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Borough of East Retford

ACKD. BY

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE BOROUGH

FOR THE YEAR 1963

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 1963)

Chairman Alderman J. R. Waterfield, J.P.
Vice-Chairman Councillor B. R. Pattison

Alderman J. W. Peatfield, c.c.
Alderman Mrs. M. E. Williamson
Alderman A. Wilson
Councillor Miss N. Bradshaw
Councillor H. E. Cooper
Councillor G. Cooper
Councillor G. Hird
Councillor B. Pollard, c.c.
Councillor B. Webster

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health: Dr. G. Tattersall
Public Health Inspector: H. Brooks
Clerical: *Chief Clerk:* Miss M. Johnson (resigned 13.9.63)
Mrs. J. Thorlby (comm'd 28.10.63)
Miss H. Walker
Miss J. Meachen

Telephone No.
RET FORD 2561

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
CHANCERY LANE,
RET FORD.

July, 1964

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

Madam Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In 1963 the population as in 1962 increased by 110. The estimated mid-year population is now 18,130.

The total live births is 336 compared with 286 last year which is 50 more.

The natural increase of births over deaths is 96 compared with 67 in 1962.

At 240 the number of deaths have risen by 21 from the figure of 219 for 1962.

In 1963 there were 6 infant deaths, and one maternal death.

The notifiable diseases although an increase on the previous year, are largely accounted for by an epidemic of measles. In addition, 27 cases of whooping cough were notified.

There were two primary cases of Tuberculosis notified in 1963, compared with four in 1962.

There have been no cases of Diphtheria since 1948, and the last reported case of Poliomyelitis was in 1955.

This happy state of affairs is due to the vigorous campaigns of Immunisation that have been carried through during the last two decades. There should be no slackening, however, of this effort to keep the population immune.

I continue to commend for senior school children the value of B.C.G. vaccination as a protection against Tuberculosis in early adult life.

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	29½ acres
Registrar General's estimated population, mid-year 1963	18,130
Number of hereditaments at 1st April, 1964 ..	5,973
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1964	£503,395
Sum represented by Penny Rate at 1st April, 1964	£1,990

Vital statistics are calculated on estimated mid-year population given by the Registrar General, i.e. 18,130

				<i>Eng. & Wales</i>
Live Births	T336	M181	F155	
Live birth rate per 1,000 population			18.53	18.20
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births			5.65	
Still births	T3	M2	F1	
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births ..			8.85	17.30
Total live and still births	T339			
Infant deaths (under 1 year)	T6	M3	F3	
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births			17.86	20.90
Legitimate mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births			18.93	
Illegitimate mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births			Nil	
Neo-mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)			11.90	14.20
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)			8.93	
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)			17.70	
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	T1			
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births			2.95	
Deaths from all causes	T240	M123	F117	
Death rate per 1,000 population			13.23	12.20

CAUSES OF DEATH — 1963

Tuberculosis, respiratory	0
Tuberculosis, other	0
Syphilitic disease	1
Diphtheria	0
Whooping Cough	0
Meningococcal infections	0
Accute poliomyelitis	0
Measles	0
Other infective and parasitic disease	0
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	8
Malignant neoplasm, breast	3
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	14
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	0
Diabetes	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	41
Coronary disease angina	40
Hypertension with heart disease	1
Other heart disease	22
Other circulatory disease	23
Influenza	0
Pneumonia	11
Bronchitis	26
Other diseases of respiratory system	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2
Gastiritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	0
Hyperplasia of prostate	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	1
Congenital malformations	4
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	21
Motor vehicle accidents	5
All other accidents	4
Suicide	1
Homicide and operations of war	0
Total ..	240

Causes of Death in Children under 1 year

Cause	Under 24 hrs.	Under 1 week	Under 1 mnt	1-3 mnts	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total
Congenital aortic stenosis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital heart disease	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Prematurity	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Acute gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	6

Causes of Death in Children aged 1-15 years

Cause	Pre-school	School-children	Total
Accidental (Road accident)	1	—	1
Meningitis	1	—	1
Paralytic Ileus	1	—	1
Broncho-pneumonia	1	—	1
TOTAL	4	—	4

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

Year	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
No. of deaths	6	7	3	5	5

Table Showing Vital Statistics 1959-1963 (inclusive)

	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Population (mid-year population as estimated by the Registrar General)	18,130	18,020	17,910	17,380	17,050
BIRTHS :					
Live Births — legitimate	317	271	307	288	258
— illegitimate	19	15	11	15	16
Still Births .. legitimate	3	9	5	9	4
— illegitimate	—	1	2	—	1
DEATHS :					
All causes	240	219	235	235	212
Maternal deaths	1	—	—	—	—
Infantile deaths (i.e. under 1 year) ..	6	7	3	5	5
Neonatal deaths (i.e. under 4 weeks)	4	6	2	3	1
Early neonatal deaths (i.e. under 1 week)	3	4	2	2	—
Perinatal deaths (i.e. still-births and deaths under 1 week combined) ..	6	14	9	7	—

**DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE LUNG AND BRONCHUS
COMPARED WITH ALL OTHER DEATHS FROM CANCER
(EXCEPT LEUKAEMIA) 1963**

	Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	All other Cancer deaths (except Leukaemia)
Number	8	21
Average age	68 years	71 years

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 Paratyphoid Fever	Relapsing Fever
Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever
Malaria	Smallpox
Measles	Tuberculosis
Membranous Croup	Typhus
Meningococcal Infection	Whooping Cough
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Food Poisoning or suspected Food Poisoning

The number of cases of infectious diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) notified during 1963 was 399. Details of these are as follows :

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Number of Cases</i>
Dysentery	7
Measles	353
Whooping Cough	27
Pneumonia	5
Scarlet Fever	4
Salmonella Infection	3

Tables showing various details about notifiable infectious diseases during 1963 are given on pages 14 and 15.

Tuberculosis

Six cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year; of these two were primary notifications, i.e., related to persons who had not previously been notified in the area of any authority, and four 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 12.

Laboratory Facilities

Bacteriological examinations were carried out by the Public Health Laboratory at Lincoln. Two hundred and sixty nine 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.

Prophylactic Measure			<i>By P.H. Dept</i>	<i>By P.P.</i>
Diphtheria Immunisation				
Primary Immunisation	..	..	117	131
Reinforcing doses	..	..	186	35
Whooping Cough Immunisation				
Primary immunisation	..	..	110	129
Reinforcing doses	..	..	51	11
Tetanus Immunisation				
Primary immunisation	..	..	119	128
Reinforcing doses	..	..	51	9
Vaccination against Smallpox				
Primary vaccination	..	..	53	38
Re-vaccination	..	..	0	2
Vaccination against Poliomyelitis				
Salk (1st and 2nd injections)	..		0	1
Oral (three doses)	..	..	124	165
Reinforcing doses (Salk or Oral)	..		181	137

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

P.P. — *Private Medical Practitioner*

IMMUNISATION STATE OF CHILDREN IN THE BOROUGH

Column	1	2
Age Group	Percent. protected against Diphtheria or Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	Percent. protected against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and/or Tetanus
Under 1 year	—	23.8
1-4 years	49.8	33.6
5-14 years	87.7	1.9

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 1963 are given below.

VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

No. of children offered vaccination	..	..	..	474
No. of children whose parents accepted	..	..		308
Rate of acceptance	..	..	..	65.0
No. of children skin tested	..	..	..	325
No. found positive and referred for x-ray	..	..		114
No. found to be negative	..	..	..	322
No. of children vaccinated	..	..	..	322
No. re-tested after previous vaccination	..	..		126
No. re-vaccinated	..	..	..	14

TUBERCULOSIS

New cases and Deaths – 1953-1962 inclusive

	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
New cases	4	11	3	10	14	16	9	6	17	16
Deaths	2	0	1	2	0	5	1	2	3	5

NEW CASES

1963	Annual Average over previous ten years
2	10.6

DEATHS

1963	Annual Average over previous ten years
0	2.1

TUBERCULOSIS 1963

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-35 years	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-65 years	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—

Infectious Diseases (Excluding Tuberculosis) Notified in Age Groups — Admitted to Hospital, and Deaths, 1963

	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	7	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	353	13	38	34	65	41	146	14	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Meningococcal Infection ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	5	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic Poliomyelitis	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	27	2	5	4	4	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmonella Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	399	15	43	39	69	44	162	17	3	1	1	1	1	3	-	-

Infectious Diseases (Excluding Tuberculosis) Notified Month by Month — 1963

DISEASES	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	7	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	353	1	1	7	73	66	145	37	21	2	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	5	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic Poliomyelitis	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	27	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	5
Whooping Cough	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	9	2	1
Salmonella Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	399	3	1	10	77	66	145	39	23	8	10	11	6

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, Nr. 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.
----------	---------------------

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 the 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 Medical 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.

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, 3, Overend Road, Worksop. Telephone No. 2600.

MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959

The County Council provides a welfare service for the mentally handicapped. The District Officer for this purpose is Mr. R. J. McClean, who has a call office at the Retford Child Welfare Centre, 22, Market Square, Telephone No. Retford 2926, between 11-12 a.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

DETAILS OF ATTENDANCE AT THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES DURING 1963

<i>Centre</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Expectant Mothers</i>	<i>Post-Natal Cases</i>	<i>Medical Consultations</i>
Market Square, Retford	4,630	42	1	729
Ordsall	2,067	Nil	Nil	233

MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY

The South Yorkshire Area Mass Radiography Unit visited Retford in July, 1963, serving the employees of four firms, and undertaking public sessions in the Butter Market.

