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Contributors

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Worksop
Rural District Council.

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1925.

WORKSOP:

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1926.





Workshop
Rural District Council.

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1925.

Worksop Rural District Council.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year, 1925.

General Statistics.

Area (in acres) exclusive of Water, 28,208.

Population at Census of 1921, 5,060.

Estimated Population 1925 (R.G.), 5,939.

Number of Houses Inhabited (1921), 1,183.

Number of families or separate occupiers (1921), 1,191.

Rateable Value, £55,672.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £231.

Natural and Social Conditions of the Area.

The chief occupations of the inhabitants are agricultural and mining, and it is evident from the coal pits sunk to the North-West of the District that this district has become a coal mining district, two pits having been sunk, and two new villages having come into existence during the last five years.

The character of the District, particularly on the North Side, is likely to change in the near future, and the occupation of the District, which to-day is chiefly agricultural, will change to mining.

The land is geologically placed on the magnesian limestone formation to the West, where Styrrup, Oldcotes, Carlton, and Langwith are situate, and Blyth, Carburton, Welbeck and Cuckney to the East are chiefly on the new red sandstone.

The whole of the District is well wooded.

The Western boundary is joined to the West Riding of Yorkshire and to Derbyshire.

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

	M.	F.	Total	
Births—Legitimate ...	98	77		
Illegitimate...	7	0—182.		Birth Rate, 30.6.
Deaths at all ages ...	49	34— 83.		Death Rate, 13.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age—Legitimate, 11.
 Illegitimate, None.
 Infantile Death Rate, 60.
 Death from Measles, None.
 Number of Women in or in consequence of Childbirth, 1.
 Death Rate from Phthisis, .84.
 „ „ Other Tuberculous Disease, .16.
 „ „ Zymotic Diseases, .84.
 „ „ Cancer, 1.5.
 „ „ All forms of Pneumonia, 1.8.
 Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years), None.



TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
 WORKSOP RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary condition of your District for 1925.

The number of Births registered during the year was 182, 105 males and 77 females, an increase of 39 on the previous year. Seven illegitimate births are included in this number.

The Birth Rate is 30.6, which is again higher than the previous year, and much higher than that of England and Wales, which is 18.3.

Mortality.

The number of Deaths registered, including those of former residents occurring in Hospitals and other Institutions outside the District, was 83 (an increase of 12 on the preceding year), 49 males and 34 females, giving a death rate of 13, which is again higher than that of England and Wales, which is 12.2.

I think I might point out that the new estimate of the population of this District by the Registrar General is lower than it actually is.

In 1921, 1,183 houses were inhabited. Since that time, 754 new houses have been built and occupied. Estimating these households at four and a half persons per house (which is low), it would make the population 8,716.

A copy of the Vital Statistics for England and Wales is inserted at the end of my Report.

The Death Rate from Phthisis was .84.

„ „ „ Other Tuberculous Disease, .16.
 „ „ „ Zymotic Disease, .84.
 „ „ „ Cancer, 1.5.
 „ „ „ All forms of Pneumonia, 1.8.

The following were the principal causes of death:—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 5.	Suicide, 2.
Other Tuberculous Disease, 1.	Pneumonia, all forms, 11.
Influenza, 5.	Bronchitis, 3.
Cancer, 9.	Nephritis, 2.
Heart Disease, 5.	Arterio Sclerosis, 3.
Congenital Debility, Premature Births, etc., 7.	Cerebral Hemorrhage, 4.
	Senile Decay, 13.
	Other deaths from violence, 5.

The remaining deaths call for no special comments.

Of these 83 deaths, 34 were of persons over 70 years of age, 14 being over 80.

Infantile Mortality.

The number of deaths of Infants under one year was 11, one less than in 1924. This gives a Death Rate of 60, which is much less than that of England and Wales, which is 75 per 1,000 births. Seven of these deaths were attributable to Congenital Debility and Malformation; Pneumonia, Intussusception and Bronchitis for the remainder.

Notifiable Diseases.

Seventy-eight cases of Notifiable Disease were reported during the year, an increase of 43. Fifty-five cases of Scarlet Fever were reported. Fifty of these cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital, where the accommodation was severely taxed.

I pointed out the need for increased accommodation in my last Report. In common with the whole of the country, this district has suffered an epidemic of Scarlet Fever during the past year.

I cannot too strongly urge the extension of the Hospital, and the provision of a motor ambulance is still more urgently required.

For the needs of your growing District, the Carlton Isolation Hospital, serving too, as it does, Worksop, with a population rapidly increasing, is inadequate.

A table of Infectious Diseases has been prepared, showing localities and ages of those affected.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1925.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	At all Ages	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	Carburton	Holbeck	Harworth	Blyth	Styrrup with Oldcotes	Carlton	Hodsock	Norton	Cuckney	Removed to Hospital
Diphtheria ..	3		3				1			1			1			3
Scarlet Fever ..	55	12	32	8	2	1			30	1		19	5			50
Enteric ..	1													1		1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	10	1	2	2	5			1	2			1	5		1	
Other Tuberculous ..	2		2						1		1					
Erysipelas ..																
Small Pox ..																
Pneumonia ..	7	1	1	1	2	2			1	2	1		3			
Total .	78	14	40	11	10	3	1	1	34	4	2	20	14	1	1	54

4 Cases nursed at home.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age-Period		New Cases				Deaths			
		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 ..	..							
1 ..	..							
5 ..	..			1	1		1		
10 ..	..	2	1	1		1			
15 ..	..	1							
20 ..	..					1			
25 ..	..	1	2				1		1
35 ..	..	1				1			
45 ..	..	1							
55 ..	..							
65 and upwards ..	..							
Totals ..	..	6	3	2	1	3	2		1

General Provisions of Health Services of the District.

Nursing Arrangements.

The whole of the District is well supplied with District Nurses, who are maintained by local subscriptions. No provision is made for the nursing of Infectious Diseases in the homes by Authority. Nine midwives are practising in the District.

