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Drummond

BOROUGH OF MANSFIELD



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH & HEALTH SERVICES

SANITARY CONDITIONS

. . AND HOUSING . .

FOR THE


Year ended 31st December, 1958

BY

J. S. DRUMMOND

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

Medical Officer of Health



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BOROUGH OF MANSFIELD



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FOR THE

Year ended 31st December, 1958

BY

J. S. DRUMMOND
M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

Health Committee

(AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1958).

Chairman :

ALDERMAN J. A. RHODES

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR
COUNCILLOR H. W. SIMPSON

Alderman :

C. HARRISON, J.P.

Councillors :

A. BLACKHAM

MRS. D. FRITH

G. R. LANE

T. S. MARTIN

MRS. A. MILFORD

F. NASH

C. STONE

MRS. W. M. TOWNROE, J.P.

L. WILKINSON

Staff Changes during 1958

Dr. P. Brodwin, L.L.M., L.R.C.P., S.I., D.P.H., commenced duty as Deputy Medical Officer of Health on 6.5.58.

Mr. D. Allen was appointed Pupil Public Health Inspector on 18.8.58.

Miss J. Harrison was appointed Junior Clerk on 29.12.58.

Miss I. M. Morgan, Junior Clerk, resigned on 3.1.59.

Public Health Staff

(AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1958).

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>	J. S. DRUMMOND, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
<i>Deputy Medical Officer</i>	P. BRODBIN, L.L.M., L.R.C.P., S.I., D.P.H.
<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, Pub. Health Insp. Cert., Cert. in Meat Inspection, M.R.S.H.
<i>Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector</i>	G. SPENCER, Public Health Insp. Cert., Cert. in Meat Inspection.
<i>Additional Public Health Inspectors</i>	C. KNIGHT, Public Health Insp. Cert. One Vacancy.
<i>Pupil Public Health Inspectors</i>	A. DAWS. D. ALLEN.
<i>Senior Clerk</i>	MRS. J. HALFNIGHT.
<i>Clerk</i>	MRS. K. M. FARMILO.
<i>Junior Clerk</i>	MISS J. HARRISON.
<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 1958. It is again an ordinary report compiled in accordance with the instructions of the Minister of Health.

A review of the statistics for 1958 shows that the general health of the Borough has been maintained in some respects at a satisfactory level.

Last year in a review of the Infantile Mortality Rate, I concluded by saying "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." This year, 1958, the Infantile Mortality Rate is 16.8 per 1000 live births and is the lowest rate ever recorded in the history of this Borough. Our hopes have been realised quicker than anticipated, yet even this new-lowest-ever rate is worthy of a little analysis. Of the 14 infants who did not survive their first year not one died from violence, neglect, inattention or injury at birth. Pneumonia, bronchitis and other respiratory infection killed 9 of the 14 infants so that lung trouble is, by a long way, the most lethal hazard of infant life. To-day this is a reducible hazard and being so it is a preventable cause of infant life loss. We have the ways and means and the statutory power in the Clean Air Act, 1956, if we will but use them.

During the year under review 116 people died from Cancer or 25% more than the average for the last 10 years. This is a new high record and one which is most disturbing when it is realised that 28 of these deaths were due to Cancer of the Lung. The number of lung cancer deaths was double the average for the last 10 years and equal to 1 in 4 of all the deaths from Cancer. Add to these deaths the 84 deaths which resulted from other respiratory diseases and at once it becomes evident that lung trouble in one form or another takes a heavy annual toll of the people of Mansfield.

This wastage of infant, adolescent and adult lives is not the whole story. We must not forget the large number of man-hours and the considerable amount of earnings lost annually through ill-health and sickness arising from respiratory disorders. The reason for all this is the damage to the delicate lung tissues from the constant irritation of the polluted air we breathe in our towns and cities. There is a lot of sense and some protection in the town dwellers annual exodus to the seaside for a breath of fresh air. Some who are not so prudent as others increase this irritation and damage by their addiction to the tobacco smoking habit. Instead of the air of Mansfield being fresh and fragrant, as it once was, it has become a kind of atmospheric sewage compounded of a host of pollutions thrown out by houses, factories and road users.

All this is so unnecessary and most of it can be ameliorated and prevented.

Since 1956 there has been in force the "Clean Air Act" empowering local authorities to rid the atmosphere of pollution by making "smokeless zones." This should be done in Mansfield. It may take time but beginning now it would be a very worthwhile five year plan. It may cost a little money to make Mansfield a "smokeless zone" but the ultimate saving in infant and adult life, the increase in earning power, the betterment in health and the reduction in household drudgery would quickly offset and repay the initial cost. Any foreseeable difficulties are all capable of resolution by patience, perseverance, sympathy and co-operation and are not likely to halt the forward progress of a townspeople determined to rid itself of the slow suffocation of atmospheric pollution.

