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Workop Rural District Council



ANNUAL REPORT

for

1945

by

JOHN WARRACK

M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., M.R.S.I.

Medical Officer of Health



STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in acres	27,548
Population (estimated) mid-year, 1945	15,360
Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1945	3,858
Rateable value at 1st April, 1946	£68,613
Penny Rate Product at 1st April, 1946	£268

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.

	Total	M.	F.
Legitimate	302	157	145
Illegitimate	20	13	7
Birth Rate per 1,000 population			20.96
Birth Rate per 1,000 population of England and Wales			16.1

Still Births.

	Total	M.	F.
Legitimate	11	4	7
Illegitimate	Nil	Nil	Nil
Rate per 1,000 TOTAL births			34.16
Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population			0.71
Rate per 1,000 population of England and Wales			0.46

Deaths.

	Total	M.	F.
	109	57	52
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population			7.09
Death Rate per 1,000 population of England and Wales			11.4

Maternal Mortality.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes :

Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis	Nil
Other maternal causes	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	Nil
Maternal Mortality for England & Wales per 1,000 total births	1.79

Infantile Mortality.

	Total	M.	F.
Deaths of legitimate infants under 1 year	15	8	7
Deaths of illegitimate infants under 1 year	Nil	Nil	Nil
Death rate of all infants per 1,000 live births			46.58
Death rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.....			49.66
Death rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births.....			Nil
Infantile Mortality Rate for England and Wales per 1,000 live births			46.00

All the above rates are calculated on the estimated population given by the Registrar General.

Mortality.

The deaths include those of 40 persons in institutions outside the District, 23 males and 17 females.

The causes of death were :—

Measles	2
Whooping Cough	0
Bronchitis	6
Pneumonia	10
Diphtheria	2
Syphilitic Diseases	1
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	4
Other forms of Tuberculosis	2
Other respiratory diseases	0
Cancer of stomach and duodenum	4
Cancer of breast	1
Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (M) and uterus (F)	4
Cancer of all other sites	7
Scarlet Fever	0
Influenza	1
Diabetes	3
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	10
Heart disease	20
Other diseases of circulatory system....	0

Diarrhoea under 2 years	2
Other digestive diseases	2
Nephritis	3
Premature Birth	4
Congenital malformations, birth injuries, infantile diseases	3
Road traffic accidents	5
Suicide	1
Other violent causes	3
All other causes	9

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
YORKSHIRE PENNY BANK BUILDINGS,
MARKET SQUARE,
RETTFORD.

November, 1946.

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Annual Report for the year 1945.

As the restrictions imposed by the Ministry of Health in various circulars during the years of hostilities regarding the scope of reports have now been removed, this, the first post-war report contains slightly more information than has been given in the reports during the past six years.

Although the period of strain imposed by war conditions has now passed, and the many duties connected with evacuation and Air Raid Precautions are things of the past, new problems are now looming large in the Public Health sphere.

The most outstanding of the problems of to-day is that of housing, and along with other parts of the country there is an urgent need for houses to re-house those in unfit conditions, and also to supply new homes for overcrowded families throughout the whole of the Worksop Rural District. In spite of this urgent necessity with its attendant work 'Public Health' must not be overlooked as it is obvious that re-housing alone will not entirely

preserve the health of the community, without strenuous efforts on the part of all members of the Public Health Staff to keep a watchful eye on all matters connected with the well being of the inhabitants of the area.

As can be seen from the statistics given, the estimated population of the area has again increased. In 1943, the estimated mid-year population was given as 14,630. Last year the estimated population was 14,860, while this year it has risen to 15,360.

The total number of live births for 1945, is 322 compared with 354 for 1944, but in spite of this reduction, the birth rate for the area is considerably in excess of that for the whole of England and Wales.

Still births have however, increased to 11 for the year under review compared with 9 for 1944.

The number of deaths has also decreased and the death rate for the Rural District is considerably less than that for the whole of England and Wales.

Once again it is gratifying to note that there have been no Maternal Deaths during the year, and I think that credit is due to the work of the County Maternity and Child Welfare Department for this laudable result.

Infantile Mortality has also decreased, only 15 infants under the age of one having died during the year compared with 19 in the previous year.

Under the "Causes of Death" it will be noted that 2 patients died from Diphtheria. Both were children under the age of 8 and **neither** had been immunised. These two cases occurred in the same village in the Northern part of the area and were not recognised as Diphtheria until it was too late for any effective treatment to be applied, and they were doubtless responsible for the outbreak of this disease which occurred in that part of the district during the earlier portion of 1946. Four other cases of Diphtheria were notified during 1945, all in children who had not received immunisation treatment.

Infectious Diseases.

