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Borough of Mansfield.



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH & HEALTH SERVICES,

SANITARY CONDITIONS,

. . . AND HOUSING, . . .

FOR THE

Year ended 31st December, 1944.

BY

IAN A. G. MACQUEEN,

M.A., M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.



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Medical Officer of Health.

MANSFIELD.

W. H. LEE & SONS. STOCKWELL GATE.

Health Committee.

(AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1944.)

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR I. E. PICKARD.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.

(COUNCILLOR C. BROWN).

Aldermen :

H. BAGGALEY.

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

T. KNAPTON.

Councillors :

C. HARRISON

T. PEMBLETON

F. P. HURT

S. T. PERKINS

C. H. LANGHAM

G. PRITCHARD

MRS. M. E. MARRIOTT, J.P.

Maternity & Child Welfare Committee.

(AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1944.)

Chairman :

MRS. COUNCILLOR M. E. MARRIOTT, J.P.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.

(COUNCILLOR C. BROWN).

Aldermen :

T. KNAPTON.

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

Councillors :

C. HARRISON.

I. E. PICKARD.

T. PEMBLETON.

G. PRITCHARD.

S. T. PERKINS.

Co-opted Members :

MRS. BAXTER

MRS. RICHARDSON

MRS. CHALLONER

MRS. SMITH.

STAFF CHANGES DURING 1944.

Dr. I. Caley, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, resigned on 31st August. Mr. J. A. Pugh, Senior Dental Officer, resigned on 31st July on account of ill-health, and Mr. A. B. Chester was promoted from Junior to Senior Dental Officer on 1st October.

Mrs. R. E. Bestwick commenced duty as a Municipal Midwife on 15th February. Mrs. J. Calver commenced duty as a Municipal Midwife on 1st March. Miss Z. F. E. Cole, Municipal Midwife, resigned on 30th September.

Miss H. A. Hunt, Senior Health Visitor, resigned on account of ill-health on 30th September. Mrs. L. Naylor was appointed a temporary Assistant Health Visitor on 1st April. Mrs. P. Turner was appointed a temporary Assistant Health Visitor on 1st March.

Miss H. Wodehouse, Deputy Matron of Ravensdale Nursery, resigned on 16th September, and Mrs. T. Dean was appointed to that post on 19th September. Miss M. Hill, Sister at Forest Hospital, resigned on 31st January, and Miss M. E. Harris was appointed to the post of Sister on 1st April.

Mrs. D. Nix, Clerk, resigned on 30th June. Mrs. M. J. Brown was appointed Clerk on 3rd July. Miss B. Stebbings was appointed Clerk on 20th March. Miss B. Stockdale was appointed Clerk on 17th April.

Mr. C. W. Kelly was appointed Rat Catcher on 21st February.

Public Health Staff.

As at 31st December, 1944.

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>	I. A. G. MACQUEEN, M. A., M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., M.R.SAN.I.
<i>Deputy Medical Officer</i>	Vacant.
<i>Assistant Medical Officers for Maternity & Child Welfare (part-time)</i>	MISS MARY M. SILLITO, M.B., B.S. MISS D. DOUGLAS-NORMAN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
<i>Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon (part-time)</i>	A. C. REID, M.A., M.D., B.Sc., D.O.
<i>Senior Dental Officer</i>	A. B. CHESTER, L.D.S.
<i>Junior Dental Officer</i>	Vacant.

<i>Senior Sanitary Inspector</i>	BERNARD ALLMAN, Cert. R.San.I., Cert. in Meat Inspection.
<i>Deputy Sanitary Inspector</i>	H. N. EARDLEY, Cert.R.San.I., Cert. in Meat Inspection.
<i>Additional Sanitary Inspector</i>	G. SPENCER, Cert.R.San.I., Cert. in Meat Inspection.
<i>Health Visitors</i>	MISS E. M. WILLIAMS, General Training, S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert. MRS. P. FLORENCE, S.R.N., S.C.M.
<i>Assistant Health Visitors (temporary)</i>	MRS. L. NAYLOR, S.R.N. MRS. P. TURNER, S.R.N.
<i>Matron, Forest Fever Hospital</i>	MISS F. B. WEAVER, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M.
<i>Matron, Bull Farm War-time Day Nursery</i>	MISS G. GLUCKSMANN, S.R.N., S.R.C.N. (Austria), S.C.M. (Austria), D.N.
<i>Matron, Ravensdale War-time Day Nursery</i>	MISS M. FRAMPTON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Canada).
<i>Municipal Midwives</i>	MISS A. BERRIDGE, S.R.N., S.C.M. MRS. R. E. BESTWICK, S.R.N., S.C.M. MISS D. BROWN, S.R.N., S.C.M. MRS. J. CALVER, S.R.N., S.C.M. MRS. M. L. SAXTON, S.C.M. MISS W. M. STRAUTHER, S.R.N., S.C.M. MISS A. THORPE, S.R.N., S.C.M. MISS E. A. WARD, S.R.N., S.C.M. (One vacancy).
<i>Chief Clerk and Bacteriological Assistant</i>	E. V. HARDWICK.
<i>Clerks</i>	MISS M. L. BETTISON. MRS. M. J. BROWN. MISS B. STEBBINGS. MISS B. STOCKDALE.
<i>Disinfector</i>	GEORGE DAVIS.
<i>Rat Catcher</i>	C. W. KELLY.
<i>Ambulance Driver</i>	GEORGE HARRIS.
<i>Public Analyst</i>	W. W. TAYLOR, B.Sc., F.R.I.C. (Food & Drugs Act, 1938) (part-time).

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
GILCROFT STREET,
MANSFIELD.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present a report (condensed because of the war) covering the year 1944.

In every town and in all departments there occasionally occur periods of marked progress and development. For the Public Health Services of Mansfield, 1944 was such a period, or rather—since some developments (like the Fever Hospital changes) were begun before the close of 1943, and some, like the arrangements for the care of premature babies) overlapped into 1945—1944 was the centre of such a period. Among the developments may be mentioned :

- (1) the extension of the Maternity and Child Welfare Services during the year by over 50%, and your decision to extend them by approximately a further 50% whenever practicable ;
- (2) Fever Hospital changes which saved 2,965 days of hospitalization (or about £1,800) in 1944 and enabled you to place some of your infectious beds at the disposal of other Local Authorities ; changes of such magnitude that the Hospital was able to face the biggest epidemic of recent years without exceeding the estimates by a single penny, although the number of Mansfield patients treated during the year was more than twice the average for the last three years ;
- (3) the final conquest of Scabies, which—from being a widespread menace—was by the end of 1944, no commoner than several other infectious diseases ;
- (4) the appointment of a Rat Catcher and the commencement of a vigorous campaign against rats.

But it is a mass of small points that best indicate whether your services are improving or deteriorating. Consider the following as examples : the number of houses inspected was 58% greater than in the preceding year, and the number of houses rendered fit after formal or informal action rose by 44% ; the number of defects remedied and nuisances abated also rose by 44% ; the home visits paid by Health Visitors were approximately 50% more numerous than in 1943 ; the number of persons attending your clinics was far greater than ever before, and was half as large again as the highest

pre-war total ; the quantity of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act was the highest on record ; approximately 30% more children were immunized against diphtheria during 1944 than in the previous year ; out of 318 cases of Scarlet Fever treated, only one developed a complication of any severity ; of 36 cases of Diphtheria, only three died ; of 53 patients treated in hospital for miscellaneous infections (including meningitis, pneumonia, erysipelas etc.), 51 made complete recoveries.