In the fight against Tuberculosis in all its forms there has been very considerable progress. The veterinary surgeons assure us that in the very near future they will have eradicated bovine tuberculosis from the dairy herds of this country. This good news means that children and young persons will no longer be afflicted with those forms of tuberculosis which were ascribable to the bovine variety. With regard to the human variety of tuberculosis the news is equally encouraging and although we are not yet in sight of final victory and conquest, we can see the very considerable progress which has been made. A valuable life-saving and curative contribution has been made by Chemo-therapy and chest surgery. In 1958 only one death resulted from tuberculosis and the number of new cases (29) was less than in 1957. This fight against tuber-

culosis has been still further intensified by the introduction of the scheme whereby tuberculin testing and B.C.G. vaccination is now available to all school children who are in their 14th year. During the year under review 318 children have been skin tested by the Heaf Multiple Puncture method and 256 non-reactors have been vaccinated. The 62 reactors were referred to the Chest Clinic for X-ray examination. It is confidently expected that as the value of this work comes to be appreciated more and more parents will seek the protection of their children on entering early adolescence.

The supplies of Poliomyelitis Vaccine improved very considerably in quantity and regularity of distribution. Consequently it was possible to open out the scheme and extend its scope. But, only those in the priority groups responded readily and availed themselves of the protection offered. In contrast the young teen-age population showed such a marked hesitancy and disinclination to seek vaccination that not one teen-ager had been vaccinated by the end of the year. In all, 8838 persons completed the course of two injections and 548 children received a third or "booster" injection.

While the newer work of protection against Tuberculosis and Poliomyelitis is being pushed ahead we must be careful not to neglect the older proven protection of immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough. At present the protected rate against Diphtheria is 76.3% which is the same as the rate for 1957. This is below the required minimum of 80% which is necessary to ensure almost absolute protection and the lower we allow the rate to go the greater becomes the danger that a child or children will be smitten with this lethal disease. We must not allow complacency, apathy, neglect, disinterestedness or a "couldn't care less" attitude to endanger the child life of the town and our proud record that our children have been free from Diphtheria for 12 years.

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 1958)	17,068
Rateable Value (31st March, 1959)	£604,962
Sum represented by a penny rate	£2,712
Home population (estimated at middle of year)	52,320

2.—Vital Statistics.

BIRTHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	406	383	789
Illegitimate	21	21	42
	<u>427</u>	<u>404</u>	<u>831</u>

Birth-rate per 1,000 population 15.8.

STILL BIRTHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	6	9	15
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	<u>6</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>15</u>

Rate per 1,000 (live and still births) 17.7.

DEATHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Deaths	342	272	614

Death-rate 11.7 per 1,000 population.

INFANT DEATHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	8	6	14
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>14</u>

Infantile Mortality-rate 16.8 per 1,000 live births.

Legitimate Infantile Mortality-rate 17.7 per 1,000 legitimate live births.

Illegitimate Infantile Mortality-rate 00.0 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) From other Maternal Causes	1	1.18

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN INFECTIONS.

(a) From Measles (all ages)	0
(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	36.8 still-births and infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate births.
Illegitimate rate	00.0 still-births and infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate births.
Total rate	34.3 still-births and infant deaths per 1,000 total births.

3.—Notes on Vital Statistics.

(a) Birth Rate and Death Rate.

The Birth-rate 15.8 per 1,000 population, shows a decrease on the previous year, the average for the last ten years being 16.1 per 1,000 population.

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

Year	Birth-rate per 1,000 Population			
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
1958 15.8

The **General Death-rate** 11.7 per 1,000 remains consistently low, the average for the last 10 years being 10.7 per 1,000 population.

Year	Death-rate per 1,000 Population			
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
1958 11.7

The **Natural Increase**, i.e. the increase of births over deaths, amounts to 217.

Year	Natural Increase
1949	341
1950	261
1951	207
1952	311
1953	362
1954	257
1955	241
1956	302
1957	270
1958	217

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	15.8	16.4
Death-rate	11.7	11.7

(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
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
1958	1.18	0.43

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

Registered still-births totalled 15 during 1958 giving a rate of 17.7 per 1,000 total births.