The most prevalent notifiable disease during the year was undoubtedly Measles of which 333 cases occurred during 1945, all except 8 during the months of February, March and April. This showed a vast increase on the previous year's figure of 2 for the whole year. Two children died of this disease during the year.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Diphtheria Immunisation has been continued throughout the year and attendances have been made by me at most of the schools and clinics of the area for this purpose during the year. Members of the County Nursing Staff have again materially assisted in obtaining the consent of parents to having their children protected against this disease. During 1945, a further 247 children under the age of 5, and 40 between the ages of 5 and 15 have been completely protected, giving a percentage of 64.26 for children under the age of 5 and almost 100% for children between 5 and 15. 491 children have also received 'boosting doses' in order to maintain their immunity at a high level.

Scabies.

Once more it is gratifying to note that this troublesome infestation is gradually declining. As can be seen from the table given hereunder, all except two cases notified have been treated at the Cleansing Station, and also that the total number has decreased by over 100 from the 1944's level. It has not been found necessary to resort to compulsory cleansing orders in any case during the year.

	1945	1944	1943
Number of cases notified	163	264	298
Cases treated at home	2	48	107
Cases treated at Cleansing Station	161	199	155
Cases receiving Institutional treatment	Nil	Nil	6

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

A. Ambulance Facilities.

(1) **Infectious cases.** Infectious cases are admitted to the Isolation Hospital situated at North Carlton, and are transported thence by one of the ambulances maintained at that hospital by the North Notts. Joint Hospital Board.

(2) **Non-infectious and Accident Cases.** There are two ambulance services maintained and operated by the two Colliery Companies at Langold and Harworth. These vehicles are available only for the transport of employees of the Companies in question.

In addition a service is available in the Rural District under the control of the Worksop Division of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, who in consideration of a sum of £50 paid annually by the Council, transport cases other than Colliery cases to and from hospital free of charge on the production of a doctor's certificate.

B. Nursing in the Home.

(1) No arrangements are in existence for the nursing of infectious cases at home. An endeavour is always made to have those requiring attention admitted to the Isolation or other hospital.

(2) **General.** Given hereunder are the names and addresses of the District Nurses residing throughout the Rural District.

Name.	Address.	Tel. No.	Available for.
E. Dyson	8, Scrooby Rd., Bircotes	Tickhill 288	Harworth
M. Morforth	8, Scrooby Rd., Bircotes	Tickhill 288	Harworth.
E.E. Walton	16, Markham Rd., Langold	N. Carlton 258	Langold Colliery Village.
I. Wright	The Cottage, N. Carlton	N. Carlton 257	Carlton- in-Lindrick.
N.C. Needham	c/o. Mrs. Oakes, Nornay, Blyth	Blyth 231	Blyth Oldcotes, Hodsock.
H. Wright	District Nurses' Home	Warsop 98	Cuckney,
K.F. McCabe	Burns Lane, Warsop		Nether
S. Hargadon			Langwith.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Notts. County Council is the Maternity and Child Welfare authority for the area and Ante-Natal and Child Welfare Clinics are available for the inhabitants as detailed hereunder :—

Harworth.—Methodist Chapel, Waterslack Road.

A.N.	Fortnightly	Friday p.m.
C.W.	Weekly	Monday a.m.
	Weekly	Monday p.m.

Langold.—Temporary School Buildings.

A.N.	Fortnightly	Wednesday p.m.
C.W.	Weekly	Friday p.m.

Times of Sessions—	a.m.	....	9-30 to 12-0 noon.
	p.m.	....	2-0 to 4-30 p.m.

School Clinics.

The Notts. County Council is the Education Authority for the district and school clinics and dental clinics are provided by that authority as follows :—

SCHOOL CLINICS.

Harworth.—Chapel, Waterslack Road, Bircotes.

Tuesdays 9-30 a.m. to 12-0 noon.

Fridays 9-30 a.m. to 12-0 noon.

Medical Officer attends Tuesdays.

Langold.—Temporary School Buildings.

Tuesdays 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Fridays 9-30 a.m. to 12-0 noon.

Medical Officer attends Fridays.

DENTAL CLINICS.

Bircotes.—Methodist Chapel, Waterslack Road.

1st, 3rd, and 5th Thursday in each calendar month.

9-30 a.m. to 12-0 noon.

Langold.—Temporary School Buildings.

1st, 3rd, and 5th Thursday in each calendar month.

2-0 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

County Midwives are also available throughout the District. These are as follows :—

Name.	Address.	Tel. No.	Available for
E. Greensmith	12, Firbeck Crescent, Langold	N. Carlton 250	Langold Colliery Village.
E. Brown	47, Lincoln Street, Worksop	Worksop 2600	Carburton,
E. Fryer	2, Park Place, Worksop.	Worksop 2598	Holbeck,
M. Adlington	50, Shepherds Avenue, Worksop.	Worksop 2687	Norton,
E. Saxton	33, Park Street, Worksop.	Worksop 2911	Welbeck.
F. Oliver	25, George Street, Worksop.	Worksop 2437	
F. Lee	10, Sunnyside, Worksop.		

