

[Report 1967] / Medical Officer of Health, Mansfield Borough.

Contributors

Mansfield (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1967

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BOROUGH OF MANSFIELD



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

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

FOR THE


Year ended 31st December, 1967

BY

J. S. DRUMMOND

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

Medical Officer of Health



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Year ended 31st December, 1967

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J. S. DRUMMOND

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

Medical Officer of Health

Health Committee

(AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1967)

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR A. MILLWARD

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR

ALDERMAN J. B. JENKINS

Aldermen :

C. HARRISON, J.P.
W. KAYE

T. S. MARTIN

Councillors :

G. F. ARKELL
W. CLAY
E. GROVES
E. GUNDEL

M. A. HYDE-BARKER
L. LEES
A. B. MASKILL
MRS. W. M. TOWNROE, J.P.

Staff changes during 1967

Dr. M. Gibbs, Deputy Medical Officer of Health resigned—16.5.1967.

Miss G. Crofts, Clerk, resigned—4.8.1967.

Miss M. Stephenson was appointed as Clerk—14.8.1967.

Public Health Staff

(AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1967)

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>		J. S. DRUMMOND, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
<i>Deputy Medical Officer</i>	....	VACANT.
<i>Public Analyst (Food & Drugs (Part-time))</i>	....	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.
		W. R. BAYLIS, Diploma of the Public Health Inspector's Examination Board.
		V. C. EMMERSON, Diploma of the Public Health Inspector's Examination Board.
<i>Pupil Public Health Inspectors</i>	....	R. I. KEY.
	....	M. J. DICKINSON.
<i>Senior Clerk</i>	....	MRS. D. M. RILEY.
<i>Clerks</i>	....	MRS. J. BREWSTER.
	....	MISS M. STEPHENSON.
<i>Disinfector and Van Driver</i>	....	G. DAVIS.
<i>Rat Catcher</i>	....	B. COX.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
GILCROFT STREET,
MANSFIELD.

Tel. 24696/7.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADY AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present the Annual Report on the Health and Health Services of the Borough for the Year 1967. It is again an ordinary report compiled in accordance with the instructions of the Minister of Health.

The statistics for 1967 set out in this report, although showing the variations which are to be expected year by year, do indicate overall that there has been a continuing satisfactory state of health.

There were, as in former years, a few highlights among the statistics for the year under review. 1967 was the ninth successive year in which no maternal deaths occurred. In the making of this glorious record 8,728 babies have been born to Mansfield mothers without a mother's life being lost.

Let us never cease to praise or be thankful for the excellent work of the Doctors, Midwives, Nurses and all who work in the maternity service of this town. Long may this most desirable of records continue.

It is worthwhile to note that Diphtheria was absent for the eighteenth successive year.

There has been a steady decline in Tuberculosis in all its forms. In 1967 only four new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified. This is the lowest number of notifications ever recorded. Among the factors contributing to the steady decline of this disease an important one is B.C.G. vaccination. During this year 341 school children received this form of vaccination and as a result of the preliminary testing 77 children were referred for x-ray examination.

Infectious disease declined further in 1967 due mainly to a reduction in the incidence of Measles and other infectious diseases were likewise low in case numbers.

The vaccination with an attenuated measles vaccine of children who have not had measles or been protected against this disease has now begun. From the results of the field trials and the experience of other countries we are justifiably confident that this highly infectious disease which causes so much suffering, chronic ill-health and even death among children will at long last be conquered. Soon Measles may become as rare as Polio and Diphtheria. Parents should seize every opportunity to protect their children and to keep them protected against Measles just as they do against other infectious diseases.

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 1967)	19,096
Rateable Value (31st December, 1967)	£2,123,776
Sum represented by a penny rate (estimated)	£8,500
Home population (estimated at middle of year)	55,540

2.—Vital Statistics.

BIRTHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	448	458	906
Illegitimate	43	40	83
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	491	498	989
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Birth-rate per 1,000 population 17.8.

Illegitimate live births as a percentage of total births 8.2.

STILL BIRTHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	10	12	22
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	10	12	22
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Rate per 1,000 (live and still births) 22.

DEATHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Deaths	340	277	617

Death-rate 11.1 per 1,000 population.

INFANT DEATHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	3	8	11
Illegitimate	3	—	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6	8	14
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Infantile Mortality-rate 14.0 per 1,000 live births.

Legitimate Infantile Mortality-rate 12.1 per 1,000 legitimate live births.

Illegitimate Infantile Mortality-rate 36.1 per 1,000 illegitimate live births.

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)—9.1.

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)—7.0.

Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)—29.0.

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)	....	....	....	0

3.—Notes on Vital Statistics.

Birth Rate.

The Birth-rate 17.8 per 1,000 population shows an increase of 1.1 on the previous year. It is above the average for the last ten years which is 17.5 per 1,000 population.

Year					Birth-rate per 1,000 Population
1958	....	....	....	....	15.8
1959	....	....	....	....	16.7
1960	....	....	....	....	16.9
1961	....	....	....	....	17.4
1962	....	....	....	....	17.2
1963	....	....	....	....	18.4
1964	....	....	....	....	19.0
1965	....	....	....	....	19.2
1966	....	....	....	....	16.7
1967	....	....	....	....	17.8

Death-rate 11.1 per 1,000 is 0.6 below the rate for last year. It is also below the average for the last 10 years which is 11.6 per 1,000 population.

