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Contributors

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BEESTON AND STAPLEFORD
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

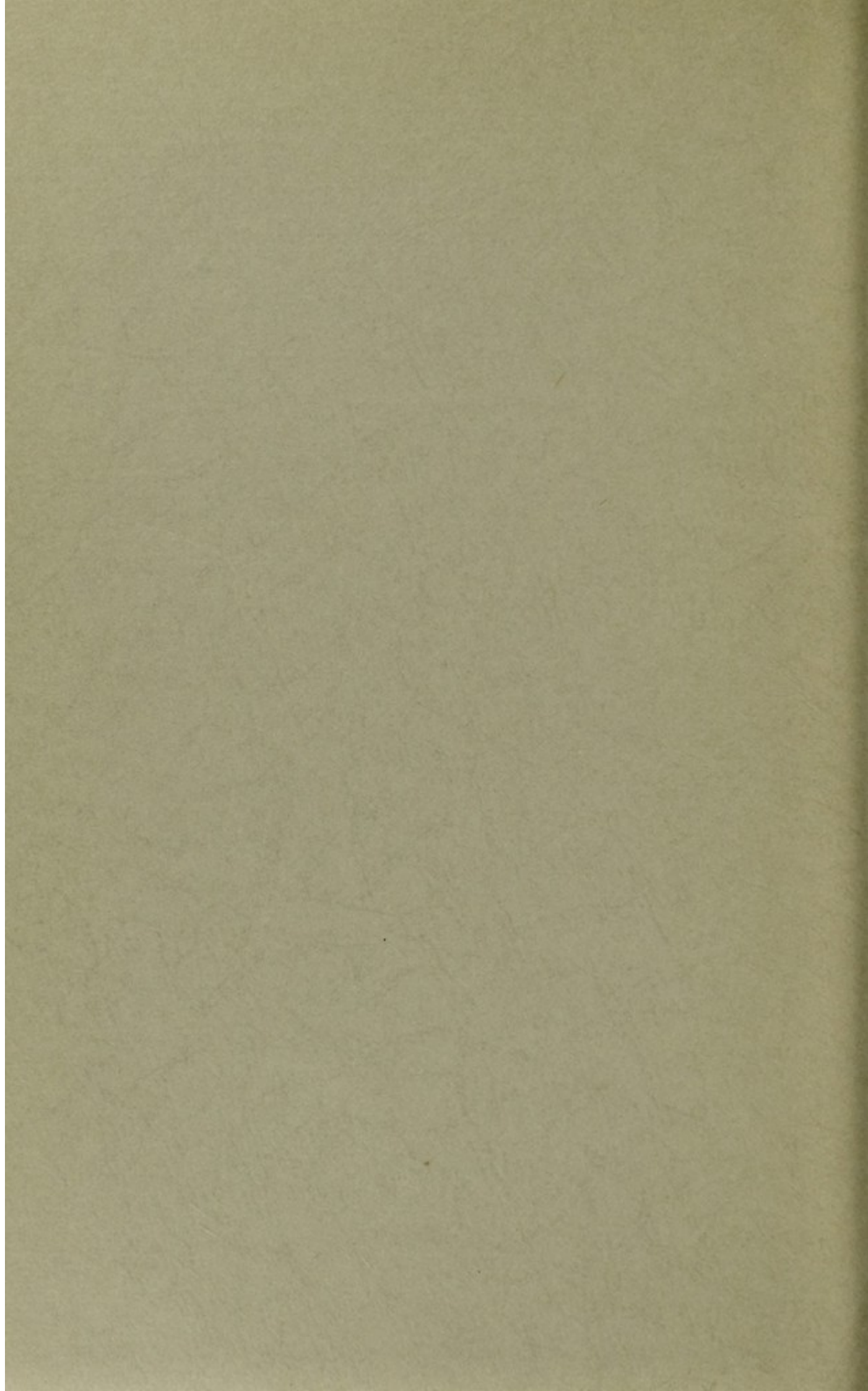
Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1968



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BEESTON AND STAPLEFORD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL, 1968

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Vice-Chairman :

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F. J. WOODWARD, C.C., 104, Brookhill Street, Stapleford
M. G. WRIGHT, C.C., 2, Redland Drive, Chilwell

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

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Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

E. B. DRYSDALE, M.B., CH.B.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

(a) (b) (c) (d) W. R. BROWNHILL

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

(a) (b) D. T. JONES

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

(a) (b) D. J. SMITH

(a) (b) J. E. BOURNE

(a) H. H. LITTLEWOOD

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Clerk/Shorthand-Typist :

C. A. McCARTNEY

Junior Clerk/Typist :

D. CULL

Pupil Assistants :

B. JAMES

R. D. SMITH

- (a) Public Health Inspector's Certificate, Joint Examination Board.
- (b) Meat Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.
- (c) Smoke Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.
- (d) Sanitary Science (Buildings and Public Works) Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.
- (e) Diploma in Municipal Administration.
- (f) Public Health Inspector's Diploma.

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE BEESTON AND STAPLEFORD
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to report to you on the health of the district for the year 1968.

The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1968 came into operation on 1st October, 1968. The principal changes from earlier regulations are:

- (a) any obligation to notify a case of disease now rests solely on a medical practitioner;
- (b) changes and additions are made to the list of diseases which are to be notified and of the sections which apply to each disease (as set out in schedule 2): in particular, acute primary pneumonia, acute influenzal pneumonia, acute rheumatism and puerperal pyrexia are no longer to be notified, and tetanus and yellow fever require for the first time to be notified;
- (c) leptospirosis, hitherto to be notified only in certain areas, is to be notified throughout England and Wales;
- (d) the powers of a medical officer of health of a district to vaccinate contacts of persons suffering from smallpox have been extended to other diseases;
- (e) all documents relating to notifications are to be treated as confidential;
- (f) the powers of a local authority to require a person to stop work, in order to prevent spread of infection, are extended to permit action in cases of food poisoning.

During post war years it was at no time necessary to remove a person suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis compulsorily to hospital under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936. Immediately follow-

ing the repeal of Section 172 by Section 69 of the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968, two cases occurred in which such action would have been contemplated.

In 1968, 286 cases of infectious diseases were notified and confirmed; 224 of these were measles representing 78.3%. This compares very favourably with the 923 cases of measles notified in the previous year. Scarlet fever accounted for 22 cases or 7.7% compared with 50 cases last year, while dysentery was responsible for 13 notifications, 4.54%. This is 74 fewer cases than in 1967 and the lowest figure since 1953.

Once again there were only eight new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified and one death.

Pneumonia was notifiable during the first three quarters of the year but not a single case was reported. An investigation of those cases reported in quinquennial periods since 1947 is of some interest. In the period 1947 to 1951 inclusive there were 135 cases of pneumonia reported. In the periods 1952 to 1956 and 1957 to 1961 the figures were 85 and 84 respectively, the drop in notifications occurring at the time in which the use of antibiotics became universal. In the next five years 1962 to 1966, there were only 18 notifications coinciding with the introduction of the "Clean Air" Scheme and of these notifications only one, the first, was received from a "Smokeless Zone."

The Health Department receive weekly reports from the schools naming the infections occurring amongst their pupils. Those pertaining to the non-notifiable infections are less encouraging.

German Measles

An outbreak of german measles occurred in the Grammar and Technical Schools in February, 66 cases occurring amongst secondary school children. By April there had been a spread to the infant and primary schools when a further 130 cases occurred. Ten cases were reported from junior schools giving a total of 206 cases.

Chicken Pox

131 cases were reported during the year mainly in infant and primary schools. 9 cases only were reported from secondary schools.

Mumps

This disease generally is considered to be of relatively low infectivity. The period of maximum communicability occurs during the height of the swelling of the salivary glands. The virus, however, has been isolated from seven days before to nine days after the onset of symptoms, and sub-clinical cases are thought to be a considerable source of infection.

During the year, 30 cases were reported, 24 of these occurring in the winter quarter, comparing with 25 cases in the previous year and the epidemic of 1967 when 93 cases occurred in the local schools.

If the winter prevalence is followed into the first two quarters of 1969, the rather disturbing figure of 250 cases are seen to have occurred amongst the pupil population. The further cases occurring amongst the population at large can only be a matter of speculation.

The question arises as to whether this is a virus of enhanced infectivity or whether the general practice of considering the case to be regarded as non-infective as soon as the swellings have subsided can be regarded as sound. There have been complaints from several schools that children are returning to school while there was still evidence of glandular involvement.

One child was admitted to hospital with encephalitis following an attack but made a good recovery.

Scabies

20 cases of scabies were reported in school children, mainly in the Stapleford area. 6 schools and 12 families were involved.

Where home facilities were inadequate, the children were treated by health visitors in the Pinfold Lane Clinic.

The centre in Bramcote was not used during the year.

Plantar Warts

There are still considerable numbers of children reported with this contagion. The floors of the Swimming Baths continued to be treated with Vanodin and a Vanodin solution was put into the footbaths as a preventive measure. Children's feet are inspected prior to swimming lessons and when necessary the children are excluded.

Beeston and Stapleford Sewage Works

The standard of effluent from both works was considerably improved during the year.

There, however, continues to be considerable difficulty on occasion from smell at both Beeston and Stapleford Works. It would appear that radical changes are required in the sludge digestion system if this is to be improved. Advice is being sought as to the best methods required to effect this improvement.

SECTION "A"

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area of District in Acres	6,468
Population (Registrar General's estimate— mid 1967) :—	
Home population (all ages) including members of the armed forces stationed in the area ..	62,960
Number of Inhabited Houses (according to Rate books) ..	21,734
Rateable Value (all)	£2,745,502
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£11,153

VITAL STATISTICS

The following are extracts from the Vital Statistics for the year relating to Net Births and Deaths after correction for inward and outward transfers.

		Males	Females	Total
Live Births	{ Legitimate ..	536	500	1036
	{ Illegitimate ..	29	33	62
	{ Total ..	565	533	1098
Stillbirths	{ Legitimate ..	14	9	23
	{ Illegitimate ..	—	—	—
	{ Total ..	14	9	23
Births Live and Stillbirths ..		579	542	1121
Deaths (at all ages)		337	277	614
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	{ Legitimate ..	10	3	13
	{ Illegitimate ..	1	—	1
	{ Total ..	11	3	14
Deaths of In- fants under 4 weeks of age	{ Legitimate ..	5	1	6
	{ Illegitimate ..	—	—	—
	{ Total ..	5	1	6
Deaths of In- fants under 1 week of age	{ Legitimate ..	5	—	5
	{ Illegitimate ..	—	—	—
	{ Total ..	5	—	5

LIVE BIRTHS	1098
LIVE BIRTH RATE per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	17.44
STILLBIRTHS	23
STILLBIRTH RATE per 1,000 total (live and stillbirths) ..	20.52
TOTAL Live and Stillbirths	1121
INFANT Deaths	14
INFANT MORTALITY RATE per 1,000 live births total ..	12.75
" " " " legitimate ..	12.5
" " " " illegitimate ..	16.1
NEO-NATAL ,, ..	5.46
(i.e. in the first four weeks of life)	
EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	4.55
PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live and stillbirths)	24.97
ILLEGITIMATE live births per cent of total live births ..	5.79%
MATERNAL DEATHS (including abortion)	Nil
MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE per 1,000 live and stillbirths ..	0.000

The following tables compare the Birth, Death, Infant Mortality and the Maternal Mortality Rates over the past five years.

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
BIRTH RATE per 1,000 of the population per annum ..	18.38	18.73	18.22	17.72	17.44
DEATH RATE per 1,000 of the population per annum ..	8.88	8.87	8.44	8.5	9.75
INFANT MORTALITY RATE— (deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births)	13.96	13.45	19.87	12.72	12.75
INFANT MORTALITY RATE— Legitimate	12.63	14.05	18.90	13.44	12.5
INFANT MORTALITY RATE— Illegitimate	44.44	Nil	40.80	Nil	16.1
NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE— (during 1st four weeks of life per 1,000 live births) ..	12.10	8.97	11.74	7.27	5.46

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Numbers of Deaths Registered		Rate per 1,000 Total Births (live and still)				
From Sepsis 1968	From Other Causes—1968	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Nil	Nil	Nil	0.884	Nil	Nil	Nil

MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
Beeston & Stapleford U.D.C.	·016	·016	·032
Urban Districts of Nottinghamshire	·018	·007	·025

The Birth Rate is lower than at any time since 1960. The Death Rate is higher than last year and above the average for the last five years.