Venereal Diseases.

The control and treatment of Venereal Disease throughout the Rural District is the responsibility of the County Council. Special clinics for the treatment of these cases are available as given hereunder in this part of Nottinghamshire :—

Mansfield.		West Hill Drive.	
Men	Tuesday	10-0 a.m. to 2-0 noon.	
	Thursday	6-0 p.m. to 8-0 p.m.	
Women	Tuesday	2-0 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.	
	Wednesday	6-0 p.m. to 8-0 p.m.	
Worksop.		Dispensary Buildings, Watson Road.	
Men	Thursday	10-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.	
Women	Wednesday	10-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.	

There are also available, the following Venereal Disease Clinics in adjacent towns —

Doncaster.		Royal Infirmary.	
Men	Tuesday	5-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.	
	Friday	9-0 a.m. to 11-0 a.m.	
	Friday	4-0 p.m. to 6-0 p.m.	
Women	Monday	4-0 p.m. to 6-0 p.m.	
	Friday	6-0 p.m. to 8-0 p.m.	
Gainsborough		141, Bridge Street.	
Men	Wednesday	6-0 p.m. to 7-0 p.m.	
Women	Monday	10-0 a.m. to 12-0 noon.	
Sheffield.		Royal Infirmary.	
Men	Tuesday	5-0 p.m. to 7-0 p.m.	
	Wednesday	6-0 p.m. to 8-0 p.m.	
	Friday	5-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.	
Women	Tuesday	1-30 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.	
		Royal Hospital	
Men	Tuesday	7-0 p.m. to 9-0 p.m.	
	Thursday	6-0 p.m. to 8-0 p.m.	
	Friday	7-0 p.m. to 9-0 p.m.	
Women	Thursday	11-0 a.m. to 1-0 p.m.	
		Jessop Hospital for Women	
Women	Tuesday and Thursday 4-0 p.m. to 6-0 p.m.		

Control and Treatment of Tuberculosis.

This service is also the responsibility of the County Council and cases are seen at the Tuberculosis Clinic in the Worksop Borough.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Public Supply.

The public water supply of the area is derived from the undermentioned six sources :—

	Source of Supply.	Distribution.	Parishes.
1. Worksop Corporation	Deep Boreholes, Sunnyside, Worksop.	Gravity Supply from Reservoir, Peaks Hill, Carlton-in-Lindrick.	1. Carlton-in-Lindrick. 2. Hodsock. 3. Oldcotes.
2. Blackwell Rural District Council	Three deep boreholes, Budby	Direct from main at Whaley Thorns from reservoirs at Stoney Houghton.	1. Part of Nether Langwith.
3. Doncaster & Tickhill Joint Water Board	Three deep boreholes at Austerfield.	Gravity supply from reservoir, Bawtry.	1. Part of Harworth.
4. Harworth Colliery Company.	Deep borehole South Carr, Harworth.	Gravity supply from elevated tank at Harworth Colliery.	1. Harworth (major part) 2. Styrrup. 3. Nether Langwith (part).
5. Welbeck Estates Company Ltd.	Deep borehole, Carburton.	Gravity supply from storage tanks at Clumber and Cuckney	1. Carburton. 2. Norton. 3. Holbeck. 4. Welbeck. 5. Cuckney.
6. Worksop R.D.C.	Deep borehole, Blyth.	Gravity supply from storage tank, Blyth.	1. Part of Parish of Blyth.

Of these six supplies, I am informed by the Sanitary Inspector that only two have been chemically examined during the year, and the reports are given hereunder :—

RICHARDSON & JAFFE,
Analytical Chemists.

Victoria Chambers,
Victoria Square,
Bradford.

September 14th, 1945

One Water Sample from the Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board.

Samples 11/9/45.

	Grains per Gallon.
Silica	0.60
Iron and alumina	0.30
Calcium	2.74
Magnesium	1.30
Chloride	1.05
Sulphate	0.60
Carbonate	8.22
Sodium	0.97
	<hr/>
	15.78
	<hr/>

General Composition.

Calcium Carbonate	8.85
Magnesium Carbonate	5.41
Sodium Chloride	1.73
Sodium Sulphate	0.89
Silica, iron and alumina	0.90
	<hr/>
	17.78
	<hr/>

(Carbonates present in solution as bicarbonates).

Total Hardness, all temp.	13.10
pH.	7.60
Free Chlorine	None

Free Ammonia	.....	0.0007
Albuminoid Ammonia	.....	0.0014
Nitrite Nitrogen	.....	None
Nitrate Nitrogen	.....	0.25
Lead, Copper, Zinc	.....	None
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 80 deg. F.)	.....	0.11

(Signed) F. W. W. JAFFE,
(Richardson & Jaffe).

