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BOROUGH OF MANSFIELD



# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

## HEALTH & HEALTH SERVICES

### SANITARY CONDITIONS

### . . AND HOUSING . .

FOR THE

Year ended 31st December, 1963

BY

**J. S. DRUMMOND**

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

**Medical Officer of Health**



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# Health Committee

(AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1963)

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*Chairman :*

ALDERMAN J. A. RHODES

---

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR  
COUNCILLOR A. H. BAILEY

---

*Aldermen :*

C. HARRISON, J.P.

MRS. A. MILFORD

*Councillors :*

A. BLACKHAM

T. S. MARTIN

MRS. D. FRITH

D. M. McLAUHLAN (Obit.)

E. GROVES

C. STONE

G. R. LANE

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

## Staff changes during 1963

Mr. H. Batson, Additional Public Health Inspector, resigned 31.8.63.

Mr. W. W. Taylor, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., resigned his appointment as Public Analyst (Food and Drugs) Part-time on 31.12.63 and was succeeded by Mr. E. R. W. Fogden, B.Sc., F.R.I.C. as from 1.1.64.

## Public Health Staff

(AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1963)

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>	J. S. DRUMMOND, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
<i>Deputy Medical Officer</i> .....	M. GIBBS, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
<i>Public Analyst (Food &amp; Drugs) (Part-time)</i> .....	W. W. TAYLOR, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.
<i>Chief Public Health Inspector</i> .....	H. N. EARDLEY, Public 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., Cert. in Meat Inspection. D. W. M. MORTEN, Public Health Insp. Cert. Cert. in Meat Inspection. Diploma for Smoke Inspectors.
<i>Pupil Public Health Inspectors</i> .....	W. R. BAYLIS. V. EMMERSON.
<i>Senior Clerk</i> .....	MRS. J. HALFNIGHT.
<i>Clerk</i> .....	MRS. D. M. RILEY.
<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.

Tel. 1296/7.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present the Annual Report on the Health and Health Services of the Borough for the Year 1963. It is again an ordinary report compiled in accordance with the instructions of the Minister of Health.

The statistics for 1963 show the usually expected annual variations but when reviewed as a whole they reveal a continuing satisfactory state of health.

It is unusual for a year not to achieve a new high or low statistical record. In this respect 1963 has been no exception.

The Birth-Rate for the year under review is 18.4 per 1,000 of the population and has followed the upward trend apparent since 1958. It is the highest birth-rate since 1947 when it was 20.9.

The natural increase of the population, that is the excess of births over the deaths, amounted to 348 and this figure is the highest recorded since 1953 when it was 362.

The Birth-Rate and Death-Rate compare favourably with the corresponding rates for England and Wales.

A new record has been created in 1963 and it is one which is pleasing to comment upon and will be received with gratification. For the fifth year in succession there has not been a Maternal Death. During these five years 4,699 babies have been born without a mother losing her life. The greatest praise and our sincere congratulations are due to the doctors, midwives, nurses and health visitors who achieved this fine record. May this excellent and desirable state of affairs continue through 1964 and beyond.

The Infantile Mortality Rate for 1963 is 20.1 per 1,000 live births and is the third lowest rate recorded in the history of the Borough. It compares favourably with the rate for England and Wales. Of the 20 infant deaths 75% were due to prematurity or congenital causes too severe to allow the infant to survive for one week. Pneumonia accounted for 20% of the infant deaths. Not one of these deaths was due to parental incompetence or neglect.

There was a steep rise in the number of cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year. This was due entirely to an epidemic wave of Measles which resulted in 514 cases being notified. This may not have been the total number of cases because there are always the mild and the "missed" cases to which a doctor is never called. There may have been other cases which a doctor attended but the notification was omitted because of the external pressure of work upon the practitioner. A glance at Measles over the years in this town shows a fairly regular pattern of recurring cycles of epidemicity fortunately with an almost non-existent mortality rate because of the advances in modern medical treatment. If the weapons of prophylaxis had advanced like the treatment of the disease and its complications then Measles would be as non-existent to-day as Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria, Smallpox and a number of other almost forgotten epidemic infectious diseases. There is considerable hope that research work with a vaccine against Measles will yield reliable results. Soon this vaccine will be tried out in field trials and the results assessed. If these trials show that the new vaccine, in one or other of its varieties, will give efficient and reliable protection we may yet see this scourge of childhood removed from our midst.

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 1963) .....	17,761
Rateable Value (31st March, 1964) .....	£1,909,362
Sum represented by a penny rate .....	£7,675
Home population (estimated at middle of year) .....	54,130

## 2.—Vital Statistics.

### BIRTHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate .....	459	480	939
Illegitimate .....	29	26	55
	-----	-----	-----
	488	506	994
	-----	-----	-----

Birth-rate per 1,000 population 18.4.

Illegitimate live births as a percentage of total births 5.5.

### STILL BIRTHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate .....	7	9	16
Illegitimate .....	1	2	3
	-----	-----	-----
	8	11	19
	-----	-----	-----

Rate per 1,000 (live and still births) 18.8.

### DEATHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Deaths .....	346	300	646

Death-rate 11.9 per 1,000 population.

## INFANT DEATHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate .....	8	9	17
Illegitimate .....	2	1	3
	-----	-----	-----
	10	10	20
	-----	-----	-----

Infantile Mortality-rate 20.1 per 1,000 live births.

Legitimate Infantile Mortality-rate 18.1 per 1,000 legitimate live births.

Illegitimate Infantile Mortality-rate 54.5 per 1,000 illegitimate live births.

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)—17.1.

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)—14.6.

Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)—33.5.

## MATERNAL DEATHS.

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

## 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)	.....	.....	.....	1

## 3.—Notes on Vital Statistics.

**Birth Rate.**

The Birth-rate 18.4 per 1,000 population shows an increase of 1.2 on the previous year. It is above the average for the last ten years which is 16.4 per 1,000 population.

Year	Birth-rate per 1,000 Population
1954	15.4
1955	15.1
1956	16.1
1957	15.7
1958	15.8
1959	16.7
1960	16.9
1961	17.4
1962	17.2
1963	18.4

**Death-rate** 11.9 per 1,000 is 0.5 below the rate for last year. It is above the average for the last 10 years which is 11.3 per 1,000 population.

Year	Death-rate per 1,000 Population
1954	10.5
1955	10.5
1956	10.3
1957	10.5
1958	11.7
1959	11.7
1960	11.8
1961	11.9
1962	12.4
1963	11.9

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	18.4	18.2
Death-rate	11.9	12.2

**Natural Increase**—i.e. the increase of births over deaths, amounts to 348.

Year	Natural Increase
1954	257
1955	241
1956	302
1957	270
1958	217
1959	261
1960	266
1961	289
1962	256
1963	348

**Maternal Mortality.** No maternal deaths occurred during the year.

Year	Maternal Death-rate per 1,000 live (and still) births	
	Mansfield	England and Wales
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
1959	0.00	0.38
1960	0.00	0.39
1961	0.00	0.33
1962	0.00	0.35
1963	0.00	0.28

**Still-births.**

Registered still-births totalled 19 during 1963, giving a rate of 18.8 per 1,000 total births.

Year	Stillbirths per 1,000 total births	Stillbirths per 1,000 population
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
1959 .....	16.7	0.27
1960 .....	24.1	0.41
1961 .....	17.1	0.30
1962 .....	20.2	0.35
1963 .....	18.8	0.35

**Infantile Mortality.**

The number of deaths occurring in children under one year of age was 20, giving an Infantile Mortality rate of 20.1. This is below the rate of 20.9 for England and Wales for 1963 and below the average rate for the past ten years which is 25.9.

