

[Report 1962] / Medical Officer of Health, East Retford U.D.C. / Borough.

Contributors

East Retford (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1962

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Borough of East Retford

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE BOROUGH

FOR THE YEAR 1962

PRESENTED BY

G. TATTERSALL, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

INCLUDING

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

H. BROOKS, M.A.P.H.I., CERT. R.S.H. (MEAT AND OTHER FOODS)



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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(from May 1962)

Chairman Alderman J. R. Waterfield, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor B. R. Pattison

Alderman J. W. Peatfield, c.c.

Alderman L. Tanner

Alderman Mrs. M. E. Williamson

Alderman A. Wilson

Councillor Miss N. Bradshaw

Councillor H. E. Cooper

Councillor G. Hird

Councillor B. Pollard, c.c.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health: Dr. G. Tattersall

Public Health Inspector: H. Brooks

Clerical: *Chief Clerk:* Miss M. Johnson
Miss H. Walker
Miss J. Meachen

Telephone No.
RET FORD 2561

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
CHANCERY LANE,
RET FORD.

August, 1963

TO THE MAYOR, AND TO THE
ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF EAST RET FORD

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In 1962, the population of East Retford increased by 110 to 18,020, whereas four years ago in 1958 it reached 17,000. Before 1958 it took a decade for the population to increase by one thousand.

The total live births is 286, compared with 318 in 1961, which is 32 less.

The natural increase of births over deaths is 67, compared with 72 in 1961.

The number of deaths dropped by 16 from 235 in 1961 to 219 in 1962, and the death rate is lower at 12.15.

The number of infant deaths increased from 3 in 1961 to 7 in 1962, which increased the infant mortality rate from 9.43 in 1961 to 24.47 in 1962.

It is noted that some of these were early deaths, giving a perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under one week combined) as high as 47.29.

Comparative figures and causes of infant deaths are given on page 8.

There were no maternal deaths.

In 1962, Triple Antigen was introduced for the purpose of immunising children against Tetanus as well as Diphtheria and Whooping Cough. This procedure has been well accepted by the parents, with a consequent drop in the use of single antigens.

Very few cases of notifiable diseases were in fact notified during 1962. No cases of Whooping Cough were notified. As far as Measles is concerned, it was an interepidemic year, there being only 8 cases.

Four primary cases of Tuberculosis were notified in 1962, compared with 11 in 1961.

Vaccination against Tuberculosis of school-children continues, the acceptance rate being 71 per cent, which I should like to see higher because of its great importance in the final eradication of Tuberculosis.

This vaccination is now available to pupils of eleven years of age and upwards.

Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies

In July, 1962, an official report on "The Conduct of the Fluoridation Studies in the United Kingdom and the Results achieved after five years" was published.

On 10th December, 1962, the Minister of Health formally announced in the House of Commons, Government support for fluoridation; this announcement was welcomed by the Opposition.

I am convinced this will be of great value to the dental health of infants and children, and subsequently to these same children when grown up. I am sure, too, as a result of my conversation with parents and teachers, that there is an informed public opinion in favour of it.

In conclusion, I wish to thank you for your support during the year, and thank the officers of my department and of the other departments of the Borough for their help.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

G. TATTERSALL,

Medical Officer of Health

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND VITAL STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area	4,657 acres
Public Open Spaces	26 acres
Registrar General's estimated population, mid-year, 1962	18,020
Number of hereditaments at 1st April, 1963 ..	5,902
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1963	£494,674
Sum represented by Penny Rate at 1st April, 1963..	£1,972

Vital statistics are calculated on estimated mid-year population given by the Registrar General, i.e. 18,020.

				<i>Eng. & Wales</i>
Live births	T 286	M 150	F 136	
Live birth rate per 1,000 population			15.87	18.0
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births			5.24	
Still births	T 10	M 5	F 5	
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births			33.78	18.1
Total live and still births	T 296			
Infant deaths (under 1 year)	T 7	M 6	F 1	
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births			24.47	20.7
Legitimate mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births			25.83	
Illegitimate mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births			Nil	
Neo-mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)			20.97	15.1
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week 1,000 total live births)			13.98	
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)			47.29	
Maternal deaths (including abortion)			Nil	0.35
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births			Nil	
Deaths from all causes	T 219	M 113	F 106	
Death rate per 1,000 population			12.15	11.90

CAUSES OF DEATH — 1962

Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	..	0
Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	1
Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	0
Diphtheria	..	..	..	0
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	0
Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	0
Measles	..	..	..	0
Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	0
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	..	3
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..	..	..	2
Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..	..	6
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..	..	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..	..	..	10
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	1
Diabetes	..	..	..	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	..	38
Coronary disease angina	..	..	..	37
Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	..	6
Other heart disease	..	..	..	33
Other circulatory disease	..	..	..	16
Influenza	..	..	..	0
Pneumonia	..	..	..	8
Bronchitis	..	..	..	17
Other diseases of respiratory system	..	..	..	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	0
Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	3
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	..	0
Congenital malformations	..	..	..	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	24
Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	4
All other accidents	..	..	..	0
Suicide	..	..	..	1
Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	0
Total ..				219

Causes of Death in Children under 1 year

Cause	Under 24 hrs.	Under 1 week	Under 1 mnth	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total
Infantile gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Prematurity	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	4
Congenital Heart Disease	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
TOTAL	1	3	2	—	1	—	—	7

Causes of Death in Children aged 1-15 years

Cause	Pre-school	School-children	Total
Acute Leukaemia	1	—	1

**Table showing deaths of children under 1 year
over the last five years**

Year	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
No. of deaths	7	3	5	5	4

Table Showing Vital Statistics 1958-1962 (inclusive)

	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Population (mid-year population as estimated by the Registrar General)	18,020	17,910	17,380	17,050	17,000
BIRTHS :					
Live Births — legitimate	271	307	288	258	255
— illegitimate	15	11	15	16	14
Still Births — legitimate	9	5	9	4	7
— illegitimate	1	2	—	1	—
DEATHS :					
All causes	219	235	235	212	209
Maternal deaths	—	—	—	—	—
Infantile deaths (i.e. under 1 year) ..	7	3	5	5	4
Neonatal deaths (i.e. under 4 weeks)	6	2	3	1	3
Early neonatal deaths (i.e. under 1 week)	4	2	2	—	—
Perinatal deaths (i.e. still-births and deaths under 1 week combined)	14	9	7	—	—

PREVALENCE & CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

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

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

The number of cases of infectious diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) notified during 1962 was 26. Details of these are as follows:

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Number of Cases</i>			
Dysentery	..	..	..	9
Measles	..	..	..	8
Pneumonia	..	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	8

Tables showing various details about notifiable infectious diseases during 1962 are given on pages 16 and 17.