Clinic and Treatment Centres.

There are no maternity and child welfare centres in the District. A Child Welfare Centre is established in that portion of Langwith which is within the Urban District of Bolsover, and another is situated in the Urban District of Worksop. Children from your District are treated at both these centres.

Tuberculosis.

The County Council Tuberculosis Dispensary, Potter Street, Worksop, open Fridays, 2-30 to 4-30.

Venereal Disease.

The County Council Clinic at Mansfield is available for this District.

Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority or the County Council.

Tuberculosis.

Patients from this District are admitted to the Notts. County Council Sanatorium, Mansfield.

Fever.

The Joint Hospital for Worksop Urban District and Worksop Rural District at Carlton in the Worksop Rural District.

Accommodation.

Scarlet Fever, 12 beds; Diphtheria, 4 beds. Separate Administrative Block for Staff; Wash-house, Thresh's Disinfectors, and Ambulance House.

Small-Pox Hospital, near Worksop, is the Joint Hospital for the same two Districts. Accommodation—two blocks of 12 beds each, kitchen and bedroom for nurses. A horse ambulance is kept on the premises.

Institute maintained by Poor Law Guardians of Worksop.

	No. of Beds.
Kilton Hill Infirmary	84
Kilton Hill Sanatorium	12
Children's Home, Abbey Street	36
Children's Home, 37, Potter Street	12
	<hr/>
	144
	<hr/>

Laboratory Work.

Pathological and Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the expense of the Council.

Arrangements are now made by the County Council for this work to be done free of charge at their Laboratory.

Diphtheria Antitoxin is supplied on application to the Sanitary Inspector at the Council Offices, 66, Bridge Street, Worksop, or at Langold.

List of Adoptive Acts, Byelaws, and Local Regulations.

List of Adoptive Acts, Byelaws, and Local Regulations relating to the Public Health in force in the District, are as follows:—

Public Health Act, 1875, ss. 23, 44, 114, 154, 155, 157, and 158 (Carlton).

Public Health (Building in Streets) Act, 1888, Sec. 3.

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, as to Chicken Pox.

Public Health Amendment Act, 1890, Part III.

Public Health Regulations (made in 1896) with regard to Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

Byelaws with respect to New Streets and Buildings, 1914.

Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

WATER.

Hodsock and Carlton.

A proposed Scheme is being prepared by your Engineer for affording an available supply of water sufficient for the consumption and use for domestic purposes of the inhabitants of these two Parishes.

The Council are authorised to take from the Worksop Urban District Council, under the Waterworks Act, 1909, such equal daily quantity in bulk, as the Council shall, from time to time specify, the Worksop U.D.C. being under obligation to construct, lay down, and maintain a main from their reservoir, or from any point on their pumping main, to the boundary of their District, and to provide, fix, and maintain a meter for the purpose of measuring the water supply.

Notice has already been given to the Worksop U.D.C. to supply under the provisions of the Act of 1909 a maximum quantity of 250,000 gallons per day, commencing in 1926 with 75,000 gallons a day, and gradually increasing to the stipulated maximum.

The Workson U.D.C. propose laying a main from their reservoir, 8" in diameter, to a point on the main road from Workson to Doncaster on the boundary of the two Districts, from which point it is proposed to take the supply in bulk, the point of delivery agreed upon being the Eastern grass margin at the boundary referred to.

Prior to the commencement of the Colliery developments in the Parish of Carlton, the population in both Parishes has been practically stationary for a number of years, so that the Census return figures are of little use in affording data upon which calculations may be made. The 1911 Census return for Carlton will, however, be referred to, as provision is to be made in this Scheme for that existing population.

In July, sinking operations commenced in connection with Firbeck Colliery, the shafts being situated in Carlton Parish, a short distance from the Hodsock boundary, slightly West of the Main Road. The Colliery Company have acquired two sites for housing purposes, each of which provides for the accommodation of 750 houses, one site being on the North of the Colliery in the Parish of Hodsock, and referred to as "Housing Scheme No. 1"; the other is referred to as "Housing Scheme No. 2," and is situated in the Parish of Carlton between Rotherham Baulk and Long Lane.

Modern colliery villages, I understand, do not as a rule exceed a population of 10,000, and this Scheme provides for dealing with that number, apportioned as follows:—

Hodsock.		Estimated Population.	
Langold: Housing Scheme No. 1	... 750 houses	3,750	
Private Enterprise	... 200 ,,	1,000	
		<hr/>	
Total	... 950 ,,	4,750	
		<hr/>	
Carlton.			
Carlton: Housing Scheme No. 2	... 750 houses	3,750	
Present population (Census 1911)	... 300 ,,	1,103	
Private Enterprise	... 97 ,,	487	
		<hr/>	
	1,147 ,,	5,250.	
		<hr/>	
Combined Totals	2,097 ,,	10,000	
		<hr/>	

The Colliery Company have intimated that they estimate that they will require a supply of water of about 75,000 gallons per day by the end of 1926, and will complete both Housing Schemes by 1930, thereby increasing their requirements at that time to at least 187,500 gallons per day.

The necessity for a sufficient supply of water for North Carlton was pressing even some years ago, but this matter has had to be deferred on account of the low assessable value of the Parish.

In addition to the two housing schemes, which may be accepted as being fairly definite as to numbers, and the existing village of Carlton, a further additional supply will be required for tradesmen and others usually attracted by the growth of a colliery population, these being apportioned in the foregoing table.

In order to meet this situation, a site has been provisionally selected, upon which to construct a reservoir with a capacity equal to three days' normal consumption, situate on the East side of the road referred to, and at such an elevation that the supply will gravitate to practically the whole of the Northern portion of the District.

With a view to reducing the initial outlay, it is suggested that only two-thirds of this reservoir be constructed at the present time, the whole being divided into three complete units, each having a capacity equal to one day's consumption. The third unit may be added at any future date, without abandoning any of the works now proposed, the provision now being made being sufficient for a limited number of years; until, at any rate, a population of about 7,000 is reached.

