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Borough of Mansfield.



# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

## Sanitary Conditions of the District

AND

## HOUSING REPORT,

For the Year ended 31st December, 1932.

*By*

*JAMES E. WILSON, M.D., B.Ch., D.P.H.,*

*Medical Officer of Health.*

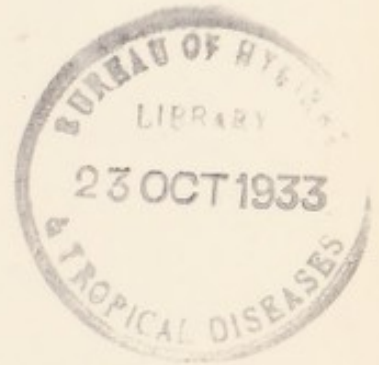
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W. H. LEE & SONS,  
STOCKWELL GATE, MANSFIELD.

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Borough of Mansfield.



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## Health Committee.

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*Chairman :*

ALDERMAN D. H. MALTBY, J.P.

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HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.

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*Aldermen :*

T. KNAPTON.

MRS. E. E. WAINWRIGHT, J.P.

*Councillors :*

J. MARRIOTT, J.P.

A. E. SHIPPAM.

MRS. M. E. MARRIOTT

W. B. SPENCER.

E. W. MELLORS.

E. R. TARRY.

T. PEMBLETON.

J. H. WILLIAMSON.

Health Committee

ALBANY, N. Y.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

1880

COMMISSIONERS

J. H. WILLIAMS

W. H. TANNEN

J. H. WILLIAMS

J. H. WILLIAMS

## PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

STAFF.—The Members of the Public Health Staff are :—

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>	J. E. WILSON, M.D., D.P.H.
<i>Assistant Medical Officer of Health</i> ....	MISS ENID BAILE, L.R.C.P. & S., D.P.H., who took up duty on 12th December, 1931, resigned on grounds of ill-health.
	MISS M. FLORENTIN, M.B., D.P.H., was appointed for 12 months, and took up duty 6th May, 1932.
<i>Senior Sanitary Inspector</i>	BERNARD ALLMAN, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. in Meat Inspection.
<i>Assistant Inspector</i> ....	HERBERT ALLSOPP, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. in Meat Inspection.
<i>Assistant Inspector</i> ....	WM. T. T. GLASSBROOK, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. in Meat Inspection.
<i>Senior Health Visitor</i> ....	MISS H. A. HUNT, 3 years' general training, C.M.B. Cert.
<i>Health Visitor</i> ....	MISS P. GOODWIN, 3 years' general training, C.M.B. Cert.
<i>Health Visitor</i> ....	MISS F. HARRISON, 3 years' general training, C.M.B. Cert., Resigned in Sept., 1932.
	MISS V. M. IREDALE, 4 years' general training, C.M.B. Cert. and H.V. Cert., took up duty 11th October, 1932.
<i>Chief Clerk and Bacteriological Assistant Clerk</i>	E. V. HARDWICK. MISS M. L. BETTISON, in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare work. Commenced duty 21st July, 1930.
<i>Disinfector</i> ....	GEORGE PLOUGHMAN.
<i>Ambulance Driver</i> ....	ARTHUR BOOTH.



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**PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
EXCHANGE ROW,  
MANSFIELD.**

**June, 1933.**

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE  
BOROUGH OF MANSFIELD.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg herewith to submit my Annual Report dealing with the Sanitary conditions within the Borough during the year 1932.

In my last year's Report I commented on the incidence of epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis within the Borough. This is a disease which appears only at rare intervals in epidemic form, and this epidemic visitation usually occurs over a limited period.

During the year under review a much diminished incidence of this disease occurred and no other epidemic diseases of note were recorded.

During the year I have had the loyal support of my Staff, and to you, as a Committee, I again record my appreciation of your generous support in all matters affecting the Health conditions of the Borough.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

**JAMES E. WILSON.**

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

### 1.—General Statistics.

Area (acres) .....	7,068
Population (Census 1931) .....	46,077
„ (Estimated mid-year 1932) .....	46,180
Number of Inhabited Houses end of 1932 .....	11,300
Rateable Value .....	£235,897
Sum represented by a Penny Rate .....	£889

### Census (1931) Returns.

It is of interest to note that the uncorrected census population 1931 stood at 46,075 and that the corrected figure only brought it up to 46,077. These census figures are in respect of the living population enumerated as at midnight of the 26th April, 1931. Considering the re-distribution necessary for the inclusion of visitors to the town and persons normally living in the borough who were on that night travelling elsewhere, also of crews and passengers of ships, it is remarkable that the corrected figure so closely approximates to the crude figure recorded on census night. One or two interesting items occurring in the census reports for the County of Nottingham are worthy of recording here.

### Size of Family Unit.

In 1921 the average number of persons in a private family was 4.21 in Nottinghamshire. In the 1931 census, this figure has been reduced to 3.79, as compared with a total number throughout England and Wales of 4.14 persons per family per house. This decline is much greater than it was in the preceding period of 10 years, during which the population was exceptionally depleted by the loss of men killed on active service, and tends to show that the enforced grouping of individuals in abnormally large

family units in 1921 owing to insufficient housing accommodation has been relieved, and that circumstances are much more favourable for grouping population in families of normal constitution. A considerable increase has been noted in 2-person families and 3-person families, these two categories making up 45.8 per cent. of all families. On the other hand, the large families comprising say 8 persons or more have been greatly reduced in numbers, despite the increase in population recorded during the past 20 years.

#### Distribution of Sexes within the County.

The numerical excess of females is 23,539 yielding a proportion of 1,068 females per 1,000 males. This figure has fallen since 1921, when the corresponding figure for females was 1,085. There has been a preponderance of male births, but this, as age advances, is overcome by the more favourable survival-rates of females. In the Borough of Mansfield, the number of females per thousand males is 1,026.

The two following tables taken from this report are of statistical value. :—

#### Total Population.

	Acreage (Land & Inland Water)	1921	1931		Density <i>i.e.</i> Persons per acre	
		Persons	Persons	Males		Females
<b>Mansfield</b>	7,069	44,416	46,077	22,739	23,338	6.5
East Ward	1,909	14,328	15,236	7,433	7,803	8.0
North Ward	2,592	16,193	16,762	8,442	8,320	6.5
South Ward	2,568	13,895	14,079	6,864	7,215	5.5

## PRIVATE FAMILIES AND DWELLINGS, 1931.

	Private Families	Population in Private Families	Structurally separate dwellings occupied	Rooms Occupied	Persons per Room
<b>Mansfield</b>	11,083	44,491	10,710	51,703	0.86
East Ward	3,577	14,545	3,467	17,083	0.85
North Ward	4,039	16,503	3,875	18,240	0.90
South Ward	3,467	13,443	3,368	16,380	0.82

Note.—The "private family" only includes lodgers when they board with the family.