Tuberculosis

Eight cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year; of these 4 were primary notifications, i.e. related to persons who had not previously been notified in the area of any authority, and 4 were non-primary notifications, these being transfers from other areas.

A table giving details of new cases and deaths from Tuberculosis is given on page 14.

Laboratory Facilities

Bacteriological examinations were carried out by the Public Health Laboratory at Lincoln. Three hundred and thirteen samples and specimens were submitted for examination.

Vaccination and Immunisation

This is a Personal Health Service and is the responsibility of the County Council. This work is organised by the District Medical Officer of Health for the County Council. Protective injections are given against Smallpox, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis. Combined immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus was introduced early in the year.

Prophylactic Measure			By P.H. Dept.	By P.P.
Diphtheria Immunisation				
Primary immunisation	..	..	160	115
Reinforcing doses	..	..	158	38
Whooping Cough Immunisation				
Primary immunisation	..	..	157	115
Reinforcing doses	..	..	93	19
Tetanus Immunisation				
Primary immunisation	..	..	121	64
Reinforcing doses	..	..	0	5
Vaccination against Smallpox				
Primary vaccination	..	..	247	572
Re-vaccination	..	..	52	537
Vaccination against Poliomyelitis				
Salk (1st and 2nd injections)	..		198	63
Oral (three doses)	..	..	194	163
Reinforcing doses (Salk or Oral)	..		627	455

P.H. Dept. — *Public Health Department*

P.P. — *Private Medical Practitioner*

**IMMUNISATION STATE OF CHILDREN IN THE
BOROUGH as at 31st December, 1962**

Column	1	2
Age group	Percent. protected against Diphtheria or Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	Percent. protected against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus
Under 1 year	0.3	31.1
1-4 years	58.4	12.4
5-14 years	90.5	1.4

Column 1 shows the children who are immunised against Diphtheria or Diphtheria/Whooping Cough, but not Tetanus.

Column 2 shows the children who are immunised against Tetanus, whether it be Tetanus only, Diphtheria Tetanus or Triple Antigen (which includes Whooping Cough vaccine).

This table will show in subsequent years the changeover to triple antigen as an immunising agent.

Protection against Tuberculosis

A scheme for protection of adolescents against Tuberculosis has been in progress since 1957.

This scheme involves the skin testing and B.C.G. vaccination of all children of secondary school age, and of students.

The work is organised by the District Medical Officer of Health as agent for the County Council.

The figures for 1962 are given below.

VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

No. of children offered vaccination	..	..	..	576
No. of children whose parents accepted	..	..	409	
Rate of acceptance	..	..	..	71.0
No. of children skin tested	..	..	..	663
No. found positive and referred for x-ray	..	..	137	
No. found to be negative	..	..	..	407
No. of children vaccinated	..	..	..	407
No. re-tested after previous vaccination	..	..	136	
No. re-vaccinated	..	..	..	17

TUBERCULOSIS

New cases and Deaths – 1952-1961 inclusive

	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
New cases	11	3	10	14	16	9	6	17	16	10
Deaths	0	1	2	0	5	1	2	3	5	3

NEW CASES

1962	Annual Average over previous ten years
4	11.2

DEATHS

1962	Annual Average over previous ten years
2	2.2

TUBERCULOSIS 1962

New cases and Deaths

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

Infectious Diseases (Excluding Tuberculosis) Notified in Age Groups — Admitted to Hospital, and Deaths, 1962

	At all ages	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-35 years	35-45 years	45-65 years	65 & over	Age un- known	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	9	1	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	8	-	1	1	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis ..	8	-	-	1	2	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	26	1	1	2	4	1	10	3	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	1

Infectious Diseases (Excluding Tuberculosis) Notified Month by Month — 1962

DISEASES	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	9	—	1	—	2	1	2	2	—	—	—	1	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	8	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	5
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	26	3	3	1	2	1	3	2	1	—	2	1	7

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH

Sewerage, Sewage Disposal and Refuse Disposal are under the control of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, who has given me the following information.

Sewerage and Drainage

The older part of the Borough is on the combined system, that is to say the surface water and sewage discharge into the same drain and the majority of the houses have this service.

Conservancy System – a small number of houses are not connected to the sewers. Of these, six houses have pail closets. The emptying of these closets and/or privy middens is carried out by the Corporation.

A few houses have cesspools, and the emptying of these is the responsibility of the owner.

Sewage Disposal

The existing works at Bolham where treatment is by settling and land filtration, will be superceded by the works now in course of construction at Hallcroft. The treatment will be by biological percolating filters.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

Amount of refuse collected in 1962 was 7,500 tons approximately. Disposal is by tipping into disused gravel working. This is not an entirely controlled method of tipping but is carefully watched and no nuisance has arisen.

The Corporation provides and maintains dustbins at dwelling-houses at an annual charge.

Public Baths

The Public Baths situated in Albert Road are owned by the Corporation, the swimming pool, 70 feet long by 30 feet wide, is covered and heated. Seven slipper baths are also provided.

Water is drawn from the public water supply, the pool being filled at the end of March and emptied at the end of September in each year. "Topping-off" water is added as required.

Pressure filters, break-point chlorination and chemical dosing plant have been provided, the turnover period of the water in the swimming pool is once every three hours.

Water heating is by means of oil-fired boilers and calorifier.

Bacteriological examinations have been satisfactory.

Water Supply

The Lincoln and District Water Board, of which the East Retford Borough Council is a constituent authority, supplies water within the Borough.

Mr. J. Hunt, the District Manager of the Western Area of the Lincoln and District Water Board, has supplied some of the information below.

The water supply of the area and of its several parts has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Bacteriological Examinations undertaken by the District Water Board

Number of samples taken	102
Satisfactory	101
Unsatisfactory (doubtful)	1*

*The 'doubtful' sample was of raw water before chlorination. A duplicate sample of chlorinated water taken from the same point at the same time proved satisfactory.

Bacteriological Examination undertaken by the Public Health Department

Number of samples taken	96
Satisfactory	96
Unsatisfactory	Nil

5,635 dwelling-houses are supplied direct from public water mains within the Borough. One house is not connected, the source of supply here being a well.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Details of the work carried out by the Public Health Department during the year are given in the report of the Public Health Inspector.