In my last report I suggested to you that the beneficial effects of such developments as were started in 1943 would not be fully apparent until 1945. You cannot expect to find in the statistics for 1944 any reflection of the extensions and improvements that you have instituted in that year. If the natural increase for 1944 is far higher than in any recent year, if the still-birth rate per thousand births is the second lowest in the entire history of the Borough, if the maternal death rate is lower than in recent years,—it is best to regard these merely as fortunate coincidences.

A great deal of reorganisation and extension will obviously have to be undertaken in the near future. Neither you nor I can possibly rest content with the existing Health Services until the infant death rate, the maternal death rate, and the still-birth rate are at least brought below the average obtaining for the country as a whole.

If 1944 stands out as a year of planning and development, it will unfortunately be also remembered by your officers as the year in which the war-time shortage of staff became absolutely desperate. At the beginning of the year the illness of the Senior Health Visitor and the difficulty in obtaining a temporary substitute made it necessary for us to struggle along for a considerable time with only two Health Visitors,—less than half the number required for the efficient performance of the work. Although you sanctioned an increase in the number of Midwives to nine, you had seven Midwives at the beginning of the year and only eight at the end, whilst the number of confinements was greater than at any period in the previous twenty years. With a steady stream of new duties devolving on them, the Sanitary Inspectors—only three for a population of nearly 50,000—had to strive feverishly to keep their heads above water. At the very time when you were deciding that you required three full-time doctors and some part-time assistance, Dr. Caley's resignation left you for nearly half the year with only one full-time Medical Officer. Only in the Nurseries and the Fever Hospital did you have anything approaching adequacy of staff, and even the Hospital was under-staffed at times. Some

of us will look back with horror on the year when we worked a steady thirteen or fourteen hours daily and when we divided items of work, not into "important" and "unimportant," but into "essential" (which must be done) and "important" (which often had to be postponed or omitted). However, the clouds have passed, the Services have on the whole been maintained and even improved, and a brighter future lies ahead.

I wish to thank you for your unswerving help and support in all matters affecting the vital issues of Health; to express my particular gratitude to Mr. Councillor Pickard, Chairman of the Health Committee, and Mrs. Councillor Marriott, Chairman of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, for their kindness and help on innumerable occasions; to acknowledge gratefully the loyal co-operation and hard work of many members of staff in an exceptionally strenuous year; and to pay tribute to three Officers who have left your service,—Miss H. A. Hunt, Senior Health Visitor, who retired in September after a long illness; Mr. Bernard Allman, Chief Sanitary Inspector, whose long period of service came to an end soon after the close of 1944; and Dr. I. Caley, Deputy Medical Officer of Health who, after having served you faithfully and well for eleven years, took up another appointment in August. I have learned much from the ripe experience of Mr. Allman and Miss Hunt, and I count myself very fortunate that throughout my first twelve months in Mansfield, I had the constant advice and guidance of Dr. Caley.

Your obedient Servant,

IAN A. G. MACQUEEN.

16th August, 1945.

Statistical Summary.

1.—General Statistics.

Area in acres	.....	7,009
Number of Inhabited houses (end of year 1944)	.....	14,230
Rateable Value	.....	£308,518
Sum represented by a penny rate	.....	£1,212
Civilian Population (estimated)	.....	46,780

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

BIRTHS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	447	503	950
Illegitimate	28	28	56
Totals	<u>475</u>	<u>531</u>	<u>1006</u>

Birth-rate 21.5 per 1,000 population.

STILLBIRTHS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	12	17	29
Illegitimate	—	1	1
Totals	<u>12</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>30</u>

Rate per 1,000 (live & still) births 28.8.

DEATHS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Deaths	289	272	561

Death-rate 11.9 per 1,000 population.

INFANT DEATHS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	34	35	69
Illegitimate	1	3	4
Totals	<u>35</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>73</u>

Infantile Mortality Rate 72.5 per 1,000 live births.

Legitimate Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births—72.6

Illegitimate Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births—71.4

MATERNAL DEATHS.

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live & still) births.
(a) From Puerperal Sepsis	1	.96
(b) From other Maternal causes	2	1.93

DEATHS FROM SPECIFIED CAUSES.

(a) From Measles (all ages)	—
(b) From Whooping Cough (all ages)	3
(c) From Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	12

NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS.

(a) The "**Natural Increase**" (*i.e.*, the increase of Births over Deaths is greater than in any recent year, as the following table will show :—

Year.	Natural Increase.
1940	114
1941	223
1942	312
1943	372
1944	445

(b) The **Birth-rate** is 21.5, compared with 19.5 in 1943, 17.6 in 1942, and 14.9 in 1941. The Birth-rate is the highest recorded in Mansfield since 1923.

(c) The proportion of **Illegitimate Births** has fallen from 5.88% in 1943 to 5.57% in 1944.

(d) One of the most hopeful features of the year's statistics is that the proportion of **Stillbirths** has remained low for the second year in succession. Before the war Mansfield generally had about 50 stillbirths per 1,000 births, and the figures for the war years are as follows :—

Year.	Stillbirths per 1,000 births.
1940	38.4
1941	34.4
1942	45.6
1943	28.0
1944	28.8

Although the figures for 1943 and 1944 show a marked improvement on those for earlier years, the Stillbirth-rate in Mansfield remains higher than the average for the country.

(e) The **Maternal Death-rate** is 2.89, as compared with 3.23 in 1943, and 4.56 in 1942. This reduction in rate is satisfactory so far as it goes, but our maternal death-rate is still considerably above the national average, as Table V will show. I fear that it will not be possible to reduce the number of maternal deaths much further until adequate hospital accommodation becomes readily available.

(f) The **General Death Rate** continues to show a rising trend :

1942	11.0	per 1,000	of civilian	population.
1943	11.4	do.	do.	
1944	11.9	do.	do.	

But, as explained in last year's Report, this simply means that more healthy people are entering the Forces.

(g) As was expected, the most unsatisfactory feature of the year's statistics is the **Infantile Mortality Rate**, which is higher than in any year since 1937. The increasing proportion of infant deaths in Mansfield cannot be explained solely by factors like housing shortage, overcrowding, and war conditions, for these factors are present throughout the country. The position may be stated thus: for the five years immediately before the war, the average infantile mortality rate in England was 58, and in Mansfield 65; despite the war the rate in England generally has fallen to 46, whereas in Mansfield it has risen to 72. Hence, we have to seek the explanation in factors which are localised in Mansfield.

The medical and nursing services of Mansfield (if I may use that term to include not only the services under your jurisdiction but also general practitioners, district nurses, the voluntary hospital, etc.), have been subjected in recent years to a double strain. Like the services of other towns they have had to endure the strain caused by war, and they have also had to contend with the strain caused by the soaring birth-rate in Mansfield. Consequently, it seems probable that factors responsible for our high infantile mortality rate include, amongst others, extreme shortage of health visitors, extreme shortage of public health doctors, lack of hospital facilities, and shortage of general practitioners. Towns which were more generously equipped in these respects may have managed to withstand the additional strains of war, whereas Mansfield—already short-staffed when war broke out—was unable to meet the double strain of war-time conditions and a rapidly rising birth-rate, and has had to pay in human lives for its scanty hospital facilities and its shortage of medical and nursing personnel.

In April, 1944, you secured an additional Health Visitor and some part-time medical help; and in November you decided to appoint a third full-time Public Health Doctor and another Health Visitor when obtainable: so that manifestly you are doing all that you can to remedy such factors as are under your control.

Incidentally, an analysis of the infant deaths into quarterly figures suggests that the assistance secured in April may already be having a beneficial effect:—

1944.	No. of Infant Deaths.
1st Quarter	24
2nd Quarter	17
3rd Quarter	18
4th Quarter	14

In stressing these local factors I would not for a moment wish to minimise the importance of other factors—*e.g.*, housing shortage—which affect the infantile death rate of Mansfield and of the whole country.