The reservoir proposed is to be of reinforced concrete, covered roof of reinforced concrete, covered with about 9-inch soil, and each tank ventilated with four 12-inch cast iron ventilators with dome covers.

It has been agreed that the supply to this Council will be under the constant head of the Worksop reservoir, and the supply will therefore be regulated by means of ball valves in each of the separate tanks.

Each separate tank will be controlled by means of sluice valves, both on the inlet and outlet pipes, so that either may be emptied at any time for cleansing purposes, the wash-out pipe delivering into the wood adjoining.

The proposal is to provide a 9" main from the reservoir to a point near Long Lane, at Carlton. From this point an 8" pipe will be laid, extending to the Southern entrance of the Langold Colliery Village, and thence to a point opposite the first house on the Main Road on the Langold Housing Scheme, 6" in diameter.

Provision has also been made for supplying the whole of the houses in North and South Carlton, with the exception of a few houses in Wigthorpe Lane.

Provision has also been made for extending the main in a Northerly direction, so that in the event of building developments taking place in that vicinity, the Parish of Oldcotes could be supplied.

Valves are to be provided in order that should it be necessary to shut off any given area, from the main source of supply, this can be readily accomplished with the least inconvenience to consumers possible. Hydrants will be placed on the branch mains at distances not exceeding 100 yards. Wash-out valves will be provided at the ends of all mains at given points.

I am acquainted with the scheme proposed, and am satisfied that ample provision has been made in the capacity of the mains suggested, to meet any demands that are likely to be made during the next twenty years.

Harworth.

The population of this Parish according to the Census of 1911 was 501. In 1914, Colliery developments were commenced, and from this date a gradual increase in the population has taken place. The Census of 1921 revealed that the population had increased to 864.

The Colliery Company acquired an estate, approximately 120 acres in extent, extending from Scrooby Road to Swinnow Wood on the North, and to the Western boundary of field No. 29 on the West, to erect approximately 2,000 houses.

Of this number, 484 houses have been completed, and approximately 120 are in course of erection at the present time. For the purpose of affording a supply of water to the Colliery, and to the whole of the houses proposed to be erected by them, the Colliery Company sunk two bore-holes near the Blyth-Bawtry Road, South of Scrooby Road, and installed the necessary pumping plant for raising and conveying the water to a Water Tower, which is situated about 200 feet West of the North-Western boundary of Waterslack Plantation, and about 650 feet South of the Harworth-Scrooby Road.

The Council have been informed by the Colliery Company that assuming a maximum of 2,000 houses in the colliery village are provided, for which they make provision to supply, and making allowances for what is required at the Colliery, they could, if the water continues to flow as at present, give a supply to the Council of 320,000 to 350,000 gallons per day.

A Scheme is being prepared by your Surveyor and Engineer which provides for the supply to the Council to be taken from the Colliery Company in bulk through a meter to be placed on the Scrooby Road at a point decided upon, being situate on the boundary of the land acquired by the Colliery Company. The only supply this Council appears to be required to give, is in respect of the population outside the limits of the Colliery Village, that is—to premises constituting the old Village of Harworth, which derives its present supply from shallow wells, and any premises between the Colliery Village and Harworth.

It is rather difficult to estimate the amount of the increased population, which is usually attracted by Colliery developments, but I am of the opinion that if provision for say, one-third of the Colliery population is made, that is for 3,300, a very liberal margin would be allowed.

When the Colliery Company's developments have reached to Bawtry Road, under the arrangements made with them, a supply of water may be taken from their mains to supply any premises West of their Housing Scheme, so that the system of distribution would be circulatory. At the present time, only five houses exist on the Bawtry Road, but the Council propose at an early date to erect 20 houses nearly mid-way between Harworth Village and Swinnow Wood.

Distributing pipes would be required, therefore, along Scrooby Road to the West of Harworth Village, and a branch taken off near the junction with Blyth-Tickhill Road for the purpose of giving a supply to Bawtry Road.

The necessity for a proper water supply will be appreciated when it is realized that of the total of 124 existing houses, only 32 houses are supplied by the Colliery Co., the remaining 92 deriving their supplies from shallow wells, 32 in number, as below :—

Number of wells for	1 house	...	...	18
do.	2 houses	...	...	5
do.	3 do.	...	...	2
do.	4 do.	...	...	2
do.	5 do.	...	...	2
do.	6 do.	...	...	1
do.	13 do.	...	...	1
do.	21 do.	...	...	1
				—
Total number of wells	...	...	...	32
				—

A perusal of the above tablet will shew that quite a number of houses are without a sufficient supply of wholesome water within a reasonable distance. In quite a number of cases the wells are situate a considerable distance from the houses served. From the information which has been supplied to me, I am satisfied that ample provision will be made for the present population, and any additional population likely to be attracted to this Parish during the next twenty years.

With regard to the hamlet of Martin, in the Parish of Harworth, the existing houses receive their supplies from shallow wells. An estate is in course of development for building purposes in this neighbourhood, and the adjoining Rural District Council has been approached regarding an arrangement to supply houses in this area from mains, which will, in the very near future, be laid in very close proximity to the boundary of this Parish.

It is understood that an offer has already been made regarding the supply of water in bulk, so that in the event of any extensive building in this locality, it would appear that satisfactory arrangements can be made in so far as water supply is concerned.

Blyth.

With the exception of 15 houses in this Parish, the whole of the property obtains the supply from a bore hole in the red sandstone, the supply being made by, and the undertaking belonging to, The Rt. Hon. Lord Barnby.

The depth of the well in this instance is 200 feet, and the Waterworks consists of a Water Tower with a capacity of 25,000 gallons. The water supply of the remaining houses not supplied from the Waterworks is drawn from shallow wells. The character of the water from the Waterworks is very good, and the supply is constant.

Styrrup-with-Oldcotes.

