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BOROUGH OF MANSFIELD



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

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

FOR THE

Year ended 31st December, 1957

BY

J. S. DRUMMOND
M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health



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W. H. LEE & SONS LTD.

1958



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Health Committee

(AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1957).

Chairman :

ALDERMAN J. A. RHODES.

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR
COUNCILLOR A. A. ARMSTRONG, J.P.

Alderman :

G. HARRISON

Councillors :

MRS. D. FRITH

F. NASH

B. LAKE

H. W. SIMPSON

G. R. LANE

C. STONE

MRS. A. MILFORD

MRS. W. M. TOWNROE

N. J. MUSCHAMP

Staff Changes during 1957

Dr. I. Caley, M.A., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Deputy Medical Officer of Health retired on 3rd December, 1957.

Mr. E. V. Hardwick, Chief Clerk and Bacteriological Assistant retired on 4th December, 1957.

Mr. H. W. Gillian, Additional Public Health Inspector, resigned on 4th June, 1957.

Mr. J. Marsh, Pupil Public Health Inspector, resigned on 6th April, 1957.

Mr. A. Daws was appointed Pupil Public Health Inspector on 12th August, 1957.

Public Health Staff

(AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1957).

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>	J. S. DRUMMOND, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
<i>Deputy Medical Officer</i>	Vacant.
<i>Public Analyst (Food & Drugs) (Part-time)</i>	W. W. TAYLOR, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.
<i>Chief Public Health Inspector</i>	H. N. EARDLEY, San. Insp. Cert., Cert. in Meat Inspection, M.R.San.I.
<i>Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector</i>	G. SPENCER, San. Insp. Cert., Cert. in Meat Inspection.
<i>Additional Public Health Inspectors</i>	C. KNIGHT, San. Insp. Cert. One Vacancy.
<i>Pupil Public Health Inspector</i>	A. DAWS.
<i>Senior Clerk</i>	MRS. J. HALFNIGHT.
<i>Clerk</i>	MRS. K. M. FARMILO.
<i>Junior Clerk</i>	MISS I. M. MORGAN.
<i>Disinfector and Van Driver</i>	G. DAVIS.
<i>Rat Catcher</i>	W. KELLY.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
GILCROFT STREET,
MANSFIELD.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present the Annual Report on the Health and Health Services of the Borough for the Year 1957. It is again an ordinary report compiled in accordance with the instructions of the Minister of Health.

A review of the statistics for 1957 shows that the general health of the Borough has been maintained at a satisfactory level.

The General Death Rate—10.5 per 1000 of the population was a fraction (0.2) higher than the corresponding figure for the previous year. It remains consistently low and compares favourably with the rate recorded for the Country as a whole.

The Birth Rate—This year the Birth Rate—15.7 per 1000 of the population is lower by 0.4 per 1000 of the population than the corresponding figure for the last year and is again below the average for the previous ten years.

The Infantile Mortality Rate—This year there have been 31 infant deaths equivalent to an Infantile Mortality Rate of 37.8 per 1000 live births. The number of infant deaths is almost double the figure for the previous year when we had pleasure and satisfaction in recording the lowest ever figure in our history. Now the Infantile Mortality Rate for 1957 is the highest recorded since 1949 when the rate was 44.0 infant deaths per 1000 live births. Fluctuation and variation of statistics year by year is to be expected but it is rather discomfiting to record an upward swing of this magnitude. An examination of the causes of these infant deaths reveals the comforting fact that not one of these infants lost its life in consequence of neglect or violence or intestinal infection and only one life was lost because of accident and one by infectious disease (measles). Seventeen or 54.8% of the infants who died failed to survive for the first week of life mainly because of prematurity or injury at birth. Of the older infants who died pneumonia was the chief killer. It is to be hoped that 1958 will show improvement and a return to what we had begun to consider to be our normal Infantile Mortality Rate.

Infectious Diseases. During the year 987 cases of Infectious Disease were notified. Measles (742 cases) and Dysentery (162 cases) accounted for the bulk of these notifications.

The Measles outbreak was widespread throughout the town and although mild in character this disease caused one death. This exceptionally high incidence was surprising following, as it did, so soon after the record epidemic of 1955, when few susceptible children escaped. To-day measles is the most active and virulent of all the infectious diseases and hits hardest and most often at the Infant and Junior Schools.

In the Autumn the town suffered from an epidemic of Influenza. The virus of this outbreak was first detected in an Influenza Epidemic in China and it spread to this Country via Asia, India and Europe. In consequence of the origin of the illness it was dubbed the "Asian Flu." The virus was highly infectious and whole families were stricken with a sudden illness of moderate severity lasting about a week and followed by a rather protracted convalescence. Fortunately the fatality rate was low although the incidence was high. The modern anti-biotic and chemotherapeutic treatment of the pneumonia saved many lives which before the advent of such treatment would have been lost.

There also occurred in the late Spring and early Summer of 1957 an outbreak of Dysentery due to the organism *Shigella Sonnei*. The number of notified cases (162) does not indicate the true incidence of the disease because many mild cases of short duration did not seek medical advice. The disease was first noted in an infant school where there had been one or two sporadic cases of mild diarrhoea. These children had been absent for one or two days and had returned to school untreated and in a highly infectious state thus rapidly infecting their classmates. Spread was facilitated by the roller-towels and the poor hot water supply in the cloakrooms, and imperfect hand-washing among the children after visiting the lavatories. In all 254 children at this school were examined and 97 were found to be excreting the organism. All the kitchen and welfare staff were free from infection but two of the teaching staff were found to be symptomless excretors. At four other infant schools where cases occurred the spread of infection was prevented by the institution of hygienic methods.