Over 4,000 chest X-rays were taken. Important abnormalities were revealed as follows :

Two cases of active tuberculosis, three cases of carcinoma of the lung, two of benign tumours of the lung and mediastinum, eleven cases of acquired abnormalities of the heart and vessels, two cases of pneumoconiosis uncertified at time of attendance, and three cases of bronchiectasis, and a number of other abnormalities of less importance.

This unit has visited Retford every two years, and I should like to pay tribute to its value as a public preventive health measure.

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 page 38 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, 1963

Article	Number of Samples			Remarks
	Obtained	Genuine	Adult'd or Sub- Standard	
Apricots in heavy syrup	1	1	—	Contained not more than 2 % butter fat. Should not be described as cream cakes Seller fined £5 plus £5/7/0 costs.
Aspro	1	1	—	
Brawn	1	1	—	
Buttered Brazils ..	1	1	—	
Cakes cream ..	1	—	1	
Cheese	5	5	—	
Chipples	1	1	—	
Cough Treatment ..	2	2	—	
Ice-cream	1	1	—	
Jam (mixed fruit) ..	1	1	—	
Lemon Curd	1	1	—	
Milks	28	28	—	
Milk condensed ..	1	1	—	
Mints butter ..	1	1	—	
Mustard compound ..	1	1	—	
Onions	1	1	—	
Paste beef	1	1	—	
Pies steak	3	3	—	
Pies steak and kidney ..	1	1	—	
Powders (Beechams) ..	1	1	—	
Powder curry	1	1	—	
Pudding black	1	1	—	
Pudding Christmas ..	1	1	—	
Ravioli in rich tomato sauce	1	1	—	
Rice creamola	1	1	—	
Rusks (toasted egg) ..	1	1	—	
Salmon croquettes (mock)	1	1	—	
Sauce horseradish ..	1	1	—	
Sausage meat pork ..	1	1	—	
Sausage pork	2	2	—	
Shandy ginger beer ..	1	1	—	
Sponge (dairy cream) ..	1	1	—	
Steak stewed	1	1	—	
Sweets	1	1	—	
Veal sorrento	1	1	—	
Vinegar	1	1	—	
TOTALS	71	70	1	

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1963

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

Sir,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the fourth report of my work as sole Public Health Inspector for the year 1963.

New Legislation

Two important statutes enacted during the year will materially affect the working of the Department.

(a) **The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963**, lays down a standard procedure for the inspection of meat and requires all carcasses which have been passed as fit for human consumption to be effectively marked. Charges for meat inspection are also introduced.

(b) **The Offices, Shops and Railways Premises Act, 1963**, makes provision for the safety, health and welfare of persons employed in these premises. This Act replaces the Offices Act of 1960 and enables the Minister to make no less than 26 sets of Regulations. Although no details are yet available it is estimated that some 300-400 premises within the Borough will require detailed inspection for compliance with the requirements of the Act.

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963. With effect from 1st January, 1964, all liquid egg must be pasteurised, and routine sampling will continue to ensure the effectiveness of the treatment.

General

The following analysis gives 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>Formal & Informal notices served</i>	<i>Notices complied with or no further action required</i>
CLEAN AIR	Complaints	16	10	9
	Observations	44	—	—
FACTORIES	Mech. Power	11	4	4
	Non Mech. Power	—	—	—
	Building Sites	—	—	—
FOOD	Bakehouses	4	—	—
PREPARATION,	Bakers Confectionery	13	4	4
STORAGE AND	Butchers	8	1	1
SALE	Cooked Meats (prep)	2	—	—
	Catering Estab.	39	2	2
	Clubs and Canteens	11	1	1
	Fish and Game	—	—	—
	Fried Fish	—	—	—
	Fruit and Vegetables	2	1	1
	Grocers	8	—	—
	General Dealers	36	2	2
	Licensed Premises	23	1	1
	Sweets	6	—	—
	Factories	31	—	—
	Warehouses	2	—	—
	Mobile Vans	2	1	1
	Markets and Fairs	31	3	3
	Inspection of Food	38	—	—
	Sampling	164	—	—
SLAUGHTER- HOUSES	Meat Inspection*	561	—	—
	Other purposes	31	1	1
* A further 251 visits were made to slaughterhouses by the Public Health Inspectors of East Retford Rural District Council.				
HOUSING	Inspect - Public Health Acts	97	16	15
	Inspect - Housing Acts	118	3	3
	Re-closure, Demolition or Reconstruction	44	9	9
	Improvement Grants	10	—	—
	Moveable Dwellings	16	1	1
	Overcrowding	—	—	—
NOISE	Investigations	17	2	2
PET ANIMALS	Inspections	1	—	—
PETROLEUM	Inspections	24	1	1
	Test of Tanks	6	—	—
PUBLIC HEALTH	Drainage	109	7	7
	Dirty/Verminous persons or premises	27	—	—
	Infectious Disease	77	—	—
	Common Lodging House	9	1	1
	Public Mortuary	4	—	—
	Statutory Nuisances (dust, etc.)	22	8	8
	Swimming Baths	2	—	—
	Offensive Trades	60	2	2
	Knacker's Yards	11	—	—
RODENT CONTROL	Inspections	20	—	—
REFUSE	Accumulations	20	7	7
	Bins - provision of	1	89	Not known
	Refuse Tips	7	—	—
SHOPS	Inspections	5	1	1
	Interviews and appointments	267	—	—
	Miscellaneous	79	—	—