Year					Death-rate per 1,000 Population
1958	....	....	....	....	11.7
1959	....	....	....	....	11.7
1960	....	....	....	....	11.8
1961	....	....	....	....	11.9
1962	....	....	....	....	12.4
1963	....	....	....	....	11.9
1964	....	....	....	....	11.7
1965	....	....	....	....	10.9
1966	....	....	....	....	11.7
1967	....	....	....	....	11.1

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	17.8	17.2
Death-rate	11.1	11.2

Natural Increase—i.e. the increase of births over deaths amounts to 372.

Year					Natural Increase
1958	....	....	....	....	217
1959	....	....	....	....	261
1960	....	....	....	....	266
1961	....	....	....	....	289
1962	....	....	....	....	256
1963	....	....	....	....	348
1964	....	....	....	....	398
1965	....	....	....	....	469
1966	....	....	....	....	278
1967	....	....	....	....	372

Maternal Mortality. No maternal deaths occurred during the year.

Year	Maternal Death-rate per 1,000 live (and still) births	
	Mansfield	England and Wales
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
1965	0.00	0.25
1966	0.00	0.26
1967	0.00	0.20

Still-births.

Registered still-births totalled 22 during 1967 giving a rate of 22.0 per 1,000 total births.

Year	Stillbirths per 1,000 total births	Stillbirths per 1,000 population
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
1965	14.0	0.27
1966	24.3	0.41
1967	22.0	0.39

Infantile Mortality.

The number of deaths occurring in children under one year of age was 14, giving an Infantile Mortality rate of 14.0. This is below the rate of 18.3 for England and Wales for 1967 and below the average rate for the past ten years which is 20.9.

Year	Deaths of infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births
1958	16.8
1959	23.9
1960	32.5
1961	15.2
1962	26.0
1963	20.1
1964	28.8
1965	11.3
1966	20.6
1967	14.0

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
Pneumonia				1	1	2		1		4
Gastro Enteritis						1				1
Congenital Heart	1		1		2	1				3
Rhesus Incompatibility	1				1					1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1				1					1
Prematurity	4				4					4

Neo-Natal Mortality.

The number of infants dying during the first four weeks of life was 9 giving a rate of 9.1 per 1,000 live births.

This figure is below the average for the last ten years which is 13.6.

Year	Deaths of infants under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births			
1958	6.0
1959	18.2
1960	24.6
1961	10.9
1962	11.9
1963	17.1
1964	18.3
1965	8.3
1966	11.9
1967	9.1

Early Neo-Natal Mortality.

During the year 7 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 7.0 per 1,000 live births is below the average of 11.0 for the last 10 years.

Year	Deaths of infants under 1 week per 1,000 total live births			
1958	4.8
1959	15.9
1960	17.9
1961	10.9
1962	10.8
1963	15.1
1964	13.4
1965	4.6
1966	9.7
1967	7.0

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				
1958	22.4
1959	32.4
1960	41.6
1961	27.7
1962	30.7
1963	33.5
1964	31.1
1965	18.6
1966	33.8
1967	29.0

Illegitimate Children.

The proportion of illegitimate births expressed as a percentage of total births shows a decrease of 0.9.

Year	Illegitimate Birth-rate as percentage of total births				
1958	5.0
1959	5.8
1960	5.1
1961	6.0
1962	5.2
1963	5.5
1964	7.5
1965	7.4
1966	9.1
1967	8.2

The illegitimate still-birth rate, i.e. the number of illegitimate still-births per 1,000 illegitimate births was 0.00.

The illegitimate infant mortality rate, i.e. the number of deaths of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births was 36.1.

Cancer Deaths

The 108 deaths from this disease during the year was 18 less than the number recorded in 1966.

Arranged in decennial periods, these deaths occurred as below :

	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
Under 40 years	6	2	2	1	2
40 to 50 years	7	8	8	7	10
50 to 60 years	22	26	26	16	21
60 to 70 years	27	39	43	36	33
70 to 80 years	29	35	28	29	22
Over 80 years	17	16	12	14	11
Totals	108	126	119	103	99

Analysis of the site of the disease shows that the largest incidence occurred in the stomach, bladder, breast and lungs, causing 53.7% of the deaths.

The death-rate from Cancer per 1,000 population is 1.94 compared with 2.27 for England and Wales as a whole.

AGES	MALES	FEMALES	Stomach	Bowel	Rectum	Pancreas	Liver	Oesophagus	Lungs	Larynx	Breast	Uterus	Ovaries	Vulva	Facial	Mandible	Tongue	Cerebral	Glands	Frostate	Kidney	Bladder	Multiple
20		1							1														
29	1	1							2														
31		1										1											
36		2							1		1												
41	1								1														
42	1								1														
43	1								1														1
44	1								1														
45		1							1														
47		1							1														
49	1								1														
51	1						1		1														
52	3								2														1
53	1								1														
54	1	1							1													1	
55	1	2	1						1			1							1				
56	1	2	1						1													1	
57	1	2	1			1			1													1	
58	3								2													1	
59	2	1						1	2														
60	3	2							1									2					2
61	2	4	1	1	1				1	1													1
62	2								2														
63	1	2	1			1			1												1		
65	1		1						1														
66	2	1			1				1				1										
67		1							1														1
68	4	1		1		1	1		1													1	1
69	1								1														
70	3		1						1						1								
71	1	1						1	1														
72	1	1							1		1												1
73	1								1														
74	5	1				2		1	2													1	1
75	2	2							2													1	1
76	2	1		1					1											1			1
77	2				1				1														
78	2	2	1						1		1												1
79	2				1				1														
80	1	2							1		1			1								1	1
82	1	1		1					1														1
83		2							1			1											
84	1	2		1					1		1												
85	1	1							1		1									1			
86	1	1	2																				
87	2				1												1						
91		1															1						
	64	44	10	5	5	5	2	3	36	2	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	6	14

