

[Report 1964] / Medical Officer of Health, Mansfield Borough.

Contributors

Mansfield (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1964

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/psbttjd4>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

BOROUGH OF MANSFIELD



Library

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH & HEALTH SERVICES

SANITARY CONDITIONS

. . . AND HOUSING . . .

FOR THE

Year ended 31st December, 1964

BY

J. S. DRUMMOND

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

Medical Officer of Health



BOROUGH OF MANSFIELD



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH & HEALTH SERVICES

SANITARY CONDITIONS

. . AND HOUSING . .

FOR THE

Year ended 31st December, 1964

BY

J. S. DRUMMOND

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

Medical Officer of Health



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

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

Public Health Staff

(As at 31st December, 1964)

Medical Officer of Health J. S. Dickinson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health J. C. L. R. C. L.R.C.P.

Health Committee

(As at 31st December, 1964)

Public Analyst J. C. W. Payne, B.Sc., F.S.I.C.

Chief Pharmacist J. C. W. Payne, B.Sc., F.S.I.C.

Chief Pharmacist J. C. W. Payne, B.Sc., F.S.I.C.

Chairman :

ALDERMAN J. A. RHODES

Inspector J. S. Dickinson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Inspector J. S. Dickinson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR
COUNCILLOR W. KAYE

Inspector J. S. Dickinson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Inspector J. S. Dickinson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Alderman :

C. HARRISON, J.P.

Inspector J. S. Dickinson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Inspector J. S. Dickinson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Councillors :

M. BANKS

C. STONE, B.E.M., J.P.

A. BLACKHAM

D. H. TAYLOR

G. D. CONCANNON

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

MRS. D. FRITH

L. WRIGHT

E. GROVES, M.B.E.

Inspector J. S. Dickinson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Inspector J. S. Dickinson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Inspector J. S. Dickinson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Inspector J. S. Dickinson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Staff changes during 1964

Mr. C. H. Brice, commenced duty as Additional Public Health Inspector, 20.5.64.

Mr. W. R. Baylis was promoted to Assistant Public Health Inspector, 1.6.64.

Mr. R. I. Key, commenced duty as Pupil Public Health Inspector, 2.11.64.

Mrs. J. M. A. Halfnight, Senior Clerk, died 7.10.64.

Miss G. Crofts, commenced duty as Junior Clerk, 20.7.64.

Public Health Staff

(AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1964).

<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 & Drugs (Part-time))</i>	E. R. W. FOGDEN, 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. C. H. BRICE, Public Health Insp. Cert., Cert. in Meat Inspection.
<i>Assistant Public Health Inspector</i>	W. R. BAYLIS.
<i>Pupil Public Health Inspectors</i>	V. C. EMMERSON. R. I. KEY.
<i>Senior Clerk</i>	VACANT.
<i>Clerk</i>	MRS. D. M. RILEY
<i>Clerk</i>	MISS J. HARRISON.
<i>Junior Clerk</i>	MISS G. CROFTS.
<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 GENTLEMAN,

I beg to present the Annual Report on the Health and Health Services of the Borough for the Year 1964. It is again an ordinary report compiled in accordance with the instructions of the Minister of Health.

The statistics for 1964 show the usually expected annual variations but when reviewed as a whole they reveal a continuing satisfactory state of health.

Each year has its own individual highlights either setting new high or low all-time statistical records or merely having statistics somewhat better or worse than recent years. In these respects 1964 has been no exception.

The Birth-Rate for the year under review is 19.0 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 population, that is the excess of births over the deaths, amounted to 398 and this figure is the highest recorded since 1948 when it was 439.

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

A new all-time record has been created in 1964. It is really the continuation for another year of probably the most gratifying of all statistical records and one which is the most pleasing to comment upon. 1964 became the sixth year in succession when no mother lost her life in childbirth. At times there is an inclination to take too lightly the dangers and burdens of childbearing. Too often it is forgotten that in bringing forth a new life a mother may be called upon to sacrifice her own. These dangers, burdens and sacrifices have to-day been greatly reduced by the skill of the Doctors, midwives and nurses assisted, when required, by the

readiness of the flying squads and the generosity of the blood donors. To all of them it must bring a feeling of satisfaction that 5,758 babies have been born to Mansfield women without a mother losing her life. Long may this excellent and most desirable record continue.

There was a marked diminution in the numbers of notifications of infectious disease. There were 139 cases in 1964 compared with 534 cases in 1963. The large reduction was entirely due to the dying out of the epidemic of Measles which had swept the town in 1963. Diphtheria, for the fifteenth year, was absent from the list. Scarlet Fever was almost non-existent as were other streptococcal diseases. Poliomyelitis was again entirely absent. Whooping Cough showed a slight rise but even at 13 cases was very low for the size of the population and the number of new cases of Tuberculosis continues slowly to recede. All these good figures are not just the result of good fortune. They show very clearly the results of much patient and painstaking research into the origins and causes of infectious disease and its application by preventive medicine. If this happy state of affairs is to continue there must be a continued diligent employment of the prophylactic procedures of immunisation and vaccination. An examination of the figures of children protected shows a slow insidious deterioration of the position by a gradual reduction of the number of children protected against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis. The campaign against Tuberculosis by the B.C.G. Vaccination of our more senior school children continues to go quite well but even it could be improved. This state of apathy created by the seeming absence of these diseases is fraught with the greatest danger because soon will be reached that level of non-protection when these diseases will be able once again to attack. Therefore I make the most earnest appeal to all parents to have their children fully protected before it is too late. To-day the procedures are simple and can be obtained free of any charge through your own Doctor or the Local Health Department. Prophylaxis is safe ; delay is dangerous.