Year	Deaths of infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births
1954 .....	36.3
1955 .....	29.3
1956 .....	21.8
1957 .....	37.8
1958 .....	16.8
1959 .....	23.9
1960 .....	32.5
1961 .....	15.2
1962 .....	26.0
1963 .....	20.1

The causes of these infant deaths related to age are shown on the following table :—

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Anencephaly .....	1				1					1
Prematurity .....	6				6					6
Asphyxia Neonatorum .....	1				1					1
Hydrops Foetalis .....	1				1					1
Haemorrhage .....	2				2					2
Congenital Heart .....	1				1					1
Congenital Deformities .....	2				2					2
Pneumonia .....		1		1	2	1		1		4
Rh. Incompatibility .....	1				1					1
Gastro-Enteritis .....							1			1



**Neo-Natal Mortality.**

The number of infants dying during the first four weeks of life was 17, giving a rate of 17.1 per 1,000 live births.

This figure equals the average for the last ten years which is 17.1.

Year	Deaths of infants under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births
1954	23.7
1955	19.1
1956	16.7
1957	23.1
1958	6.0
1959	18.2
1960	24.6
1961	10.9
1962	11.9
1963	17.1

**Early Neo-Natal Mortality.**

During the year 15 infants died during the first week of life, mainly due to prematurity or congenital causes so severe as to be incompatible with the continuance of life. The rate of 15.1 per 1,000 live births was above the average of 14.6 for the last 10 years.

Year	Deaths of infants under 1 week per 1,000 total live births
1954	20.0
1955	16.5
1956	14.3
1957	20.7
1958	4.8
1959	15.9
1960	17.9
1961	10.9
1962	10.8
1963	15.1

### Peri-Natal Mortality.

The Peri-natal mortality rate expresses the still-births and infant deaths arising from causes acting before, during, and immediately after the birth.

Year	Still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths
1954	46.2
1955	36.2
1956	38.5
1957	46.3
1958	22.4
1959	32.4
1960	41.6
1961	27.7
1962	30.7
1963	33.5

### Illegitimate Children.

The proportion of illegitimate births expressed as a percentage of total births shows an increase of 0.3%.

Year	Illegitimate Birth-rate as percentage of total births
1954	6.2
1955	4.5
1956	5.7
1957	3.8
1958	5.0
1959	5.8
1960	5.1
1961	6.0
1962	5.2
1963	5.5

The illegitimate still-birth rate, i.e. the number of illegitimate still-births per 1,000 illegitimate births was 51.7.

The illegitimate infant mortality rate, i.e., the number of deaths of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births was 54.5.

## Cancer Deaths

The 99 deaths from this disease during the year was 13 less than the number recorded in 1962.

Arranged in decennial periods, these deaths occurred as below :

	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Under 40 years .....	2	5	5	8	1
40 to 50 years .....	10	9	6	5	8
50 to 60 years .....	21	11	18	19	15
60 to 70 years .....	33	32	33	34	22
70 to 80 years .....	22	36	28	36	30
Over 80 years .....	11	19	15	15	13
Totals .....	99	112	105	117	89

Analysis of the site of the disease shows that the largest incidence occurred in the stomach, bowels, breast and lungs, causing 68.6% of the deaths.

The death-rate from Cancer per 1,000 population is 1.82 compared with 2.27 for England and Wales as a whole.



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

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Colliery Worker .....	3	Housewives .....	23
Colliery Worker (R) .....	2	Widows .....	25
Miner .....	5	Spinster—School	
Miner (R) .....	5	Meals Supervisor	1
Labourer .....	1	Spinster—House-	
Labourer (R) .....	1	keeper (R) .....	1
Joiner .....	2		
Joiner (R) .....	1		
Bus Driver .....	2		
Gardener (R) .....	2		
Council Parks Foreman	1		
Haulage Contractor .....	1		
Undertaker .....	1		
Hairdresser .....	1		
Cotton Doubler .....	1		
Platelayer (R) .....	1		
Railway Ganger .....	1		
Moulder .....	1		
Cobbler (R) .....	1		
Bricklayer .....	1		
Showman (R) .....	1		
Crane Driver (R) .....	1		
Manager .....	1		
Inspector of Taxes (R) .....	1		
Caretaker .....	1		
Commercial Traveller (R) .....	1		
Furniture Salesman .....	1		
Chef .....	1		
Confectioner .....	1		
Baker's Roundsman (R) .....	1		
Postal Inspector .....	1		
Motor Trimmer (R) .....	1		
Storekeeper .....	1		
No occupation .....	2		

# Control of Infectious Diseases

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## DIPHTHERIA.

The total number of children immunised during the year was 725 of whom 662 were under 5 years of age, and 63 aged 5—14. The percentage of the child population protected at the end of the year was 76.6 compared with 77.2 in 1962.

The number of children already immunised who were given a "boosting" or reinforcing dose during the year was 893.

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.

Inoculation against whooping cough commenced in November 1946, and has been carried on without interruption through 1963, and during the year 652 children have been inoculated against this disease.

## SMALLPOX.

206 Primary and 17 Re-vaccinations were performed during 1963.

## TETANUS.

Tetanus Injections commenced in 1962. 652 children were inoculated against this disease during 1963 and 277 were given "booster" doses.

## POLIOMYELITIS.

In February 1962 the Sabin (Oral) vaccine came into use and in consequence the use of the Salk Vaccine has diminished and the greater efficiency of the Sabin Vaccine gradually proved. As the two types of vaccine were in use during the year those vaccinated in 1963 received one or other vaccine. In all age and priority groups 811 persons received their primary vaccination, and 783 were given "booster" doses.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

The B.C.G. vaccination of school children in their 14th year began in 1958, and in 1962 was extended to include Secondary School children in their 1st and 2nd years. During 1963, 645 children were tested by the Heaf Multiple Puncture method and 487 non-reactors were vaccinated with B.C.G. vaccine. The 130 reactors—20% of the children tested—were referred to King's Mill Hospital 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 534 compared with 48 in 1962.

**Measles.** 514 notifications were received during the year compared with 20 in 1962. Four cases were admitted to Hospital.

Year					
1954	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
1955	.....	.....	.....	.....	924
1956	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
1957	.....	.....	.....	.....	742
1958	.....	.....	.....	.....	462
1959	.....	.....	.....	.....	221
1960	.....	.....	.....	.....	207
1961	.....	.....	.....	.....	741
1962	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
1963	.....	.....	.....	.....	514

**Whooping Cough.** Two cases of this disease were notified during the year compared with no notification in 1962.

**Scarlet Fever.** 12 cases of this disease were notified and three were admitted to the Fever Hospital. No death was recorded.

Year					
1954	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
1955	.....	.....	.....	.....	83
1956	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
1957	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
1958	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
1959	.....	.....	.....	.....	79
1960	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
1961	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
1962	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
1963	.....	.....	.....	.....	12

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

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

No case of this disease was notified during the year.

**Food Poisoning.** No case occurred during the year.

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

No statutory action under the above Act was necessary during the year.



# Tuberculosis

Particulars of new cases and deaths from this disease during 1963 :—

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
35-45	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
45-55	4	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
55-65	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	5	8	—	4	3	—	—	—

The following table shows the deaths and the number of new cases notified during the past ten years :—

Year	DEATHS		NEW CASES	
	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>
1954	11	0	32	3
1955	11	1	25	0
1956	3	1	34	5
1957	1	1	33	3
1958	1	0	19	4
1959	0	0	28	3
1960	1	0	27	3
1961	5	0	18	4
1962	4	1	17	5
1963	3	0	13	4

## Water Supplies in 1963

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Fuller information is available in the Report of the Water Engineer, but the following summary is inserted here to comply with the Circular 170/147 of the Ministry of Health.

- (1) The water supply of the Borough is derived from two deep wells—Rainworth (depth 110 ft., boreholes 270 ft. below ground level), and Clipstone (depth 110 ft., boreholes 200 ft. below ground level).
- (2) 1,290 yards of 3-in., 1,605 yards of 4-in. and 433 yards of 6-in. water mains were laid in 1963. Also 567 yards 18-in. trunk mains were laid or re-laid.
- (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 proportion of population supplied from public water mains :—
  - (a) The supply is direct to houses in respect of 99.98% of the population.
  - (b) 2 houses receive no supply from the public mains.

# Housing

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## HOUSING ACTS, 1936 to 1957.