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

MALES		FEMALES	
Colliery Worker	1	Housewife	26
Colliery Worker (R)	2	Widow	13
Miner	5	Spinster—	
Miner (R)	14	Bookbinder (R)	1
Engineer	1	Spinster—Machinist	1
Engineer (R)	2	Spinster—Clerk (R)	1
Storekeeper	1	Spinster—Nurse (R)	1
Shop Manager (R)	1	Spinster—Laundry	
Shop Assistant (R)	1	Worker	1
Grocer (R)	1		
Baker (R)	1		
Stores Inspector (R)	1		
Clerk	2		
Clerk (R)	2		
Cashier	1		
Hosiery Foreman (R)	1		
Electrician	1		
Joiner and Builder	1		
Wood Machinist	1		
Railway Yard Master (R)	1		
Railway Signaller (R)	1		
Driver	3		
Driver (R)	3		
Garage Mechanic	1		
Petrol Pump Attendant	1		
Gas Meter Collector (R)	1		
Council Worker	1		
Market Trader (R)	1		
Carpet Trader	1		
Fireman	1		
Male Nurse (R)	1		
Hospital Orderly (R)	2		
Coal Merchant	1		
Club Steward	1		
Dairy Worker (R)	1		
School Teacher	1		
Executive Officer (R)	1		
Insurance Inspector	1		

Control of Infectious Diseases

DIPHTHERIA.

The total number of children immunised during the year was 985 of whom 912 were under 4 years of age, and 73 aged 4—15. The percentage of the child population protected at the end of the year was 78.5 compared with 76.4 in 1966.

The number of children already immunised who were given a "boosting" or reinforcing dose during the year was 1,631.

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 1967, and during the year 920 children have been inoculated against this disease and 666 were given "booster" doses.

SMALLPOX.

575 Primary Vaccinations and 498 Re-vaccinations were performed during 1967.

TETANUS.

Tetanus Injections commenced in 1962. 985 children were inoculated against this disease during 1967 and 1,332 were given "booster" doses.

POLIOMYELITIS.

In all age and priority groups 1,005 persons received their primary vaccination and 1,229 persons 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 1967, 440 children were tested by the Heaf Multiple Puncture method and 341 non-reactors were vaccinated with B.C.G. vaccine. The 77 reactors—17.5% 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 337 compared with 381 in 1966.

Measles. 295 notifications were received during the year compared with 339 in 1966. One case was admitted to Hospital and there were no deaths recorded.

Year					
1958	....	....	....	....	462
1959	....	....	....	....	221
1960	....	....	....	....	207
1961	....	....	....	....	741
1962	....	....	....	....	20
1963	....	....	....	....	514
1964	....	....	....	....	118
1965	....	....	....	....	668
1966	....	....	....	....	339
1967	....	....	....	....	295

Whooping Cough. 12 cases of this disease were notified during the year compared with 10 notifications in 1966.

Scarlet Fever. 19 cases of this disease were notified. No death was recorded.

Year					
1957	....	....	....	....	23
1959	....	....	....	....	79
1960	....	....	....	....	49
1961	....	....	....	....	19
1962	....	....	....	....	6
1963	....	....	....	....	12
1964	....	....	....	....	3
1965	....	....	....	....	24
1966	....	....	....	....	12
1967	....	....	....	....	19

Diphtheria. For the eighteenth 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. No case of this disease occurred during the year.

Food Poisoning. No case of this disease occurred during the year.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948. Section 47.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951.

Application was successfully made for a Justice's Order under the above Acts for the removal of a male aged 78 suffering from malnutrition and lack of proper care and attention. The man was admitted to a Home for Aged Persons in Retford for a statutory period of three weeks and, subsequently, he agreed to remain there permanently.

Tuberculosis

Particulars of new cases and deaths from this disease during 1967 :—

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

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

Year	DEATHS		NEW CASES	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
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
1965	1	1	10	1
1966	1	0	7	2
1967	4	0	4	5

Water Supplies in 1967

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) 1,092 yards of 3-in., 2,200 yards of 4-in. and 616 yards of 6-in. water mains were laid in 1967.
- (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. Fourteen samples were taken and were satisfactory. The water is not liable to have plumbo-solvent action.

Housing

HOUSING ACT, 1957.

(1) Clearance Areas.

During the year the Town Council made the following two Clearance Orders and two Compulsory Purchase Orders, which included 24 houses occupied by 64 persons :—

Area No. 120—Chesterfield Road North Compulsory Purchase Order, 1967.

Area No. 121—Chesterfield Road North Compulsory Purchase Order, 1967.

Area No. 122—Bank Row, Chesterfield Road North Clearance Order, 1967.

Area No. 123—High Street, Pleasley, Clearance Order, 1967.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed, without modification, all the above Orders.

(2) Individual Unfit Houses.

During the year official representations were made in respect of the following 2 houses occupied by 7 persons :—

77 Newgate Lane.

60 Woodhouse Road.

Closing Orders were subsequently made by the Town Council.