These figures can in no way indicate the amount of time spent on each of the various duties. The time spent on meat inspection duties increased, with the coming into force of the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, which again emphasised the need to increase the establishment of the Department. It was agreed that an additional Public Health Inspector be appointed but no appointment had been made by the end of the year.

Supervision of Food Supplies and Food Premises

(a) Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection

Regular slaughtering continued throughout the year at the Public Abattoir and the two private slaughterhouses within the Borough. Because of the large export of meat from the Borough into the surrounding area, the special arrangements previously made for assistance with meat inspection by the two Public Health Inspectors of the Retford Rural District continued to operate satisfactorily. Regular overtime on two evenings per week together with routine meat inspection during my absence is carried out by these Inspectors to whom I am indebted.

The meat offered for sale in Retford is principally of prime quality, most of the lower quality meat being exported from the Borough. The standard of cleanliness of slaughterhouses, carcase meat and offal shows a steady improvement over previous years and slaughtermen are generally to be commended for their active co-operation.

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

All figures in parenthesis indicate the corresponding figures of 1962

<i>Slaughterhouses</i>	<i>No. of animals slaughtered and inspected</i>	<i>Whole carcases condemned</i>	<i>Other animals affected</i>	<i>Total</i>
				<i>percentage of animals affected</i>
Public	10,708 (11,909)	13 (11)	989 (947)	9.3 (8.0)
Private (1)	1,729 (2,378)	254 (239)	485 (581)	42.7 (34.6)
Private (2)	1,038 (841)	— (1)	94 (75)	9.0 (9.0)
Grand Totals	13,475 (15,128)	267 (251)	1,568 (1,603)	13.6 (12.2)

The large proportion of carcasses and offal condemned is largely due to the operation of a 24 hour casualty collection service offered by a private wholesale slaughterhouse. It serves a wide area of some 30 miles radius of Retford as many slaughterhouses now hesitate to accept this class of animal. For many years it has been a grading and dead-weight certification centre under the Ministry's subsidy scheme but with the discontinuation of this service, the throughput of normal healthy animals has materially reduced.

The decrease in throughput at the Public Abattoir was partly due to foot and mouth disease and swine fever restrictions on the movement of animals and partly due to the increased cost of sheep and lambs.

WHOLE CARCASSES AND ALL OFFAL CONDEMNED

	<i>Steers & Cows & Heifers Bulls Calves Sheep Pigs</i>					TOTAL	1962
Abnormal odour ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	(1)
Anaemia ..	2	—	—	3	2	7	(4)
Actinbacillosis generalised ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	(—)
Actinomycosis generalised ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	(—)
Arthritis (with Emaciation) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	(7)
Blackleg ..	2	—	—	—	—	2	(3)
Bruising, extensive and severe ..	—	—	—	3	4	7	(10)
Congestion ..	6	5	5	11	4	31	(37)
Emaciation and/or Oedema ..	3	7	10	19	9	48	(62)
Fever ..	—	3	4	4	2	13	(8)
Gangrene ..	1	2	—	3	9	15	(4)
Hyaline degeneration ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1)
Immaturity ..	—	—	28	—	—	28	(15)
Jaundice ..	—	1	—	1	—	2	(7)
Leukaemia ..	1	—	—	1	2	4	(2)
Moribund ..	—	—	—	1	1	2	(5)
Multiple Abscesses ..	—	—	2	1	12	15	(—)
Nephritis ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	(—)
Pyæmia ..	3	1	4	—	5	13	(14)
Pyelonephritis bilateral ..	—	1	—	—	2	3	(4)
Rickets ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	(1)
Acute septic Arthritis ..	—	—	—	—	2	2	(—)
Acute septic Mastitis ..	—	1	—	9	1	11	(6)
Acute septic Metritis ..	—	1	—	4	—	5	(3)
Acute septic Pericarditis ..	4	3	—	1	4	12	(8)
Acute septic peritonitis ..	2	3	1	3	10	19	(19)
Acute septic pneumonia ..	—	1	4	6	3	14	(7)
Other acute septic conditions ..	—	—	1	—	2	3	(8)
Swine erysipelas acute ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	(5)
Tetanus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	(—)
Toxaemia ..	—	1	—	4	—	5	(—)
Tumours, multiple, and/or malignant ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	(7)
Uraemia ..	—	—	—	2	1	3	(2)
Tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1)
	25	30	59	77	76	267	(251)
	(16)	(37)	(39)	(84)	(75)		