From infected households the disease was brought to the Day Nursery. On investigation it was found that 23 of the 40 children at risk were positive and four of the staff had been infected.

The General Practitioners were informed about these outbreaks and were requested to send to the Public Health Department specimens of faeces from all cases of diarrhoea and to treat the infected contacts of all known positive cases. The co-operation of the medical practitioners was a valuable factor in combatting the outbreak.

All the bacteriological investigations were undertaken by the Director and Staff of the Public Health Laboratory, Nottingham. They gave every possible assistance and much valuable advice. The total number of specimens examined by this laboratory was 3,408. The total number of positive cases detected was 429, and of these 155 were found among the family contacts of the known positive and notified cases.

The Public Health Inspectors visited the houses of the notified and known positive cases and gave instruction on the necessity for personal and domestic hygiene and hygienic handling and storage of food.

Although investigation was thorough and widespread no source of infection was ever found.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

During the year the tempo of the Poliomyelitis Vaccination Campaign gradually quickened although at first it was very slow relying as it did upon the small uncertain supply of British manufactured vaccine. Later in the year it was decided ultimately to extend the scheme to all children born after 1st January, 1943, expectant mothers, local ambulance personnel and medical practitioners and their families. To enable this extended scheme to be carried out the Minister of Health decided to import vaccine manufactured in U.S.A. and Canada. The first supplies of this American or Canadian Vaccine arrived early in 1958. By the end of the year 174 children had completed the full course of injections.

Staff.

On successive days in December the Health Department lost, through retirement, the services of its two longest serving members in the persons of Dr. Iza Caley, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, and Mr. E. V. Hardwick, Chief Clerk and Bacteriological Assistant.

Dr. Caley was appointed Assistant Medical Officer of Health in 1933 and held this appointment until 1944, when she left to join the staff of the Carnarvonshire County Council, she returned to the town the following year on being appointed Deputy Medical Officer of Health, and efficiently carried out these duties until her retirement this year. Altogether she gave 23 years of excellent service to the promotion and betterment of the health of the town.

In 1910 it was decided to appoint, for the first time, a whole-time clerk in the growing Health Department and Mr. E. V. Hardwick was selected to fill the post in which he was to give 47 years of loyal and faithful service. His service would have been unbroken but for World War I during which he served in His Majesty's Forces. It was during this period he obtained his training in Bacteriological Technology at the Pasteur Institute in Paris.

It is the sincere wish of all of us that our former colleagues will have many happy and healthy years of enjoyable retirement.

I have pleasure in acknowledging the ready co-operation and efficient work of the whole of the staff of the Health Department, and 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 1957)	16,990
Rateable Value (31st March, 1958)	£581,414
Sum represented by a penny rate	£2,380
Home population (estimated at middle of year)	52,100

2.—Vital Statistics.

BIRTHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	386	401	787
Illegitimate	18	14	32
	<u>404</u>	<u>415</u>	<u>819</u>

Birth-rate per 1,000 population 15.7.

STILL BIRTHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	8	12	20
Illegitimate	—	2	2
	<u>8</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>22</u>

Rate per 1,000 (live and still births) 26.1.

DEATHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Deaths	291	258	549

Death-rate 10.5 per 1,000 population.

INFANT DEATHS.

			Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	....	....	14	15	29
Illegitimate	....	....	2	—	2
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			16	15	31
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Infantile Mortality-rate 37.8 per 1,000 live births.

Legitimate Infantile Mortality-rate 36.8 per 1,000 legitimate live births.

Illegitimate Infantile Mortality-rate 62.5 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) From other Maternal Causes	1	1.18

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN INFECTIONS.

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

COMBINED PRE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL INFANT DEATHS.

Legitimate rate	....	62.2 still-births and infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate births.
Illegitimate rate	....	125.0 still-births and infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate births.
Total rate	....	63.0 still-births and infant deaths per 1,000 total births.

3.—Notes on Vital Statistics.

(a) Birth Rate and Death Rate.

The Birth-rate 15.7 per 1,000 population, shows a decrease on the previous year, the average for the last ten years being 16.2 per 1,000 population.

The rate for the last 10 years is set out below :—

Year	Birth-rate per 1,000 Population			
1948 17.6
1949 17.1
1950 16.3
1951 15.8
1952 15.9
1953 17.5
1954 15.4
1955 15.1
1956 16.1
1957 15.7

The **General Death-rate** 10.5 per 1,000 remains consistently low, the average for the last 10 years being 10.4 per 1,000 population.

Year	Death-rate per 1,000 Population			
1948 9.2
1949 10.4
1950 11.2
1951 11.7
1952 10.0
1953 10.4
1954 10.5
1955 10.5
1956 10.3
1957 10.5

The **Natural Increase**, i.e. the increase of births over deaths, amounts to 270.

Year					Natural Increase
1948	....	....	....	....	439
1949	....	....	....	....	341
1950	....	....	....	....	261
1951	....	....	....	....	207
1952	....	....	....	....	311
1953	....	....	....	....	362
1954	....	....	....	....	257
1955	....	....	....	....	241
1956	....	....	....	....	302
1957	....	....	....	....	270

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	15.7	....	....	16.1
Death-rate	10.5	....	....	11.5

(b) **Maternal Death-rate.** One death occurred during the year.