CANCER DEATHS.

In 1944 there were 80 deaths from cancer, as compared with 72 in the previous year.

Arranged in decennial periods, these deaths occurred as below :-

Under 40 years	....	....	4
40 to 50 years	....	....	10
50 to 60 years...	....	....	12
60 to 70 years....	....	....	30
70 to 80 years....	....	....	17
Over 80 years....	....	....	7

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

AGE.	MALES.	FEMALES.	Stomach	Bowels	Rectum	Peritoneum	Liver	Kidney	Bladder	Ear	Eye	Tongue	Lung	breast	Uterus	Ovaries	Genitals	Prostate	Glands	Spine
30		1														1				
34		1													1					
35		1																		1
38	1		1																	
40		1									1									
41		2													2					
42		1													1					
44	1					1														
45		1														1				
46		1					1													
48		1												1						
49	1	1	1											1						
50	1				1															
51		2												1	1					
54	3	1	1	1					1	1										
55	1		1																	
56	2			1			1													
57	1						1													
58		1														1				
60	2	1			1		1						1							
61		4		2										2						
62	2	4	1	1	1		1						1				1			
63	2	2	1		1									1	1					
64	2							1										1		
65		1												1						
67	2	2	1	1			1							1						
68	1	1			1													1		
69	2	2	2		1									1						
70	2		1														1			
72	1	2												1	1				1	
73	4		2						1			1								
74	3		2				1													
75	2			1					1											
77		1		1																
78	1				1															
79	1		1																	
80		2	1								1									
81		1												1						
82		2	2																	
84	2			1														1		
	40	40	189	7	7	1	7	1	3	1	2	1	2	11	8	2	2	3	1	1

Analysis of the site of the disease shows that the largest incidence occurred in the stomach. The occupations of fatal cases are shown in the following Table :—

MALES.		FEMALES.	
General Labourers	6	Housewives	28
Coal Miners (retired)	4	Widows	11
Coal Miners	3	Milliner	1
Bricklayer	2		—
Bricklayer (retired)	1		40
Bookseller	1		—
Colliery Watchman	1		
Tailor (retired)	1		
Carpenter	1		
Boot Repairer (retired)	1		
Cinema attendant	1		
Plasterer	1		
Checkweighman (retired)	1		
Herbalist	1		
Farrier (retired)	1		
Porter	1		
Outfitter	1		
Newsagent	1		
Plumber	1		
Hosiery Manufacturer (retired)	1		
Draper (retired)	1		
Builder (retired)	1		
Clerk (retired)	1		
Colliery Surface Worker	1		
Butcher	1		
Horsekeeper	1		
Gardener	1		
Watchman	1		
Carter (retired)	1		

Control of Infectious Diseases.

DIPHTHERIA PROPHYLAXIS.

The sterling value of immunisation against diphtheria is revealed by the following figures :—

At 1st January, 1944, 53% of Mansfield children (aged 0-15 years) had been protected against diphtheria, whilst 47% remained unprotected. During the year, in the unprotected minority, there occurred 18 cases of diphtheria, of which two were fatal; among the protected majority there occurred 3 cases, of which two were very mild. (There were also 12 cases in unprotected adults, making 33 cases in all.)

The figures for a three years period are even more impressive: by 1st January, 1942, 40% of Mansfield children had been protected and by 31st December, 1944, 60% had been protected; so that during the three years 1942-44, the protected and unprotected groups were about equal in size. Yet in these three years 53 of the unprotected children developed diphtheria and 6 of them died; of the protected children only 3 developed diphtheria.

As pointed out in the 1943 Report, immunisation is already preventing some 20 cases of diphtheria each year, and is thereby saving the ratepayers of Mansfield an annual sum of over £500,

During 1942 and most of 1943, immunisations had been performed only at the School Clinic and only once a fortnight. In the winter of 1943-44, the service was so reorganised that immunisation was available each week at St. John's Street Centre, at Pleasley Clinic, and at St. Lawrence's, in addition to the School Clinic. Despite the shortage of medical staff, an immunisation campaign was launched in the early summer, all the usual routes for propaganda being used, and Health Visitors and School Nurses working in collaboration. Unfortunately, the resignation of Dr. Caley, soon after the drive had been begun, made a modification of the campaign inevitable; the "all-out" anti-diphtheria drive was postponed till 1945 and the 1944 attempt was reduced to a minor campaign, although one of slightly greater magnitude than the 1943 drive. The results, however, were certainly far from being disappointing, especially among the younger children, as the following Table will show :—

Period.	Children Immunised.		
	Aged 0-4	Aged 5-14	Total.
1st half of 1943	157	142	299
2nd half of 1943	260	69	329
1st half of 1944	286	139	425
2nd half of 1944	319	69	388

The percentages at 31st December were as follows, the figures for 1943 being given for comparison :—

	1944	1943
Percentage of children aged 0-4 years immunised	40.4	29.6
Percentage of children aged 5-14 years immunised	71.6	66.1
Percentage of children aged 0-14 years immunised	60.0	53.4

CONTROL OF INFESTATION.

(a) **Scabies.** School Nurses and Health Visitors (who worked in close co-operation) tried to persuade the families of Scabies victims to be treated in family units rather than as individuals. The treatment of individual cases is often highly unsatisfactory : for while John is being treated, his brother, Tom, is incubating the disease ; and before Tom is treated he perhaps passes scabies to his mother ; and while the mother is being treated, John, infected from her, is developing a second attack. Treatment of the whole family simultaneously (including those members who have not yet started to show signs of the disease) is much more likely to produce lasting results. The incidence of scabies in Mansfield is now declining, largely because of the adoption of the family method of treatment.

As in previous years, shortage of nursing staff made it impossible to treat any large number of cases at the Child Welfare Centre. By courtesy of the Education Committee, the School Clinic was used as the main centre, and treatment of pre-school and school children was carried out by the School Nurses. As a general rule each case was given two treatments with benzyl benzoate, although in selected cases the single treatment method was successfully employed.

In all, 287 patients were treated at the School Clinic, making 526 attendances.

As a second line of defence, and particularly for adults, the Emergency Block of the Fever Hospital was used. Here 48 patients were treated, 23 as out-patients and 25 (mostly evacuees) as in-patients.

In cases where attendance at a treatment centre was impracticable, patients were given materials for self-medication.

(b) **Vermin.** Fleas have never been much of a problem in Mansfield, but in recent years there has been a serious, though understandable, increase in the incidence of lousiness. In the battle against the head louse, Health Visitors and School Nurses again collaborated. Combs were on sale at the Clinics, and advice on treatment was readily given.

During their visits to the homes Health Visitors unobtrusively kept a look-out for lice and nits.

As already mentioned in my Report on the School Medical Service for 1944, I think that the war-time tendency for the proportion of dirty heads to increase each year has now been checked.

EPIDEMICS.

After five years of war one might expect that the general resistance would be lowered and that infections would be widespread. It is therefore pleasant to record that only two infectious diseases were prevalent in the Borough. Details of notifications of Diphtheria, Erysipelas, Pneumonia, etc., will be found in Table II.

The two prevalent infections were :—

(1) **Scarlet Fever.** In the winter of 1943-44, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire were swept by the biggest epidemic of recent years, an epidemic which taxed isolation hospital accommodation to the utmost. Mansfield had its full share of this epidemic.

During 1944, 284 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified in Mansfield (a larger number than in any previous year), and 272 of these (or 95.8%) were treated in the Fever Hospital. There were no deaths and there was only one serious complication. The serious complication, like the majority of the minor complications, developed in a patient whose treatment was commenced at home.