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

During the year the following 2 houses were certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health :—

14 & 16 Gas Hill, Pleasley.

(4) **Demolition of Houses.**

During the year 34 houses were demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure.

(5) **Houses Closed.**

NIL

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

(a) By the Local Authority	....	....	....	....	121
(b) By Private Enterprise	....	....	....	....	252

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 the Health Centre, St. John Street and Hermitage Avenue and Abbott Road County Health Clinics and Pleasley Hill School and St. Lawrence's Church Hall. A Doctor is in attendance at each clinic.

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

(j) Cervical Cytology Clinic.

A Cervical Cytology Clinic for women of 25 years of age and upwards is held at 9-30 to 11-30 a.m. each alternate Friday at The Health Centre, St. John Street, Mansfield.

(k) Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation.

A session for immunisation is held at the Health Centre, St. John Street, Mansfield, on the first and third Wednesday mornings in each month. Facilities for immunisation are also provided at the other County Health Clinics.

(l) Venereal Diseases.

The Venereal Disease treatment clinic is situated in West Hill Drive, attached to the Mansfield and 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.

(m) 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.

(n) Day Nurseries.

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

(o) School Clinics.

Consultation clinics, dental clinics, eye clinics and Physiotherapy are held at the Health Centre, St. John Street, Mansfield. 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.

(p) 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.

(q) 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.

(r) 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.

(s) Victoria Hospital.

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

(t) Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital.

This is a hospital of 338 beds, under the control of the Mansfield Hospital Management Committee.

(u) Ransom Hospital.

This hospital undertakes the treatment of tuberculosis and chest diseases under the control of the Mansfield Hospital Management Committee. There is accommodation for 203 patients.

(v) 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.

(w) 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	23	3	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	258	197	9	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	9	5	—	—
TOTAL	290	205	10	—

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- spectors	By H.M. In- spectors	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	9	13	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	10	14	—	—	—

**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 un-wholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel— Making, etc. Cleaning and Washing	22	—	—	—	—	—

Report of Chief Public Health Inspector

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my 23rd Annual Report of the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors. The Report contains the usual tables of inspections made, and visits carried out, and these require little comment except that they indicate the day-to-day work of the Department.

During the year the staff were continuously active in ensuring that all the food produced and sold in the town was of the highest possible quality and that all food premises conformed to good standards of hygiene. In addition to the inspection and supervision of the slaughter of 35,700 animals in the two slaughterhouses, 1,438 inspections were made of the other food premises in the Borough. It is pleasing to tell the Health Committee that the great majority of food traders make every endeavour to observe high standards of hygiene and readily co-operate with your Officers. Regrettably, it was necessary to take legal action in respect of 13 food offences which number represents non-compliance by a very small fraction of the food trade.

Most of the applications for standard grants towards the improvement of houses by the provision of bathroom facilities were in respect of houses where the tenant had required the Town Council to take the necessary action to secure improvement. Although the procedure involved is cumbersome and protracted, nevertheless, with co-operation of the majority of the owners concerned good results were obtained. The recent Report "Old Houses into New Homes" issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government makes recommendations for increasing the amount of grant available for the improvement of houses and for the simplification of procedure ; it is to be hoped that the legislation necessary to bring this about will be introduced quickly.

After the difficulties experienced in the past three years the work of introducing smoke control areas is now going smoothly and the work of converting and adapting the fireplaces in premises in the Borough of Mansfield No. 4 Smoke Control Area proceeded satisfactorily; this Order becomes operative from 1st July, 1968. During the year a survey was carried out of the 892 premises comprising the Borough of Mansfield No. 5 Smoke Control Area which is now confirmed by the Minister and will come into operation on 1st November, 1969.

It is again pleasing to pay tribute to the continued support 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 1967.
Details of Notices served and complied with :—

	Served	Complied with
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT NOTICES	634	645
HOUSING ACT NOTICES	6	4
DEFECTIVE HOUSES	536	559
Roofs	133	160
Walls	188	238
Floors	38	44
Ceilings	58	78
Windows	101	115
Fireplaces	19	30
Sinks renewed	1	2
Water supply	9	12
Rainwater Pipes	62	87
Paving	28	20
W.C.'s repaired	45	51
W.C.'s additional	—	2
Drains cleansed	170	170
Drains repaired	63	71
Other	24	38
Houses cleansed	11	10
Overcrowding abated	2	2
Nuisances from animals abated	7	6
Offensive accumulations removed	22	25
Dustbins provided	68	60
Smoke nuisances abated	6	5
Miscellaneous	1	1
Hairdressers	1	1
Noise abatement	—	—
Food and Drugs Act Notices	156	129
Factory Act Notices	10	14
Dairies	1	—
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act Notices	61	73

Summary of Notices served under Public Health and Housing Acts.

Number of informal notices served	....	....	640
Number of informal notices complied with	....	....	649
Number of Statutory Notices served	....	....	33
Number of Statutory Notices complied with :—			
(a) By Owners	....	....	26
(b) By Corporation in default of owners	....	....	8

Analysis of Statutory Notices served and complied with :—

	Served	Complied with	
		By Owners	By Corporation in default
Housing Act, 1936 :—			
Section 9 (Repairs)	1	1	1
Public Health Act, 1936 :—			
Section 39 (Eaves, Gutters)	1	1	—
Section 24 (Drains)	8	2	6
Section 56 (Paving)	—	2	—
Section 75 (Dustbins)	5	4	1
Section 93 (Repairs)	16	15	—
Clean Air Act, 1956 :—			
Section 30 (Smoke Offence)	2	1	—
Totals	33	26	8

Public Health Inspector's Visits during the Year.

