

[Report 1950] / Medical Officer of Health, Worksop R.D.C.

Contributors

Worksop (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1950

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/c32amh9c>

License and attribution

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

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

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



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

HEALTH
E 12 DEC 51
C.R. 53

LIBRARY

Worksop Rural District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

for

1950

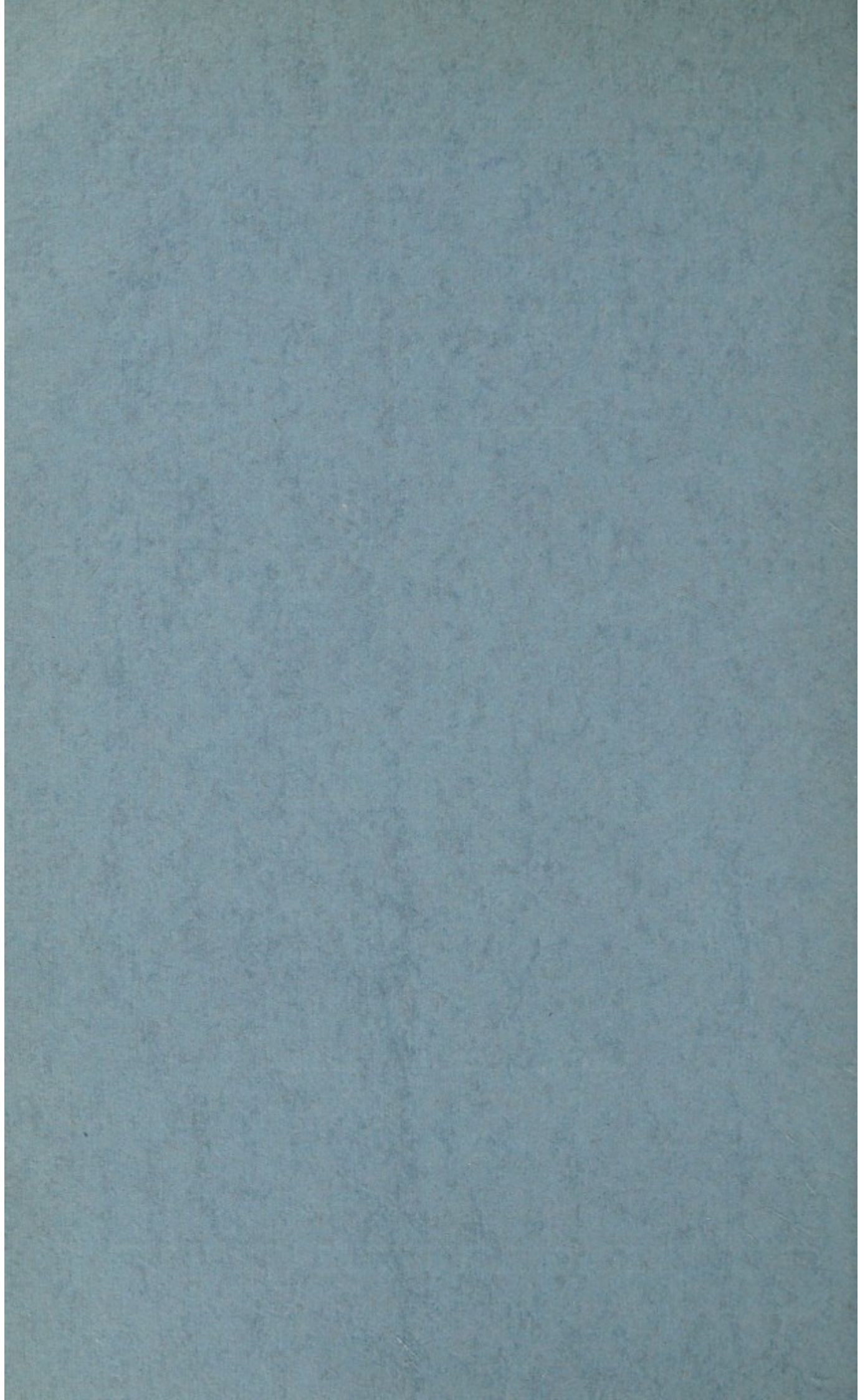
by

M. B. McCANN

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

Medical Officer of Health





Worksop Rural District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

for


1950

by

M. B. McCANN

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

Medical Officer of Health



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

<https://archive.org/details/b30294575>

Worksop Rural District Council

Chairman :

MR. J. SMITH.

Vice-Chairman :

MR. F. B. BOWER.

MR. W. H. BECKETT

MR. C. W. COLLINGHAM

MR. R. S. DADLEY

MR. F. K. GODBER

MR. F. HAYES, J.P.

MAJOR D. W. TURNER, J.P.

MR. S. BURKE

MR. T. STEVENSON

MR. T. McCANN

MR. G. H. ROBINSON

MR. A. C. SLATER

MRS. A. WATERHOUSE

MR. N. HAWKINS

MR. G. S. PARKIN

MR. J. C. ROBERTSON

MRS. M. K. THOMAS

MR. G. N. THORPE

MR. A. ROWLAND

MRS. E. JOHNSON

Medical Officer of Health :

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

Surveyor and Chief Sanitary Inspector :

C. J. PHILLIPS, M.R.S.I., C.R.San.Inst., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors :

C. TURBERFIELD, Cert.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

E. J. E. GARBETT, A.R.S.I., C.R.San.Inst.

Clerk of the Council ; Chief Financial Officer & Valuation Officer :

C. I. INGHAM, F.C.C.S., A.R.V.O.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
HIGHFIELD HOUSE,
CARLTON ROAD,
WORKSOP.