## 2.—Extracts from Vital Statistics—Births and Deaths.

## BIRTHS.

	Totals.	Males.	Females.
Legitimate ....	657	328	329
Illegitimate ....	35	14	21

Birth-rate—14.9 per 1000 population.

## STILL-BIRTHS.

	Totals.	Males.	Females.
Legitimate ....	35	21	14
Illegitimate ....	3	2	1

Still-Birth-rate 0.82 per 1000 population.

## DEATHS.

	Total.	Males.	Females.
....	468	239	229

Death-rate 10.1 per 1000 population.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age :—

	Totals.	Males.	Females.
Legitimate .....	46	30	16
Illegitimate .....	3	3	—

Infantile Mortality-rate 70.8 per 1000 births.

Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis—1 (Rate per 1000 total births 1.37).

Deaths from other Puerperal Causes—3 (Rate per 1000 total births 4.10).

	Males	Females
Deaths from Measles (all ages) .....	4	4
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	2	2
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years)	2	1

The Birth-rate for the year under review, 14.9, has again further decreased and is below that of the country as a whole—15.3 per 1000 population.

The general death-rate and infantile death-rate are both lower than that recorded last year.

It will be noted that the puerperal deaths recorded in the Borough are slightly above those recorded for the country as a whole. The comparative figure for maternal mortality for England and Wales is 4.06 per 1000 total births.

In connection with these statistics Table V should be studied.

#### NOTES ON THE VITAL STATISTICS.

The "Natural Increase," that is to say, excess of Births over Deaths, amounted to 224.

A full list of the causes of death, classified according to headings defined by the Registrar General will be found in Table III.

The principal causes of death are shewn in order of frequency in the following Table :—

Cause.	Number.	Mortality- Rate per 1000
Heart Disease .....	83	1.79
Cancer .....	54	1.16
Pneumonia .....	39	.84
Senility .....	31	.67
Tuberculosis (all forms) .....	27	.58
Cerebral Haemorrhage .....	25	.54
Congenital Debility, &c. ....	25	.54
Violence .....	24	.51
Influenza .....	24	.51

#### Localised Causes of Illness.

It will be remembered that in 1931 an outbreak of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis which amounted to a total of 40 cases occurred within the Borough. In 1932 the incidence of this disease had fallen to 8 cases. This will be referred to in more detail under the heading of infectious diseases.

Notification of Chicken-pox was maintained throughout the year. No case of Small-pox occurred within the Borough.

#### Cancer Deaths.

This year 54 deaths from this disease took place, 29 in males and 25 in females. This figure is a slight increase on that of last year.

Age and sex incidence, together with parts affected will be found in the following Table :—

## CANCER DEATHS.

AGE	SEXES		ORGANS															
	MALES	FEMALES	Lung	Spine	Heart	Uterus	Stomach	Kidney	Bowels	Bladder	Rectum	Throat	Liver	Brain	Pharynx	Mouth	Breast	Other Organs
28		1			1													
38		2				2												
42		1					1											
44	1	1			1												1	
45	2														2			
46		1				1												
49	1																	1
50		1				1												
52	1	1				1	1											
53		1				1								1				
54	3	1					1			1	1				1			
55		1				1												
56	1	2				1	1		1									
58	2	1				1			1		1							
59	1		1															
60	1	2					1	1	1									
62	1	1									1		1					
63		1					1											
64	1	2								1			1			1		
65		1		1														
66	1										1							
69	1	1	1				1											
70	2								1		1							
71	4						3				1							
73	3						2				1							
75	1	1					1										1	
77	1	1							1		1							
80	1								1									
86		1		1														
	29	25	2	2	2	8	13	1	6	2	7	1	2	1	3	1	2	1



On analysis of the site of this disease one notes that the largest incidence is in the stomach, the womb and the rectum.

The basis of prevention in this disease lies in the prevention of all forms of irritation to the several organs of the body. Probably in the case of the stomach moderate eating and careful mastication will supply the necessary preventive measures. In the case of the intestinal tract the basis of prevention lies in overcoming all tendencies towards constipation, and the use of simple means of securing regular daily evacuation of the bowel.

The occupation of these persons is shewn in the following Table :—

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Coal Miners ....	13	Housewives....	16
General Labourers ....	3	Widows ....	7
Hosiery hands ....	2	Spinsters ....	2
Ironmonger ....	1		
Blacksmith ....	1		
Colliery Fireman ....	1		
Stationary Engine Driver ....	1		
Engineer's Fitter ....	1		
Steel Roller ....	1		
Timekeeper ....	1		
Railway Goods Guard ....	1		
Insurance Agent ....	1		
Builder ....	1		
Salesman ....	1		

#### **Nottinghamshire Council of the British Empire Cancer Campaign.**

This invaluable weapon directed towards the prevention and cure of Cancer continues to prosper in its several activities.

The Radium Institute which has been established in Nottingham is now complete. It contains  $\frac{3}{4}$ -gramme of Radium, which

is valued at £11,000, and a deep X-ray Therapy Plant of the most up-to-date type which cost £2,500. A Radium Registrar administers the Radium section and a Radiologist is in charge of the X-ray Therapy equipment.

It should be remembered that this is a purely voluntary movement and that its benefits are obtainable not only in Mansfield, but throughout a wide area. Thirty-nine Mansfield cases were treated last year.

Though much of this work has only emerged from the experimental stage certain favourable results have now been obtained which indicate that Radium must rank as our most important line of treatment.

In the treatment of the various malignant conditions of the skin, especially of the scalp and face, in cancer of the lip, tongue, mouth and certain types of disease affecting the throat and nose, also in cancer of the womb the use of radium has been definitely established, and its curative value more and more confirmed.

We are, as well, learning what types of case should be rejected as unsuitable for treatment. In these the tumour may be situated too deep for effective Radium action, though still amenable to the action of deep X-rays.

In this way our experience is leading us to an increasing knowledge of the use and the limitations of this very potent remedial agency.

The Radium Institute also affords facilities for Research work by careful study and record of all cases coming under treatment.

## General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

Public Health Officers of this Authority are detailed in the early part of the Report.

### **Professional Nursing in the Home.**

(a) Generally this is discharged by members of the District Nursing Association or by nurses who are on the staff of Nursing Homes. A grant of £20 is made annually to the local District Nursing Association.

The work of this Association, which has now existed for 40 years, has been of inestimable value to those requiring skilled nursing.

The district in the immediate vicinity of Bull Farm Estate is cared for by the Bull Farm Nursing Association. It provides skilled nursing for medical and surgical cases.

(b) FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—There is no scheme for home nursing of infectious diseases. The Fever Hospital meets our present requirements. Such a scheme might be considered in connection with a serious outbreak of Measles.