Of the 614 deaths occurring during 1968, 421 representing 68·5% occurred in persons over 65 years of age, while 238, or 37·1% occurred in people who had passed their 75th birthday.

The Infant Mortality Rate, (12·75 compared with 12·73) is again well below the average. The Stillbirth figure is above that of last year and is higher than at any time during the past five years, being 20·52 compared with 15·57, the average for this period. The Perinatal Mortality Rate, 24·97 is just above the average for the past five years (23·45%).

		Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate
Beeston and Stapleford	Corrected	16·39	12·48	12·75	0·000
	Crude	17·44	9·75		
England and Wales	.. ..	16·9	11·9	18·00	0·24
Urban Districts of Nottinghamshire	Corrected	17·56	12·48	16·42	0·255
	Crude	17·68	10·95		

Comparability factors (a) Births 0.94, (b) Deaths 1.28

**PRIMARY CAUSES OF DEATH
CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR**

1. **Prematurity** 3
- (a) one with Respiratory Distress Syndrome
- (b) one with Atelectasis
- (c) one with Tentorial tear, rapid breech delivery

2.	Congenital Defects	.. .. .	5
	(a) Congenital Heart Disease with failure 3 (one with chest infection)		
	(b) Congenital Cystic Lung, Streptococcal Septicaemia and Suppurative Cavernous Sinus Thrombosis		
	(c) Down's Syndrome with Bronchial Pneumonia		
3.	Other Causes	.. .. .	6
	(a) Broncho Pneumonia 2		
	(b) Accidental Inhalation of Food 1		
	(c) Accidental Inhalation of Meconium 1		
	(d) Fractured Skull, Cerebral Haemorrhage 1		
	(e) Acute tracheo bronchitis 1		
		Total ..	14

43% of the deaths occurred in the Neo-natal period and 36% during the first week of life. In this group, three infants had congenital malformations, three were premature and one died of inhalation of meconium.

Of the eight children surviving the first month of life, three had a congenital abnormality and three died of respiratory infection, one by an accidental fall, one from inhalation of food.

STILLBIRTHS

Of the 21 stillbirths registered during the year only two were delivered at home.

The following table indicates the cause of deaths where known.

<i>Place of delivery</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Maturity</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Cause of death</i>
(a)				
1. Hospital	Female	35 weeks	2lb. 5oz.	Placental Insufficiency.
2. Hospital	Female	36 weeks	3lb. 12oz.	Anencephaly.
3. Hospital	Female	40 weeks	2lb. 2oz.	Not Known.
4. Hospital	Male	42 weeks	7lb. 8oz.	Foetal Asphyxia—cord round wrist and ankles.
5. Hospital	Male	41 weeks	5lb. 7oz.	Foetal distress. Antepartum Haemorrhage.
6. Hospital	Female	32 weeks	3lb. 10oz.	Accidental Haemorrhage. Pre-ectantic Toxaemia.
7. Hospital	Male	30 weeks	1lb. 0oz.	Macerated (Unknown)
8. Hospital	Male	40 weeks	6lb. 12oz.	Unknown.
9. Hospital	Male	36 weeks	3lb. 12oz.	Premature. Septicaemia of Placenta.
10. Hospital	Female	41 weeks	5lb. 14oz.	Foetal Asphyxia. Unknown.
11. Hospital	Male	39 weeks	6lb. 3oz.	Antepartum. Haemorrhage at 28 weeks.
12. Hospital	Male	34 weeks	4lb. 0oz.	Accidental Haemorrhage—Premature.
13. Hospital	Male	30 weeks	2lb. 12oz.	Premature—Septicaemia of Placenta.
14. Hospital	Male	29 plus weeks	1lb. 13oz.	Accidental Haemorrhage.
15. Hospital	Female	40 weeks	5lb. 8oz.	Placental insufficiency. P.E.T. (Lignocaine reaction—2 weeks ago).
16. Hospital	Female	40 plus weeks	3lb. 10oz.	Cord tightly round neck.
17. Hospital	Female	40 weeks	7lb. 0oz.	Macerated (Unknown).
18. Hospital	Male	40 plus weeks	5lb. 13oz.	Placental Insufficiency.
19. Hospital	Male	36 weeks	6lb. 5oz.	Accidental Haemorrhage.
(b)				
20. Home	Male	—	—	Not Known.*
21. Home	Female	—	—	Infarction—Placental Insufficiency.*

*No further information available in these cases.

SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH

	Male		Female	
Tuberculosis respiratory ..	—		1	
Syphilitic Disease ..	—		—	
Malignant neoplasm:				
stomach	11	} 83	5	} 50
lung, bronchus	39		6	
breast	—		10	
uterus	—		3	
other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	33		26	
Vascular lesions of nervous system	38	} Diseases of the cardiovascular system	41	} Diseases of the cardiovascular system
Coronary disease, angina ..	79		41	
Hypertension with heart disease	6		5	
Other heart disease	7		23	
Other circulatory disease ..	19		18	
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	5		9	
	154		137	
Influenza	1		3	
Pneumonia	20		14	
Bronchitis with emphysema ..	32		18	
Other diseases of the respiratory system	4		—	
Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	3		1	
Motor vehicle accidents ..	10		1	
All other accidents	9		4	
Suicide	3		3	
Other causes of death	18		45	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	337		277	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	

Suicide

There were six cases of suicide during the year, two women aged 49 and 62 and a man aged 52 years from Barbiturate poisoning, while another woman aged 40 years took an overdose of tranquilliser. A male aged 53 died of Coal Gas Poisoning and man aged 69 years from train injuries.

The following table shows the Age Distribution in Cancer and Coronary Thrombosis.

		-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75+	Total
Cancer (in general)	Male	—	—	—	5	7	17	25	9	73
	Female	—	—	2	2	5	10	20	11	50
Cancer (of lung)	Male	—	—	—	2	3	6	10	8	29
	Female	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	1	6
Ischaemic Heart Disease	Male	—	—	—	4	9	18	29	19	79
	Female	—	—	—	—	3	4	10	24	41

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY DUE TO ACCIDENTS

On the roads of this district in 1968, there were 31 fewer accidents reported than in the previous year.

Of the 295 persons who were casualties, 10 were killed, 80 were severely injured and 205 received slight injuries. The following table classifies these accidents and compares them with previous years:

	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964
Total Accidents ..	499	530	508	433	445
Killed	10	10	5	5	5
Serious Injuries ..	80	95	111	106	102
Slight Injuries ..	205	242	197	204	230

An analysis of Casualties during 1968 :

Class of Persons	Killed	Serious Injuries	Slight Injuries
Pedestrians	6	23	38
Pedal Cyclists	1	13	29
Motor Cyclists	—	23	41
Pillion Passengers	—	1	6
Drivers	2	10	44
Passengers	1	11	47
Totals	10	80	205

Classification of Casualties by age :

	Killed	Serious Injuries	Slight Injuries
Under 15 years ..	2	17	49
15-60 years ..	5	56	49
60 years and over ..	3	7	7
Totals ..	10	80	205

FATAL ACCIDENTS

The following accidents to residents of this district occurred either on the roads of the district or elsewhere:

SEX	AGE	CAUSE OF DEATH
1. Male	17 years	Ruptured heart, dislocated spine, etc.—car/lorry
2. Male	16 „	Laceration of liver—pillion passenger/car
3. Male	21 „	Fracture of skull—car and side-car collided into rail
4. Male	57 „	Laceration of lungs—car/pedestrian
5. Male	3 „	Injuries sustained—ice cream van/pedestrian
6. Female	7 „	Multiple injuries—fell in front of bus
7. Male	74 „	Injuries sustained—pedestrian/car
8. Male	46 „	Contusion heart and lungs—car/lorry. Multiple fractures of ribs
9. Male	74 „	Bronchial Pneumonia following injuries sustained—pedestrian/bus
10. Male	70 „	Embolism of brain following injuries sustained, i.e., fractured femur and tibia—pedestrian/car
11. Male	24 „	Injuries sustained—car/bus

Other Accidents:

SEX	AGE	CAUSE OF DEATH
1. Male	83 years	Bronchial pneumonia—following fractured femur—fell trying to mount cycle
2. Female	89 „	Bronchial pneumonia following fractured neck of femur—osteoperain—accidental fall
3. Male	72 „	Accidental electrocution—fell in bath with electric fire
4. Male	79 „	Shock from severe burns
5. Male	85 „	Liver failure and fractured pelvis—fell in hospital
6. Female	73 „	Bronchial pneumonia following fractured femur—fall at home
7. Male	50 „	Fractured skull—at work, scaffolding fell on head
8. Male	84 „	Bronchial pneumonia and thrombosis of femoral vein following fracture of femur—fall in the street
9. Female	48 „	Carbon monoxide poisoning—open verdict
10. Male	6 mths.	Fractured skull—fall at home
11. Male	3 „	Asphyxia—accidental inhalation of food
12. Male	48 years	Asphyxia—choking and aspiration of regurgitated stomach contents
13. Female	67 „	Hypostatic pneumonia following fracture neck of femur

SECTION "B"

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE
AREA

(a) Provided by the County Council

Details of these services are provided for information by courtesy of the County Council.

Ambulance Facilities. The Nottinghamshire County Council have a comprehensive co-ordinated Ambulance Service covering the whole of the administrative County Area.

The ambulance requirements of the Beeston and Stapleford Urban District are in the main covered by the vehicles and personnel of the Beeston Ambulance Station. The vehicle establishment of this Depot is three ambulances, 1 large and 2 small dual-purpose vehicles and 1 reserve ambulance.

The following will compare the demand during 1966, 1967 and 1968:

	1968	1967	1966
Patients carried:			
Accident	663	703	559
Emergency	1146	1065	971
Treatment	23199	22083	21215
Other	72	62	26
Total Mileage involved	131335	121972	121874

Not all the patients resided in the area of the Beeston and Stapleford Urban District Council.

Methods by which the Public may obtain an Ambulance :—

In normal circumstances arrangements for the provision of an ambulance will be made by a doctor, dentist, nurse, midwife or other responsible person but, in the event of an emergency, i.e. accidents in the home or on the road, sudden illness in public places or places of employment, members of the public may use the emergency

telephone by dialling 999 or O according to the disc on the instrument. The caller should ask for "Ambulance" and when required should give the telephone number, as indicated on the instrument, together with his name and address. On connection with the Ambulance Service, the nature of the emergency and the address (or exact location in the case of an accident) to which an ambulance should be sent, should be clearly stated.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal sessions are held at the Beeston and Stapleford Centres as follows:—

- DOVECOTE LANE, BEESTON .. Each Monday afternoon, 1.30 to 3.00 p.m. (By appointment).
- Pinfold Lane, Stapleford .. On alternate Thursday afternoons, 1.30 to 4.30 p.m. (By appointment).

The Doctor is in attendance at each session.

CHILD WELFARE SESSIONS:

Dovecote Lane, Beeston

Tuesdays 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	} Medical Officer attends both sessions.
Fridays	

Pinfold Lane, Stapleford

Mondays 1.30 to 4.30 p.m.	} Medical Officer attends on Wednesdays each week, and on alternate Mondays.
Wednesdays	

Coronation Hall, Toton

Thursdays 1.30 to 4.30 p.m.	Medical Officer attends alternate weeks.
-----------------------------	--

Barn Croft, Inham Nook, Chilwell

Mondays 1.30 to 4.30 p.m.	} Medical Officer attends every Wednesday.
Wednesdays	

Memorial Hall, Bramcote

Fridays 1.30 to 4.30 p.m.	Medical Officer attends each week.
---------------------------	------------------------------------

Lucy Brown Memorial Hall, Attenborough

Alternate Mondays 2.0 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	} Medical Officer in attendance each session.

Health Visitors are in attendance at each Ante-Natal and Child Welfare session.

IMMUNISATION CLINICS

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation Clinics are held monthly, one being held at the Beeston Centre on the first Tuesday morning of the month and one at the Stapleford Centre on the first Friday afternoon of the month, also at the Barn Croft Clinic one Wednesday morning in each month. Poliomyelitis inoculation sessions are arranged as necessary. Smallpox Clinics are held at the Stapleford Clinic on the first Friday afternoon of the month, also at the Barn Croft Clinic one Wednesday morning in each month. The Smallpox Clinics at the Beeston Centre and the Coronation Hall are arranged once a month.