Year	Stillbirths per 1,000 total births	Stillbirths per 1,000 population
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
1958	17.7	0.28

The **Infantile Mortality-rate** 16.8 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
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
1958	34.3

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
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
1958	23.6	10.6

(e) **Illegitimate Children.**

The proportion of illegitimate births expressed as a percentage of total births shows an increase of 1.2%.

Year	Illegitimate Birth-rate as percentage of total births
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
1958	5.0

The illegitimate still-birth rate, i.e. the number of illegitimate still-births per 1,000 illegitimate births was 00.0.

The illegitimate infant mortality-rate, i.e. the number of deaths of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births was 00.0.

Cancer Deaths

The 116 deaths from this disease during the year was 28 more than the number recorded in 1957.

Arranged in decennial periods, these deaths occurred as below :

	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Under 40 years	1	2	7	2	5
40 to 50 years	10	7	2	5	11
50 to 60 years	25	22	21	13	18
60 to 70 years	29	22	31	30	34
70 to 80 years	35	27	20	37	32
Over 80 years	16	8	9	3	15
Totals	116	88	90	90	115

Analysis of the site of the disease shows that the largest incidence occurred in the stomach, bowels and lungs, causing 50.8% of the deaths.

The death-rate from Cancer per 1,000 population is 2.2 compared with 2.12 for England and Wales as a whole.

AGES	MALES	FEMALES	Stomach	Bowels	Rectum	Pancreas	Gall Bladder	Liver	Bladder	Prostate	Uterus	Ovary	Breast	Lungs	Larynx	Oesophagus	Brain	Skin	Multiple
32	1																1		
41	1			1															
43		1	1																
44	1	1	1																1
45	1		1																
46	1				1														
48		1										1							
49	2	1		1							1			1					
50		1									1								
51	2	1	1										1						1
52	2													2					
53		1		1															
54	2	2	1											2			1		
55	2		2																
57	1	2				1					1				1				
58	2		1										1						
59	7	1	1	1		1							4						1
60	1			1															
61	2	1						1					2						
62		1														1			
63	3												1			1			1
64	1	2	2																1
65	1	3	1			1			1				1						
66		1									1								
67	2	3											1	3					1
68	3	1			1	1								1					1
69	2	1									1			1	1				
70	2	1												2		1			
71	2	1		1		1			1										
72	2	3		1		2								2					
73	1													1					
74	5	3	3						1	1			1	1					1
75	2		1							1									
76	2	2	1		1	1								1					
77	2	1						1			1			1					
78		1	1																
79	2	1				1							1	1					
80		1												1					
81	2	3	2								1							1	1
83		1		1															
85	1				1														
86		6		1			1						2						2
87		1																	1
89		2		1			1												
91	1			1															
	64	52	20	11	4	8	3	2	3	3	6	1	7	28	2	3	2	1	12

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

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Coach Builder (R)	1	Housewife	25
Constructional Engineer	1	Widow	19
Colliery Worker	4	Spinster—No occupation	3
Colliery Worker (R)	1	Spinster—School Mistress (R)	2
Miner	9	Spinster—Hosiery Worker (R)	1
Miner (R)	8	Spinster—General Dealer	1
Colliery Blacksmith	1	Spinster—Canteen Worker (R)	1
Labourer	4		
Labourer (R)	2		
Engine Driver	1		
Engine Driver (R)	1		
Shoe Operative	2		
Shoe Operative (R)	1		
Master Builder (R)	2		
Master Joiner (R)	2		
Grocer (R)	2		
Stores Clerk	1		
Garage Manager	1		
Taxi Proprietor	1		
Clerk	2		
Clerk (R)	1		
Hosiery Manufacturer	1		
Bank Manager (R)	1		
Journalist	1		
Architect	1		
Butcher (R)	1		
Postman (R)	1		
Salesman	2		
Taxation Officer (R)	1		
Licensed Victualler (R)	1		
Store Keeper (R)	1		
Toolmaker (R)	1		
Lorry Driver	1		
Refuse Collector (R)	1		
Stoker (R)	2		

Control of Infectious Diseases

DIPHTHERIA.

The total number of children immunised during the year was 769 of whom 615 were under 5 years of age, and 154 aged 5—14. The percentage of the child population protected at the end of the year was 76.3, the same as in 1957.

The number of children already immunised who were given a "boosting" or reinforcing dose during the year was 465.

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 1958, and during the year 589 children have been inoculated against this disease.

SMALLPOX.

383 Primary and 22 Re-vaccinations were performed during 1958, chiefly among the child population of the Borough.

POLIOMYELITIS.