The Food and Drugs Act, 1955, provides for the sampling of food and drugs for analysis or for bacteriological or other examinations. The Notts County Council is the authority responsible for these duties and I am grateful to Mr. Gregory, Chief Inspector, Food and Drugs, for a report of the Public Analyst upon articles analysed during the year.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The tables on pages 30 and 31 give a summary of the work with respect to matters under Part I of the Factories Act, 1961.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT (1948) AND NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

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

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Particulars of samples examined and/or analysed during the year ended
31st December, 1962

Articles	Number of Samples			Adulter'd or sub-standard samples	
	Obtained	Genuine	Adult'd or Sub-Standard	Result of Exam'n and/or Analysis	Remarks
Beetroot, sliced ..	1	1	—		
Butter Shortcakes ..	1	1	—		
Calcium Lactate ..	1	1	—		
Cascara Sagrada ..	1	1	—		
Cheese	3	3	—		
Cough Drops ..	1	1	—		
Energy Tonic ..	1	1	—		
Lard	1	1	—		
Lemon Curd ..	1	1	—		
Milk	94	89	5	1. Slightly deficient due to natural causes. 2. Contained 10% added water. 3. Contained 8% added water. 4. Contained piece of wire. 5. Contained metal cap.	Taken up with producer. Producer prosecuted. Fined £10 and ordered to pay £8.2.0. costs. Bottlers cautioned. — ditto —
Oranges	1	1	—		
Peas, canned ..	1	1	—		
Peel, mixed ..	1	1	—		
Pilchards in tomato sauce	1	1	—		
Pork roll, stuffed ..	1	—	1	Deficient in meat.	Taken up with manufacturers
Potted beef ..	1	1	—		
Sausage, pork ..	2	2	—		
Soup, mushroom ..	1	1	—		
Steak and Kidney pie	2	2	—		
Sultanas	1	1	—		
Table Jelly ..	1	1	—		
Welsh Rarebit ..	1	1	—		
Wheat Germ Oil ..	1	1	—		
TOTALS ..	120	114	6		

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1962

To the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health as set out in the Public Health Officers Regulation, 1959.

Sir,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the third report of my work as sole Public Health Inspector for the year 1962.

New Legislation

There were no major legislative changes in 1962 which affected the work of the Department.

General

The following analysis should give a general indication of the variety of duties performed, and the progress which has been made during the year.

	<i>Subject</i>	<i>No. of visits made</i>	<i>Informal notices served</i>	<i>Notices complied with or no further action required</i>
CLEAN AIR	Complaints	3)	6	6
	Observations	29)		
FACTORIES	Mech. Power	38	6	5
	Non-mech. power	—	—	—
	Building Sites	1	—	—
FOOD	Bakehouses	15	2	3
PREPARATION,	Bakers' confectionery	11	2	2
STORAGE AND	Butchers	22	1	1
SALE	Cooked meats (preparation)	5	—	—
	Catering establishments	10	1	1
	Clubs and canteens	8	5	4
	Fish and game	1	—	—
	Fried Fish	1	—	—
	Fruit and vegetables	2	1	1
	Grocers	25	1	—
	General dealers	63	3	1
	Licensed premises	8	1	—
	Sweets	11	—	—
	Factories	72	2	1
	Warehouses	3	—	1
	Mobile vans	7	3	3
	Markets and fairs	39	3	3
	Inspection of unsound food	16	—	—
	Issue of 'Dog' notices	240	240	<i>Not applicable</i>
	Sampling	138	—	—
SLAUGHTER-	Meat inspection*	583)	5	5
HOUSES	Other purposes	37)		

* A further 211 visits were made to slaughterhouses by the Public Health Inspectors of the East Retford Rural District Council.

	<i>Subject</i>	<i>No. of visits made</i>	<i>Informal notices served</i>	<i>Notices complied with or no urther action required</i>
HOUSING	Inspect. – Public Health Acts	138	Inform. 23 Formal 5	22 5
	Inspect. – Housing Acts ..	119	–	–
	Closure, demolition or reconstruction ..	76	12	13
	Improvement grants ..	9	–	–
	Moveable dwellings ..	29	1	1
	Overcrowding ..	2	2	1
NATIONAL ASSISTANCE	Aged/infirm persons re- moved to hospital ..	1	1	1
NOISE	Investigations ..	8	3	3
PET ANIMALS	Inspections ..	13	–	1
PETROLEUM	Inspections ..	62	2	4
	Test of tanks, etc. ..	10	–	–
PUBLIC HEALTH	Drainage ..	49	6	6
	Water supply (inc. sampling)	96	–	–
	Dirty/verminous persons or premises ..	30	3	3
	Infectious Disease ..	46	–	–
	Common Lodging House	6	–	–
	Public Mortuary ..	4	–	–
	Statutory Nuisances (dust, etc. ..	16	2	1
	Swimming baths ..	2	–	–
	Offensive trades ..	69	–	–
	Knackers yards ..	7	–	–
RODENT CONTROL	Inspections ..	56	1	1
REFUSE	Accumulations ..	14	2	2
	Bins – provision of ..	5	97	Not known
	Refuse tips ..	15	–	–
SHOPS	Inspections ..	11	1	2
	Interviews and appointments ..	235		
	Miscellaneous ..	51		

These figures can in no way indicate the amount of time spent on each of the various duties. The essential work of meat and food inspection (approximately two to two and a half hours per day), detailed inspection of houses for representation, infectious disease and the investigation of nuisances from offensive trades, dust, defective drainage, etc. can be very time-consuming, and seriously detract from other equally important functions, such as the inspection of shops, food premises, factories, etc.

The appointment of an additional Public Health Inspector would enable the Council to effectively carry out all of their statutory obligations and would obviate the necessity of part-time assistance from the Rural District Council, except in emergencies.

Supervision of Food Supplies and Food Premises

(a) Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection

The improvements required to conform with the requirements of the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958, and the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, were completed before the appointed day (i.e. 1st April, 1962) at the Public Abattoir, Grove Lane, and the two private slaughterhouses in the Borough.

Regular slaughtering continued throughout the year and a hundred per cent meat inspection was again achieved. The large export of meat from the Borough into the Rural District and other areas necessitates regular overtime on two evenings per week, but much of this overtime, together with routine meat inspection during my absence on leave or sickness, is carried out by special arrangement with the Public Health Inspectors of the Retford Rural District. I am indebted to them for their friendly co-operation in this work.

