The Borough Engineer's Department and the Health Department co-operate on the implementation of Section 10 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, and together make the necessary recommendations on chimney heights in connection with building projects involving new furnaces.

All recommendations are made in accordance with the Memorandum on Chimney Heights issued by the Minister of Housing and Local Government in May, 1963, and the Council is now able to satisfy itself that all new chimneys to which Section 10 applies will be high enough to prevent, so far as practicable, smoke, grit, dust and gases (especially sulphur dioxide) emitted from the chimneys from becoming prejudicial to health or a nuisance.

During the year plans in connection with seven new chimneys were submitted to the Council, and heights approved in accordance with Section 10.

Clean Air Act, 1956. Section 3. Prior approval of New Furnaces

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:-

The Abattoir, Worksop Co-operative Society Ltd., Eastgate, Worksop.

One new Paxman LPS. 10 Horizontal Packaged Steam Boiler with a rating of 1,100,000 B.T.U.'s per hour. The boiler is to be oilfired by means of a fully automatic Brockhouse oil burner.

The Dairy, Worksop Co-operative Society Ltd., Eastgate, Worksop

One Ruston and Hornsby "Wet Back" Horizontal Thermax steam boiler with a rating of 4,500,000 B.T.U.'s per hour. The boiler is oilfired by means of a Hamworthy fully automatic oil burner.

The Worksop County Technical College, Blyth Road, Worksop

Conversion of an existing hand-fired heating boiler to automatic firing by an underfeed stoker burning coal.

The boiler is a "Major" Beeston Robin Hood boiler and the stoker is a Riley No. 7 Robot underfeed stoker fitted with all necessary controls to prevent smoke emission.

Central County Secondary School, Memorial Avenue, Worksop.

Conversion of an existing coke fired heating boiler to an automatic coal fired underfeed stoker.

The boiler is a "New Senior" Beeston Robin Hood boiler and the stoker is a No. 5C Riley Direkto underfeed stoker fitted with all necessary controls to prevent smoke emissions.

WATER

During the year 77 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 tested for the presence of bacterium coli I (E. Coli) and for coliform bacilli (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 of less significance.

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	"	"	"	"
Class III - Suspicious	-	4 - 10	"	"	"	"
Class IV - Unsatisfactory	-	Over 10	"	"	"	"

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

The results of the samples taken in 1965 were as follows:-

Source	No. taken	Class				Explanatory Note
		I	II	III	IV	
Main piped supply	11	11	-	-	-	Note I
Sunnyside boreholes	43	40	2	1	-	Note II
Rhodesia supply	3	3	-	-	-	Note III
Retford supply	1	1	-	-	-	Note IV
Private supplies:-						
Clumber Park	5	4	1	-	-	Note V
Osberton Park	10	6	-	-	4	Note VI
Steetley Colliery	1	1	-	-	-	Note VII
Worksop College	2	2	-	-	-	Note VIII
Tranker Cottage	1	-	-	-	1	Note IX
	77	68	3	1	5	

Note I: Main piped supply

All the routine water samples taken from the town mains while in service proved to be bacteriologically satisfactory, corresponding to Class I. The samples were taken at regular intervals from taps in houses and business premises scattered throughout the town.

Note II: Sunnyside Boreholes

A large part of the town's water supply is obtained from five boreholes at Sunnyside. From these it is pumped to large reservoirs before being chlorinated and passed out to the mains. Routine samples are taken from the pumps prior to treatment. Samples from one bore showed the presence of a single non-faecal coliform per 100 ml. on two occasions, while the latest borehole produced five non-faecal coliforms per 100 ml. in one sample. This was at a time when the bore was not in use. Subsequent samples proved to be satisfactory.

Note III. Rhodesia Supply

The Rhodesia estate is served by one borehole located in the estate and maintained by the National Coal Board. Water from the bore is pumped to a high storage tank from which it is gravity fed to the estate. A chlorinator is provided to dose the water as it rises to the tank.

Samples taken during the year were bacteriologically satisfactory.

Note IV. Retford Supply

Because of their outlying locality, parts of the Borough in the Ranby area have been connected to the Retford supply. All samples taken to date have been satisfactory.