The Royal Institute of Public Health & Hygiene.

23, Queen Square,

London, W.C. 1.

2nd January, 1946.

REPORT FROM THE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF A SAMPLE OF WATER.

Name of Sender : Borough of Worksop, Park House, Park Street, Worksop.

Date received : 29th December, 1945.

Particulars on Label : From Public Supply, Park House, Worksop.

Physical Characters.

Reaction Slightly Alkaline.

Colour in 2ft. stratum Clear pale blue.

Suspended matters Nil

Chemical Characters.

Parts per 100,000.

Total Solids dried at 100° C.....	59.50
Loss on ignition (after re-carbonating)	5.50
Chlorine in Chloride	5.80
Chlorine \times 1.647—Sodium Chloride	9.55
Nitrites	Nil
Nitrogen as Nitrates	1.00
Saline Ammonia	0.0008
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.007
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 37° C.	0.015
Hardness—Total (Soap test)	18.0
Hardness Temporary	9.00
Hardness Permanent	9.00
Poisonous Metals—Lead	} Nil
do. do. Copper	

From a consideration of the above data, no exception can be taken to the use of this water for domestic purposes, upon chemical grounds.

(Signed) ALAN W. STUART, D.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Director.

In February the Worksop Borough Council decided to bring into operation the plant which they had had installed for the softening of the water supplied by them, so that the Parishes of Carlton-in-Lindrick, Hodsock and Oldcotes which derive their supply from this source are now enjoying water with only 12 degrees of hardness. It is eventually intended that this shall be further reduced to 7.

None of the water supplies appear to have any plumbo-solvent action.

22 samples of water were sent for bacteriological examination during the year from the various parishes of the district. All proved satisfactory.

No pre-chlorination samples were submitted for examination.

Private Supplies.

Several private well supplies have been bacteriologically examined during the year. 12 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst and of these two proved to be entirely unsatisfactory. These are as follows :—

(a) Wallingwells Hall Flats.

Seven families consisting of twenty persons in the occupation of flats at Wallingwells Hall derive a supply of water from a well source in the Hall grounds. During the past eighteen months this supply has caused concern, and on investigation it was discovered that the deep well pump had been partially dismantled, and a small petrol engine had been provided to pump water from a shallow well. Water obtained from this doubtful source proved to be **grossly contaminated**.

In view of this a scheme had been prepared for the extension of the water mains so as to afford a safe supply to the occupants of the Flats at the Hall, and also the several cottage premises, en route and nearby. This proposed scheme is being urgently considered by the Council at the present time.

(b) Woodhouse Lane Cottages—Carlton-in-Lindrick.

A shallow well supplying water to three cottages in the parish of Carlton-in-Lindrick, has been examined, and the bacteriological report proved the water to be **polluted** and unfit for drinking purposes.

The premises are situated a considerable distance from the nearest point on the public main, in an isolated position, with agricultural land not likely to be developed on either side of the route that would be followed should any extension of main be contemplated. In view of this, and the financial circumstances of the owner, no arrangement has yet been entered into to lay a sufficient new main or service pipe to supply the cottages with water from the Council's source, but careful consideration is being given to the problem, to ascertain the best method of overcoming present difficulties and ensuring a safe supply for the persons concerned.

One further supply has also given cause for concern. This is the one supplying the small estate of 45 bungalows at Nornay,

Blyth. These bungalows are supplied from shallow wells which intermittently fail to produce sufficient water for domestic purposes. Instructions have been given by the Council to their Civil Engineers to prepare a scheme providing for the construction of a new storage tank and the laying of the necessary water mains to supply the bungalows concerned from a new borehole to be sunk. The estimated cost of this scheme is £7,200 and details and plans have been deposited with the County Council with a view to a contribution being made towards the cost of the work under the Rural (Water and Sewerage) Act, 1944.

It is estimated that of the 3,858 houses in the area 3,403 derive their water supply from the public mains, and that of the total population of 15,360, 13,600 are so supplied. 50 houses in the area or approximately 200 persons are supplied by means of stand pipes.

During 1945, 15 additional premises have been supplied with water from the public mains either in substitution for unsatisfactory existing well supplies or to new premises.

No main extensions were undertaken during the year.

Closet Conversions.

As the result of a 50% grant of the total cost or a sum not exceeding £10, several owners have been encouraged to convert their existing sanitary conveniences to water closets connected to the water carriage system. During the year 13 conversions were completed, in the following Parishes :—

Carlton-in-Lindrick	.....	.....	9
Holbeck	.....	.....	2
Blyth	.....	.....	1
Harworth	.....	.....	1

Public Cleansing.