In early December, a cow carcase, which had been stuck and bled on the farm, was brought into the private casualty slaughterhouse for dressing in contravention of Regulations 19 (3) of the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958. It was examined by the Ministry Veterinary Officers and found to be affected with anthrax. The carcase and offal, together with the carcasses of two sheep subsequently contaminated were destroyed by burning and burial in accordance with the requirements of the Anthrax Order of 1938, and the premises cleansed and disinfected.

Part Carcasses and Offal Condemned

Heads	117	(163)	Legs	115	(83)
Tongues	116	(161)	Loins/Backs	6	(14)
Lungs	417	(386)	Flanks/Bellies	33	(23)
Hearts	327	(322)	Shoulders	4	(4)
Livers	647	(722)	Oysters	5	(9)
Part Livers	188	(229)	Diaphragms	54	(60)
Spleens	39	(46)	Skin	9	(6)
Kidneys	108	(106)	Neck	1	(-)
Stomachs	8	(5)	Hind Quarters	11	(24)
Intestines	37	(27)	Fore Quarters	8	(23)
Udders	11	(28)	Whole Sides	1	(1)
Feet	17	(14)			

and miscellaneous trimmings making an estimated total weight of all meat condemned as unfit for human consumption of 30 tons, 19 cwts. 89 lbs. (31 tons, 12 cwt., 69 lbs). 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		2,325	367	202	5,020	5,561	13,475
Number inspected		2,325	367	202	5,020	5,561	13,475
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :							
Whole carcasses condemned	..	25	30	59	77	76	267
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	..	487	141	15	192	647	1,482
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease		22.12	47.4	31.6	5.3	13.0	12.9
Tuberculosis Only :							
Whole carcase condemned	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	..	2*	—	—	—	45	47
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease		0.1	—	—	—	0.8	0.3
Cysticerci :							
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	..	23	3	—	—	—	26
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration		13	—	—	—	—	13
Generalised and totally condemned		—	—	—	—	—	—

* Routine inspection of lymph nodes gave reason to suspect tuberculosis in these two animals, the affected organs were condemned and these facts were reported to the Ministry's Veterinary Officers for investigation. Subsequent bacteriological and biological examinations proved negative however.

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>Total cysts found</i>
Head and Tongue	Active	21*	1	1	23*
	Degen.	8	4	1	13
Heart	Active	10*	2	—	12*
	Degen.	11	3	1	15
Diaphragm	Active	1	—	—	1
	Degen.	1	—	1	2

* One animal was found to have 14 cysts in the head and 5 cysts in the heart. No cysts were found in the exposed surface of the carcase meat when cut into wholesale joints, prior to being submitted to deep refrigeration.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958 – Issue of Licences

During the period, nineteen (19) 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 period of their apprenticeship.

Inspection of Other Foods

Tins of :	Meat	81)	
	Fish	18)	
	Fruit	279)	
	Vegetables	120)	
	Milk	10)	
	Baking Powder	1)	
	Soups	3)	Generally damaged,
	Fruit Juices	5)	blown or opened and
	Cream	24)	found to be decomposed
	Coffee	4)	
	Syrup	1)	
	Tomato Puree	1)	
	Puddings	10)	
	Marmalade	2)	
	Jam	1)	
Jars of :	Mustard	1)	
	Beverages	5)	
	Jams	5)	
	Honey	1)	Generally damaged
	Sauce	6)	
	Crabmeat	1)	
	Pickle	1)	
Packets of :	Meat and Meat Products	60)	
	Fats	8)	
	Dried Peas	1)	
	Soups	17)	
	Sugar	14)	
	Rice	1)	
	Flour	21)	
	Biscuits	5)	
	Cereals	4)	Generally damaged,
	Salt	11)	affected by dampness
	Potato Crisps	5)	or otherwise con-
	Tea	3)	taminated
	Suet	13)	
	Sago	1)	

Packets of : (*contd.*)