8,662 children, 125 expectant mothers, and 51 other persons in the priority groups completed a course of two injections. No young persons born between the years 1933 to 1942 availed themselves of the facilities offered. 548 children received a third "booster" injection.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The B.C.G. vaccination of school children in their 14th year was begun during 1958. A total of 318 children were tested by the Heaf Multiple Puncture method and 256 non-reactors were vaccinated with B.C.G. vaccine. The 62 reactors were referred to the Chest Clinic for X-Ray examination.

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 515 compared with 987 in 1957.

Measles. 462 notifications were received during the year compared with 742 in 1957.

Year						
1949	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	291
1950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	403
1951	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	313
1952	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	596
1953	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
1954	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
1955	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	924
1956	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
1957	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	742
1958	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	462

Whooping Cough. 23 notifications of this disease were received during the year. The number in 1957 was 26. No death occurred during the year.

Scarlet Fever. 23 cases of this disease were notified and 10 were admitted to the Fever Hospitals. No death was recorded.

Year						
1949	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	207
1950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101
1951	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59
1952	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135
1953	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107
1954	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
1955	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83
1956	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
1957	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
1958	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23

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

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

One case of this disease was notified during the year. This was a case of the Paralytic form of the disease, and it made a satisfactory recovery.

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 two females aged 74 and 83 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	—	11	11
Vincent's Angina	3	7	10
Tuberculosis	—	5	5
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
	3	23	26
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>

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	—	1	—	—	—	—
15-25	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
35-45	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
45-55	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
55-65	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	13	6	—	3	1	—	—	—
Totals for last year.	20	13	3	5	1	—	—	1

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

	MALES.	FEMALES.
Garage Hand	1	Nil.

The above case dying from Tuberculosis had previously been notified.

The death-rate from Tuberculosis per 1,000 population is 0.02, compared with 0.10 for England and Wales.

Water Supplies in 1958

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) 145 yards of 3-in., 614 yards of 4-in. and 111 yards of 6-in. water mains were laid to private houses in 1958 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 99.98% of the population.
 - (b) 3 houses receive no supply from the public mains.

Housing

HOUSING ACTS, 1936 to 1957.

(1) **Clearance Areas.**

In September the Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed the Orders relating to Stockwell Gate Clearance Areas 93 and 94. These Orders relate to eleven houses occupied by 29 people.

(2) **Local Authority owned houses Certified Unfit by the Medical Officer of Health.**

During the year 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124 Nottingham Road, occupied by 32 persons, were certified to be unfit for human habitation.

(3) **Demolition of Houses.**

During the year 59 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	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
(b) By Private Enterprise	.....	.....	.....	.....	96

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 Street 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	Monday	9 a.m. to 12 noon.
CHILDREN		2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

MEN	Thursday	9 a.m. to 12 noon.
-----	----------	--------------------

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

B.C.G. Clinic and Contact Cases—Friday, 9 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. Consultation clinics are also held at Pleasley schools, and Hermitage Avenue. 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	.....	.....	.....	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....	26	8	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	233	227	22	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	6	5	—	—
TOTAL	265	240	24	—

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	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature(S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)....	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	3	4	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	21	23	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	25	28	—	3	—

**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	36	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my fourteenth Annual Report on the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during 1958.

The period under review has been made difficult by the continued shortage of qualified staff and for the whole of the year you were without the services of one Inspector, which on the present establishment represents a deficiency of 25%. Even at the time of the writing of this report (July 1959) the vacancy created by a resignation in July 1957 was still unfilled. This shortage of staff is a serious handicap to the work of the Department and makes it well-nigh impossible to ensure an efficient and complete administration of the numerous obligations imposed upon the Corporation relating to environmental hygiene and food inspection.

During the year, 711 complaints were received in the Department, the majority of these being in respect of housing defects. The investigation of these complaints, together with other inspections, resulted in the service of 721 notices requiring repairs to houses.

Further progress was made in implementing the Council's programme for the clearance of unfit houses, and during the year 59 unfit houses were demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure. The Ministry of Housing and Local Government confirmed Clearance Orders relating to two Clearance Areas involving 11 houses and, in addition, 11 houses purchased by the Corporation were declared to be unfit. These 22 houses provided accommodation for 61 persons.

During the year 69 applications were received under the Rent Act 1957 for Certificates of Disrepair and, with one exception, all of these applications were granted. 1958 was the first full year of the operation of this new legislation and it is significant that compared with 1957 the volume of applications for Certificates decreased by about 50%. There is every indication that in the future, the number of applications will decrease still further. Whether this is due to the satisfaction with their living conditions by occupiers of rented houses or whether it is due to their disinclination to use the complicated procedure of this new Act is still difficult to ascertain.