Scavenging services in all the larger parishes were carried out by direct labour during the year. These parishes are Carlton-in-Lindrick, Hodstock, Styrrup with Oldcotes, Harworth, Blyth and Wallingwells. Four refuse collection vehicles were permanently employed. With the exception of the parishes of Welbeck and Holbeck, the rest of the area is covered by means of contractors.

In the two parishes mentioned, the work is undertaken by the Welbeck Estate Company. By direct labour the following conveniences were dealt with during the year.

Dustbins and pails emptied weekly and the privy middens and ashpits each 6 weeks.

Dustbins	....	....	....	3,255
Pail closets	....	....	....	350
Privy Middens	....	....	....	147
Ashpits	....	....	....	68

Tips for the reception of the refuse are situated at :—

1. Scrooby Road, Harworth.
2. Maltby Road, Oldcotes.
3. Hundred Acre Lane, Carlton-in-Lindrick.

The tipping was controlled as far as possible with regular covering of the tip face with sand.

According to the reports received from the Sanitary Inspector the details of work done by direct labour are as follows :—

Estimated population served in all parishes	13,000	
Total number of premises given regular service	3,442	
Total number of dustbins emptied during the year	133,160	
Total number of pail closets emptied	19,085	
Total number of ashpits cleansed	283	
Total number of privy middens	536	
Mileage travelled by four vehicles	18,836	miles.
Petrol consumed	2,760	gallons

The cost of operation of the scavenging service by direct labour for the year ended 31/3/46 was £4,068

The cost of the operation of the scavenging service by direct labour for the year ended 31/3/45 was £3,487

Work Done by Contract.

For the parishes of Norton, Cuckney, Carburton and Nether Langwith, in the Southern part of the district, the work of scavenging is undertaken by Contractors for the weekly emptying of pail closets and dustbins, and the cleansing of ashpits and privy middens every six weeks.

The refuse is disposed of by tipping on sites in the parishes of Nether Langwith and Cuckney.

Street Cleansing.

A scheme for the regular sweeping and cleansing of the streets in the parishes of Hodsock and Harworth was introduced during the year 1945.

The arrangement is confined to the built up areas of the two parishes, and principally includes the streets contained within the two Colliery Villages.

INFESTATION.

A. VERMIN.

Bed Bug.

Several premises infested with bed bug, particularly in the two large Colliery Villages of Langold and Bircotes were found during the year.

The Department co-operated with the Estate Departments concerned, and assisted with the treatment of the infested premises.

The stripping of skirting boards and architraves, repeated spraying with vermin solution, and in some cases sulphur fumigation was carried out.

In all, 8 houses were dealt with, 3 in Harworth and 5 in Langold, with satisfactory results.

Crickets.

A severe infestation of crickets at a Colliery Pit Head Canteen and Baths required the attention of the Department during the

year. Outside the principle buildings a breeding area was discovered in a quantity of rubble, laying over and around steam pipes. From this site the crickets had invaded the main buildings and became established in the Canteen, Kitchen and Baths. Several applications of gammaxene powder on to, and in the harbourages proved very effective, and the infestation was completely eradicated in a few days.

B. RODENT CONTROL.

The Sanitary Inspector's report states "in accordance with the Infestation Order, 1943, an initial survey was carried out in 1944, to ascertain the degree of infestation of rats and mice in the District.

The survey revealed that there were one very heavy, three heavy, five medium and thirteen small infestations requiring treatment and steps were taken to deal with these infestations, during 1945.

One of the Council's workmen was chosen for this work on a part time basis, and attended a course of lectures arranged by the Ministry of Food on the methods of poisoning rats and mice.

During the year thirty premises were treated, in addition to the Council's Sewerage Works (2), Refuse Tips (2), Salvage Depot and Garage. As a result of this action it is estimated that 470 rats were destroyed.

Further, the main sewerage system in the District was test baited, and it was found that rats were present in one section of the sewers at Harworth. Arrangements were made to deal with this infestation in accordance with the methods prescribed by the Infestation Branch of the Ministry of Food.

It will be recalled that the Council previously had an agreement with the Nottinghamshire War Agricultural Executive Committee by which the latter were responsible for the destruction of rats on the Council's land and premises. This contract expired on the 20th August, 1945, and the work is now carried out by the Council's own rodent operative."

Milk Supplies.

The total number of registrations under the Foods and Drugs Act, 1938, at the 31st December, 1945, was :—

Cowsheds	85
Cowkeepers	82
Producer Retailers	52
Wholesale Producers	30
Retailer Purveyors	9

Seven Accredited licences and one Tuberculin Tested licence were issued by the Notts. County Council as the licensing authority under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936-1938, for the year 1945. The Rural District Council also issued supplementary licences in respect of :—

Pasteurised Milk	4
Tuberculin Tested Milk	1

No principal pasteurisation licences are in force in the district

It is reported by the Sanitary Inspector that during the year in question periodical inspections were made in an endeavour to ensure the maintenance of a reasonable standard of cleanliness in all registered cowsheds.