September, 1951.

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

SIR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the annual health report for 1950 together with the Vital Statistics relative to the period.

The population figure of 16,470 represents an increase of 710.

The Birth Rate at 17.9 per 1,000 of the population is above that for England and Wales.

The Death Rate at 8.92 per 1,000 of the population is well below that for England and Wales.

The Infant Mortality Rate (which is generally regarded as the most sensitive index of the health conditions of a community) has reached the low figure of 16.94 per 1,000 live births.

There were 20 deaths from all forms of cancer. This of course is a low figure and the reason I mention it at all is to make the following point.

Recently, in the Lancet, a leading specialist had this to say, "Among patients attending my department the percentage of advanced cases is much too high, and I consider it would be reduced by such a policy (publicity in relation to cancer) if well carried out. My experience shows me that a large number of people, even among the educated, do not realise the difference in cure rate when treatment is begun early. Several factors prevent the early cases from reaching hospitals where they can be treated. Fear is certainly one; and this is understandable enough because it is thought that cancer cannot be cured. In some there is fear of having to go into hospital and leave the family uncared for. Teaching the public may or may not produce a few more cancer problems, but that would be a small price to pay in comparison with the number of lives we might save."

I agree with this view and hope that the delicate task of educating the public be entrusted to the Regional Hospital Boards.

There were no deaths from Diphtheria during the year and this is a tribute to the persistent immunisation campaign during the last 10 years. Recently some evidence has been forthcoming to suggest that inoculations against diphtheria, whooping cough, etc., may influence the occurrence of paralysis when poliomyelitis is prevalent. This is particularly disquieting when the continuance of immunisation is needed to prevent diphtheria re-asserting itself as the scourge of former years. The memory of the public of the ravages of diphtheria is fading, but it is alive to the distressing features of poliomyelitis. The sure safeguard against diphtheria should not be lightly abandoned because of a possible connection with a disease of whose origin, spread and control, so little is known.

In every community there is always a small nucleus of objectors to the treatment. Every public health worker knows that some mothers will too readily say "his father doesn't agree with immunisation" and knowing that usually the health visitor cannot approach the father directly for corroboration, they hope to get away with it. In some cases the father may have had numerous inoculations during the war and perhaps suffered severely from them, and it may be that, after having been ill in the Burma jungle or in the African desert, he thought that inoculations did not do any good. Diphtheria immunisation is harmless, and carried out with strict aseptic precautions, does not result in any ill-effects.

There were nine deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year.

Every case of tuberculosis arises from another case, for tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by the tubercle germs which can be spread from one person to another in the sputum or other discharges, and also from cow to man in milk. The mode of infection is most commonly caused by the inhalation of droplets of moisture sprayed out by a tuberculous person, when talking, laughing or coughing. Resistance at any given time will depend upon the physical condition and presence or absence of any other debilitary illness, the state of nutrition and the amount of strain undergone both at home and at work.

A tuberculous patient cannot be compelled to undergo isolation or treatment, and unfortunately neither chest physician nor health visitor is free to warn neighbours and others outside the family circle of the danger of contact with the patient, because to do so would reveal the nature of his illness and entail a breach of professional secrecy. The closer the contact the greater the risk, particularly if the infectious patient's standard of hygiene and

living conditions are bad. An open case of pulmonary tuberculosis in the home constitutes a grave danger to any persons under the age of 30 living in contact with him. The most serious risk is to children under five.

In connection with the Safe Food Campaign, lectures were delivered by the Medical Officer of Health on five occasions to food handlers in the district. The talks which were of an informal nature, were augmented with excellent sound films kindly supplied by the Nottingham Branch of the Central Office of Information.

Copies of new food Bye-laws have been distributed to all food establishments and shops in the district and follow-up visits are made by the Sanitary Inspectors to ensure that the provisions are being complied with.

During the year a total of 130 houses were completed by the Council.

I wish to thank members of the staff for their loyal and generous assistance, Officers of other Departments for their co-operation, and members of the Council for their support and encouragement.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

M. B. McCANN,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in acres	27,548
Population (estimated) mid year	16,470
No. of inhabited houses at the end of 1950	4,301
Rateable value at 1st April, 1951	£77,596
Penny Rate Product at 1st April, 1951	£299

VITAL STATISTICS.**Live Births.**

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	136	150	286
Illegitimate	6	3	9
Birth rate per 1,000 of population			17.9
Birth rate per 1,000 of population England and Wales			15.8

Still Births.

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	4	5	9
Illegitimate	0	0	Nil
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births			29.60
Rate per 1,000 estimated population .....			.54
Rate per 1,000 population England and Wales .....			.37

Maternal Mortality.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes	Nil
Other Maternal Causes	Nil

Infantile Mortality.

	M.	F.	Total
Deaths of Legitimate infants under 1 year	2	2	4
Deaths of illegitimate infants under 1 year	0	1	1
Death rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 live births			13.98
Death rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			111.11
Death rate of all infants per 1,000 live births			16.94
Infant mortality rate for England and Wales per 1,000 live births.....			29.8

Deaths.

	M.	F.	Total
	86	61	147
Death rate per 1,000 estimated population	.....	.....	8.92
Death rate per 1,000 population England and Wales	.....	.....	11.6

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

Mortality.