On the 31st December, 1958, there were still four licensed slaughterhouses in the Borough and during the year 26,696 animals were slaughtered for food. All of these animals were inspected and, as a result, over 22 tons of meat and offals, including 48 whole carcasses, were rejected as unfit for food. A local butcher was charged with having in his possession for sale, and having in his possession for the preparation for sale, unfit meat intended for human consumption. The magistrates found both charges proved and a fine of £100 was imposed.

Of the 209 samples of food and drugs submitted to the Public Analyst for examination, 21, or approximately 10%, were reported to be of unsatisfactory quality. Of these 21 unsatisfactory samples 15 were milk samples, the deficiencies in which were due to natural causes.

Generally the quality of milk supplied in the district is satisfactory and of 459 samples examined by the Public Health Laboratory Service, only 2 failed to satisfy the appropriate tests.

Food traders generally do their best to comply with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations and to co-operate with the Department to maintain a high standard of food hygiene. During the year 1359 visits were made to food premises and the increased use of the various forms of refrigeration, particularly in the smaller food shops, was noted.

Work in connection with atmospheric pollution proceeded steadily throughout the year and 89 observations were made on the chimneys of industrial boiler plants. The reduction of the emission of smoke from industrial premises demonstrates the willingness of occupiers to co-operate with your Officers in this important work. It is pleasing to record your intentions to implement the provisions of the Clean Air Act 1956 by the declaration

in principle of the first Smoke Control Area in the Borough. It is anticipated that this first Smoke Control Area will be the forerunner of many others that will enable your officers to deal with that most serious and persistent of all sources of atmospheric pollution—the domestic household chimney.

Detailed information of the work carried out 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 1958.

Details of Notices Served and Complied with :—

	Served	Complied with
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT NOTICES	858	995
HOUSING ACT NOTICES	126	103
DEFECTIVE HOUSES	721	853
Roofs	184	161
Walls	263	210
Floors	71	56
Ceilings	76	96
Windows	276	157
Fireplaces	82	78
Washing Coppers	4	3
Sinks renewed	3	2
Water supply	34	29
Rainwater Pipes	176	189
Paving	57	101
W.C.'s repaired	83	89
W.C.'s additional	—	—
Drains cleansed	187	195
Drains repaired	94	95
Other	187	193
Houses cleansed	4	1
Houses disinfested of vermin	1	1
Overcrowding abated	1	—
Nuisances from animals abated	1	3
Rats and Mice	—	—
Offensive accumulations removed	4	6
Dustbins provided	275	264
Smoke nuisances abated	6	6
Miscellaneous	2	2
Places of Entertainment	—	—
Workplaces	—	—
Hairdressers	3	3

Food and Drugs Act Notices	51	75
Factory Act Notices	24	26
Shops Act Notices	—	—
Dairies	—	—

Summary of Notices served under Public Health and Housing Acts.

Number of informal notices served	984
Number of informal notices complied with	1098
Number of Statutory Notices served	140
Number of Statutory Notices complied with :—	
(a) By Owners	129
(b) By Corporation in default of owners	20

Analysis of Statutory Notices served and complied with :—

	Served	Complied with	
		By Owners	By Corporation in default
Housing Act, 1936 :—			
Section 9 (Repairs)	6	8	—
Public Health Act, 1936 :—			
Section 39 (Eaves, Gutters)	9	9	2
Section 24 (Drains)	7	2	4
Section 44 (W.C.'s)	—	—	—
Section 45 (W.C.'s)	2	2	—
Section 56 (Paving)	22	27	4
Section 75 (Dustbins)	80	74	10
Section 92A (Repairs)	14	7	—
Section 92B (Others)	—	—	—
Section 89 (W.C.'s)	—	—	—
Totals	140	129	20

Public Health Inspectors' Visits during the Year.