In certain quarters the idea is prevalent that cases of Scarlet fever can often be satisfactorily nursed at home. For my part I can only say that in my experience patients treated at home are not only more likely to infect others but are much more prone to develop complications ; and it has to be remembered that Scarlet Fever can cause very serious complications—heart disease, kidney trouble, etc.—and that such complications used to be common enough in the days when Scarlet Fever was often treated at home. After all, which is the more likely to give adequate nursing care,—an affectionate but untrained parent or a staff of trained nurses? And, with all due respect to the hard working general practitioner, which is the more likely to recognise early complications and prevent their full development,—the practitioner who treats an occasional case of scarlet fever, or the hospital doctor who treats hundreds of cases each year?

Fortunately our hospital accommodation is adequate ; indeed we have had one ward standing empty practically all year ; so there is no need for Mansfield children to be subjected to the hazards of domiciliary treatment.

(2) **Whooping Cough.** The number of notifications of whooping cough was 17, but this number represents only a fraction of the cases actually occurring in the Borough. It is a regrettable fact that Whooping Cough, a very dangerous disease in young children, is sometimes regarded by parents as a "trivial ailment," so that many cases of the disease receive no medical attention. It is significant that in 1944 Whooping Cough killed three Mansfield children.

Epidemics of Whooping Cough and of Measles usually occur every second year. Thus in 1943 we had 264 cases of Measles with 4 deaths, and in 1944 we had many Whooping Cough cases with 3 deaths. In view of the appreciable mortality rates of these diseases, and of the severe nature of their complications, it will be desirable (as soon as conditions permit of the securing of the necessary medical staff) to hospitalize a considerably larger percentage of the cases of Whooping Cough and Measles.

FOREST FEVER HOSPITAL.

Staff Changes.

Appointments during the year.—1 Sister, 2 Assistant Nurses and 3 Student Nurses.

Resignations during the year.—1 Sister, 1 Staff Nurse, 1 Assistant Nurse, and 5 Student Nurses.

Staff (as at 31st December) :—

1 Matron, 2 Sisters, 2 Staff Nurses, 8 Student Nurses ; 5 resident domestic staff, 10 non-resident domestics ; 2 Gardeners, 1 Boilerman, and 1 Ambulance Driver.

Posts vacant at 31st December—1 Assistant Nurse and 2 Student Nurses.

Innovations, etc.

(a) To minimise infections among the staff, the practice was instituted—a few months before the beginning of 1944—of testing all new nurses for susceptibility to diphtheria and scarlet fever, and of immunising those who were not already immune.

The results to date are proving highly successful.

(b) As mentioned in last year's Report, in September of 1943 the serum treatment of scarlet fever was instituted, and the period of hospitalization of uncomplicated cases was reduced to four weeks. As a result of this measure, the average stay in hospital was reduced from the 1942 figure of 39.6 days to 28.7 days,—representing a saving during 1944 of 2,965 days of hospital treatment, or approximately £1,800.

(c) The beds freed by the measure just described were utilised for the treatment of cases from outside Authorities. Various Authorities have in the past asked for assistance when their own hospitals were crowded or when they had patients with diseases that could not be treated in their hospitals; but in 1944 it was found possible to provide such assistance in a far greater number of cases than in the past: in 1944, 96 cases were treated at the request of outside Authorities, as compared with 26 cases in 1943, and 21 in 1942.

(d) Partly because of the increased off-duty granted under the Rushcliffe Scheme and partly because of the new policy of accepting more cases from other Authorities, you sanctioned a slight increase in the numbers of nursing staff in April.

Work of the Hospital :

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

	In Hospital 1st Jan., 1944	Admissions	Discharged	Died	Remaining in Hospital 31st Dec., 1944
Scarlet Fever	31	318	320	—	29
Diphtheria	3	36	34	3	2
Cerebro-Spinal. Meningitis	—	3	2	1	—
Measles	—	3	3	—	—
Erysipelas	—	3	3	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	2	2	—	—
Pneumonia	—	2	2	—	—
Chickenpox	—	7	7	—	—
Miscellaneous	1	33	33	1	—
Totals	35	407	406	5	31

Average Stay in Hospital :

Scarlet Fever Cases	.....	.....	28.7 days.
Diphtheria cases	.....	.....	36.1 days.

Deaths in Hospital.

Five deaths occurred, three being cases of diphtheria, one a case of cerebro-spinal meningitis, and one a case of peritonitis. As the last-mentioned condition is normally treated in a surgical hospital, not in a fever hospital, it should perhaps be mentioned that the patient was sent in as a case of typhoid, and died before the outside diagnosis had been corrected.

Patients Treated.

The patients treated during the year included—(1) 311 Mansfield patients with infections normally treated in fever hospitals ; (2) 96 patients admitted at the request of other Authorities ; and (3) 48 scabies cases (see section of Report relating to scabies). In the Tables the patients in groups (1) and (2) have been included, but those in group (3) have not been counted.

Financial Aspect.

When the estimates for the year ending 31st March, 1945, were prepared, the expected cost of the hospital was assessed at £8,135. Owing to the heavy epidemic of scarlet fever the number of Mansfield patients treated during 1944 was considerably greater than in any recent year except 1938, and was more than twice the average for the years 1941-43,—the three years which had been considered during the compilation of the estimates. Hence one would normally expect that the estimated cost would have been exceeded by a very considerable amount. Actually, however, the cost of the hospital was £8,106, or £29 less than the original estimate.

Comparative Figures :

The following table gives the numbers of patients treated in recent years :—

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Total patients treated	296	160	142	177	392	185	234	141	121	248	407
Patient days	11960	7116	6837	8591	13490	8021	8623	5268	4407	8048	11156
Daily average of Patients	32.7	19.5	18.7	23.5	37.0	22.3	23.6	14.4	12.0	22.1	30.6
*Scarlet Fever Cases	224	88	88	92	217	116	83	35	46	172	272
*Diphtheria Cases	44	47	32	72	126	53	82	53	25	29	33

*The Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria portion of this Table refers to Borough cases only.

Bacteriological Laboratory.

The following table shows the number of specimens examined in the Laboratory of the Public Health Department :—

Mansfield cases :	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Diphtheria	91	649	740
T.B. Sputum, &c.	20	48	68
Ringworm....	—	5	5
Gonorrhoea	—	9	9
Other	—	13	13
Total	111	724	835

Outside specimens were investigated as follows :—

	Positive	Negative	Total
Diphtheria	27	262	289
T.B. Sputum &c.	3	4	7
Ringworm	—	1	1
Gonorrhoea	1	1	2
Other	—	10	10
Total	31	278	309

For comparison the totals for the previous year are given below :—

Mansfield specimens examined in 1943	778
Outside specimens examined in 1943	482

Tuberculosis.

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

Age Periods in years	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
5-15	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
15-25	6	9	—	1	—	2	—	1
25-35	3	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
35-45	5	3	—	—	5	1	—	—
45-55	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
55-65	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	—
65 and over	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
Totals	18	19	2	3	11	7	1	1

Compared with previous years there is a decrease in the number of cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis (5, as compared with 6 in 1943, and 12 in 1942). The increasing use of pasteurised milk is probably the main factor responsible for the decrease in non-respiratory cases.

In respiratory cases, unfortunately, the trend is in the opposite direction ; there were 25 notifications in 1942, 29 in 1943, and 37 in 1944. The explanation is, of course, obvious,—mental strain of war, long hours of work, the blackout, lack of fresh air, rationing of food, and shortage of houses.