SCHOOL CLINICS

Dovecote Lane, Beeston		
Mondays 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon	}	Medical Officer attends on both days.
Thursdays „		
Pinfold Lane, Stapleford		
Tuesdays 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon		No Medical Officer attends on Fridays.
Fridays „		

DENTAL CLINICS

Dovecote Lane, Beeston	
Daily 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. (by appointment)	
Pinfold Lane, Stapleford	
Mondays to Fridays, 9.00 a.m. to 12 noon and 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. (by appointment).	

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT CLINICS

Dovecote Lane, Beeston :—	
Tuesdays, 9.30 a.m. to 11 a.m.	} From first Tuesday in October to end of April.
Fridays „	

SPEECH THERAPY CLINICS

1. Tuesday all day, in Beeston.
2. Wednesday all day in Stapleford.

RELAXATION CLINICS

Beeston—	Thursday	9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
Stapleford—	„	„
Chilwell—	„	„

EYE CLINICS

Beeston—Tuesday mornings 9.30 to 11.0 (by appointment).

Stapleford—Thursday afternoons from 1.45 p.m. (by appointment)

PHYSIOTHERAPY

A physiotherapist is now available for the treatment of school children.

GERIATRIC CLINIC

Beeston—Thursday afternoons.

EXFOLIATIVE CYTOLOGY CLINIC

Beeston—Wednesday evenings, 7—8 p.m.

HOME HELP SERVICE

At the time of writing, 3 full-time and 53 part time Home Helps are employed by the Nottinghamshire County Council in this district.

Home Helps are available for households where domestic help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or a child not over compulsory school age. The charge for their services is now 5/3d. per hour, but the County Council's Scale of Assistance is applied in cases where the householder is unable to afford the standard charge.

A District Organiser and an Assistant District Organiser are employed in this district and have office accommodation at Dovecote Lane Clinic, Beeston. The telephone number is Nottingham 256603.

The following is a full report of the work done within the district during the year:

Over 65	452
Maternity Cases	42
Chronic Sick and T.B.	23
Mental	3
Others	37

Total hours of service given 58,665

DAY NURSERY

There is one fifty-place non-residential Day Nursery within the district, this being at Beeston. There is a waiting list at the time of writing.

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS

The provision of draught-proof cots with hot-water bottles, blankets, etc., and an ambulance is made for all premature infants requiring transportation to hospital. They are accompanied by a Midwife or Health Visitor.

Similarly equipped cots are provided for such infants nursed at home.

The services of a Consultant Pædiatrician are available when required.

THE GERIATRIC CLINIC

The old persons Clinic has continued throughout the year when 43 clinical sessions were held. There were 33 attendances by males and 110 females, a total of 143. This represents an average of just over 3 per session, a number not significantly changed from last year.

Nine persons were referred for audiogram examinations and most subsequently attended Mr. Neil's Clinic at the General Hospital and were prescribed hearing aids.

Eight were referred to their General Practitioner for treatment of some disability.

Three were referred to a consultant ophthalmologist.

CHIROPODY SERVICES

Chiropody Services for the elderly continued to be provided in the district throughout 1968 under the auspices of the Old People's Welfare Committee. Expenditure on treatments was reimbursed by the County Council together, where necessary, with a proportion of local administration costs. Treatment continued to be provided as necessary to any person of pensionable age on payment of a standard charge of 2/6d., but this charge was waived in cases of hardship.

The Local Voluntary Worker attends the Old People's Welfare Centre on Styring Street, Beeston, each Thursday between 2.30 and 3.30 p.m. to make arrangements for any elderly people who wish to visit the Chiropodist. If a person is housebound the Voluntary Worker arranges for the Chiropodist to visit the home.

The County Council are in process of developing a Chiropody Service mainly concerned with the inspection and treatment of school children on the school premises but also providing a service for those physically handicapped persons who are registered with the County Welfare Department. The County Chiropodist, Mr. Marchant, attends the various schools on receipt of a request from the head teacher concerned.

NURSING IN THE HOME—GENERAL

There are ten district nurses operating in the district and all are directly appointed by the Nottinghamshire County Council.

THE MARIE CURIE MEMORIAL FOUNDATION DAY AND NIGHT NURSING SERVICE

The object of this service is to assist in the care of cancer patients being nursed in their own homes.

A register of women with some nursing experience who are available for day and/or night duty has been compiled by the County Health Department. The service is free but a donation can be made to the funds of the Foundation if desired.

The service is administered through the County Health Department by the District Nursing Superintendent.

(b) Provided by other Bodies

RHEUMATISM CLINIC

A Rheumatism Clinic held in the Chilwell Memorial Hall is run by the British Red Cross Detachment and is held on Wednesday mornings and Saturday afternoons every month except August. Patients are treated upon receipt of a letter from their General Practitioner.

NURSING IN THE HOME—INFECTIOUS DISEASES

All cases of Infectious Diseases which cannot effectively be isolated at home and nursed by members of the household are removed to Isolation Hospitals. No assistance is available from any other source for nursing infectious disease cases at home.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Specimens from cases or suspected cases of Diphtheria, Tuberculosis, Enteric Fever, Cerebro-spinal Fever, Pneumonia, Dysentery, Food Poisoning and complications of Pregnancy and the Puerperium are sent for examination at the Public Health Laboratory, City and Sherwood Hospitals, Hucknall Road, Nottingham. There is no charge for this service. A small stock of tubes, swabs, etc., for these purposes is kept at the Health Department, Beeston.

SCABIES AND PEDICULOSIS

The Scabies Clinic at Bramcote continues to function. On receipt of a request from the Local Medical Practitioners, Factory Medical Officers, School Medical Officers or any other source, arrangements are made for those concerned to attend at the special Scabies Clinic at Bramcote Recreation Ground for treatment.

The patients are given a hot bath and are treated twice, usually on successive days, with Benzyl Benzoate. A Benzyl Benzoate product with a vanishing cream base has been used successfully on very small children for whom the normal 25% Benzoate emulsion proves too irritating.

Lethane Oil or other preparations are still supplied free to cases of Pediculosis.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The Medical Officer of Health and Chief Public Health Inspector have given several talks during the year to school children and organisations within the area.

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health and to Mr. N. S. Wass, the County Health Education Officer, for the following report of their work in this field within the district.

118 meetings were held during the period under review, when the following subjects were dealt with: Accident Prevention; Adolescent Health; Diet; Food and Drink Infection; General Health; Mental Health; Maternity and Child Welfare; Personal Hygiene and Sex Education.

Films and Filmstrips used included: Accidents don't happen; Body's defences against disease; By whose hand?; Children's sleep; Drugs and the nervous system; Digestion; Girl to Woman; Heredity; Hooked; Immunisation; Learning to Live; Let's keep our teeth; Medicines with Care; Nothing to eat but food; Pulse of Life; Prevention against invasion; Phenylketonuria; Quarter million teenagers; Room for hygiene; Sense of belonging; Surprise attack; Smoking and You; True account; Their first year; To Janet a son; What to eat; Your skin.

The Health Education team were able to assist the Chief County Chiropodist in designing and mounting an exhibition on the subject of 'Foot Health'. The Maycliffe Hall at Stapleford was used for this occasion.

It was also possible to help the Children's Department by the use of visual aids during a Junior Trainee Course at Beeston.

The number of meetings during the period has increased appreciably. To cover some of this extra work the help of the Health Visitors in the area has been invaluable, especially where schools have been concerned.

SECTION "C"

Prevalence of, and Control Over, Infectious and other Diseases

On receipt of notification of an Infectious Disease the following procedure is put into practice:—

In cases of Scarlet Fever, Poliomyelitis, Meningitis or Diphtheria, etc., the home of the patient is visited by one of the Public Health Inspectors, who reports regarding the home conditions, contacts, and the advisability of removal to hospital. Swabs are taken where necessary and sent to the Public Health Laboratory for investigation for bacteria, and the Health Department arrange the removal to hospital of all cases requiring hospital treatment or isolation. The Health Visitor and/or School Nurse is also notified of all appropriate cases, and it is her duty to visit and educate the parents regarding contact periods, isolation periods, and to follow up school and pre-school contacts who are susceptible.

Disinfection of premises and library books is carried out by the staff of the Health Department as and when necessary. Head teachers of the schools in the district are notified of all cases of infection occurring amongst their children. They, too, are required to notify the Health Department of any cases of infection occurring in their schools as soon as they become aware of such.

In cases of Measles and Whooping Cough the Public Health Inspector does not visit, but an informative letter is sent to the parents instructing them in the duties of isolation and quarantine.

The Health Visitor and/or School Nurse visit cases of Whooping Cough, to ensure that adequate isolation is maintained. Wherever possible in cases of suspected food poisoning all utensils and all food still remaining from meals taken during the 24 hours preceding the onset of symptoms are submitted for examination.

In the event of an epidemic of food poisoning, dysentery, etc., the co-operation of the Public Health Laboratory staff is requested.

Gamma Globulin is available at the Public Health Laboratory for the induction of passive immunity in appropriate cases e.g. expectant mothers in the early months of pregnancy, who are contacts of German Measles and have not had that infection.

Cases of, and Deaths from Notifiable Diseases during the past five years.

Disease	Total Confirmed Cases Notified				Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths					
	1964	1965	1966	1967		1968	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	Malaria	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	51	66	48	50	22	0	0	0	0	0	
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Puerperal Pyrexia and Post Abortive Sepsis	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pneumonia	5	1	2	3	0	21*	21*	18*	26*	34*	
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	16	11	8	8	8	2	2	2	1	1	
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary—inward transfers	13†	11†	10†	7†	3†						
Tuberculosis—Other Forms	5	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Other Forms—inward transfers	0	0	0	2†	0						
Erysipelas	6	2	1	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	
Meningococcal Infection	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Non-Paralytic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mearles	473	1062	358	923	224	0	0	0	0	0	
Whooping Cough	15	4	9	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	
Dysentery	31	20	141	87	13	0	0	0	0	0	
Acute Encephalitis—Infective	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Post-Infectious	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Food Poisoning	27	3	9	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	

† Inward transfers—no actual notification received.

* Pneumonia deaths as reported by the Registrar General refer to all types while notifications refer only to primary pneumonia.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

1. Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis

There was, for the ninth year in succession, no case of poliomyelitis in this area.

2. Diphtheria

No case of diphtheria has been notified during the past sixteen years. It is, however, essential to maintain the highest possible level of immunisation if this very satisfactory state of affairs is to continue.

3. Dysentery

There were 13 cases of dysentery confirmed during the year, mainly in the third quarter.

	No. of cases			
	Quarters of the year 1968			
Age Range	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Under 1 year ..	—	1	—	—
1-4 years	—	—	3	—
5-9 years	—	—	4	—
10-14 years ..	—	—	—	—
15-24 years ..	—	1	1	—
Over 24 years ..	—	—	3	—
Age not disclosed	—	—	—	—
	—	2	11	—

Total 13

4. Food Poisoning

Of the four cases notified during the year, two represented a family outbreak in which the causal organism was not established. The two sporadic cases were due to *Salmonella* Dublin and *Salmonella* Virchow. In the latter case a further member of the family became positive in January, 1969. A further seven cases were ascertained during the year. Of these, four were sporadic and due to *Salmonella* Typhimurium (2), *Salmonella* Enteritidis (1) and *Salmonella* Thompson (1). The three remaining cases were due to *Clastridium* *Welchii* and were part of a larger outbreak occurring in a local factory canteen.

The outbreak occurred on Friday, 6th December. During the early hours of the morning some 18 persons complained of abdominal pains and diarrhoea. Many also felt sick although no actual vomiting was reported.

All these persons had partaken of a mid-day meal at the works canteen twelve to sixteen hours previously. All had eaten chicken with sundry vegetables although one had eaten only chicken and chips.

Of the eighteen people affected samples were obtained from nine persons and the Canteen Manager, whose sample was the only one negative for C1 Welchii.

