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BOROUGH OF MANSFIELD



# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

**HEALTH & HEALTH SERVICES  
SANITARY CONDITIONS  
. . . AND HOUSING . . .**

FOR THE

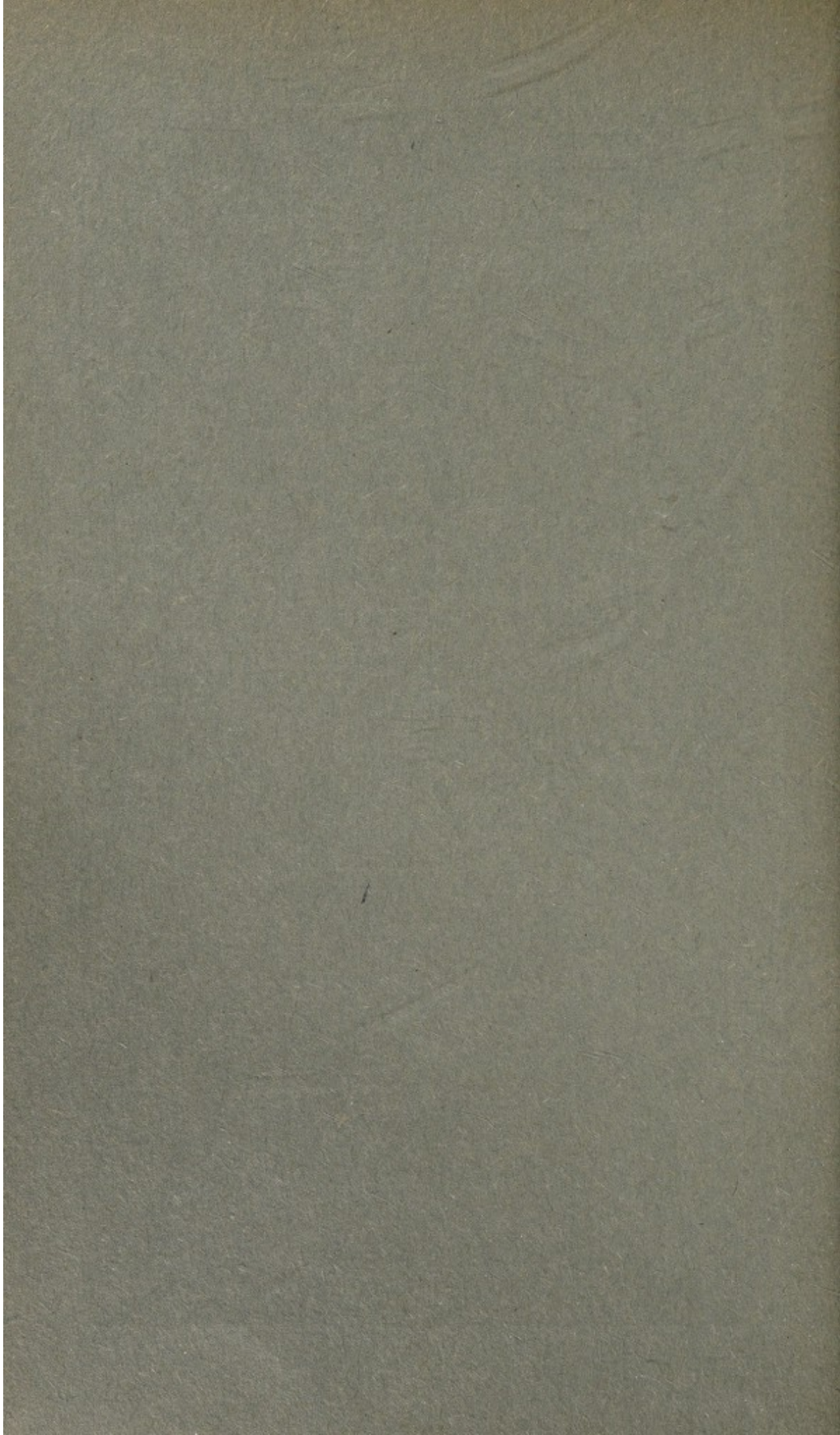
**Year ended 31st December, 1954**

BY

**J. S. DRUMMOND**

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

**Medical Officer of Health**



BOROUGH OF MANSFIELD



# ANNUAL REPORT

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MANSFIELD :

W. H. LEE & SONS LTD.

1955



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# Health Committee

(AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1954).

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*Chairman :*

ALDERMAN MRS. E. WAINWRIGHT, O.B.E., J.P.

---

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR  
(ALDERMAN J. B. JENKINS)

---

*Alderman :*

J. A. RHODES

*Councillors :*

P. B. ARMSTRONG

MRS. D. FRITH

G. G. GOODHAND

B. LAKE

L. LEES

MRS. A. MILFORD

H. W. SIMPSON

MRS. W. M. TOWNROE

## Staff Changes during 1954

Mr. R. E. Banks, Additional Sanitary Inspector, resigned on 9th August, 1954.

Mr. D. Goodhand, Additional Sanitary Inspector, resigned on 13th December, 1954.

Miss J. Meads, Junior Clerk, resigned on 30th November, 1954.

Miss Carol Needham was appointed as Junior Clerk on 29th December, 1954.

## Public Health Staff

(AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1954)

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i> .....	J. S. DRUMMOND, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
<i>Deputy Medical Officer</i> .....	MISS I. CALEY, M.A., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
<i>Public Analyst (Food &amp; Drugs) (Part time)</i> .....	W. W. TAYLOR, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.
<i>Chief Sanitary Inspector</i> .....	H. N. EARDLEY, San. Insp. Cert., Cert. in Meat Inspection, M.R.San.I.
<i>Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector</i> .....	G. SPENCER, San. Insp. Cert., Cert. in Meat Inspection.
<i>Additional Sanitary Inspector</i> .....	H. W. GILLIAN, San. Insp. Cert., Cert. in Meat Inspection.
	Two vacancies.
<i>Pupil Sanitary Inspector</i> .....	T. WOOD.
<i>Chief Clerk and Bacteriological Assistant</i>	E. V. HARDWICK.
<i>Senior Clerk</i> .....	MRS. J. HALFNIGHT.
<i>Clerk (Sanitation)</i> .....	MISS K. HENDERSON.
<i>Clerk</i> .....	MISS C. NEEDHAM.
<i>Disinfector and Van Driver</i> .....	G. DAVIS.
<i>Rat Catcher</i> .....	W. KELLY



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
GILCROFT STREET,  
MANSFIELD.

MADAM CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present the Annual Report on the Health and Health Services of the Borough for the year 1954. It is again an ordinary report compiled in accordance with the instructions of the Minister of Health.

The Statistics for the year under review show that in general the health of the Borough continued to be maintained at a satisfactory level.

The General Death Rate—10.5 per 1,000 of the population was 0.1 per 1,000 higher than the corresponding figure for the previous year. It compares favourably with the rate recorded for the Country as a whole.

The Birth Rate—The upward trend noted in the Birth Rate for 1953 was not maintained during 1954 when the rate fell to 15.4 per 1,000 of the population. This was the lowest rate recorded since 1940, and was 2.0 per 1,000 of the population below the average for the last ten years. The Birth Rate has always shown a peculiarly enigmatic tendency to rise during periods of adversity and to fall when peace and prosperity prevails. The present tendency of the Birth Rate seems to be following the accepted pattern, despite the fact that there is at present full employment, decent wages, family allowances and improved social conditions. The effect of the falling birth rate will be felt in later years when the dwindling economically active section of the community will be striving to support the burden of an increasing number of ageing economically inactive members of the population. A little reflection will show how important it is for a community and for a Nation to maintain a satisfactory birth-rate and ensure a high proportion of young and virile workers.

The Infantile Mortality Rate—36.3 per 1,000 live births is higher than that recorded in 1953. None of these deaths could be ascribed to lack of care, parental neglect, violence, overlaying or other preventable causes. 20 of the 29 deaths recorded were due to prematurity, malformation and pneumonia. Unless our

knowledge of the cause and prevention of prematurity and malformation increases we will not be able to bring the Infantile Mortality Rate down to that irreducible minimum which in view of the falling Birth Rate must be our target.

Four Maternal Deaths occurred during the year. This is the highest number recorded since 1942. Three of the deaths were the result of unforeseeable and unavoidable causes and received skilled hospital nursing and obstetrical care. The fourth of these tragic deaths, and the loss of a mother is the greatest of tragedies, resulted from an attempted criminal abortion. It is indeed difficult to find words strong enough to condemn the abortionist and this vile practice of back street surgery which causes so much untold misery through ill-health, disability and death.

Measles—80 cases—showed a further decline and this was the lowest figure recorded since 1946. Most of the cases occurred during the last quarter of the year as was to be expected from the known epidemiological pattern of this disease.