In 1964, 22 persons died of Cancer of the lung and 39 persons died of Bronchitis. Both of these diseases are preventable, the former by the individual and the latter by the Local Authority. Of the persons who died of Cancer of the lung 14 were between the ages of 47 and 64. Most of these who died prematurely were active males and the loss to the community and its economy is all the more regrettable when it is realised that the most important cause of Lung Cancer is the smoking of cigarettes. This has been proved by independent research in Great Britain and in America. The Government acknowledges these findings by the banning of

certain forms of tobacco advertising. But, we should go further by banning all forms of tobacco advertising, by marking every packet of cigarettes "Dangerous to Health," by severer penalties on shopkeepers for selling tobacco to children, by prohibiting the sale of cigarettes through automatic vending machines, by withdrawing cigarettes from the shelves of all shops and establishments licensed for the sale of tobacco, by more intensive education of children and better example from the teachers and above all by encouraging the cigarette smoker to throw away his "fags" and by self-discipline—a seemingly out-moded virtue to-day—to abandon the filthy childish habit of sucking a cigarette.

The Local Authority is the agent for the prevention of Bronchitis which causes more disability, more financial stringency through reduced earnings and more deaths than road accidents. This disease has become known as the "English Disease" yet, by vigorous and steadfast action to clean the air we breathe, this disease can be prevented. The graphs of atmospheric pollution in later pages of this report are most informative. All the dirt and tar and grime which falls upon our town can be removed by the application of the provisions of the Clean Air Act. Get rid of the smoke and the grime and we will be rid of Bronchitis. Therefore, the responsibility for preventing Bronchitis through the application of the Clean Air Act lies with the elected representatives of the citizens of Mansfield.

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 1964)	18,166
Rateable Value (31st March, 1965)	£1,971,597
Sum represented by a penny rate	£7,900
Home population (estimated at middle of year)	54,670

2.—Vital Statistics.

BIRTHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	500	461	961
Illegitimate	40	39	79
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	540	500	1040
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Birth-rate per 1,000 population 19.0.

Illegitimate live births as a percentage of total births 7.5

STILL BIRTHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	11	7	18
Illegitimate	1	0	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	12	7	19
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Rate per 1,000 (live and still births) 17.9.

DEATHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Deaths	334	308	642

Death-rate 11.7 per 1,000 population.

INFANT DEATHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	16	11	27
Illegitimate	1	2	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	17	13	30
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Infantile Mortality-rate 28.8 per 1,000 live births.

Legitimate Infantile Mortality-rate 28.1 per 1,000 legitimate live births.

Illegitimate Infantile Mortality-rate 37.9 per 1,000 illegitimate live births.

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)—18.3.

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)—13.4.

Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)—31.1.

MATERNAL DEATHS.

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

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN INFECTIONS.

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

3.—Notes on Vital Statistics.

Birth Rate.

The Birth-rate 19.0 per 1,000 population shows an increase of 0.6 on the previous year. It is above the average for the last ten years which is 16.8 per 1,000 population.

Year	Birth-rate per 1,000 Population
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
1964	19.0

Death-rate 11.7 per 1,000 is 0.2 below the rate for last year. It is above the average for the last 10 years which is 11.4 per 1,000 population.

Year	Death-rate per 1,000 Population
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
1964	11.7

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	19.0	18.4
Death-rate	11.7	11.3

Natural Increase—i.e. the increase of births over deaths amounts to 398.

Year	Natural Increase
1955	241
1956	302
1957	270
1958	217
1959	261
1960	266
1961	289
1962	256
1963	348
1964	398

Maternal Mortality. No maternal deaths occurred during the year.

Year	Maternal Death-rate per 1,000 live (and still) births	
	Mansfield	England and Wales
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
1964	0.00	0.25

Still-births.

Registered still-births totalled 19 during 1964, giving a rate of 17.9 per 1,000 total births.

Year	Stillbirths per 1,000 total births	Stillbirths per 1,000 population
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
1964	17.9	0.34

Infantile Mortality.

The number of deaths occurring in children under one year of age was 30, giving an Infantile Mortality rate of 28.8. This is above the rate of 20.0 for England and Wales for 1964 and above the average rate for the past ten years which is 25.2.

Year	Deaths of infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births
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
1964	28.8

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
Asphyxia Neonatorum	3				3					3
Congenital Heart			2		2	1	2	1		6
Congenital Deformities	2				2					2
Prematurity	5	1			6					6
Measles								1		1
Pneumonia						1	1	1		3
Pulmonary Haemorrhage	1				1					1
Birth Injury	1				1					1
Hydrocephalus							1			1
Haemolytic Disease of Newborn	1	1			2					2
Leukaemia								1		1
Fibrocystic Disease		1			1					1
Renal Vein Thrombosis						1				1

Neo-Natal Mortality.

The number of infants dying during the first four weeks of life was 19, giving a rate of 18.3 per 1,000 live births.

This figure is above the average for the last ten years which is 16.5.

Year	Deaths of infants under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births
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
1964	18.3

Early Neo-Natal Mortality.

During the year 14 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 13.4 per 1,000 live births is below the average of 14.0 for the last 10 years.

Year	Deaths of infants under 1 week per 1,000 total live births
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
1964	13.4

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
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
1964	31.1

Illegitimate Children.

The proportion of illegitimate births expressed as a percentage of total births shows an increase of 2.0%.

Year	Illegitimate Birth-rate as percentage of total births
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
1964	7.5

The illegitimate still-birth rate, i.e. the number of illegitimate still-births per 1,000 illegitimate births was 12.5.

The illegitimate infant mortality rate, i.e., the number of deaths of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births was 37.9.

Cancer Deaths

The 103 deaths from this disease during the year was 4 more than the number recorded in 1963.

Arranged in decennial periods, these deaths occurred as below :

	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Under 40 years	1	2	5	5	8
40 to 50 years	7	10	9	6	5
50 to 60 years	16	21	11	18	19
60 to 70 years	36	33	32	33	34
70 to 80 years	29	22	36	28	36
Over 80 years	14	11	19	15	15
Totals	103	99	112	105	117

Analysis of the site of the disease shows that the largest incidence occurred in the stomach, bowels, breast and lungs, causing 67.9% of the deaths.

The death-rate from Cancer per 1,000 population is 1.88 compared with 2.20 for England and Wales as a whole.