### **Midwives.**

No Midwives are employed by this Authority. The number of Midwives practising in the area is 17.

### **Maternity.**

No Maternity Hospital has been provided, but one bed is retained in the Mansfield Hospital by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee for the treatment of complicated Maternity

cases. The terms on which the bed is held are 6s. per day during each day of occupation, 5s. per week while not occupied, together with the Doctor's fee in each case of £2 2s. 0d.

### **Mansfield and District Hospital.**

This Hospital has a total number of 135 beds allocated as follows :—

	Male	Female	Children
General Medical .....	9	9	33
General Surgical .....	50	19	—
Maternity .....	—	4	—
Orthopaedic .....	3	2	—
Ear, Nose and Throat....	3	3	—

In 1931 the new Casualty Department was completed.

In 1932 the plans of a new Operating Theatre and X-ray department were approved.

An Honorary Radiologist has been appointed to the Staff.

### **Maternity and Nursing Homes.**

The Local Supervising Authority under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, is the County Council.

### **Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers.**

An annual subscription is voted to the Mansfield and District Society for the Help and Protection of Girls, which is able to secure beds for approved cases, but apart from this there is no institutional provision for unmarried mothers and illegitimate children in the area. Homeless children are received into the Union Infirmary.

### **Ambulance Facilities.**

(a) FOR INFECTIOUS CASES.—A Motor Ambulance is provided for this purpose and is garaged at the Hospital Lodge. This arrangement facilitates removal of cases at all hours with a minimum amount of delay.

(b) FOR NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES.—An Ambulance has been provided by the British Red Cross Society and is maintained by the Borough. One or two of the surrounding Authorities contribute to the cost of upkeep.

The Mansfield Borough Division of the No. 5 District St. John Ambulance Brigade also affords facilities for conveyance of this class of case in their Ambulance.

### **Chemical Work.**

Specimens from this Authority are sent to the Public Analyst City of Nottingham.

Analyses under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act are conducted by the Nottinghamshire County Council.

I am much indebted to the Chief Analyst to this Authority for a regular quarterly report upon the articles analysed by him which are taken in the district of the Borough of Mansfield.

A summary of Statistics from this source will be found elsewhere.

The bacteriological examination of water supply is dealt with by Manchester University. Quarterly samples from each of the wells at Clipstone and Rainworth are submitted.

## Clinics and Treatment Centres.

### **Maternity and Child Welfare.**

#### **IN MANSFIELD :**

The premises, opened in 1927 at 15, St. John Street, were described in my 1927 Report.

These premises have proved very suitable. The position is central and the arrangement of rooms is, I find, well adapted to the purposes of a Welfare Centre.

A Sun-Ray Light Treatment Centre was opened on 26th April, 1929. This was fully described in my 1929 Report.

#### **IN PLEASLEY HILL :**

This Centre occupies the St. Barnabas' Church Schoolroom, Pleasley Hill. It is conducted once a week, on Monday afternoons.

### **Day Nurseries.**

There are no day nurseries provided.

### **School Clinics.**

The Mansfield School Clinic occupies premises at Redcliffe House, Ratcliffe Gate, where Consultation Clinics, Minor Ailments Clinic, Dental Clinic, Eye Clinic, and Ringworm Clinic, are held.

### **Tuberculosis Dispensary.**

There is a Tuberculosis Dispensary under the control of the Nottinghamshire County Council, at West Hill House, Mansfield. It is attended by a Specialist Medical Officer twice a week.

### **Venereal Disease.**

A Venereal Diseases Clinic is also under the supervision of the County Council and conducted at West Hill House. Two days a week are set aside for males and females. An Irrigation Clinic is held daily.

## Legislation in Force.

### Special Acts of Parliament.

- Mansfield Commissioners' Gas Act, 1878.  
 Mansfield Corporation Act, 1901 (Royal Assent 26th July, 1901).  
 Mansfield Corporation Act, 1905 (Royal Assent 11th July, 1905).  
 Electric Lighting Order, 20th June, 1899.  
 Electric Lighting Order, 2nd August, 1907.  
 The Mansfield Corporation Gas Order, 1924.  
 The Mansfield Corporation Act, 1925 (*See Note below*).

### List of Acts of Parliament.

Adopted by the Council, and the dates on which they came into force in the District :—

- Public Health (Water) Act, 1878, sections 6 and 7.  
 Order of the Local Government Board, dated 6th December, 1889.  
 Public Libraries Acts.  
 Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, 1st July, 1892.  
 Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, parts 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1st July, 1892.  
 Baths and Wash-houses Acts, 9th November, 1892.  
 Private Street Works Act, 1892, 25th March, 1894.  
 Notification of Births Act, 1907, 1st January, 1909.  
 Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, sections 21, 22, 32 (Part II.), 35, 46, 50 (Part III.), 63, 64 (Part IV.) and 95 (Part X.), 13th January, 1922.

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The Mansfield Corporation Act, 1925, received Royal Assent on 7th August, 1925. Its chief provisions were summarised in my Annual Report for 1926.

## Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

### Water.

The water supply of the Borough is derived from the two deep Wells—

1. RAINWORTH WELL : Depth of well 110 feet, boreholes a further 196 feet (306 feet in all), with outward headings from the well. Water supply from this source was first available in Midsummer, 1895.
2. CLIPSTONE WELL : Depth of well 110 feet, with boreholes to 470 feet below ground level. Headings are driven in transversely. This well was formally opened in 1909.

The water from both these wells comes from the Bunter beds, and, passing through the gravel of which the Bunter strata are largely composed, is naturally filtered, and is a most excellent supply both in quality and quantity.

### Rivers and Streams.

The River Maun passes through the Town. The upper reaches of this river are fed by the King's Mill Reservoir, which receives the effluent of the Sutton-in-Ashfield Sewage Scheme.

Constant patrol work is done by my Inspectors to check the pollution of the river as it passes through the town.

### Drains and Sewers.

There are three sewage disposal works dealing with the sewage matter of the Borough. These were described in detail in my 1925 Report.

The main sewers in the town are very old and many of them are cut out of solid sandstone rock.



During the past year considerable sewer extensions have been carried out such as that on the Southwell Road where 200 yards of 9 inch diameter pipe has been laid. New enlarged sewers have also been laid in Bath Lane, Church Lane Littleworth, Meadow Row, Titchfield Park, Nottingham Road and Sheepbridge Lane.

Enlargement of the capacity of some of the main sewers is also about to be carried out.

#### **Closet Accommodation.**

The scheme for conversion approved in June 1924 dealt with 312 convertible pail closets. All that remains now of this large number are seven pails. These are in connection with very old property about to be dealt with under Improvement Schemes. A few will also be found on scattered farms but these are in such isolated positions that they can do little harm.

Privy Middens.—Of these 9 now remain to be dealt with.