Scarlet Fever, formerly a formidable epidemic disease, declined to 37 cases during the year, the lowest figure recorded since 1941.

Dysentery—28 cases of Dysentery were notified during the year and of these 23 cases occurred in the first quarter. All were due to *Shigella Sonnei* and were mild in character. Extensive inquiries and exhaustive laboratory investigations failed to reveal any definite source of infection. A few healthy excretors were detected and dealt with. The outbreak gradually subsided and although a few isolated sporadic cases occurred during the year they were in no way connected or related.

Whooping Cough again declined to 42 cases compared with 45 cases in the previous year. This continuing reduction in the prevalence of Whooping Cough is gratifying. But, the abolition of this dangerous disease could be hastened if only more parents would have their children protected at the earliest age against it by immunisation. The more we strive to this end the sooner will Whooping Cough take its place beside Diphtheria, Smallpox, Typhoid, Cholera, etc., as a disease of the past.

Mass Radiography Survey. During the period 12th January to 8th February, 1954, a survey was carried out by the Nottingham Area No. 2 Mass Radiography Unit stationed for the purpose at the Victoria Hospital, Mansfield. The Unit was under the Directorship of Dr. W. Guthrie and I am indebted to him for the statistical survey which appears in the report. Taking the survey by and

large it presents certain pleasing features. First there is the increased response as shown by the increase in the numbers of the examinations carried out. There is an increasing awareness among the members of the general public regarding the value of X-ray examination both in health and disease and particularly with regard to periodic examination. The value of these periodic examinations has been shown in this survey by the detection of two cases of observation Pulmonary Tuberculosis which had normal films at a previous examination.

Secondly, there is the reduction in the number of active and observation cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis detected this time as compared with 1948 when fewer examinations were carried out. I think we may take this as a reasonably reliable index that the level of pulmonary tuberculosis throughout the population is falling and that the fight against this disease is beginning to show some very tangible results.

I have much pleasure in acknowledging the ready co-operation and efficient work of the whole of the staff of the Health Department, and in particular I wish to thank Dr. I. Caley (Deputy Medical Officer of Health) for her valuable assistance.

In conclusion, I wish to express my sincere appreciation of the continued help and support which you have yourselves given throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. DRUMMOND,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## Statistical Summary

### 1.—General Statistics.

Area (in acres) ....	7,009
Number of inhabited houses (end of year 1954) ....	16,159
Rateable Value (31st March, 1955) ....	£353,206
Sum represented by a penny rate ....	£1,361
Home population (estimated at middle of year) ....	51,570

### 2.—Vital Statistics.

#### BIRTHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate ....	384	365	749
Illegitimate ....	23	27	50
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ....	407	392	799
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Birth-rate per 1,000 population 15.4.

#### STILL-BIRTHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate ....	7	14	21
Illegitimate ....	1	—	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	8	14	22
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births 26.7.

#### DEATHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Deaths ....	281	261	542

Death-rate 10.5 per 1,000 population.

## INFANT DEATHS.

		Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	....	18	9	27
Illegitimate	....	1	1	2
Total	....	<u>19</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>29</u>

Infantile Mortality-rate 36.3 per 1,000 live births.

Legitimate Infantile Mortality-rate 36.0 per 1,000 legitimate live births.

Illegitimate Infantile Mortality-rate 40.0 per 1,000 illegitimate live births.

## MATERNAL DEATHS.

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
(a) From Puerperal Sepsis	0	0.00
(b) Froth other Maternal Casues	4	4.87

## DEATHS FROM CERTAIN INFECTIONS.

(a) From Measles (all ages)	....	....	0
(b) From Whooping Cough	....	....	1
(c) From Diphtheria	....	....	0
(d) From Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	....	....	2

## COMBINED PRE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL INFANT DEATHS.

Legitimate rate	....	62.3 still-births and infant deaths per 1,000 total legitimate births.
Illegitimate rate	....	58.8 still-births and infant deaths per 1,000 total illegitimate births.
Total rate	....	62.0 still-births and infant deaths per 1,000 1,000 total births.

## 3.—Notes on Vital Statistics.

## (a) Birth Rate and Death Rate.

The Birth-rate 15.4 per 1,000 population has decreased on the previous year, being the lowest recorded since 1941.

The following table sets out the rate for the last ten years :—

Year	Birth-rate per 1,000 Population				
1945	....	....	....	....	18.9
1946	....	....	....	....	19.2
1947	....	....	....	....	20.9
1948	....	....	....	....	17.6
1949	....	....	....	....	17.1
1950	....	....	....	....	16.3
1951	....	....	....	....	15.8
1952	....	....	....	....	15.9
1953	....	....	....	....	17.5
1954	....	....	....	....	15.4

Average for the last 10 years is 17.4 per 1,000 population.

The **General Death-rate** 10.5 per 1,000 population is 0.1 higher than last year, and remains consistently low, the average for the last 10 years being 10.6 per 1,000 population.

The following table sets out the rate for the last 10 years :—

Year	Death-rate per 1,000 Population				
1945	....	....	....	....	11.2
1946	....	....	....	....	11.0
1947	....	....	....	....	11.0
1948	....	....	....	....	9.2
1949	....	....	....	....	10.4
1950	....	....	....	....	11.2
1951	....	....	....	....	11.7
1952	....	....	....	....	10.0
1953	....	....	....	....	10.4
1954	....	....	....	....	10.5

The **Natural Increase**, i.e., the increase of births over deaths amounts to 257.

Year					Natural Increase
1945	....	....	....	....	355
1946	....	....	....	....	400
1947	....	....	....	....	499
1948	....	....	....	....	439
1949	....	....	....	....	341
1950	....	....	....	....	261
1951	....	....	....	....	207
1952	....	....	....	....	311
1953	....	....	....	....	362
1954	....	....	....	....	257

The Birth-rate and Death-rate for the Borough compare favourably with those of England and Wales as a whole.

	Mansfield			England and Wales		
Birth-rate	....	15.4	....	....	....	15.2
Death-rate	....	10.5	....	....	....	11.3

(b) **Maternal Death-rate.** Maternal causes accounted for four deaths during the year, giving a death-rate of 4.87 per 1,000 (live and still) births.

Year	Maternal Death-rate per 1,000 (live and still) births.				
	Mansfield			England and Wales	
1945	....	....	....	1.09	1.79
1946	....	....	....	0.00	1.43
1947	....	....	....	0.93	1.17
1948	....	....	....	0.00	0.02
1949	....	....	....	0.00	0.98
1950	....	....	....	0.00	0.86
1951	....	....	....	1.21	0.79
1952	....	....	....	2.36	0.72
1953	....	....	....	0.00	0.76
1954	....	....	....	4.87	0.69

(c) **Still Births and Infant Deaths.**

The proportion of stillbirths is lower compared with the figures for 1953.

Year	Stillbirths per 1,000 total births	Stillbirths per 1,000 population
1945	21.8	0.42
1946	24.7	0.48
1947	22.3	0.47
1948	29.8	0.54
1949	25.6	0.45
1950	24.5	0.41
1951	23.0	0.35
1952	24.8	0.41
1953	30.1	0.54
1954	26.4	0.42

The **Infant Mortality-rate** 36.3 per 1,000 live births is 3.0 higher than that recorded in 1953.

The causes of these infant deaths under one year of age are set out in Table IV, and comparative figures for the last 10 years are given in Table I.

(d) The **Combined Pre-Natal and Post-Natal Child Death-rate**, i.e. the rate obtained by co-relating the number of stillbirths and infant deaths.

Year	Stillbirths and infant deaths per 1,000 live and stillbirths
1945	74.5
1946	70.1
1947	66.8
1948	72.5
1949	52.3
1950	58.4
1951	58.2
1952	55.6
1953	62.5
1954	62.0

If the infant deaths are sub-divided into those occurring under 28 days (due chiefly to post-natal causes), and those over 28 days (due chiefly to post-natal causes), the following figures are obtained:—



Year	Stillbirths and deaths of infants under 28 days per 1,000 total births	Deaths of infants over 28 days per 1,000 total births
1945	46.0	28.5
1946	52.6	17.5
1947	39.9	26.9
1948	46.9	25.6
1949	38.9	13.3
1950	49.1	9.3
1951	42.3	14.5
1952	42.6	13.0
1953	51.7	10.7
1954	49.9	12.1

(e) **Illegitimate Children.**

The proportion of illegitimate births expressed as a percentage of total births shews an increase of 1.6%.

Year	Illegitimate Birth-rate as percentage of total births
1945	7.3
1946	7.6
1947	4.9
1948	6.1
1949	6.4
1950	5.7
1951	5.8
1952	5.4
1953	4.6
1954	6.2

The illegitimate still-birth rate i.e. the number of illegitimate still-births per 1,000 illegitimate births was 20.0.