Year	Maternal Death-rate per 1,000 (live and still) births		
	Mansfield	England and Wales	
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
1955	0.00	0.64
1956	1.16	0.56
1957	1.18	0.47

(c) **Still-births and Infant Deaths.**

Registered still-births totalled 22 during 1957 giving a rate of 26.1 per 1,000 total births.

Year	Stillbirths per 1,000 total births	Stillbirths per 1,000 population
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
1955	20.0	0.30
1956	24.5	0.40
1957	26.1	0.42

The **Infantile Mortality-rate** 37.8 per 1,000 live births.

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.
1948	72.5
1949	52.3
1950	58.4
1951	58.2
1952	55.6
1953	62.5
1954	62.0
1955	48.7
1956	45.5
1957	63.0

If the infant deaths are sub-divided into those occurring under 28 days (due chiefly to pre-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
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
1955	38.7	10.0
1956	40.8	4.6
1957	47.5	15.4

(e) **Illegitimate Children.**

The proportion of illegitimate births expressed as a percentage of total births shows a decrease of 1.9%.

Year	Illegitimate Birth-rate as percentage of total births
1948	6.1
1949	6.4
1950	5.7
1951	5.8
1952	5.4
1953	4.6
1954	6.2
1955	4.5
1956	5.7
1957	3.8

The illegitimate still-birth rate, i.e. the number of illegitimate still-births per 1,000 illegitimate births was 62.5.

The illegitimate infant mortality-rate, i.e. the number of deaths of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births was 62.5.

Cancer Deaths

The 88 deaths from this disease during the year was two less than the number recorded in 1955 and 1956.

Arranged in decennial periods, these deaths occurred as below :

	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Under 40 years	2	7	2	5	3
40 to 50 years	7	2	5	11	8
50 to 60 years	22	21	13	18	8
60 to 70 years	22	31	30	34	26
70 to 80 years	27	20	37	32	26
Over 80 years	8	9	3	15	5
Totals	88	90	90	115	76

Analysis of the site of the disease shows that the largest incidence occurred in the stomach, bowels, breast and lungs, causing 51% of the deaths.

The death-rate from Cancer per 1,000 population is 1.6 compared with 2.09 for England and Wales as a whole.

AGES	MALES	FEMALES	Stomach	Bowels	Rectum	Throat	Lungs	Breast	Uterus	Ovary	Vagina	Pancreas	Liver	Gall Bladder	Bladder	Prostate	Brain	Thymus	Thyroid	Cervical Glands	Skin	Multiple
2		1																1				
27	1																					1
43		1	1																			
44		1	1				1															
46	1	2	1					1													1	
47		1			1																	
48	1			1																		
50	1																					
53		1					1		1													
54	2						1					1										
55	2	3	1	1						1												2
56	2	1					1	1									1					1
57	2						1	1														
58	2	2					2			2												
59		3		2				1														
60	1	1					1							1								
61		2	1	1																		
62	2	2			1	1	1	1														
63	2	1			1		1							1								
64	1							1														
65	1		1																			
66	1	2										1							1			1
67	1					1																
68		1						1														
69	2			1								1										
70	2	1										1	1									1
71	1	1									1				1							
72	2	1				1	2															
73	2	2	1				1					1			1							
74		2						2														
75	1	2		1		1			1													
76	4		1				1									2						
78	1	1		1																1		
79	1	2	1	2																		
80	1	3	1	1	2																	
81	1				1																	
83	1	3	1					1								1						1
84		1				1																
85	1		1																			
86	1					1																
	44	44	11	11	6	6	14	9	2	3	1	5	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	7

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

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Surveyor's Clerk	....	....	1	Housewife	....	....	19
Building Sub-Contractor	....	....	1	Widow	....	....	19
Commercial Designer	....	....	1	Spinster—School			
Builders Labourer (R)	....	....	1	Mistress (R)	....	....	1
Tea Salesman	....	....	1	Spinster—Hosiery			
Company Director	....	....	2	Worker	....	....	1
Cotton Mill Sorter	....	....	1	Spinster—Hosiery			
Assistant Company Secretary	....	....	1	Worker (R)	....	....	1
Lorry Driver	....	....	1	Spinster—Cashier	....	....	1
Colliery Sawyer	....	....	1	Spinster—No			
Licensed Victualler (R)	....	....	1	occupation	....	....	1
Professional Violinist	....	....	1	Child	....	....	1
Coal Miner (R)	....	....	5				
Insurance Clerk (R)	....	....	1				
Shoe Operative	....	....	1				
Farm Worker (R)	....	....	1				
Factory Foreman	....	....	1				
Lithographic Artist (R)	....	....	1				
Colliery Worker (R)	....	....	2				
General Dealer	....	....	1				
Coal Miner (Roadman)	....	....	1				
General Labourer	....	....	1				
Grocers Manager (R)	....	....	1				
Garage Worker	....	....	1				
Master Butcher (R)	....	....	1				
Coal Miner (Header)	....	....	1				
Bricklayer (R)	....	....	2				
Colliery Training Instructor	....	....	1				
Textile Mill Fitter	....	....	1				
Chef	....	....	1				
Shop Manager	....	....	1				
Colliery Stoker (R)	....	....	1				
Colliery Surface Worker	....	....	2				
Factory Inspector	....	....	1				
Goods Yard Foreman (R)	....	....	1				
Cashier	....	....	1				

Control of Infectious Diseases

DIPHTHERIA.