The source of supply for the whole of the houses in this Parish is from shallow wells, the number of houses being 154. I understand that, in the event of any extensive building developments taking place in this combined Parish, the question of water supply could be readily met by means of an extension of the water mains in connection with the Hodsock-Carlton Scheme, or from Harworth.

Wallingwells.

The source of supply for the whole of the houses in this Parish is from shallow wells, the number of houses being six.

According to information which has reached me, the second portion of the Firbeck Colliery Co.'s Housing Scheme is to be

erected in close proximity to this hamlet, and as provision has been made for an extension of mains under the Carlton-Hodsock Water Supply Scheme to supply this new village, I am satisfied that in the event of buildings being erected by private enterprise outside the Colliery Village, ample provision will be made as to the supply of water.

Carburton, Holbeck, Norton, Welbeck, and Woodhouse Hall.

The water supplied to the majority of these houses in these Parishes is obtained from a deep well belonging to His Grace The Duke of Portland, the quality of which is good, and the quantity sufficient. There are in these Parishes 216 houses, 199 of which are supplied from a private deep well, and 17 from shallow wells. The supply from the deep well is constant. The depth of the well is about 85 feet, which is fed from an underground spring. The volume pumped daily is 150,000 gallons.

Nether Langwith.

In this Parish, the water is derived from two private deep wells belonging to His Grace The Duke of Portland and the Colliery Company respectively. Thirty-six houses are supplied by the Colliery Company, and 66 houses from the well belonging to His Grace the Duke of Portland. The supply, which is good, is constant.

Cuckney.

The supply for this Parish is derived from the deep well belonging to His Grace The Duke of Portland, the quality of which is good, and the quantity sufficient. The water is pumped to a reservoir capable of holding 50,000 gallons, from which it gravitates to the whole of the houses within this Parish. I am not aware of any water in the district being contaminated by lead.

Rivers and Streams.

Several complaints have been received regarding nuisance arising from the pollution of the stream at Nether Langwith. On this matter being investigated, it was found that the effluent then being discharged from the Sheepbridge Colliery Co.'s Sewage Disposal Works was unsatisfactory. For some time these temporary works have been overworked, the volume of sewage requiring treatment being far in excess of the capacity of the works. A Joint Sewerage Committee was formed some considerable time ago, consisting of the Blackwell Rural, Worksop Rural, and the Bolsover Urban District Councils, for the purpose of forming a joint Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme. Unfortunately, although a scheme was prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Health last year, for certain reasons the scheme was not proceeded with. Since then, however, an

alternative scheme has been approved, and a commencement upon the contract is to be made early in the new year. Immediately these works are in working order, the nuisance complained of will be abated, because it is the intention of the Colliery Company to abandon the present works, which were constructed to deal temporarily with the sewage from a large number of houses recently erected, until a public scheme was available.

Apart from the case above mentioned, there has been an absence of complaints from any other source regarding pollution of Rivers and Streams.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The only Parishes within the district for which proper Sewage Disposal Schemes are in operation are Nether Langwith, Norton, Welbeck, and Harworth.

In practically the whole of the Parishes the modern pipe sewer has been introduced to take the place of old brick culverts, which have been abolished. Generally speaking, on the whole of the South side of the District, the system of sewerage and drainage is moderately good. At Welbeck, Holbeck, and Woodhouse Hall, the sewage received treatment before discharging into the Stream.

At Langwith, of 102 houses, the sewage from 36 is treated at sewage works outside this district, where irrigation and filtration are in use.

With regard to Langwith, The Bolsover Urban District, Blackwell Rural District, and Worksop Rural District, are combining to construct new Sewage Works to treat the sewage from the whole of this area. The Works will be situate in the Worksop Rural District, and is referred to in the preceding section.

At Norton, the whole of the sewage gravitates to a septic tank, from which the liquid flows into an adjoining stream. The sewage from Cuckney is treated in a similar manner.

At Carburton, the houses are spread over a very large area, and the houses are wide apart, with the result that the cesspool is in use. It may be pointed out, however, that in the Parishes where the sewage is not properly treated, water closets are practically non-existent, and that, therefore, the only liquid which is likely to gain access to the water course is liquid conveyed by sewers from the roofs, backyards, sink wastes, etc., so that there is no excrementitious matter to be dealt with.

Dealing with the North side of the District.—At Carlton, this Parish is in need of improvement, because the sewers are defective, and the water supply is at present derived from surface

wells, the danger of pollution of water from fissures in the limestone rock being great.

A comprehensive scheme for dealing with the Parishes of Hodsock and Carlton has already been prepared, submitted to the Ministry of Health and approved. In this, provision is made for the re-sewering of the Parish of Carlton. It has not been possible, as yet, to proceed with the section dealing with Carlton, owing to the absence of sufficient borrowing powers. The Scheme prepared, provides for a Joint Sewage Disposal Works for the two Parishes. A commencement has already been made on the construction of the sewers in Hodsock to receive the sewage from houses now being erected, and to be erected by the Colliery Company at Langold, the works of sewage disposal being carried out concurrently with the works of sewerage.

A certain section of the sewers in Carlton is also at the present time being constructed.

It is anticipated that during the current year, a commencement will be made on the Colliery Co.'s Housing Scheme in Carlton Parish, in which event the works of sewerage will, of necessity, have to be proceeded with.

Certain financial difficulties have arisen, which I am pleased to say have been surmounted by the generous attitude adopted by the Colliery Company, and it would appear to me, that if the second instalment of the works is to receive early attention, it will again be necessary to invoke the aid of the Colliery Company.

The Sewage Disposal Works are situated a considerable distance from the new village, East of the Doncaster-Tickhill Main Road, practically mid-way between this road and the Maltby-Retford Main Road.

Harworth.

The new Sewage Disposal Works and Sewer at Harworth were completed in the early part of the year, and are working very satisfactorily. I would like to point out that this is only the first instalment, and that no provision has been made in this instalment for the Old Village of Harworth, with the result that conditions in this portion of the Parish are to-day as unsatisfactory as ever. Should any active development of building manifest itself, I would strongly recommend the Council to consider the desirability of proceeding with a further instalment of the works, as in my opinion these works will soon be overtaxed.