The illegitimate infant mortality rate, i.e., the number of deaths of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births was 40.0.

## Cancer Deaths

There were 115 deaths from this disease during the year compared with 76 in 1953.

Arranged in decennial periods, these deaths occurred as below :

			1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
Under 40 years	....	....	5	3	2	3	5
40 to 50 years	....	....	11	8	6	12	9
50 to 60 years	....	....	18	8	19	15	13
60 to 70 years	....	....	34	26	24	16	29
70 to 80 years	....	....	32	26	23	33	26
Over 80 years	....	....	15	5	7	6	14
Totals	....	....	115	76	81	85	96

Analysis of the site of the disease shews that the largest incidence occurred in the stomach, bowels, rectum and lungs, causing 53% of the deaths.

The death-rate from Cancer per 1,000 population is 2.23, compared with 2.03 for England and Wales as a whole.

AGES	SEXES		ORGANS																				
	MALES	FEMALES	Stomach	Bowels	Rectum	Liver	Kidneys	Bladder	Lung	Breast	Throat	Brain	Facial	Skin	Pancreas	Glands	Spine	Uterus	Prostate	Ovary	Vulva	Generalised	
4		1															1						
34		1																					
35		2																					
38	1																						
41	2	3																					
42		1			1																		
43		1																					
45		1																					
46		1																					
47		1			1																		
49		1		1																			
50	1	1			1																		
51	1	1	1																				
52	1	1																					
53	1	1	1																				
54	1	1	1																				
55	2				1																		
56	1	2		2																			
58	1	1																					
59	2		1																				
60	4	3	1																				
61		5			1		1																
62		2																					
63		3	1																				
64	1	2																					
65	1	3			1																		
66		1																					
68	1		1																				
69	3	5	1	1																			
70		3	1	1																			
71	3	2	1	1	1		1																
72	2	1			1																		
73	3		1	2																			
74	3	3	1	1	1	1																	
75	3	1	2	2																			
76	3		1	2																			
77	2	2	2																				
78	1		1																				
80	1	2		1	1																		
81	1			1																			
82	1	1	1																				
83	1	1																					
84	1	2	1																				
86	1	1	1																				
88		1																					
93		1																					
	50	65	19	15	12	1	2	5	15	11	4	2	1	1	3	2	1	10	5	3	1	2	

The occupations of persons dying from Cancer are shown in the following table :—

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Coal Miner	6	Housewife	35
Coal Miner (retired)	6	Widow	21
Colliery Lampman	1	Spinster—House-keeper	1
Colliery Winder (retired)	1	Spinster—Dress-maker	1
Colliery Engine Driver	1	Spinster—Munition Worker	1
Colliery Manager (retired)	1	Spinster—School Matron	1
Colliery Overman	1	Spinster—Ordnance Depot Worker	1
Colliery Weighman	1	Spinster—Hosiery Worker	1
Colliery Electrician	1	Spinster—School Mistress	1
Railway Goods Supervisor (retired)	1	Spinster—No occupation	1
Railway Wagon Lifter (retired)	1	Infant	1
Ordnance Depot Worker	3		—
General Labourer (retired)	3		65
Car Park Attendant	1		—
Licenced Victualler	1		—
Engineering Labourer	1		—
Porterman	1		—
Baths Manager	1		—
Builder (master)	1		—
Electrical Engineer	1		—
Headmaster	1		—
Surveyor (retired)	1		—
Joiner	2		—
Council Roadman	1		—
Pram and Toy Dealer	1		—
Cinema Commissionaire (retired)	1		—
Club Steward (retired)	1		—
Bakers Roundsman	1		—
Stone Sawyer (retired)	1		—
Fish Frier (retired)	1		—
Shoe Factory Manager	1		—
Grave Digger (retired)	1		—
Hosiery Knitter	1		—
No occupation	2		—

## Control of Infectious Diseases

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### DIPHTHERIA PROPHYLAXIS.

#### (1) Results of Immunisation.

The total number of children immunised during the year was 706, of whom 549 were under 5 years of age, and 157 were aged 5—14. The percentage of the child population protected at the end of the year was 78.9 compared with 79.5 in 1953.

The number of children already immunised who were given a "boosting" or reinforcing dose during the year was 479.

Thanks are given to the Head Teachers and their staffs for their invaluable assistance.

#### (2) Policy and Propaganda.

Following the recommendations of the Ministry of Health attention has been directed during the year to the following points :

(a) "Eight months old is usually the best time to seek advice."

This policy has been adopted in national publicity material because it is realised that a child is definitely susceptible to diphtheria by 11 or 12 months of age, so that the aim should be to have the course of injections completed before then to ensure full protection.

(b) The advisability of giving a single reinforcing or "boosting" injection to those children who were immunised a number of years ago. It is particularly desirable that such an injection should be given to new school entrants, both because the protection given by the early injections tends to wane gradually and cannot be relied upon after four years, and also because there is an increased risk of exposure to infection when the child begins to attend school.

### WHOOPIING COUGH PROPHYLAXIS.

The weekly clinic for inoculation against whooping cough started in November, 1946. This clinic has been carried on without interruption throughout 1954 and during the year 395 children have been inoculated against this disease.

### SMALL POX PROPHYLAXIS.

249 Primary and 24 Re-vaccinations were performed during 1954, chiefly amongst the child population of the Borough.

### CONTROL OF INFESTATION.

#### (a) Scabies.

This condition is practically non-existent in the town.

#### (b) Vermin.

Health Visitors and School Nurses keep a careful watch on children and where premises are affected fumigation is carried out.

### EPIDEMICS.

The total number of notifications of infectious diseases received during the year was 245, compared with 345 in 1953.

**Measles.** 80 notifications were received during the year compared with 100 in 1953. One case was admitted to hospital for treatment. No death occurred from this disease.

Year	Cases of Measles
1945	159
1946	43
1947	273
1948	444
1949	291
1950	403
1951	313
1952	596
1953	100
1954	80

**Whooping Cough.** 42 notifications of this disease were received during the year. The number in 1953 was 45. No death occurred during the year. Three cases were admitted to hospital for treatment.

**Scarlet Fever.** 37 cases of this disease were notified and 30 were admitted to the Fever Hospitals. No death was recorded.

For interest the number of notifications during the last ten years are given :—

1945	....	....	....	....	....	259
1946	....	....	....	....	....	180
1947	....	....	....	....	....	131
1948	....	....	....	....	....	96
1949	....	....	....	....	....	207
1950	....	....	....	....	....	101
1951	....	....	....	....	....	59
1952	....	....	....	....	....	135
1953	....	....	....	....	....	107
1954	....	....	....	....	....	37

**Diphtheria.** For the fifth successive year no case of this disease occurred in the Borough.

The following table shows the incidence since 1945 :—

1945	....	....	....	....	....	10
1946	....	....	....	....	....	6
1947	....	....	....	....	....	2
1948	....	....	....	....	....	0
1949	....	....	....	....	....	1
1950	....	....	....	....	....	0
1951	....	....	....	....	....	0
1952	....	....	....	....	....	0
1953	....	....	....	....	....	0
1954	....	....	....	....	....	0

### **Anterior Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis.**

#### **(Infantile Paralysis).**

Sporadic cases of this disease occur from time to time and one case of Anterior Poliomyelitis was notified.

This case, a boy aged 1½ years, was paralysed and was admitted to hospital where he made a satisfactory recovery.

Investigation failed to discover the source of infection.

**Food Poisoning.** There were no outbreaks of food poisoning during the year under review.

**NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948. Section 47.**

No Statutory action under the above Act was necessary during the year, but as the result of informal action 5 males, aged 71, 74, 74, 79 and 84 years respectively were admitted to hospital on account of illness, senility and the lack of proper care and attention.



## Bacteriological Laboratory

---

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

	Positive	Negative	Total
Diphtheria      ....      ....      ....	—	35	35
Vincent's Angina      ....      ....	7	32	39
Tuberculosis (sputum)      ....      ....	2	8	10
Anthrax      ....      ....      ....	—	1	1
Miscellaneous      ....      ....      ....	—	3	3
	—	—	—
	9	79	88
	=	=	=

Specimens from other Local Authorities were investigated as follows :—

	Positive	Negative	Total
Diphtheria      ....      ....      ....	—	4	4
Vincent's Angina      ....      ....	1	3	4
	—	—	—
	1	7	8
	=	=	=

The totals for the previous year are as follows :—

Mansfield specimens (1953)      ....      ....      ....	67
Other Local Authority specimens (1953)      ....	26

Many Chemical tests and investigations were carried out in addition to the above during the year.