The total number of children immunised during the year was 722 of whom 616 were under 5 years of age, and 106 aged 5—14. The percentage of the child population protected at the end of the year was 76.3 compared with 78.8 in 1956.

The number of children already immunised who were given a "boosting" or reinforcing dose during the year was 477.

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

The recommendations of the Ministry of Health have been followed during the year.

WHOOPING COUGH.

The weekly clinic for inoculation against whooping cough commenced in November, 1946. This clinic has been carried on without interruption through 1957, and during the year 578 children have been inoculated against this disease.

SMALLPOX.

348 Primary and 30 Re-vaccinations were performed during 1957, chiefly among the child population of the Borough.

POLIOMYELITIS.

174 children completed a course of two injections.

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.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of notifications of infectious diseases received during the year was 987 compared with 196 in 1956.

Measles. 742 notifications were received during the year compared with three in 1956. One death occurred from this disease.

Year						
1948	....	....	....	....	....	444
1949	....	....	....	....	....	291
1950	....	....	....	....	....	403
1951	....	....	....	....	....	313
1952	....	....	....	....	....	596
1953	....	....	....	....	....	100
1954	....	....	....	....	....	80
1955	....	....	....	....	....	924
1956	....	....	....	....	....	3
1957	....	....	....	....	....	742

Whooping Cough. 26 notifications of this disease were received during the year. The number in 1956 was 130. No death occurred during the year. One case was admitted to hospital for treatment.

Scarlet Fever. 36 cases of this disease were notified and 16 were admitted to the Fever Hospitals. No death was recorded.

Year						
1948	....	....	....	....	....	96
1949	....	....	....	....	....	207
1950	....	....	....	....	....	101
1951	....	....	....	....	....	59
1952	....	....	....	....	....	135
1953	....	....	....	....	....	107
1954	....	....	....	....	....	37
1955	....	....	....	....	....	83
1956	....	....	....	....	....	35
1957	....	....	....	....	....	36

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

Anterior Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis.
(Infantile Paralysis).

Two cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Food Poisoning. No case occurred during the year.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948. Section 37.

No statutory action under the above Act was necessary during the year, but as the result of informal action four males aged 63, 67, 77 and 80, and five females aged 69, 76, 82, 83 and 84 were admitted to hospital on account of illness senility and the lack of proper care and attention.

Bacteriological Laboratory

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

			Positive	Negative	Total
Diphtheria	....	....	—	21	21
Vincent's Angina	....	....	—	18	18
Tuberculosis	....	....	1	11	12
			<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>
			1	50	51
			<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>

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 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	2	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
15-25	2	3	—	2	—	—	—	—
25-35	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
35-45	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
45-55	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
55-65	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	20	13	3	5	1	—	—	1
Totals for last year.	19	15	2	3	2	1	—	1

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

MALES.			FEMALES.		
Joiners	Store Keeper	1	Housewife		1

Both cases dying from Tuberculosis had previously been notified.

The death-rate from Tuberculosis per 1,000 population is 0.04, compared with 0.11 for England and Wales.

Water Supplies in 1957

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) 477 yards of 3-in., 92 yards of 4-in. and 20 yards of 6-in. water mains were laid to private houses in 1957 in addition to those serving new housing estates.
- (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 99.97% of the population.
 - (b) 6 houses receive no supply from the public mains.

Housing

HOUSING ACTS, 1936 to 1956.

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954.

(1) Clearance Areas.

In continuation of the Slum Clearance programme Official Representations were made in respect of the following ten clearance areas :—

- Area No. 89—Chapel Yard Clearance Area, 1957.
- Area No. 90—Chesterfield Road Clearance Area, 1957.
- Area No. 91—West Hill Clearance Area, 1957.
- Area No. 92—Plantation Row Clearance Area, 1957.
- Area No. 93—Stockwell Gate Clearance Area, 1957.
- Area No. 94—Stockwell Gate Clearance Area, 1957.
- Area No. 95—Railway Side Clearance Area, 1957.
- Area No. 96—Quarry Lane Clearance Area, 1957.
- Area No. 97—Newgate Lane Clearance Area, 1957.
- Area No. 98—Newgate Lane Clearance Area, 1957.

The Corporation deferred formal action in respect of areas 93 and 94 (eleven houses occupied by 29 people).

In September the Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed the Orders relating to Areas 89, 90, 91, 92, 95, 96, 97 and 98. These Orders relate to 40 houses providing accommodation for 114 people.

(2) Individual Unfit Houses.

During the year Demolition Orders were made in respect of the properties :—

- Nos. 54 and 56, Derby Street.
- No. 47, Clumber Street.
- No. 31, Belvedere Street.

The number of persons living in these houses was 10.

(3) Demolition of Houses.

During the year 50 dwelling-houses were demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure.

(4) Number of New Houses erected during the Year.

(a) By the Local Authority	....	....	....	....	136
(b) By Private Enterprise	....	....	....	....	116

General Provision of Health Services in Mansfield

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 Mansfield and District General Hospital, Peel Street Hospital for Women, Nottingham, Kilton Hospital, Worksop, and Kings Mill Hospital, Sutton-in-Ashfield.