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

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Coal Miners	4	Housewife	3
General Labourer	1	Spinster (no occupation)	3
Foundry Labourer	1	Widow	1
Engineering Labourer	1	Tin Box Factory Worker	1
Grocer	1		
Bus Conductor	1		
Clerk	1		
Store-keeper	1		
Scholar	1		

85% of cases dying from Tuberculosis had previously been notified.

Midwives Acts (1902-1936).

The number of Midwives practising in the Borough as at 31st December, 1944, was :—

Municipal Midwives	.....	.....	.....	8*
Resident in Borough Institutions	.....	.....	.....	9
In private practice	.....	.....	.....	3
				<hr/>
Total	.....	.....	.....	20
				<hr/> <hr/>

Notices Received during the Year 1944 :—

Forms of sending for Medical Aid	.....	141
Notification of :—		
Still-births	.....	12
Death of Infant	.....	11
Death of Mother	.....	1
Artificial Feeding	.....	48
Liability to be a source of infection	.....	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	.....	1
Laying out of a dead body	.....	2

In 1944 the number of claims submitted by medical practitioners on Medical Aid forms was 99, amounting to the sum of £147 12s. 0d.

During the year ended 31st December, 1944, the sum of £748 7s. 6d. was received by the Municipal Midwives and paid to the Borough Treasurer.

*NOTE.—At 31st December, 1943, you employed 7 municipal midwives. During 1944 you sanctioned an increase to 9, but at 31st December, 1944, one vacancy had not been filled.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Extensions and Developments.

(a) On 30th December, 1943, the Council gave formal sanction for the following extensions: increase in the number of weekly ante-natal sessions at St. John's Street from two to three; increase in the number of weekly child welfare and immunisation sessions at St. John's Street from two to three; replacement of Nurse's Clinic at St. Lawrence's (commenced 23rd September, 1943), by a full child welfare clinic; increase in the number of Health Visitors from three to four; engagement of two additional Clerks; and further employment of General Practitioners as part-time assistant Medical Officers. The various appointments were made during the months of March and April, and the additional sessions commenced on 7th April, 1944.

(b) As already mentioned on the previous page, an increase in the number of Municipal Midwives was sanctioned in January. By 31st December, however, it had only been possible to raise the number from 7 to 8; there was still an unfilled vacancy.

(c) On 7th December a weekly Nurse's Clinic was instituted at St. Lawrence's to relieve congestion.

(d) **Care of Illegitimate Children** (Ministry of Health Circular 1866). Following a conference of Local Authorities you decided that the best way of implementing the suggestions of the Minister would be for the County Council to appoint an additional Almoner (with the autonomous Authorities paying proportions of her salary), and for one of the County Almoners to undertake the inspection of the illegitimate children in Mansfield, working—while in Mansfield—under the instructions of your Medical Officer. This arrangement appears to be functioning satisfactorily. Incidentally, it is worth mentioning that the illegitimate infant death rate and the illegitimate still-birth rate for 1944, were lower than the legitimate rates.

(e) **Home Helps Scheme.** In August a scheme of home helps was instituted and four part-time workers were obtained. Two difficulties, however, were encountered: first, that neither advertisement nor appeals to the Ministry of Labour produced any candidates

for the posts of whole-time home helps; and second, that the scheme appeared likely to cause a considerable amount of supervision, clerical and financial work. It was felt that the first difficulty could not be solved while the war lasted. Regarding the second difficulty, negotiations were begun with the Councils of Mansfield Woodhouse and Warsop to ascertain whether the difficulty could be solved by the appointment of a joint Assessment Clerk for the three areas.

(f) During the year the duties of the Health Visitors were reorganised. The results will be seen from the greater number of visits that they were able to make.

Post-War Plans.

Although the post-war extensions were not sanctioned by the Council until after the close of 1944, it is perhaps worth while to state that on 7th November, the Health and M. & C.W. Committees approved of the following extensions:—Increase in the number of ante-natal sessions per week from 3 to 5; increase in the number of child welfare sessions per week from 5 to 9; establishment of fortnightly post-natal session and fortnightly consulting session; appointment of a full-time Assistant Medical Officer (in addition to the present staff of two full-time and two part-time doctors); appointment as soon as practicable of a Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives and Health Visitors; appointment of a fifth Health Visitor and of two additional Clerks.

Births and Deaths.

Birth-rate, Stillbirth-rate and Infantile Death-rate will be found in the "Vital Statistics" in an earlier portion of this Report.

Attendances at Centres.

		Persons Attending.	Number of Attendances.
St. John Street Centre:—			
Infant Welfare	.... (100 Sessions)	2149	11654
Ante-Natal Clinic	.... (134 Sessions)	713	2076
Ultra-Violet Ray	.... (105 Sessions)	91	1391
Pleasley Hill Centre	.... (48 Sessions)	252	2383
St. Lawrence's Centre	.... (52 Sessions)	865	6231

The total number of mothers and children attending the Centres during the year was 4,551; these made a total of 26,658 attendances.

It is interesting to notice how the number of attendances has crept up year by year. 1938 was the first year in which the number of persons attending reached the level of 3,000, yet in six years the attenders have risen to 50% above that total. Here are the figures for the last four years :—

Year.	No. of attenders.	No. of attendances.
1941	3,343	22,919
1942	3,511	23,537
1943	4,018	24,190
1944	4,551	26,658

A study of the individual figures for 1944 shows :—(1) that the increase in the number of ante-natal sessions at St. John's Centre has brought the number of attenders per session down to manageable proportions ; (2) that, despite increases, the number of attenders at the St. John's Street Infant Welfare Clinics average 116 per session (indicating the urgent need for additional clinics) ; (3) that the new Clinic at St. Lawrence's is already grossly overcrowded with 120 attenders per session (hence the establishment of an additional Nurse's Clinic on 7th December) ; and (4) that the average attendance at the Pleasley Clinic has risen from 30 in 1943, to 50 in 1944.

Attendance at Mid-day Dinner at St. John Street Centre.

Mothers attending.	Dinners for Mothers.	Dinners for Children.	Total.
20	1183	650	1833

Health Visitors' Visits.

Visits paid by the Health Visitors during the year were :—

Visits to Infants....	2869
„ Children one to five years	3496
„ Expectant Mothers	289
„ Special Cases (Measles, Whooping Cough, etc.)	87
Investigation of stillbirths	25
Investigation of Infant deaths	67
Miscellaneous Visits	113
Special Nursing Cases	13
Total	<u>6959</u>

The total number of visits paid in 1943 was 4,698. Throughout 1943 there were three Health Visitors. In the early months of 1944 there were only two Health Visitors (owing to Miss Hunt's illness), but from April onwards there were four. Even allowing for the increase in staff, the rise in the total number of visits paid is dramatic, especially if we remember that the new clinics took up more of the Health Visitors' time.

Eye Cases.

Thirty-three cases were referred to Mr. Reid for examination and necessary treatment.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

One case of this disease was notified during the year.

Throat Conditions.

Thirty-five cases were submitted to the Specialist, and of these twenty-four were found to require operation. Fourteen operations outstanding from 1943 and thirteen operations on current cases were carried out during the year.

Maternity Beds.

273 Cases were admitted to the County Institution, Mansfield, at a cost of £1,909 16s. 0d. In addition, 19 cases were admitted to the Peel Street Hospital for Women, Nottingham, at a cost of £253 16s. 0d., and 18 cases were admitted to the Mansfield and District General Hospital, at a cost of £188 2s. 0d.

Thus in all 310 cases were treated in hospital, as compared with 218 in 1943 and 164 in 1942.