On investigation, it was discovered that eight fowls had been supplied to this canteen on Tuesday, 3rd December; these fowls were cooked on Wednesday, 4th December for approximately two and a half hours in a steam oven with a safety valve. (The temperature and pressure were not known). They were then put into the refrigerator until the following day when they were cut by the Canteen Manager and placed on a hot plate for reheating before lunch.

A total of 31 chicken meals were obtained from the eight fowls. The chickens were deliberately undercooked to prevent shrinkage.

5. Measles

There were 224 cases of measles notified during the year. 83% of these occurred in the second and third quarters.

6. Puerperal Pyrexia

There was no case of puerperal pyrexia notified during the year.

7. Scarlet Fever

There were 22 cases of scarlet fever, the lowest number notified in the history of the district.

8. Smallpox

No case of smallpox was notified during the year.

9. Tuberculosis

For the third year in succession eight cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified, a figure lower than any time in the history of the district.

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1968

Age Period (Years)	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary and Late Effects	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—5 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24 ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—44 ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—64 ..	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
65 and over ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Age unknown ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	7	1	—	1	1	—	1	—

One female, aged 52 years, suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis died during the year, while a male of 65 years died from Cor Pulmonale, a late effect of an old Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The following Inward Transfers were also notified:

Pulmonary Males	—
Pulmonary Females	3
Non-Pulmonary Males	—
Non-Pulmonary Females	—
	—
	3
	—

The following table will compare the deaths from Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the past five years:

	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964
Pulmonary	1	1	2	2	2
Non-Pulmonary and other effects	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS CARRIED OUT ON SPECIMENS IN 1968

890 reports were received from the Public Health Laboratory Service during the year on specimens sent by the Public Health Department or by General Practitioners in the District.

Of the 606 faecal specimens sent, 47 proved positive for *Shigella* Sonnei, 10 for *Chlostridium Welchii*, 1 for *Escherichia Coli* and 18 for *Salmonellae* (*Salmonella Typhi-murium* 6, *Salmonella Thompson* 4, *Salmonella Virchow* 3, *Salmonella Dublin* 3 and *Salmonella Enteridis* 2).

Of the 9 pernasal swabs referred only 1 proved positive for pertussis.

3 throat swabs were negative, 1 positive for *Haemophilia Influenza* and 3 positive for *Haemolytic Streptococci* giving a total of 7.

In addition 83 samples of Swimming Bath Water, 103 samples of Milk, 20 samples of Ice Cream and 56 samples of Dried Egg were sent to the laboratory for bacteriological examination.

One sample of blood from a Typhoid suspect was examined and found to be negative.

Once again I must acknowledge my debt to the Director of the Public Health Laboratory and his staff for their good counsel and co-operation during the year.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

This function is carried out by the District Medical Officer of Health, acting, with the consent of the Urban District Council, as an agent of the County Council.

I should like to commend the efforts of the nursing and clerical staff on whose industry and efficiency the success of this undertaking depends.

SCHEDULE OF VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION PROCEDURES

AGE	PROPHYLACTIC	INTERVAL	NOTES
During the first year of life	Diph/Tet/Pert. and oral Polio vaccine. (First dose) Diph/Tet/Pert. and oral Polio vaccine. (Second dose) Diph/Tet/Pert. and oral Polio vaccine. (Third dose)	Preferably after an interval of 6-8 weeks. Preferably after an interval of 6 months.	The earliest age at which the first dose should be given is 3 months, but a better general immunological response can be expected if the first dose is delayed to 6 months of age.
During the second year of life	Measles vaccination Smallpox vaccination	After an interval of not less than 3-4 weeks. After an interval of not less than 3-4 weeks.	While the second year is recommended for routine vaccination against smallpox, in individual cases and if special circumstances call for it, vaccination against smallpox may be carried out during the first year.
At 5 years of age or school entry	Diph/Tet and oral Polio vaccine or Diph/Tet/Polio vaccine Smallpox revaccination		With the exception of smallpox revaccination these may be given, if desired, at 3 years of age to children entering nursery schools, attending day nurseries or living in children's homes.
Between 10 and 13 years of age.	B.C.G. vaccine		For tuberculin negative children.
At 15-19 years of age or on leaving school	Polio vaccine (Oral or inactivated) Tetanus toxoid Smallpox revaccination		

1. Diphtheria

During 1968, 376 infants were given a primary immunisation against Diphtheria and 790 were given a booster dose by the Public Health Department, while 694 were given a primary immunisation and 691 were given a booster dose by General Practitioners.

2. Smallpox

780 Primary Vaccinations against Smallpox were carried out during the year. Children attending schools within the area were offered revaccination at the age of 5 years.

Number of persons primarily vaccinated during 1968:

(i) Under Public Health Department arrangements	..	284
(ii) By Private Practitioners .. .. .	..	496

Number of persons re-vaccinated during 1967:

(i) Under Public Health Department arrangements	..	19
(ii) By Private Practitioners .. .. .	..	135

3. Whooping Cough

365 infants were immunised by the Health Department and 423 were given a school Booster dose. A further 601 infants were given a primary immunisation by General Practitioners and 459 a Booster dose.

4. Tetanus

378 infants were immunised by the Health Department and 789 were given a booster dose. In addition 662 infants were immunised by General Practitioners and 752 given a booster dose.

5. Poliomyelitis

400 persons were vaccinated by the Health Department and 361 were given a booster dose. A further 597 persons were vaccinated by General Practitioners and 565 given a booster dose.

The following table shows the percentages vaccinated under this Authority's scheme together with the comparable national figures:

	CHILDREN BORN IN 1967			
	Whooping Cough (1)	Diphtheria (2)	Polio- myelitis (3)	Smallpox (children under 2) (4)
Nottinghamshire ..	86%	86%	83%	52%
England & Wales ..	76%	78%	74%	38%
Beeston and Stapleford ..	89%	88%	91%	58.5%

Columns (1), (2) and (3) are calculated to show the percentage vaccinated at any time up to 31st December, 1968.

Column (4) includes only children under two years of age vaccinated in 1968 and is calculated as a percentage of those born in 1967.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION — PRIMARY COURSES

Vaccine	1968		1967		Year of Birth 1966		1965		1961/64		Others under 16		Total		
	P.H.D.	G.P.	P.H.D.	G.P.	P.H.D.	G.P.	P.H.D.	G.P.	P.H.D.	G.P.	P.H.D.	G.P.	P.H.D.	G.P.	
															Total	Total
Quadruple D.T.P.P. . . .	174	260	173	319	14	10		4	2	5	1	1	364	599	963
Triple D.T.P.	1												1		1
Diphtheria/Pertussis . . .	2	1	2	2					6	2	1	1	11	5	16
Diphtheria				2											2
Pertussis							1			6	3	52	3	59	62
Tetanus															
Salk	50	215	288	347	26	18	4	4	16	13	4	4	400	597	997
Sabin	27	2	243	125	239	136	6	118	398	209	22	11	1084	601	1685
Measles	177	261	175	321	14	10	4	4	8	7	2	1	376	604	980
Total Diphtheria	175	260	173	321	14	10	4	4	2	5	1	1	365	601	966
Total Whooping Cough . . .	176	261	175	321	14	10	5	5	8	13	5	53	378	663	1041
Total Tetanus	60	215	288	347	26	18	4	4	16	13	4	4	400	597	997
Polio															

SECONDARY COURSES

Quadruple D.T.P.P.			148	86	209	139	7	10	59	218		6	423	459	882
Triple D.T.P.				1	1	6		5	361	214	3	3	366	229	595
Diphtheria/Pertussis			1						1	2	1	1	1	3	4
Diphtheria/Tetanus															
Diphtheria															
Pertussis															
Tetanus						1		1		14		48		64	64
Salk															
Sabin		32		23		79		11	265	403	96	17	361	565	926
Measles															
Total Diphtheria			149	87	210	145	7	15	421	434	3	10	790	691	1481
Total Whooping Cough . . .			148	86	209	139	7	10	59	218	3	6	423	459	882
Total Tetanus			149	87	210	146	7	16	420	446	3	57	789	752	1541
Polio		32		23		79		11	265	403	96	17	361	565	926

6. Tuberculosis B.C.G. Vaccination

Year	No. tested	No. of children		No. vaccinated	No. reported for X-ray	Absent
		Positive	Negative			
1964-65	644	54	581	581	8	9
1965-66	704	86	558	558	54	54
1966-67	607	82	485	485	60	40
1967-68	656	64	553	553	42	39
1968-69	747	74	592	591 1 Neg. not vacc.	38	81
1964-65*	515	453	—	—	—	62
1965-66*	535	478	—	—	—	57
1966-67*	490	467	—	—	—	23
1967-68*	440	420	4	4	—	16
1968-69	606	523	14	14	—	69

* Re-test after 1 year.

7. Measles Vaccination

During the year 1,685 primary immunisations against measles were completed; 1,084 by the Health Department and 601 by Private Practitioners in the area.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948 and 1951

It was necessary to take action under Section 47 or Section 50 of the Act during the year in the case of an elderly woman living alone.

In conclusion, it is my pleasure to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and encouragement, and also my colleagues in other departments.

I am pleased once again to acknowledge the ready assistance and co-operation of Mr. W. R. Brownhill, Chief Public Health Inspector, and the loyal support of all the members of the Health Department.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

E. BEBBINGTON,

Medical Officer of Health

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR 1968.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE BEESTON AND STAPLEFORD
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my report for the year 1968.

SECTION "D"

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

The Clean Air Act, 1956

Smoke Control Areas. Another step forward in our progress towards "Clean Air" throughout the district was taken when our Smoke Control Order No. 10 was submitted to and confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. This Order, which embraces the Central Area of Beeston and covers 148 acres, contains 786 houses and 292 other premises and becomes operative on the 1st October, 1969.

This means that by that date 4,760 acres out of a total of 6,468 acres, i.e. approximately 73.6% of the area of the Urban District and containing 14,513 out of a total of 21,734 inhabited houses, approximately 66.8% will be included in Smoke Control Orders.

The survey of our next area which contains approximately 1,300 houses in Stapleford and Bramcote is well advanced and will be ready for submission to the Ministry in November, 1969.

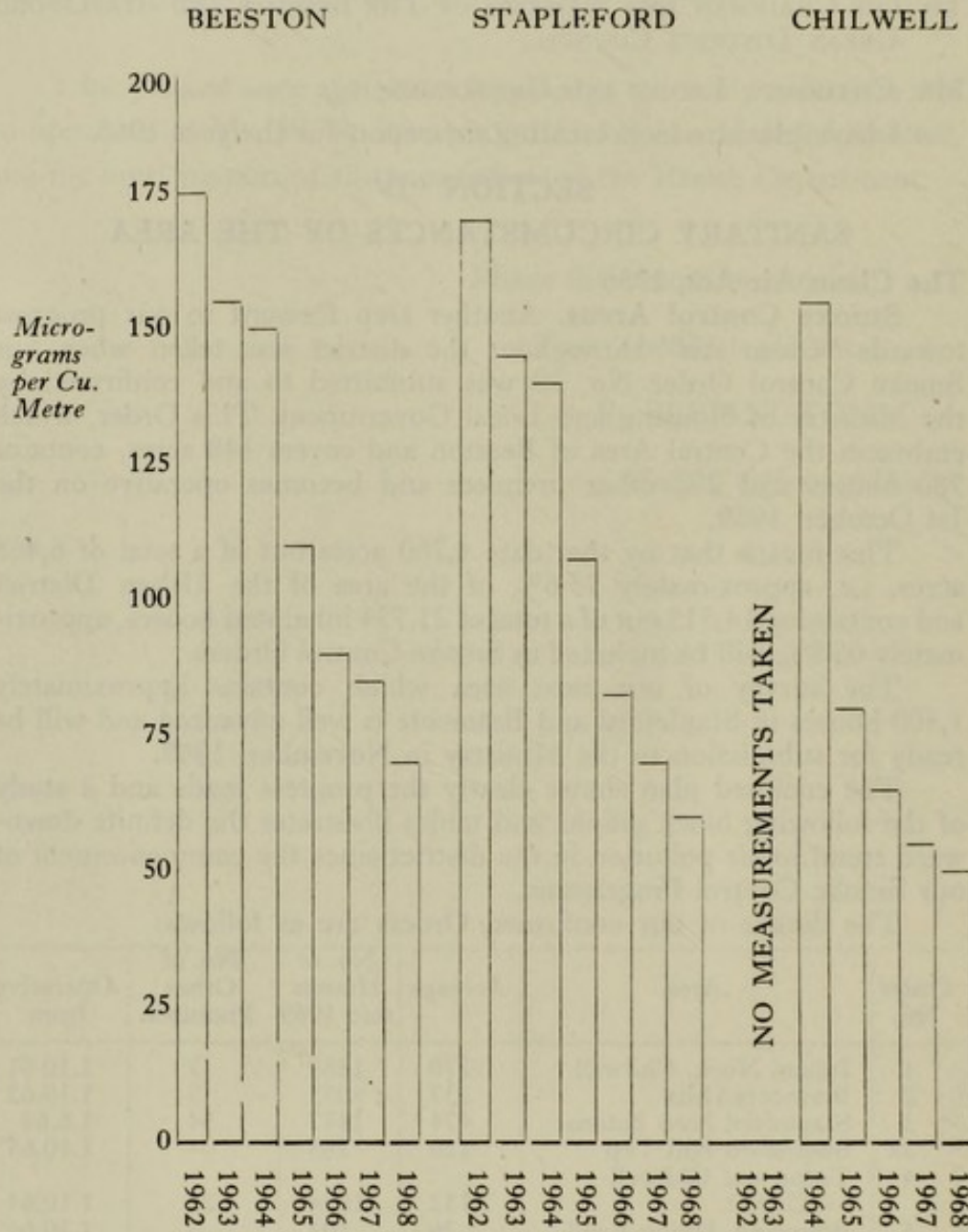
The enclosed plan shows clearly the progress made and a study of the following block graphs and tables illustrates the definite downward trend in air pollution in the district since the commencement of our Smoke Control Programme.