### (1) Clearance Areas.

Further steady progress was made in the Council's second post-war five-year programme for the clearance of unfit houses. During the year Official Representations were made in respect of the following three clearance areas relating to 30 houses occupied by 64 persons :—

Area No. 112—Ratcliffe Gate Clearance Area 1963.

Area No. 113—Sherwood Street Clearance Area 1963.

Area No. 114—Clerkson Street Clearance Area 1963.

During the year the Minister of Housing and Local Government conducted a Hearing in respect of Clearance Order No. 111 (Victoria Street) which was made by the Town Council in 1962 and submitted to the Minister for confirmation. As a result of the Hearing No. 35 Victoria Street was excluded from the provisions of the Order.

### (2) Individual Unfit Houses.

During the year Official Representations were made in respect of the following 8 houses providing accommodation for 23 persons :—

Nos. 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, and 47 Sherwood Street.

No. 16 Harcourt Street.

The Bungalow, Somersall Street.

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

Nil.

- (4) **Demolition of Houses.**

During the year 60 houses were demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure.

- (5) **Houses Closed.**

During the year 2 houses were closed as a result of Closing Orders made by the Town Council in 1962.

- (6) **Number of New Houses erected during the year.**

(a) By the Local Authority .....	50
(b) By Private Enterprise .....	346

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

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The following are the main services provided for the Borough.

(a) **Ambulance Facilities.**

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

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

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

(c) **Child Life Protection.**

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

(d) **Orthopaedic Treatment.**

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

(e) **Domiciliary Midwifery Service.**

Administered by the Notts. County Council.

(f) **Institutional Midwifery.**

Midwifery cases are admitted to the Women's Hospital, Peel Street, Nottingham, Kilton Hospital, Worksop, and King's 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.**

Child Welfare clinics are held at St. John's Street Centre, Methodist Church, Poplar Drive, Pleasley Hill, St. Lawrence's Church Hall, Hermitage Avenue, and Abbott Road. A Doctor is in attendance at each clinic.

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 immunisation 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. 3-45 p.m. to 5-45 p.m.
FEMALES	Monday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
	Wednesday	4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

This service is under the control of the Mansfield Hospital Management Committee.

**(l) Tuberculosis.**

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

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

Special clinics for Employed persons (Men and Women)—  
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, dental clinics, eye clinics and Physiotherapy are held at the School Clinic, Ratcliffe Gate. Consultation clinics are also held at Pleasley Schools, Hermitage Avenue and, Abbott Road. 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 Mansfield Hospital Management Committee and has a total of 178 beds allocated as follows :—

General Surgical	.....	.....	.....	68
General Medical	.....	.....	.....	52
Paediatrics	.....	.....	.....	13
Traumatic and Orthopaedic	.....	.....	.....	45

A private Patients Unit is attached to the Hospital. This Unit contains 14 beds for medical or surgical cases.

**(r) Victoria Hospital.**

Under the Mansfield Hospital Management Committee, this hospital has 304 beds for chronic and geriatric cases.

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

This is a hospital of 338 beds, under the control of the Nottingham No. 5 Hospital Management Committee.

**(t) Ransom Hospital.**

This hospital undertakes the treatment of tuberculosis and chest diseases under the control of the Nottingham No. 5 Hospital Management Committee. There is accommodation for 203 patients.

**(u) Forest Hospital.**

With accommodation for 100 patients, this hospital is also under the control of the Mansfield Hospital Management Committee. There are 29 beds for infectious diseases, 17 beds for dermatology and 54 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 1961

## Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act.

### PART I. OF THE ACT.

#### 1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

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 .....	22	30	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .....	259	405	69	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises) .....	13	3	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>294</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>—</b>

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

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted
	Found	Reme- died	Referred To H.M. In- spector	By H.M. In- spector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) .....	7	7	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature(S.3) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) .....					
(a) Insufficient .....	3	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective .....	59	53	—	3	—
(c) Not separate for sexes .....	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) .....	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>70</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>—</b>

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

(Sections 133 and 134).

Nature of Work	Section 133.			Section 134.		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 133(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	23	—	—	—	—	—

## **Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector**

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Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my report for the year 1963.

During the year, 750 complaints were received in the Department and as a result 925 notices were served upon owners requiring them to carry out repairs to houses. Although the routine investigation into complaints of this nature is not spectacular work nevertheless a considerable amount of repair and improvement to dwelling-houses is quietly achieved.

1,010 inspections were made of food premises during the period under review and as a result 138 notices were served. Once again it is a pleasure to report the continued co-operation of the great majority of the food traders in the town and to pay tribute to their efforts to secure improvements in the handling and display of food but, nevertheless, there is a constant need to guard against complacency and to be vigilant at every stage in the preparation and distribution of food. It is essential that both managements and staff should be aware of their importance in the community and should be thoroughly imbued with the principles of food hygiene.

It is with great satisfaction that I am able to record that during the year the Council took positive action to remove the meat and fish stalls from the open market by providing accommodation for these trades in the old Butter Market. At the time of the writing of this report the work of adapting and rebuilding, at considerable expense, is well advanced and the new Meat and Fish Market should be in full swing later in the year. In addition to providing protection from contamination to the foods concerned, the new market will provide stall-holders with necessary washing and other facilities required to enable them to carry on their business under hygienic conditions. For many years the sale of fish and meat on the open markets under conditions which are far from satisfactory has been a thorn in the flesh of your officers and a sore point to which I have referred in my previous reports. The new development will be a much-welcomed improvement and thanks are due to the Chairman and Members of the Markets Committee for their enterprise in initiating this new scheme.

On 1st October, 1963, the Meat Inspection Regulations came into operation. These new Regulations are designed to provide the means to give effect to the Government's long-standing intention to ensure that meat is inspected, and marked as having been inspected, before leaving the slaughterhouse.

The main provisions are :—

- (1) the inspection of meat at slaughterhouses is now a legal requirement ;
- (2) meat must not be removed from a slaughterhouse until it has been inspected ;
- (3) meat inspected and passed as fit must be marked with a stamp which identifies both the local authority and the inspector ;
- (4) local authorities may charge for the service of meat inspection.

In addition to extra work entailed by the new Regulations the number of animals slaughtered and inspected during the year rose to 43,204 compared with 40,786 in 1962. As a result of the inspections carried out over 27 tons of meat and edible offals were condemned as being unfit for food. For the second year in succession no evidence of tuberculosis was found in any of 2,838 cattle inspected.

A constant supply of wholesome milk is an accepted fact these days and the two dairies registered in Mansfield process vast quantities of this important food amounting to many millions of bottles each year. Five hundred and eight samples of milk were taken in course of delivery to the general public, schools and hospitals, and all of these passed the appropriate tests for cleanliness and efficiency of pasteurisation.

A total of 152 samples of food and drugs covering a wide variety of articles in common and regular use were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination and, in addition, 218 samples of milk were tested for chemical quality in your own Department. 21 of the samples sent for analysis were the subject of adverse reports but none of the irregularities was of a serious nature and all were dealt with informally.

The Landlord and Tenant Act 1962, came into force in November of that year and the main intention of the Act is to ensure that provision of a rent book is obligatory for weekly lettings. Early in 1963 the Town Council found it necessary to take legal proceedings against a landlord who had failed to comply with the Council's request to provide twelve tenants with rent books. The Magistrates found the cases proved and imposed fines totalling £60 plus costs of £25 4s. 0d.

During the year 133 applications for standard grants, an increase of 35 over the previous year, were received under the House Purchase and Housing Acts for financial assistance towards the modernisation of sub-standard houses. Seventy-two houses, as compared with 85 in 1962, were modernised by the provision of baths, hot water systems and internal water-closets and this work attracted grant-aid amounting to £6,666 a decrease of £1,368 on the previous year.

On 30th December, 1963, the Town Council made the Borough of Mansfield No. 4 Smoke Control Order 1963 and submitted it to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for confirmation. This Order declares a further area of 1,126 acres in the South of the Town to be a smoke control area and covers 1,593 premises of which 1,554 are dwelling-houses.