Note V. Clumber Park

This supply originates from a natural spring, the water of which is pumped to a balance tank and then gravity fed to Hardwick village and other outlying parts of the estate.

All samples taken during the year were bacteriologically satisfactory.

Note VI. Osberton Park

The water supplied to the Hall and village comes from a bore from which it is pumped to a series of storage tanks in what was formerly a private brewery.

A routine sample taken in September showed the presence of both faecal and non-faecal coli. Further samples were taken immediately to isolate the source of the contamination, and all users were advised to boil their drinking water. At the same time an enquiry revealed that a dead bird had been removed from one tank some weeks previously. Although the tank had been subsequently drained, it had not been sterilised, and when the results of the test samples showed that the contamination originated in the tanks, this was done. To avoid a repetition the water tower was made bird-proof and the tanks effectively covered.

After the cleaning and sterilising of the tanks, further check samples were taken which gave excellent results.

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. The supply in recent years has been satisfactory.

Note VIII. Worksop College Supply

The College is served by a private borehole from which water is pumped to a series of storage tanks within the main building. A chlorinator has been recently installed to treat the water as it rises up to the tanks. All samples taken were bacteriologically satisfactory.

Note IX. Tranter Cottage

The well water supply to this cottage was tested towards the end of the year and was found to be contaminated. The owner/occupier was given the preliminary advice to boil all drinking water and to consider bringing in a piped supply.

Sampling by Water Boards

The results of 29 samples taken by officials of the North Derbyshire Water Board and examined by the Board's Chemist and Bacteriologist were notified

to the Department. These samples were from the Manton supply to Creswell and Clowne and were taken from points within the Borough. All but one were satisfactory. The unsatisfactory sample was taken from the Sparken Hill Reservoir, which is a reserve tank that comes into use when there is a failure in the main supply. Such a failure occurred after the sample was taken which resulted in the tank being emptied and subsequently refilled. The follow-up sample was satisfactory.

The results of 65 samples taken by officials of the National Coal Board and examined by the Area Chief Scientist were notified to the Department. These samples were taken in and around the Rhodesia estate, and in each case the result was satisfactory.

The Central Nottinghamshire Water Board reported the results of four samples taken within the Borough and examined by the Public Analyst at Sheffield. These samples were taken from new mains to test their sterility, and in each case the result was satisfactory. A further eight satisfactory samples were taken in conjunction with samples submitted for chemical examination.

Chemical Analysis of Water

The results of twelve samples of water taken by officials of the Central Nottinghamshire Water Board for examination by the Public Analyst were reported to the Department. Ten of these samples were from the Sunnyside boreholes and two were of tap water from South Avenue. All the samples proved normal for this area. Following are two typical results:-

<u>Physical Characters</u>			<u>No. 2 Borehole</u>	<u>No. 3 Borehole</u>
Suspended matter	...	...	None	None
Appearance of a column 2 ft. long			Clear: colourless	Clear: colourless
Taste	...	...	Normal	Normal
Odour	...	...	None	None
<u>Chemical Examination</u>			<u>Parts per Million</u>	
Total solids dried at 180°C	...	...	936.0	630.0
Chlorides in terms of chlorine			101.0	48.0
Equivalent to sodium chloride			167.0	79.1
Nitrites	...	...	None	None
Nitrates as Nitrogen	...	...	15.96	2.94
Poisonous Metals (Lead etc.)	...	...	None	None
Total hardness	...	...	650.0	430.0
Temporary hardness	...	...	260.3	260.3
Permanent hardness	...	...	389.7	169.7
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F			0.44	0.17
Ammoniacal nitrogen	...	...	0.040	0.064
Albuminoid nitrogen	...	...	0.072	0.040
Fluorine as F by the distillation method			0.15	0.30
pH value	...	...	8.2	7.7

PEST CONTROL

Rats and Mice

During the year contract work was carried out at 40 premises, realising the sum of £21/9/0d. Of greater value was the added care taken by poultry keepers to prevent a recurrence by reducing the amount of rubbish allowed to accumulate.