(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 Kings 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.

B.C.G. Clinic and Contact Cases—Friday, 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.

(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 held 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	....	....	....	68
General Medical	....	....	....	47
Dermatological	....	....	....	5
Paediatrics	....	....	....	13
Traumatic and Orthopaedic			....	45

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 311 beds for chronic and geriatric cases.

(s) Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital.

This is a 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 203 patients.

(u) Forest Isolation Hospital.

With accommodation for 82 patients, this hospital is also under the control of the Sheffield Regional Board. There are 32 beds for infectious diseases and 50 beds for chronic and geriatric cases.

(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 Public Health 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....	20	5	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	233	285	29	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	13	13	—	—
TOTAL	266	303	30	—

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)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature(S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6).....	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	29	31	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	32	34	—	1	—

**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 unwholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions.
Wearing apparel— Making, etc. Cleaning and washing	70	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my thirteenth Annual Report which covers the work carried out by the public health inspectors in 1957.

During the year, 847 complaints were received in the Department, the majority of these being in respect of housing defects. The investigation of these complaints and other inspections resulted in the service of 1,002 notices requiring repairs to houses.

The Council's slum clearance programme continued according to plan and the satisfactory progress of the previous year was maintained. The Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed clearance orders relating to a further 8 clearance areas involving 40 houses and the Council themselves made demolition orders in respect of 4 houses; these 44 houses provided accommodation for 124 people. In addition, 50 houses were demolished as a result of formal and informal procedure.

In July, the Rent Act, 1957, came into operation and the most important duty imposed upon the Council under the provisions of this Act is issuing of certificates of disrepair. Up to the end of the year 65 applications for certificates had been received and all of these were granted. Whilst it is early to form conclusions with regard to the effect of this new Act there are indications of a willingness among many property owners to carry out reasonable repairs now that an increase of rent has been permitted. However, an unfortunate feature of this new legislation is the introduction of a large number of somewhat complicated official forms and much of the time of an already depleted staff has been spent in interviewing persons affected by the Act and explaining procedure to them.

There are four licensed slaughterhouses in the Borough and during the year 26,503 animals were slaughtered ; all these animals were inspected and as a result over 19 tons of meat and offals, including 54 carcasses, were rejected as unfit for human consumption.

Of the 195 samples of food and drugs submitted to the Public Analyst for examination, 17 or approximately 9% were reported to be of unsatisfactory quality. It was, however, necessary to institute legal proceedings only in respect of 3 samples of milk from one producer and in this instance fines and costs totalling £29 were imposed.

During the year, 1,732 visits were made to food premises to ensure the observance of the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations and Clean Food Byelaws. In general it is found that the majority of food traders are anxious to co-operate with the Department and endeavour to maintain a high standard of food hygiene and in this connection it is pleasing to record the steadily increasing use of refrigerated counters and display units.

Despite this generally satisfactory state of affairs it would be misleading to pretend that there are still no problems to be solved and the Department cannot be satisfied until there is a substantial improvement in the conditions under which certain foods are offered for sale in the open air.

Detailed information of the work done by the 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 and in particular to Mr. G. Spencer for his valuable assistance.

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

I am,

Your obedient servant,

H. N. EARDLEY,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Sanitary Administration

Summary of Work Done during the Year 1957.

Details of Notices Served and Complied with :—

	Served	Complied with
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT NOTICES	1139	1231
HOUSING ACT NOTICES	104	99
DEFECTIVE HOUSES	1002	1069
Roofs	169	175
Walls	195	205
Floors	40	29
Ceilings	92	75
Windows	148	152
Fireplaces	76	80
Washing Coppers	4	4
Sinks renewed	10	7
Water supply	7	12
Rainwater Pipes	152	153
Paving	144	174
W.C.'s repaired	115	111
W.C.'s additional	1	1
Drains cleansed	172	173
Drains repaired	126	139
Other	265	114
Houses cleansed	3	5
Houses disinfested of vermin	2	4
Overcrowding abated	2	2
Nuisances from animals abated	5	6
Rats and Mice	—	—
Offensive accumulations removed	20	25
Dustbins provided	173	205
Smoke nuisances abated	7	7
Miscellaneous	10	10
Places of Entertainment	—	—
Workplaces	—	—
Hairdressers	2	3

Food and Drugs Act Notices	....	....	....	64	142
Factory Act Notices	....	....	....	30	34
Shops Act Notices	....	....	....	4	4
Dairies	....	....	....	1	2

Summary of Notices served under Public Health and Housing Acts.

Number of informal notices served	....	....	1243
Number of informal notices complied with	....	....	1330
Number of Statutory Notices served	....	....	160
Number of Statutory Notices complied with :—			
(a) By Owners	....	....	150
(b) By Corporation in default of owners	....	....	26

Analysis of Statutory Notices served and complied with :—

	Served	Complied with	
		By Owners	By Corporation in default
Housing Act, 1936 :—			
Section 9 (Repairs)	22	29	3
Public Health Act, 1936 :—			
Section 39 (Eaves, Gutters)	15	12	2
Section 24 (Drains)	5	2	3
Section 44 (W.C.'s)	—	—	—
Section 45 (W.C.'s)	1	1	1
Section 56 (Paving)	59	48	4
Section 75 (Dustbins)	49	46	13
Section 92A (Repairs)	8	11	—
Section 92B (Others)	1	1	—
Section 89 (W.C.'s)	—	—	—
Totals	160	150	26

Public Health Inspectors' Visits during the Year.