The following pages give detailed information of the work carried out during the year.

It is again pleasing to pay tribute to the continued efforts of my Deputy, Mr. Spencer, and all members of the staff to make the year a successful one.

In conclusion I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation and thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their interest and support during the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

H. N. EARDLEY,  
*Chief Public Health Inspector.*

## Sanitary Administration

### Summary of Work Done during the Year 1963.

Details of Notices served and complied with :—

	Served	Complied with
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT NOTICES .....	924	942
HOUSING ACT NOTICES .....	5	8
DEFECTIVE HOUSES .....	776	789
Roofs .....	132	158
Walls .....	138	141
Floors .....	39	43
Ceilings .....	81	76
Windows .....	88	119
Fireplaces .....	36	56
Washing Coppers .....	2	4
Sinks renewed .....	4	4
Water supply .....	80	75
Rainwater Pipes .....	106	128
Paving .....	23	33
W.C.'s repaired .....	113	117
W.C.'s additional .....	—	—
Drains cleansed .....	200	186
Drains repaired .....	115	114
Other .....	107	126
Houses cleansed .....	12	10
Houses disinfested of vermin .....	—	—
Overcrowding abated .....	1	1
Nuisances from animals abated .....	5	6
Rats and Mice .....	1	1
Offensive accumulations removed .....	28	28
Dustbins provided .....	81	90
Smoke nuisances abated .....	5	4
Miscellaneous .....	20	17
Places of Entertainment .....	—	—
Workplaces .....	13	9
Hairdressers .....	7	5
Noise abatement .....	—	1



Food and Drugs Act Notices	138	130
Factory Act Notices	71	64
Shops Act Notices	9	14
Dairies	3	2
Agriculture (Welfare & Safety) Act	—	—

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

Number of informal notices served	929
Number of informal notices complied with	950
Number of Statutory Notices served	133
Number of Statutory Notices complied with :—	
(a) By Owners	170
(b) By Corporation in default of owners	14

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

	Served	Complied with	
		By Owners	By Corporation in default
Housing Act, 1936 :—			
Section 9 (Repairs)	—	—	—
Public Health Act, 1936 :—			
Section 39 (Eaves, Gutters)	16	15	2
Section 24 (Drains)	12	7	4
Section 44 (W.C.'s)	—	—	—
Section 45 (W.C.'s)	19	22	2
Section 56 (Paving)	3	13	1
Section 75 (Dustbins)	41	39	5
Section 93 (Repairs)	34	66	—
Section 89 (San. Accom.)	1	—	—
Section 50 (Cesspools)	—	1	—
Clean Air Act 1956 :—			
Section 12 (Adaptations)	7	7	—
Totals	133	170	14

## Public Health Inspectors' Visits during the Year.

GENERAL SANITATION.	No. of Visits
Water Supply .....	25
Drainage .....	749
Stables and Piggeries .....	7
Tents, Vans and Sheds .....	8
Factories .....	435
Workplaces .....	121
Outworkers .....	18
Theatres and Places of Entertainment .....	5
Refuse Disposal .....	15
Rats and Mice .....	61
Noise Abatement .....	8
Schools .....	6
Shops .....	64
Pet Shops .....	7
Upholsterers .....	10
Hairdressers .....	88
Farm Premises .....	—
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits .....	282

## HOUSING.

## Under Public Health Acts :—

No. of houses inspected .....	924
Re-visits paid to above houses .....	2483

## Under Housing Acts :—

No. of houses inspected .....	138
Re-visits paid to above houses .....	602
No. of visits to houses in multiple occupation .....	223

## Overcrowding :—

No. of houses inspected .....	5
Re-visits paid to above houses .....	4

## Verminous Premises :—

Visits paid to houses .....	23
Miscellaneous housing visits .....	220

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Routine inspections of boiler houses	50
Smoke observations and advisory visits	137
Smoke Control Area survey visits	1575
Smoke Control Area re-visits	1144

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Inquiries in case of infectious disease	11
Re-visits	4

## MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

Visits to Slaughterhouses	1571
Visits to Stalls	203
Visits to Other Premises	88

**Legal Proceedings.**

During the year it was found necessary to institute legal proceedings in the following instances :—

- (1) A large bakery firm was summoned under the Food and Drugs Act 1955 for selling an apple pie, the contents of which were mouldy. The firm pleaded guilty and the Magistrates imposed a fine of £20.
- (2) Nine applications were made to the Magistrates for Nuisance Orders under Section 94 of the Public Health Act 1936 in respect of the non-compliance of Statutory Notices. The Magistrates granted the necessary Orders and, in addition, imposed a fine of £2 0s. 0d. with £2 2s. 0d. costs in respect of each failure to comply with the Statutory Notice.
- (3) Twelve summons were issued under Section 1 of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1962 in respect of the landlord's failure to supply a rent book or other similar document. The Magistrates found the cases proved and imposed a penalty of £5 0s. 0d. with £2 2s. 0d. costs in respect of each summons.
- (4) The management of a local dairy was summoned under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations for failing to ensure the cleanliness of a milk bottle. The defendants pleaded guilty to the charge and they were fined £25 and ordered to pay £7 7s. 0d. costs.

## Rent Act, 1957

---

During the year one application was received for a Certificate of Disrepair. Details of the work involved are given below :—

(1) Number of applications for certificates .....	1
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates .....	—
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates—	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects .....	1
(b) in respect of all defects .....	—
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords .....	1
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority .....	—
(6) Number of certificates issued .....	—
(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 .....	—

### HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959.

#### HOUSING ACT, 1961.

#### Improvement of Houses by Standard Grants.

During the year 133 applications were received for standard grants towards the cost of providing the five basic housing improvements—a bath or shower, a wash-hand basin, a water-closet, a hot-water system and a food store. Particulars relating to these applications are as follows :—

Number of houses in respect of which applications for grants were received .....	133
Number of applications approved .....	114
Number of applications withdrawn .....	16
Number of applications not eligible .....	3
Number of houses improved by the provision of the standard amenities .....	72
Average permissible grant per house .....	£117-14-2d.
Average actual grant per house .....	£92-11-7d.

# Inspection and Supervision of Food

## 1.—MEAT INSPECTION.

Number of animals slaughtered and inspected during the year at the two licensed slaughterhouses in the Borough :—

Cows	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
Beasts	.....	.....	.....	.....	2781
Sheep	.....	.....	.....	.....	6206
Pigs	.....	.....	.....	.....	33950
Calves	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
					43204
					43204

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.				Weight	
Number		Disease		T.	C. lbs.
20 Pigs	.....	Pyæmia	.....	1	8 67
13 Pigs	.....	Pleurisy, acute septic	.....		11 107
12 Pigs	.....	Pneumonia, acute septic	.....	11	71
6 Pigs	.....	Multiple Abscesses	.....	9	42
4 Pigs	.....	Moribund	.....	5	0
4 Pigs	.....	Fever	.....	9	82
3 Pigs	.....	Peritonitis, acute septic	.....	2	109
3 Pigs	.....	Generalised Tuberculosis	.....	3	63
2 Pigs	.....	Emaciation	.....	2	51
2 Pigs	.....	Septicæmia	.....	3	95
1 Pig	.....	Pericarditis, acute septic	.....		107
1 Pig	.....	Mastitis, acute septic	.....	3	44
1 Pig	.....	Metritis, acute septic	.....	3	34
1 Pig	.....	Jaundice	.....	1	8

1 Pig	Swine Erysipelas	1	46
1 Pig	Bruising, extensive and severe	2	6
1 Sheep	Moribund		45
1 Sheep	Fevered		37
1 Sheep	Pneumonia, acute septic		60
1 Sheep	Leukaemia		49
Total Weight		5	3 3