The details of our confirmed Orders are as follows:

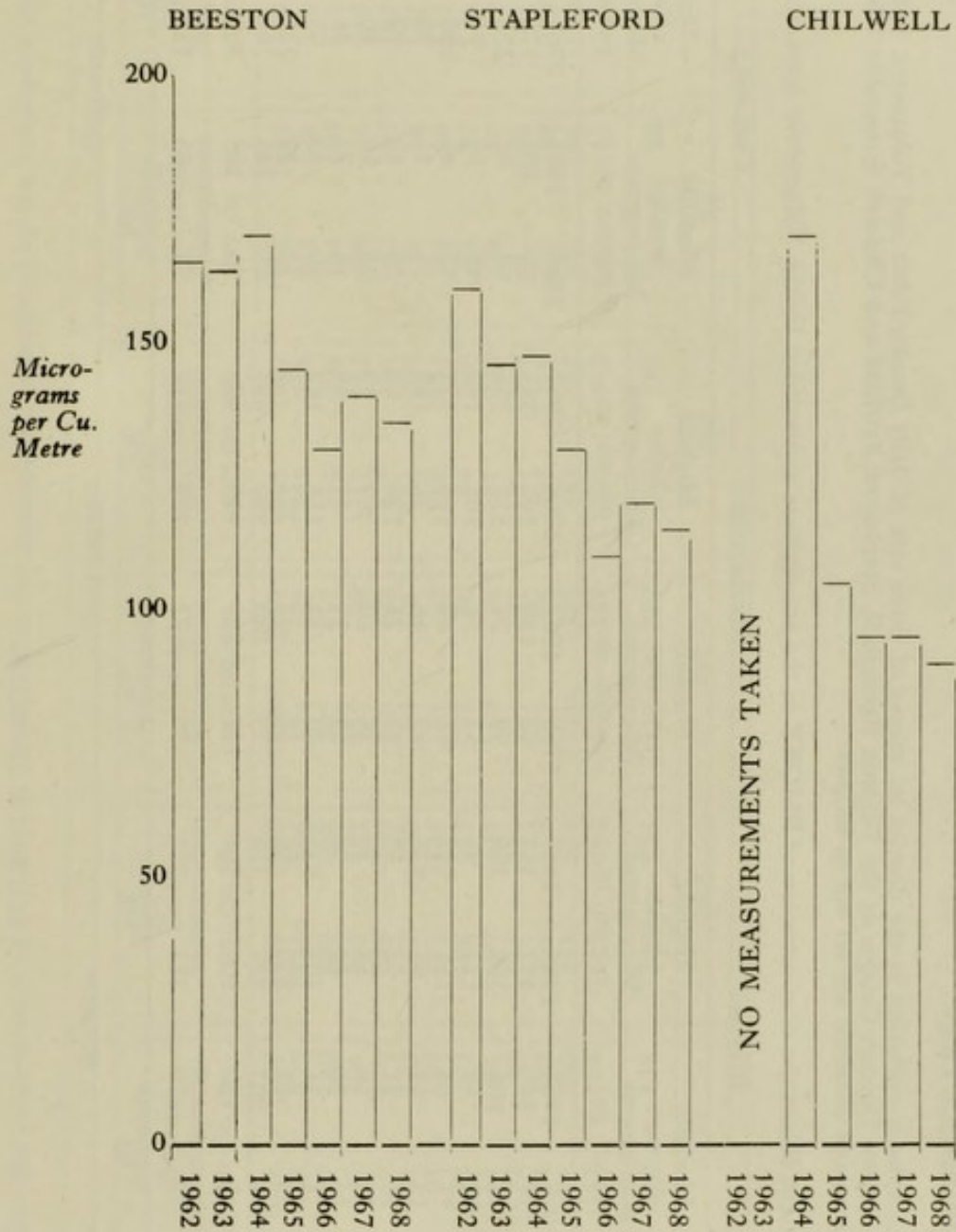
Order No.	Area	Acreage	No. of Houses mid 1969	No. of Other Premises	Operative from
1	Inham Nook, Chilwell	270	1589	7	1.10.61
2	Bramcote Hills	537	1053	7	1.10.62
3	Stapleford New Eatons	474	1447	54	1.6.64
3A	Stapleford Hill Top	120	285	—	1.10.65
4	Toton and Chilwell C.O.D.	1152	1674	23	1.10.64
5	Bramcote, Derby Road	26	107	—	1.10.64
6	Attenborough, Part Chilwell and Part Beeston South	920	1746	22	1.10.65
7	Chilwell (Part)	262	1742	16	1.10.66
8	Stapleford (Central)	186	1417	96	1.10.67
9	Parts of Beeston, Bramcote & Chilwell	665	2667	99	1.10.68
10	Beeston Central	148	786	292	1.10.69
	Totals—11 areas	4760	14513	616	

For map see Inside Back Cover

**THE AVERAGE CONC. (MONTHLY)
OF SMOKE IN THE ATMOSPHERE**



THE AVERAGE (MONTHLY) CONC.:
OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE IN THE ATMOSPHERE



MEASUREMENT OF AIR POLLUTION

Readings of atmospheric pollution in the district by means of three sets of daily Smoke Filter and Volumetric Sulphur Dioxide Apparatus and three Deposit Gauges at the Beeston Roundhill, Stapleford Fairfield and Chilwell Sunnyside Schools, are carried out and the results obtained are set out as follows:

The following table shows the concentration of **SMOKE** in the atmosphere as recorded by the Volumetric Apparatus:—

Month	BEESTON			STAPLEFORD			CHILWELL			
	Monthly Average Micrograms per cu. m.	Highest Value Micrograms per cu. m.	Monthly Average Micrograms per cu. m.	Monthly Average Micrograms per cu. m.	Highest Value Micrograms per cu. m.	Monthly Average Micrograms per cu. m.	Highest Value Micrograms per cu. m.	Monthly Average Micrograms per cu. m.	Highest Value Micrograms per cu. m.	
	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967
January	129	150	332	357	199	355	199	83	178	278
February	133	106	388	398	333	278	333	92	276	282
March	72	49	153	95	108	113	108	48	94	74
April	51	64	154	103	144	133	144	43	104	92
May	52	51	95	135	76	154	76	35	70	117
June	26	21	93	52	128	62	128	24	99	54
July	29	18	58	39	59	39	59	24	40	37
August	19	26	41	50	45	59	45	16	34	45
September	34	54	103	131	113	163	113	30	98	128
October	68	52	230	86	223	74	223	52	221	60
November	101	207	377	732	299	683	299	65	244	557
December	145	150	509	501	417	476	417	96	369	440
Average	72	79	211	223	179	216	179	51	152	180
1966 Average	92		276		270		270	63		218

The following table shows the concentration of **SULPHUR DIOXIDE** in the atmosphere, as recorded by the Volumetric Apparatus:

Month	BEESTON		STAPLEFORD		CHILWELL	
	Monthly Average Micrograms per cu. m.	Highest Value Micrograms per cu. m.	Monthly Average Micrograms per cu. m.	Highest Value Micrograms per cu. m.	Monthly Average Micrograms per cu. m.	Highest Value Micrograms per cu. m.
January	198	352	174	325	141	260
February	237	857	202	714	164	669
March	147	236	135	213	98	160
April	140	255	116	221	92	162
May	107	152	94	164	71	131
June...	91	193	81	188	65	143
July ..	78	108	73	94	55	76
August	61	90	60	91	48	77
September	83	136	71	133	57	103
October	134	394	117	393	93	310
November	155	281	131	243	105	192
December	197	412	146	380	114	270
Average ..	136	289	117	263	92	213
1966 Average ..	137	283	117	260	94	207

We also have deposit gauges on the roofs of three schools in the district, and the following table shows the monthly recording of the deposited matter in tons per square mile.

Month	Undissolved Matter				Dissolved Matter				Total Deposit							
	Beeston 1968	Beeston 1967	Stapleford 1968	Stapleford 1967	Chilwell 1968	Chilwell 1967	Beeston 1968	Beeston 1967	Stapleford 1968	Stapleford 1967	Chilwell 1968	Chilwell 1967				
January	7.44	4.69	9.50	2.80	6.62	2.50	4.58	3.64	5.07	4.08	4.81	3.23	14.57	6.88	11.43	5.73
February	4.99	4.99	4.92	4.54	2.93	3.24	3.03	3.64	3.23	4.08	3.13	3.39	8.15	8.62	6.06	6.63
March	6.22	5.63	3.90	3.01	3.74	4.97	4.13	4.77	3.41	4.92	3.39	3.44	10.35	7.93	7.13	8.41
April	4.94	4.51	5.12	3.03	3.34	1.68	2.93	3.62	3.01	3.44	2.78	3.18	8.13	6.47	6.12	4.86
May	4.03	5.58	3.46	1.35	3.03	3.13	3.24	4.41	3.29	4.48	3.19	3.87	7.27	5.83	6.22	7.00
June	5.71	3.72	2.11	2.93	1.76	3.06	2.88	1.88	2.98	1.94	2.73	1.96	8.59	4.87	4.49	5.02
July	2.88	5.53	1.37	5.20	1.96	3.41	4.15	1.99	4.30	2.17	4.68	2.04	7.03	7.37	6.64	5.45
August	2.90	10.04	1.60	6.83	1.27	2.73	2.52	3.61	2.57	2.52	2.47	2.47	5.42	13.65	3.74	5.20
September	4.48	6.11	2.90	8.77	2.93	2.98	4.33	3.64	5.43	3.26	5.20	2.93	8.81	9.75	8.13	5.91
October	4.05	4.59	8.53	4.05	2.19	3.62	3.01	3.64	3.67	3.52	3.29	3.18	7.06	8.23	5.48	6.80
November	3.34	2.93	2.50	3.51	3.21	3.51	4.49	2.83	3.57	2.80	3.92	2.93	7.83	5.76	7.13	6.44
December	4.97	6.12	6.63	6.91	10.72	7.54	2.37	2.93	2.40	3.41	3.29	3.47	7.34	9.05	14.01	11.01
Totals	55.95	64.44	52.54	52.93	43.70	42.37	41.66	40.60	42.93	40.62	42.88	36.09	97.61	105.04	86.58	78.46
Average	4.66	5.37	4.38	4.41	3.64	3.53	3.47	3.38	3.58	3.39	3.57	3.00	8.13	8.75	7.21	6.54

WATER

With the exception of a few isolated properties the whole of the district obtains its water from the Nottingham Corporation. The supply has been satisfactory in quality and quantity, has no plumbo-solvent action and no complaints have been received.