	No. of Visits
GENERAL SANITATION.	
Water Supply	18
Drainage	355
Stables and Piggeries	4
Offensive Trades	2
Tents, Vans and Sheds	3
Factories	235
Workplaces	7
Outworkers	—
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	4
Refuse Collection	—
Rats and Mice	30
Smoke Observations	89
Schools	15
Shops	—
Pet Shops	12
Upholsterers	5
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	146
HOUSING.	
Under Public Health Acts :—	
No. of houses inspected	858
Re-visits paid to above houses	2423
Under Housing Acts :—	
No. of houses inspected	126
Re-visits paid to above houses	463
Overcrowding :—	
No. of houses inspected	8
Re-visits paid to above houses	3
Verminous Premises :—	
Re-visits paid to above houses	2
Miscellaneous housing visits	471
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.	
Inquiries in case of infectious disease	21
Visits re Disinfection	—
MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.	
Visits to Slaughterhouses	932
Visits to Stalls	292
Visits to Other Premises	3

Rent Act, 1957

During the year 69 applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair. Details of the work involved are given below :—

(1)	Number of applications for certificates	69
(2)	Number of decisions not to issue certificates	1
(3)	Number of decisions to issue certificates—	
	(a) in respect of some but not all defects	56
	(b) in respect of all defects	12
(4)	Number of undertakings given by landlords	42
(5)	Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority	—
(6)	Number of certificates issued	26
(7)	Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	14
(8)	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	1
(9)	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	—
(10)	Certificates cancelled by the Local Authority	13

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	.....	.....	.....	.....	3209
Sheep	.....	.....	.....	.....	6025
Pigs	.....	.....	.....	.....	17460
Calves	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
					26696
					26696

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.
1 Cow	Generalised Tuberculosis		5 80
1 Steer	Generalised Tuberculosis		5 80
5 Heifers	Generalised Tuberculosis	1	2 87
1 Heifer	Tuberculosis with Emaciation		4 50
3 Pigs	Generalised Tuberculosis		4 11
8 Pigs	Septicaemia		11 9
1 Pig	Septic Pleurisy, acute		101
3 Pigs	Moribund		3 16
7 Pigs	Swine Erysipelas, acute		9 51
4 Pigs	Emaciation		2 43
6 Pigs	Pyæmia		8 88
2 Sheep	Moribund		98
4 Sheep	Emaciation		1 21
2 Sheep	Decomposition		1 9
Total Weight			4 1 72
			4 1 72

Parts of Carcases and Edible Organs Condemned.

	Disease	Weight		
		T.	C.	lbs.
6 Forequarters of Beef	Localised Tuberculosis	9	49	
2 Forequarters of Beef	Bruising	3	26	
3 Hindquarters of Beef	Localised Tuberculosis	4	93	
Beef	Localised Tuberculosis	2	34	
Beef	Bruising	5	0	
Mutton	Bruising	1	75	
Pork	Bruising	1	4	
155 Beasts' Heads	Tuberculosis and Actinomycosis	2	1	58
485 Pigs' Heads	Tuberculosis	2	16	47
Edible Offals	Various Diseases	11	15	60
Total Weight		18	0	110

2.—OTHER FOODS.

Article	Cause of Condemnation	Weight		
		T.	C.	lbs.
Canned Goods	Unsound	4	3	85
Jam and Preserves	Unsound			22
Cakes and Biscuits.....	Unsound			28
Wet Fish	Unsound	3	31	
Cooked Meats	Unsound	1	43	
Cheese	Unsound or Flood Contaminated	1	34	
Flour	Unsound or Flood Contaminated			76
Butter	Flood Contaminated	4	0	
Margarine	Flood Contaminated	2	14	
Cooking Fat	Flood Contaminated			96
Rice and Sago	Flood Contaminated	1	66	
Fresh Fruit	Unsound	3	62	
Eggs	Unsound			90
Miscellaneous	Unsound	1	60	
Total Weight		5	5	35

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	3040	169	2	6025	17460	—
Number inspected	3040	169	2	6025	17460	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	8	29	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	940	30	—	93	964	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis & cysticerci	30.92	17.75	—	1.67	5.68	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned	7	1	—	—	3	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	266	32	—	—	499	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	8.98	19.52	—	—	2.87	—
Cysticercosis :						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	4	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	4	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

During the year 209 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 examinations :—