Under the present arrangements the sampling of milk is carried out under the National Milk Testing Advisory Scheme and not by the Council's officers. The results of the Executive Committee's findings on the samples taken are not communicated to the officers of the Council, so that it is becoming increasingly difficult to bring recalcitrant producers up to the desired standard. Samples of milk were obtained by the Sanitary Inspector during the year in 4 cases before introducing informal action against the cowkeepers.

Two of the samples proved satisfactory and two unsatisfactory. Three samples of pasteurised milk were obtained from retailer purveyors and in all cases proved satisfactory.

Given hereunder is a summary of the work carried out by the

Sanitary Inspector in connection with milk production during the year :—

Number of inspections made during the year.

(a) Producers	.....	35
(b) Retailers	.....	9

Number of defects or unsatisfactory conditions found in

(a) Producers' premises	.....	2
(b) Retailers' premises	.....	Nil

Number of unsatisfactory conditions remedied in

(a) Producers' premises	.....	2
(b) Retailers' premises	.....	Nil

MEAT AND FOODS.

The Central Abattoir at East Retford is used for the slaughter and preparation of all animals intended for human consumption and sale in Worksop Rural District. The meat is distributed by road transport to the various retail butchers' shops in the district from this establishment.

Private Slaughter Houses.

Private slaughterhouses were used throughout the year for the slaughter of pigs on Ministry of Food licence on behalf of private persons. The slaughter of pigs for private consumption continued on the same extensive scale as that reached in the war years and a total of 698 licences were granted for this purpose by the Food Executive Officer in 1945.

The owners of eight private slaughterhouses had their licences renewed for the year 1945, under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

For the same year, nineteen slaughterhouses had their licences to slaughter or stun animals under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1938.

Inspection.

Regular inspections have been carried out during the year, of premises where food is sold or prepared for sale by the Sanitary Inspection Staff, and as a result the following foodstuffs were surrendered as unfit for human consumption.

(The majority of foodstuffs examined were of the tinned or bottled variety, which had suffered from faulty transit or packing, with consequent damage of the containers and the resultant decomposition of the food).

	Tins.	Bottles.	Jars.
Chopped Ham	2	—	—
Beans	68	—	—
Meat	22	—	—
Fish	23	—	—
Milk	4	—	—
Jam	—	—	28
Fish-paste	—	—	3
Sauce	—	19	—
Beetox	—	—	3
Lemon Curd	—	—	7
Grapefruit	—	—	1
Peas	6	—	—
Marmalade	—	—	7
Mincemeat	—	—	1
Meat-paste	1	—	—
Carrots	3	—	—
Syrup	1	—	—
Biscuits	34	—	—
Pickled Cabbage	—	—	1
Peppermint flavouring	—	3	—
Orange Essence	—	1	—
Dried Egg	1 Packet.		

In addition to food in containers it was also necessary for

the Sanitary Inspectors to condemn the following foodstuffs as unfit for human consumption for the reasons stated :—

	Quantity.	Reason for Condemnation.
Butter and Margarine	70 lbs.	Rancid.
Sugar	1 lb.	Damaged.
Cheese	23 lbs.	Decomposed.
Tea	4 lbs.	Mould formation.
Corn Beef	21 lbs.	Decomposed.
Flour	36 lbs.	Contaminated.
Sausage	13 lbs.	Decomposed.
Macaroni	5 lbs.	Contaminated.
Eggs	68	

Meat.—Inspections by Sanitary Inspectors.

Total number of inspections of shops, stalls, vehicles and places where meat is retailed, made during the year	60
Number of unsatisfactory conditions found	Nil
Number of unsatisfactory conditions remedied	Nil

Other Food.—Inspections by Sanitary Inspectors.

Total number of inspections of stalls, vehicles and places where food is prepared, made during the year	30
Number of unsatisfactory conditions found	2
Number of unsatisfactory conditions remedied	2

HOUSING.

Rural Housing Survey.

The Council is represented on the Nottinghamshire Rural Housing Joint Committee which was established in 1944, as the results of the recommendations in the report of the Rural Housing Sub-Committee of the Central Housing Advisory Committee.

Owing to the lack of up-to-date information on housing conditions generally it was decided that as a preliminary to a long term housing programme, a thorough and complete survey of all houses in the Rural areas should be undertaken. The manner in which this survey should be carried out was outlined in the "Hobhouse Report." The houses to be inspected are classified in the following categories :—

1. Houses fit for habitation.
2. Houses with minor defects only.
3. Houses requiring structural alterations or repair.
4. Houses requiring re-conditioning including those to which the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts could be applied.
5. Houses requiring demolition and replacement.