7 samples of drinking water were taken during the year, 4 being submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination, and 3 to the Public Analyst. All the samples were satisfactory.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE

Refuse Collection

Provision of dustbins. As I reported last year, the Council introduced a Municipal Dustbin Scheme in April 1967, and undertook responsibility for the provision of bins to domestic premises.

This year it was decided to provide plastic bins, initially for a trial period of a year. These bins are made of high quality polyethylene and are able to withstand rough treatment without deterioration. The bins have a capacity of $3\frac{1}{4}$ cubic feet and bin and lid weigh approximately 10 lbs. compared with 28 lbs. for a galvanized bin (with lid) of similar capacity.

It should therefore considerably reduce refuse collectors' fatigue and risk of strain.

One drawback is that hot ashes must not be placed in the bins, and this information is embossed on the bins. So far results with these bins have been highly satisfactory.

Refuse Disposal

Last year I reported that consultations with adjoining Local Authorities were taking place with a view to the provision of a new incineration plant to replace our own outdated and inadequate plant—a very urgent problem.

Preliminary consultations with several firms manufacturing or acting as agents for manufacturers of modern incineration plants took place; two new plants were visited. Mr. Sumner, the Engineering Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government was consulted in London; meetings took place with officers of the Nottingham City Council who were anxious to dispose of our refuse at their proposed new plant at Eastcroft in Nottingham which is also intended to provide the heat for a vast district heating scheme; and with the officers of the Long Eaton Urban District Council and Ilkeston Borough Council.

After considering the details and estimated costs of the various schemes the Health Committee decided to recommend that this Council proceed with the provision of a new incineration plant in conjunction with the Long Eaton Urban District Council on a mutually convenient site at Toton which the Ministry of Defence were willing to sell for the purpose.

Unfortunately further difficulties arose and at the time of writing the position is still somewhat obscure, but will I hope be finalised in the very near future, so that our present disposal difficulties can be resolved.

Salvage of Waste Materials

The total tonnage (2,159 tons) and value (£15,752) of materials salvaged during the year were the highest since 1961.

Our waste paper recovery was in fact a record, the highest we have ever achieved, 1,309 tons being sold for £12,166.

There is still a big demand for waste paper which is borne out by the fact there have been two price increases, in September 1968 and in April 1969, the latter one not affecting the figures shown in this report.

Our recovery of ferrous metal in 1968/69, 847 tons, was the highest weight recovered in any year since 1961/62.

A new horizontal paper press was purchased during the year to replace our horizontal continuous baler which had been in operation since 1954.

Our fleet of vehicles now comprises:

REFUSE REMOVAL

5 Shelvoke & Drewry Pakamatic vehicles, 2 Shelvoke & Drewry Fore and Aft tipping vehicles fitted with bulk loading equipment, 2 Shelvoke & Drewry Fore and Aft tipping vehicles (1 used as a spare vehicle).

REFUSE DISPOSAL

1 Ford D.550 tipping lorry with extended sideboards for removal of screened dust, etc.

SALVAGE

1 Karrier "Bantam" tipping van (for salvage and trade refuse).
1 Ford D.800 tipping lorry (also used for trade refuse collection, etc.)

GENERAL

1 "Thames" 10/12 cwt. van used for drainage and other general work.

1 "Thames" 5/7 cwt. van for the refuse collection foreman.

1 Ford D.400 tipping lorry for refuse and salvage collection, and for general purposes.

The following statistics on refuse collection and disposal for the year to 31st March, 1969 may prove of interest:

Population 62,960 Area 6,468 acres

No. of premises from which refuse is collected (at 31.3.69)—
22,989

Refuse collected per premises per annum—14.3 cwts.

Refuse collected per 1,000 pop. per annum—261.9 tons

House Refuse Collection Rounds

Actual weight of refuse collected, including salvage (April 1st, 1968—September 30th, 1968, summer)	6,914 tons
(October 1st, 1968—March 31st, 1969, winter) ..	7,570 tons
TOTAL ..	<u>14,484 tons</u>

No. of loads of refuse collected :

Summer	2,325 loads
Average weight per load	2.97 tons
Winter	2,294 loads
Average weight per load	3.30 tons

Average number of bins collected per man per day :

Summer	146.3 bins
Winter	149.9 bins

Average weight of refuse collected per man per day, including salvage:

Summer	1t. 13c. 0q.
Winter	1t. 15c. 3q.

Average weight of refuse per bin :

Summer	23.6 lbs.
Winter	24.8 lbs.

Average haul by collection vehicle to disposal point
(single journey)

3.7 miles

Other Refuse Collection

Special collections of refuse and salvage were made from various trade, domestic and other premises, as follows :

Refuse (including domestic items, such as old furniture, bedding, etc.)	1413 tons
Salvage	590 tons
Total ..	<u>2003 tons</u>

Particulars of Materials Salvaged during the year ended 31st March, 1969:

DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT SOLD				VALUE		
	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	1309	4	3	0	12165	16	1
Textiles	1	17	3	0	25	3	0
Baled Tins	756	6	3	0	3293	4	1
Scrap Iron	91	2	1	0	226	16	2
Cast Iron	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-ferrous Metals		7	1	12	41	4	0
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<u>2158</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>15752</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>

SALVAGE OF WASTE MATERIALS

Table showing amounts and values of materials salvaged during the past ten years :—

Year Ended	Waste Paper		Textiles		Kitchen Waste		Ferrous Metals		Non-Ferrous Metals		Miscellaneous		Total	
	tons Weight	£ Value	tons Weight	£ Value	tons Weight	£ Value	tons Weight	£ Value	tons Weight	£ Value	tons Weight	£ Value	tons Weight	£ Value
31.3.69	1309	12166	2	25	—	—	847	3520	1	41	—	—	2159	15752
31.3.68	1288	11036	2	24	—	—	794	3454	1	74	7	16	2092	14604
31.3.67	1259	11524	19	117	—	—	776	3928	1	46	—	—	2055	15615
31.3.66	1132	10270	28	176	—	—	711	3780	1	41	—	—	1872	14267
31.3.65	1053	8776	25	188	—	—	801	4339	1	57	1	4	1881	13364
31.3.64	1079	8775	23	152	—	—	793	4496	1	30	1	3	1897	13456
31.3.63	1014	8275	21	121	—	—	807	5098	1	35	1	4	1844	13533
31.3.62	1079	9162	25	136	—	3	849	5789	1	56	1	8	1955	15146
31.3.61	1075	8685	25	179	466	2324	829	6523	1	98	1	12	2397	17821
31.3.60	957	7810	28	196	492	2458	909	5400	1	83	2	16	2389	15963

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health made by the
Public Health Inspectors :—

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	1	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) above in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	182	11	1	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	6	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total ..	194	12	1	Nil

Cases in which defects were found:

Sanitary Conveniences unsuitable (S.7):

One defect found and remedied (referred by H.M.I.).

Outwork. 175 Outworkers were notified in the August lists as required by Sec. 133 (1) (c).

They were employed as follows:

Wearing Apparel, making, ornamenting, finishing, etc. ..	162
Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets	6
Household linen	6
Nets other than wire nets	1
	175

Of the 175 notified, 129 resided within the Urban District and 46 outside, these latter being re-notified to the Local Authorities concerned.

DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE

All complaints have been dealt with effectively during the year.

The following is a summary of the work done in the area during 1968:

No. of complaints received ..	535
No. of Premises treated:	
Private Dwellings	504
Business Premises	25
Council Property	4
	533
No. of Visits	1358

PETROLEUM

261 visits were made during 1968 to premises licensed under the Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928.

75 storage installations are now licensed in the district with a total storage capacity of 294,885 gallons.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

5 licences to keep pet shops have been issued as required by Section 1 of the above-mentioned Act.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

5 factories are registered by the Council under the above-mentioned Act, and regular inspections are carried out. 7 samples of filling materials for furniture and bedding were taken and submitted to the Prescribed Analyst during 1968. All the samples were satisfactory.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

3 licences to keep Boarding Establishments for animals have been issued under the above-mentioned Act.

SWIMMING BATH WATER SAMPLING

82 samples of water from the Council's swimming bath were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination, the results being as follows:

No. of samples with no coliform bacilli in 100 ml.	78
No. of samples showing plate count of under 10 colonies after 24 hours at 37 degrees C.	73
No. of samples showing plate count of 10-100 colonies after 24 hours at 37 degrees C.	8
No. of samples showing plate count exceeding 100 colonies after 24 hours at 37 degrees C.	1

The recognised standard is that in 75% of samples the number of colonies should not exceed 10 and in the remaining 25% the number should not exceed 100.

The samples can therefore be regarded on the whole as satisfactory.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The following tables show the number of premises registered under the above Act, the number of inspections made and the number of persons employed. This information has been supplied to the Ministry of Labour as required by the Act.

TABLE A—REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	6	65	20
Retail Shops	9	247	99
Wholesale shops, warehouses	3	11	7
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	1	33	8
Fuel storage depots	—	1	—
Totals	19	357	134

TABLE B—NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES

136

TABLE C—ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons Employed
Offices	446
Retail shops	1070
Wholesale departments, warehouses	70
Catering establishments open to the public	207
Canteens	7
Fuel storage depots	4
Total	1804
Total Males	683
Total Females	1121

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

Summary of Inspections

Housing Act Inspections	319
Housing Act Reinspections	466
Public Health Act Inspections	600
Public Health Act Reinspections	398
Air Pollution Measurement	758
Animals and Fowls	22
Drainage to new buildings, inspecting and testing	470
Drainage, existing	442
Drains blocked, cleared by Council workmen	1064
Dustbins	545
Factories	12
Hairdressers and Barbers	35
Housing Records made	74
Housing Repairs and Rents Act	3
Improvement Grants, First Visits	262
Improvement Grants, Revisits	611
Infectious Diseases	186
Interviews	771
Land Charges, Searches, etc.	113
Miscellaneous	494
Moveable dwellings	30
Noise Complaint	139
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	136
Petroleum Storage	261
Premises disinfected for Infectious Diseases	6
Premises disinfested	27
Rag Flock Act	4
Refuse Accumulations	95
Refuse Collection and Salvage	537
Rivers Pollution	27
Scabies	1
Schools	12
Shops Act	34
Smoke Abatement	87
Smoke Control Areas	4816
Vermin	132
Wasps' Nests Destruction	99
Water Samples, Swimming Pool	16
Total	<u>14104</u>

**SECTION "E" HOUSING
HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE. Action taken during 1968**

A	Houses Demolished during the year	In or Adjoining Clearance Areas (Housing Act, 1957)	Unfit for human habitation	Number of houses	..	..	16
			Included by reason of bad arrangement	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	..	..	16
	Houses Demolished during the year	Not in or Adjoining Clearance Areas	On land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act 1957	Number of houses	..	..	..
			As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17 (1) Housing Act 1957	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	..	..	2
B	Unfit Houses Closed during the year	Number of separate dwellings included above which were reported as closed up to 31.12.64 in pursuance of closing orders or undertakings	Local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	Number of houses	..	..	4
				Number of separate dwellings contained therein	..	..	4
C	Number of Persons Displaced during the year	Unfit Houses Closed during the year	From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas	..	..	..	63
			From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas	..	..	..	7
D	Number of Families Displaced during the year	Unfit Houses Closed during the year	From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas	..	..	..	25
			From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas	..	..	..	4
E	Unfit Houses Made Fit	Unfit Houses Closed during the year	After informal action by local authority	..	..	..	331
			After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	..	..	..	16
			After formal notice under Public Health Acts	..	..	..	1
H	Purchase of Houses by agreement	Unfit Houses Closed during the year	Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed orders or C.P.O's.	Number of houses	..	..	8
				Number of occupants	..	..	24

SLUM CLEARANCE

Since 1953 representations have been made in respect of 88 Clearance Areas, comprising 724 houses, with a population of 1,974. This includes 28 "Grey" properties.