The inverse correspondence of the maternal death rate and the number of cases treated in hospital is an interesting coincidence :

Year.	Maternal death-rate.	No. of hospital cases.
1942	4.56	164
1943	3.22	218
1944	2.89	310

In the summer of 1944, the County Council found itself forced to "ration" maternity beds, and Mansfield's ration is 11 per month, although—as will be seen from the figures already given—the rationing did not become really effective until late autumn. One of the resolutions passed by you in 1944 reads:—"That the Maternity Hospital accommodation in the district is very inadequate, and that the needs of the Borough in respect of maternity beds are approximately 30 beds."

Dental Treatment.

During the year under review, 55 Expectant Mothers, 13 Nursing Mothers and 25 Children received treatment, a total of 93 Individuals as compared with 77 last year.

	Total.	Adults.	Children.
Extractions numbered	410	342	68
Fillings	21	21	—
Other Operations (Scaling, Gum Treatment, etc.)	139	132	7
Number of Local Anaesthetics	347	279	68
Number of General Anaesthetics	11	11	—

Attendances for Treatment.

	Expectant Mothers.	Nursing Mothers.	Children.
Number attending	55	13	35
Number of attendances....	182	52	49

Provision of Dentures.

During the year 16 Full Upper and 12 Full Lower Dentures were supplied, and 2 Partial Upper Dentures and 1 Partial Lower Denture.

Sessions of treatment : treatment was undertaken on two days weekly from 4 to 5 p.m., and at other times by arrangement.

Care of Premature Infants.

This subject was very much in the minds of your staff during the latter part of 1944, but no concrete measures were taken until after the close of the year.

Financial Note.

In view of the extensions and developments during 1944, it is interesting to note that the Treasurer's figures show that the total net expenditure on Maternity & Child Welfare and the Midwives Acts for the year ending 31st March, 1945, was actually £591 less than the sum originally allocated in the estimates.

Light Clinic Report.

During the three months June, July and August, the Ultra-Violet Ray Lamp was out of order. Upon resumption of clinics (on 6th September), the weekly number of sessions was temporarily increased to four, with the result that the total number of sessions held during the year was 105, exactly the same number as in the previous year.

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	21	15	1	5
Debility	39	32	4	3
Malnutrition.....	18	12	3	3
Bronchitis	5	5	—	—
Anaemia	8	6	—	2
Total	91	70	8	13
Totals for previous year	111	84	21	6

In comparing the totals for 1943 and 1944, it is desirable to remember that the 111 cases treated in 1943 is the highest number in any one year since Ultra-Violet Light therapy was commenced. In 1942, for example, the number treated was 84.

Day Nurseries.

Ravensdale.

Capacity : The Nursery has accommodation for 40 children. The number on the roll is never permitted to exceed 50.

Staff : 1 Matron, 1 Deputy Matron, 1 Warden, 6 Nursery Assistants, 2 Domestic.

Number of Children (December) :

Under 2 years....	.....	.....	11
2-5 years	.....	.....	28
			<hr/>
Total	.....	.....	39
			<hr/> <hr/>

Bull Farm.

Capacity : The Nursery has accommodation for 40 children, and the number on the roll is never permitted to exceed 50.

Staff : 1 Matron, 1 Deputy Matron, 1 Warden, 6 Nursery Assistants, 2 Domestic and 1 Laundress.

Number of Children (December) :

Under 2 years....	.....	.....	11
2-5 years	.....	.....	35
			<hr/>
Total	.....	.....	46
			<hr/> <hr/>

Both Nurseries are open from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. on weekdays, and from 7 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays. In accordance with the Ministry of Health's suggestions, a charge of 1/- per day is made to those taking all meals, and 9d. per day to all others.

These Nurseries have rendered valuable service during the war, not merely in freeing mothers for war work, but also in making children, healthier, cleaner and happier than they would otherwise have been. After the war, Nurseries will remain a virtual necessity for the children of war widows and other women who are obliged to work ; Nurseries would be a boon to many housewives who must otherwise walk with a shopping basket in one hand and a toddler in the other ; Nurseries would be a blessing to the only child (who often fails to learn to play at home) and to the neglected child ; and—because they benefit children intellectually as well as physically—they would certainly be welcomed by the teachers of infant classes. Whether the Nurseries should remain under the M. & C.W. Authority or pass to the Education Authority is controversial ; my personal view is that they should remain under the aegis of the M. & C.W. Committee ; but at any rate they should definitely not be closed.

Housing Statistics for the Year 1944.

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)	1737
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	5519
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	Nil
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
(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	1737
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	1455
3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—	
(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	74
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	56
(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied		131
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By owners		121
(b) By local authority in default of owners		—
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—		
(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 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—		
(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		—
Houses built during the year		—

4.—Comparison of these figures with those for the previous year.

The number of houses inspected rose from 1,102 in 1943 to 1,737 in 1944, an increase of 58% ; the number of inspections made rose from 3,894 to 5,519 ; the number of houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action increased from 1,028 to 1,455 ; and the number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices rose from 109 to 177.

Water Supplies in 1944.

Fuller information is available in the Report of the Water Engineer, but the following summary is inserted here to comply with Circular 49/45 of the Ministry of Health.

(1) The water supply of the Borough is derived from two deep wells,—Rainworth (depth 110 feet, boreholes a further 196 feet), and Clipstone (depth 110 feet, with boreholes to 470 feet below ground level).

(2) Extensions of water mains during 1944 were :—

114 yards in Little Barn Lane for a Dairy ; and
157 yards in Abbott Road and Westfield Lane for Miners' Hostels.

(3) The water supply of the Borough has been satisfactory in quality.

(4) The water supply of the Borough has been satisfactory in quantity. It should, however, be noted that the Water pumping level at Rainworth is now only about five feet from the bottom, and that the level at Clipstone has also been lower in recent years. On the other hand, the rainfall during the last three years has been abnormally low.

(5) Results of bacteriological examination.—No samples of raw water were taken. Twelve samples of water after chlorination were taken, and all were satisfactory.

(6) Results of chemical analysis.—Twelve samples were taken, and all were satisfactory. The water is not liable to have plumbosolvent action.

(7) Proportion of dwelling-houses and proportion of population supplied from public water mains :—

(a) The supply is direct to houses in respect of 98.9% of houses, containing 99.3% of the population.

(b) 0.9% of the houses (92 houses in all), containing 0.6% of the population, are supplied from the public mains by outside pipes.

(c) 0.2% of the houses (18 houses in all), containing approximately 0.17% of the population, receive no supply from the public mains.

Factories Act 1937.

Inspections made in Factories..... 63

One notice referring to a contravention was received from H.M. Inspector during the year and suitable action was taken.

The following table gives the sanitary defects found in factories:-

PARTICULARS.	NUMBER OF DEFECTS.			Number of Offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	8	8	—	—
Overcrowding..... (S.2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—				
Insufficient	2	1	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	2	3	—	—
Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—
Other Offences	3	4	—	—
Totals	16	17	—	—

Report of Chief Sanitary Inspector.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

DEAR SIR,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my twenty-ninth Annual Report.

Summary of Work Done.

	Number of Defects, etc., remedied
Drains amended, repaired or re-constructed	74
Drains, w.c's. and gullies cleansed	223
Fall pipes and eaves spouts cleansed or repaired	400
W.C's. and privies repaired	142
Additional w.c's. provided	1
Privies converted into w.c's.	—
Pail closets converted into w.c's.	1
Dry dustbins provided	336
Dry dustbins provided in lieu of ashpits abolished	—
Dilapidations repaired (including roofs, ceilings, walls and floors)	798
Yards, passages or pavements repaired	191
Defective light and ventilation	69
Dirty premises limewashed and cleansed	38
Overcrowding of dwellings abated	1
Nuisances abated from keeping animals and fowls	3
Smoke nuisances abated	1
Manure and refuse removed	2
Miscellaneous	91
	<hr/>
Total of defects remedied or nuisances abated	2371

Milk Supply.