Details of samples taken during the year :—

ARTICLE	Number Genuine			Number Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	In-formal	Total	Formal	In-formal	Total
Milk	84	—	84	15	—	15
Butter	4	—	4	—	—	—
Margarine	3	—	3	—	—	—
Pure Lard	3	—	3	—	—	—
Pork Dripping	1	—	1	1	—	1
Pork Sausage	5	—	5	2	—	2
Beef Sausage	1	—	1	—	—	—
Minced Beef	2	—	2	—	—	—
Black Pudding	1	—	1	—	—	—
Savoury Ducks	1	—	1	—	—	—
Haslet	1	—	1	—	—	—
Polony	1	—	1	—	—	—
Faggots	1	—	1	—	—	—
Meat Pies	2	—	2	—	—	—
Pork Pies	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pork Brawn	—	1	1	—	—	—
Potted Meat	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dressed Crab	1	—	1	—	—	—
Fish Cakes	1	—	1	—	—	—
Fish Paste	1	—	1	—	—	—
Potted Salmon with Butter	—	1	1	—	—	—
Grated Cheese	1	—	1	—	—	—
Buttered Cheese Spread	—	1	1	—	—	—
Processed Cheese Spread	—	—	—	—	1	1
Stilton Cheese	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cream Cheese	—	2	2	—	—	—
Double Cream	—	3	3	—	—	—
Fresh Cream	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ice Cream	—	3	3	—	—	—
Iced Fruit Lollies	—	1	1	—	—	—
Condensed Milk	—	1	1	—	—	—
Milk Shake Cordial	—	1	1	—	—	—
Milk Flavouring	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream of Tomato Soup	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream of Asparagus Soup	—	—	—	—	1	1
Confectionery—Sweets	6	1	7	—	—	—
Cream Meringues	1	—	1	—	—	—
Biscuits—Sultana Fingers	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lemon Curd	1	—	1	—	—	—
Strawberry Jam	1	—	1	—	—	—

ARTICLE	Number Genuine			Number Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	In-formal	Total	Formal	In-formal	Total
Marmalade	2	—	2	—	—	—
Mincemeat	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pure English Honey	—	1	1	—	—	—
Self-Raising Flour	1	—	1	—	—	—
Custard Powder	1	—	1	—	—	—
Puff Pastry	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ground Almonds	—	—	—	1	—	1
Mixed Fruit	1	—	1	—	—	—
Plum Pudding	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pure Coffee	2	—	2	—	—	—
Tea	—	1	1	—	—	—
Jelly Crystals	1	1	2	—	—	—
Table Jelly	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lemon Flavouring Essence	—	1	1	—	—	—
Currie Powder	1	—	1	—	—	—
Fruit Sauce	—	1	1	—	—	—
Onion Sauce	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dried Rubbed Mint	1	—	1	—	—	—
Herbal Tablets ('Charabs')	—	1	1	—	—	—
Figs	1	—	1	—	—	—
Soft Drinks	3	4	7	—	—	—
Mild Beer	1	—	1	—	—	—
Bitter Beer	2	—	2	—	—	—
Quinine Tonic Water	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cherry Syrup	—	1	1	—	—	—
Liquid Paraffin	1	—	1	—	—	—
Olive Oil	1	1	2	—	—	—
Friars Balsam	—	1	1	—	—	—
L. L. & C. Linctus	—	1	1	—	—	—
Adult's Nerve Tonic	—	1	1	—	—	—
Children's Tonic	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tincture of Iodine	—	1	1	—	—	—
Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites	—	1	1	—	—	—
	149	39	188	19	2	21

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

Serial No.	Article	Nature of Adulteration	Action Taken
20	Pork Sausage	Deficient in Meat to the extent of 15.0 per cent. based on the previous Ministry of Food standard	The manufacturer was notified of the deficiency of meat in this sample.
22	Pork Dripping	This sample should have been labelled "Dripping with Jelly"	The manufacturer of this sample was warned and has now made satisfactory provision for the labelling of this article.
24	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat	These samples were taken from a consignment of two churns. The deficiencies were notified to the producer.
25	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat	
26	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat and solids-not-fat	These samples were taken from a consignment of three churns. The deficiencies were notified to the producer.
27	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat and solids-not-fat	
28	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat	
42	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat	These samples were taken from a consignment of three churns. The deficiencies were notified to the producer.
43	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat	
44	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat	
83	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat	This was one of eight samples taken on delivery from a consignment of eight churns from a single producer. The average value of milk-fat for the whole consignment was well above the legal presumptive standard.
84	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat	These four samples were taken on delivery from a consignment of four churns from a single producer. The average value of milk-fat for the whole consignment was above the legal presumptive standard. The deficiencies in the milk-solids other than milk-fat were notified to the producer.
85	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat and solids-not-fat	
86	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat and solids-not-fat	
87	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat	

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

Serial No.	Article	Nature of Adulteration	Action Taken
96	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat	This was one of eight samples taken on delivery from a consignment of eight churns from a single producer. The average value of milk-fat for the whole consignment was well above the legal presumptive standard.
117	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat and solids-not-fat	This was one of three samples taken from a consignment of three churns from a single producer. The average value of milk-fat for the whole consignment was well above the legal presumptive standard. The deficiencies in the milk-solids other than milk-fat were notified to the producer.
197	Pork Sausage	Deficient in meat to the extent of 4.9 per cent. based on the previous Ministry of Food standard	The manufacturer was notified of the deficiency of meat in this sample.