The meat offered for sale in Retford is generally of prime quality and much of the lower quality meat is exported from the Borough. There has been a noted improvement in the cleanliness and finish of carcasses and offal since the Appointed Day, principally due to the personal efforts of slaughtermen and the provision of modern equipment.

The following table indicates the incidence of disease and other affections occurring in animals slaughtered and inspected within the Borough.

All figures in parentheses indicate the corresponding tables for 1961.

<i>Slaughterhouse</i>	<i>No. of animals slaughtered and inspected</i>	<i>Whole carcasses condemned</i>	<i>Other animals affected</i>	<i>Total Percentage of animals affected</i>
Public	11,909 (12,213)	11 (7)	947 (886)	8.0 (7.3)
Private (1) *	2,378 (2,738)	239 (290)	581 (534)	34.6 (30.0)
Private (2)	841 (793)	1 (1)	75 (54)	9.0 (6.9)
Grand Totals	15,128 (15,744)	251 (298)	1,603 (1,474)	12.2 (11.2)

The large proportion of carcasses and offal condemned is principally due to:

- (a) The operation of a 24-hour collection service operated by a private wholesale slaughterhouse, serving a wide area around Retford;
- (b) The incidence of minor parasitic infections in the offal of otherwise healthy animals.

*In order to circumnavigate the anomolous requirements of the Meat (Staining and Sterilising) Regulations, 1960, many more animals, which are obviously unfit for food, are being slaughtered on farms and/or transported direct to a knackers yard outside the area for use as dog-meat, or alternatively to the processing plant in the district. Consequently fewer carcasses reach the slaughterhouse and are subject to inspection.

WHOLE CARCASSES AND ALL OFFAL CONDEMNED

	<i>Steers & Heifers</i>	<i>Cows & Bulls</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	TOTAL	1961
Abnormal odour	—	—	—	—	1	1	(—)
Anaemia ..	1	1	—	1	1	4	(3)
Actinbacillosis, generalised	—	—	—	—	—	—	(—)
Actinomycosis, generalised	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1)
Arthritis (with Emaciation)	—	—	—	1	6	7	(3)
Blackleg ..	2	—	1	—	—	3	(2)
Bruising, extensive and severe	1	4	—	3	2	10	(14)
Congestion	2	5	6	21	3	37	(29)
Emaciation and/or oedema	3	13	8	36	2	62	(81)
Fever ..	—	2	—	—	6	8	(11)
Gangrene ..	—	1	—	2	1	4	(9)
Hyaline degeneration	1	—	—	—	—	1	(—)
Immaturity	—	—	14	1	—	15	(38)
Jaundice ..	—	3	1	—	3	7	(7)
Leukaemia	—	—	—	—	2	2	(4)
Moribund	—	1	—	4	—	5	(4)
Pyaemia ..	1	1	7	1	4	14	(16)
Pyelonephritis, bilateral	—	—	—	1	3	4	(5)
Rickets ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	(—)
Acute septic mastitis	—	2	—	4	—	6	(16)
Acute septic metritis	—	1	—	2	—	3	(3)
Acute septic pericaditis	3	—	1	—	4	8	(3)
Acute septic peritonitis	1	2	1	—	15	19	(15)
Acute septic pneumonia	—	—	—	4	3	7	(6)
Other acute septic conditions	—	1	—	2	5	8	(9)
Swine erysipelas, acute	—	—	—	—	5	5	(8)
Tetanus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1)
Tumours, multiple and/ or malignant	—	—	—	—	7	7	(2)
Uraemia ..	1	—	—	1	—	2	(5)
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1	1	(3)
TOTALS	16	37	39	84	75	251	(298)

Part Carcases and Offal Condemned

Heads	163 (247)	Feet	14 (10)
Tongues	161 (239)	Legs	83 (56)
Lungs	386 (321)	Loins/Backs	14 (6)
Hearts	322 (299)	Flanks/Bellies	23 (21)
Livers	722 (724)	Shoulders	4 (7)
Part livers	229 (185)	Briskets	— (7)
Spleens	46 (25)	Oysters	9 (5)
Kidneys	106 (69)	Diaphragms	60 (37)
Stomachs	5 (1)	Skin	6 (3)
Intestines	27 (20)	Hind quarters	24 (26)
Udders	128 (155)	Fore quarters	23 (12)
		Whole sides	1 (3)

and miscellaneous trimmings making an estimated total weight of all meat condemned as unfit for human consumption of **31 tons, 12 cwt. 69 lb.** (34 tons, 9 cwt. 51 lb). This meat is collected by reputable firms operating processing plants. The owner of a mink farm in the Rural District is permitted to collect cirrhotic livers from the Public Abattoir.

The following table, produced in the form prescribed by the Ministry, shows the number of animals slaughtered, inspected and affected with disease :

	<i>Heifers and Bullocks</i>	<i>Cows and Bulls</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number slaughtered ..	2,472	434	142	6,189*	5,891	15,128
Number inspected ..	2,472	434	142	6,189*	5,891	15,128
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcases condemned	17	37	39	84	73	250
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	509	163	9	204	595	1,480
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease	21.3	46.1	31.4	4.1	11.3	11.1
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	1	1
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned ..	2	2	—	—	75	79
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.1	0.5	—	—	1.3	0.5
Cysticerci:						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	40	4	—	—	—	44
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ..	15	—	—	—	—	15
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

* includes one goat

The incidence of tuberculosis in cattle is the lowest on record, but, nevertheless, the examination of carcase and offal lymph nodes is still carried out as routine.

Ten "reactor" animals were submitted for slaughter, of which only two were found to be tuberculous. In addition, two animals from private sources were found to be infected and the facts reported to the Chief Veterinary Officer for further investigation.

Incidence of Suspected *Cysticerci* found in Cattle

<i>Predilection Seats</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Steers</i>	<i>Heifers</i>	<i>Cows & and Bulls</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Total cysts found</i>
Head and tongue	Active	5	5	—	—	10
	Degen.	12	2	4	—	18
Heart	Active	5	1	1	—	7
	Degen.	6	4	—	—	10
Diaphragm . .	Active	—	—	—	—	—
	Degen.	1	—	—	—	1
Condemnation of above offal only		19	6	4	—	
Refrig. carcasses and remaining offal		10	5	—	—	
Carcasses condemned for other reason		—	—	1*	—	
Total animals affected		29	11	5	—	

*Not generalised — condemned for "extensive injuries".