Bisto	1)	
Bread Mix	1)	
Cake Mix	3)	
Fish and Fish Products	504)	
Meat and Meat Products	229)	
Chips	2)	Fault in refrigeration (frozen foods)
Cakes	27)	
Pastry	53)	
Vegetables	159)	
Fruit	16)	

Tubes of : Mustard 1) Damaged

Loose Quantities of :

69 lb. Brisket	)	
8 lb. English Beef	)	
6 lb. Pork Loin	)	
6 lb. Turkey Croquettes	)	Decomposed
6 lb. Chicken Croquettes	)	
1 lb. Tongue	)	
1 lb., 15 oz. Ham	)	
5 Boxes Peaches	)	Moulded
2 x 6 lb. Corned Beef	)	Internal rusting
8 lb. Pre-packed Meat	)	Fault in refrigeration
27 lb. Pork Shoulder	)	Bone Taint
8 lb. Roast Pork	)	Bone Taint
4 lb. Pork Luncheon Meat	)	Discolouration
39 x 30 lb. Pears	)	Over-ripe

Total weight of food condemned - 1 ton, 7 cwt., 20 lb.

Sampling

The following samples were submitted for bacteriological examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service at Lincoln, and I am indebted to Dr. Croll and his staff for their co-operation and advice.

Liquid Egg

17 Samples of liquid egg and 6 samples of whole egg were taken from the premises of Blyth Model Dairies, Union Street. The bacteriolo-

gical results were generally poor despite stringent measures of sterilisation of equipment and attention to personal hygiene. One case of salmonella typhi-murium was isolated and the entire consignment was detained for heat treatment.

Washing-up Water

The new sterilising technique adopted late in 1962 at the above egg-cracking factory continued to prove effective and of the ten samples of wash-up water submitted for examination only one could be regarded as unsatisfactory.

Ice-cream

Fifty-five samples were taken from retail shops within the Borough and twenty samples from manufacturers premises and mobile vans, the results being as follows :

<i>Pre-packed</i>				<i>Loose</i>			
Grade 1 (Excellent)	..	49		Grade 1	..	..	12
Grade 2 (Fair)	..	2		Grade 2	..	..	Nil
Grade 3 (Unsatisfactory)	..	2		Grade 3	..	..	1
Grade 4 (Very Unsatisfactory)		Nil		*Grade 4	..	..	6
Too late for examination	..	2		Too late for examination	..		1
			55				20

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

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

Water

53 Samples of drinking water were taken from domestic and other private mains supplies within the Borough.

52 Samples proved to be satisfactory and one sample from a works canteen was said to be "suspicious". This could have been a fault in sampling technique as a subsequent sample proved 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 proved to be satisfactory.

Miscellaneous

2 River swabs were taken from the River Idle at Ordsall and rear of Moorgate and 4 drain swabs were also taken to investigate possible sources of infection. No salmonella or shigella organisms were isolated.

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

One application only was received for registration of premises for the purpose of manufacture of cooked meats, etc. This application was approved but the licence withheld pending the completion of necessary works. One licence to store and retail pre-packed ice-cream was voluntarily withdrawn.

The total number of registered premises is now as follows :

Manufacture of pickled, pressed or preserved foods	..	15
Manufacture of ice-cream		2
Retailers of pre-packed ice-cream		61

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

During the year, a total of 351 visits were made to food premises for all purposes including sampling, inspection of unsound food and routine inspections. Some improvements were effected but there is still considerable work to be done in this direction.

No statutory action was taken against food handlers for contravention of regulations.

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	9	Fruit and vegetables	11
Butchers	21	Grocers	23
Cooked meats – sale	3	General dealers	49
Catering establishments	11	Hotels & Licenced Premises	40
Clubs and canteens	22	Slaughterhouses	3
Dairies	2	Sweet confectionery	21
Food factories	9	Warehouses	7
Fresh fish and game	4		

In addition, the weekly markets held on Saturday in the Market Square and Butter Market, and comprising some 78 food stalls are regularly inspected

Contraventions – Details of Notices Served

<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Contraventions</i>	<i>Out- standing 1.1.63</i>	<i>Served in 1963</i>	<i>Notices complied with</i>	<i>Out- standing 1.1.64</i>
6.	Lack of cleanliness (equipment)	–	4	3	1
8.	Inadequate protection against contamination	1	5	5	1
9.	Smoking in food premises	–	2	2	–
14.	(i) Dirty, defective or inadequate W.C. accommodation	2	3	3	2
	(ii) 'Wash your hands' notices not displayed	–	2	2	–
16.	Absence of adequate hand-washing facilities	4	5	4	5
17.	No first-aid materials available	–	2	2	–
18.	No clothes locker accommodation	1	1	2	–
19.	Absence of suitable sink, hot water supply, etc.	3	2	2	3
20.	Inadequate lighting to food rooms	–	2	1	1
21.	Inadequate ventilation to food rooms	1	2	2	1
23.	(1) Disrepair and/or lack of cleanliness	4	7	10	1
24.	Accumulation of refuse	–	1	1	–

These are in addition to the many verbal warnings given to food handlers and stall holders concerning minor contraventions.