One sewer treatment was carried out in September, when 69 manholes were treated. Of these 25 takes were recorded.

Insects

Frequent requests continued to be made for the services of the Health Department staff for treatment and advice in ridding property of insect pests.

A total of 126 premises were treated for the following pests by the Health Department attendant:-

Ants	...	...	...	95
Cockroaches	...	...	...	15
Bedbugs	...	...	...	9
Blowflies	...	...	...	2
Silverfish	...	...	...	2
Fleas	...	...	...	1
Ground beetles	...	...	...	2

As in previous years the greatest number of requests were made by 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 decline in the incidence of bedbugs continued to be maintained. The number of houses in the Borough either reported or found to be infested in the past six years was:-

1960	...	...	...	29 houses
1961	...	...	...	21 "
1962	...	...	...	16 "
1963	...	...	...	11 "
1964	...	...	...	10 "
1965	...	...	...	9 "

Wasps Nests

Requests were received to destroy 29 wasps nests in the months of June to September. In most cases the nests were so placed as to cause annoyance or alarm to nearby residents.

The method used is one devised by the Department and is applicable to any similar type of insect nest. Nevertheless, the ingenuity of the staff was taxed by a nest of bees which established themselves almost inaccessibly under the eaves of a three-storey house. The problem was solved by the use of a four-piece fishing rod and some casting ability.

Feral Pigeons

Following the previous year's success in trapping feral pigeons at the Town Hall, it was decided to continue operating the two traps on the frontage and roof.

In October representations were made to the Department to deal with the large flock which had built up in the Victoria Square area. As part of one premise could be readily adapted for this purpose, two traps were constructed and maintained.

In all 40 pigeons were trapped during the year. Of these, 24 were ringed birds, which were returned to their owners with the co-operation of the Royal National Homing Union.

Other Pests

Among the more unusual requests received for assistance was one to trap and remove squirrels from the centre of the town and to dispose of a ferret found wandering in a garden. Both operations were successful.

DRAINAGE

Public Health legislation requires that all repairs, reconstruction and alterations to drains connected to a sewer, cesspool, etc. shall be notified to the Council in order that they may be inspected and tested before covering.

Wherever possible all new lengths of drain are tested by subjecting them to a water test. This ensures that they are capable of withstanding reasonable pressure should they become blocked at some later date.

That these tests are a very necessary safeguard for the owners and tenants of property was borne out by the inferior workmanship found in some drains presented for inspection during the year. On one short length of drain the builders were recalled three times to remake the joints, before the work could be passed as satisfactory. Fortunately, these cases are few, and in general, local drain laying is of high quality.

Two further tests are periodically necessary on existing drainage. One involves the use of a smoke generating machine to trace possible breaks in buried drainage, the other consists of using fluorescene dye to trace the origin of water found seeping into cellars.

During the year the Department was called upon to carry out 102 tests.

In the same period, the Health Department's attendant was called upon to clear 166 drain blockages. This service is given without charge where several houses are involved, so as to avoid the delay which would result were the arrangements for clearing to be left with the owners.

In two instances cases of anthrax were reported to the Medical Officer of Health, as is required by the Order.

There was a reluctance on the part of the Ministry to take samples and so become involved in a possible claim for compensation by the farmer. However, in view of the possible danger to the health of persons handling infected food-stuffs of a finely ground nature, this was not a consideration which could be accepted by the Health Department. After investigation 13 samples were taken by the Public Health Inspectors, and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. None showed the presence of anthrax bacilli.

In December a suspected case of anthrax, later confirmed, was reported from a piggery. The four farm workers, who had handled the animal, were advised to contact their doctors, who were also notified.

FACTORIES

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	157	40	4	1
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	10	8	-	Nil
TOTALS	167	48	4	1

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)	-	-	-	-	-
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	3	3	-	3	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) ...	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	4	3	-	4	1

Factories Act, 1937 and 1948 - 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.	3	2	-	-	-	-

Factories Act, 1961 - Section 9.

Statutory action was taken during the year in connection with the absence of sanitary accommodation at a sawmill in the Borough. After adjourning the case for three months, owing to difficulties regarding water supplies, the magistrates found the case proved and fined the defendant £5/0/0d. plus advocate's fee.