The causes of death were :—

Respiratory Tuberculosis	.....	.....	9
Non-respiratory Tuberculosis	.....	.....	1
Measles	.....	.....	1
Cancer (all forms)	.....	.....	20
Leukaemia	.....	.....	2
Diabetes	.....	.....	2
Vascular diseases of the Nervous System	.....	.....	17
Heart Disease	.....	.....	32
Other Circularity diseases	.....	.....	5
Influenza	.....	.....	4
Pneumonia	.....	.....	11
Bronchitis	.....	.....	12
Other diseases of the Respiratory System	.....	.....	2
Stomach Ulcer	.....	.....	2
Kidney Disease	.....	.....	2
Congenital Malformations	.....	.....	1
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	.....	.....	17
Motor Vehicle Accidents	.....	.....	1
All other Accidents	.....	.....	6
			<hr/>
			147
			==

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

Measles.

During the year 214 cases were notified in the area.

Measles is an extremely difficult disease to control as the condition is infectious before the typical rash appears; it tends to be under-rated by the public. With the introduction of Penicillin and Sulphonamide drugs, the tendency to complications has now been considerably lessened.

But what of the children for whom parents do not call in the doctor? It is exactly from such children that we get our future stock of tuberculous, bronchitic, and asthmatic patients, not to mention cases of running ears and occasionally, squint.

Scarlet Fever.

There were 39 cases of scarlet fever notified during the year, this figure shows a decrease of thirty below that for 1949.

The disease which we call scarlet fever differs in no essential from tonsillitis or sore throat caused by the streptococcus germ. In some cases the germ causes sore throat with a rash, in others sore throat alone. Thus a child with a sore throat and no rash can infect another child who will develop full scarlet fever. The child with the rash is perhaps the luckier of the two for he is more likely to receive proper attention.

Medical opinion now generally recognises the anomaly of the present practice of notifying scarlet fever only when there is a rash, and also that little is to be gained either clinically or administratively by separating those manifestations of acute infection with the haemolytic streptococcus which are accompanied by a rash from those which are not.

Two questions seem therefore, to arise: First, should all cases of haemolytic streptococcal infection be notified? The answer to this seems to be "No" they are too numerous and too variable to permit full epidemiological investigation of each notification.

The second question is: Should we continue the anomalous present practice of notifying only scarlet fever with a rash? Here the answer seems to be "Yes," for it has, with all its deficiencies, the limited value of providing an indicator of the trend and incidence of one of the most striking manifestations of haemolytic streptococcal infection—(a) a manifestation, which in the decade 1861-1870 had an average death rate of 2,282 per million at ages under 15, contrasted with 3 in 1947.

Poliomyelitis.

There was one paralytic case of poliomyelitis notified during 1950. There were no deaths. Poliomyelitis has been notifiable since 1912, but there has been no epidemic comparable to that of 1947.

Originally the disease occurred chiefly in young children—hence the name infantile paralysis—but in recent years an increasing proportion of adolescents and adults have been affected. The disease is thought to be spread by person-to-person contact, but in which way is still unknown. The current view is that for every person showing clinical signs of the disease many are infected but show few or no symptoms. Doctor Horstmann of Yale University summarized the position as follows in the *Lancet* early in 1948 :—

“ In spite of all the information collected by many investigators in many lands, we still cannot say why Poliomyelitis suddenly became epidemic almost sixty years ago, why it is increasing rather than decreasing like other infectious diseases, why it is a summer disease with a preference for certain lands, how it is spread or how it may be prevented.”

Adequate facilities for the treatment of this disease are available at neighbouring hospitals.

Whooping Cough.

There were 40 cases of whooping cough notified during the year, representing an increase of 25 over that for the previous year.

Whooping cough is to-day the most serious of all the common infectious diseases in this country for the very young. Success in other parts of the world, especially in the United States, with injections of a prophylactic vaccine had not until recently been achieved over here. Early trials in 1945 with strictly controlled conditions failed to show any benefits to the injected children over those who did not receive the vaccine. The trials have continued and have now been in progress for over five years and a large number of children have either been injected or have served with the full knowledge of their parents, as ‘ controls ’ receiving no injections. This method is essential for a scientific appraisal of the results in view of the variation in the severity of the disease from time to time and place to place. In six out of seven trials under these conditions the incidence and severity of whooping cough in the test groups were “ appreciably less ” than in the control groups, while in the seventh trial the results in the test group were only slightly less favourable.

There appeared to be considerable variation in the value of the vaccines used and further investigation is proceeding to try to discover a cause for this. Parents who wish to have their children protected against the disease should make arrangements with their own doctor.

Food Poisoning.

There were no outbreaks of food poisoning during the year. The Ministry of Health has this to say about Food Poisoning: "From evidence collected in various inquiries into the cause of food poisoning outbreaks, it is clear that in many instances, it is the human element that introduces bacteria into the offending food. The infecting bacteria can be derived from a carrier who may never have suffered from any gastro-intestinal trouble and be entirely unaware that he or she harbours an organism that may cause illness if introduced into food. Catarrhal conditions of the nose and throat or trifling sores on the hands and arms may be the source of staphylococci of a type which if given a chance to multiply in food generates an entero-toxin that is a cause of food poisoning. To prevent food poisoning outbreaks the two most important points to insist on, besides the elementary one of scrupulous cleanliness, are (a) that all food handlers should thoroughly wash their hands and lower arms before touching the food, not only when they begin work but also every time their work is interrupted, and (b) that so far as possible the food should be eaten as soon as it has been prepared. This latter precaution is often difficult to secure in canteens where meat, trifles, custard and puddings, cooked the day before, are often reheated before consumption. Unfortunately the reheating does not destroy staphylococcal entero-toxin. If food has to be kept after cooking it should be placed in a refrigerator as soon as possible to prevent the multiplication of any bacteria it may contain. Several outbreaks have been due to defective refrigerators and to the present difficulties of getting them repaired or obtaining new ones."