#### **Scavenging.**

In the year ended 31st March, 1932, 19,654 tons of refuse were collected. This collection cost, on an average, 7s. 11.1d. per ton, or 3s. 2.9d. per head of population.

The conversion of Dry Ashpits was completed towards the end of the year 1929.

#### **Smoke Abatement.**

Observations of factory chimneys have been regularly made. From a health point of view it is unfortunate that while the sun is at its weakest stage, cold, fog and air pollution are at their maximum. It is at this season of the year when the incidence of respiratory disease is high, and the large number of deaths due to that cause can readily be associated with this combination of natural climatic conditions and the heavy concentration in the motionless air of soot, tar and acids.

Unfortunately this concentration usually occurs at a period of the year when our natural powers to resist disease are low, mainly through the absence of sunlight. This combination of lack of sunlight and contaminated air while it may not cause obvious symptoms of disease, may result in a general lowering of vitality and fitness.

### **Slaughter-Houses.**

Eleven slaughter-houses are at present occupied in the Borough three of these are registered and eight licensed.

The slaughter-house accommodation in the town is still very insufficient, and several existing slaughter-houses are on old premises, and much below standard requirements. Multiple occupation of slaughter-houses creates considerable difficulty in maintenance of hygienic conditions.

### **Schools.**

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Chief School Medical Officer so that the Public Health, and School Medical Services are readily co-ordinated.

In addition to the regular inspection of school children the Public Elementary Schools are also inspected as to their sanitary arrangements and hygienic condition by the medical staff as well as by the Sanitary Inspector.

Each School is supplied with water from the town supply, and flushing closets are provided.

### **Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.**

The premises in which Upholstery is carried on have been inspected in conformity with the above Acts.

All the firms concerned use flocks supplied from the West Riding, guaranteed to comply with the requirements of the law.

# Housing Statistics for the Year 1932.

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## 1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)....	1342
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ....	2734
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ....	88
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ....	194
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ....	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation....	150

## 2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ....	1294
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### 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

A.—Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ....	.....	13
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By owners....	.....	10
(b) By local authority in default of owners		—
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ....	.....	86
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By owners....	.....	82
(b) By local authority in default of owners		—
C.—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ....	.....	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ....	.....	—
D.—Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930:		
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made....		—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ....	.....	—

### GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE AREA.

The normal building rate of the Borough since 1920 will be seen from the following table :—

Year	Built by Local Authority	By Private Enterprise.		Total
		With Subsidy	Without Subsidy	
1920	26	15	—	41
1921	47	27	—	74
1922	24	48	—	72
1923	18	16	58	92
1924	56	105	38	199
1925	101	201	14	316
1926	258	148	14	420
1927	67	151	22	240
1928	131	58	25	214
1929	69	112	13	194
1930	51	—	84	135
1931	57	—	121	178
1932	74	—	146	220

N.B.—The number of houses built by the Local Authority in 1926 includes 90 houses erected for the re-housing of dispossessed tenants, under the Clerkson's Alley Improvement Scheme.

## Factory and Workshop Act, 1911.

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Total number of Workshops on the Register.....	.....	.....	186
Inspections made to Workshops and Factories	.....	.....	204

One notice of occupation and three notices of nuisances have been received from H.M. Inspector during the year.

The following table gives the sanitary defects found in workshops, workplaces and factories :—

Want of cleanliness	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Want of ventilation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Sanitary accommodation insufficient	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Sanitary accommodation unsuitable or defective	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Sanitary accommodation not separate for sexes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Defective drainage	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Defective roofs, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
							—
						Total	34

---

Eight outworkers' lists were received from employers, notifying 17 workers.

All the outworkers' premises were inspected at least once during the year.

No case of infectious disease was notified at any of the outworkers' premises during the year.

# Report of Chief Sanitary Inspector

to the Medical Officer of Health.

DEAR SIR,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my eighteenth Annual Report.

## General Sanitation.

A considerable amount of work has been done in the way of general sanitary matters, including much that was outstanding, which I consider is satisfactory.

The following statement gives the particulars of unsatisfactory methods of sewage and refuse disposal still remaining in the Borough :—

			Within distance of sewer	
Number of privies	....	....	58	9
„ pail closets	....	....	42	7
„ waste-water closets....			40	—

The conversion to recognised sanitary types of closets and ashpits during the last two years has been as follows :—

Year	Privies converted to W.C.'s	Pail closets converted to W.C.'s	Waste-water closets converted to W.C.'s
1931	.... —	.... 10	.... 5
1932	.... —	.... —	.... —

### Summary of Work Done.

---

Summary of work done, including that in connection with House-to-House Inspection on informal or statutory notices, etc., served for the abatement of nuisances, etc., and the result of inspections :—

	Number of Defects, etc., remedied on :	
	Informal Notices	Statutory Notices
Drains amended, repaired or re-constructed .....	236	14
Drains, w.c.'s and gullies cleansed .....	612	—
Fall pipes and eaves spouts cleansed or repaired .....	126	7
W.C.'s and privies repaired .....	139	6
Additional w.c.'s provided.....	15	—
Privies converted into w.c.'s .....	—	—
Pail closets converted into w.c.'s .....	—	—
Dry dustbins provided .....	536	19
Dry dustbins provided in lieu of ashpits abolished .....	—	—
Dilapidations repaired (including roofs, ceilings, walls and floors).....	76	12
Yards, passages or pavements repaired .....	285	10
Defective light and ventilation .....	7	—
Dirty premises limewashed and cleansed.....	50	—
Overcrowding of dwellings abated .....	7	—
Nuisances abated from keeping animals and fowls .....	23	—
Smoke nuisances abated .....	21	—
Manure and refuse removed .....	15	—
Miscellaneous .....	71	37
	—	—
Total of defects remedied or nuisances abated	2219	106
	—	—



**Milk Supply.**

The number of milch cows kept in the Borough during the year shows a decrease on last year, as will be seen by the following Table :—

	1931	1932
Number of cowsheds in use in the Borough ....	46	41
„ milch cows in the Borough ....	271	250
„ milk purveyors ....	54	56
„ milk wholesalers and producers ....	36	36

During the year 140 inspections were conducted in regard to the premises of purveyors of milk.

There are three milk pasteurising factories in the Borough. These are worked in a very satisfactory way.

The cleanliness is of a very high order, and all that could be desired.

**Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.**

During the year samples of milk have been tested for the presence of dirt with the Tustmun sediment tester. When found dirty a letter has been sent to the purveyor and passed on by him to the producer. In most cases this has resulted in the farmer taking more precautions. The farms have also been visited at the time of milking.