It was also stressed that a uniform standard of housing should be established throughout the County.

A special Technical Sub-Committee was formed of the Technical Officers of the local authorities to advise the Housing Joint Committee. This special Committee considered how the work should be carried out and how records should be kept and its recommendations were put before the main Committee who approved of these recommendations. It was decided to confine the survey in the first place to dwellinghouses known to the officers to be in the worst class of deterioration, and a preliminary survey of conditions in Worksop Rural District indicated that 879 houses would probably fall into either categories 3, 4 or 5. The general classification of working-class houses is given below.

Parish	1 Total Number of Working Class Houses in District.	2 Number of Colliery Houses of Modern Character.	3 Estimated Number of other Houses of a Modern Character.	4 Estimated Number of Houses in Worst Class of Deterioration.
Blyth	216	—	41	175
Carlton-in-Lindrick	478	—	257	221
Carburton	30	—	—	30
Cuckney	66	—	33	33
Harworth	1499	1085	310	104
Hodsock	873	832	10	31

Holbeck	77	—	38	39
Nether Langwith	101	36	—	65
Norton	52	—	25	27
Styrrup-with- Oldcotes	140	—	—	140
Welbeck	14	—	14	—
Wallingwells	14	—	—	14
Total	<u>3560</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>728</u>	<u>879</u>

The detailed survey of houses included in column (4) was commenced towards the end of the year and the position at 31/12/45 was as follows :—

1.	2.	Classification of those inspected.		
Total Number of Houses to be Inspected as Column (4) Previous table.	Total Number of houses inspected	Category 3.	Category 4.	Category 5.
879	38	30	—	8

None of the houses shown on Column (2) were found to be overcrowded.

Overcrowding.

The Sanitary Inspector reports that “no comprehensive survey of houses has been conducted during the year to ascertain the number of families living under overcrowded conditions in the district, but there is every indication from the information available that the percentage will probably be in the region of 3%. This estimate is based on the standard laid down by the Housing Act, 1936, which standard is extremely low and it is more than likely that as the survey as mentioned above is conducted, it will be found that a large percentage of the population of the district are living under overcrowded conditions. Two cases of serious overcrowding both occurring in Colliery owned houses were investigated during the year, and as the results of approach being

made to the Colliery Company concerned the families were given priority on the allocation of houses, and the overcrowding was abated."

No new houses were erected in the Rural District during the year.

Inspection of Dwellinghouses.

Details of the inspections of dwellinghouses carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors under the Public Health and Housing Acts with reference to defects considered to be urgent are as hereunder :—

Total number of houses inspected	134
Number of inspections made for the purpose	243
Number of informal notices served to enforce minimum repairs	25
Number complied with	25

Statutory Action.

Only one statutory notice under Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936, was served during the year. The notice required repairs to drainage and floors and was not complied with after an abatement order had been authorised by the Court. As a result the Council undertook the work in default and recovered the cost from the owner.

Requisition of Dwellinghouses.

Sanction was obtained from the Ministry of Health for the Council to exercise their powers of requisitioning (Vide Circular 163/45) for three cottages against which action was previously taken under the Housing Acts. Demolition orders were operative, but the properties were standing vacant, namely, Pond Cottage, Carlton-in-Lindrick, and 2, King William Cottages, Oldcotes.

Minimum expenditure was incurred to render the cottages reasonably habitable, and in due course three families took up occupation. This is purely temporary accommodation and the families so housed must not be allowed to remain in occupation a day longer than is absolutely necessary.

Movable Dwellings.

Two applications were made for the issue of licences permitting land to be used for the accommodation of movable dwellings in accordance with section 239, Public Health Act, 1936, during the year.

In both cases permission was granted and licences issued for limited periods with appropriate conditions.

Colliery Spoil Banks.

The Sanitary Inspector in his report to me has remarked on the nuisances arising through the Spoil Banks adjacent to the Collieries in the Rural Districts. He says "many acres of land have been used for the deposit of vast heaps of waste material. This process of depositing all useless material taken from the workings is continuous. Overhead, across productive land, aerial flights are ever-stretching from the Colliery shaft, and below, the relentless slag heap or spoil bank extends."

Many complaints have been received from persons living near these heaps of the nuisance arising from smoke and atmospheric pollution because of the spontaneous combustion of the material forming the spoil banks. I consider it most unfortunate that some other means of dealing with this waste material and consequent defacement of the country-side has not ere now been found.

Sanitary Inspections of the Area—Summary.