Whilst the viable cyst of the *Taenia Maginata* is readily identifiable, the degenerated cysts often lead to some confusion. Such specimens have been submitted for examination at a veterinary research laboratory and the following comments made.

- (a) "The cyst present is *not* *cysticercus bovis* in my opinion, it is probably a small focus of infection which is being absorbed into the body. We often find these small inspissated abscesses which are readily confused with *c. bovis*."
- (b) "... actually they both appeared to be small necrotic cysts of bacteriological origin, though superficially like *cysticercus*."

In the light of such specialised investigation, it is therefore reasonable to assume that where only one degenerated and unidentifiable cyst is

found after detailed examination of all the predilection seats, the carcass may be passed as fit for human consumption after proper inspection, and the appropriate offal condemned.

The new 'deep-freeze' plant installed at the Public Abattoir has been of great benefit to owners of carcasses requiring detention, and has been in constant use throughout the year both for this purpose and the storage of surplus meat. The offal of carcasses slaughtered at weekends during the summer months has been stored here with marked improvement in the degree of depreciation.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958 — Issue of Licence

During the year, nineteen persons were issued with licences authorising them to slaughter or stun animals by the use of approved stunning apparatus. Of these, three were issued to apprentice slaughtermen, requiring them to work under approved supervision for the first six months of their apprenticeship.

One licence was reduced to a three-month period, during which time the slaughterman was required to improve his general appearance and habits. A subsequent application was approved for the remainder of the period.

(b) Inspection of Other Foods

Requests from local traders resulted in the following foodstuffs being condemned as unfit for human consumption. In no instance was it found necessary to seize unfit food which had been exposed for sale.

Tins of :	Meat	55)	
	Fish	11)	
	Fruit	139)	
	Fruit juices	1)	
	Vegetables	75)	Generally damaged, blown, or opened and found to be de- composed
	Milk	10)	
	Cream	1)	
	Puddings	7)	
	Custard Powder	2)	
	Unlabelled food	1)	
Jars of :	Mincemeat	1)	
	Jams	10)	
	Marmalade	3)	
	Sauces	1)	Generally damaged
	Pickles	3)	
	Onions	2)	
	Coffee	6)	

Packets of:	Biscuits	1)	
	Breadcrumbs	1)	
	Flour	7)	
	Cereal	1)	Generally damaged, affected by
	Currants	1)	dampness or otherwise contam-
	Raisins	1)	inated
	Salt	1)	
	Butter	1)	
	Cocoa	1)	
	Fish	202)	
	Turkey pies	14)	
	Chicken pies	5)	
	Meat pies	11)	Fault in refrigeration
	Vegetables	11)	(frozen foods)
	Cakes	56)	
	Chicken	12)	
	Meat	86)	

Loose quantities of:

1 cask of Chitterlings (112 lb.)	Decomposition
1 cask of Maws (112 lb.)	"
1 box of Australian Pears (42 lb.)	Rotted
2 lb. Pork chipolata	)
5 x 1 lb. Pork pies	)
4 x 2 lb. Pork Pies	)
1 x 4 lb. Pork Pie	)
3 x 1 lb. veal, ham and egg pies	) Delay in transit
12 lb. Sausages	)
4 lb. Sausage meat	)

Total weight of food condemned : 8 cwt. 30 lb. 1 oz.

Sampling

The following samples were submitted for bacteriological examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service at Lincoln, to whom I am indebted for their guidance and co-operation.

Liquid Egg. 38 samples of liquid egg and 12 samples of whole egg were taken from the premises of Blyth Model Dairies, Union Street, and one sample of liquid egg from a local bakery (purchased from the above).

No salmonellae or shigellae organisms were isolated in any of the samples. The bacteriological results, however, indicated a heavy coliform count in many of the samples of liquid egg, despite stringent measures of sterilisation of equipment and attention to personal hygiene.

All equipment is of highest quality, and workers are suitably dressed and trained in food hygiene. It has been inferred that some eggs are being washed prior to collection by the egg-packing station, despite instructions to the contrary, which would account for the contents of the eggs becoming contaminated.

Washing-up Water. To investigate possible sources of contamination of liquid egg, seven samples of washing-up water were taken from the utensil sink of the egg-cracking station of Blyth Model Dairies, Union Street. Three of these samples showed coliform contamination, and a new sterilising procedure was subsequently introduced.

Ice-Cream. Sixty-two samples of pre-packed proprietary brands of ice-cream from retail shops, and 17 samples of loose ice-cream from manufacturers' premises and mobile vans were submitted for examination, with the following results:

<i>Pre-packed</i>	<i>Loose</i>
Grade 1 (Excellent) 44	Grade 1 13
Grade 2 (Fair) 13	Grade 2 2
*Grade 3 (Unsatisfactory) .. 3	*Grade 3 2
Grade 4 (Very Unsatisfactory) Nil	Grade 4 Nil
Too late for examination .. 2	
62	17

*Further samples were subsequently taken from these premises and proved to be satisfactory.

One ice-lolly (manufactured at a retail shop) was examined and found to be satisfactory.

Water. Ninety-four samples of drinking water were taken from domestic and other private mains supplies within the Borough and two samples taken from the private borehole of a local factory.

All samples proved to be satisfactory.

Swimming Bath Water

Daily examination of bath water for residual chlorine content is carried out by the Manager of the Public Baths, Albert Road. Two routine samples were, however, taken during the year for bacteriological examination and found satisfactory.

Section 16, Food & Drugs Act, 1955 – Registration of Premises

Four applications for registration were received during 1962, three of which were for the storage and sale of pre-packed ice-cream and one for the manufacture of soft ice-cream on retail premises. Two of the former were approved unconditionally, the third being subject to the carrying out of certain works, which were, in fact, not proceeded with and the licence subsequently withheld. The latter premises were considered unsuitable for the manufacture of ice-cream and the application refused.

The total number of registered premises is now as follows:

Manufacturers of pickled, pressed or preserved foods	15
Manufacturers of ice-cream	2
Retailers of pre-packed ice-cream	62

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

During the year, some 459 visits were made to food premises, of which 156 were in connection with registration, sampling and inspection of unsound food, and the remaining 303 visits for routine purposes. Notices of contraventions were served as shown below, but in no instance was statutory proceedings found necessary. These obviously do not include the many verbal warnings and/or suggestions given to traders to assist them in improving general standards and preventing contamination of open food.