Tuberculosis.

Eleven new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year and nine deaths from this disease have been recorded.

There were four new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis and one death.

Mass Radiography is of great importance in case finding and in discovering latent infective cases among groups of the population so as to check the spread of infection.

There are grounds for believing that the institutional facilities for treatment will soon be considerably expanded. The Minister of Health, with the agreement of his advisory bodies deems it necessary to augment the insufficient sources of sanatoria by using a proportion of beds in general hospitals for tuberculosis cases. In this area the Kilton Hill Hospital now admits urgent cases pending transfer to Ransom Sanatorium.

TABLE I.

Progress of Diphtheria Immunisation.

Percentage of children in the two age groups completing the course of treatment.

Year	No. of children who completed a full course of treatment	
	Under 5	Over 5
1945	64.26	100
1946	75.03	100
1947	46.24	100
1948	63.05	98.10
1949	63.5	100
1950	61.64	92.76

There were no cases of Diphtheria during the year.

Infant Mortality.

There were 5 deaths under one year giving an infant mortality rate of 16.94 which is the lowest recorded for many years.

TABLE II.

Comparative Infant Mortality Rates.

Year	Worksop Rural District	England & Wales
1945	46.58	46
1946	43.07	43
1947	51.35	41
1948	48.04	34
1949	40.26	32
1950	16.94	29.8

TABLE III.
Causes of death—Infants under 1 year.

Causes of death	Unders 4 week	4 weeks & under 3 months	3 months & under 6 months	6 months & under 9 months	9 months & under 1 year
Pneumonia	—	1	1	—	1
Convulsions	—	—	1	—	—
Accidental	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	—	2	2	—	1

HOME HELP SERVICE.

This service in the Worksop Rural District is to provide domestic help to necessitous cases, either full or part time.

These may include :—

Maternity cases.

Mothers of young children where some help is recommended by the doctor.

Cases of illness where no other help is available.

The aged and infirm.

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

A recommendation from the doctor or nurse is necessary.

The householder is required to pay at the rate of 2/- per hour unless unable to do so, when the rate of payment is determined by applying the County Council's Scale of Assistance. Payments for the service are made to the County Treasurer and not to the Home Help. The Home Helps receive a weekly wage from the County Council.

Lack of help in the home is one of the main difficulties in providing care for the sick patient, and it is certainly a factor in the creation of a demand for hospital beds. Criticism has been levelled at the Home Help Service on account of its cost. It is an expensive service but the charges borne by Local Health Authorities in this form of assistance would be more than balanced by the amount saved in hospital costs, which might otherwise be incurred.

The County Council employ an Organiser for the District and any further information regarding the Home Help Service may be obtained from her at 67, Carlton Road, Worksop.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.**Nursing in the Home.**

The names and addresses of the District Nurses residing in the Worksop Rural District are as follows :—

Name.	Address.	Tel. No.	Available for
E. Dyson	8, Scrooby Rd., Bircotes	Tickhill 288	} Harworth and Styrrup
M. Mowforth	8, Scrooby Rd., Bircotes	Tickhill 288	
N. Needham	36, Devonshire Rd., Harworth	Tickhill 363	
C. E. Walton	16, Markham Rd., Langold	N. Carlton 258	Langold
I. Wright	The Cottage, Carlton- in-Lindrick	N. Carlton 257	} Carlton-in- Lindrick } Walling- wells
G. Young	The Cottage, Main St., Blyth	Blyth 242	
M. Welch	Ten Row, Cuckney	Warsop 176	} Nether Langwith Cuckney Welbeck Holbeck Carburton Norton

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

This service is maintained by the Notts. County Council. The Clinics for both Ante-Natal and Child Welfare are available as follows :—

Harworth Methodist Chapel, Waterslack Road, Bircotes.

A.N. Weekly	Friday	2-0 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.*
C.W. Weekly	Monday	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.
Weekly	Monday	2-0 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

Langold Temporary School Buildings, Firbeck Crescent.

A.N. Fortnightly	Tuesday	2-0 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.
C.W. Weekly	Friday	2-0 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

Blyth Memorial Hall.

A.N. Monthly	Tuesday	2-0 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.
C.W. Fortnightly	Tuesday	2-0 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

Cuckney Church Hall.

A.N. Monthly	Tuesday	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.*
C.W. Monthly	Tuesday	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.*

*Except every 4th week.

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

Name.	Address.	Tel. No.	Available for
E. Brown	46, Lincoln Street, Worksop	Worksop 2600	Carburton
E. Fryer	2, Park Place, Worksop	Worksop 2598	Norton
M. Adlington	50, Shepherds Avenue, Worksop	Worksop 2687	Holbeck
E. Saxton	4, Market Street, Worksop	Worksop 2961	} Welbeck
I. Oliver	25, George Street, Worksop	Worksop 2437	
F. Lee	10, Sunnyside, Worksop	Worksop 2397	
L. Yates	213, Forest Road, Warsop	Warsop 112	} Cuckney
B. Parker	Netherfield Lane, Church Warsop	Warsop 95	

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES.