Clearance areas dealt with in years 1967-9 (July)

Date of Representation	No. of Area	Clearance Area	Houses in Area	Population of Area	Date of Ministry Enquiry or Inspection	Date Order Confirmed by Minister	Remarks	No. of Persons re-housed to 31/7/68	Date Demolition Completed
14/2/67	81	Beeston— Lower Regent St.	12	30		13/2/68	C.P.O. Purchased by agreement	30	June 1969
14/2/67	82	Beeston— Broughton St. No. 2	4	1				1	May 1968
11/7/67	83	Stapleford— Pasture Rd. No. 3	14	40		18/6/68	Clearance Order	40	
11/7/67	84	Stapleford— Middle Orchard St.	6	22		6/5/68	C.P.O.	4	
12/3/68	85	Beeston— Regent St. No. 3	4	6			Council Property	6	Dec 1968
10/9/68	86	Beeston— Regent St. No. 4	59	164	22/5/69	6/8/69	C.P.O.		
14/1/69	87	Stapleford— High St.	7	19			C.P.O.		
16/4/69	88	Stapleford— Church Lane	3	11			Clearance Order		

Individual Unfit Houses. In addition to the above, 277 individual houses involving the displacement of 754 persons have been dealt with by Demolition or Closure procedure since 1950. This includes 100 Council-owned "prefabs" occupied by 259 people.

This gives a grand total of 1,001 houses dealt with, involving 2,728 persons.

RENT ACT 1957
CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR
 During period 1st January, 1964 to 31st December, 1968
PART I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

	1st Jan., 1964 to 31st Dec., 1964	1st Jan., 1965 to 31st Dec., 1965	1st Jan., 1966 to 31st Dec., 1966	1st Jan., 1967 to 31st Dec., 1967	1st Jan., 1968 to 31st Dec., 1968
(1) Number of applications for certificates	3	4	6	3	1
(2) No. of decisions not to issue certificates	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(3) No. of decisions to issue certificates	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	3	4	5	2	1
(b) in respect of all defects					
(4) No. of undertakings given by landlords under para 5 of the 1st Schedule	3	3	4	3	Nil
(5) No. of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to para 5 of the 1st Schedule	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(6) Number of certificates issued	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
PART II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates					
(7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

SECTION "F"

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The following pages give some indication of the amount of attention paid by your Inspectors to this most important branch of Public Health work.

List of Food Premises in the Area

Category	Food Hygiene Regulations—Number of Premises			
	Fitted to comply with Regulation 16	To which Regulation 19 applies	Fitted to comply with Regulation 19	Total Number of Premises
Bakehouses	8	8	8	8
Butchers	49	49	49	49
Cafes and Restaurants	20	20	20	20
Fried Fish	17	17	17	17
Greengrocers and Fishmongers	58	58	58	58
Grocers and Provision Dealers	108	108	108	108
Confectionery and Sweets	69	69	69	69
Licensed Pubs.	37	37	37	37
Licensed Pubs. selling Meals	7	7	7	7
Licensed Clubs	11	11	11	11

Summary of Visits to Food Premises

Bakehouses	8
Butchers' Shops	135
Cafe Premises and Restaurants	64
Dairies (Retailers)	8
Dairymen's Vehicles	12
Food Inspections	122
Food Poisoning	29
Food Sampling (informal)	158
Fried Fish Shops	32
Ice Cream Premises	87
Licensed Houses	8
Milk Sampling	50
Other food premises	266
Slaughterhouses	1100
Water Supply	16
Total	2095

THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

Number of egg pasteurisation plants in the district .. 1

Samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory:—

No. of Samples	Nature of Samples	Tests Applied	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
14	Pasteurised liquid egg	Alpha-Amylase	14	—
18	Pasteurised liquid egg	Bacteriological	18	—
17	Raw liquid egg	Bacteriological	14	3

No contraventions of the Regulations were noted.

Gelatin Sampling

Samples of each consignment of gelatin received by a local manufacturing company are taken for bacteriological examination. Seven samples were examined at the Public Health Laboratory during the year and were found to be satisfactory.

Poultry Inspection

Number of poultry processing premises in the district .. 2

No. of visits to Premises	No. of birds processed during year	Types	% of birds rejected as unfit	Weight condemned
19	237,050	Broilers, capons, hens	1.14	7,880 lbs.

Gerber Testing of Milk

During the year 151 informal samples of milk were tested for chemical quality by the Gerber test in your own department.

The results obtained provide a reliable guide in our formal sampling of milk for examination by the Public Analyst and permit a much more extensive field of investigation to be covered than would be possible if only formal sampling were undertaken.

The 151 milk samples had an average composition of 8.70% non-fatty solids and 3.74% fat.

Owing to the merger of two Co-operative Societies, the Dairy and Pasteurising Plant of the Stapleford and Sandiacre Co-operative Society in this area, from which many of our samples were taken, has been closed down recently.

SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER THE FOOD & DRUGS ACT 1955

The following table gives details of the 199 samples taken by your inspectors during the year, and submitted for analysis to the Public Analyst, Mr. E. Fogden, whose co-operation and advice is much appreciated

Article	No. genuine			No. adulterated or sub-stnd.		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Alcoholic Beverages ..		7	7			
Almond Marzipan ..		1	1			
Aludrox		1	1			
Amytal Tablets		1	1			
Anchovy Fish Paste ..		1	1			
Antacid Powder ..		1	1			
Aspirin Tablets		1	1			
Avomine Tablets ..		2	2			
Baking Powder		1	1			
Beef Rissoles		1	1			
Beef Suet		1	1			
Biscuits		1	1			
Blackcurrant Crumble ..		1	1			
Blackcurrant Sundaes ..		1	1			
Black Pudding		2	2			
Blancmange Powder ..		—	—		1	1
Brandy Flavouring ..		1	1			
Butter		2	2			
Buttercup Syrup ..		1	1			
Cakes and Pies		6	6			
Canned Fish		2	2			
Canned Meat		15	15			
Cheese, Cheese Spread and Cream Cheese ..		6	6		2	2
Cheesey Crisps		1	1			
Cherries for Cocktails ..		1	1			
Chicken Curry & Rice ..		1	1			
Chicken Meat Paste ..		1	1			
Chocolate Polka Dots ..		1	1			
Chocolate Spread ..		1	1			
Choledyl Tablets ..		1	1			
Chop Suey with Sweet and Sour Sauce ..		1	1			
Cochineal		1	1			
Coffee and Chicory Essence		1	1			
Coffee and Chicory Mixture		1	1			
Colwick Soft Fat Cheese		—	—		1	1
Cough Mixture		1	1			
Cream		3	3			
Creamed Mushrooms ..		1	1			

Article	No. genuine			No. adulterated or sub-stnd.		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Creamed Rice Pudding ..		1	1			
Cream of Tartar ..		1	1			
Custard Powder ..		1	1			
Danish Mussels ..		1	1			
Drinking Chocolate ..		1	1			
Edible Oil		2	2			
Edrisal Tablets		1	1			
Fish Paste		1	1			
"Five Minute" Rice ..		1	1			
Fruit Juices		2	2			
Fruit Pie Filling ..		3	3			
Glacé Cherries		1	1			
Glycerin, Lemon and Ipecac. Balsam ..		1	1			
Ground Almonds ..		3	3			
Ground Ginger		1	1			
Ground Pimento ..		1	1			
Ground Rice		1	1			
Ham Flavoured Green Pea Soup		1	1			
Haslet		1	1			
Ice Cream Powder ..		1	1			
Iced Lemon Tea Mix ..		1	1			
Icicen Tablets ..		1	1			
Instant Low Fat Milk ..		1	1			
Jam		1	1			
"Jiffi-Jelli"		1	1			
Lard		4	4			
Lemon Pie Filling ..		1	1			
Liquid Paraffin ..		1	1			
Liver Paté		1	1			
Malt Vinegar		1	1			
Margarine		4	4			
Marmalade		2	2			
Meat Pies		8	8			
Milk		—	—		1	1
Milk Shake Flavouring		1	1			
Mincemeat		3	3			
Mixed Spice		1	1			
Oxtail Soup		—	—		2	2
Panadol Tablets ..		1	1			
Peanut Butter		2	2			
Piccalilli		2	2			
Pickles		4	4			
Polony		2	2			
Potted Beef		—	—		1	1
Prodexin Tablets ..		1	1			

Article	No. genuine			No. adulterated or sub-stnd.		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Quick Trifle		1	1			
Rajah Pickle		1	1			
Raspberry Jam		1	1			
Raspberry Seedless		—	—		1	1
Ready Mixed Mustard		1	1			
Sauces and Sauce Mix		10	10			
Sausages and Sausage Meat		13	13			
"Scotchoc"		1	1			
Self-Raising Flour		3	3			
Short Pastry Mix		1	1			
Soft Drinks		3	3		1	1
Sponge Jam Pudding		1	1			
Sponge Mix		1	1			
Sponge Pudding and Sultanas		1	1			
Strawberry Yogurt		1	1			
Suet Dumpling Mix		1	1			
"Sunny Spread"		1	1			
"Sweet Magic"		1	1			
Table Cream		1	1			
Thyme and Parsley Forcing Mix		1	1			
Tomato Juice		1	1			
Tomato Piquant		1	1			
Veganin Tablets		1	1			
TOTALS		189	189		10	10

**PARTICULARS OF, AND ACTION TAKEN, IN RESPECT OF ADULTERATED OR SUB-STANDARD
OR WRONGLY LABELLED SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO ANALYST**

Serial No.	Article	Analyst's Comment	Action Taken
S.7	Pasteurised Milk	Contained extraneous matter consisting of a mixture of fungal hyphae and algae.	Warning letter issued to supplier.
S.12	Cheese	Contained extraneous matter consisting of fatty material, possibly cheese, coloured black by the presence of finely divided carbonaceous matter.	Letter to manufacturer.
29/30	Oxtail Soup	Taken from vending machine. Meat content insufficient.	Vending machine adjusted.
31	Blackcurrant	Designated "Blackcurrant"—label should designate "Blackcurrant Crush" or "Blackcurrant Drink."	Letter to manufacturer.
64	Colwick Soft Fat Cheese	Sample contained excess of .5% water.	Letter to manufacturer.
75	Blancmange Powder	Sample did not contain any salt, although this was included in list of ingredients on outer packet. List on inner packets was accurate.	Letter to manufacturer. Error corrected on packet reprints.
102	Potted Beef	Meat content insufficient—sample contained cereal filler. Proper designation would be "Beef Paste" or "Potted Beef Paste."	Letter to manufacturer.
120	Raspberry Seedless	Designation should include noun, e.g. "Raspberry Seedless Jam" or "Raspberry Seedless Conserve".	Letter to manufacturer. Labels to be revised.
143	Cream Cheese	Deficient of milk fat by 6.5%.	Letter to manufacturer. Sample should have been designated "Soft Cheese". Error in description occurred at shop—warning issued.

TABLE OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED REGARDING ARTICLES OF VARIOUS FOODSTUFFS, ETC.
AND ACTION TAKEN

<i>Article Complained of</i>	<i>Nature of Complaint</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Bread Roll	Contained Staple	Warning letter sent to manufacturer
Chocolate	Contained Bolt	Manufacturer prosecuted. Pleaded Guilty—fined £20 and ordered to pay costs
Chewing Nuts	Contained foreign body	Warning letter sent to manufacturer
Loaf	Contained Glass	Warning letter sent to Dairy
Milk	Dirty	Warning letter sent to Dairy
Milk Bottle	Mouldy	Warning letter sent to manufacturer
Pasty	Mouldy	Warning letter sent to manufacturer
Pork Pie	Contained fly	Warning letter sent to manufacturer
Pork Pie	Contained cigarette end	Warning letter sent to packers and to retailers
Salt	Contained maggot	Warning letter sent to packers and to retailers
Tomatoes (canned)	Contained foreign body	Letter to manufacturer
Tomatoes (canned)		

Note: The articles marked "S" in the table of samples submitted to the Public Analyst were also subjects of complaint.

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

No. of retail distributors with dairy premises in the district who are registered with this Local Authority	6
No. of retail distributors with shop premises in the district who are registered with this Local Authority	85
No. of dairy premises in the district which are registered with this Local Authority	5

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963/1965

Number of licensed Pasteurisation Plants in the district ..	*1
No. of Dealers licensed to sell Untreated Milk	13
Number of Dealers licensed to sell Pasteurised Milk	69
Number of Dealers licensed to sell Sterilised Milk	76
No. of Dealers licensed to sell Ultra Heat Treated Milk ..	11

*Ceased operation 31.7.68

Sampling of Specially Designated Milks

During the year 106 samples of milk were examined under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963 at the Public Health Laboratory. The samples were as follows :—

Ultra Heat Treated Milk	3
Pasteurised Milk	62
Sterilised Milk	37
Untreated Milk	4

All the samples satisfied the Statutory Tests, except one sample of pasteurised milk which failed the Methylene Blue Test.