### Parts of Carcases and Edible Organs Condemned.

	Disease	Weight		
		T.	C.	lbs.
Pork	Bruising and Injury	4		34
Beef	Bruising and Injury	3		107
Beef	Abnormal taste and odour	3		19
Mutton	Bruising			21
527 Pigs' Heads	Tuberculosis	3	15	4
9 Beasts' Heads	Actinomycosis		1	98
3 Beasts' Heads	Abscess			90
2 Beasts' Heads	Cysticercus Bovis			60
Edible Offals	Various Diseases	17	17	50
Total Weight		22	7	35

### 2.—OTHER FOODS.

Article	Cause of Condemnation	Weight		
		T.	C.	lbs.
Canned Goods	Unsound	3	6	65
Miscellaneous	Unsound		4	36
Total Weight		3	10	101

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 .....	2781	57	10	6206	33950	—
Number inspected .....	2781	57	10	6206	33950	—
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</b> .....						
Whole carcasses condemned .....	—	—	—	4	72	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .....	1171	18	—	132	8114	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis & cysticerci	42.11	31.58	—	2.19	24.12	—
<b>Tuberculosis only :</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned .....	—	—	—	—	3	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .....	—	—	—	—	527	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis .....	—	—	—	—	1.56	—
<b>Cysticercosis :</b>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .....	2	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration .....	2	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

During the year 152 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 examined			Number Adulterated or Irregular		
	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total
Milk .....	61	1	62	9	1	10
Double Cream .....	—	4	4	—	—	—
Cream .....	—	2	2	—	—	—
Dairy Ice Cream .....	—	2	2	—	—	—
Ice Cream .....	—	4	4	—	—	—
Skimmed Milk Powder .....	—	1	1	—	1	1
Butter .....	4	—	4	—	—	—
Margarine .....	3	1	4	—	1	1
Creamed Rice Milk Pudding .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Creamed Sago Milk Pudding .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Luxury Farmhouse Cheese .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Processed Cheese .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pork Sausage .....	6	—	6	—	—	—
Beef Sausage .....	1	—	1	1	—	1
Pork Brawn .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Meat Paste .....	2	—	2	—	—	—
Potted Beef .....	—	1	1	—	1	1
Sauerkraut with Pork, Veal and Sausages .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chopped Roast Turkey in Jelly .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Canned Soup .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fish Cakes .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Egg White Solids .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Frozen Whole Hen Egg .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Egg Custards .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Apple Pies .....	1	2	3	—	1	1
Crisps .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Buttered Tea Cakes .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Batter and Pancake Mix .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Batter Mix .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Suet Dumpling Mix .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tinned Fruit .....	—	4	4	—	—	—
Dried Fruit Salad .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Table Creams .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Orange and Lemon Jelly Slices .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Marzipan .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Soft Drinks .....	—	5	5	—	2	2
Sarsaparilla, Dandelion and Burdock .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon Squash .....	1	—	1	1	—	1
Quinine Tonic Water .....	—	2	2	—	—	—



Samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955—*continued.*

ARTICLE	Number examined			Number Adulterated or Irregular		
	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total
Lemonade Powder .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Home Brewed Stout .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Blackcurrant Juice Syrup .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Confectionery—Sweets .....	1	2	3	—	—	—
Diabetic Milk Chocolate .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cyder Vinegar .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tarragon Vinegar .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cooking Oil .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Salad Oil .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Olive Oil and Raspberry Vinegar .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Soya Sauce .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Horseradish Sauce .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sweet Piccalilli .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Whole Caraway Seeds .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vodka .....	—	1	1	—	1	1
Pure Essence Flavour—Brandy .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Borax and Honey .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cold and Influenza Specific .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Children's Cough Syrup .....	—	1	1	—	1	1
Friars Balsam .....	—	1	1	—	1	1
	82	70	152	11	10	21

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

Sample No.	Article	Unsatisfactory or sub-standard nature of sample	Action Taken
53, 54, 56, 57, 58.	Milk	Deficient in milk solids other than fat based on the Sale of Milk Regulations. The freezing points of these milks fell within the accepted range for natural genuine milk and it is therefore probable that deficiencies were due to natural causes.	These were five of eight samples taken on delivery from a consignment of eight churns from a single producer. The average value of the milk fat for the whole consignment was 3.5% and that of solids-not-fat was 8.5% thus complying with the legal standard.
63	Lemon Squash	This product, designated "Lemon Squash," should contain lemon juice, but on analysis was found to contain no fruit juice. In the opinion of the Public Analyst the correct designation of this product should be "Lemonade Powder (or Crystals)."	The contraventions in respect of the labelling of this article were notified to the Food and Drugs Authority in whose area this article was packed and labelled. This Authority has taken the necessary action to rectify the irregularity.
69	Skimmed Milk Powder	The label of this article did not conform to the specification laid down in the Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations 1923	The contraventions in respect of the labelling of this article were notified to the Food and Drugs Authority in whose area the dried milk was packed and labelled. This Authority has taken the necessary action to rectify the irregularity.
80	Margarine contains Corn Oil	In the opinion of the Public Analyst this article was not correctly labelled.	The matter was referred to the Food and Drugs Authority in whose Area the margarine was packed and labelled. After consultation with the Pharmaceutical Society this Authority decided it was not possible to take any further action.

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

Sample No.	Article	Unastisfactory or sub-standard nature or sample	Action Taken
88	Apple Pies	This sample contained only 12% of apple. In the opinion of the Public Analyst the apple content should be at least 25%.	Representations were made to the bakery firm who undertook to increase the apple content of their pies. A subsequent formal sample which was taken of this product was reported satisfactory.
89	"Samovar" Vodka	The product was produced in England and this fact should have been made clear on the label.	After consultation with the Middlesex County Council, in whose area the product was bottled, the manufacturers have agreed to clarify the wording "Produced in England."
99	Sparkling Mixed Fruit Flavour	In the opinion of the Public Analyst this drink should be labelled "Mixed Fruit Flavour Drink."	The Public Analyst's comments were notified to the manufacturer (a local firm) who undertook to make the necessary correction.
101	Sparkling Grapefruit	In the opinion of the Public Analyst this drink should have been labelled "Sparkling Grapefruit Crush."	The Public Analyst's comments were notified to the manufacturer (a local firm) who undertook to make the necessary correction.
114 115 116 117	Milk	These milks were all deficient in milk solids other than milk fat based on the Sale of Milk Regulations. The freezing points of these milks fell within the accepted range for natural, genuine milk and it is therefore probable that deficiencies were due to natural causes.	The deficiencies in the milk solids other than milk fat were notified to the producer.

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

Sample No.	Article	Unsatisfactory or sub-standard nature or sample	Action Taken
128	Pasteurised Milk (School supply)	Greyish black extraneous matter was found in the cap retaining groove of the bottle and floating on the surface of the milk.	As a result of investigations into complaints from the school concerned legal proceedings were instituted against a local dairy for failing to ensure cleanliness of a milk bottle. The firm were fined £25-0-0d. and ordered to pay £7-7-0d. costs.
137	Potted Beef	This product, which contained 59.1% of meat should, in the opinion of the Public Analyst, have been labelled "Meat Paste."	The Public Analyst's observations were notified to the manufacturer of this article (a local butcher) who undertook to label the article correctly.
150	Beef Sausage	This sample contained 140 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide by weight, the presence of which was not declared on retail sale.	The manufacturer and retailer of this product (a local butcher) was cautioned in respect of his failure to declare the presence of preservative.
151	Friar's Balsam	The analytical values of this sample did not agree with the limits given in the British Pharmacopoeia 1958.	This sample was purchased from a local retail chemist. The firm of wholesale chemists responsible for the manufacture of this product recalled all existing stocks at retail points of distribution and undertook to introduce an adequate system of quality control.
152	Children's Cough Syrup	This product was labelled as containing 40 mgms. of Vitamin C per fluid ounce, but on Analysis it was found to contain only 25 mgms. of Vitamin C per ounce.	The manufacturers of this product were notified and the remaining stocks were withdrawn from sale. The deficiency of the Vitamin C, which was due to its instability, is being thoroughly investigated before it is re-offered for sale.

## 5.—GERBER TESTING OF MILK.

During the year 218 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 (General) Regulations, 1959.