In the Northern portion of Harworth, forming the Hamlet of Martin, there are about 26 houses. These are situated on

the boundary of the West Riding of Yorkshire, the majority of these being provided with water closets, the sewage being dealt with by The Doncaster R.D.C. at their Sewage Disposal Works at Bawtry, under agreement.

A building estate is being developed in this neighbourhood, and Street Works at the moment being carried out.

Under the terms of the Agreement with the neighbouring Council, provision has been made for dealing with the sewage from any premises which may be erected at a later date in this locality.

Blyth.

Owing to the existence of a nuisance from the unsatisfactory state of a length of old brick culvert, the entire length has been removed, and a proper sanitary earthenware pipe sewer laid to re-place same during the year. Although an adequate supply of water is available, there are only 28 water closets in the Parish. The whole of the sewage is passed through septic tanks, before it is discharged into the stream.

Oldcotes-with-Styrrup.

There are certain short lengths of main sewers which require abolishing and re-placing by earthenware pipes. This work has been held over pending developments of the district. At present, no water closets are in use, so that the only matter discharged into the water courses is the liquids conveyed by drains from the backyards, roofs and sinks. The provision of a proper water supply would, of course, aggravate the sewage question, as this would result in privy conversions. This matter will, I am sure, receive due consideration when the time arrives.

Schools.

There are eight schools in the district, the water supply in four cases being from pumps, the remainder being supplied by permission from private water supplies.

The inspection of schools is carried out by the County Council. The school premises have been inspected from time to time by myself or the Sanitary Inspector. It has not been necessary to close any of the schools during the year.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk Supply.

There has been no definite evidence of any disease being attributable to milk supply or distribution during the year. Almost the whole of the milk produced in the district is used

within the district, except in three or four cases, where it is delivered to purveyors of milk in the Urban District of Worksop, and the Urban District of Bolsover.

The cows are inspected periodically by the Veterinary Surgeon, whose report shews that no action as to Tuberculosis Milk or Tuberculosis Cattle was necessary.

Number of Retail Purveyors of Milk (Registered), 51.

Number of Wholesale Purveyors and Producers (Registered), 40.

Licences for the sale of milk under special designation classified as in the Fourth Schedule to the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, are granted by the County Council.

Meat.

Your Inspector pays systematic visits to the Slaughter-houses within the District, and examines every carcase exposed for sale.

Thirteen carcasses of animals slaughtered were found to shew signs of disease, and were dealt with according to the extent of such disease present. The course adopted and action taken in all these cases was strictly in accordance with the recommendations of the Departmental Committee on Meat Inspections.

The parts condemned will be found in the table of "Food condemned as unfit for human consumption during the year 1924." These were destroyed or rendered totally unfit for use as human food, and were buried or burnt.

No Public Abattoir has been established in the district.

The number of slaughter-houses in the district is as follows:—

	1920.	January, 1925.	December, 1925.
Registered	8	6	5
Licensed	1	3	5

Scavenging.

From observations made by me since the Council took over the scavenging of the more populous Parishes in the Northern portion of the area by direct labour, there is every indication that this work is more efficiently performed. This alteration in the system of scavenging has added greatly to the duties of your Inspector, who acts in the capacity of Cleansing Superintendent, and the results achieved by him are creditable.

Prior to this being done by direct labour, the complaints received were numerous, and owing to the difficulty of obtaining suitable contractors to perform the work, I recommended the Council to adopt the system now in operation. It is gratifying to know that this has resulted in such an improvement, as the

complaints as to inattention have been reduced to a minimum. Moreover, the work is much more systematically performed.

Your Inspector, in his report, is dealing in detail with the manner in which this matter is dealt with.

The organisation of an effective system of scavenging a very rapidly increasing area, raises several difficulties, which I am pleased to say have been readily surmounted, and I venture to suggest, that as time goes on, due to the scheme arranged by your Inspector, little difficulty is likely to be encountered in coping with this important subject.

Closet Accommodation.

The sanitary conveniences in the District are as follows:—

Parish.	Ashes and Privies.	Pan Closets.	Water Closets.
Norton	69	2	5
Cuckney	82	2	7
Holbeck	47	—	23
Woodhouse Hall ...	30	—	7
Langwith	65	36	10
Blyth	144	27	28
Welbeck	—	—	122
Carlton	182	81	48
Carburton	36	—	4
Harworth	124	82	498
Oldcotes and Styrrup ...	140	12	4
Wallingwells	5	—	1
Hodsock	40	12	265

Housing.

During the last five years there has come into existence two new Colliery Villages, namely,—the Village of Bircotes, where there has been built 484 houses, including shops, etc., and the village of Langold, with 254 houses.

Practically the whole of the activity in the provision of houses during the past five years has been centred upon two Parishes on the Northern side of the District, where Collieries have been in course of development.

The Colliery Village at Harworth, known as Bircotes, has been referred to in previous reports.

Sinking operations commenced in this Parish immediately before the War, but, of course, during the period of the War, all operations were suspended.

Shortly after the Armistice, the undertaking changed hands, from a German Syndicate, in which the late Hugo Stinnes was interested, to a Nottingham Colliery Co., Messrs. Barber, Walker and Co.

The progress made both in the Colliery developments, and the provision of houses, has been rather slow, arising from several difficulties met with. Since coal was actually reached, many serious faults have been encountered, but I believe that the present indications are more hopeful, and that the worst difficulties have been overcome. This state of affairs has had a steadying effect on the housing scheme projected by the Colliery Company, the total number of houses erected up to date being less than 500.

It has been intimated, however, that the Colliery Company propose commencing on the erection of an additional 250 houses in the very near future, so that it is safe to assume that they are satisfied that the circumstances warrant such steps being taken, and that they are hopeful of proceeding more rapidly than previously.