PREMISES LICENSED AS PHYSIOTHERAPY ESTABLISHMENTS

One application for licensing as a physiotherapy establishment was granted under Part VII of the Nottinghamshire County Council Act, 1951, after the premises had been inspected and found to be suitable for that purpose.

PREMISES REGISTERED FOR HAIRDRESSING

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

Eyelaws have been made by the Council to ensure that a reasonable standard of cleanliness is maintained in these establishments, but there is little doubt that competition acts as a greater incentive to hygiene than does any legislation.

During the year two further establishments were opened and registered - one was registered but failed to open, and there was one change of ownership.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Complaints of six noise nuisances coming within the scope of the above Act were received during the year.

1. A series of complaints concerned the noise resulting from night shift work at a factory. After consultation with the management, the company co-operated by modifying the working arrangements to the satisfaction of the local residents.
2. This was of a more persistent nature and arose through the use of a noisy elevator motor at a flour mill. The company involved were prevailed upon to screen the motor so as to reduce the noise level in the area.
3. Nuisance arose from the repositioning of a refrigerator compressor in a common yard. Attempts were made to minimise the noise by providing a wooden screening, but this was not entirely satisfactory. The problem was finally overcome by incorporating the compressor in the new brick-built extensions to the business.
4. Complaints were received of the noise created by the slamming of car doors, revving of engines and general noisy behaviour of the drivers of taxis returning to a garage adjoining dwelling-houses in the late hours and early mornings. The company manager was requested to warn his employees against excessive noise on these occasions.
5. A continuous nuisance caused by the yelps and cries of greyhound puppies positioned in a shed situated in a small back garden was abated by the sale of the animals concerned.
6. A seed corn dressing machine used seasonally twice per year for a period of one month in each instance gave rise to complaints, because of its use at late hours. This was, to some extent, abated by the closing of windows and other openings allowing the outlet of noise.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

One premise in the Borough has been registered to conduct an offensive trade, that of Fellmonger (dealer in hides and skins) under Section 107, Public Health Act, 1936.

These premises are visited periodically, particularly in the warmer weather when they become attractive to blowflies. Arrangements were made for an insecticidal fogging device to be demonstrated to test its efficiency in keeping the premises free of flies.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Provided that people are employed to work in the premises, the Act applies generally to all offices and shops (including catering establishments open to the public, wholesale establishments and fuel storage premises) and to most railway buildings near the permanent way. Unless another date is shown, the provisions of the Act came into effect on 1st August, 1964, or earlier, but certain provisions are staged up to 1st August, 1967.

The Shops Acts and Factories Acts have provided for the facilities and well-being of shop and factory workers for a number of years. The new Act brings office workers within this scope, at the same time bringing the whole range up-to-date.

All premises within the scope of the Act require to be registered with the local authority and a register is kept at the Health Department. It is anticipated that approximately 1,000 premises will eventually be recorded.

As observed in the introduction to the Annual Report, certain events have prevented concentration upon this aspect of our duties, and it is regretted that few visits were able to be made. Some rearrangement of duties, also mentioned in the report, which are anticipated during 1966 should enable further work to continue upon this important legislation.

In 1965, the following statistics were obtained:-

Number of premises registered during the year	...	...	...	18
Total number of registered premises at end of year	...	...	...	337
Number receiving a general inspection during the year	...	...	...	3
Number of visits for this purpose	...	...	...	7
Number of accidents reported and investigated	...	...	...	15

PET ANIMALS

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Three premises are licensed in the Borough to sell pet animals. These were inspected periodically to ensure that the conditions of licensing were being complied with and proper care was being taken.

One complaint was received regarding the alleged neglect of sick kittens. The matter was investigated and several visits made to ensure that the animals were under veterinary care and were being housed in suitable isolation.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963

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

One establishment was licensed as boarding kennels.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

This Act, which came into effect on 1st April, 1965, repealed the existing law controlling scrap metal dealing. The purpose of the new Act is to give the police authorities greater control over the purchase and sale of scrap metal so as to make more difficult the disposal of stolen metal.