	No. of Visits
GENERAL SANITATION.	
Water Supply	22
Drainage	619
Stables and Piggeries	4
Offensive Trades	1
Tents, Vans and Sheds	6
Factories	290
Workplaces	8
Outworkers	—
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	1
Refuse Collection	—
Rats and Mice	102
Smoke Observations	215
Schools	10
Shops	2
Pet Shops	12
Upholsterers	7
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	214
HOUSING.	
Under Public Health Acts :—	
No. of houses inspected	1139
Re-visits paid to above houses	3278
Under Housing Acts :—	
No. of houses inspected	104
Re-visits paid to above houses	669
Overcrowding :—	
No. of houses inspected	7
Re-visits paid to above houses	3
Verminous Premises ...	
Re-visits paid to above houses	7
Miscellaneous housing visits	658
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.	
Inquiries in case of infectious disease	253
Visits re Disinfection	4
MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.	
Visits to Slaughterhouses	1438
Visits to Stalls	448
Visits to Other Premises	6

Rent Act, 1957

This Act came into operation on 6th July, 1957, and during that period under review 65 applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair. Details of the work involved are given below :—

(1)	Number of applications for certificates	....	....	65
(2)	Number of decisions not to issue certificates	....	....	—
(3)	Number of decisions to issue certificates—			
	(a) in respect of some but not all defects	....	....	53
	(b) in respect of all defects	....	....	12
(4)	Number of undertakings given by landlords	....	....	46
(5)	Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority			—
(6)	Number of certificates issued	....	....	19
(7)	Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	....	....	—
(8)	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates			—
(9)	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	....	....	—
(10)	Certificates cancelled by the Local Authority	....	....	—

Inspection and Supervision of Food

I.—MEAT INSPECTION.

There are four licensed slaughterhouses in the Borough.

Number of animals slaughtered and inspected during the year :—

Beasts	....	....	....	....	3424
Sheep	....	....	....	....	7491
Pigs	....	....	....	....	15553
Calves	....	....	....	....	35
					<hr/>
					26503
					<hr/> <hr/>

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	
		T.	C. lbs.
3 Cows	.... Generalised Tuberculosis	19	72
1 Steer	.... Generalised Tuberculosis	6	28
1 Steer	.... Septicaemia	5	90
8 Heifers	.... Generalised Tuberculosis	1	19 35
12 Pigs	.... Generalised Tuberculosis	18	63
8 Pigs	.... Septicaemia	11	3
2 Pigs	.... Fever	4	78
2 Pigs	.... Peritonitis, acute septic	1	102

2 Pigs	....	Moribund	....	....	....	....	2	91
2 Pigs	....	Pyæmia	....	....	....	....	2	86
1 Pig	....	Leukaemia	....	....	....	....	2	24
1 Pig	....	Swine Erysipelas, acute	....	....	....	....	1	20
4 Sheep	....	Pyæmia	....	....	....	....	1	98
2 Sheep	....	Emaciation	....	....	....	....		88
2 Sheep	....	Fever	....	....	....	....	1	14
1 Sheep	....	Moribund	....	....	....	....		56
1 Sheep	....	Melanosis	....	....	....	....		61
1 Sheep	....	Pneumonia, Septic	....	....	....	....		60
5 Sheep (Imported)		Black Spot Mould	....	....	....	....	2	67
Total Weight							6 4 16

Parts of Carcases and Edible Organs Condemned.

		Disease				Weight			
						T.	C.	lbs.	
12 Forequarters of Beef	....	Localised Tuberculosis	....	....	....	15	38	
1 Hindquarter of Beef	....	Bone Taint	....	....	....	1	5	
Beef	....	Localised Tuberculosis	....	....	....	1	55	
Beef	....	Bruising	....	....	....	9	88	
Mutton	....	Bruising	....	....	....		44	
Pork	....	Bruising	....	....	....		107	
198 Beasts' Heads	....	Tuberculosis and Actinomycosis	....	....	....	2	13	4
446 Pigs' Heads	....	Tuberculosis	....	....	....	2	10	7
Edible Offals		Various Diseases	....	....	....	12	12	88
Total Weight							19 4 100

2. OTHER FOODS.

Article	Cause of Condemnation	Weight		
		T.	C.	lbs.
Canned Goods	Unsound	5	19	60
Pickles and Sauce	Unsound			69
Jam and Preserves	Unsound			50
Wet Fish	Unsound		2	63
Shell Fish	Unsound			21
Cheese	Unsound		2	58
Cooked Meats	Unsound		3	106
Cakes and Biscuits	Unsound			39
Dried Milk	Unsound		3	0
Fresh Fruit	Unsound		6	32
Frozen Eggs	Unsound			62
Flour	Unsound		1	27
Miscellaneous	Unsound			68
Total Weight			7	1 95

3.—TABLE OF CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR PART.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number Killed	3297	127	35	7491	15553	—
Number inspected	3297	127	35	7491	15553	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	—	—	11	18	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1330	24	—	62	1049	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis & cysticerci	40.37	18.89	—	0.97	6.86	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned	9	3	—	—	12	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	250	11	1	—	443	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	7.85	11.02	2.85	—	2.92	—
Cysticercosis :						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	16	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	16	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.—SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