## Tuberculosis

Particulars of new cases and deaths from this disease in the Borough 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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25	11	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
25-35	4	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
35-45	2	1	—	—	3	1	—	—
45-55	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
55-65	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
<b>Totals</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
Totals for previous year.	18	11	2	2	9	1	1	—

The occupations of persons dying from Tuberculosis are as follows :—

MALES					FEMALES			
Clerk	....	....	....	....	1	Housewife	....	1
Engineering Grinder	....	....	....	....	1			
Hosiery Knitter	....	....	....	....	1			
Coal Miner (Face)	....	....	....	....	1			
Railway Guard	....	....	....	....	1			
Medical Practitioner	....	....	....	....	1			
Engineering Draughtsman	....	....	....	....	1			
Police Officer (retired)	....	....	....	....	1			
Electrical Joiners Mate	....	....	....	....	1			
Colliery Banksman	....	....	....	....	1			
					10			1
					10			1

Of cases dying from Tuberculosis 90.9% had previously been notified.

The death rate from Tuberculosis per 1,000 population is 0.21. The same rate was recorded for the year 1953.

The death-rate for England and Wales per 1,000 population is 0.17.

## Mass Radiography Survey

12th January to 8th February, 1954.

In his preamble to the Statistical Survey Dr. W. Guthrie, Director of the Nottingham No. 2 Mass Radiography Unit, writes :—

“ This Survey is not really comparable with the Survey carried out by this Unit at Mansfield in 1948, as in 1948 appointments were given for the general public and employees at factories. No appointments for schools were given at that time. This time all the sessions were open sessions except in the case of schools, where appointments were given for children of fourteen years of age and over. However it is gratifying to find that the total number of people X-rayed this time was more than previously, i.e. 6,491 as compared with 5,659. It is also seen from the statistical table that the majority of the people X-rayed this time were X-rayed for the first time, only 14% having been X-rayed previously. As usual in a Survey of this kind the response on the part of the school children was very good, being in most cases over 80%.

Six cases of active Pulmonary Tuberculosis were discovered. This represents an incidence of .09% as compared with .19% in 1948. The incidence of cases labelled observation Pulmonary Tuberculosis was .23% as compared with .26% in 1948. Observation cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis are definite cases of Tuberculosis, which, at the time of examination however it was impossible to be certain whether there was any activity present or not. Later after further investigation these cases will be sorted out into probably a few active cases and the majority inactive cases. Two of the cases of observation Pulmonary Tuberculosis were X-rayed by this Unit in 1948 when their X-ray films were found to be normal. This shows the value of periodic X-ray. All the cases of active and observation Pulmonary Tuberculosis have been referred to the Chest Physician for treatment or further investigation as may be found necessary. Taking the active and observation cases together it is seen that the incidence of significant cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was considerably less this time than in 1948.

Several cases of inactive Pulmonary Tuberculosis are shown in the Statistical Tables. These are healed cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and no further action was necessary in their case.

Other conditions found on X-ray were also shown in the statistical tables and are I think self explanatory."

	No. X-Rayed 1954			No. X-Rayed 1948			No. X-Rayed 1954 who came 1948		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
General Public	1881	3001	4882	2350	3309	5659	—	—	—
School Children (Age 14+)	844	765	1609	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2725	3766	6491	2350	3309	5659	272 (14%)	436 (14%)	708 (14%)

### PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

1954

1948

Notes (1954)

	No.	%	No.	%	
	Active	M. 5 F. 1 —6	0.09	M. 4 F. 7 —11	
Observation	M. 9 F. 6 —15	0.23	M. 3 F. 12 —15	0.26	Referred to Chest Physician. 2 men had normal films in 1948.
Inactive	M. 5 F. 3 —8	0.14	M. 11 F. 9 —20	0.35	No Action.

## CLINICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Disease	Number	Remarks
Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis	M. 5 F. 1	Referred to Chest Physician.
Observation Pulmonary Tuberculosis	M. 9 F. 6	Referred to Chest Physician. Two of the men had normal films in 1948.
Inactive Pulmonary Tuberculosis	M. 5 F. 3	No Action.
Pulmonary Fibrosis	M. 3	No Action.
? Bronchiectasis	M. 2	One referred to own doctor and the other to the Chest Physician.
Pneumoconiosis	M. 1	Referred to own doctor.
Eosinophilic Infiltration	F. 1	Referred to Chest Physician.
Chronic Bronchitis	F. 1	No Action.
Essential Hypertension	F. 2	Both referred to own doctor.
Aortic Stenosis	F. 1	No Action.
Aortic Stenosis and Incompetence	M. 1	No Action.
Nil on examination	M. 1	No Action.

## Water Supplies in 1954

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Fuller information is available in the Report of the Water Engineer, but the following summary is inserted here to comply with the Circular 170.147 of the Ministry of Health.

- (1) The water supply of the Borough is derived from two deep wells—Rainworth (depth 110 ft., boreholes 270 ft. below ground level), and Clipstone (depth 110 ft., boreholes 200 ft. below ground level).
- (2) 209 yards of 3-in. water main were laid to private houses during 1954, in addition to those serving the new housing estate.
- (3) The water supply of the Borough has been satisfactory in quality.
- (4) The water supply of the Borough has been satisfactory in quantity.
- (5) Results of bacteriological examination. Twelve samples of water after chlorination were taken, and were satisfactory.
- (6) Results of chemical analysis. Twelve samples were taken and were satisfactory. The water is not liable to have plumbo-solvent action.
- (7) Proportion of dwelling-houses and proportions of population supplied from public water mains :—
  - (a) The supply is direct to houses in respect of 99.88% of the population.
  - (b) 18 houses containing 0.10% of the population are supplied from the public mains by outside pipes.
  - (c) 8 houses containing 0.04% of the population, receive no supply from the public mains.

## Housing Statistics for the Year 1954

### 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) ....	1684
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	7143
(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....	—
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	—
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ....	45
(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 ....	1639

### 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 ....	1537
--	--	------

### 3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

#### A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 & 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ....	77
-----	--	----



(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—	
(a) By Owners .....	84
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	1
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .....	176
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners .....	131
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	25
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 .....	10
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 .....	—

#### 4.—Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding.

It is not possible without a detailed survey of all houses in the Borough to give accurate figures indicating the extent of overcrowding. All complaints regarding alleged overcrowding are investigated and where overcrowding is confirmed a report of the circumstances is sent to the Housing Committee.

#### 5.—Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) By Local Authority .....	298
(b) By Private Enterprise .....	65

## **General Provision of Health Services in Mansfield**

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The following are the main services provided for the Borough :—

(a) **Ambulance Facilities.**

A free ambulance service is provided dealing with infectious and non-infectious cases. This is under the care of the Notts. County Council.

(b) **Professional Nursing in the Home.**

Generally this is carried out by the District Nursing Association under the supervision of the Notts. County Council.

(c) **Child Life Protection.**

This is under the supervision of the Notts. County Council.

(d) **Orthopaedic Treatment.**

The scheme for the treatment of crippled children is now administered by the Notts. County Council.

(e) **Domiciliary Midwifery Service.**

Administered by the Notts. County Council.

(f) **Institutional Midwifery.**

Midwifery cases are admitted to the Victoria Hospital, Mansfield and District General Hospital, Peel Street Hospital for Women, Nottingham, and Kilton Hospital, Worksop.

(g) **Care of Premature Babies.**

Notts. County Council undertake the care of Premature babies.

**(h) Care of Illegitimate Children.**

Administered by the Notts. County Council.

**(i) Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.**

Ante-Natal clinics are held at St. John's Street and Hermitage Avenue. A Doctor is in attendance.

Child Welfare clinics are held at St. John's Street Centre, St. Barnabas' Church Schoolroom, Pleasley Hill, St. Lawrence's Church Hall, Brownlow Road Chapel and Hermitage Avenue. A Doctor is in attendance at each clinic.

Ultra-violet light clinics are held at St. John's Street Centre.

These clinics are under the control of the Notts. County Council.

**(j) Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation.**

A Session for Immunisation is held at St. John's Centre on Wednesday mornings. Facilities for immunisations are also provided at all Child Welfare sessions.

**(k) Venereal Diseases.**

The Venereal Disease treatment clinic is situated in West Hill Drive, attached to the Mansfield District General Hospital, Medical Officers Sessions are held as follows :—

MALES	Tuesday	10 a.m. to 12 noon.
	Thursday	6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
FEMALES	Monday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
	Wednesday	6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Intermediate sessions :—(Medical Officer not in attendance).

MALES	Daily	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
		6 p.m. to 8 p.m. (not Saturdays).
FEMALES	Daily	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
		6 p.m. to 8 p.m. (not Saturdays).

This service is under the control of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board.