Under the Act local authorities are given the duty of registering all dealers having a store, place of business or fixed address in their areas, and for recording purposes must decide whether a dealer making application is an itinerant collector or otherwise.

In putting the Act into effect, a question of interpretation arose as to whether or not transient families of gipsies and other travellers came within the purview of the Act. To decide this issue, consultations were had with the Home Office, and the local police, before it was finally accepted that they did not. This simplified what might otherwise have been an impossible position for these families, but opened gaps in the coverage given by the Act.

Of the 30 applications for registration received, 16 were from itinerant collectors, who trade from door to door and are exempted from keeping records of their purchases. In each of these cases police approval of their registration was sought and granted. Of the remaining applicants, seven had stores or places of business, and seven operated from a fixed residential address.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

1st April, 1965 to 31st March, 1966.

Refuse Collection

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

Refuse collection services were extended to the following 275 new premises:-

Alderson Road (1); Blyth Grove (1); Cavendish Road (21); Chestnut Close (8); Clumber (1); Coppice Road (7); Cornwall Road (10); Curzon Drive (3); Edinburgh Road (4); Elm Tree Close (12); Gateford Close (3); George Street (1); Gladstone Street (22); Hannah Park View (24); Hemmingfield Road (14); Highland Grove (1); Kingsway (3); Leeds Road (4); Meade Drive (13); Pelham Street (22); Pembroke Road (10); Robinson Drive (1); Sherwood Road (1); Shireoaks Road (5); Sime Street (42); Sparken Hill (1); Spur Crescent (2); Southmoor Road (1); Thievesdale Lane (1); Trent Street (9); Westfield Drive (1); Woodside Road (6); York Place (20).

The paper sack refuse storage system was extended to the new Shireoaks estate developed on the site formerly occupied by the demolished aluminium bungalows. A total of 44 units, both wall and free standing, were provided during the year.

The new developments of flats/maisonettes built by Messrs. Wimpey were designed to be serviced for refuse storage by 1½ cubic yards Bulk Containers housed in locked compartments on the ground floor attached to each block, household refuse being discharged into the container through a hopper in an adjoining covered compartment by each tenant.

By the end of March, 1966, fourteen such containers were in operation.

Further Bulk Containers were issued on an annual charge to hospitals, schools, factories and shops and at the end of the year under review, 42 static containers and nine wheeled containers had been issued.

Maintenance

A new Shelvoke and Drewry Fore and Aft Tipper (Diesel) with Bulk Loader back and container trolley was put into service on 1st April, 1965.

This was purchased to replace one old sideloader (Petrol) (S. & D. 1950) and is intended to service the bulk containers introduced by the building of flats/maisonettes by Messrs. Wimpey, and the extension of this type of refuse storage to business and other premises in the Borough.

A further vehicle of this type, with the addition of a power press, was scheduled to be purchased early in the 1966/67 fiscal year.

Refuse Disposal

As reported in the last Annual Report, the question of further tipping ground was being explored in the early months of 1965.

Full planning permission was given for the use of Owday Lane quarry as a site for the disposal of refuse and negotiations took place between the Council and Messrs. Alan Denniff, Ltd., for the lease of the site. Eventually, a lease was arranged for 16 years (thereafter on a yearly basis) at a cost to the Council

of £1,000 per annum. The owners made a gift to the Council of the existing weighbridge and water pump.

Refuse tipping ceased in Queensway Quarry on 9th July, 1965, and tipping began in Owday Lane quarry on 12th July, 1965. The quarry and surrounding ground is situated 3 miles from the Cleansing Depot in open country on the Borough's northern boundary. Although this involves extra mileage for the refuse collection vehicles, it has the advantage of being isolated from dwelling houses and is, therefore, relatively free from the possibility of complaints.

As the quarry contains a considerable quantity of water, it presented a problem in the avoidance of tipping refuse into the water to prevent nuisance from contamination, smells, etc. As the water had to be pumped in a clean condition into a dyke, which follows the road to Carlton for approximately three miles, it was vital that such tipping should be avoided. Fortunately, there was dry ground at the entrance to the excavation which enabled initial tipping to proceed whilst pumping operations reduced the level of the contained water.