Number of Dairies on Register .....	6
Number of Distributors of Milk on Register .....	10
Number of inspections during the year .....	126

### The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

#### (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 .....	77
" Sterilised " Milk Dealer's Licences .....	87
" Tuberculin Tested " Milk Dealer's Licences .....	3

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

During the year 508 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	Phosphatase Test		Methylene Blue Test		Turbidity Test	
		Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail
Pasteurised	140	140	—	140	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	274	274	—	274	—	—	—
Sterilised	94	—	—	—	—	94	—

## 7.—ICE CREAM.

## Bacteriological examination of samples.

During the year 13 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 result of these tests.

GRADE	Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue	Number of Samples
1	4½ hours or more	13
2	2½ to 4 hours	—
3	½ to 2 hours	—
4	0 hours	—
Total		13

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. Judgement 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 .....	57	119
Butchers' preparation rooms .....	34	51
Grocers .....	234	340
Greengrocers and fruiterers .....	32	20
Canteens, hotel & cafe kitchens .....	101	174
School Kitchens .....	20	7
Bakehouses .....	12	47
Fried fish shops .....	31	53
Wet fish and poultry .....	6	12

Confectioners .....	67	38
Public houses .....	62	82
Licensed Clubs .....	27	27
Off Licensed premises .....	17	4
Hawkers' premises .....	17	18
Miscellaneous Food Premises .....	16	18

(b) Number of food premises registered under :—

	Food & Drugs Act, Section 16	Notts. County Council Act, 1951, Section 147
Butchers' preparation rooms .....	34	—
Fried fish shops .....	31	—
Ice-cream retailers .....	189	—
Hawkers' premises .....	—	17

### 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 8 samples of upholstery filling materials were taken and submitted to the Prescribed Analyst. All 8 samples satisfied the requirements of the Act.

### MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Following are brief descriptions of the methods in use in Mansfield for the determination of grit dust and other deposited matter, smoke and sulphur dioxide :—

(a) **Deposited Matter.**

For this determination the British Standard Deposit Gauge is used. It consists of a glass collecting bowl 12 inches in diameter supported on a metal tripod and surrounded at the sides by a cylindrical bird-guard of wire mesh. An outlet from the bottom of the bowl connects with a polythene bottle.

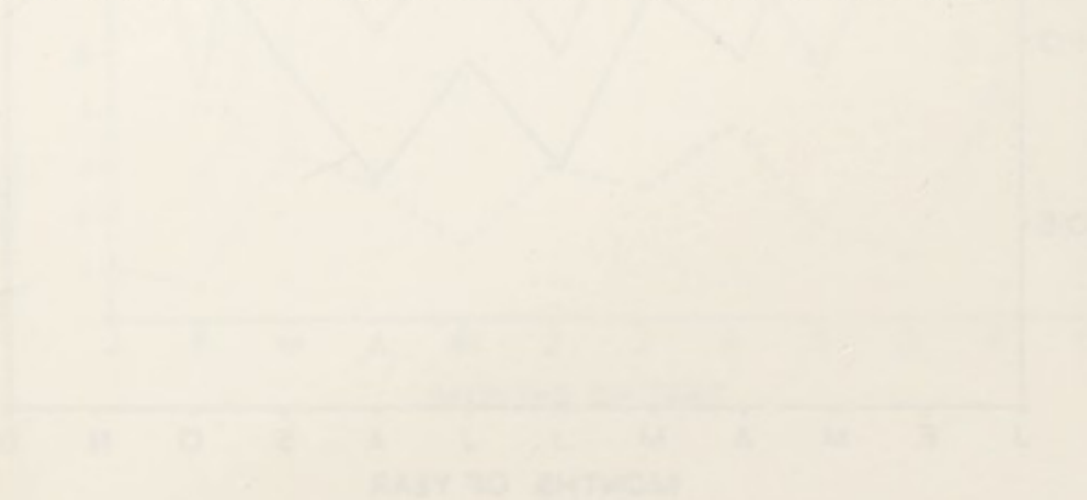
After one month's operation the collected sample, including the rainwater, is measured and separated by filtration into dissolved and undissolved fractions which are examined separately. The insoluble grit and dust are generally analysed for tar, other carbonaceous matter and ash and the liquid portion for acidity, calcium, sulphates and chlorides.

Although the results are commonly expressed in 'tons per square mile per month' it is important to bear in mind that the rates of deposition are not uniform over an area so large as a square mile.

**(b) Sulphur dioxide.**

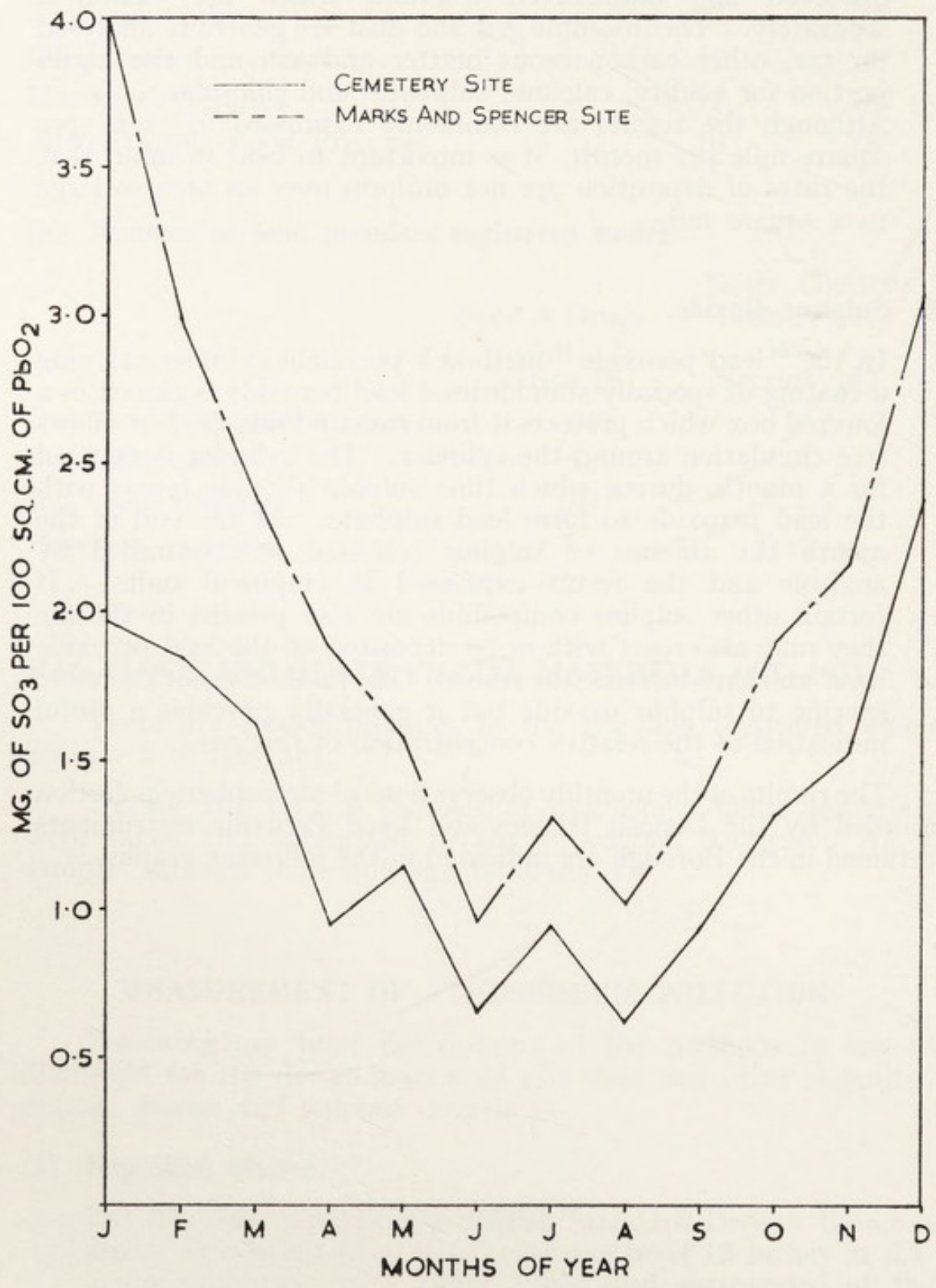
In the "lead peroxide" method a porcelain cylinder carrying a coating of specially standardised lead peroxide is placed in a louvered box which protects it from rain and missiles but allows free circulation around the cylinder. The cylinder is exposed for a month, during which time sulphur dioxide reacts with the lead peroxide to form lead sulphate. At the end of the month the amount of sulphur collected is determined by analysis and the result expressed in empirical units. If certain other sulphur compounds are also present in the air they may also react with or be deposited on the lead peroxide layer and thus increase the result. The method is not therefore specific to sulphur dioxide but it generally provides a useful indication of the relative concentration of this gas.