As the Notts. County Council is the Education Authority for the area, those services are entirely under that Authority's control.

School and Dental Clinics are held as given hereunder :—

School Clinics.

Harworth Chapel, Waterslack Road, Bircotes.

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

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

Medical Officer attends Tuesdays.

Langold Temporary School Buildings, Firbeck Crescent.

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

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

Medical Officer attends Fridays.

Dental Clinics.

Harworth Chapel, Waterslack Road, Bircotes.

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

Thursdays 1-30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Sheffield Regional Hospital Board is responsible for the control and treatment of Venereal Diseases throughout the area. Special Clinics are available as follows :—

Mansfield—West Hill Drive.

Men Tuesday 10-0 a.m. to 12 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, Worksop.

Men Thursday 10-30 a.m. to 12-03 p.m.

Friday 6-0 p.m. to 7-0 p.m.

Women Wednesday 10-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.

Friday 5-0 p.m. to 6-0 p.m.

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 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.

Sheffield—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.

Sheffield—Jessop Hospital for Women.

Women Tuesday and
Thursday 4-0 p.m. to 6-0 p.m.

TABLE V.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED MONTH BY MONTH, 1950.

DISEASE	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Pneumonia	2	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	9
Scarlet Fever	8	3	4	5	-	1	3	-	1	5	6	3	39
Measles	-	-	-	1	11	36	46	1	4	38	30	47	214
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	9	6	12	3	2	40
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	10	3	5	8	13	44	46	11	12	55	41	53	311

TABLE VI.

Tuberculosis 1950

Age Periods in years	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
3-4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4-5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5-10	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
10-15	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15-20	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	1
20-35	—	4	—	—	2	2	—	—
35-45	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-65	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
65 and over	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	8	8	2	2	6	3	—	1

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Report made to the Medical Officer of Health, in pursuance of Article 27 of the Sanitary Officer's (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.

C. J. PHILLIPS,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The home conditions and possible sources of infection of all cases of notifiable infectious diseases have been investigated, following removal to hospital. The householders are given instructions on the cleansing of the houses and effects, and disinfectant fluid is supplied by the Council for this purpose.

Fumigation is not carried out in normal circumstances, except on request.

Forty premises were visited throughout the year in connection with infectious diseases, including thirty-six cases of Scarlet Fever, three cases of suspected Poliomyelitis and one case of suspected Diphtheria.

WATER SUPPLIES.

I. Public Supplies.

The greater part of this district has continued to be supplied from six public sources, only one of these—Blyth Waterworks—being under the direct control of the Worksop Rural District Council. The six public sources are as follows :—

	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. Nether Langwith
3. Doncaster & Tickhill Joint Water Board	Three deep boreholes at Austerfield	Gravity supply from reservoir Bawtry	1. Part of Harworth

4. National Coal Board	Deep borehole, South Carr, Harworth	Gravity supply from elevated tank at Harworth	1. Harworth (major part) 2. Styrrup
5. Welbeck Estates	Deep borehole, Carburton	Gravity supply from storage tank at Clumber and Cuckney	1. Carburton 2. Norton 3. Holbeck 4. Welbeck 5. Cuckney
6. Worksop Rural District Council	Deep borehole, Blyth	Gravity supply from storage tank, Blyth	Part of parish of Blyth

In addition to the parish of Blyth, the Rural District Council is the responsible authority for the distribution of the supplies in their area for the parishes of Carlton-in-Lindrick, Hodsock, Styrrup-with-Oldcotes, Nether Langwith and part of Harworth. The National Coal Board undertake distribution of the water to Bircotes Colliery village ; and Welbeck Estate Co., Ltd., is responsible for the parishes of Carburton, Norton, Welbeck and Cuckney.

(a) Bacteriological Examination.

Samples of water taken throughout the year from the six public supplies indicated that a high standard of bacterial purity was maintained.

Thirty-three samples were taken all of which proved to be satisfactory.

In addition to the above five pre-chlorination samples were taken from the Council's own supply at Blyth, the bacteriological examination reports on all of these were satisfactory.

(b) Chemical Analyses.

A sample of water was obtained for chemical analyses from each of the six public supplies and the following is a copy of the Analyst's report on these samples :—

	Worksop Corporation Supply	N.C.B. Bulk Supply	Doncaster & Tickhill Joint Water Board Public Supply
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
PHYSICAL CHARACTERS :			
Suspended Matter	none	none	none

Appearance of a column 2-ft. long	clear :	colour-clear	clear :
	less	colourless	colourless
Taste	normal	normal	normal
Odour	none	none	none

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION :

Parts per Million

Total Solids dried at 180oC.	650.0	350.0	220.0
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine	81.50	47.0	18.0
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	134.40	77.5	29.7
Nitrites	none	none	none
Nitrates as Nitrogen	13.0	7.0	4.0
Poisonous Metals (Lead, etc.)	none	none	none
Total Hardness	170.0	225.0	1650.
Temporary Hardness	170.0	213.0	96.0
Permanent Hardness	nil	12.0	69.0
Oxygen Absorbed in 4 hours at 80oF.	.37	0.43	0.33
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.0004	0.006	0.006
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.024	0.024	0.016
Free Chlorine	none	none	none
pH Value	7.8	7.7	7.6