The rate of progress in the provision of houses has been controlled, I understand, to correspond with the progress made in the Colliery developments, with the result that only a limited amount of overcrowding exists. It has, of course, been necessary to employ more workmen than those for whom houses have been provided, and this demand for labour has been met, to a great extent, by importing labour from neighbouring towns.

Owing to the introduction of pitmen's 'buses for conveying workmen to the Colliery from adjoining Districts the inevitable overcrowding which would have occurred has been avoided, but I am afraid that unless a large number of houses is ready for occupation in the near future, several cases of overcrowding are likely to occur.

All the houses being built by the Colliery Company are for their own workmen.

A very limited number of houses in addition have been provided by private enterprise for persons engaged otherwise than at the Colliery.

As is usual in all developments of this nature, a population is attracted for which no provision of accommodation is made by the Colliery Co., and which has, in the past, been provided by private enterprise. I refer, of course, to tradesmen and others which are a necessary adjunct of any village or district.

If private enterprise fails to produce the necessary number of houses to accommodate this additional population, there is only one outcome to this that I can see—overcrowding.

To meet this situation, the Council have wisely, in my opinion, decided to embark upon a housing scheme for the purpose of providing accommodation for those for whom the Colliery Co. make no provision, and have already entered into a contract for the erection of twenty houses on the road leading from Harworth to Bawtry.

It may be pointed out that although the introduction of a housing scheme by the Council is at a rather late stage in the progress of this area, it is not due to apathy or negligence, as a scheme was prepared a few years ago, and abandoned on the recommendation of the Ministry of Health, owing to the excessive cost.

The houses to be provided in this scheme, are as follows:—

- 6 Parlour-type houses, containing living room, scullery, parlour, three bedrooms, and bathroom.
- 14 Non-parlour-type houses, containing living room, kitchen, three bedrooms, and bathroom.

Each house will be provided with water closet, water being laid on, and possibly electric light.

The site selected is a most suitable one, having a frontage to the existing highway, the subsoil being sand.

Should the Council decide at a future date to increase the number of houses, the site now selected is capable of being developed, to the extent of approximately 100 additional houses, the houses now proposed being so arranged as to permit of access to the rear land for building purposes.

Personally, I am not satisfied that houses are being built in this particular Parish sufficiently quickly, and am perfectly satisfied that a much larger number should have been provided by this Council.

The density of these houses is to be, I understand, eight to the acre, and each house, therefore, will be allotted, approximately, 600 square yards.

There are no doubt financial considerations involved which have a direct bearing upon this subject, not only in so far as the Colliery Company is concerned, but from the Council's point of view, but I believe I am correct in assuming that if, when the twenty houses now proposed are completed, it is found that private enterprise has failed to relieve the situation, the Council will extend their present proposals.

The other Colliery Village where a large amount of building has taken place, is in the Parish of Hodsock, the village being known as Langold, which is in connection with the Firbeck Colliery, sunk by the Doncaster Collieries Association.

The position of the Pit shaft is just within the Parish of Carlton, near Hodsock Parish boundary, slightly West of the Tickhill-Worksop Main Road.

Sinking operations did not actively commence until about July, 1924, and coal was reached about August of the year under review.

The speed of the developments in this instance have been phenomenal, and it is no exaggeration to describe the growth of the Colliery Village as "mush-room like."

Considerable activity has been evidenced in this Village during the year, and I believe the demand for houses has been fairly well met. Progress has, I regret to state, been slightly retarded owing to the absence of an outfall sewer and sewage disposal works for the reception and treatment of sewage, but this state of affairs, I am informed, is likely to be improved in the very near future.

A Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme is at present being carried out by contract, and, I understand, that means are being devised for expediting the completion of certain sections of the sewerage system and disposal works in order to deal temporarily with the sewage.

If and when this takes place, a large number of houses, the completion of which has been postponed or deferred owing to the lack of drainage facilities, will become ready for occupation, and will provide accommodation for a large number of workmen, working at the Colliery, who are waiting for houses.

No very serious cases of overcrowding have been brought to my notice during the year, but I am afraid there is quite a large amount of overcrowding, as is the general state of affairs throughout the Country.

The Colliery Co.'s Housing Scheme, which is at the present time being carried out, provides for 750 houses, and there is every likelihood that these will be in existence by the end of 1926. This is quite apart from a small area which is being developed for the officials.

The site now being developed is approximately 110 acres in extent, and is situate on the West side of the Doncaster-Tickhill Main Road, commencing slightly North of the Langold Wood, and extending about 770 yards in a Northerly direction towards Tickhill.

On completion of this Estate, the Colliery Company propose commencing on the development of another building Estate containing about the same area, and erecting 750 additional houses. This site extends from Long Lane at North Carlton on the South to Rotherham Baulk on the North, and commences at Wallingwells Lodge on the West, and extends to the Main Road on the East.

Provision is being made in this instance also for houses for the employees of the Colliery Company only, and the same conditions are likely to arise here as in the case of Harworth, regarding accommodation for that population usually attracted by developments of this nature. Up to the present, with the exception of tradesmen's houses and shops, only two houses have been provided by private enterprise against about 260 by the Colliery Company.

The Council fully considered the question of providing houses to meet the demand created by industrial developments, and decided, I assume, as an instalment, to erect twenty houses within a reasonable distance of the new Colliery Village at Langold.

A site was provisionally selected immediately opposite this new village, situate on the East of the Main Road, but, I understand that, owing to difficulties which eventually arose regarding the acquisition of the site, an alternative was decided upon.

The position, at the time of the preparation of this Report, is that the Ministry be asked to approve the alternative site, which is situate in Carlton Parish, slightly South of the Hodsock boundary, and on the East side of the Main Road.

The proposal in this case is to provide ten non-parlour and ten parlour-type houses, having the accommodation before described. The density will be eight to the acre, the whole of the houses having a frontage to the Main Road.

Owing to the absence of the two essential public services, viz.—water and sewerage, the choice of sites has been limited, but having regard to the whole of the circumstances, I am of the opinion that the site selected will be found to be a suitable one.