The number of milch cows kept in the Borough remains approximately the same as last year, as will be seen by the following Table :—

	1943	1944
Number of cowsheds in use in the Borough	36	36
„ milch cows in the Borough	234	243
„ milk purveyors	31	32
„ milk producers	20	20

Milk & Dairies Order, 1926.

During the year 195 inspections were made.

Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936-1938.

There are four milk pasteurising plants in the Borough.

Thirty-eight samples of pasteurised milk were submitted to the Public Analyst and all were found to comply with the requirements of the above Orders.

**Sanitary Inspectors' Visits during the Year
ending 31st December, 1944.**

GENERAL SANITATION.	No. of Visits.
Water Supply	35
Drainage	490
Stables and Piggeries	26
Offensive Trades	19
Fried Fish Shops	165
Common Lodging Houses	—
Houses Let-in-Lodgings	6
Tents, Vans and Sheds	17
Factories	63
Workplaces	13
Outworkers	1
Bakehouses	37
Public Conveniences	4
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	2
Refuse Collection	991
Rats and Mice	104
Smoke observations	3
Schools	1
Shops	6
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	77

HOUSING.

Under Public Health Acts :—			
Number of Houses inspected	....	....	1243
Visits paid to above houses....	....	....	3171
Under Housing Acts :—			
Number of houses inspected	....	....	475
Visits paid to above houses	....	....	2320
Overcrowding :—			
Number of houses inspected	....	....	19
Visits paid to above houses....	....	....	20
Verminous Premises :—			
Number of houses inspected	....	....	19
Visits paid to above houses....	....	....	28
Miscellaneous housing visits....	....	....	8

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Inquiries in cases of infectious disease	....	....	257
Visits re Disinfection....	....	....	1
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease visits	....	....	3

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

Visits to Slaughterhouses	....	....	1418
Visits to Shops and Stalls	....	....	151
Visits to other premises	....	....	29
Visits to :—			
Butchers	....	....	182
Fishmongers and Poulterers	....	....	65
Grocers	....	....	103
Greengrocers and Fruiterers....	....	....	54
Cowsheds	....	....	85
Dairies and Milkshops	....	....	90
Ice-Cream Premises	....	....	1
Restaurants	....	....	21
Street Vendors' and Hawkers' Carts	....	....	10
Milk—Bacteriological....	....	....	38

NOTICES SERVED.

Number of informal notices served	....	....	1930
Number of informal notices complied with	....	....	1652
Number of Statutory Notices served	....	....	205
Number of Statutory Notices complied with	....	....	177

Food Inspection.

No. of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected.

Beasts	....	....	....	....	4602
Sheep	....	....	....	....	13498
Pigs	....	....	....	....	923
Calves	....	....	....	....	1304
Total					20327

The following statement gives details of Meat and Other Foods surrendered during the year. With the exception of small quantities of canned goods, the foods enumerated below were utilized by processing into animal feeding-stuffs or agricultural fertilizers. The work is carried out by waste product merchants who are under contract to the Ministry of Food :—

Carcases.

Number.	Disease.	Weight.		
		Tons	Cwts.	lbs
100 Cows	Generalised Tuberculosis	23	8	101
15 Cows	Hydraemia and Emaciation	2	8	52
5 Cows	Johne's Disease and Emaciation		19	102
3 Cows	Septic Metritis		16	46
2 Cows	Septic Pericarditis		8	2
1 Cow	Septic Mastitis		4	52
1 Cow	Septicaemia		5	0
1 Cow	Uraemia		5	80
1 Cow	Sapraemia		4	22
1 Cow	Hydraemia and Fever		4	32
13 Heifers	Generalised Tuberculosis	2	17	105
8 Bullocks	Generalised Tuberculosis	1	18	33
1 Bullock	Pyaemia		5	37
1 Bull	Generalised Tuberculosis		4	92
1 Bull	Septic Pericarditis		5	16
5 Pigs	Generalised Tuberculosis		7	92
18 Pigs	Hydraemia and Emaciation		2	104
8 Pigs	Necrotic Enteritis		1	14

		Tons Cwts.lbs	
5 Pigs	Acute Swine Erysipelas	6	11
2 Pigs	Pyæmia	4	0
1 Pig	Sapraemia		26
1 Pig	Peritonitis and Fever	1	98
25 Sheep	Extensive and severe bruising and injuries	13	8
19 Sheep	Moribund	9	48
6 Sheep	Hydraemia and Emaciation	1	111
1 Sheep	Septic Metritis		80
1 Sheep	Gangrenous pneumonia		47
1 Sheep	Nephritis and Fever		34
10 Calves	Immature	2	24
4 Calves	Pyæmia	2	40
3 Calves	Congenital tuberculosis	1	22

Parts of Carcases and Edible Organs.

		Tons Cwts.lbs.	
Beef	Tuberculosis or Bruising	5	1 29
Imported Beef	Tuberculosis or Bone Taint		1 84
Mutton	Bruising		54
Pork	Tuberculosis or Injury		100
Imported Pork	Unsound	2	75
Veal	Bruising		40
Beasts' & Pigs' Heads	Tuberculosis or Actinomyosis	11	5 30
Edible Organs	Various diseases	20	1 43
Imported Livers	Unsound		100

Other Foods.

Canned Goods	Unsound	1	16 87
Wet Fish	Do.	2	3 59
Cured Fish	Do.		14 67
Vegetables	Do.	3	3 60
Fruit	Do.	4	5 18
Bacon	Do.	1	0 106
Butter	Do.		28
Eggs	Do.		25
Cheese	Do.		1 19
Bread	Do.		9 109
Prepared Foods	Do.		5 16
Sweets	Do.		86

Total Weight Surrendered 88 9 78

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED :—

	Cattle (excluding Cows).	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
No. Slaughtered	2676	1926	1304	13498	923
No. Inspected	2676	1926	1304	13498	923
All Diseases except T.B.					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	30	14	53	35
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	354	255	3	143	7
Percentage affected with diseases other than T.B.	13.3	14.79	1.3	1.45	4.55
T.B. Only					
Whole carcasses	22	100	3	—	5
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	508	736	5	—	74
Percentage affected with T.B.	19.8	43.4	0.61	—	8.56

Food & Drugs Act, 1938.

During the year 154 samples were submitted for analysis by the Public Analyst. The following table shows the nature of the samples and the results of the Public Analyst's examination :—

Details of all samples taken during the year :—

ARTICLE	NUMBER GENUINE			NUMBER ADULTERATED		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Milk.....	94		94	7		7
Carbonate of Magnesia		1	1			
Flowers of Sulphur		1	1			
Bicarbonate of Soda		2	2			
Epsom Salts		1	1			
Glauber Salts		1	1			
Fever Mixture		1	1			
Bronchial Mixture		1	1			
Tincture of Iodine		1	1			
Balm of Gilead		1	1			
Carotene Tonic		1	1			
Boric Acid Powder		1	1			
Castor Oil		1	1			
Comp. Glycerine of Thymol		1	1			
Malted Soyacream		1	1			
Barluze					1	1
Dried Autolysed Yeast		1	1			
Jessop's Lactic Malt Sugar				2		2
Mixed Pickling Spice		1	1			
Ground Gelatin		2	2			
Ground Arrowroot		1	1			
Semolina		2	2			
Black Pepper		2	2			
Ground Nutmeg		1	1			
Ground Pimento		1	1			
Ground Ginger		2	2			
Root Ginger		1	1			
Curry Powder		1	1			
Pepper		1	1			
Essence of Vanilla		1	1			
Jellied Potted Beef		1	1			
Pork Sausage		3	3			
Beef Sausage		1	1			
Luncheon Sausage		2	2			
Polony		1	1			
Maple meat		1	1			
Salmon and Anchovy Paste		1	1			
Parsley and Thyme Stuffing		1	1			
Soya Flour		1	1			
Bun Flour.....		1	1			
Cocoa		1	1			
Baking Powder		1	1			
Sponge Mixture		1	1			
Sweetening Tablets		1	1			
Worcester Sauce		1	1			
TOTALS	94	50	144	9	1	10