Worksop R.D.C. Bulk Supply	Welbeck Estates Private Supply	Blackwell R.D.C. Bulk Supply
No. 4	No. 5	No. 6

PHYSICAL CHARACTERS :

Suspended Matter	none	none	none
Appearance of a column 2-ft. long	clear :	clear :	clear :
	colourless	colourless	colourless
Taste	normal	normal	normal
Odour	none	none	none

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION :

Parts per Million

Total Solids dried at 180oC.	390.0	340.0	280.0
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine	53.0	40.0	63.0
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	87.4	65.9	103.9
Nitrites	none	none	none
Nitrates as Nitrogen	14.0	6.0	3.50
Poisonous Metals (Lead, etc.)	none	none	none
Total Hardness	283.0	235.0	198.0
Temporary Hardness	177.0	132.0	91.0
Permanent Hardness	106.0	103.0	107.0
Oxygen Absorbed in 4 hours at 80oF	0.53	0.53	0.63
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.006	0.032	0.006
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.024	0.048	0.040
Free Chlorine	none	none	none
pH Value	7.8	7.8	8.0

2. Private Supplies.

Two samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination from private well supplies during the year, one of which proved to be satisfactory and the other unsatisfactory.

The unsatisfactory sample was taken from a well supplying Mill Farm, Blyth. The use of the well has now been discontinued and a piped supply of water from the Council's water mains has been installed.

Mill Farm Cottages, Retford Road, Blyth.

Samples of water taken in 1949 from the shallow well supplying these cottages proved to be unsatisfactory. Statutory action following unsuccessful informal action resulted in the Council laying a piped supply of water from the Council's water main, in default of the owner.

Water Mains Extensions.

One hundred and forty four additional houses have been supplied with water from the public mains either in substitution for unsatisfactory existing supplies or to new houses.

Four main extensions were carried out during the year, as follows :—

- (1) A 3-in. cast iron water main extended for a distance of 255 yards to supply houses erected for the Council in Baulk Lane, Harworth. The work was carried out by direct labour.
- (2) A 3-in. cast iron water main extended for a distance of 216 yards to supply 16 houses erected for the Council in Limes Avenue, Nether Langwith.
- (3) A 3-in. cast iron water main extended for a distance of 256 yards to supply houses erected for the Council in Le Brun Square, Carlton-in-Lindrick.
- (4) A 4-in. cast iron water main extended for a distance of 1,070 yards to supply a new Glass Bulbs Factory in the Parish of Harworth.

Water Supply—Blyth.

A Ministry of Health informal inquiry into the proposed Scheme to improve the water supply to the village of Blyth, prepared by the Council's Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Silcock & Simpson, was held on 5th April, 1950.

Subsequently, authority was received to proceed with the construction of a new bore hole for test purposes, and boring operations are at present being undertaken on the site of the existing bore hole and pumping station, Oldcotes Road, Blyth.

The major scheme provides for a new bore hole and pump, with additional storage facilities and mains at Nornay, to afford a supply to that part of the parish where occupiers of premises are dependant on doubtful shallow wells.

3. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Sewer Extensions.

The following extensions of foul and surface water sewers were completed during the year to serve housing sites being developed by the Council :—

- (1) 60 yards of 9-in., and 825 yards of 6-in. foul sewer in earthenware pipes were laid to serve houses in course of erection in Le Brun Square, Carlton-in-Lindrick. 93 yards of 9-in. and 805 yards of 6-in. surface water sewers were also laid on this site.
- (2) 254 yards of 6-in. foul sewer in earthenware pipes were laid to serve houses erected in Baulk Lane, Harworth, together with 268 yards of 6-in. surface water sewer in earthenware pipes.
- (3) 252 yards of 6-in. foul sewer in earthenware pipes were laid to serve 16 houses erected in Limes Avenue, Nether Langwith.
- (4) 244 yards of 6-in. foul sewer in earthenware pipes were laid to serve houses erected in Smith Square, Harworth, together with 214 yards of 6-in. surface water sewer in earthenware pipes.

In addition to the above, 1,166 yards of 9-in. foul sewer in 9-in. earthenware pipes and 40 yards of foul sewer in 9-in. cast iron pipes were extended to serve a new Glass Bulbs Factory in the parish of Harworth. The Council also undertook the con-

struction of a surface water drain to serve this factory consisting of 1,104 yards of 15-in. concrete pipes and 40 yards of 15-in. cast iron pipe.

Norton and Cuckney Sewerage Scheme.

No progress was made during the year in connection with the proposed Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme for the parishes of Norton and Cuckney although the Scheme was approved in principle by the Ministry of Health, following a public inquiry held in April, 1949.

As no grants are likely to be received in respect of this Scheme the Council decided to withhold commencement of the works for the time being, pending consideration by the Ministry, of other public works of sewerage and water supply in the area.

Blyth Sewerage Scheme.

The proposed Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme for the parish of Blyth, prepared by the Council's Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Silcock and Simpson, was the subject of a Ministry of Health Public Inquiry on 11th July, 1950.

The Council was later informed that the Scheme was approved in principle, subject to certain conditions, but the Council's decision to proceed with the works, for the time being has been withheld, for the reason given in the previous paragraph.