GENERAL SANITATION.	No. of Visits
Drainage	789
Tents, Vans and Sheds	7
Factories	200
Outworkers	5
Refuse Disposal	45
Rats and Mice	94
Noise Abatement	72
Schools	1
Offices and Shops	320
Pet Shops	18
Upholsterers	9
Hairdressers	74
Miscellaneous Visits	386

HOUSING.

Under Public Health Acts :—

No. of houses inspected	634
Re-visits paid to above houses	2263

Under Housing Acts :—

No. of houses inspected	287
Miscellaneous housing visits (including re-visits)	1243
No. of visits to houses in multiple occupation	32

Overcrowding :—

No. of houses inspected	3
Re-visits paid to above houses	15

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Routine inspections of boiler houses	....	....	41
Smoke observations and advisory visits	....	....	146
Smoke Control Area survey visits	....	....	429
Smoke Control Area re-visits	....	....	1106

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Inquiries in case of infectious disease	....	....	18
Re-visits	....	....	—

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTIONS

Visits to Slaughterhouses	....	....	1926
Visits to Markets	....	....	221
Visits to Other Premises	....	....	141

Legal Proceedings.

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

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

- (1) A large grocery firm was summoned for selling a mouldy pork pie. The firm admitted to the charge and was fined £20-0-0d. plus £7-7-0d. costs.
- (2) A large confectionery company was summoned for selling Extra Strong Mints which were not of the quality demanded by the purchaser in that they contained only 0.1% by weight Peppermint Oil. The firm admitted to the charge and was fined £5-0-0d. plus £7-7-0d. costs.
- (3) A large butchery firm was summoned for selling meat containing a cigarette end. The firm pleaded not guilty and summoned the manager of their local branch shop who admitted to the charge. The case against the firm was dismissed but the manager was fined £3-0-0d. plus £6-7-6d. costs.
- (4) The owner of a local cafe was summoned for selling a parcel of fish and chips containing a cigarette end. He admitted to the charge and was fined £10-0-0d. plus £4-4-0d. costs.

- (5) The owner of a mobile shop was summoned for selling and having in his possession two tins of corned beef which were unfit for human consumption. He admitted to the charges and was fined £10-0-0d. plus £5-5-0d. costs.
- (6) The Management of a local dairy was summoned for selling a bottle of milk containing a splinter of glass. The defendants admitted to the charge and were fined £15-0-0d. plus £3-13-6d. costs.

FOOD HYGIENE (MARKETS, STALLS AND DELIVERY VEHICLES)
REGULATIONS, 1966.

- (7) A local ice-cream vendor was summoned in relation to a mobile ice-cream vehicle. The firm admitted to six charges of failing to comply with the above Regulations and was fined £30-0-0d. plus £8-8-0d. costs.
- (8) A stallholder on Mansfield Market was summoned for failing to comply with the above Regulations in relation to two market stalls. He admitted to all eight charges and was fined £16-0-0d. plus £7-7-0d. costs.
- (9) Another stallholder was also summoned on two charges of failing to comply with the Regulations. He admitted to the charges and was fined £6-0-0d. plus £4-0-0d. costs.
- (10) A further stallholder was summoned on four charges of failing to comply with the Regulations. He was fined £12-0-0d. plus £4-4-0d. costs.
- (11) A further stallholder was summoned on three charges of failing to comply with the Regulations. He pleaded not guilty but the case was found proven and he was fined £12-0-0d. plus £5-5-0d. costs.

MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959.

- (12) The Management of a local dairy was summoned on two separate occasions under the above Regulations for failing to ensure the cleanliness of a milk bottle. The defendants pleaded guilty on each occasion and fines of £25-0-0d. plus £11-0-6d. costs were imposed.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

- (13) A Motor Insurance firm was summoned on four charges for failing to comply with the requirements of the Act in respect of a branch office in the Borough. The firm admitted to the charges and was fined £16-0-0d. plus £7-7-0d. costs.
- (14) A local furnishing firm was summoned on eight charges for failing to comply with the requirements of the Act in respect of a retail branch shop in the Borough. The firm was fined £22-0-0d. plus £7-7-0d. costs on six of the charges and found not guilty on the remaining two charges.
- (15) A catering firm was summoned on two charges for failing to comply with the requirements of the Act in respect of a local cafe in the Borough. The defendants pleaded guilty and were fined £20-0-0d. plus £5-0-0d. costs.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

- (16) The owner of a tenanted house in the Borough was summoned for failing to comply with a Nuisance Order made by the Magistrates court in relation to general repairs. He admitted the charge and was fined £5-0-0d. and ordered to do the necessary repairs within 14 days.

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	....	....	—
(5)	Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority	....	....	—
(6)	Number of certificates issued	....	....	1
(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 tenant's objection	....	....	—
(10)	Certificates cancelled by the Local Authority	....	....	—

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959.

HOUSING ACTS, 1961-64.

Improvement of Houses by Standard Grants.