The results of the monthly observations of atmospheric pollution recorded by the Deposit Gauges and Lead Peroxide instruments stationed in the Borough are indicated in the following graphs.

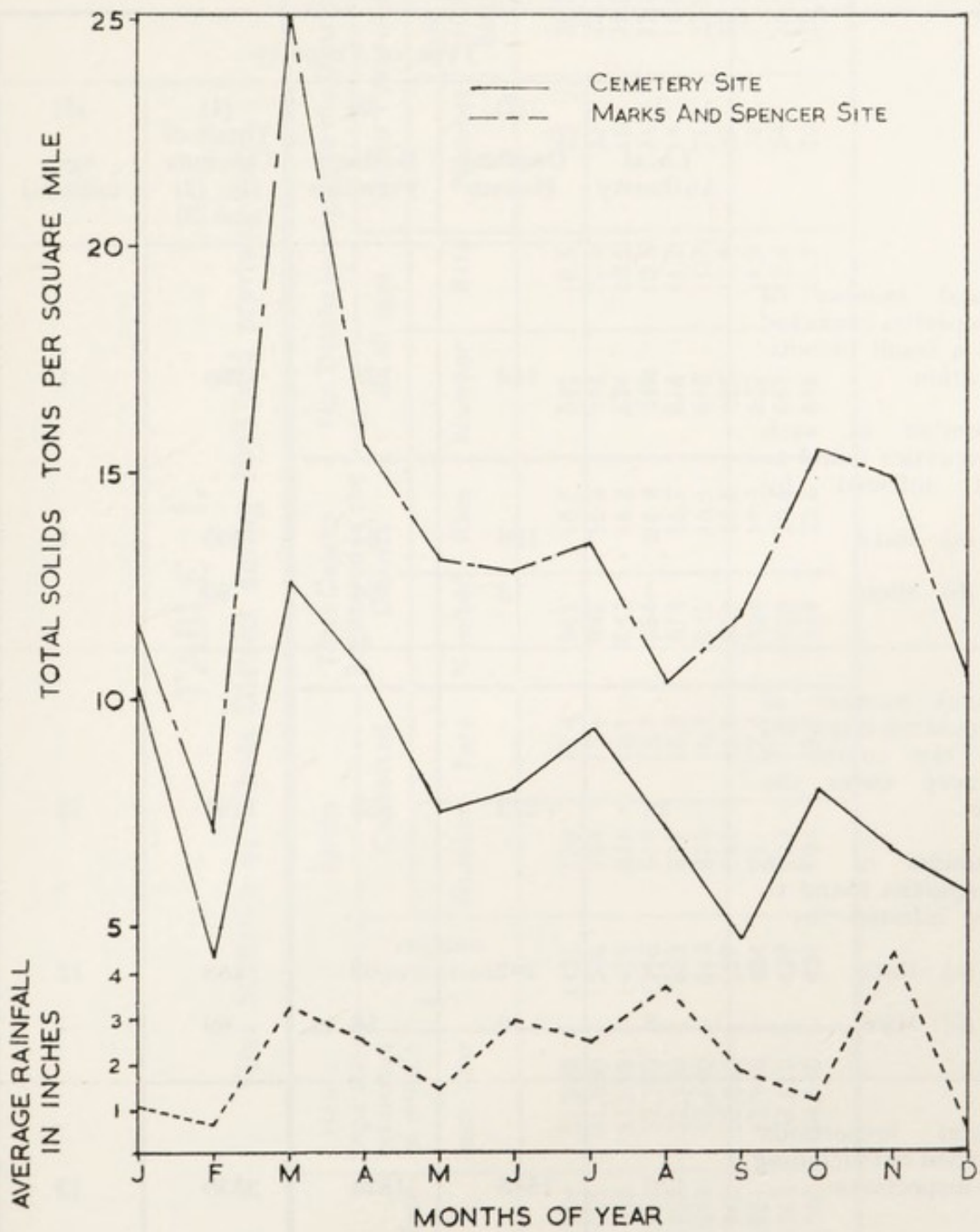




# ESTIMATION OF SULPHUR BY LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD



DEPOSIT GAUGE ANALYSES FOR 1963



**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				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling- Houses	(3) Business Premises	(4) Totals of Columns (1), (2) and (3)	(5) Agri- cultural
Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification .....	9	149	128	286	1
Number of such properties found to be infested by					
(a) Rats .....	6	136	64	206	1
(b) Mice .....	3	13	64	80	—
Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act .....	26	273	858	1157	12
Number of such properties found to be infested by					
(a) Rats .....	23	202	63	288	12
(b) Mice .....	3	10	56	69	—
Total inspections carried out including re-inspections .....	170	1545	1824	3539	13
Number of infested properties .....	35	361	347	643	13

TABLE 1.  
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1963 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 Rate	Number	Rate	At all ages		Under 1 year of age	
						Number	Rate	Number	Rate per 1000 Births
1954	51,570	1331	15.4	799	16.7	542	10.5	29	36.3
1955	51,680	1306	15.1	784	16.2	543	10.5	23	29.3
1956	51,870	1439	16.1	836	16.2	534	10.3	18	21.8
1957	52,100	1316	15.7	819	16.4	549	10.5	31	37.8
1958	52,320	683	15.8	831	16.7	614	11.7	14	16.8
1959	52,640	613	16.7	879	16.1	618	11.7	21	23.9
1960	52,860	527	16.9	891	16.8	625	11.8	29	32.5
1961	52,960	484	17.4	921	19.3	632	11.9	14	15.2
1962	53,610	439	17.2	923	20.6	667	12.4	24	26.0
1963	54,130	404	18.4	994	20.6	646	11.9	20	20.1

**TABLE II.**  
**Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year, 1963.**

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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Scarlet Fever	12	...	...	...	1	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	4	2	...	3	
Diphtheria...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Para-typhoid "B"	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal Meningitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	514	17	47	64	83	54	239	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270	23	100	144	...	4	
Totals	534	18	47	64	86	55	249	10	2	...	...	1	2	280	23	106	148	...	9				