4. CLOSET CONVERSIONS.

During the year the Council continued to approve a grant of 50% of the total cost or a sum not exceeding £10, to owners converting sanitary conveniences of the conservancy type to water closets, where application was made and a contribution recommended under Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Six cases were approved for a contribution towards the cost of conversion. Seven conversions were completed during the year, six in the parish of Carlton-in-Lindrick, and one in the parish of Blyth.

5. PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Scavenging services were operated by direct labour throughout the district.

The service consisted of the weekly emptying of dustbins and pail closets, and the cleansing of privies and ashpits every six weeks.

The number of each type of these receptacles is as follows :—

Dustbins	.....	4,035
Pail Closets	.....	441
Privy Middens	.....	208
Ashpits	.....	92

Controlled tipping was carried out as far as possible, and periodic inspections made, and routine treatment of refuse tips was carried out to prevent nuisance from rats, etc.,

The Council maintain and operate two Commer, one Austin and one Karrier Bantam refuse collection vehicles. Eighteen men were employed on an average throughout the year on scavenging work.

The following work was carried out by the Cleansing Department during the year :

Estimated population served in all parishes	.....	16,470
Total number of premises given regular service	.....	4,306
Total number of dustbins emptied during the year	.....	219,345
Total number of pail closets emptied during the year	.....	27,159
Total number of ashpits emptied during the year	.....	497
Total number of privy middens emptied during the year	.....	1,319
Mileage travelled by four vehicles	.....	33,998
Cost of operation of the scavenging service by direct labour for the year ended 31/3/51	.....	£6,860
		(including £600 lorry reserve fund).
Cost of operation of the scavenging service by direct labour for the year ended 31/3/50	.....	£6,260
		(including £800 lorry reserve fund).

STREET CLEANSING.

Street cleansing continued to be carried out by the Council in the Colliery villages of Langold and Bircotes in the parishes of Hodsock and Harworth, one man only being employed for this purpose.

6. INFESTATION.

(a) Vermin—Bed Bugs.

Twenty-four cases of infestation of bed bugs came to the notice of the Department during the year, all of which were in the two Colliery villages in the district.

The treatment consisted, in each case, of the removal of all picture rails, skirting boards, architraves, etc. in the infested rooms, followed by thorough spraying with insecticide containing D.D.T., such spraying being repeated at intervals until the eradication of the vermin was complete.

(b) Rodent Control.

Particular attention continued to be made throughout the year to rodent control work.

One of the Council's workmen is trained in the methods of treatment advocated by the Infestation Control Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and is engaged on this work when necessary.

Routine control measures are taken regularly in respect of refuse tips, sewerage works, and other lands and premises owned or occupied by the Council.

Free treatment and advice is afforded to the occupiers of domestic premises, but a charge is made for disinfestation work carried out on business premises.

Most of the farms in the district are under contract for rat destruction by the Pest Control Department of the County Agricultural Executive Committee and excellent co-operation exists between the Committee's Pest Officers and the Council.

Throughout the year fifty-seven infestations were dealt with, and 459 rat carcasses were picked up, following treatment.

Sewer Treatment.

The main sewerage systems in the parishes of Harworth, Hodsock and Carlton-in-Lindrick, were test baited on two occasions during the year.

A total of 215 man-holes was test baited and minor infestations of rats were revealed in certain sections of the sewers. The ensuing treatments gave satisfactory results.

7. MILK SUPPLIES.

The number of registrations and inspections under the Food & Drugs Acts, 1938 and 1944, and the Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1949, was as follows :—

	Distributors	Dairies
No. on Register on 31st December, 1950	11	2
No. of inspections during the year	21	9
No. of defects or unsatisfactory conditions found	Nil	Nil
No. of defects or unsatisfactory conditions remedied	Nil	Nil

Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Regulations, 1949.

No. of licences in operation at the end of the year for the sale of—

(a) Pasteurised Milk	9
(b) Sterilised Milk	5

Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Number of licences in operation at the end of the year for the sale of—

(a) Tuberculin Tested Milk	5
(b) Accredited Milk	Nil

Samples of Milk.

Eleven samples of Pasteurised milk, five samples of Sterilised milk and three samples of Accredited milk were taken during the year and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for the tests prescribed by the Milk & Dairies Regulations.

The report on each of these samples was satisfactory.

8. MEAT AND OTHER FOOD.

As in previous years, the slaughtering and preparation of all animals intended for human consumption and sale in the Worksop Rural District was carried out at the Central Abbatoir at East Retford.

Private Slaughterhouses.

The slaughter of pigs on behalf of domestic pig keepers was carried out mainly in private slaughterhouses. The number of licences to permit slaughter issued by the Food Executive Officer during 1950 was—363.

Licences were issued by the Council in respect of seven private slaughterhouses for the year 1950.

Licences to slaughter or stun animals were renewed in respect of twenty-three slaughtermen, and one primary licence was issued.

Inspection.

Inspections of premises where food is sold or prepared for sale, were carried out during the year, and the following food-stuffs were surrendered as unfit for human consumption :—

Nature of Foods Condemned.	Reason for Condemnation.	Weight (in lbs.)
Fruit & Fruit Juices	Containers blown, pierced or crushed	155 tins
Milk	do.	85 tins
Peas	do.	46 tins
Beans	do.	26 tins
Tomatoes	do.	45 tins
Tomato Juice	do.	50 tins
Vegetables	do.	22 tins
Meat	do.	18 tins
Soup	do.	12 tins
Fish	do.	13 tins
Jam	do.	9 tins
Marmalade	do.	2 tins
Fruit	Glass containers broken	6 bottles
Jam	do.	19 jars
Cheese	Decomposed	31 lbs.
Sausage	do.	28 lbs.
Bacon	do.	14 lbs.