The total number of inspections made during 1945, was 1,349 made up as follows :—

Housing Acts and Overcrowding	200
Water supplies—samples and investigation	145
Drainage and Sewerage Works	84
Infectious Diseases and Fumigation	55
Public Cleansing and Salvage	444
Milk and Dairies	44
Meat and Food	90
Nuisances	38
Rodent Control	99
Closet Conversions	27
Factories and Workshops	1
Miscellaneous	122
	<hr/>
	1349
	<hr/>

Informal Action.

Total number of complaints received and recorded	97
Total number of informal notices served during the year.	97
Total number of notices complied with	91
Outstanding at end of year	6

Salvage.

Throughout the year 1945, the following types and amounts of salvage materials were sold for return to industry.

	T. C. lbs.	£	s.	d.
Mixed Waste Paper	41 4 —	262	12	11
Selected Waste Paper	4 9 84	31	8	3
Other Paper	1 8 28	9	3	7
Waste Rags	1 6 —	11	14	0
Waste Bones	1 16 42	9	7	4

	T. C. lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Sacking	1 —		2	6
Mixed Glass 'Cullet'	16 —	1	8	0
Bottles and Jars	2 10		14	6
Aluminium	31		12	11
Tins	18 — —	27	0	0
Total	69 3 83	<u>£354</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>

In conclusion I wish to thank the Council for the interest it has continued to shew in Public Health matters during the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN WARRACK,

Medical Officer of Health.

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

Disease	Total Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Pneumonia	16	1 (d)	10
Scarlet Fever	43	43 (a)	—
Measles	333	—	2
Diphtheria	6	6 (a)	2
Whooping Cough	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	1 (e)	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	9	5(b) 2(c) 2(f)	4
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	6	1 (g)	2
Totals	417	61	20

(a) North Carlton Isolation Hospital.

(b) Ransom Sanatorium, Rainworth.

(c) County Institution, Mansfield.

(d) Lincoln County Hospital.

(e) The Jessop Hospital for Women.

(f) Royal Infirmary, Doncaster.

(g) Harlow Wood Hospital, Mansfield.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED MONTH BY MONTH, 1945.

DISEASE.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.
Pneumonia	1	2	2	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	4
Scarlet Fever	4	1	1	4	4	5	2	4	5	5	6	2
Measles	1	46	150	129	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	1	-
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	-	1	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	9	51	154	136	13	11	3	7	8	5	12	8

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1945.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	
	At all ages
	Under 1
	1—2
	2—3
	3—4
	4—5
	5—10
	10—15
	15—20
	20—35
	35—45
	45—65
	65 and over.
	Bawtry
	Bircotes
	Blyth
	Carburton
	Carlton
	North Carlton
	South Carlton
	Costhorpe
	Cuckney
	Creswell
	Harworth
	Hodsock
	Langold
	Nether Langwith
	Oldcotes
	Serlby
	Styrrup
	Welbeck
Pneumonia	16 2 4 1 — 4 — 1 2 — 2 — —
Scarlet Fever	43 — 1 3 8 5 21 3 1 1 — — 1
Measles	333 4 49 76 37 49 99 9 7 3 — — 2
Erysipelas	1 — — — — — — — 1 — — — —
Whooping Cough	1 — — 1 — — — — — — — —
Diphtheria	6 — — — — — 4 — 1 — — 1 —
Puerperal Pyrexia	2 — — — — — — — 2 — — — —
Cerebro-spinal Fever	— — — — — — — — — — — —
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	9 — — 1 — — — — — 4 2 2 — —
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	6 — — — 1 — — 1 2 1 1 — —
TOTALS	417 6 54 82 46 54 129 14 11 14 2 5 — 3
	243 15 — 1 9 3 3 1 — 24 27 74 7 — — 7 —

TUBERCULOSIS 1945.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary M. F.		Non- Pulmonary M. F.		Pulmonary M. F.		Non- Pulmonary M. F.	
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 2 yrs.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2— 3 yrs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3— 4 yrs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4— 5 yrs.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5—10 yrs.	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
10—15 yrs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
15—20 yrs.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
20—35 yrs.	1	3	1	—	2	—	1	—
35—45 yrs.	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
45—65 yrs.	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals *	4	5	4	2	3	1	2	—

TUBERCULOSIS 1918

Age Group	New Cases		Deaths	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1				
1-2 yrs				
2-3 yrs				
3-4 yrs				
4-5 yrs				
5-10 yrs				
10-15 yrs				
15-20 yrs				
20-25 yrs				
25-30 yrs				
30-35 yrs				
35-40 yrs				
40-45 yrs				
45-50 yrs				
50-55 yrs				
55-60 yrs				
60-65 yrs				
65-70 yrs				
70-75 yrs				
75-80 yrs				
80-85 yrs				
85-90 yrs				
90-95 yrs				
95-100 yrs				
Total				