Milk Supplies—Brucella Abortus

No. of samples of untreated milk examined at the Public Health Laboratory (Brucella Ring Test)	4
No. of positive samples found	Nil

Ice Cream

There were at the end of 1968, 184 premises registered in the district for the sale and/or manufacture of Ice Cream. They can be classified as follows :—

No. registered to manufacture ice cream by heat treatment	1
No. registered to manufacture ice cream by the cold mix process	1
No. registered for sale only of ice cream	182

87 inspections of ice cream premises were made during the year, and 20 samples of ice cream were taken. These samples were submitted to the Methylene Blue Test at the Public Health Laboratory, and all were classified as Grade I. These results can be regarded as very satisfactory.

MEAT INSPECTION

PARTICULARS OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND
CARCASSES INSPECTED, etc.

Period 1st January—31st December, 1968.

	Cattle exclu- ding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1137	34	6	4153	45216
Number inspected	1137	34	6	4153	45216
All diseases except tuber- culosis and cysticerçi					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	1	1	—	64
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned . .	128	4	—	45	1794
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis and cysticerçi	11.26	14.71	—	1.08	4.11
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned . .	—	—	—	—	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned . .	—	—	—	—	225
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	.50
Cysticerçi					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned . .	1	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration . .	1	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—

WEIGHTS OF MEAT CONDEMNED

Whole Carcasses

No.	Disease	Weight			Weight		
		T.	C.	Qr. lbs.	T.	C.	Qr. lbs.
16 Pigs—Died in transit or lairage		1	3	1	21		
16 Pigs—Abscesses			15	2	10		
2 Pigs—Gangrene			1	2	0		
6 Pigs—Pleurisy			5	0	19		
11 Pigs—Emaciation			7	3	21		
1 Pig—Injury, fever			1	1	13		
2 Pigs—Septic Pneumonia			1	2	12		
2 Pigs—Tuberculosis			3	0	4		
2 Pigs—Oedema			4	3	18		
1 Pig—Multiple Tumours			1	3	4		
1 Pig—Acute Swine Erysipelas				3	26		
1 Pig—Burst intestines, Oedema, etc.			1	2	12		
1 Pig—Poor set				3	16		
2 Pigs—Septic Peritonitis			5	1	7		
1 Pig—Jaundice			2	2	20		
1 Pig—Septicaemia			1	2	12		
1 Calf—Enteritis, fevered				1	12		
1 Cow—Septicaemia			4	3	18		
						4	4 2 21

Parts of Carcasses

Mutton—Injury					22		
Pork —Arthritis			2	0	7		
Pork —Injury			2	2	4		
Pork —Abscesses			15	0	7		
Pork —Pleurisy			2	0	0		
Pork —Pneumonia					8		
2 Beast's Heads—Actinomycosis				1	17		
1 Beast's Head—Cysticercus Bovis				1	2		
1 Beast's Head—Abscess				1	2		
1 Beast's Head—Deformity					26		
2 Beast's Heads—Actinobacillosis				2	4		
69 Pigs' Heads—Abscesses			7	1	3		
2 Pigs' Heads—Corynebacterium Equi					24		
227 Pigs' Heads—Tuberculosis			1	2	0	11	
Edible Offal—Other Diseases			4	11	0	18	
						7	4 1 15
Grand Total						11	9 0 8

All this diseased meat was dyed green and disposed of for manufacture of animal feeding stuffs and fertilisers.

OTHER CONDEMNED FOOD

	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.
Meat at retail shops*	12	0	1	
Cooked meat and meat products	3	2	25	
Canned meats	5	0	12	
Other canned foods	11	2	6	
Other foods	2	0	3	25
TOTAL	3	13	1	13

This unsound food was voluntarily surrendered and disposed of at the Council's Destructor.

The confidence and support of the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, which have again been freely given during the year are once again acknowledged and much appreciated.

To my Deputy, Mr. Jones, and the whole of the Health Department staff I am most grateful for their continued valuable assistance.

I would like to give a special word of thanks to Mr. Cragg who has been Chief Clerk in the Department for some nine years and has given very efficient and conscientious service to the Council, and who is leaving us shortly to take up a teaching career. We are sorry to lose him, and extend to him our best wishes for his success and happiness in his new sphere.

Finally I would like to express my thanks to Dr. Bebbington and my colleagues in other Departments for their help and co-operation.

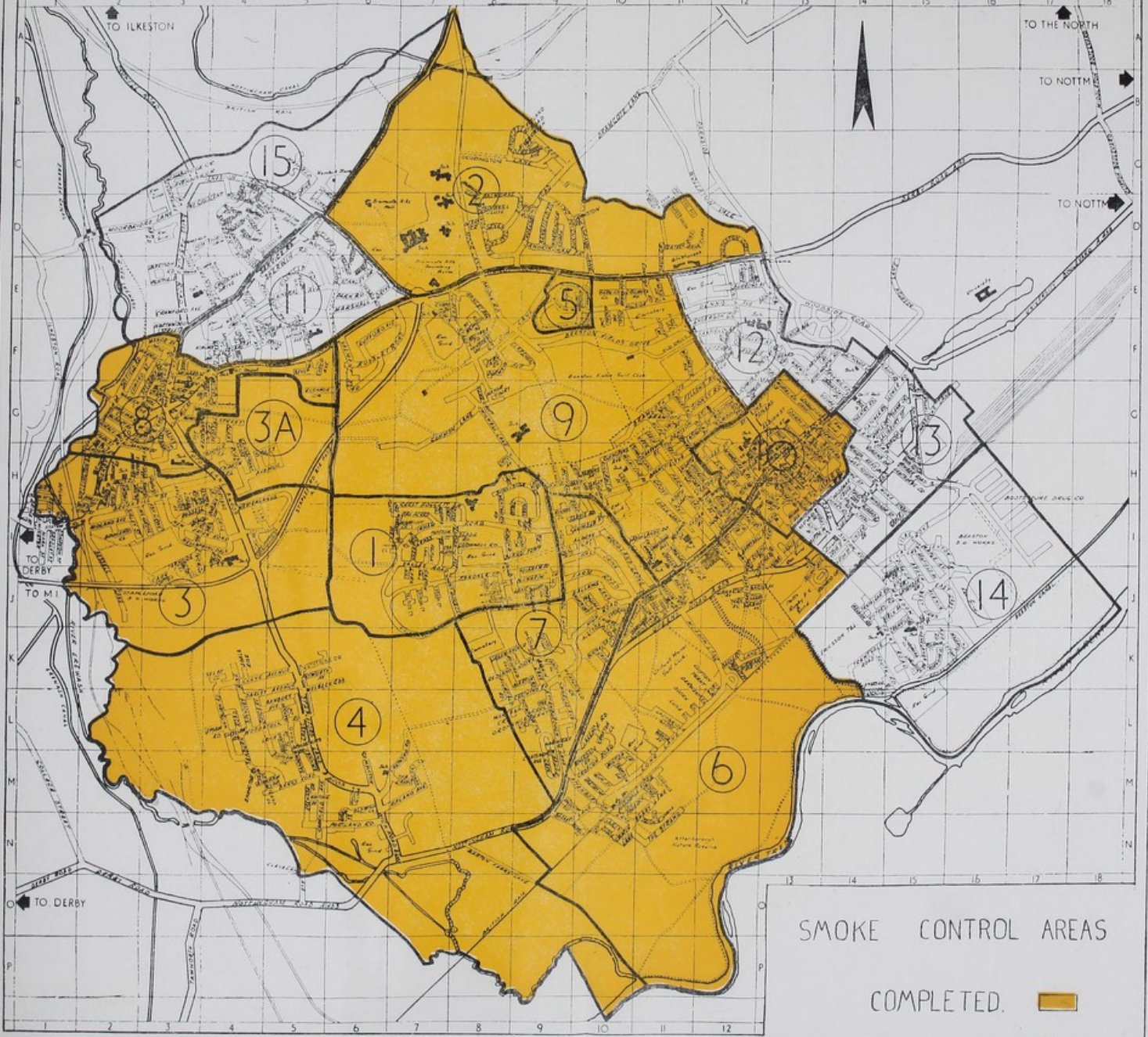
I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

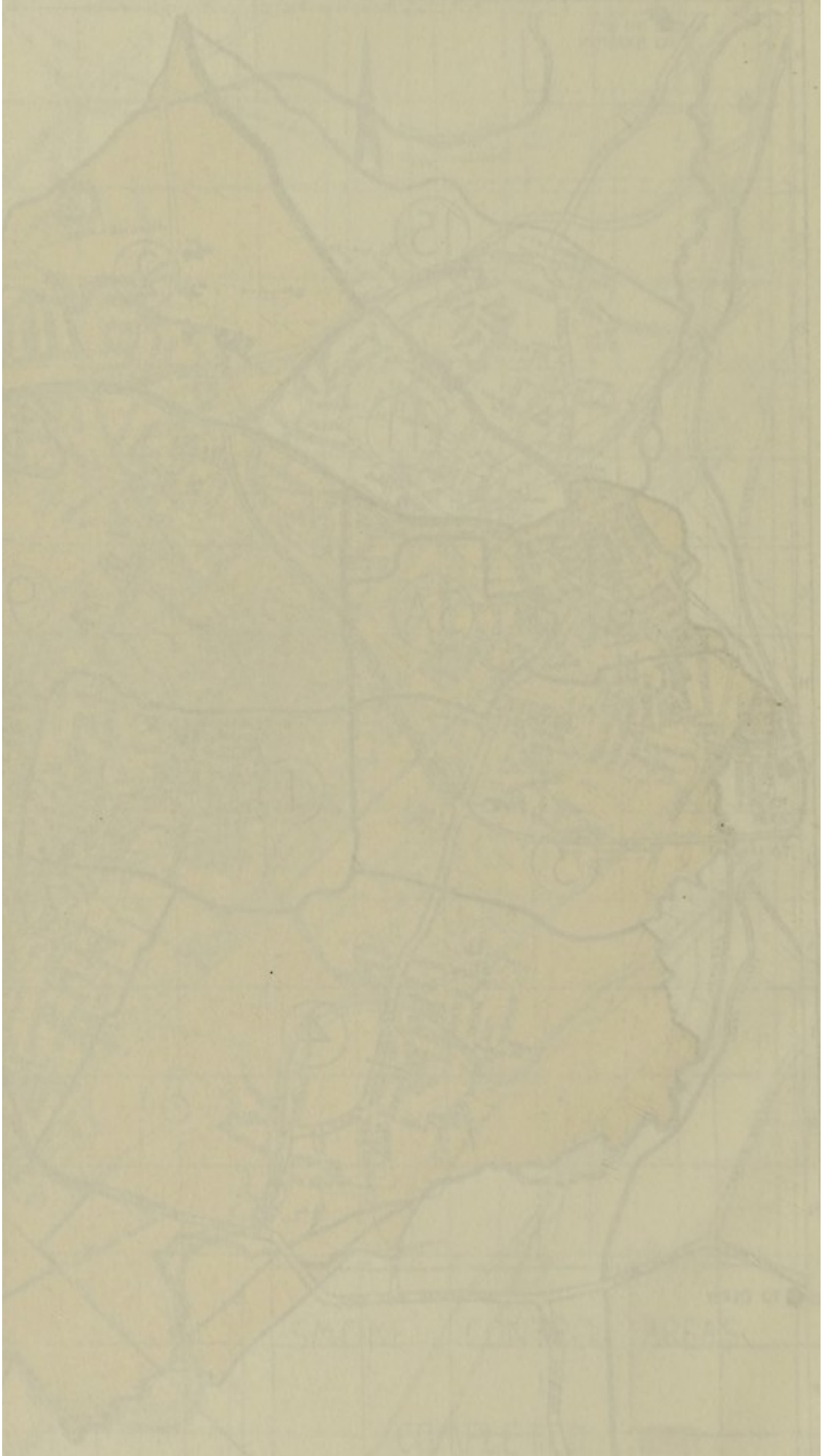
W. R. BROWNHILL,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

THE URBAN DISTRICT OF BEESTON AND STAPLEFORD



THE URBAN DISTRICT OF



Scale 1:10000

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