AGES	MALES	FEMALES	Stomach	Bowel	Rectum	Pancreas	Breast	Lungs	Bladder	Prostate	Uterus	Ovaries	Vulva	Penis	Liver	Oesophagus	Ear	Thymus	Multiple	Anus	Ureter	Skin	Naso-Pharynx	Parotid	Larynx	
4	1																	1								
40	1																			1						
41		1					1																			
47	1	1		1				1																		
48		1																	1							
49	1	1			1		1																			
50	1								1																	
51	1						1	1		1																
52		1					1																			
53	1						1	1																		
54	1	1					1	1	1																	
56	3	2	1				1	1	1					1											1	
57		1									1															
58		1						1																		
59	1	2	1				1						1													
60	2	2		1				1			1				1											
61	2	1	1					1											1							
62	3	1					1	3											1							
63	2	3	1							1		1								1			1			
64	4	4	2	2				3									1			1						
65	1	1	1	1																						
66		2			1		1																			
67	2	1	2																1							
68	1							1																		
69	1	3			1			2			1															
70	1	2					1	1																1		
71	4	1	2					1		1											1					
72	1	1						1		1												1				
73	1	1	1			1																	1			
74	3	3			1			1	1		1					1							1			
75	2	1	1		2																					
76	1	2		1	1			1																		
77	1	1		1						1																
78	1	1					1	1																		
79		1					1	1																		
80	2	2			2			1				1														
83	1			1																						
84	1	2					2			1																
85		1				1																				
86		1			1																					
88		2			1										1											
89		1	1																							
90		1		1																						
	49	54	13	10	11	2	14	22	2	5	4	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	

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

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Colliery Worker	4	Housewives	25
Colliery Worker (R)	4	Widows	24
Miner	5	Spinster—Assistant	
Miner (R)	6	Matron	1
Labourer	1	Spinster—House-	
Labourer (R)	5	keeper (R)	1
Engineer	1	Spinster—Hosiery	
Engineer (R)	1	Examiner	1
Painter	1	Spinster—Hosiery	
Painter (R)	1	Worker (R)	1
Chauffeur (R)	2	Spinster—Grocer's	
Engine Driver	1	Packer (R)	1
Bus Driver	1		
Bus Inspector	1		
Borough Treasurer (R)	1		
Buyer (R)	1		
Salesman (R)	1		
Milk Roundsman	1		
Caretaker	1		
Turner	1		
Public Convenience Attendant	1		
Licensee (R)	1		
Clerk (R)	1		
Gardener	1		
Hospital Cleaner	1		
Baker	1		
Fish Fryer (R)	1		
Warehouseman (R)	1		
No Occupation	1		

Control of Infectious Diseases

DIPHTHERIA.

The total number of children immunised during the year was 815 of whom 794 were under 5 years of age, and 21 aged 5—14. The percentage of the child population protected at the end of the year was 75.9 compared with 76.6 in 1963.

The number of children already immunised who were given a "boosting" or reinforcing dose during the year was 1,065.

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 1964, and during the year 782 children have been inoculated against this disease and 457 were given "booster" doses.

SMALLPOX.

433 Primary and 11 Re-vaccinations were performed during 1964.

TETANUS.

Tetanus Injections commenced in 1962. 863 children were inoculated against this disease during 1964 and 536 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 1964 received one or other vaccine. In all age and priority groups 889 persons received their primary vaccination, and 562 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 1964 667 children were tested by the Heaf Multiple Puncture method and 500 non-reactors were vaccinated with B.C.G. vaccine. The 126 reactors—19% 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 139 compared with 534 in 1963.

Measles. 118 notifications were received during the year compared with 514 in 1963. Three cases were admitted to Hospital and there was one death.

Year	
1955	924
1956	3
1957	742
1958	462
1959	221
1960	207
1961	741
1962	20
1963	514
1964	118

Whooping Cough. 13 cases of this disease were notified during the year compared with 2 notifications in 1963.

Scarlet Fever. 3 cases of this disease were notified. No death was recorded.

Year	
1955	83
1956	35
1957	36
1958	23
1959	79
1960	49
1961	19
1962	6
1963	12
1964	3

Diphtheria. For the fifteenth 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.

Meningococcal Meningitis. Two cases of this disease occurred during the year. Both were treated in hospital and recovered.

Food Poisoning. One case occurred during the year and was admitted to hospital.

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 1964 :—

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	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
5-15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
45-55	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-65	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	7	6	—	—	1	—	1	1

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>
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
1964	1	2	13	0

Water Supplies in 1964

On 1st October, 1963, the Central Nottinghamshire Water Board came into being and the Borough of Mansfield ceased to manage its own water undertaking. Fuller information regarding the water supply of the Borough is available in the report of the Engineer and Manager to the Water Board. The following summary is inserted here to comply with 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) 60 yards of 3-in., 1,224 yards of 4-in. and 482 yards of 6-in. water mains were laid in 1964. Also 16 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) Result 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

HOUSING ACT, 1957.

(1) Clearance Areas.

During the year the Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed Orders made by the Town Council in 1963 in respect of the following three clearance areas :—

Area No. 112—Ratcliffe Gate Clearance Area 1963.
(7 houses).

Area No. 113—Sherwood Street Clearance Area 1963.
(8 houses).

Area No. 114—Clerkson Street Clearance Area 1963.
(15 houses).

(2) Individual Unfit Houses.

During the year Official Representations were made in respect of the following 13 houses which provide accommodation for 26 persons :—

High Oakham Cottage, High Oakham Hill.

11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, Berry Hill Lane.

1, 2, 3, 4, Rawson's Cottages, Nottingham Road.

(3) Demolition of Houses.

During the year 17 houses were demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure.

(4) Houses Closed.

During the year one house was closed as a result of a Closing Order made by the Town Council in 1963.

(5) Number of New Houses erected during the year.

(a) By the Local Authority	42
(b) By Private Enterprise	298

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 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	Monday	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.
CHILDREN.		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	9	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	259	200	21	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	8	—	—	—
TOTAL	289	209	21	—

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	Remedied	Referred To H.M. In- spector	By H.M. In- spector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	5	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	18	24	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	26	27	—	—	—

**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	13	—	—	—	—	—

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my Report for the year 1964. This will be the twentieth report I have had the honour of presenting to the Committee.