**Inspectional Work.**

Number of complaints registered .....	170
„ premises inspected .....	2157
„ workshops inspected (F. and W.A.)....	261
„ informal notices served .....	1403
„ informal notices complied with .....	1294
„ notices served .....	106
„ notices complied with....	120
„ inspections .....	6027
„ houses inspected under Housing and Town Planning Act .....	176
„ houses inspected in which defects were found and office notices served .....	134
„ houses inspected in which defects were remedied without serving Closing Order....	138
„ cases of infectious disease investigated .....	182
„ articles of clothing, etc., disinfected....	11259

**Summary of Food Inspection.**

The duties include the inspection of meat, fish, fruit, cowsheds and dairies, and all wholesale and retail premises where food is sold or prepared for sale.

The following foodstuffs were surrendered and destroyed :—

	Tons	cwts.	lbs.
Beef .....	2	5	54
Beef (imported) .....	0	1	66
Pork .....	0	4	81
Mutton .....	0	0	73
Edible Organs....	3	7	96
Tinned Fruits and Vegetables .....	0	4	98
Fish .....	0	1	98
Shell Fish .....	0	2	12
Fruit (green) .....	0	4	12
Rabbits....	0	0	36
Frozen Eggs .....	0	0	42
Bacon .....	0	5	56
Packet Cheese....	0	1	11
Brussel Sprouts .....	0	1	0
Total .....	7	1	63

The following statement shows the number of carcasses surrendered in addition to the above :—

Carcases and Cause.		
Bullocks .....	8	Tuberculosis.
Cows .....	2	Tuberculosis
Heifers .....	1	Tuberculosis.
Cows .....	1	Septicaemia.
Calf .....	1	Uraemia.
Calf .....	1	Johnes Disease.
Sheep....	2	Pneumonia and Moribund.
Sheep....	1	Dropsy and Emaciation.
Lamb....	1	Umbilical Ill.
Pigs .....	8	Tuberculosis.
Pigs .....	3	Emaciation and Fevered.

Pigs	....	....	....	2 Emaciation and Dropsy.
Pigs	....	....	....	4 Swine Erysipelas.
Pigs	....	....	....	1 Parturient Fever.
Pigs	....	....	....	1 Uraemia and Carcinoma of Kidney.

### Summary of Premises Inspected.

Slaughter-houses, butchers' and provision shops, fish shops and meat factories	....	2272 visits
Dairies and cowsheds	....	237 visits

### Slaughter-houses.

Eleven slaughter-houses are at present occupied in the Borough.

These are very much overcrowded: a public abattoir is greatly needed.

Slaughter-houses are visited regularly as required by the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

Yours faithfully,

**BERNARD ALLMAN, M.S.I.A.**

## Prevalence and Control over Infectious Diseases.

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### **Small-pox.**

This disease has remained in our vicinity but no case has occurred in the Borough.

As a safeguard against invasion Chicken-pox has remained notifiable throughout the year, and under this Regulation 157 cases were notified.

### **Scarlet Fever.**

There has been an increase in the number of notified cases of this disease during the year which totalled 106 cases as compared with 93 cases last year.

Two cases of this disease proved fatal.

### **Diphtheria.**

This year's figure, 51 cases, is higher than last year's, which was 23. Two deaths occurred.

The Laboratory Report on another page will shew the enormous number of tests made from throat swabbings, thus ensuring that no suspicious case is overlooked.

I must again accord due praise to the care of the general practitioners of the area, who by submitting these tests, are of invaluable assistance to me in the control of the spread of this disease.

In every case where the disease has been proved all the home contacts are swabbed, thus preventing the spread of the disease at those points at which it is so liable to be transplanted. No contacts of this disease are allowed to return to school or to work unless their throats are found to be free from infection.

### **Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.**

Eight cases of this disease were admitted to the Forest Fever Hospital their ages varying from 7 months to 15 years. Seven of them were males and one female.

Of these two died within 24 hours of admission to hospital and therefore I have omitted these from our statistics as regards the result of treatment.

Of the remaining six cases one was admitted on 31st December, 1932, and so its end result must therefore be carried forward to next year's statistics. We have thus five cases of whom two died giving a mortality figure of 40%.

No contact cases occurred.

Of those cases who recovered the average time spent in hospital was 59 days.

### **MODE OF TREATMENT.**

All these cases were treated with a Polyvalent Vaccine. A first lumbar puncture is done for the purpose of establishing the diagnosis.

This method of treatment has with the present type of case given good results. The best results have been attained with a weekly (hypodermic) dose.

## RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

In each case recovery has been complete. No paralysis of cranial nerves, hemiplegic or monoplegic symptoms have survived the attack, nor has any mental impairment followed.

All the microscopic and cultural tests for the disease have been carried out in our own laboratory.

### **Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926.**

These Regulations came into operation on 1st October, 1926. As well as laying down a new procedure for the notification of Puerperal Fever, these regulations make the condition therein defined as "Puerperal Pyrexia" also notifiable. This is defined as the occurrence of a temperature two degrees above normal within 21 days after child-birth or miscarriage, such temperature being sustained over a period of 24 hours or recurring during that period.

#### **Puerperal Fever.**

Two cases were notified.

#### **Puerperal Pyrexia.**

One case was notified.

Some confusion still exists in regard to notification under these regulations. Both of the cases notified as Puerperal Fever proved to be cases of Sepsaemia following child-birth. Both made a good recovery. The case notified as Puerperal Pyrexia was found to be due to *Bacillus Coli* infection. This case also got quite well.

## Tuberculosis.

Particulars of new cases and deaths from this disease in the area will be found below :—

Age Periods in years	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1-5	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	1
5-15	7	11	7	4	—	1	1	—
15-25	6	9	3	4	4	3	—	—
25-35	6	3	—	1	1	4	—	1
35-45	5	3	—	—	3	—	—	1
45-55	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	—
55-65	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
65 and over	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Totals</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>



The occupation of persons dying of Tuberculosis is as follows :—

MALES.			FEMALES.				
Coal Miners	....	....	3	Housewives	....	....	5
Traveller	....	....	1	Scholars	....	....	2
Rag Collector	....	....	1	Domestic Servants	....	....	2
General Labourer	....	....	1	Infants	....	....	2
Brush Salesman	....	....	1	Spinster	....	....	1
Dental Mechanic	....	....	1	Nurse	....	....	1
Hosiery Hand	....	....	1	Factory hand	....	....	1
Domestic Gardener	....	....	1	Widow	....	....	1
Scholar	....	....	1				
No occupation	....	....	1				

#### Notification of Tuberculosis.

77.7 per cent. of cases dying from Tuberculosis had previously been notified. Quite a number of the "not previously notified" tubercular cases die in hospitals or mental institutions the disease being one of the determining causes of death, but having developed within the institutional period. Such cases are referred back to the last known place of residence, and consequently go to make up this group.

It is satisfactory to note that this is a higher figure than that recorded last year.

**Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925.)**

No action has been necessary in regard to tuberculous employees in the milk trade.

**Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.**

Application of the powers of this Section in order to effect compulsory removal to hospital has not been required.