5.—GERBER TESTING OF MILK.

During the year 285 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 that 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	72

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	64
" Sterilised " Milk Dealer's Licences	82
" Pasteurised " Supplementary Licence	4
" Tuberculin Tested " Supplementary Licence	3

(b) Samples of Milk submitted to Prescribed Tests.

During the year 459 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	133	133	—	133	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	185	184	1	185	—	—	—
Sterilised	94	—	—	—	—	94	—
Tuberculin Tested	47	—	—	46	1	—	—

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	22
2	2½ to 4 hours	1
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	56	162
Butchers' preparation rooms	34	144
Grocers	250	413
Greengrocers and fruiterers	35	42
Restaurant, hotel & cafe kitchens	34	219
Bakehouses	13	56
Fried fish shops	32	74
Wet fish and poultry	4	11

Confectioners	.....	.....	.....	46	53
Ice-cream manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Public houses	.....	.....	.....	61	53
Hawkers' premises	.....	.....	.....	20	57

(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	32	—
Ice-cream manufacturers	1	—
Ice-cream retailers	154	—
Hawkers' premises	—	20

(c) Legal Proceedings.

During the year it was found necessary to institute legal proceedings against a local butcher who was charged with having in his possession for sale and also with having in his possession for preparation for sale meat intended for, but unfit for, human consumption.

The Magistrates found each charge proved and imposed a fine of £50 in each case.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

There are twelve 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	21	181	182	13
(b) Survey	23	88	87	13
Re-inspections	155	1203	723	70
Type of Infestation :—				
(a) Rats	33	216	107	26
(b) Mice	11	53	162	—

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	109
Number of prebaits laid	242
Number of manholes from which prebait was taken	124
Number of manholes in which poison baits were laid	124

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1958 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				
		Corrected number	Corrected Number	Corrected Rate	Number	Rate	At all ages		Under 1 year of age.	
							Number	Rate	Number	Rate per 1000 Births
1949	51,180	1258	875	17.1	817	15.9	534	10.4	24	27.4
1950	50,960	1239	834	16.3	814	15.9	573	11.2	29	34.7
1951	50,960	1270	807	15.8	956	18.7	600	11.7	28	34.7
1952	51,110	1312	824	15.9	829	16.2	513	10.0	26	31.5
1953	51,410	1289	900	17.5	857	16.6	538	10.4	30	33.3
1954	51,570	1331	799	15.4	863	16.7	542	10.5	29	36.3
1955	51,680	1306	784	15.1	842	16.2	543	10.5	23	29.3
1956	51,870	1439	836	16.1	842	16.2	534	10.3	18	21.8
1957	52,100	1316	819	15.7	854	16.4	549	10.5	31	37.8
1958	52,320	683	831	15.8	874	16.7	614	11.7	14	16.8

TABLE II.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year, 1958.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases Notified												Total cases notified in each locality.				Deaths.	Total cases removed to Hospital.												
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.											North Ward including Pleasley Hill	Pleasley Hill alone.	South Ward	East Ward														
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65							65 and over											
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...					
Scarlet Fever	23	...	...	4	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...			
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Para-typhoid "B"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Acute Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Dysentery	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	1			
Whooping-cough	23	2	3	3	2	10	1			
Measles	462	22	53	57	62	77	188	2	2		
Totals	515	24	56	60	69	83	211	5	1	3	1	2	350	46	119	...	15

TABLE III.—CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages.	
	Males	Females
All Causes	342	272
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	—
2 Tuberculosis, other	—	—
3 Syphilitic disease	1	1
4 Diphtheria	—	—
5 Whooping Cough	—	—
6 Meningococcal infections	—	—
7 Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
8 Measles	—	—
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach	12	8
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	25	3
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	7
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	6
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	27	28
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	2
16 Diabetes	—	—
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system	39	48
18 Coronary disease, angina	63	29
19 Hyper-tension with heart disease	11	7
20 Other heart disease	49	54
21 Other circulatory disease	10	9
22 Influenza	4	2
23 Pneumonia	17	21
24 Bronchitis	23	8
25 Other diseases of respiratory system	6	3
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	—
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	—
28 Nephritis and nephrosis	4	—
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	8	—
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	1
31 Congenital malformations	2	3
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	19	22
33 Motor vehicle accidents	3	1
34 All other accidents.. .. .	5	7
35 Suicide	3	2
36 Homicide and operations of war	1	—

TABLE IV.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1958.

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





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