During the year 720 complaints were received in the Department and as a result 904 notices were served upon owners requiring them to carry out repairs to houses.

1,785 inspections were made of food premises during the period under review and as a result 195 notices were served. The opening of the new Market Food Hall, intended to take place during the year, was delayed until the early part of 1965 but at the time of the writing of this Report the Food Hall was in full operation; this new venture is a tremendous improvement in food hygiene and appears to be very much appreciated by both the market traders and the general public.

1964 saw the first full year of the operation of the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, which provide for the compulsory inspection and stamping by the Local Authority of all animals slaughtered for food. 40,526 animals were slaughtered and as a result of inspections carried out by your Inspectors, over 28 tons of meat and edible offals were condemned as being unfit for food.

484 samples of milk were taken in course of delivery to the general public, shops and schools and all of these passed the test for efficiency of pasteurisation. Three samples failed the keeping quality test but of these 2 were bottled by dairies outside the Borough.

Of a total of 181 samples of food and drugs submitted to the Public Analyst for examination 16 were the subject of adverse reports and details of the action taken in respect of these appear later in the Report.

During the year 96 applications were received under the House Purchase and Housing Acts for financial assistance towards the modernisation of sub-standard houses and 105 houses were modernised by the provision of baths, hot water systems and internal water-closets attracting grant-aid amounting to £11,245.

The five year programme of smoke control areas which the Council submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government in 1959 was set back when, following the receipt of complaints from residents of the Ladybrook Estate, the Council made application to the Minister for the suspension of the Borough of Mansfield No. 3 Smoke Control Order, 1962, and in July the Minister made a Suspension Order relaxing smoke control in the Area covered by the Order until 31st May, 1965.

The main provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, came into operation on 1st August, 1964, and by the end of the year 607 premises had been registered with the Local Authority. Of these 501 received a general inspection in order to check compliance with the Act and as a result 445 notices of contraventions were issued.

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 1964.

Details of Notices served and complied with :—

	Served	Complied with
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT NOTICES	884	916
HOUSING ACT NOTICES	20	15
DEFECTIVE HOUSES	712	734
Roofs	111	119
Walls	141	150
Floors	21	28
Ceilings	39	60
Windows	113	126
Fireplaces	27	32
Washing Coppers	1	2
Sinks renewed	8	8
Water supply	20	21
Rainwater Pipes	106	112
Paving	40	41
W.C.'s repaired	79	77
Drains cleansed	179	176
Drains repaired	130	130
Other	104	107
Houses cleansed	10	11
Houses disinfested of vermin	2	1
Overcrowding abated	1	1
Nuisances from animals abated	8	8
Rats and Mice	1	1
Offensive accumulations removed	34	33
Dustbins provided	91	95
Smoke nuisances abated	5	8
Miscellaneous	14	17
Workplaces	2	1
Hairdressers	5	9
Noise abatement	3	1
Food and Drugs Act Notices	195	182
Factory Act Notices	21	26
Dairies	5	5
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act Notices	445	6

Summary of Notices served under Public Health and Housing Acts.

Number of informal notices served	904
Number of informal notices complied with	931
Number of Statutory Notices served	140
Number of Statutory Notices complied with :—	
(a) By Owners	116
(b) By Corporation in default of owners	13

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)	21	20	—
Section 24 (Drains)	7	4	5
Section 44 (W.C.'s)	44	—	—
Section 45 (W.C.'s)	14	13	1
Section 56 (Paving)	10	8	—
Section 75 (Dustbins)	33	24	7
Section 93 (Repairs)	54	46	—
Section 89 (San. Accom.)	—	—	—
Section 50 (Cesspools)	1	1	—
Clean Air Act, 1956 :—			
Section 12 (Adaptations)	—	—	—
Totals	140	116	13

Public Health Inspectors' Visits during the Year.

GENERAL SANITATION.	No. of Visits
Water Supply	2
Drainage	783
Tents, Vans and Sheds	4
Factories	209
Workplaces	29
Outworkers	4
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	1
Refuse Disposal	14
Rats and Mice	52
Noise Abatement	59
Schools	2
Offices and Shops	513
Pet Shops	13
Upholsterers	6
Hairdressers	58
Miscellaneous Visits	281
 HOUSING.	
Under Public Health Acts :—	
No. of houses inspected	884
Re-visits paid to above houses	2369
Under Housing Acts :—	
No. of houses inspected	221
Re-visits paid to above houses	393
No. of visits to houses in multiple occupation	35
Overcrowding :—	
No. of houses inspected	3
Re-visits paid to above houses	—
Verminous Premises :—	
Visits paid to houses	15
Miscellaneous housing visits	120

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Routine inspections of boiler houses	37
Smoke observations and advisory visits	53
Smoke Control Area re-visits	181

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Inquiries in case of infectious disease	2
Re-visits	2

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTIONS.

Visits to Slaughterhouses	2028
Visits to Stalls	161
Visits to Other Premises	517

Legal Proceedings.

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

- (1) A large bakery firm outside the Borough were summoned under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for selling a cream sponge sandwich which was in a mouldy and offensive condition and for exposing for sale a cream sponge sandwich in the same condition. The firm pleaded guilty and the Magistrates imposed a fine of £20 in each case and £7-7-0d. costs.
- (2) A large firm of bakers outside the Borough were summoned under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for selling a loaf of bread in a mouldy condition and a loaf of bread containing a piece of hessian. The firm pleaded guilty to both charges and were fined £25 and £7-7-0d. costs in each case.
- (3) A local shopkeeper was summoned under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for selling a pork pie which was in a mouldy condition. The defendant pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined £8 and ordered to pay £7-7-0d. costs.
- (4) The management of a local dairy was summoned twice under The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations for failing to ensure the cleanliness of a milk bottle. The defendants pleaded guilty to the charges and they were fined £25 and £7-7-0d. costs in respect of each summons.

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	13
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	—
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates—	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	8
(b) in respect of all defects	5
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords	11
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority	—
(6) Number of certificates issued	2
(7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	1
(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	1

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959.