Contraventions — Details of Notices Served

<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Contraventions</i>	<i>Out- standing 1.1.62</i>	<i>Served in 1962</i>	<i>Notices complied with</i>	<i>Out- standing 1.1.63</i>
6.	Lack of cleanliness (equipment)	—	7	7	—
8.	Inadequate protection against contamination	1	4	4	1
9.	Smoking in food premises . .	—	4	4	—
14.	(i) Dirty, defective or inadequate W.C. accommodation	2	2	2	2
	(ii) "Wash your hands" notices not displayed	—	3	3	—
16.	Absence of adequate hand-wash- ing facilities	3	3	2	4
17.	No first-aid materials available	1	1	2	—
18.	No clothes locker accommodation	1	1	1	1
19.	Absence of suitable sink, hot water supply, etc.	1	3	1	3
20.	Inadequate lighting to food rooms	—	2	2	—
21.	Inadequate ventilation to food rooms	1	1	1	1
23.	(i) Disrepair and/or lack of cleanliness	4	9	9	4
	(ii) Inadequate protection against flies, vermin, etc.	2	1	3	—
24.	Accumulation of refuse . .	—	1	1	—
25.	Storage of certain food at un- suitable temperature . .	—	1	1	—

Market Stalls

26.	(i) Name and address not dis- played	—	1	1	—
	(ii) Lack of cleanliness . .	—	—	—	—

Transport of Meat

29.	Duckboards or metal sheathing not provided	—	2	2	—
30.	Protective clothing not worn . .	—	1	1	—

The following table shows the number and type of food handling premises within the Borough at the end of the year. They are classified in their principal trades, although many of them handle other commodities such as milk, ice-cream, cakes, vegetables, cooked meats, frozen foods, sweets, etc.:

Bakehouses.....	8	Fried fish and chips.....	9
Bakers' confectionery	8	Fruit and vegetables.....	11
Butchers.....	21	Grocers.....	22
Cooked meats – preparation	1	General dealers.....	50
– sale only ..	3	Hotels and licensed premises	39
Catering establishments	10	Slaughterhouses	3
Clubs and canteens	23	Sweet confectionery.....	21
Dairies	2	Warehouses	11
Food factories	6	Mobile vans	<i>Not known</i>
Fresh fish and game	5		

In addition, the weekly markets held on Saturday in the Market Square and the Butter Market, and comprising some 76 food stalls, are regularly inspected.

During the year, an informal letter was delivered to all food handlers, emphasising the need for a high standard of repair and decoration in food premises, and the elimination of careless handling and dirty habits. The issue of display notices requesting that dogs be kept out of food premises was generally welcomed by all traders.

While it is still impossible to visit all existing premises in the Borough because of other more pressing duties, every effort is made to ensure that the construction of new, or the alteration of existing food premises complies with the standards laid down in the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

I am indebted to the Borough Surveyor and his staff for their co-operation in this matter, which enables me to examine plans, prior to approval, and communicate with owners concerning those requirements which are not covered by building byelaws.

HOUSING MATTERS

(a) Unfit Housing

One hundred and ninety-five visits were made during the year for the purpose of inspection and representation of unfit houses, and the demolition, closure or reconstruction of houses under order.

The following 47 houses were represented as being unfit for human habitation, and the appropriate formal action taken.

<i>Demolition Orders made</i>	<i>Closing Order made</i>
Babworth Estate – Cottage 1	36, London Road 1
52, Bolham Lane 1	
	<i>Undertaking accepted</i>
	41, Moorgate 1

Clearance Orders (awaiting Ministry confirmation)

(a) West Street No. 1 (C.P.O.)		7
(b) West Street No. 2	West Street 5)	15
	Spring Gardens .. 10)	
(c) West Street No. 3 (C.P.O.)	West Street 15)	21
	Ebenezer Terrace .. 6)	

The London Road-Wright Wilson Street No. 2 Clearance Order declared in 1961, and comprising nine houses, received Ministry confirmation as follows :

London Road (6) – All.

Wright Wilson Street (3) – 2 (one house excluded from order).

During the year, the Council re-housed 18 families (48 persons) from unfit houses, and three families (seven persons) found private alternative accommodation.

Since 1950, 362 houses have been dealt with, including 296 of the 381 houses on the list submitted to the Ministry in 1955. This list was revised during the year, and now comprises of 98 houses to be represented during the next three years.

Position at 31.12.62:

	<i>Demolition Orders</i>	<i>Closing Orders</i>	<i>Under- takings</i>	<i>Clearance Orders</i>	<i>Total</i>
Houses demolished in 1962	3	—	3*	53	59
<i>*as a result of informal action</i>					
Houses closed in 1962	N/A	—	2	N/A	2
Houses made fit and orders revoked.. ..	—	—	—	N/A	—
Houses vacant pending demolition	18*	N/A	N/A	34	52
<i>*includes six houses in course of re-construction</i>					
Houses still occupied ..	8	1	—	9	18
Houses awaiting Ministry confirmation	N/A	N/A	N/A	43	43
N/A — not applicable.					

(b) Housing Repairs and Improvements

(1) Rent Act, 1957

No applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair.

(2) Public Health Act, 1936

One hundred and eighty-seven visits were made to properties from which complaints had been received regarding disrepair and/or defective drainage, and 29 informal and five statutory notices were subsequently served.

Only six informal notices had not been complied with at the end of the year. Work carried out under notices included the following:

Repair of roofs and weatherings	10	Drains cleared	6
Repair of chimney-stacks	6	Repair/renewal of ceilings	5
Renewal of eavesgutters	10	Repair/renewal of walls	4
External pointing of walls	2	Eradication of rising dampness	5
Repair/renewal of:		Repair/renewal of:	
Windows	7	Floors	3
Doors	3	Fireplaces	4
W.C. basins/cisterns	10		
Drainage improved	2		

(3) House Purchase and Housing Acts, 1959-61

This work is administered by the Borough Surveyor and I am generally kept informed regarding applications.

Forty applications were submitted during the year for grant aid to carry out improvements to property, as follows:

	<i>Standard Grants</i>	<i>Discretionary Grants</i>
To owner-occupiers	18 (24)	2 (1)
To owners of tenanted properties ..	17 (8)	2 (-)
Applications refused	1 (2)	- (-)
(statutory requirements not satisfied)	—	—
	36 (34)	4 (1)
	—	—

(1961 figures in parentheses)

Improvements approved were in respect of the provision of:

Baths	32	Erection of new kitchen to	
Washbasins	32	provide space for bathroom	1
Hot-water systems	31		
Internal W.Cs.	37	Septic tank drainage system	
Ventilated food stores	15	(no sewer available)	1

Twenty-six schemes were completed during the year, including 12 schemes approved prior to 1962.