**(l) Tuberculosis.**

This is under the control of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board and the Chest Clinic is held at King's Mill Hospital. Clinics are held as follows :—

WOMEN AND CHILDREN	Monday	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon. 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.
MEN	Thursday	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Special clinics for Employed persons—Thursday evenings,  
5-30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

**(m) Day Nurseries.**

One Day Nursery, maintained by the Notts. County Council at Bull Farm has accommodation for 40 children.

**(n) School Clinics.**

Consultation clinics, minor ailment clinics, dental clinics, eye clinics, etc., are held at the School Clinic, Ratcliffe Gate. Minor ailment clinics are also held at Rainworth and Pleasley schools. For further details reference should be made to the reports of the County School Medical Officer.

**(o) Open-Air School.**

Berry Hill Open-Air School has accommodation for 120 scholars. For further information reference should be made to the reports of the County School Medical Officer.

**(p) Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers.**

An annual subscription is made to the Mansfield and District Society for the help and protection of Girls, which is able to secure beds for approved cases.

**(q) Mansfield and District General Hospital.**

This hospital is under the control of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board, and has a total of 178 beds allocated as follows :—

General Surgical	.....	.....	.....	64
General Medical	.....	.....	.....	47
Dermatological	.....	.....	.....	5
Paediatrics	.....	.....	.....	13
Traumatic and Orthopaedic	.....	.....	.....	49

A private Patients Unit is attached to the Hospital. This Unit contains 27 beds, 14 for medical or surgical cases, and 13 for maternity cases.

**(r) Victoria Hospital.**

Under the Sheffield Regional Board, this hospital has 312 beds, providing for 32 maternity cases and 280 chronic and other sick cases.

**(e) Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital.**

This is a well built hospital of 338 beds, under the control of the Sheffield Regional Board.

**(t) Ransom Sanatorium.**

This hospital undertakes the treatment of tuberculosis under the control of the Sheffield Regional Board. There is accommodation for 185 patients.

**(u) Forest Isolation Hospital.**

With accommodation for 82 patients, this hospital is also under the control of the Sheffield Regional Board. It consists of a cubicle block, wards for scarlet fever and chronic sick, an old cubicle block a small operating theatre, and a modern administrative block, and nurses' home.

**(v) Crow Hill Rehabilitation Centre.**

Provides out-patient facilities for rehabilitation including Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy Department.

# Factories Act 1937 and 1948

## PART I OF THE ACT.

### 1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities....	21	28	3	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ....	234	390	33	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises) ....	5	12	2	—
<b>TOTAL</b> ....	<b>260</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>—</b>

### 2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ....	2	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ....	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature(S.3) ....	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ....	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)....	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ....	4	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	32	35	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ....	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b> ....	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>

**PART VIII OF THE ACT.  
OUTWORK.**

(Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work.	Section 110.			Section 111.		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions.
Wearing apparel— Making, etc. Cleaning and washing .....	106	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

## Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector

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Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report upon the work carried out within the Borough during the year 1954.

During the year, 939 complaints relating to nuisances or housing defects were received, the majority being in respect of housing defects. 1,639 notices requiring repairs or the abatement of nuisances were served as compared with 1,551 in the previous year.

In August the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, came into force and one of the duties given to the local authority was that of granting Certificates of Disrepair, where warranted, in respect of tenancies where the occupiers had been served with notices of increases of rents in respect of repairs which had been carried out by the landlord. Up to the end of the year only four applications had been received, all of which were granted. Whilst it is too early to form any conclusions on the effect of these new provisions, the present indications are that owners of property are hesitating to serve notices of rent increases lest they be faced with Certificates of Disrepair specifying extensive and costly repairs.

Another duty given to the Council under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, was that of submitting within one year after the commencement of the Act, proposals for dealing with houses considered to be unfit for human habitation and suitable for demolition, either individually or under slum clearance procedure; in this connection a survey has been made of housing conditions in the Borough and the Council have approved a programme for the demolition of 400 houses within the next 5 years.



With the decontrol of meat and livestock by the Government in July, the war-time arrangements whereby Mansfield was a centre for the slaughter of animals for food came to an end, and a return was made to the private purchase and slaughtering of animals. Consequent upon the removal of Government control, licences were granted for the use of four slaughterhouses, three of which had been used throughout the control period. During the year a total of 40,941 animals were slaughtered and inspected, as compared with 50,852 in the previous year, of these, 250 were wholly condemned as being unfit for food; altogether over 59 tons of meat and offals were condemned by your inspectors.

Of the total of 242 samples of food and drugs submitted for examination by the Public Analyst, 34 were found to be of unsatisfactory quality. Of the unsatisfactory samples, 29 were milk, but as a result of investigations at the farms concerned your staff was satisfied that the deficiencies in all but one of these were due to natural causes and the samples had therefore to be regarded as genuine though of poor quality; the unsatisfactory quality of the remaining sample was found to be due to the presence of 20% of added water, for which offence the producer was summoned and fined £10. Of 13 samples of sausages examined, 12 were found to have meat content equal to or exceeding that of the now repealed standard of Ministry of Food; the one exception was only slightly under the previous official standard.

During the year, 1,876 visits were made to food premises in connection with the observance of the requirements of the bye-laws relating to the handling and sale of food. In general it is found that the majority of food-traders endeavour to maintain a high standard of food hygiene and are anxious to co-operate with your Department. This generally satisfactory state of affairs, however, should not be allowed to engender complacency, nor blind us to the fact that there are still problems to be solved. Not the least of these is that of the exposure for sale in the open air of such articles of food as fancy cakes, fish, and meat.

The resignation of two of the sanitary inspectors during the year was a serious blow to the strength of the Department; in September Mr. Banks left to take an appointment with the Blackwell Rural District Council and in December Mr. D. Goodhand secured an appointment with the Borough of Newark. Neither of these vacancies had been filled at the time of writing this report.

Detailed information of the work done by the sanitary inspectors is set out in statistical form in the following pages.

I wish to express my thanks to the staff for their ready co-operation at all times and in particular Mr. Spencer for his invaluable assistance.

Finally, I should like to thank you yourselves for the help and support given during the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

H. N. EARDLEY,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector.*

## Sanitary Administration

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### Summary of Work Done during the Year 1954.

#### Details of Notices Served and Complied with :—

	Served	Complied with
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT NOTICES .....	2164	2103
HOUSING ACT NOTICES .....	239	220
DEFECTIVE HOUSES .....	1639	1537
Roofs .....	279	241
Walls .....	267	191
Floors .....	64	72
Ceilings .....	92	66
Windows .....	209	184
Fireplaces .....	158	177
Washing Coppers .....	21	23
Sinks renewed .....	19	20
Water supply .....	30	28
Rainwater Pipes .....	275	219
Paving .....	279	228
W.C.'s repaired .....	240	228
W.C.'s additional .....	—	—
Drains cleansed .....	244	243
Drains repaired .....	139	143
Other .....	174	184
Houses cleansed .....	10	10
Houses disinfested of vermin .....	47	48
Overcrowding abated .....	1	1
Nuisances from animals abated .....	7	2
Rats and Mice .....	16	17
Offensive accumulations removed .....	45	43
Dustbins provided .....	652	671
Smoke nuisances abated .....	14	8
Moveable dwellings removed .....	3	3
Miscellaneous .....	14	14
Places of Entertainment .....	—	4
Workplaces .....	2	2
Hairdressers .....	3	3

Food and Drugs Act Notices	.....	.....	.....	155	170
Factory Act Notices	.....	.....	.....	38	37
Shops Act Notices	.....	.....	.....	3	10
Dairies	.....	.....	.....	2	—

**Summary of Notices served under Public Health and Housing Acts.**

Number of informal notices served	.....	.....	2403
Number of informal notices complied with	.....	.....	2323
Number of Statutory Notices served	.....	.....	533
Number of Statutory Notices complied with :—			
(a) by Owners	.....	.....	472
(b) By Corporation in default of owners	.....	.....	52

**Analysis of Statutory Notices served and complied with :—**

	Served	Complied with	
		By Owners	By Corporation in default
Housing Act, 1936 :—			
Section 9 (Repairs)	77	84	1
Public Health Act, 1936 :—			
Section 39 (Eaves, Gutters)	23	21	4
Section 24 (Drains)	15	9	5
Section 44 (W.C.'s)	—	—	—
Section 45 (W.C.'s)	24	22	2
Section 56 (Paving)	97	60	14
Section 75 (Dustbins)	277	253	26
Section 92A (Repairs)	17	19	—
Section 92B (Others)	—	—	—
Section 89 (W.C.'s)	1	2	—
Section 103 (Smoke abatement)	—	—	—
Shops Act, 1950 :—			
Section 38	—	—	—
Food & Drugs Act, 1938 :—			
Section 13	—	—	—
Housing Act, 1936 :—			
Section 6 (Bye-laws as to houses let in lodgings)	2	2	—
Totals	533	472	52