HOUSING ACTS, 1961-64.

Improvement of Houses by Standard Grants.

During the year 96 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	96
Number of applications approved	84
Number of applications withdrawn	8
Number of applications not eligible	4
Number of houses improved by the provision of the standard amenities	105
Average permissible grant per house	£135-3-5d.
Average actual grant per house	£107-1-11d.

Inspection and Supervision of Food

I.—MEAT INSPECTION.

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

Cows	.....	65
Beasts	.....	2932
Sheep	.....	6232
Pigs	.....	31288
Calves	.....	9
		<hr/>
		40526
		<hr/> <hr/>

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

Carcases Condemned.

Number	Disease	Weight	
		T.	C. lbs.
1 Beast	Septicaemia	5	28
1 Beast	Metritis, acute septic	3	74
1 Beast	Fever	4	22
23 Pigs	Pyæmia	2	1 31
6 Pigs	Septicaemia	10	77
4 Pigs	Moribund	9	50
3 Pigs	Emaciation	4	81
2 Pigs	Pleurisy, acute septic	4	12
2 Pigs	Pneumonia, acute septic	2	22
2 Pigs	Metritis, acute septic	5	0

2 Pigs	Peritonitis, acute septic	2	103
2 Pigs	Mastitis, acute septic	4	64
1 Pig	Pericarditis, acute septic	2	46
1 Pig	Jaundice	1	38
1 Pig	Fever	1	8
1 Pig	Swine Fever	1	8
1 Pig	Tuberculosis, generalised	1	12
4 Sheep	Emaciation	1	55
2 Sheep	Pneumonia, acute septic		107
1 Sheep	Pyæmia		58
1 Sheep	Oedema, generalised		46
Total Weight		5	8 46

Parts of Carcases and Edible Organs Condemned.

	Disease	Weight	
		T.	C. lbs.
Pork	Bruising	10	16
Beef	Bruising	2	1
Beef	Injury		33
Mutton	Bruising		27
623 Pigs' heads	Tuberculosis	4	17 65
17 Beasts' heads	Actinomycosis, etc.	4	52
1 Beast's head	Cysticercus Bovis		30
Edible Offals	Various Diseases	17	4 26
Total Weight		22	19 26

2.—OTHER FOODS.

Article	Cause of Condemnation	Weight	
		T.	C. lbs.
Canned Goods	Unsound	4	11 26
Miscellaneous	Unsound		8 63
Total Weight		4	19 89

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	2932	65	9	6232	31288	—
Number inspected	2932	65	9	6232	31288	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	3	—	8	50	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1399	24	—	187	6614	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis & cysticerci	47.71	41.53	—	3.12	21.29	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	623	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1.99	—
Cysticercosis :						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

During the year 181 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		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Milk	63	—	63	2	—	2
Yoghourt	—	1	1	—	—	—
Double Cream	—	2	2	—	—	—
Cream	—	3	3	—	—	—
Ice Cream	—	3	3	—	—	—
Butter	—	1	1	—	—	—
Margarine	3	—	3	—	—	—
Lard	—	3	3	—	—	—
Pork Dripping	1	—	1	1	—	1
Cheese—soft	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pork Sausage	8	—	8	4	—	4
Skinless Pork Sausage	1	1	2	—	1	1
Pork Sausage Meat	—	1	1	—	1	1
Beef and Pork Sausage	1	—	1	—	—	—
Beef Sausage	2	—	2	—	—	—
Minced Meat	4	—	4	—	—	—
Casserole Steak	—	2	2	—	—	—
Minute Steakettes	—	1	1	—	—	—
Beefburgers	—	1	1	—	—	—
Beef Croquettes	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chicken Croquettes	—	1	1	—	—	—
Steak and Kidney Pie	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cornish Pasties	—	1	1	—	—	—
Steak and Kidney Puddings	—	1	1	—	—	—
Meat Tenderizer—Non-seasoned	—	1	1	—	—	—
Haddock Grillettes	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bread—2 slices	—	1	1	—	1	1
Flour	—	1	1	—	—	—
Flour—Plain Wholewheat	—	1	1	—	—	—
Egg Custards	1	—	1	—	—	—
Apple Fruit Pies	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cream Sandwich	1	—	1	—	—	—
Fruit Sponge Pudding	—	1	1	—	—	—
Butter Biscuits	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sugar	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chocolate Polka Dots	—	1	1	—	—	—
Black and White Mints	—	1	1	—	—	—
Creamy Mints	—	1	1	—	—	—
Turkish Delight	—	1	1	—	—	—
Buttered Coconut Macaroons	—	1	1	—	—	—
Extra Strong Mints	1	—	1	—	—	—

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

ARTICLE	Number examined			Number Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Sherbert Bon-Bons	1	—	1	1	—	1
Baking Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—
Marzipan	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ground Almonds	—	1	1	—	—	—
Almond Essence	—	1	1	—	—	—
Brandy Flavouring	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon Filling	—	1	1	—	—	—
Instant Dairyset—Vanilla	—	1	1	—	—	—
"Quick-Jel"	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fine Semolina	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ground Rice	1	—	1	—	—	—
Blackcurrant Jam	—	1	1	—	—	—
Honey	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fruit Curd	—	1	1	—	—	—
Marmalade	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tinned Strawberries	—	1	1	—	1	1
Dried Fruit Salad	—	1	1	—	1	1
Drinking Chocolate	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bitter Beer	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ginger Beer	1	—	1	—	—	—
Fine Old British Cream Sherry	1	—	1	—	—	—
Fine Old British Rich Ruby Wine	1	—	1	—	—	—
Whole Orange Drink	—	1	1	—	—	—
Refreshing Orange Drink	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sparkling Orange Drink	—	1	1	—	—	—
Orange Drink	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dandelion and Burdock	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sparkling Mandocola	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon and Barley Water	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lime Juice Cordial	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sparkling Orange Crush	—	1	1	—	—	—
Orange Crush	—	2	2	—	—	—
Lemon Squash	—	2	2	—	—	—
Lime and Lemon Drink	—	1	1	—	1	1
Pineapple Milk-Shake Syrup	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemonade Crystals	—	1	1	—	—	—
Piccaililli	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pickles	—	2	2	—	—	—
Mustard	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mint Sauce	—	1	1	—	—	—
Instant Bread Sauce	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pepper	—	1	1	—	—	—
Salt	—	1	1	—	—	—
Walnuts	—	1	1	—	1	1
Bronchial Mixture	—	1	1	—	—	—