TABLE III.—CAUSES OF DEATH

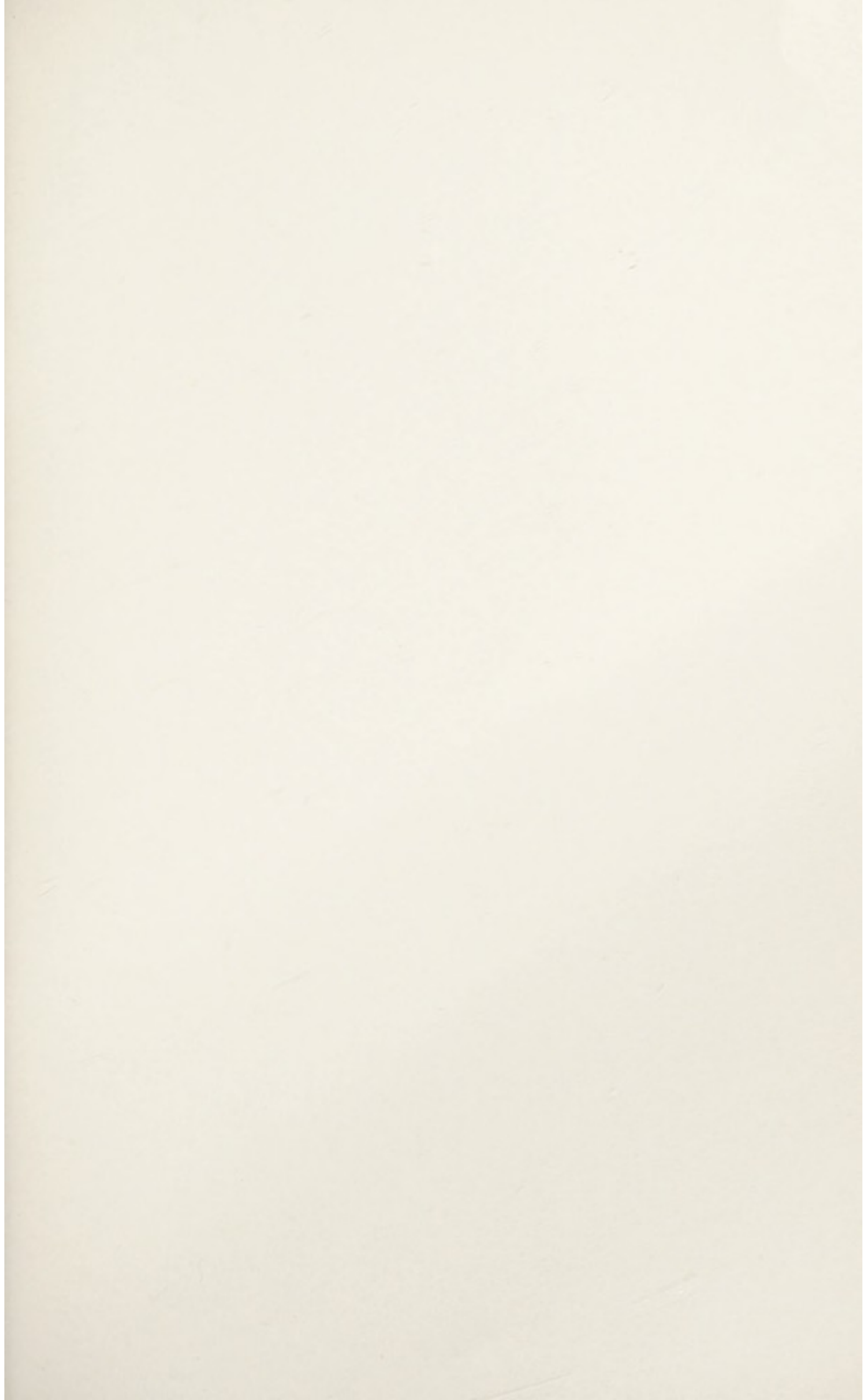
Causes of Death	All Ages	
	Males	Females
All Causes ... ..	346	300
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory ... ..	3	—
2 Tuberculosis, other ... ..	—	—
3 Syphilitic disease ... ..	1	—
4 Diphtheria ... ..	—	—
5 Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—
6 Meningococcal infections ... ..	—	—
7 Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—
8 Measles ... ..	—	—
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases ... ..	—	1
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach ... ..	5	7
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ... ..	24	9
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast ... ..	—	9
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus ... ..	—	4
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ... ..	20	21
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia ... ..	1	—
16 Diabetes ... ..	1	5
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system ... ..	45	68
18 Coronary disease, angina ... ..	77	40
19 Hyper-tension with heart disease ... ..	10	2
20 Other heart disease ... ..	34	38
21 Other circulatory disease ... ..	12	15
22 Influenza ... ..	3	—
23 Pneumonia ... ..	8	21
24 Bronchitis ... ..	31	9
25 Other diseases of respiratory system ... ..	6	8
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ... ..	9	4
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ... ..	2	1
28 Nephritis and nephrosis ... ..	1	4
29 Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	4	—
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ... ..	—	—
31 Congenital malformations ... ..	4	3
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases ... ..	26	18
33 Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	5	1
34 All other accidents ... ..	5	7
35 Suicide ... ..	8	5
36 Homicide and operations of war ... ..	1	—



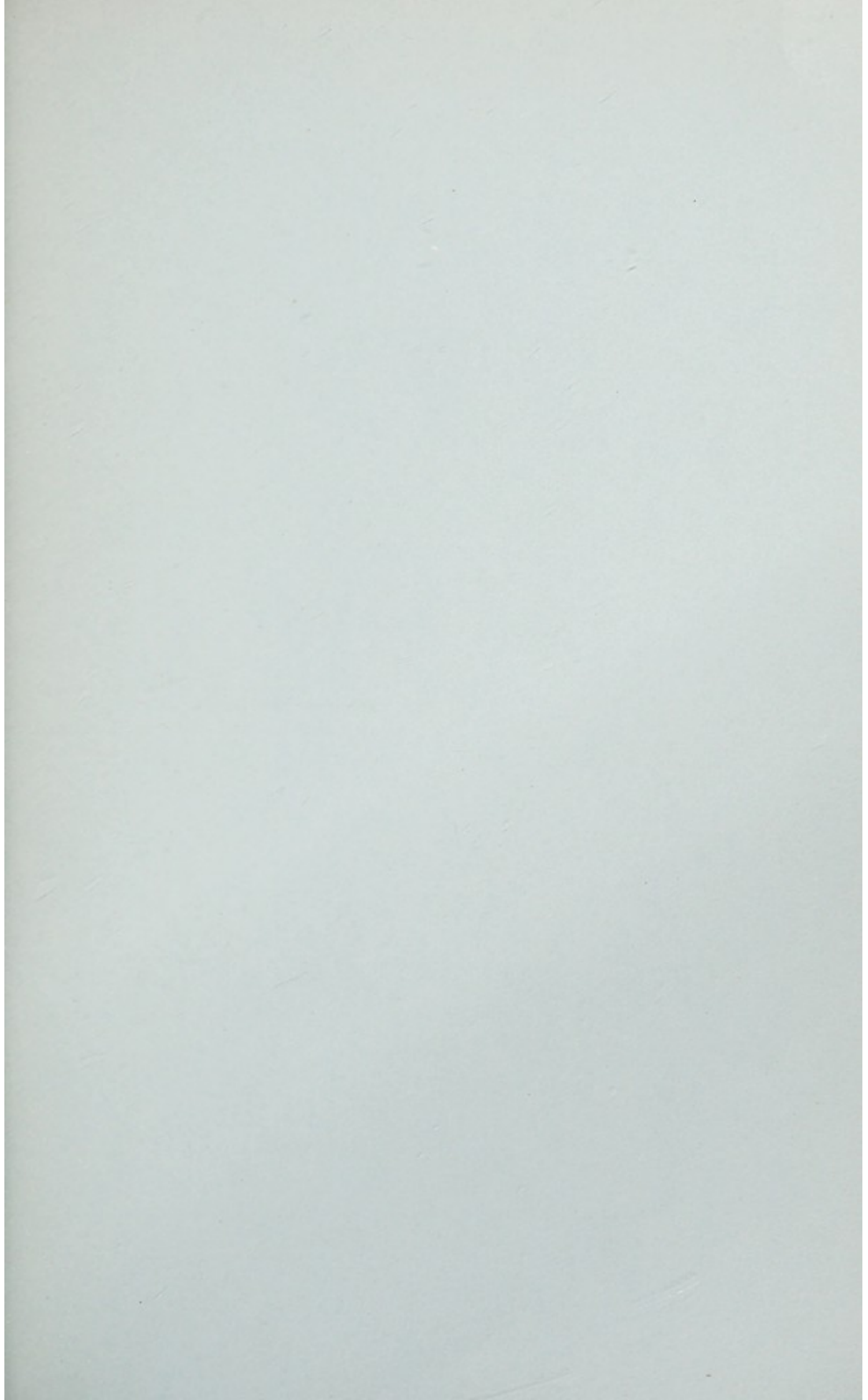












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