**VENEREAL DISEASES.**

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The responsibility for carrying out treatment in this group of diseases rests with the County Council, who have established a Venereal Centre at West Hill House. The facilities provided for diagnosis, treatment and consultation are quite adequate. Cases known or suspected of suffering in this way are referred from my School Clinics and Welfare Centres, and every facility has been granted in regard to the diagnosis and treatment of such cases.



# Means of Prevention of Infectious Diseases.

## FOREST HOSPITAL REPORT.

The most important factor in the control of Infectious Disease is the Isolation Hospital. Our most potent weapons against the spread of Diphtheria are careful swabbing and examination of all suspicious sore throats and all contacts of actual cases, together with isolation of persons affected.

How our Hospital has met these requirements will be seen from the following Table :—

Years.	Population.	SCARLET FEVER.				DIPHThERIA.				Total No. of patients treated.	Patient days.	Patients in Hospital : Daily Average.
		Total No. of cases notified.	Attack rate per 1000 population.	No. of cases admitted to Hospital.	Per Cent of total notifications.	Cases notified.	Attack rate per 1000	Admission to Hospital.	Per Cent of Notifications.			
1915	40,208	148	3.6	63	42.6	87	2.1	5	5.7	84		—
1916	41,038	134	3.2	97	64.9	130	3.1	9	6.9	103	3932	10.8
1917	41,868	80	1.9	55	68.7	60	1.4	35	58.3	110	4206	11.5
1918	42,698	47	1.1	44	93.6	37	0.8	30	81.0	95	4219	11.6
1919	43,528	52	1.1	47	90.4	54	1.2	37	68.5	95	3537	9.7
1920	44,358	77	1.7	63	81.8	54	1.2	39	72.2	130	4173	11.3
1921	45,190	257	5.7	171	66.5	33	0.7	27	81.8	212	7473	20.5
1922	46,020	109	2.3	82	75.2	34	0.7	30	88.2	154	6403	17.3
1923	46,850	106	2.2	96	90.6	43	0.9	39	90.7	158	7122	19.5
1924	47,680	139	2.9	128	92.1	56	1.1	51	91.0	214	8675	23.7
1925	47,000	101	2.1	96	95.0	31	0.6	28	90.3	134	5211	14.2
1926	47,270	62	1.3	57	91.9	18	0.3	18	100.0	101	3954	10.3
1927	48,140	65	1.3	64	98.4	19	0.4	19	100.0	99	4173	11.5
1928	47,550	44	0.9	42	95.4	20	0.4	18	90.0	75	3465	9.7
1929	47,130	163	3.4	157	96.3	42	0.8	41	97.6	212	9290	25.4
1930	47,130	169	3.5	163	96.4	34	0.7	34	100.0	223	8157	22.1
1931	46,290	93	2.0	90	96.7	23	0.4	22	95.6	154	6984	19.8
1932	46,180	106	2.2	102	96.2	51	1.1	51	100.0	182	7135	19.5

This Table refers to Mansfield Cases only. As well 5 cases of Scarlet Fever, 6 cases of Diphtheria and 2 cases of Enteric Fever were treated at the request of the following Authorities :—

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever
Mansfield Woodhouse U.D.C.	2	2	—
Skegby R.D.C. ....	3	4	1
Hucknall U.D.C. ....	—	—	1

A complete tabulation of the work of the Hospital will be found below :—

	In Hospital 1st Jan., 1932	Admissions	Discharged	Died	Remaining in Hospital 31st Dec., 1932
Scarlet Fever	14	107	108	2	11
Diphtheria	—	57	36	3	18
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	8	3	4	1
Typhoid Fever	—	4	4	—	—
Para-typhoid "B"	—	2	2	—	—
Erysipelas	—	2	2	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	1	1	—	—
For diagnosis	—	1	1	—	—
<b>Totals</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>30</b>

#### Average stay in Hospital.

Scarlet Fever Cases	....	....	35.4 days.
Diphtheria Cases	....	....	25.4 days.
Enteric Fever Cases	....	....	37.1 days.

**Cost of Food.**

The total food bills for the year amounted to £730 16s. 9d.

Total patient days....	.....	.....	.....	7125
Total staff days	....	.....	.....	6954
				<hr/>
Total	....	.....	.....	14089
				<hr/>

The daily average cost of food for patients and staff amounted to 1/1½d.

**Deaths in Hospital.**

Nine deaths occurred of which 2 were of Scarlet Fever, 3 of Diphtheria and 4 of Cerebro-spinal Fever. One of the 3 deaths from Diphtheria was a non-resident.

**Return Cases.**

There were four return cases of Scarlet Fever. These followed return home of mild cases who had not presented any complications of the disease while in hospital. It should always be borne in mind that other causative factors may have been present.

## Bacteriological Laboratory.

Diphtheria swabs, material suspected of containing the tubercle bacillus, and certain other pathological specimens were examined in the Laboratory at the Public Health Office by the Medical Officer of Health, who was ably assisted in this work by Mr. E. V. Hardwick. This officer has had a great deal of experience in this work and is perfectly competent to carry on the routine in the absence of the Medical Officer.

### Arrangements with Outside Authorities.

The Mansfield Municipal Laboratory is responsible for testing of diphtheria swabs and the examination of sputum for the Urban District of Mansfield Woodhouse, the Rural District of Skegby and the Urban District of Sutton-in-Ashfield.

The following Table will show the work carried out by the Laboratory in connection with Mansfield cases. The number of specimens examined during this year shows a considerable increase, being the highest on record :—

	Positive	Negative	Total
Diphtheria.....	111	786	897
T.B. Sputum .....	25	52	77
Blastomycosis (Sputum)....	2	—	2
Ringworm.....	70	16	86
Cerebro-spinal Fever .....	9	4	13
Gonorrhoea .....	12	16	28
Enteric Fever .....	3	7	10
Syphilis .....	1	1	2
Anthrax .....	—	2	2
Malaria .....	1	—	1
Miscellaneous .....	9	17	26
<b>Totals</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>1144</b>

Outside cases were investigated as follows :—

Diphtheria....	....	....	23	....	108	....	131
T.B. Sputum	....	....	6	....	9	....	15
Cerebro-spinal Fever	....	....	1	....	3	....	4
Gonorrhoea	....	....	2	....	1	....	3
Ringworm....	....	....	1	....	—	....	1
Totals			33	....	121	....	154

## Maternity and Child Welfare.

The general scheme for provision of treatment for mothers and children was dealt with in detail in my previous reports.

I shall pass on to deal with some of the statistics arising out of the work of this department.

### Births.

The following Table will show the uncorrected number of births registered during the year :—

	Males	Females	Total
Residents ....	328	334	662
Non-Residents ....	20	16	36
	348	350	698

**Corrected Births.**

The following Table is supplied by the Registrar-General and represents nett births :—

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate ....	328	329	657
Illegitimate ....	14	21	35
Total ....	342	350	692

**Notification of Births.**

660 births were notified during the year.