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
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine B.P.C.	—	1	1	—	—	—
Brimstone and Treacle, Dandelion and Sarsaparilla	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pure Glycerine and Borax B.P.C.	—	1	1	—	1	1
Liquid Paraffin B.P.	—	1	1	—	—	—
Iron Tonic Tablets	—	1	1	—	—	—
Linseed, Liquorice and Chlorodyne Tablets	—	1	1	—	—	—
Zinc and Castor Oil Cream B.P.	—	2	2	—	—	—
	93	88	181	8	8	16

**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								
13	Pork Sausage	<p>This sample gave the following analytical value :—</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>Fat</td> <td style="text-align: right;">39.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lean Meat</td> <td style="text-align: right;">28.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="border-top: 1px solid black;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Meat Content</td> <td style="text-align: right;">67.9%</td> </tr> </table> <p>In the opinion of the Public Analyst the amount of fat in Pork Sausage should not exceed the amount of lean meat.</p>	Fat	39.4%	Lean Meat	28.5%			Total Meat Content	67.9%	The manufacturer of this sausage, a local butcher, was informed of the Public Analyst's observations and he gave an undertaking to increase the ratio of lean meat to fat.
Fat	39.4%										
Lean Meat	28.5%										
Total Meat Content	67.9%										
14	Pork Sausage	<p>This sample gave the following analytical value :—</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>Fat</td> <td style="text-align: right;">39.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lean Meat</td> <td style="text-align: right;">27.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="border-top: 1px solid black;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Meat Content</td> <td style="text-align: right;">67.6%</td> </tr> </table>	Fat	39.8%	Lean Meat	27.8%			Total Meat Content	67.6%	The manufacturer of this sausage, a local butcher, was informed of the Public Analyst's observations and he gave an undertaking to increase the ratio of lean meat to fat.
Fat	39.8%										
Lean Meat	27.8%										
Total Meat Content	67.6%										
17	Tinned Strawberries	In the opinion of the Public Analyst a more informative designation for this sample would have been "Strawberries in Syrup."	This article was labelled "Mayflower Strawberries, specially selected strawberries. In syrup with colouring added, cooked, sweetened and ready for use." The Food and Drugs Authority was of the opinion that the label adequately described the contents of the tin.								
58	Glycerine and Borax B.P.C.	Since 1st January, 1964, Glycerine and Borax is no longer in the B.P.C. having been deleted therefore, the sample should either have the designation B.P.C. removed or alternatively the designation should be "Glycerine and Borax B.P.C. 1959."	The manufacturer of this article was notified of the Public Analyst's observations.								

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
85 and 86	Milk	Deficient in milk-solids other than milk-fat based on the standard of the Sale of Milk Regulations. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) of these milks fell within the range for natural, genuine milk and it was, therefore, probable that these deficiencies were due to natural causes.	These were two of eleven samples taken on delivery from the consignment of one producer. The average value of the solids-not-fat of the whole consignment was 8.59 per cent. The results were notified to the producer.
95	Pork Sausage	This sample contained only 62.0 per cent. of meat. The Public Analyst was of the opinion that Pork Sausage should contain not less than 65.0 per cent. of meat.	The manufacturers of this sausage, a local firm, were informed of the deficiency and gave an undertaking to improve the quality of their product.
110	Sherbert Bon-Bons containing Vitamin C	This sample did not satisfy the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order, No. 153. This Order requires that where a food is claimed on a label to contain a vitamin then the label must also specify the minimum quantity of that vitamin contained in one ounce of the foodstuff.	Although the Analyst reported that this sample contained 32 mgms. per ounce of Vitamin C. This was not specified on the label. The manufacturers of these sweets have now provided a new label with the necessary declaration.
119	Bread	This sample consisted of two slices of light brown bread which had numerous patches of green and yellow discolouration on the surface. Microscopical examination showed the discolouration to be due to the presence of fungal hyphae and spores. The fungus was probably an <i>Asperigillus</i> specie.	This bread was part of a wrapped sliced loaf sold to a local housewife. Legal proceedings under Section 2 of the Act were taken against the manufacturers of the loaf who pleaded guilty to the charge and were fined £25 and £7-7-0d. costs.

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
126	Pork Dripping	This sample contained 19.4 per cent. of moisture and in the opinion of the Public Analyst should be designated "Pork Dripping with Jelly."	The matter was referred to the Food and Drugs Authority in whose administrative area this article is manufactured.
141	Dried Fruit Salad	This sample contained extraneous matter which weighed 1.9 gms.	The retailer was warned with regard to the extraneous matter found in this sample.
143	Pork Sausage	This sample contained only 63.0 per cent. of meat.	The manufacturer of this sausage, a local butcher, was informed of the deficiency and gave an undertaking to improve the quality of his product.
161 162	Pork Sausage Skinless Pork Sausage	These samples contained only 64.0 per cent. of meat.	The manufacturer of these products, a firm of national repute, were notified of these deficiencies and undertook to investigate the matter.
171	Walnuts	The kernels on receipt were normal and showed no obvious signs of mould growth. It would seem that these nuts have been soaked in water, possibly to increase the weight before they were sold; or they may have been left out in the rain and picked up moisture that way. In the latter case I would not have expected the kernels to be so wet.	These were "New" English walnuts grown in Essex and were supplied by a local wholesaler to a local fruit retailer. A purchaser complained of the appearance of the nuts, alleged that they were wet and slightly mouldy and questioned whether they were fit to eat. The kernels of the nuts, though containing more moisture than the dried imported variety, were sweet and wholesome. The sale of these nuts was discontinued by the retailer. It was not considered necessary to take further action.