During the year 147 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	....	....	....	147
Number of applications approved	....	....	....	135
Number of applications withdrawn	....	....	....	9
Number of applications not eligible	....	....	....	2
Number of houses improved by the provision of the standard amenities	....	....	....	134
Average grant per house	....	....	....	£115-19-11d.

Compulsory Improvement of Dwelling Outside an Improvement Area.

During the year 67 representations were received from tenants requiring the Town Council to secure the improvement of their dwellings to the full standard of the Housing Act 1964. Particulars relating to these representations are as follows :—

Representations received	....	....	....	....	....	67
Representations not proceeded with	....	....	....	....	....	1
Preliminary Notices served	....	....	....	....	....	69
Immediate Improvement Notices served	....	....	....	....	....	77
Standard Grant Applications received as a result of representations made by tenants	....	....	....	....	....	34
Houses improved to the full standard of the Housing Act 1964	....	....	....	....	....	28
Number of notifications, under Section 59 of the Act, received requiring the Town Council to purchase the property	....	....	....	....	....	3

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	....	....	....	....	67
Beasts	....	....	....	....	2250
Sheep	....	....	....	....	6268
Pigs	....	....	....	....	27149
Calves	....	....	....	....	—
					35734
					35734

The following statement gives details of the meat and other food surrendered during the year. All condemned meat is stained before processing into animal feeding stuffs and fertilisers.

Carcases Condemned.						Weight	
Number	Disease					T.	C. lbs.
10 Pigs	Pyæmia	....	....	....	17	6
5 Pigs	Generalised Tuberculosis	....	....	....	12	110
5 Pigs	Emaciation (Pathological)	....	....	....	3	49
4 Pigs	Bruising, extensive and severe	....	....	....	5	70
3 Pigs	Septicæmia	....	....	....	4	110
3 Pigs	Pleurisy, acute diffuse septic	....	....	....	3	6
3 Pigs	Moribund	....	....	....	3	74
2 Pigs	Peritonitis, acute diffuse and septic	....	....	....	2	46
2 Pigs	Gangrenous injury and fever	....	....	....	6	98
2 Pigs	Jaundice and gangrenous pneumonia	....	....	....	1	108
1 Pig	Oedema	....	....	....	100	
1 Pig	Acute septic metritis and peritonitis	....	....	....	3	110
1 Pig	Acute septic pleurisy and pneumonia	....	....	....	1	78
1 Pig	Septic injury and emaciation	....	....	....	70	

1 Pig	....	Multiple abscesses and emaciation	....	....	....	....	1
1 Pig	....	Pneumonia, acute septic	....	....	....	....	1 13
1 Pig	....	Acute septic pneumonia and pericarditis	....	....	....	....	1 10
1 Pig	....	Metritis, acute septic	....	....	....	....	3 84
1 Pig	....	Enteritis with fever	....	....	....	....	1 14
4 Sheep	....	Emaciation (Pathological)	....	....	....	....	104
1 Sheep	....	Moribund	....	....	....	....	60
							3 18 37
							3 18 37

Parts of Carcases and Edible Organs Condemned.

		Disease	Weight			
			T.	C.	lbs.	
Pork	....	Bruising, injury and abscesses	....	....	....
			1	9	0	
Beef	....	Bruising	....	....	....
				5	44	
298 Pigs' heads		Tuberculosis	....	....	....
			2	12	67	
18 Beasts' heads		Actinomycosis, etc.	....	....	....
				4	92	
Edible Offals		Various Diseases	....	....	....
			14	8	64	
19 0 43						

2.—OTHER FOODS.

		Cause of Condemnation	Weight			
			T.	C.	lbs.	
Canned foods		Unsound	....	....	....
			2	6	111	
Miscellaneous		....	....	....	....
				7	37	
2 14 36						

**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	2250	67	—	6268	27149	—
Number inspected	2250	67	—	6268	27149	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	5	48	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	804	24	—	296	6328	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis & cysticerci	35.73	35.82	—	4.80	23.48	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	4	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	232	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	0.88	—
Cysticercosis :						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