11 cases were not notified :—

7 attended by doctors.

4 attended by a midwife.

**Birth Rate.**

General Birth-rate 14.9 per 1,000 population.

Illegitimate birth-rate 0.75 per 1,000 population.

**Still-births.**

Thirty-eight cases of still-birth were notified. (The rate per 1,000 population is 0.82.)

**Infantile Death-Rate.**

70.8 per 1,000 births.

The total number of infant deaths during the year was 49 of which 33 were males and 16 females.



**Attendances at Centres.**

The attendances at the afternoon clinics were as follows :—

	Numbers	Number of attending attendances
<b>St. John Street Centre (100 Sessions)</b>		
Infants ....	723	4781
Nursing Mothers ....	717	3453
Children, one to five years ....	492	2004
Ante-natal (42 sessions) ....	140	340
<b>Ultra Violet Ray (99 Sessions)</b>		
Infants ....	14	139
Children, one to five years ....	69	1459
Totals ....	2155	12,176
<b>Pleasley Hill (47 Sessions)</b>		
Infants ....	57	971
Expectant Mothers ....	8	8
Nursing Mothers ....	74	492
Children, one to five years ....	77	507
Totals ....	216	1978

**Attendances at Medical Officer's Consultations.**

	Mansfield. (92 Sessions)
Infants ....	492
Children, one to five years....	528
Nursing Mothers ....	49
Ante-natal (42 sessions) ....	338
<b>Ultra Violet Ray (21 sessions)</b>	
Infants ....	13
Children, one to five years ....	178
Total ....	1598

	Pleasley Hill (47 Sessions)
Infants .....	121
Children, one to five years....	71
Nursing Mothers .....	25
Expectant Mothers....	2
	<hr/>
Total....	219
	<hr/>

#### Treatment Provided at Centres.

	Numbers attending	Numbers of attendances
Infants, Ophthalmic cases....	49	555
Infants, other cases....	198	1868
Children, one to five years, Oph- thalmic cases .....	27	298
Children, one to five years, other cases .....	138	1785
Expectant Mothers....	3	6
Nursing Mothers .....	22	80
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ....	437	4592
	<hr/>	<hr/>

**Feeding of Necessitous Mothers.**

Year	Mothers Attending	Dinners served to Mothers	Dinners served to Children	Total
1925	39	2491	1527	4017
1926	94	4298	1753	6051
1927	60	1971	883	2854
1928	277	3067	1265	4332
1929	57	2906	1490	4396
1930	61	3326	1058	4384
1931	79	3488	1016	4504
1932	76	3873	1233	5106

To the ladies of the Voluntary Committee who make the necessary arrangements for these meals we are under a great obligation.

The Caretaker who cooks these meals is very thorough and conscientious in the discharge of her duties.

**Health Visitor's Visits.**

Visits paid by Health Visitor during the year were :—

Visits to Infants....	3239
„ Children, one to five years ....	2336
„ Expectant Mothers ....	159
„ Special cases (Measles, Whooping Cough, etc. ....	75
Investigation of Still-Births ....	37
Investigation of Infant Deaths....	46
Visits to cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum ....	34
Miscellaneous visits ....	122
Special Nursing Cases ....	152
<hr/> Total ....	<hr/> 6200 <hr/>

### Delicate Children—Carburton Home.

We are fortunate in being able through the kindness of her Grace the Duchess of Portland to gain admission to the above Home for some of our worst cases of unhealthy children.

During the year 11 such cases were admitted to this Home and returned in a very improved state of health.

The treatment carried out is merely on the lines of good ventilation and fresh air, good food and well-guided care and attention. The results, however, are most remarkable, and I can testify to the fact that in this way many delicate children have successfully passed through the critical period of childhood and graduated from the delicate into the healthy classification.

### Venereal Diseases.

Several suspected cases were sent to the County Council's Clinic for diagnosis.

### Eye Cases.

Nineteen cases were referred to Mr. Reid for examination and necessary treatment.

### Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Notified	Cases		Vision un-impaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
	Treated					
	At Home	Inf. Wel. Centre				
7	—	7	7	—	—	—

**Maternity Bed.**

Twenty-three cases were admitted to the bed retained for the use of complicated cases of pregnancy.

Cost of treatment of these cases, £129 18s. 0d.

**Progress of Welfare Work.**

The following table will give a comparative idea of the number of mothers and children availing themselves of advice at the Welfare Centres :—

Year	Attending	Attendances
1915	162	1,110
1916	391	2,801
1917	514	4,713
1918	859	6,441
1919	934	5,263
1920	1,330	7,887
1921	1,663	11,410
1922	1,702	10,498
1923	1,873	10,946
1924	1,758	10,877
1925	1,919	10,322
1926	2,471	14,758
1927	2,249	14,479
1928	2,064	15,694
1929	2,037	17,001
1930	2,515	17,205
1931	2,704	20,493
1932	2,808	20,563

**Infantile Mortality.**

The following table will shew our relative position in regard to this figure :—

Year	126 Comparable Towns		
	England and Wales	(Population 20,000 to 50,000)	Mansfield
1920	80	80	104.6
1921	83	84	78.2
1922	77	75	61.5
1923	69	69	92.9
1924	75	71	82.1
1925	75	74	76.9
1926	70	67	89.1
1927	69	68	76.6
1928	65	60	82.9
1929	74	59	80.1
1930	60	55	67.1
1931	66	62	90.6
1932	65	58	70.8

The complete causes of infantile mortality are tabulated in Table IV.

This year's figure is a good deal lower than that of last year. The highest individual cause cited is prematurity. Where this causative factor is at work its result is usually death within the first week or two.

One must pause to consider to what extent prematurity is the special handicap of the "unwanted" child. Premature children who survive often carry with them throughout life various stigmata which mark them as children who have fought their way into life in spite of the wishes of their parents.

This abnormally high proportion of children dying as a result of a non-completed pregnancy suggests also that it is by the care of the expectant mother we shall counteract this factor.

It is too true I fear that ignorance and negligence on the mother's part are responsible for placing this serious handicap on the survival-expectation of this group.

It is essential that through ante-natal care the health and physical fitness of the mother will be maintained, that all complications of pregnancy will be discovered and counteracted, and that her general nutrition will be fully maintained. Necessary supervision should be combined with instruction in the rules of Health and self-care during pregnancy.



## Light Clinic Report.

A detailed Report on the working of this Clinic appeared in my Annual Report for 1930.

This Clinic continues to be held twice weekly. Altogether 83 children received treatment throughout the year.

The largest number of cases treated were suffering from Rickets and Debility.

Gains in weight recorded have been out of proportion to the normal rate of increase. Parents are unanimous in their appreciation of the benefits resulting from the treatment and in the improved appetite and repose which health restoration has brought with it.