A 2PA Rapier portable pump was purchased for the purpose of draining lagoons formed by dry rubble and soil walls prior to the deposit of refuse on the dry beds of these lagoons. In addition it was found to be extremely useful in sluicing sand from the surrounding banks to form a "beach" of dry sand on which tipping could proceed. A further use for this pump is anticipated in dealing with tip fires which may arise in the future.

Tipping Charges

As the Council had to face a rental of £1,000 per annum, a sum considerably in excess of any previous charges for tipping sites, it was decided to offset some of this expenditure by levying a charge on all persons depositing trade and other refuse in this tip. As the weighbridge was in working order, it was possible to base the charges on tonnage.

A charge of 1/- per ton or part ton (minimum charge 3/-) was made from the opening day.

Naturally, after enjoying free tipping facilities for so many years, the new idea gave rise to complaints, especially from persons bringing very small quantities. This culminated in a revision of charges to take effect from 1st April, 1966.

These new charges are to be:-

Loads up to one ton	...	...	...	...	1/6d.
Each additional ton or part ton	...	...	...	...	2/6d.

Weights and Income

The use of the weighbridge enabled the Department to record, for the first time, accurate figures of the weight of refuse deposited:-

12th July, 1965 to 31st March, 1966 (37½ weeks)

<u>Domestic Refuse</u>			<u>Trade Refuse</u>			<u>Income</u>		
Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	£	s.	d.
8,377	6	-	7,607	6	-	612	12	0

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 168, making a total of 2,792 dustbins supplied under the scheme since its inception.

Salvage - 1965/66

	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper ...	914	17	3	-	8437	16	1

Visit to Thames Board Mills, Ltd.

On 28th October, 1965, a party of Health Committee members and other members of the Council visited Thames Board Mills at Warrington. An interesting time was spent touring the mill and thanks are due to Thames Board Mills, Ltd. for arranging the visit and for their generous hospitality.

Details of Refuse Collection and Disposal

1st April, 1965 to 31st March, 1966

Collection

Number of dustbins emptied ...	...	...	688,444
" " bulk containers emptied ...	...	...	374
" " dry ashpits emptied ...	...	...	-
" " wet ashpits emptied ...	...	...	16
" " pail closets emptied ...	...	...	1,200
" " cesspools emptied ...	...	...	515

Disposal

Number of loads deposited on tip ...	...	4,085
" " liquid loads deposited on fields ...	...	1,469

Transfer of Control of Cleansing Department

Due to the fact that advertisements for an additional Public Health Inspector in the Health Department, made over a period of 18 months, produced no applicants, it was decided to rearrange duties to enable the Health Department staff to cope with increased work necessitated by new legislation, etc.

On 1st April, 1966, I relinquished my position as Cleansing Superintendent to become employed full-time as Chief Public Health Inspector.

The Cleansing Department was handed over to the Borough Engineer, with effect from the date mentioned, to become a section of the Borough Engineer's Department.

For an experimental period of three months, it is proposed that the Cleansing Foreman shall be in daily charge under the supervision of the Works Superintendent responsible to the Borough Engineer.

If this arrangement is not successful, it is proposed to appoint a Cleansing Inspector, in a position between the Cleansing Foreman and the Works Superintendent, to be in daily charge of the Department.

Workshop Corporation - Cleansing Costs - Year 1965/66

<u>Expenditure</u>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Loan charges - Principal	2534	5	7						
Interest	<u>1224</u>	15	4	3759	0	11			
Bonus on Collections	...	...	...	2489	10	0			
Other charges	...	...	...	<u>48858</u>	1	5	55106	12	4

Income

<u>Salvage</u>	8437	16	1
----------------	-----	-----	-----	------	----	---

Waste Paper

Other Items

Rents	...	...	...	927	17	4			
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	<u>1559</u>	10	6	10925	3	11

Net Expenditure charged to General
Rate Fund Revenue Account

£44181 8 5

Dustbins Provided 1965/66

Expenditure	£320	2	4d.
Income ...	£703	7	0d.