Meat.

Total number of inspections of shops, stalls, vehicles, and places where meat is retailed, made during the year	50
Number of unsatisfactory conditions found	Nil
Number of unsatisfactory conditions remedied	Nil

Other Foods.

Total number of inspections of stalls, vehicles, and places where food is prepared.....	55
Number of defects or unsatisfactory conditions found	4
Number of defects or unsatisfactory conditions remedied	4

9. ICE CREAM.

Twenty-one shops are registered in the district for the storage or sale of ice cream, in accordance with the provisions of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938, but at only one of these was ice cream manufactured on the premises.

The bulk of the ice cream sold is received by the vendors from manufacturers whose premises are outside the Worksop Rural District.

Thirteen samples of ice cream were taken and submitted to the Laboratory for bacteriological examination and grading. Four of the samples were Grade I, two were Grade II, six were Grade III and one sample was Grade IV. All the unsatisfactory samples were of ice cream manufactured outside the district.

10. HOUSING.**Rural Housing Survey.**

The survey of houses as outlined in the "Hobhouse Report" was almost completed during the year, and the position at the 31st December, 1950, was as follows:—

Total number of Houses to be inspected.....	879
Total number of Houses inspected	805

Classification of those inspected :—

Category 1	....	....	....	....	....	18
Category 2	....	....	....	....	....	75
Category 3	....	....	....	....	....	350
Category 4	....	....	....	....	....	52
Category 5	....	....	....	....	....	310

Overcrowding—Housing Act, 1936.

Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	....	....	....	....	....	13
Number of families dwelling therein	....	....	....	....	....	18
Number of persons dwelling therein	....	....	....	....	....	124
Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	....	....	....	....	....	5
Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	....	....	....	....	....	6
Number of persons concerned in such cases	....	....	....	....	....	64

Inspection of Dwellinghouses.

Inspections of dwellinghouses were made under the Public Health & Housing Acts, and informal notices served in order to secure the carrying out of repairs considered to be urgently necessary.

Details of inspections are as follows :—

Total number of houses inspected	....	....	....	....	....	161
Number of inspections made for the purpose	....	....	....	....	....	253
Number of informal notices served to enforce minimum repairs	....	....	....	....	....	53
Number of notices complied with	....	....	....	....	....	49

Action under Statutory Powers.

Number of statutory notices served during the year	....	....	....	....	....	38
Number of statutory notices complied with during the year	....	....	....	....	....	30

Squatters.

The huts on three dispersal sites at Bircotes formerly occupied by the R.A.F., that were adapted for living purposes during 1948, continued to be occupied during the year. The number of families in occupation on the 31st December, 1950, was—37 same as in the previous year.

The unsatisfactory construction of the huts caused much concern throughout the year both to tenants and Council. The particular type of hut on the three sites cannot be made adequately weatherproof and this defect, together with rising dampness through the concrete floors results in sub-standard living accommodation of the worst type.

Moveable Dwellings.

Several structures of the moveable type have been licensed under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, but no new licences were authorised during the year.

Requisition of Dwellinghouses.

Four cottages were under requisition by the Council during the year, for families inadequately housed, namely :—

1. Pond Cottage, Carlton-in-Lindrick.
2. Blue Bell Cottage, Carlton-in-Lindrick.
3. Old King William Cottages (two), Oldcotes.

Towards the end of the year the two Old King William Cottages were vacated and since the property had become dangerous and was not suitable for further occupation, the premises were de-requisitioned, and demolition was commenced by the owners.

New Houses.

A total of 130 houses were completed by the Council, and occupied during 1950, as follows :—

PARISH OF CARLTON-IN-LINDRICK :

- 64 Traditional type houses.
- 14 Airey houses.

PARISH OF HARWORTH :

- 26 Traditional type houses.
- 10 Airey houses.

PARISH OF NETHER LANGWITH :

16 Traditional type houses.

The following is a summary of the Council's post-war construction programme at the 31st December, 1950 :—

	Tradi- tional	Swedish Timber	Aluminium Bungalows Temp.	Perm.	Aireys	Total
Houses completed by contract for Local Authority	210	8	40	40	82	380
Houses completed by Small Builders' Scheme	14	—	—	—	—	14
Houses under construc- tion by contract for Local Authority	60	—	—	—	—	60
Houses under construc- tion by Small Builders' Scheme	—	—	—	—	—	—
Houses constructed by private enterprise						
Houses completed and occupied by 31/12/50	27	—	—	—	—	27
Houses in course of con- struction	3	—	—	—	—	3

II. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA—SUMMARY.

Housing (including survey, and investigation of home conditions of applicants for Council Houses)	428
Overcrowding	29
Vans and other temporary structures	27
Verminous houses	45
Rodent control	81
Infectious disease and fumigation	61
Meat and other food	124
Milk and Dairies, samples, etc.	56
Water supplies, samples and investigations	52
Ice cream, samples and investigations	39
Conversions	15

Sanitary accommodation, drainage, etc.	261
Nuisances	73
Factories	25
Miscellaneous	298
Total	1614
	==

Informal Action.

Total number of complaints received or recorded	51
Total number of informal notices served during the year	51
Total number of notices complied with	48
Outstanding at the end of the year	3