During the year 195 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 or Irregular		
	Formal	In-formal	Total	Formal	In-formal	Total
Milk	93	—	93	12	—	12
Butter	4	1	5	—	—	—
Margarine	6	—	6	—	—	—
Confectionery—Sweets	3	1	4	—	—	—
Pork Sausage	6	—	6	1	—	1
Dressed Crab	—	1	1	—	—	—
Salad Cream	—	2	2	—	—	—
Tomato Soup	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chicken Soup Block	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chocolate Eclairs with Fresh Cream	1	—	1	—	—	—
Table Jelly Tablets	—	1	1	—	—	—
Medicated Extract of Rosemary	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fresh Cream	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ice-Cream	—	3	3	—	—	—
Potted Meat	1	—	1	—	—	—
Beef Sausage	2	—	2	—	—	—
Norwegian Red Salmon	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chip Dripping	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cereal Flour	—	—	—	—	1	1
Piccaili	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dessicated Coconut	—	1	1	—	—	—
" Jiffi-Jelly "	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sherbert Sucker	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tea	1	1	2	—	—	—
Strong Coffee and Chicory	—	1	1	—	—	—
Soft Drinks	—	5	5	—	—	—
Menthol Lyptus Tablets	—	1	1	—	—	—
Skinless Frankfurter Sausages	1	—	1	—	—	—
Steak and Kidney Pies	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sandwich Spread	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tomato Ketchup	—	1	1	—	—	—
Spirit Vinegar	1	—	1	1	—	1
Table Jelly Crystals	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sweetened Cake Mix	—	1	1	—	—	—
Self Raising Flour	—	1	1	—	—	—
Jams	—	2	2	—	1	1
Marmalade (Home-made)	—	—	—	—	1	1
Butter Crisps	—	1	1	—	—	—
Raw Sugar Marzipan	—	—	—	—	1	1

ARTICLE	Number Genuine			Number Aduletrated or Irregular		
	Form- al	In- formal	Total	Form- al	In- formal	Total
Mincemeat	1	1	2	—	—	—
Lemon Drink	—	1	1	—	—	—
Olive Oil	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream	—	1	1	—	—	—
Stilton Cheese	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sausage Meat	1	—	1	—	—	—
Luncheon Sausage	1	—	1	—	—	—
Haslet	1	—	1	—	—	—
Minced Beef	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lard	1	—	1	—	—	—
Marzipan Substitute	—	1	1	—	—	—
Instant Fondant Icing	—	1	1	—	—	—
Christmas Pudding	1	—	1	—	—	—
Honey	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cut Mixed Peel	—	—	—	1	—	1
Ground Mixed Spice	—	1	1	—	—	—
Whisky	1	—	1	—	—	—
Green Ginger Wine	1	—	1	—	—	—
Liquid Apples	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ground Almonds	1	—	1	—	—	—
Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil	—	1	1	—	—	—
	132	44	176	15	4	19

ACTION TAKEN IN RESPECT OF SAMPLES ADVERSELY REPORTED
UPON BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

Serial No.	Article	Nature of Adulteration	Action Taken
3	Pork Sausage	Deficient in meat to the extent of 3.5 per cent. based on the previous Ministry of Food standard	The manufacturer was notified of the deficiency of meat in this sample.
14	Milk	Contained 5 per cent. added water	Legal proceedings instituted. Producer fined £18 and ordered to pay £11-4-0 costs.
15	Milk	Contained 4 per cent. added water.	
17	Milk	Contained 3 per cent. added water.	
25	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat.	This was one of five samples taken from a consignment of five churns. The average value of milk-solids other than milk-fat for the whole consignment was well above the legal presumptive standard. The producer was notified of the Analyst's report.
30	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat.	These samples were taken from a consignment of two churns. The deficiencies were notified to the producer.
31	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat.	
39	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat and solids-not-fat.	These samples were taken from a consignment of two churns. The deficiencies were notified to the producer.
40	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat.	
54	Cereal Flour	This sample was infested with grubs and was unfit for human consumption.	This sample was part of a sack of flour found on local bakery premises and seized under the provisions of Section 9 of the Act. The occupier of these premises was subsequently convicted on charges relating to offences of the Food Hygiene Regulations and fined £30.

Action taken in respect of Samples adversely reported upon by the Public
Analyst—*continued.*

Serial No.	Article	Nature of Adulteration	Action Taken
70	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat.	These were four of six samples taken on delivery from the consignment of a single producer. Subsequent samples from supervised milkings at the producer's premises gave similar values.
71	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat.	
73	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat.	
74	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat.	
112	Spirit Vinegar	This sample contained only 2.16 per cent. of Acetic Acid by weight in volume. It is considered that Spirit Vinegar should contain not less than 4.0 per cent. of Acetic Acid by weight in volume.	A warning letter was sent to the vendor of this article.
149	Raw Sugar Marzipan	No declaration of ingredients was sold with this article.	The failure to comply with the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order 1953, was notified to the manufacturers who made the necessary additions to the label.
150	"Home-Made" Marmalade	This sample gave a value for soluble solids by refractometer reading at 20°C of 62.0. This value should not be less than 68.5 required by the Food Standards (Preserves) Order, 1953.	The deficiency in soluble solids of this article was notified to the manufacturer.
151	"Home-Made" Blackberry and Apple Jam	This sample gave a value for soluble solids by refractometer reading at 20°C of 66.0. This value should not be less than 68.5 required by the Food Standards (Preserves) Order, 1953.	The deficiency in soluble solids of this article was notified to the manufacturer.