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
172	Sparkling Lime and Lemon	This sample contained extraneous matter which microscopical examination showed to be insect pupae. It is possible that these are the pupae of the fruit fly— <i>Drosophila</i> .	This bottle of mineral water which was purchased at the canteen of a local factory was found to contain insect pupae. The manufacturers of this article received a letter of warning.

5.—GERBER TESTING OF MILK.

During the year 144 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	5
Number of Distributors of Milk on Register	8
Number of inspections during the year	201

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963.

(a) Number of Licences issued :—

Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licences	2
Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) "Pasteurised" Licences	87
Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) "Sterilised" Licences	91

(b) Samples of Milk submitted to Prescribed Tests.

During the year 484 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	380	380	—	377	3	—	—
Sterilised	104	—	—	—	—	104	—

7.—ICE CREAM.**Bacteriological examination of samples.**

During the year 24 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	22
2	2½ to 4 hours	1
3	½ to 2 hours	1
4	0 hours	—
Total		24

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	59	256
Butchers' preparation rooms	34	127
Grocers	221	725
Greengrocers and fruiterers	29	20
Canteen, hotel & cafe kitchens	107	255
School Kitchens	20	27
Bakehouses	11	64
Fried fish shops	30	103
Wet fish and poultry	6	24
Confectioners	60	75
Public houses	62	64
Licensed Clubs	30	15
Off Licensed premises	14	6
Hawkers' premises	15	18
Miscellaneous Food Premises	15	31

(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	30	—
Ice-cream retailers	203	—
Hawkers' premises	—	15

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 10 samples of upholstery filling materials were taken and submitted to the Prescribed Analyst. All the samples were certified to conform to the requirements of the Act except a sample of woollen mixture felt which was reported to have a chlorine content slightly in excess of the permitted amount.

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.

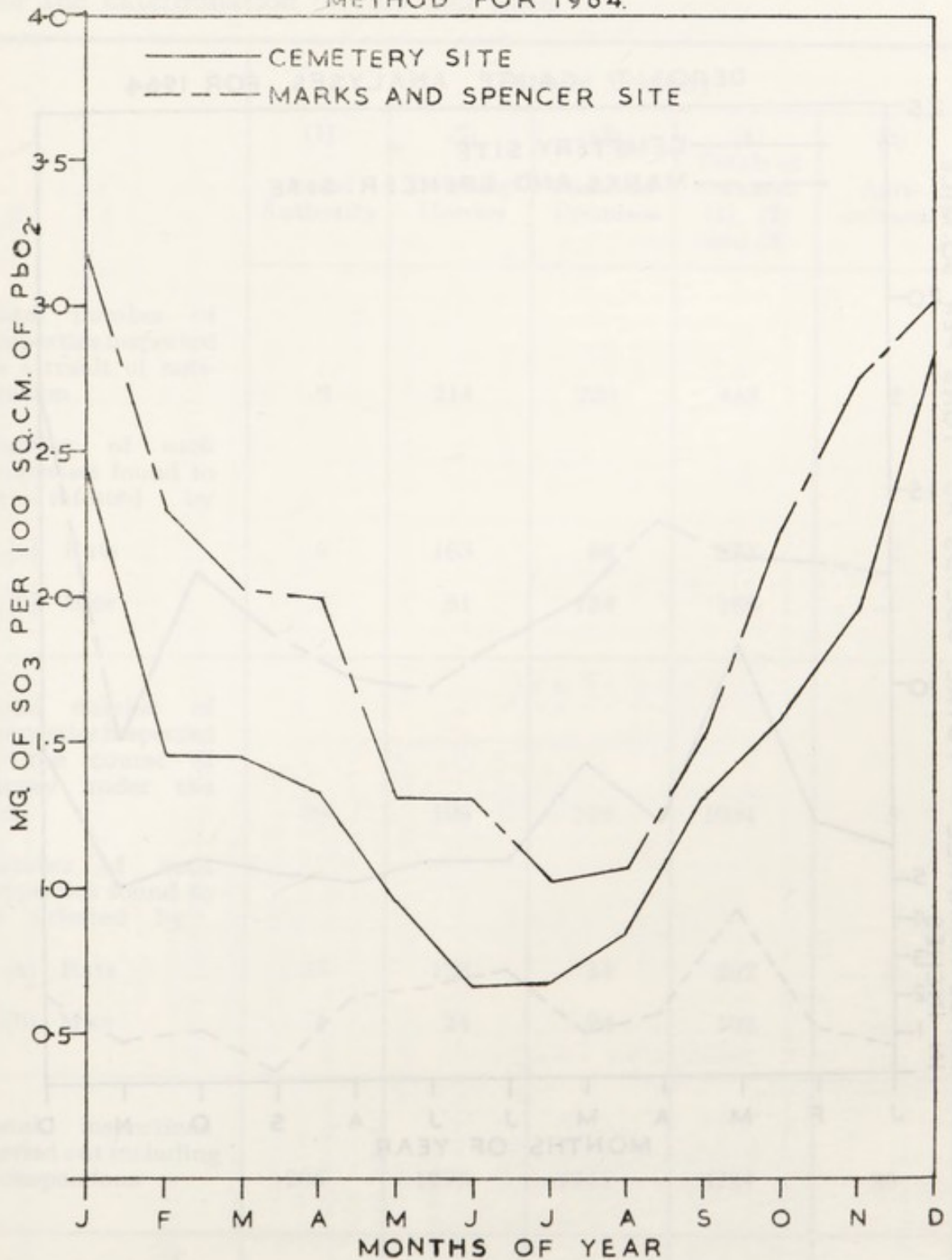
Although the results are commonly expressed in 'tons per square mile per month' it is important to bear in mind that the rates of deposition are not uniform over an area so large as a square mile.

(b) Sulphur dioxide.