## Sanitary Inspector's Visits during the Year.

	No. of Visits
<b>GENERAL SANITATION.</b>	
Water Supply .....	13
Drainage .....	320
Stables and Piggeries .....	15
Offensive Trades .....	4
Houses, Let-in-Lodgings .....	21
Tents, Vans and Sheds .....	82
Factories .....	430
Workplaces .....	47
Outworkers .....	51
Theatres and Places of Entertainment .....	28
Refuse Collection .....	11
Rats and Mice .....	155
Smoke Observations .....	171
Schools .....	15
Shops.....	46
Pet Shops .....	23
Upholsterers .....	9
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits .....	90
<b>HOUSING.</b>	
Under Public Health Acts :—	
No. of houses inspected .....	2164
Re-visits paid to above houses .....	5344
Under Housing Acts :—	
No. of houses inspected .....	239
Re-visits paid to above houses .....	1799
Overcrowding :—	
No. of houses inspected .....	2
Re-visits paid to above houses .....	2
Verminous Premises .....	8
Re-visits paid to above houses .....	4
Miscellaneous housing visits .....	520
<b>INFECTIOUS DISEASES.</b>	
Inquiries in case of infectious disease .....	46
Visits re Disinfection .....	5
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease visits .....	—
<b>MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION</b>	
Visits to Slaughterhouses .....	1695
Visits to Stalls .....	181
Visits to Other Premises .....	5

## Inspection and Supervision of Food

### I. MEAT INSPECTION.

#### No. of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected.

Beasts	.....	.....	.....	.....	5260
Sheep	.....	.....	.....	.....	20215
Pigs	.....	.....	.....	.....	12963
Calves	.....	.....	.....	.....	2503
					40941
					40941

The following statement gives details of the meat and other foods surrendered during the year. All condemned meat is stained and collected daily by a local firm for processing into animal feeding stuffs and fertilisers. Other food condemned is disposed of at the Corporation destructor.

#### Carcases Condemned.

Number	Disease	Weight Tons cwts. lbs.
25 Cows	..... Generalised Tuberculosis	..... 6 3 87
2 Cows	..... Septic Metritis	..... 10 19
1 Cow	..... Pyaemia	..... 4 92
1 Cow	..... Septicaemia	..... 4 12
1 Cow	..... Uraemia	..... 3 48
1 Cow	..... Emaciation	..... 2 35
3 Steers	..... Generalised Tuberculosis	..... 18 92
1 Steer	..... Septicaemia	..... 4 22
10 Heifers	..... Generalised Tuberculosis	..... 2 9 55
1 Heifer	..... Pyaemia	..... 3 87
10 Calves	..... Congenital Tuberculosis	..... 4 0
55 Calves	..... Pyaemia, including joint-ill	..... 1 1 1

33 Calves	.....	Immaturity	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	16
2 Calves	.....	Bruising	.....	.....	.....	.....		92
1 Calf	.....	Moribund	.....	.....	.....	.....		45
1 Calf	.....	Septic Peritonitis	.....	.....	.....	.....		40
1 Calf	.....	Jaundice	.....	.....	.....	.....		29
20 Pigs	.....	Generalised Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14 107
8 Pigs	.....	Septic Peritonitis	.....	.....	.....	.....		7 19
4 Pigs	.....	Moribund	.....	.....	.....	.....		3 89
7 Pigs	.....	Emaciation and Oedema	.....	.....	.....	.....		7 14
4 Pigs	.....	Swine Fever	.....	.....	.....	.....		3 67
3 Pigs	.....	Pyæmia	.....	.....	.....	.....		2 74
3 Pigs	.....	Fevered	.....	.....	.....	.....		2 62
3 Pigs	.....	Septic Pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	.....		2 45
2 Pigs	.....	Pyæmia	.....	.....	.....	.....		2 13
2 Pigs	.....	Swine Erysipelas	.....	.....	.....	.....		2 9
1 Pig	.....	Septic Metritis	.....	.....	.....	.....		4 72
1 Pig	.....	Septicaemia	.....	.....	.....	.....		2 56
1 Pig	.....	Enteritis and Fever	.....	.....	.....	.....		97
1 Pig	.....	Bruising	.....	.....	.....	.....		93
1 Pig	.....	Rickets and Rash	.....	.....	.....	.....		60
1 Pig	.....	Dropsy and Uraemia	.....	.....	.....	.....		60
1 Pig	.....	Jaundice	.....	.....	.....	.....		40
14 Sheep	.....	Emaciation	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	66
6 Sheep	.....	Moribund	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	11
3 Sheep	.....	Fevered	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	78
3 Sheep	.....	Abscesses	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	80
3 Sheep	.....	Gangrenous Pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	66
2 Sheep	.....	Oedema	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14
1 Sheep	.....	Pyæmia	.....	.....	.....	.....		65
1 Sheep	.....	Melanosis	.....	.....	.....	.....		63
1 Sheep	.....	Septicaemia	.....	.....	.....	.....		55
1 Sheep	.....	Multiple Injuries and Bruising	.....	.....	.....	.....		53
1 Sheep	.....	Septic Metritis	.....	.....	.....	.....		52
1 Sheep	.....	Septic Mastitis	.....	.....	.....	.....		47
1 Sheep	.....	Oedema and Decomposition	.....	.....	.....	.....		39
Total Weight							.....	17 19 86

## Parts of Carcases and Edible Organs.

		Disease	Weight.		
			Tons	cwts.	lbs.
31 Forequarters of Beef	.....	Localised Tuberculosis	.....	2	4 73
2 Hindquarters of Beef	.....	Localised Tuberculosis	.....		2 0
2 Imported Forequarters of Beef	.....	Bonetaint	.....		2 104
4 Imported Hindquarters of Beef	.....	Bonetaint	.....		5 9
Beef	.....	Localised Tuberculosis	.....		14 91
Beef	.....	Bruising	.....		11 3
Beef	.....	Bonetaint	.....		2 41
5 Forequarters of Pork	.....	Localised Tuberculosis	.....		1 27
3 Hindquarters of Pork	.....	Localised Tuberculosis	.....		64
Pork	.....	Localised Tuberculosis	.....		1 5
Pork	.....	Bruising and Injury	.....		14 14
Pork	.....	Bonetaint	.....		48
2 Forequarters of Mutton	.....	Pleurisy	.....		43
Mutton	.....	Bruising and Injury	.....		2 45
Mutton	.....	Abscesses	.....		1 14
Mutton	.....	Bonetaint	.....		60
Mutton	.....	Pleurisy	.....		57
412 Beasts' Heads	.....	Tuberculosis and Actinomycosis	.....	5	10 70
474 Pigs' Heads	.....	Tuberculosis	.....	3	16 59
Edible Offals	.....	Various Diseases	.....	26	15 19
Total Weight			.....	41	7 62



## 2. OTHER FOODS.

Article	Cause of Condemnation				Weight			
					Tons	cwts.	lbs.	
Canned Goods	....	Unsound	....	....	6	12	79	
Pickles and Sauce	....	Unsound	....	....			58	
Wet Fish	....	Unsound	....	....		2	4	
Cake	....	Unsound	....	....			61	
Biscuits	....	Unsound	....	....			37	
Flour	....	Unsound	....	....			24	
Sweets	....	Unsound	....	....			18	
Jam (Jars)	....	Unsound	....	....			57	
Cheese	....	Mite infested and unsound	....	....		1	98	
Cooking Fat	....	Contaminated	....	....		1	28	
Dried Egg	....	Unsound	....	....		6	56	
Eggs	....	Unsound	....	....			47	
Dried Fruit	....	Infested with ants and unsound	....	....		5	60	
Oranges	....	Unsound	....	....		5	70	
Carrots	....	Frost Damaged	....	....	3	5	0	
Potatoes	....	Unsound	....	....		14	14	
Meat Pies	....	Unsound	....	....			31	
Cooked Meat	....	Unsound	....	....		1	35	
Sausage	....	Unsound	....	....			50	
Miscellaneous	....	Unsound	....	....			30	
Total Weight					....	11	19	73

## 3. TABLE OF CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

1954	Cattle (excluding Cows).	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. Slaughtered .....	4256	1004	2503	20215	12963
No. Inspected .....	4256	1004	2503	20215	12963
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis</b> .....					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	6	93	38	43
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned ... ..	1491	385	—	613	696
Percentage affected with diseases other than T.B.	35.08	38.94	3.72	3.22	5.71
<b>Tuberculosis only</b> .....					
Whole carcasses .....	13	25	10	—	20
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned ... ..	441	270	—	—	652
Percentage affected with T.B. ....	10.67	29.38	0.40	—	5.03