There is no doubt that grants towards the provision of 'standard amenities', together with damp-courses, larger windows, improved ceiling heights, etc, will relieve the Council's housing programme, but they are of little benefit to the town unless consideration is also given to the adjoining properties, particularly terraced houses.

Houses which are not so improved and which are allowed to deteriorate in these terraces will need to be closed or, where possible, demolished, and many of these sites will be incapable of redevelopment so as to comply with building byelaw and town planning requirements.

A survey will be commenced in 1963 for the purpose of ascertaining which houses are capable of general improvement, to encourage owners to carry out appropriate works and, where necessary, advise on the formalities of improvement grant applications.

(c) Caravans

Twenty-nine visits were made to enforce the removal of nine caravans from unlicensed sites and to carry out routine inspections of licensed sites.

There is only one caravan now occupying a licensed site within the Borough (Bracken Lane) and this will be removed during 1963 on the completion of a house under construction on that site. The other

licensed site is unoccupied and likely to remain so. Three temporary licences were issued during the year but the caravans on these sites had been removed before 31st December, 1962.

There is no caravan problem in Retford, although routine surveys of the district are necessary to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Act.

(d) Overcrowding

Two cases of overcrowding were detected during the year. One case (house let-in-lodgings) was abated after informal action, and the other case (caravan - Bracken Lane) will be abated as detailed above.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND OTHER MATTERS

Public Health Act, 1936

(1) **Statutory Nuisances.** Complaints were investigated concerning dirty/verminous premises and persons, refuse accumulations, noise and dust nuisance, etc, involving a total of 68 visits. Ten informal notices were served, of which nine had been complied with at the end of the year.

(2) **Infectious Disease and Vermin Control.** Forty-six visits were made to households in connection with notifications of infectious disease. The opportunity is generally taken to advise householders on food hygiene and in particular to emphasise the need for care in the purchase and subsequent handling of cooked meats, cakes, etc.

The eradication of vermin and insect pests is carried out principally by an employee of the Highways Department who also acts as part-time Rodent Operator.

Treatment included:

Ants	27	Fleas	1
Bed bugs	Nil	Wasps	4
Beetles	13	Woodworm	7
Bees	1	Dirty premises after removal	
Cockroaches . .	4	of aged/infirm persons	1

Sample packets of insecticides are available free on request at the Public Health Department, and disinfectant is available for cases of infectious disease and other special circumstances.

(3) Offensive Trades — Knackers Yards

The trades of fellmongery, gut-cleaning and fat-extraction are carried out at a factory near the centre of the town, which is also licensed as a knackers yard.

Seventeen complaints of smell nuisance were investigated during the year and these were principally due to the fat-extraction plant or the general condition of the yard area. Some of these complaints arose from the removal of some 200 square yards of foul soil prior to concreting of the yard area. This was part of the schedule of improvements being carried out in an effort to reduce nuisance to a minimum.

A high standard of cleanliness is generally maintained within the factory buildings and every co-operation is received from the management and staff concerning the cleansing of the yard and all vehicles.

The firm also carries out an export trade in animal casings for which licences are issued under the authority of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Routine inspection of all sections of this factory, including the knackers yard, involved a further 55 visits.

The other knackers yard licensed in the Borough is now used solely for the reception of dead animals awaiting transport to the main business premises at Doncaster. No nuisance was noted.

(4) Common Lodging House

This house which gives accommodation for 40 persons (males and females) with separate dormitory accommodation, and a communal kitchen-dining room, is regularly inspected. The general standard of cleanliness improved considerably during the year, after advice was given to the new owners and keeper.

(5) Mortuary

Thirty bodies were admitted to the Mortuary, all of which were presumably for post-mortem examination, and 27 of these required to be laid out by the mortuary attendant. Eleven were former residents of the Borough, 14 from the Rural District, and five from other areas.

No decision has yet been made as to the re-siting of this mortuary, but for the time being it is kept clean and in a reasonable state of repair and decoration.

(6) Provision of Refuse Bins

Under the Council's scheme for the provision of refuse bins to household premises at a basic rate of 7s. 6d. per annum, 226 refuse bins were issued during the year. Of these 78 were new applications, and 148 were replacements of worn-out bins.

Informal notices are served on householders in all cases of inadequate or defective refuse bins reported by the Borough Surveyor's Department with an offer to participate in the Council's scheme. An investigation is generally made if a bin is required to be replaced within four to five years of issue.

There are now 1,864 bins on hire within the Borough.

Burial Act, 1857 — Exhumations

Licence was issued by the Home Secretary for the exhumation and removal of the remains of eight members of the German Armed Forces from the Public Cemetery in North Road. This work was carried out satisfactorily under my supervision.

Clean Air Act, 1956

Three complaints of smoke nuisance were investigated and found to be due to:

- (1) burning waste food, etc, on bakery premises;
- (2) burning waste oil, rags, etc, on a factory refuse tip;
- (3) burning wood and waste oil on a boiler fire of a garage.

Two further serious nuisances were created by the burning of large quantities of rubber on open bonfires.

Informal notices were served on the persons concerned, and all nuisances abated immediately.

The industrial boiler plant of the offensive trade factory in Moorgate continued to give emissions of dark smoke in excess of the 'permitted periods' laid down by regulations. This was due to the inadequacy of the plant rather than inefficiency or lack of maintenance. A larger oil-fired plant is to be installed in 1963.

The sidings and worksheds of British Railways at London Road and Ollerton Road continued to give reason for complaint. With the exception of a few instances when dark smoke was reported, the nuisance was mainly due to excessive atmospheric pollution arising from a large number of stationary engines in the sidings rather than the density of smoke from any particular engine. The officials of British Railways are anxious to co-operate, but I can appreciate their difficulty in identifying persons responsible for nuisance.

Most of the larger factories in the Borough have carried out extensive improvements and alterations to prevent the emission of dark smoke, and the height of chimneys is sufficient to remove most grit and dust particles from the vicinity. Low-lying domestic chimneys are the prime source of atmospheric pollution, particularly noticeable during the winter months. Most new houses are fitted with 'approved appliances' and gas ignition points, although this cannot yet be enforced, and the degree of air pollution is considerably less in these areas than in the older parts of the town where stool-bottom grates are still used. Considerable credit must be given to the East Midland Gas Board's free installation scheme and the Coal Utilisation Council representatives in the town.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	No. of Inspections (3)	No. of Written Notices (4)	No. of Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	7	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.....	82	38	6	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	1	-	-
TOTAL ..	89	39	6	-

2 — Cases in which DEFECTS were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. By Inspector (4)	H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	5	-	5	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	6	5	-	5	-

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Much of this work has previously been carried out in the evenings and at weekends because of the more pressing commitments of the part-time Rodent Operator, Mr. R. Sutton, who was principally engaged as a lorry driver of the Highways Department.