During the year 151 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	54	—	54	2	—	2
Milk Bottle containing extraneous matter	—	1	1	—	1	1
Double Cream	—	2	2	—	1	1
Dairy Cream	—	1	1	—	1	1
Butter	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dried Non-fat Milk	—	1	1	—	—	—
Instant Low-fat Milk	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cultured Butter Milk	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cremette (Choc. Yogurt)	—	1	1	—	1	1
Yogfruit and Strawberries	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cheese	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cheese spread with shrimp	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon Cheese	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sunny Spread	—	1	1	—	—	—
Treacle	—	1	1	—	—	—
Jam	2	—	2	—	—	—
Dietary Loaf	—	2	2	—	—	—
Hovis Brown Loaf	—	1	1	—	1	1
Dairy Cream Cakes	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cheese Puffles	—	1	1	—	—	—
Butter Madeira Cakes	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pease Pudding	—	1	1	—	—	—
Crystallised Violets	—	1	1	—	—	—
Groundnut Oil	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mixed Fruit	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tartaric Acid B.P.	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mincemeat	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon Essence	—	1	1	—	—	—
Jamaica Ginger	—	1	1	—	—	—
Jiffe Jelli Lemon Flavour	—	1	1	—	—	—
Jelly—Lime Flavour	—	1	1	—	1	1
Yellow Quick-Jel	—	1	1	—	—	—
Nottingham Mixture Sweets	1	—	1	—	—	—
Fizzy Pips Sweets	1	—	1	—	—	—
Extra Strong Mints	1	—	1	1	—	1
Assorted Nut Cubes	—	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
Butter Mints	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pork Sausage	9	—	9	—	—	—
Beef Sausage	3	—	3	—	—	—
Pork Sausage Meat	2	—	2	—	—	—
Beefburgers	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pork Dripping	1	—	1	1	—	1
Polony	1	—	1	—	—	—
Potted Meat	1	—	1	—	—	—
Hamburgers	1	—	1	—	—	—
Haslet	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sweet Pickle	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dried Onions	—	1	1	—	—	—
Instant Potato	—	1	1	—	—	—
Piccalilli Sauce	—	1	1	—	—	—
Veal Curry	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fruit Sauce	—	1	1	—	—	—
Savoury Chicken Mince	—	1	1	—	—	—
Olive Oil	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sea Food Dressing	—	1	1	—	—	—
Oil and Vinegar Dressing	—	1	1	—	—	—
Garlic Salt	—	1	1	—	—	—
Baby Foods	—	2	2	—	—	—
Coffee	—	2	2	—	—	—
Vita-Cup	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tropical Lemon	—	1	1	—	—	—
Limeade	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ginger Beer Shandy	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemonade	—	1	1	—	—	—
Orange Squash	—	1	1	—	—	—
Orange Crush	—	1	1	—	—	—
Orange Drink	—	5	5	—	—	—
Peppermint Cordial	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cyprus Cream (Wine)	—	1	1	—	1	1
Bramley Apples	—	1	1	—	—	—
French Pears	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chamomile Flowers	—	1	1	—	—	—
Zinc and Castor Oil Cream B.P.	—	2	2	—	—	—
Sulphur Tablets	—	1	1	—	—	—
Borax	—	1	1	—	—	—
Balsam	—	1	1	—	—	—
Liquid Paraffin B.P.	—	1	1	—	—	—
	82	69	151	4	7	11

**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
12	Milk	Based on the standard of the Sale of Milk Regulations this milk was deficient in milk-solids other than milk fat. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) of this milk fell within the range for natural, genuine milk and it was therefore probable that this deficiency was due to natural causes.	The producer was notified of the Public Analyst's observations.
18	Lime Flavour Jelly	Not properly labelled in accordance with the Labelling of Food Order 1953.	The firm packing this article was notified of the Public Analyst's observations and have now correctly amended the label.
48	Extra Strong Mints	This sample contained only 0.1 per cent. by weight of Peppermint Oil. In the Public Analyst's opinion sugar confectionery designated "Extra Strong Mints" should contain not less than 0.25 per cent. by weight of Peppermint Oil.	Legal proceedings instituted. The firm concerned pleaded guilty and was fined £5-0-0d. plus £7-7-0d. costs.
60	Long Life Real Dairy Cream	This sample contained 18.7 per cent. Butterfat. The Food Standards (Cream) Order 1951, requires that sterilised cream should contain not less than 23.0 per cent. Butterfat.	The firm concerned was notified of the Public Analyst's observations.
82	Pork Dripping	This sample contained 8.0 per cent. of moisture and in the Public Analyst's opinion should be designated "Pork Dripping with Jelly."	The manufacturer of this article, a local butcher, was informed of the Public Analyst's observations and gave an undertaking to label this product "Pork Dripping with Jelly."

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

Sample No.	Article	Unsatisfactory or sub-standard nature of sample	Action Taken
100 101 102	Milk	Milk No. 100 O/D was deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 36.6 per cent. and in solids other than milk-fat to the extent of 1.5 per cent. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) test together with samples from supervised milkings showed that this sample was genuine, natural milk of poor quality.	The producer was notified of the Public Analyst's observations.
107	Crechette	In the Public Analyst's opinion the use of the word "Crechette" is likely to lead a purchaser into thinking that the product contains a significant amount of cream. The product in fact contains no cream and the Analyst was of the opinion that this designation is misleading to the purchaser.	The producer of this article, was informed of the Public Analyst's observations and gave an undertaking to cease marketing the product under the name "Crechette."
109	Hovis Loaf	This sample was the subject of a complaint regarding the presence of extraneous matter on the outer crust. Examination of the light grey powdery substance showed it to consist of slightly discoloured wheat flour. There was no indication of the presence of mould growth.	No action was considered necessary with regard to this sample.
125	Cyprus Cream	This product was not properly labelled in accordance with the Labelling of Food Order 1953.	The importers of this product were informed of the Public Analyst's observations and gave an undertaking to amend the label.

5.—GERBER TESTING OF MILK.

During the year 180 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	3
Number of Distributors of Milk on Register	5
Number of inspections during the year	113

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963.

(a) Number of Licences issued :—

Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licences	2
Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) " Pasteurised " Licences	85
Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) " Sterilised " Licences	79

(b) Samples of Milk submitted to Prescribed Tests.

During the year 527 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	421	421	—	417	4	—	—
Sterilised	106	—	—	—	—	106	—

7.—ICE CREAM.

Bacteriological examination of samples.

During the year 6 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	6
2	2½ to 4 hours	—
3	½ to 2 hours	—
4	0 hours	—
Total		6

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.