DETAILS OF ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

Serial No.	Article.	Report of Analyst.	Action Taken.
1	Jessop's Lactic Malt Sugar	Misleading description.	Further sample taken. See Serial 86.
42	Milk	Contains 16.1% added water	Legal proceedings, Fined £10 and 12/6 costs.
59	Milk	Contains 12.1% added water.	Legal proceedings, Fined £2 10s. 6d. and 12/6 costs.
69	Barluze	Misleading description.	Warning letter to Manufacturers.
86	Jessop's Lactic Malt Sugar	Misleading description.	Legal proceedings, Fined £25 and £10 10s. costs.
108	Milk	Contains 1% added water	Legal proceedings, Fined £1 and 10/6 costs.
109	Milk	Contains 3% added water	Legal proceedings, Fined £1 and 10/6 costs.
111	Milk	Contains 3% added water	Legal proceedings, Fined £1 and 10/6 costs.
112	Milk	Contains 3% added water	Legal proceedings, Fined £1 and 10/6 costs.
113	Milk	Contains 4% added water	Legal proceedings, Fined £1 and 10/6 costs.

GERBER TESTING OF MILK.

During the year 157 samples of milk were tested by the Inspectors. The method employed is the Gerber Test, which provides a reliable means of detecting unsatisfactory milks.

Sources of unsatisfactory milk supplies are subject to further investigation by the Public Analyst.

**RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919,
INFESTATION ORDER, 1943.**

In accordance with the directions issued by the Ministry of Food, an intensive campaign for the extermination of rats was carried out during the year. The rat-catcher made over 500 visits for the treatment of rat infestations on business or domestic premises and, in addition, the sewage works and certain sections of the main sewers were treated. As a result of this work approximately 3,600 rats were exterminated.

Yours faithfully,

BERNARD ALLMAN.

TABLE 1.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1944 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			Rate per 1000 Net Births
			Number	Rate			Number	Rate	Number	
1933	46,100	723	672	14.5	705	15.0	500	10.8	48	71.4
1934	46,200	749	724	15.6	616	13.3	452	9.7	47	64.9
1935	46,620	705	670	14.3	688	14.7	468	10.0	46	68.6
1936	46,930	732	688	14.6	660	14.0	460	9.8	39	56.6
1937	47,080	744	684	14.5	684	14.5	444	9.4	56	81.8
1938	47,420	801	706	14.9	700	14.7	471	9.9	22	31.1
1939	47,760	918	737	15.4	826	17.2	545	11.3	46	58.6
1940	48,170	878	745	15.4	924	19.1	601	12.4	41	53.8
1941	48,920	868	729	14.9	800	16.3	506	10.3	46	62.3
1942	47,410	1044	837	17.6	852	17.9	525	11.0	40	47.7
1943	46,210	1049	902	19.5	841	18.2	530	11.4	50	55.4
1944	46,780	1200	1006	21.5	854	18.2	561	11.9	73	72.5

TABLE III.—CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	All Ages.	
	Males.	Females
All Causes	289	272
1 Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—
2 Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—
3 Scarlet Fever.....	—	—
4 Whooping Cough	—	3
5 Diphtheria	1	1
6 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	11	6
7 Other Tuberculosis Disease	1	1
8 Syphilitic diseases	—	—
9 Influenza	4	2
10 Measles	—	—
11 Acute polio-myelitis & polio-encephalitis....	—	—
12 Acute infantile encephalitis	—	—
13 Cancer of mouth & oesoph (M), uterus (F)	2	11
14 Cancer of stomach & duodenum	12	6
15 Cancer of breast	—	11
16 Cancer of all other sites	26	12
17 Diabetes	2	3
18 Intra-cranial vascular lesions	27	35
19 Heart disease	80	75
20 Other Circulatory diseases.....	5	6
21 Bronchitis	25	17
22 Pneumonia (all forms)	10	12
23 Other Respiratory Diseases	2	3
24 Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	2	1
25 Diarrhoea, &c., under 2 years	8	4
26 Appendicitis	1	1
27 Other digestive diseases	2	3
28 Nephritis	6	4
29 Puerperal & post-abortion sepsis.....	—	1
30 Other maternal causes	—	2
31 Premature birth	9	8
32 Congenital malformation, birth injury, &c.	10	10
33 Suicide	4	1
34 Road Traffic accidents	9	1
35 Other violence	7	5
36 All other causes	23	27

TABLE IV.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1944.

Net Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under One month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes	Certified	25	7	1	1	34	10	12	11	5	72
	Uncertified					1					1
1	Measles										
2	Whooping-cough							1			1
3	Diphtheria										
4	Scarlet Fever										
5	Influenza										
6	Cerebro-spinal Fever										
7	Tuberculous Meningitis										
8	Tuberculosis, Intestinal										
9	Other Tuberculous Diseases										
10	Syphilis										
11	Rickets										
12	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)										
13	Convulsions								1		1
14	Bronchitis		1			1	1				2
15	Pneumonia (all forms)				1	1	4	3	5	2	15
16	Other Respiratory Diseases										
17	Gastritis										
18	Diarrhoea							8	2	3	13
19	Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction)										
20	Malformation	3	3	1		7	2				9
21	Debility, Sclerema		1			1	2		1		4
22	Icterus										
23	Premature Birth	11	1			12					12
24	Injury at Birth										
25	Disease of Umbilicus										
26	Atelectasis	11				11					11
27	Lack of care	1				1					1
28	Suffocation (in bed)										
29	Other Violence										
30	Other Causes		1			1	1		2		4

Birth-rates, Civilian Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1944. England and Wales, London, 126 Great Towns, 148 Smaller Towns, and Mansfield.

(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.)

	Mansfield	England and Wales	126 County Boro's and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population					
Births :—					
Live	21.5	17.6	20.3	20.9	15.0
Still	0.64	0.50	0.64	0.61	0.42
Deaths :—All Causes	11.9	11.6	13.7	12.4	15.7
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.04
Diphtheria	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01
Influenza	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.08
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	—	—	—
Measles	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Notifications :—					
Typhoid Fever	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Paratyphoid Fever	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.06
Scarlet Fever... ..	6.07	2.40	2.41	2.67	1.57
Whooping Cough	0.36	2.49	2.49	2.29	2.90
Diphtheria	0.72	0.58	0.67	0.69	0.31
Erysipelas	0.21	0.29	0.32	0.28	0.37
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles... ..	1.88	4.16	4.51	3.94	2.98
Pneumonia	0.32	0.97	1.13	0.92	0.93
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.					
Deaths under 1 year of age	72.5	46	52	44	61
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	11.9	4.8	7.3	4.4	10.1
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still).					
Maternal Mortality :—					
Abortion with Sepsis	0.00	0.31			
Abortion without Sepsis	0.00	0.09			
Puerperal Infections	0.96	0.28			
Other	1.93	1.25			
Notifications :—					
Puerperal Fever	—				3.61
Puerperal Pyrexia	15.44	10.34	13.13	9.25	14.14*
Abortion : Mortality per million women aged 15-45—England and Wales—					
With Sepsis					25
Without Sepsis					7

*Including Puerperal Fever.