I would like to take this opportunity of reminding you that Housing Schemes for the undermentioned number of houses in the following Parishes were prepared as long ago as 1919, and submitted to the Ministry of Health:—

Blyth	...	...	...	...	6
Carlton	...	...	...	...	24
Cuckney	...	...	...	...	14
Langwith	...	...	...	...	10
Oldcotes	...	...	...	...	6
Styrrup	...	...	...	...	6

It will, no doubt, be remembered also that this matter reached the stage of the acceptance of tenders for the carrying out of the work, but in consequence of the contract price being in excess of the prices ruling in the Division, the Minister of Health withheld his sanction to the scheme.

From what has already been mentioned in this Report regarding the developments which have taken place, it will be realized that this has not been conducive to improving the situation, and that, therefore, the same need for more houses exists.

The only Parishes dealt with which are referred to in the above list are Blyth and Carlton.

In the former case, twelve houses have, within recent years, been erected, and in the latter, the Council propose erecting twenty houses.

This, therefore, practically disposes of the case on the North side.

On the South side of the District, the conditions are practically as before, and, in my opinion, it is desirable that additional houses should be provided at Langwith and Cuckney.

At Langwith, I was influenced in recommending a housing scheme in this Parish by the fact that there were existing a number of back-to-back houses, the proposal being to provide additional houses for the tenants which would be dispossessed in the event of these being converted into through houses. Although a large housing scheme is being carried out in the immediately adjoining Parish, I am not aware that any improvement in the conditions in this area have materialized.

At Cuckney, additional houses were required to accommodate persons who were residing in houses, which, in my opinion, were unfit for habitation, and for persons living in back-to-back houses. These are still being occupied, and although the owner is desirous of closing a number of these, this cannot be done until other houses are available.

I fully realize the difficulty of providing houses which may be let at a reasonable rental at the present time in sparsely scattered districts, which are situate a considerable distance from the Railways, even with the assistance of the Government Grant, and am satisfied that it is on these grounds alone, that the Council have not embarked upon a more ambitious housing programme.

If and when, the cost of building reaches a more reasonable level, I feel confident that every advantage will be taken of meeting the situation in a proper manner.

Harworth and Bircotes.

Houses completed during the year	...	...	...	220
Number of houses erected during last five years	...	...	...	484
Plans approved during the year:—				
Houses and Shops	...	...	...	3
Houses	...	...	...	21
Bakehouses	...	...	...	1
Garages	...	...	...	8
Hostel	...	...	...	1
Chapel	...	...	...	1
Lock-up Shop	...	...	...	1
Market Site and Stock Room	...	...	...	1
Store Shed	...	...	...	1
Alterations to Bank	...	...	...	1
Alterations to Club	...	...	...	1

Langold.

Houses completed during the year	...	...	...	135
Number of houses erected during last five years	...	...	...	254
Plans approved during the year:—				
Houses and Shops	...	...	...	7
Houses	...	...	...	588
Lock-up Shop	...	...	...	1
Hotel	...	...	...	1
Garage	...	...	...	1

Blyth.

Houses completed during the year	...	...	...	8
Number of houses erected during last five years	...	...	...	8
Plans approved during the year:—				
Dairy and Cow Shed	...	...	...	1

Carlton.

Houses completed during the year	...	...	...	8
Number of houses erected during last five years	...	...	...	8
Plans approved during the year:—				
Houses	...	...	...	20
Butcher's Shop	...	...	...	1
Slaughter-house	...	...	...	1
Temporary buildings	...	...	...	2

Oldcotes.

Houses completed during the year	...	...	...	—
Number of houses erected during last five years	...	...	...	—
Plans approved during the year:—				
Houses	...	...	...	2
Temporary building	...	...	...	1
Rebuilding of Hotel	...	...	...	1

Unfit Dwelling-houses.

Langwith.

Houses completed during the year	...	...	...	—
Number of houses erected during last five years	...	...	...	—
Plans approved during the year:—				
Alterations to P.H.	...	...	...	1

1.—Inspection.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses re-inspected for Housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	136
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonable fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	20

2.—Remedy of Defects with Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of formal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	18
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3.—Action under Statutory Powers.

A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit:—			
(a) By Owners	...	...	None
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners...	...	...	None
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of Declarations by Owners of intention to close	...	...	None

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	None
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(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :—

(a) By Owners None

(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ... None

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders None

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders have been made None

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit None

(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made None

(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders None

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council for their kindness and courtesy to me during the year under review.

I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which Mr. Flint, the Sanitary Inspector, has carried out his work. Nothing is too much trouble to him in pursuance of his duties. He is most tactful, too, and can get work done with a minimum of friction.

I am very grateful to Mr. Hewitt, the Surveyor, for the help he has given me on all occasions when required.

Mr. Styring, the Clerk, has also been most helpful.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

W. T. WOOD,

Medical Officer of Health.

The Laurels,
Creswell,
Near Mansfield.

Table X.—Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1925.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated in the middle of 1925, while those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1924. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns).

	BIRTH- RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULA- TION	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS		
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under Two years).	Total Deaths under One year.	Causes of Death certi- fied by Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases.	Uncertified Causes of Death.	
England and Wales	18.3	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.13	0.03	0.15	0.07	0.32	0.47	8.4	75	92.1	6.9	1.0	
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	18.8	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.17	0.03	0.18	0.09	0.30	0.43	10.8	79	92.1	7.3	0.6	
157 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000-50,000)	18.3	11.2	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.02	0.14	0.06	0.31	0.38	7.6	74	93.0	5.9	1.1	
London	18.0	11.7	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.19	0.11	0.23	0.46	10.6	67	91.1	8.9	0.0	

Sanitary Inspector's Report

For the Year 1925.

Health Department,
Council Offices,
66, Bridge Street,
Workshop.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
WORKSOP RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you the following Report, shewing the various works carried out in the Health Department during the year 1925.

Number of inspections made, 2,499.