## 4. SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

During the year 242 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 samples taken during the year :—

ARTICLE	Number Genuine			Number Adulterated ot irregular		
	Form- al	In- formal	Total	Form- al	In- formal	Total
Milk .....	130	—	130	29	—	29
Condensed Milk .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dried Skim Milk Powder .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ice-Cream .....	—	4	4	—	1	1
Fresh Cream .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Double Cream .....	—	2	2	—	—	—
Butter .....	3	—	3	—	—	—
Margarine ....	3	1	4	—	—	—
Vegetarian Margarine .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vegetable Oil Cooking Fat .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vegetable Fat Shortening .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pork Sausage .....	11	—	11	1	—	1
Beef Sausage .....	2	—	2	—	—	—
Potted Meat .....	—	—	—	1	—	1
Meat Paste .....	1	1	2	—	—	—
Pork Brawn .....	1	1	2	—	—	—
Dressed Crab .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Fish Cakes .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Stewed Steak & Gravy .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lard .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dripping .....	—	2	2	—	—	—
Blackcurrant Jam .....	2	—	2	—	—	—
Lemon Curd .....	—	2	2	—	—	—
Mince meat .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Table Jelly .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Christmas Pudding .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sweetened Sponge Mixture .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Self Raising Flour .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tea .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Herbal Tea .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pure Coffee .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Fig Coffee ....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Beer .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Real Grapefruit Crush .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Whole Orange Drink .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dandelion & Burdock ....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Buttered Selection .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Butter Drops .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sugar Strands .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Oranges .....	—	1	1	—	1	1
Prunes .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dried Mixed Fruit .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pickled Red Cabbage .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tomato Piquant .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Prepared Onion Slices .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream of Chicken Soup .....	—	2	2	—	—	—
" Granlukon " (sugarless sweet base) .....	—	1	1	—	—	—

ARTICLE	Number Genuine			Number Adulterated or irregular		
	Formal	In-formal	Total	Formal	In-formal	Total
Pepper Flavoured Compound .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Concentrated Extract of Elder berry and peppermint with Essence Compound .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Children's Tonic .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Veev Food .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Nerve Food .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Anaemia Mixture .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Blood Scavenger Herbs .....	—	—	—	—	1	1
10 minutes Cold Capsules .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total .....	164	44	208	31	3	34

## ACTION TAKEN IN RESPECT OF ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

Serial No.	Article	Nature of Adulteration	Action Taken
29 O/D	Milk	Deficient in Milk-fat	These three samples were taken from a consignment intercepted at the place of delivery ; the average milk fat value of the consignment was 2.72%. Subsequent appeal-to-cow samples gave an average milk-fat value of 2.3%. The deficiency in milk-fat was notified to the producer and also to the National Agricultural Advisory Service.
30 O/D	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat	
31 O/D	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat	
33 O/D	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat	These samples were two of six taken from a consignment of six churns intercepted at the place of delivery ; the average milk fat value of the consignment was 3.26%. The producer was notified of the deficiencies in samples 33 and 36.
36 O/D	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat	
54	Oranges	Contained prohibited preservative Thiourea	Thiourea to the extent of 160 and 40 parts per million respectively was found in the peel and juice of these oranges. The facts relating to this sample were reported to the Ministry of Food.
58	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat	This sample was one of eleven taken from a consignment of eleven churns from one producer. All of the remaining ten samples were of satisfactory quality and the average milk-fat value of the whole consignment was well above the legal standard.

Serial No.	Article	Nature of Adulteration	Action Taken
68	Pork Sausage	Deficient in meat to the extent of 4.5 per cent. based on the previous Ministry of Food Standard	The meat content of this sample was notified to the manufacturer.
76	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat and milk-fat	Samples 76 O.D to 90 O/D were taken from a consignment from one producer intercepted at the place of delivery. The average milk-fat value of the consignment was 2.65%. Subsequent appeal-to-cow samples gave an average milk-fat value of 2.68%. The deficiencies in these samples were notified to the producer and also to the National Agricultural Advisory Service.
O/D	Milk	Deficient in Milk-fat	
O/O	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat	
79	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat	
O/D	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat	
80	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat	
O/O	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat	
81	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat	
O/D	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat	
82	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat	
O/D	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat	
84	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat	
O/D	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat	
85	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat	
O/O	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat	
86	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat	
O/D	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat and milk-fat	
87	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat and milk-fat	
88	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat	
O/D	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat and milk-fat	
89	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat and milk-fat	
O/D	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat	
90	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat	
O/D			
109	Ice-Cream	Deficient in sugars to the extent of 1.6%	The deficiency of sugar in this sample was notified to the manufacturer.
114	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat	These samples were taken from a consignment of four churns intercepted at the place of delivery. The average milk-fat value of the whole consignment was 3.12%. The deficiencies in the non-fatty solids were notified to the producer and also to the National Agricultural Advisory Service.
115	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat Deficient in solids-not-fat	
116	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat. Deficient in solids-not-fat	
fi117	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-dfat	

Serial No.	Article	Nature of Adulteration	Action Taken
158	Blood Scavenger Herbs	Herbal preparation recommended as a medicine but no details of composition were declared	This sample had been held in stock for a very long time by the retailer from whom it was purchased. The few remaining packets were surrendered to the Local Authority. The manufacture of this article has ceased.
171 O/D	Milk	Contained 20% added water	This sample was taken from a consignment of one churn intercepted on delivery. Subsequent appeal-to-cow samples satisfied the standards for milk-fat and non-fatty solids of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939. Legal proceedings were taken against the producer and the Magistrates found the case proved and imposed a fine of £10 and £1 1s. 0d. costs.
177 O/D	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat	The deficiencies in milk-solids other than milk-fat were notified to the producer.
178 O/D	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat	
183	Potted Meat	Contained 1.70 per extraneous dry starchy matter	The vendor, who is also the manufacturer of this product, was warned.
197 O/D	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat	These samples were taken from a consignment of three churns all from one producer, intercepted at the place of delivery. The subsequent appeal-to-cow samples gave similar analytical values. The deficiencies in these samples were notified to the producer.
198 O/D	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat	
199 O/D	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat	

## 5. GERBER TESTING OF MILK.

During the year 383 samples of milk were tested for chemical quality in your Department. This test provides a reliable means of detecting adulterated milk supplies and enables your Department to cover a much wider field of investigation than would be possible by employing the procedure of formal sampling.

## 6. MILK SUPPLY.

### Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Number of Dairies on Register ....	5
Number of Distributors of Milk on Register ....	9
Number of inspections during the year ....	61

### Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Regulations, 1949.

### Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

#### (a) Number of Licences issued :—

Pasteuriser's Licences (Short-time High Temperature)	2
Steriliser's Licences ....	1
" Tuberculin Tested " Milk Dealer's (Bottling) Licences	2
" Pasteurised " Milk Dealer's Licences ....	63
" Sterilised " Milk Dealer's Licences ....	90
" Pasteurised " Supplementary Licence....	1
" Tuberculin Tested " Supplementary Licence ....	1

#### (b) Samples of Milk submitted to prescribed Tests.

During the year 512 samples, as compared with 486 in 1953 were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Nottingham. Full details of the results of the examination of these samples, appear in the following tables :—



Designation	No. of samples taken	Phosphatase Test		Methylene Blue Test		Turbidity Test	
		Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail
Pasteurised	163	163	—	162	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	206	205	1	202	—	—	—
Sterilised	85	—	—	—	—	85	—
Totals	454	368	1	364	—	85	—

In five instances the overnight atmospheric shade temperature exceeded 65° and in these cases the Methylene Blue test was not applicable.

Designation	No. of samples taken	Methylene Blue Test	
		Pass	Fail
Tuberculin Tested	58	52	6
Total	58	52	6

The following table shows the average percentage of fat and solids not fat in milk samples analysed by the Public Analyst each month during the year. The presumptive standard for milk under the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939, is Fat 3.0 per cent. and Solids not Fat 8.5 per cent.

Month	Average Percentage of fat	Average Percentage of Solids not fat
January	3.66	8.83
February	2.87	8.67
March	3.67	8.88
April	2.97	8.71
May	3.37	8.55
June	3.61	8.84
July	3.76	8.85
August	—	—
September	3.86	8.83
October	3.82	8.66
November	4.18	8.75
December	4.18	8.96
Average	3.63	8.78

## 7. ICE CREAM.

### Bacteriological examination of samples.

During the year 81 samples of ice-cream were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Nottingham, where they were submitted to the form of methylene blue test suggested by the Ministry of Health. The table below gives the results of these tests.