Members of the public could play an important part in improving the cleanliness of food shops by refusing to accept food which has been badly handled or contaminated in some way by dust, dirt, flies, etc. Many inconsiderate customers, however, still bring dogs into shops and restaurants, or smoke whilst bending over food counters, thus making it difficult for the conscientious trader to maintain a proper standard of hygiene and protect the interests of his other customers.

HOUSING MATTERS

(a) Unfit Housing

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

The following 23 houses were represented as being unfit for human habitation and the appropriate formal action taken.

<i>Demolition Orders made</i>		<i>Closing Orders made</i>	
1-23, Beardsalls Row	12	Nil	
6, Common Road	1		
1, Littlewoods Hill	1	<i>Undertaking accepted</i>	
42, 44, London Road	2	12A Bridgegate	1
1, 2, Bleach Houses, North Road	2		
1, 2, Ponds Cottages, North Road	2		
6, South Street	1		
3, West Street	1		

Clearance Orders (received Ministry confirmation)

(a) West Street No. 1 (C.P.O.)	7 houses confirmed 10.7.63
(b) West Street No. 2	15 houses confirmed 5.12.63
(c) West Street No. 3 (C.P.O.)	21 houses confirmed 3.9.63

During the year the Council re-housed 14 families (48 persons) from unfit houses, and one family (1 person) found private alternative accommodation.

Position at 31.12.63

	<i>Demolition Orders</i>	<i>Closing Orders</i>	<i>Under- takings</i>	<i>Clearance Orders</i>	<i>Total</i>
Houses demolished in 1963	6	—	—	10	16
Houses closed in 1963	N/A	1	1	N/A	2
Houses made fit and order revoked	6	—	—	N/A	6
Houses vacant pending demolition	14	N/A	N/A	32	46
Houses still occupied	22	—	1	43	66
Houses awaiting Ministry confirmation	N/A	N/A	N/A	—	—
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

Two hundred and eight visits were made to properties from which complaints had been received regarding disrepair and/or defective drainage, 21 informal notices and 2 statutory notices were subsequently served.

Work carried out under notices included the following :

<i>Repair/renewal of :</i>		<i>Repair/renewal of :</i>	
Roofs and Weatherings	6	Ceilings	1
Chimney Stacks	2	Walls	2
Eavesgutters/downspouts . .	8	Floors	1
Water supply pipes	4	Fireplaces	1
Yard surface	1	Eradication of dampness . .	3
Windows	11	Drains cleared	9
W.C. basins/cisterns	8	Drainage improved	1
External pointing of walls . .	1		

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

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

57 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	23 (18)	— (2)
To owners of tenanted properties	15 (17)	*19 (2)
Applications refused	1 (1)	— (—)
(statutory requirements not satisfied) —	—	—

(1962 figures in parenthesis)

*Fifteen of these applications were from a charity trust organisation for the purpose of improving alms houses within the Borough.

Improvements approved were in respect of the provision of :

Baths	28	Internal W.Cs.	31
Washbasins	30	Ventilated Food Stores	7
Hot-water systems	29		

Forty-five (45) schemes were completed during the year.

Although the improvement of private houses indirectly affects the Council's housing programme, it is essentially a public health matter and should be given every encouragement by the Council to prevent houses from being allowed to deteriorate. Legislation may eventually be forthcoming to permit local authorities to declare "improvement areas" in which all houses in a specified area would be either improved with "standard amenities", or otherwise be considered unfit.

A survey carried out in part of the Newtown area early in 1963 revealed the need for this general improvement work but more pressing duties and inadequacy of staff prevented further information being obtained.

(c) Caravans

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

16 visits were made to enforce the removal of caravans from un-licenced sites and no statutory action was found to be necessary.

(d) Overcrowding

The one known case of overcrowding which occurred in a caravan on the licenced site in Bracken Lane, was abated during the year, when the family moved into the new house built on the same site.

No other cases of overcrowding were found.

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 nuisances, etc., involving a total of 86 visits. 17 informal notices were served, all of which had been complied with at the end of the year.

(2) **Infectious Disease and Vermin Control.** Seventy-seven visits were made to households in connection with notifications of infectious disease. Two cases of salmonella Newington were investigated but without determining the source of infection. Every 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	20	Fleas	1
Bed Bugs	1	Wasps	7
Beetles	8	Woodworm.....	10

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

(3) 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 continued to improve during the year, after advice was given to the new owners and keepers.