He was replaced by Mr. P. Maud, labourer, also of the Highways Department, who has proved efficient in this work.

It is now possible to carry out routine surveys of properties to detect sources of infestation not otherwise reported. The approval of a 'free service' to all premises in the Borough, other than agricultural holdings, has considerably aided the work of the Department.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	<i>L.A. properties</i>	<i>Dwelling houses</i>	<i>All other Premises</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Agricultural</i>
No. of properties in L.A. dist.	31	5675	1010	6716	29
Inspected as a result of notification	8	110	27	145	—
No. of properties found to be infested by :					
(a) Common Rat ..	7	75	23	105	—
(b) House Mouse ..	1	1	4	6	—
No. of properties inspected in course of surveying under the Act	1	66	—	67	—
No. of such properties found to be infested by :					
(a) Common Rat ..	—	46	—	47	—
(b) House Mouse ..	—	4	—	4	—
Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose) ..	4	5	13	22	1
No. of such properties found to be infested by :					
(a) Common Rat ..	4	4	11	19	—
(b) House Mouse ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total treatments carried out	30	152	39	221	—

Petroleum (Regulations) Acts, 1928 and 1936

During the year applications and notifications were formally approved as follows:

Licence to store petroleum spirit in underground tanks (private use)	28 (25,100 gals.)
Licence to store petroleum spirit in underground tanks (retail sale)	15 (37,600 gals.)
Licence to store petroleum spirit in cans or containers (for retail sale)	1 (10 gals.)
Licence to store petroleum mixtures	5 (285 gals.)
Licence to store calcium carbide (private use) ..	1 (112 lb.)
Notice of intention to store calcium carbide ..	1 (max. 28 lb.)

Petroleum spirit is stored in 80 underground tanks of which six are used for the storage of 7,500 gallons of liquid naphtha for private use at a local factory.

Two further applications relating to (a) a proposed new installation, (b) proposed conversion of an underground diesel tank to store petroleum, were approved, but the licences withheld. The necessary works will be carried out early in 1963 when the licences will then be issued.

One new double-compartment tank (1,000 gallons) was installed during the year, and three tanks of over twenty years of age tested. One tank was converted to the storage of diesel oil and no further licensing required.

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I have pleasure in again recording my appreciation of the assistance given to me by the clerical staff of the Department, with particular reference to the Chief Clerk, Miss M. Johnson, and also to the Chief Officers of the Council for their advice and active co-operation.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their interest and support during the year.

H. BROOKS,

Public Health Inspector

SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

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

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

Victoria Hospital, Worksop;
Kilton Hospital, Worksop;
Carlton Hospital, Near Worksop;
Retford and District Hospital, Retford.

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

(b) Health Services provided by Local Health Authorities

The Nottinghamshire County Council provides the following services under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946 (Dr. A. R. Margetts, County Medical Officer and Principal School Medical Officer)

1. Care of Mothers and Young Children.
2. Domiciliary Midwifery.
3. Home Nursing.
4. Health Visiting.
5. Vaccination and Immunisation.
6. Ambulance Service.
7. Prevention of illness, care and after-care of persons suffering from illness.
8. Home help.
9. Mental Health.

Care of Mothers and Young Children

(a) Infant Welfare Clinics are held at the Clinic, 22, Market Square, Retford, at the following times:

Mondays:	2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Thursdays:	2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

A Medical Officer is in attendance on alternate Mondays and alternate Thursdays.

Infant Welfare Clinics are also held at the Clinic, Welbeck Road, Ordsall, Retford:

Tuesdays:	2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
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A Medical Officer is in attendance alternate Tuesdays.

(b) Ante-Natal Clinics are also held at 22, Market Square, Retford, on alternate Wednesdays from 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. when a Medical Officer is in attendance.

Domiciliary Midwifery

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

Mrs. J. L. Ashworth,
2, Fairways, Ordsall, Retford.
Tel. No. Retford 2157.

Mrs. Maltby,
125, Northfield Way, Retford.
Tel. No. Retford 2718.

Mrs. B. Parker,
Milton, Tuxford.
Tel. No. Tuxford 513.
(Covering Retford Borough.)

Home Nursing

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

Mrs. R. M. Daly,
16, Osberton Road, Retford.
Tel. No. Retford 2457.

Mrs. B. Marmont,
6, Cornwall Road, Retford,
Tel. No. Retford 3224.

Mrs. J. M. Wylie,
5, Millfield Close, Ordsall, Retford.
Tel. No. Retford 2959.

Health Visiting

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

Vaccination and Immunisation

The vaccination and immunisation service is organised for the County Council by the District Officer of Health, acting as the agent of the County Council.

Ambulance Service

The main ambulance station is situated in the Retford Borough and the vehicles comprise three ambulances and three dual-purpose vehicles, which will carry either sitting cases or stretcher cases, and also a four-berth Civil Defence training vehicle.

The Station Supervisor is Mr. E.J. Parker. Office : North Road, Retford. Telephone No. Retford 2303.

Home Help

The Office is in Chancery Lane, Retford. This most useful service provides domestic help where, on account of illness, age or other domestic reasons, it is required. Home Help Supervisor is Miss Turner. Telephone No. Retford 2419.

- (c) **Provision of General Medical and Dental Services, Pharmaceutical Services, and Supplementary Ophthalmic Services (Part IV National Health Services Act, 1946)**

THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

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

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

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

The County Council provides a welfare service for the aged and handicapped persons. The District Welfare Officer is Mr. J. Barrow, Grove Street, Retford. Telephone No. Retford 3442.

MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959

The County Council provides a welfare service for the mentally handicapped. The District Officer for this purpose is Mr. J. Barrow.

**DETAILS OF ATTENDANCES AT THE MATERNITY AND
CHILD WELFARE CENTRES DURING 1962**

<i>Centre</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Expectant Mothers</i>	<i>Post-Natal Cases</i>	<i>Medical Consultations</i>
Market Square, Retford	4,754	84	2	647
Ordsall	1,751	Nil	Nil	212