GRADE	Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue	Number of Samples
1	4½ hours or more	61
2	2½ to 4 hours	20
3	½ to 2 hours	—
4	0 hours	—
Total		81

N.B.—The Ministry of Health suggest that owing to numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice cream, it is unwise to pay too much attention to the bacteriological results of any given sample. Judgment should be based rather on a series of samples. It is suggested that over a six-monthly period 50 per cent of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade 1, 80 per cent. into Grades 1 or 2, not more than 20 per cent, into Grade 3, and none into Grade 4.

## 8. FOOD PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH.

### (a) Type.

	No.	Inspections
Butchers' shops .....	53	269
Butchers' preparation rooms .....	34	125
Grocers .....	254	694
Greengrocers and fruiterers .....	38	88
Restaurant, hotel & cafe kitchen	32	133
Bakehouses .....	17	88
Fried fish shops .....	39	143
Wet fish and poultry .....	5	18
Confectioners .....	48	100
Ice-cream manufacturers .....	4	33
Public houses .....	61	146
Hawkers' premises .....	17	39

### (b) Number of food premises registered under :—

	Food & Drugs Act Section 14	Notts. County Council Act, 1951, Section 147
Butchers' preparation rooms .....	34	—
Fried fish shops .....	39	—
Ice-cream manufacturers .....	4	—
Ice-cream retailers .....	141	—
Hawkers' premises .....	—	17

**PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.  
DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE.**

The destruction of rats and mice has continued throughout the year. The Council operate a free service and employ a full-time rat-catcher who had pursued his work with great enthusiasm and ability. Owners and occupiers of infested premises have co-operated throughout the year, resulting in a high percentage of premises completely eliminated of infestation.

The following summary indicates the extent of the work done :

No. of complaints received	.....	.....	339
Corporation premises treated	.....	.....	21
Domestic premises treated	.....	.....	216
Business premises treated.....	.....	.....	257
Other premises (Allotments) etc.	.....	.....	28

**Rats—**

Visits for Pre-baiting	.....	.....	.....	1624
Pre-baits laid	.....	.....	.....	120
Poison baits laid and taken	.....	.....	.....	604
Rat bodies found after poison baiting	.....	.....	.....	288
Rats killed by dogs and ferrets	.....	.....	.....	45
Sewer manholes pre-baited	.....	.....	.....	477
Sewer manholes poison baited	.....	.....	.....	143
Estimated total of rats destroyed on domestic and business premises	.....	.....	.....	1393
Estimated total of rats destroyed in sewers	.....	.....	.....	720
Estimated total of rats destroyed	.....	.....	.....	2158

**Mice—**

Visits for pre-baiting	.....	.....	.....	1426
Pre-baits laid	.....	.....	.....	—
Poison baits laid and taken	.....	.....	.....	706

**RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.**

There are nine premises in the Borough registered under Section 2 of this Act.

During the year five formal samples of upholstery filling materials were taken and submitted to the Prescribed Analyst. All five samples satisfied the requirements of the Act.

TABLE 1.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1954 and previous years.

Year	Home Population estimated to middle of each Year	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Net Deaths belonging to the District.			Rate per 1000 Net Births
		Corrected number	Net	Number	Rate	At all ages		Under 1 year of age.	
						Number	Rate		
1945	47,030	148	893	809	17.2	538	11.2	48	53.7
1946	49,150	1336	945	866	17.6	545	11.0	44	46.5
1947	50,330	1436	1053	839	16.6	554	11.0	48	45.6
1948	51,020	1311	909	710	13.9	470	9.2	40	44.0
1949	51,180	1258	875	817	15.9	534	10.4	24	27.4
1950	50,960	1239	834	814	15.9	573	11.2	29	34.7
1951	50,960	1270	807	956	18.7	600	11.7	28	34.7
1952	51,110	1312	824	829	16.2	513	10.0	26	31.5
1953	51,410	1289	900	857	16.6	538	10.4	30	33.3
1954	51,570	1331	799	863	16.7	542	10.5	29	36.3



TABLE III.—CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages.	
	Males	Females
All Causes .. .. .	281	261
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory .. .. .	10	1
2 Tuberculosis, other .. .. .	—	—
3 Syphilitic disease .. .. .	2	1
4 Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—
5 Whooping Cough .. .. .	—	1
6 Meningococcal infections .. .. .	—	—
7 Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	—	—
8 Measles .. .. .	—	—
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases .. .. .	—	—
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach .. .. .	13	6
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus .. .. .	11	4
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast .. .. .	—	11
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus .. .. .	—	10
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .. .. .	26	34
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia .. .. .	—	1
16 Diabetes .. .. .	3	5
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system .. .. .	32	34
18 Coronary disease, angina .. .. .	36	12
19 Hyper-tension with heart disease .. .. .	3	2
20 Other heart disease .. .. .	36	50
21 Other circulatory disease .. .. .	9	3
22 Influenza .. .. .	3	1
23 Pneumonia .. .. .	9	9
24 Bronchitis .. .. .	28	21
25 Other diseases of respiratory system .. .. .	6	—
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .. .. .	2	1
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .. .. .	2	—
28 Nephritis and nephrosis .. .. .	2	1
29 Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .	6	—
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .. .. .	—	4
31 Congenital malformations .. .. .	2	4
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases .. .. .	25	31
33 Motor vehicle accidents .. .. .	3	—
34 All other accidents.. .. .	8	6
35 Suicide .. .. .	4	2
36 Homicide and operations of war .. .. .	—	—

TABLE IV.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1954.

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	16	2	1	-	19	5	2	2	1	29
	Uncertified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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										
14	Bronchitis										
15	Pneumonia (all forms)		1			1	3	1			5
16	Other Respiratory Diseases										
17	Gastritis										
18	Diarrhoea									1	1
19	Hernia, (Intestinal Obstruction)										
20	Malformation	1	1			2			2		4
21	Debility, Sclerema										
22	Icterus										
23	Premature Birth	11				11					11
24	Injury at Birth	1				1					1
25	Disease of Umbilicus										
26	Atelectasis	1				1					1
27	Lack of care...										
28	Suffocation (in bed)										
29	Other Violence										
30	Other Causes	2		1		3	2				5



TABLE 12 - INFLUENZA MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1941

Age Group	Sex	Total		Males		Females	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-4	M	12	0.1	8	0.1	4	0.1
0-4	F	18	0.1	10	0.1	8	0.1
5-9	M	15	0.1	10	0.1	5	0.1
5-9	F	20	0.1	12	0.1	8	0.1
10-14	M	20	0.1	15	0.1	5	0.1
10-14	F	25	0.1	15	0.1	10	0.1
15-19	M	30	0.1	20	0.1	10	0.1
15-19	F	35	0.1	20	0.1	15	0.1
20-24	M	40	0.1	30	0.1	10	0.1
20-24	F	45	0.1	30	0.1	15	0.1
25-29	M	50	0.1	40	0.1	10	0.1
25-29	F	55	0.1	40	0.1	15	0.1
30-34	M	60	0.1	50	0.1	10	0.1
30-34	F	65	0.1	50	0.1	15	0.1
35-39	M	70	0.1	60	0.1	10	0.1
35-39	F	75	0.1	60	0.1	15	0.1
40-44	M	80	0.1	70	0.1	10	0.1
40-44	F	85	0.1	70	0.1	15	0.1
45-49	M	90	0.1	80	0.1	10	0.1
45-49	F	95	0.1	80	0.1	15	0.1
50-54	M	100	0.1	90	0.1	10	0.1
50-54	F	105	0.1	90	0.1	15	0.1
55-59	M	110	0.1	100	0.1	10	0.1
55-59	F	115	0.1	100	0.1	15	0.1
60-64	M	120	0.1	110	0.1	10	0.1
60-64	F	125	0.1	110	0.1	15	0.1
65-69	M	130	0.1	120	0.1	10	0.1
65-69	F	135	0.1	120	0.1	15	0.1
70-74	M	140	0.1	130	0.1	10	0.1
70-74	F	145	0.1	130	0.1	15	0.1
75-79	M	150	0.1	140	0.1	10	0.1
75-79	F	155	0.1	140	0.1	15	0.1
80-84	M	160	0.1	150	0.1	10	0.1
80-84	F	165	0.1	150	0.1	15	0.1
85-89	M	170	0.1	160	0.1	10	0.1
85-89	F	175	0.1	160	0.1	15	0.1
90-94	M	180	0.1	170	0.1	10	0.1
90-94	F	185	0.1	170	0.1	15	0.1
95-99	M	190	0.1	180	0.1	10	0.1
95-99	F	195	0.1	180	0.1	15	0.1
100+	M	200	0.1	190	0.1	10	0.1
100+	F	205	0.1	190	0.1	15	0.1
Total	M	2000	0.1	1800	0.1	200	0.1
Total	F	2100	0.1	1800	0.1	300	0.1