„ „ re-inspections, 200.

„ „ Statutory notices served, 3.

„ „ „ „ „ complied with, 1.

„ „ Informal notices served, 232.

„ „ „ „ „ complied with, 229.

„ „ Complaints received and dealt with, 31.

Houses.

	Defects remedied.	Preliminary notices served.
Floors repaired	9	2
New floors laid	2	1
Eaves, gutters, & fall spouts repaired	36	10
Dirty houses	1	1
New privy middens	5	3
New urinals	1	1
New windows	6	2
Windows repaired	18	3
Roofs repaired	26	10
Yard pavements repaired	1	1
Samples of water submitted for analysis	4	1
Wells deepened and new cover provided	1	1
Pumps repaired	4	4
Provided with proper supply of water	1	1

	Defects remedied.	Preliminary notices served.
Outbuildings repaired and limewashed	22	2
Nuisance arising from keeping of swine	1	1
Accumulation of manure, etc. ...	4	4
Plaster work repaired	4	2
Damp walls remedied	6	3
Fireplaces, etc., repaired	5	3
Defective pans renewed	16	10
Defective privies, pail closets and ashes pits remedied	26	26

Drainage.

New drains laid	2	2
Drains re-constructed	3	3
Drains cleansed or repaired ...	28	10
New gulley traps	5	2
New inspection holes	6	3
New manhole covers	2	1
New sinks and defects remedied ...	5	5
Sink waste pipes repaired	26	16
Conversion of privy to W.C. ...	1	1

Slaughter Houses.

Number on register, December, 1925, 9.
 „ registered, 5.
 „ licensed, 5.
 „ of applications for renewal of licences, 3.
 „ „ inspections, 940.
 „ „ notices to limewash, 4.
 „ „ notices *re* defective condition, 1.
 „ „ new slaughter houses, 1.
 „ „ alterations and improvements, 1.
 „ „ drains repaired, 1.
 Miscellaneous, 2.

Two new licences have been granted during the year.

One old slaughter house has been closed as unfit.

The premises generally were found to be kept in a clean and satisfactory condition.

Inspection of Premises where Food is Prepared.

Number of bakehouses, 4.
 „ „ other premises where food is prepared, 8.
 „ „ inspections, 48.

One Statutory Notice was served in respect of an unauthorized bakehouse, which was complied with and closed forthwith.

There has been no seizure of unsound food exposed for sale.

The following table shews the amount of meat, etc., which has been surrendered and dealt with under my supervision :—

Description	Condition of disease.	Weight.
Carcases and organs of 5 cows ...	Tuberculosis.	172 stones.
Head and tongue of 1 cow ...	Actinomycosis	20 lbs.
Carcases and organs of 4 sheep ...	Fevered	280 lbs.
Part of carcases and organs ...	Fevered	60 lbs.
Bovin livers	Abscesses	30 lbs.

Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922.

Number of registered retail purveyors, 51.

„ „ „ wholesale and producers, 40.

„ „ inspections, 264.

„ „ notices to limewash, 100.

„ „ „ „ complied with, 100.

„ „ „ *re* defective conditions, 4.

„ „ ventilation and lighting improved, 3.

„ „ floors altered and repaired, 5.

„ „ new drains and gulley traps, 2.

„ „ accumulations of manure removed, 4.

„ „ notices requesting registration, 3.

Approximate number of milk cows, 350.

Infectious Diseases and Disinfections.

Number of inspections, 85.

„ „ notices to cleanse, 1.

„ „ rooms disinfected, 73.

„ „ bundles of bedding and clothing disinfected, 79.

Notifications of infectious disease to head of school, 12.

Premises disinfected by spraying with formalin and fumigation by Formic Aldehyde Vapour.

Bedding and Clothing removed to Joint Hospital at Carlton for disinfection by a Thresh's Steam Disinfector.

Schools.

Number of inspections, 100.

„ „ notices *re* pans, 3.

Scavenging.

In the Parishes of Blyth, Carlton, and Harworth, up to the latter part of the year, scavenging was carried out by Contractors. Owing to this not being carried out satisfactorily, and not being able to obtain suitable tenders, it was decided, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health, to have this carried out by direct labour. The need for a proper system of scavenging was

accentuated by the large number of houses then being built at Langold, in the Parish of Hodsock, and it was estimated that if two one-ton covered lorries were purchased, these could be fully engaged at the present time in dealing with the Northern portion of the District, in a more economical and efficient manner than by contract.

Two one-ton Ford lorries, supplied with suitable covers, have been purchased, and these are worked by one driver and two men to each.

The whole of the dwellings in the new village of Bircotes, Harworth, and the new village of Langold, Hodsock, are supplied with portable sanitary dust bins, and a weekly removal of refuse matter is effected. Pail closets are emptied every sixth day. Ashpits and privy middens are emptied in a routine manner, whether full or only half-full, approximately every eight weeks.

This important part of municipal work is carried out by the Council's workmen in a most satisfactory manner. I am pleased to report that the short time this system has been in operation, the complaints have gradually diminished.

In the Parishes of Norton and Cuckney, the scavenging is carried out by Contractors. In the remaining Parishes, which are of a scattered nature, it is carried out by the various owners and tenants.

The time involved in superintending this cleansing work is considerable.

The Posters which are, at brief intervals, circulated throughout the district requesting householders to burn all potato peelings, green vegetables, waste paper, and other such matter, have, I regret to say, had little effect on the persons for whom they were intended, and the directions given have met with little success.

The following table gives the refuse removed on the North side by direct labour for the last three months:—

Number of ashbins emptied, 10,578.

„ „ ashpits, 25.
 „ „ privy middens, 338.
 „ „ cesspools, 5.
 „ „ loads of soil, 219.
 „ „ loads of dry refuse, 897.

Administration of the Factory and Workshops Acts, 1901.

Premises.	Inspections.	Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories	...	—	—
Workshops	...	128	2
Workplaces	...	—	—

Number of workshops on the Register at the end of year, 30.