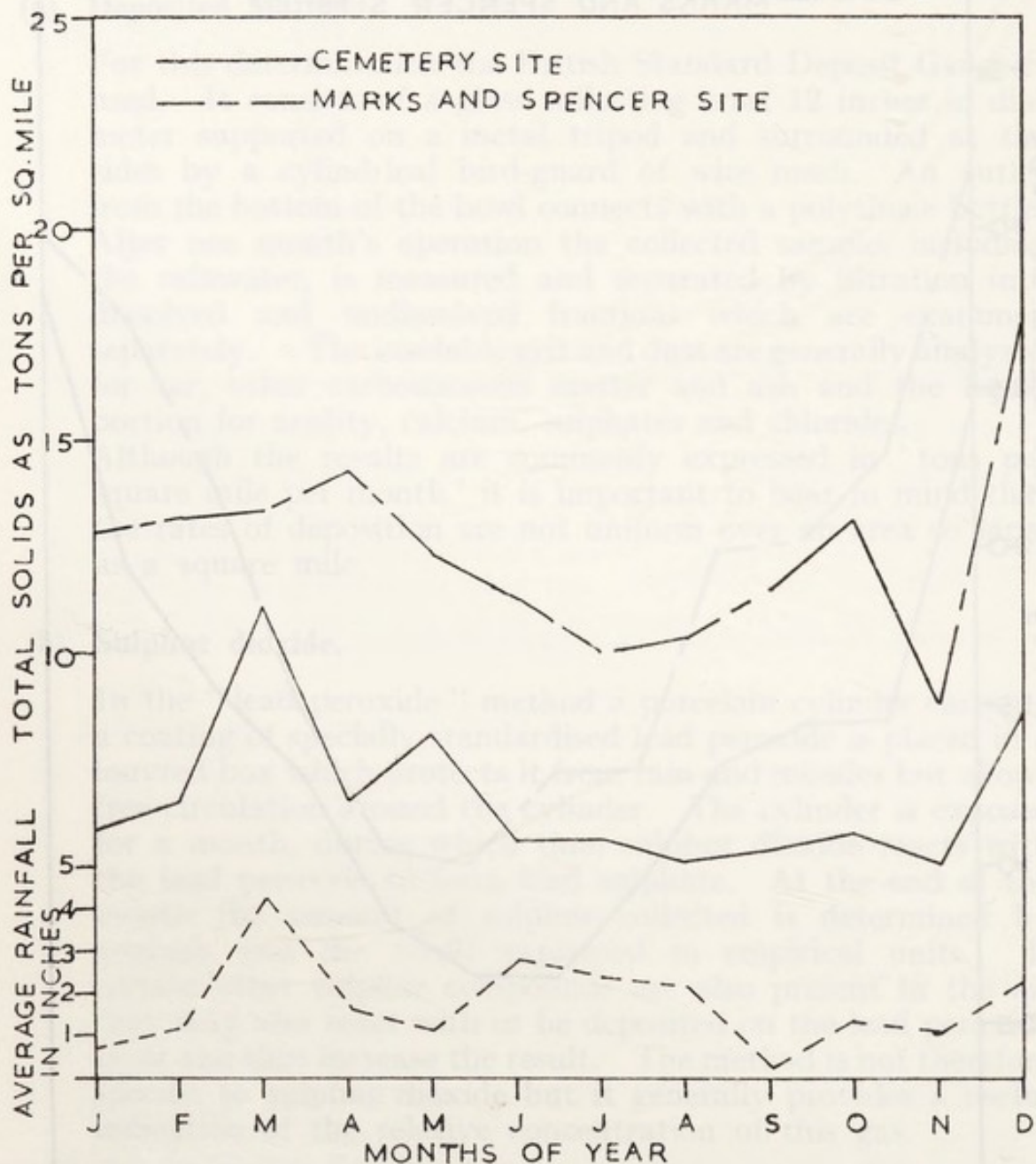
In the "lead peroxide" method a porcelain cylinder carrying a coating of specially standardised lead peroxide is placed in a louvered box which protects it from rain and missiles but allows free circulation around the cylinder. The cylinder is exposed for a month, during which time sulphur dioxide reacts 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 FOR 1964.



DEPOSIT GAUGE ANALYSES FOR 1964



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	214	220	443	2
Number of such properties found to be infested by					
(a) Rats	6	163	86	255	2
(b) Mice	3	51	134	188	—
Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	39	199	796	1034	5
Number of such properties found to be infested by					
(a) Rats	35	123	44	202	5
(b) Mice	4	24	74	102	—
Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	205	1278	1741	3224	35
Number of infested properties	48	361	338	747	7

TABLE 1.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1964 and previous years.

Year	Home Population estimated to middle of each Year	Un-corrected number	Births		Total Deaths Registered in the District		Net Deaths belonging to the District		Under 1 year of age	
			Number	Rate	Number	Rate	At all ages	Number	Rate per 1000 Births	
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
1959	52,640	613	879	16.7	845	16.1	618	11.7	21	23.9
1960	52,860	527	891	16.9	889	16.8	625	11.8	29	32.5
1961	52,960	484	921	17.4	1024	19.3	632	11.9	14	15.2
1962	53,610	439	923	17.2	1103	20.6	667	12.4	24	26.0
1963	54,130	404	994	18.4	1114	20.6	646	11.9	20	20.1
1964	54,670	454	1040	19.0	1171	21.4	642	11.7	30	28.8

TABLE III.—CAUSES OF DEATH

Causes of Death	All Ages	
	Males	Females
All Causes	334	308
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	—
2 Tuberculosis, other	1	1
3 Syphilitic disease	2	—
4 Diphtheria	—	—
5 Whooping Cough	—	—
6 Meningococcal infections	—	—
7 Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
8 Measles	—	1
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6	7
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	19	3
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	14
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	4
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	24	26
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	4
16 Diabetes	—	5
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system	44	55
18 Coronary disease, angina	94	42
19 Hyper-tension with heart disease	7	9
20 Other heart disease	36	34
21 Other circulatory disease	6	14
22 Influenza	—	—
23 Pneumonia	17	17
24 Bronchitis	26	13
25 Other diseases of respiratory system	6	4
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	1
28 Nephritis and nephrosis	—	2
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—
31 Congenital malformations	7	3
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	26	36
33 Motor vehicle accidents	3	3
34 All other accidents	2	3
35 Suicide	5	5
36 Homicide and operations of war	—	1



PRINTED BY
W. H. LEE & SONS LTD.
MANSFIELD