My observations confirm these parental opinions.

The following table gives the conditions treated together with the results of treatment :—

	Number of Cases	Cured or much improved	Stationary	No beneficial effect
Rickets ....	28	27	—	1
Debility ....	24	24	—	—
Anaemia ....	14	14	—	—
Bronchitis ....	6	5	—	1
Enlarged Glands (not T.B.) ....	1	1	—	—
Malnutrition ....	9	9	—	—
Impetigo....	1	1	—	—



## Sale of Food and Drugs Act and the Milk and Cream Regulations.

The County Council are the Authority for the carrying out of the provisions of the above Acts.

By the courtesy of the Chief Analyst to the Nottinghamshire County Council I submit a report of the result of the analysis of articles of food taken within the Borough of Mansfield during the year :—

Articles	Samples	Correct	Result
Almonds, ground....	1	1	Genuine
Butter .....	8	8	"
Butter Cream Cheese .....	1	1	"
Bicarbonate of Soda .....	1	1	"
Bloater Paste (Yarmouth) .....	1	1	"
Black Currant and Glycerine Balsam .....	1	1	"
Bacon .....	1	1	"
Cocoanut, Desicated .....	1	1	"
Cornflour .....	1	1	"
Cocoa, Malted Milk with Eggs .....	1	1	"
Candied Peel .....	1	1	"
Dripping, Pork .....	1	1	"
Gin....	4	4	"
Honey .....	2	2	"
Lard .....	1	1	"
Lemon Curd .....	1	1	"
Margarine....	1	1	"
Milk .....	68	67	1 Adulterated

Articles.	Samples	Correct	Result
Milk, Condensed .....	1	1	Genuine
Milk Condensed (Machine Skimmed) .....	2	2	"
Mustard .....	1	1	"
Oatmeal .....	1	1	"
Potted Meat Paste .....	1	1	"
Prunes .....	1	1	"
Pudding Sultana .....	1	1	"
Peas, tinned .....	1	1	"
Rice .....	1	1	"
Rice, ground .....	1	1	"
Sausage, Beef .....	1	1	"
Suet, Beef....	1	1	"
Tomatoes, tinned....	2	2	"
Tea....	1	1	"
Vinegar .....	2	2	"
Vinegar, Malt .....	2	1	1 Adulterated
Whisky .....	4	4	Genuine

**Number of Informal Samples of Milk tested by Inspectors by**

**“ Gerber ” Tester :—**

	Correct	Uncorrect	Total
Number of samples taken by Inspectors	175	4	179
Number of samples taken at Farm .....	—	—	—
Number submitted by Milk Vendors to the Inspectors .....	326	2	328
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>507</b>



TABLE I.  
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1932 and previous years.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.			Net Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Corrected number	Net	Number	Rate	At all ages		Under 1 year of age.		Rate per 1000 Net Births
						Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
1922	45,770	1010	991	21.6	525	11.4	416	9.0	61	61.5
1923	46,270	1028	1012	21.9	619	13.3	492	10.6	94	92.9
1924	46,760	977	962	20.5	594	12.7	461	9.8	78	82.1
1925	47,000	961	936	19.9	585	12.4	433	9.2	72	76.9
1926	47,270	901	875	18.5	576	12.1	487	10.3	78	89.1
1927	48,140	839	835	17.3	606	12.5	496	10.3	64	76.6
1928	47,550	807	808	17.0	611	12.8	457	9.6	67	82.9
1929	47,130	690	736	15.6	699	14.8	499	10.5	59	80.1
1930	47,130	800	774	16.4	600	12.7	444	9.4	52	67.1
1931	47,290	735	706	15.2	685	14.8	530	11.4	64	90.6
1932	46,180	698	692	14.9	611	13.2	468	10.1	49	70.8



Table III. CAUSES OF DEATH (Civilians only).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Males	Females
All causes .....	239	229
1 Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers		
2 Measles .....	4	4
3 Scarlet Fever .....	1	1
4 Whooping Cough .....	2	2
5 Diphtheria .....	1	1
6 Influenza .....	13	11
7 Encephalitis Lethargica .....		
8 Cerebro spinal fever .....	3	1
9 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System .....	10	9
10 Other Tuberculous Diseases .....	2	6
11 Syphilis .....	1	1
12 General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis .....	1	1
13 Cancer, malignant disease...	29	25
14 Diabetes .....	2	9
15 Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	9	16
16 Heart Disease .....	43	40
17 Aneurysm .....		
18 Other circulatory diseases .....	5	7
19 Bronchitis .....	7	6
20 Pneumonia (all forms) .....	22	17
21 Other Respiratory Diseases .....	4	2
22 Peptic ulcer .....	2	
23 Diarrhoea, etc., under 2 years	2	1
24 Appendicitis .....		
25 Cirrhosis of Liver .....		
26 Other diseases of liver, etc. ....	1	1
27 Other digestive diseases .....	7	7
28 Acute & Chronic Nephritis .....	5	6
29 Puerperal Sepsis .....		1
30 Other puerperal causes .....		3
31 Congenital Debility Premature Birth, Malformation, etc. ....	16	9
32 Senility .....	14	17
33 Suicides .....	2	1
34 Other violence .....	15	6
35 Other defined diseases .....	13	16
36 Causes ill-defined or unknown	3	2
Special causes (included in 35 above)		
Small Pox .....		
Poliomyelitis .....		1
Polioencephalitis....		
Deaths of Infants under 1 year :		
Total .....	33	16
Legitimate .....	30	16
Illegitimate .....	3	
Live Births		
Total .....	342	350
Legitimate .....	328	329
Illegitimate .....	14	21
Stillbirths		
Total .....	23	15
Legitimate .....	21	14
Illegitimate .....	2	1
Population .....	46,180	



TABLE V.

**Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1932. (Provisional figures.)**

(The mortality rates for England and Wales refer to the whole population but for London and the towns to civilians only.)

	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years.)	Total Deaths under One Year.	
England and Wales	15.3	0.66	12.0	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.07	0.06	0.32	0.53	6.6	65	
118 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	15.4	0.70	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.01	0.08	0.07	0.28	0.48	8.9	69	
126 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000—50,000 Census 1931)	15.4	0.69	10.8	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.31	0.42	4.5	58	
London	14.2	0.51	12.3	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.02	0.08	0.07	0.27	0.53	12.6	66	
Mansfield	14.9	0.82	10.1	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.04	0.08	0.04	0.51	0.51	4.3	70.8	

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows:

Mansfield	{	per 1,000 Live Births	....	Puerperal Sepsis.	Others.	Total.	
							1.61
{	per 1,000 Live Births	....	Total Births	....	1.54	2.52	4.06
{	per 1,000 Live Births	....	Total Births	....	1.37	4.10	5.47