(4) Mortuary

Seventeen bodies were admitted to the Mortuary, all of which were presumably for post-mortem examination, and 16 of these required to be laid out by the mortuary attendant. Four were former residents of the Borough, nine from the Rural District, and four 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.

(5) 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, 242 refuse bins were issued during the year. Of these 89 were new applications, and 153 were replacements of worn-out bins.

There are now 1906 bins on hire within the Borough.

(6) Offensive Trades and Knackers' Yards

(a) The trades of fellmongery, gut cleaning and fat extraction are carried on in a factory near the town centre, which is also licenced as a knacker's yard.

Despite the high standard of cleanliness which is generally maintained within the factory buildings, regular routine inspections are carried out as also are special investigations into complaints of smell nuisance. These complaints which, some years ago, were being received over a radius of over half a mile of the factory, are now generally

concentrated within a much smaller radius and are far less frequent. Although further efforts have been made by the firm to eliminate smell there is still a considerable amount of experimentation to be done before the position can be regarded as satisfactory.

Attention to yard cleanliness, hosing down of vehicles, regular removal of waste products and, most important, the active co-operation of the management to informal constructive recommendations is gradually having the desired results. Complete elimination of smell from an offensive trades factory is impossible, but should be kept within tolerable limits, and then only within the immediate vicinity of the plant.

A new knacker's shed was built and several other yard improvements carried out during the year. The installation of a much larger and more efficient oil-fired boiler is having a beneficial effect on all cleansing processes whilst also eliminating the smoke nuisances which were often due to the inadequacy of the original coal-fired boiler plant.

(b) The other knacker's yard licenced within the Borough is not in active operation, but is used solely for the reception of dead animals awaiting transport to the firm's main business premises near Doncaster. No nuisances were noted.

Clean Air Act, 1956

Sixteen investigations were made in connection with complaints of dark smoke from industrial chimneys and railway engines, and a further 44 observations were kept on these and other sources of pollution. Informal action resulted in all but one of these complaints being rectified immediately, the isolated incident being the frequent production of dark smoke and fumes from the chimney of a bakery. This is receiving attention and statutory action should not be necessary.

Nuisances arising from the burning of noxious waste and other refuse were also abated.

The sidings and workshops of British Railways, particularly in the London Road/Thrumpton area, continued to be a source of heavy atmospheric pollution despite efforts to reduce this to a minimum. However, the new railway improvements in this section may substantially reduce this pollution before the end of 1964.

Two oil-fired furnaces were installed during the year in accordance with Section 3 of the Act, and approval of one chimney height was given in accordance with Section 10.

With the possible exception of some industrial furnaces which have not yet been investigated for smoke and grit control, the prime source of atmospheric pollution must obviously be from low-lying domestic chimneys. This is particularly noticeable when approaching Retford from the high ground to the east of 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	83	42	4	–
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	90	42	4	–

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. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	–	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	3	3	–	3	–
(c) Not separate for sexes	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	–	–	–	–	–
TOTALS	4	4	–	4	–

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

This work is carried out on a part-time basis by Mr. P. Maud, a member of the Highways Department staff. Arrangements with this Department are such that when Mr. Maud is urgently required for any particular work he can be released from his labouring duties. He has proved efficient in this type of work and been commended by householders and business people alike.

Annual test-baiting of some 10% of sewer manholes was carried out with the co-operation of the local Ministry officer.

	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.	32	5973	1223	7228	29
Inspected as result of notification	13	232	35	280	1
No. of properties found to be infested by :					
(a) Common Rat	12	183	30	225	1
(b) House Mouse	—	3	2	5	—
No. of properties inspected in course of surveying under the Act	1	9	1	11	—
No. of such properties found to be infested by :					
(a) Common Rat	1	7	1	9	—
(b) House Mouse	—	—	—	—	—
Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose) ..	2	5	12	19	—
No. of such properties found to be infested by :					
(a) Common Rat	2	5	12	19	—
(b) House Mouse	—	—	—	—	—
Total treatment carried out	23	215	34	272	1

Petroleum (Regulations) Acts, 1928 and 1936

Routine inspections of premises and necessary testing of tanks continued during the year. Two new petroleum mixture stores were approved and all other existing installations re-licenced, as follows :

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

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

It is proposed to form an East Midland Petroleum Acts Administration Group to attain uniformity of administration and permit the supply and interchange of information which cannot at present be obtained nationally. The Council has agreed to support this venture.

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I wish to record my appreciation of the work done by the clerical staff, and my regret at the retirement of Miss M. Johnson, following her marriage. I also appreciate the advice and active co-operation I have received from the other Chief Officers of the Council.

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