5.—GERBER TESTING OF MILK.

During the year 96 samples of milk were tested for chemical quality in your Department. This test provides a reliable means of detecting adulterated 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 to 1954.

Number of Dairies on Register	7
Number of Distributors of Milk on Register	11
Number of inspections during the year	78

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Regulations, 1949 to 1953.

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1954.

(a) Number of Licences issued :—

Pasteuriser's Licences (Short-time High Temperature)	2
" Tuberculin Tested " Milk Dealer's (Bottling) Licences	2
" Pasteurised " Milk Dealer's Licences	71
" Sterilised " Milk Dealer's Licences	87
" Pasteurised " Supplementary Licence	4
" Tuberculin Tested " Supplementary Licence	3

(b) **Samples of Milk submitted to Prescribed Tests.**

During the year 490 samples 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	161	160	1	161	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	194	193	1	193	1	—	—
Sterilised	95	—	—	—	—	95	—
Tuberculin Tested	40	—	—	40	—	—	—

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	4.00	8.91
February	3.83	8.49
March	3.82	8.78
April	3.18	8.75
May	2.87	8.74
June	3.83	9.01
July	3.87	8.78
August	3.98	8.94
September	3.65	8.91
October	4.31	8.97
November	3.92	8.95
December	3.90	8.86

7.—ICE CREAM.

Bacteriological examination of samples.

During the year 23 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	18
2	2½ to 4 hours	5
3	½ to 2 hours	—
4	0 hours	—
Total		23

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	54	231
Butchers' preparation rooms	34	119
Grocers	249	543
Greengrocers and fruiterers	35	57
Restaurant, hotel & cafe kitchens	34	227
Bakehouses	15	79
Fried fish shops	34	90

Wet fish and poultry	....	....	4	25
Confectioners	....	....	46	57
Ice-cream manufacturers	....	....	1	4
Public houses	....	....	61	70
Hawkers' premises	....	....	18	8

(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	.... 34	—
Ice-cream manufacturers	.... 1	—
Ice-cream retailers	.... 153	—
Hawkers' premises	.... —	18

(c) Legal Proceedings.

During the year it was found necessary to take legal proceedings in respect of contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, against two firms of food traders. In the first of these cases the Magistrates dismissed the charge and in the second case relating to four contraventions the defendants were fined a total of £30.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

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

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

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The following table gives particulars of all premises treated for the extermination of rats and mice.

	Type of Property			
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Business Premises	Agricultural Premises
Premises inspected as a result of :—				
(a) Notification	7	138	173	14
(b) Survey	25	112	110	9
Re-inspections	151	1069	926	32
Type of Infestation :—				
(a) Rats	28	181	105	20
(b) Mice	4	69	178	3

In addition to the work indicated in the above table, the sewers in all districts of the Borough were treated for rat infestation. The methods employed were those recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Details of this work are summarised below.

Number of test baits laid	150
Number of prebaits laid	214
Number of manholes from which prebait was taken	142
Number of manholes in which poison baits were laid	142

TABLE 1.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1957 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	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
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	
1955	51,680	1306	784	842	16.2	543	10.5	23	29.3	
1956	51,870	1439	836	842	16.2	534	10.3	18	21.8	
1957	52,100	1316	819	854	16.4	549	10.5	31	37.8	

TABLE III.—CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages.	
	Males	Females
All Causes	291	258
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	—
2 Tuberculosis, other	—	1
3 Syphilitic disease	—	—
4 Diphtheria	—	—
5 Whooping Cough	—	—
6 Meningococcal infections	—	—
7 Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
8 Measles	1	—
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	6
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	13	1
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast	1	8
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	28	24
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	2
16 Diabetes	—	5
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system	37	37
18 Coronary disease, angina	53	30
19 Hyper-tension with heart disease	4	6
20 Other heart disease	43	59
21 Other circulatory disease	6	12
22 Influenza	5	2
23 Pneumonia	11	11
24 Bronchitis	22	6
25 Other diseases of respiratory system	6	1
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	7	3
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—
28 Nephritis and nephrosis	2	1
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	4	—
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	1
31 Congenital malformations	3	2
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	26	25
33 Motor vehicle accidents	2	3
34 All other accidents.. .. .	5	6
35 Suicide	4	4
36 Homicide and operations of war	—	—

TABLE IV.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1957.

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	17	1	1	-	19	5	5	2	-	31
	Uncertified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	Measles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
2	Whooping-cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Diphtheria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Scarlet Fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Influenza	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Cerebro-spinal Fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Tuberculous Meningitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Tuberculosis, Intestinal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Other Tuberculous Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Syphilis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Ricketts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Convulsions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Bronchitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Pneumonia (all forms)	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	1	.....	6
16	Other Respiratory Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Gastritis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Diarrhoea	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Hernia, (Intestinal Obstruction)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
20	Malformation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Debility, Sclerema	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Icterus	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
23	Premature Birth	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
24	Injury at Birth	5	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
25	Disease of Umbilicus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Atelectasis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Lack of care	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Suffocation (in bed)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
29	Other Violence	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Other Causes	1	.....	1	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	6