TYPE	Fitted to comply with Reg. 16	To which Reg. 19 applies	Fitted to comply with Reg. 19	Total No. of premises	No. of Inspections
Bakehouses	8	8	8	8	43
Butchers' Shops	53	53	53	53	206
Butchers' Preparation Rooms	35	35	35	35	35
Cafes and Restaurants	38	38	38	38	207
Confectioners	60	60	60	60	88
Fried Fish Shops	31	31	31	31	85
Grocers	240	240	240	240	414
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	22	22	22	22	26
Hotel Kitchens	9	9	9	9	8
Hawkers Premises	17	17	17	17	33
Licensed Clubs	29	29	29	29	51
L. A. Homes—Kitchens	4	4	4	4	4
Off-Licensed Premises	20	20	20	20	25
Public Houses	64	64	64	64	107
School Kitchens	27	27	27	27	25
Staff Canteens	38	38	38	38	52
Wet Fish and Poultry	5	5	5	5	9
Miscellaneous Food Premises	16	16	16	16	20

N.B.—Regulation 16 requires the provision of hand-washing facilities with hot and cold water.

Regulation 19 applies to premises where separate washing facilities are required for washing food or equipment.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

There are six premises in the Borough registered under section 2 of this Act.

During the year 9 samples of upholstery filling materials were taken and submitted for examination and 7 of these were certified to conform to the requirements of the Act. One sample of cotton felt was reported to have a trash content in excess of the permitted maximum; one sample of washed flock was reported to have a chloride content in excess of the permitted maximum and also extraneous material including coal dust and grit. Appropriate action was taken in these cases.

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.

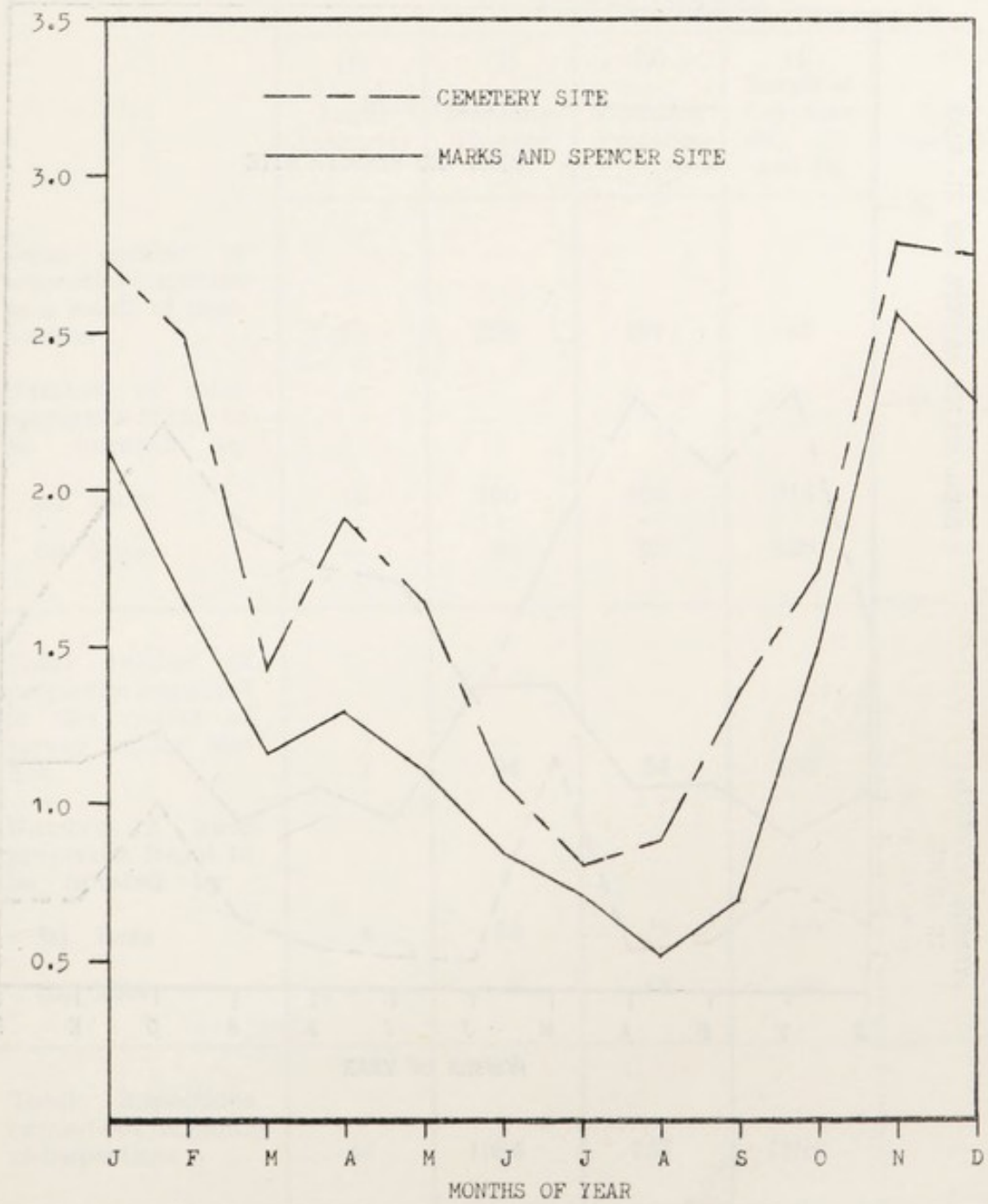
Although the results are commonly expressed in 'tons per square mile per month' it is important to bear in mind that the rates of deposition are not uniform over an area so large as a square mile.

(b) Sulphur dioxide.

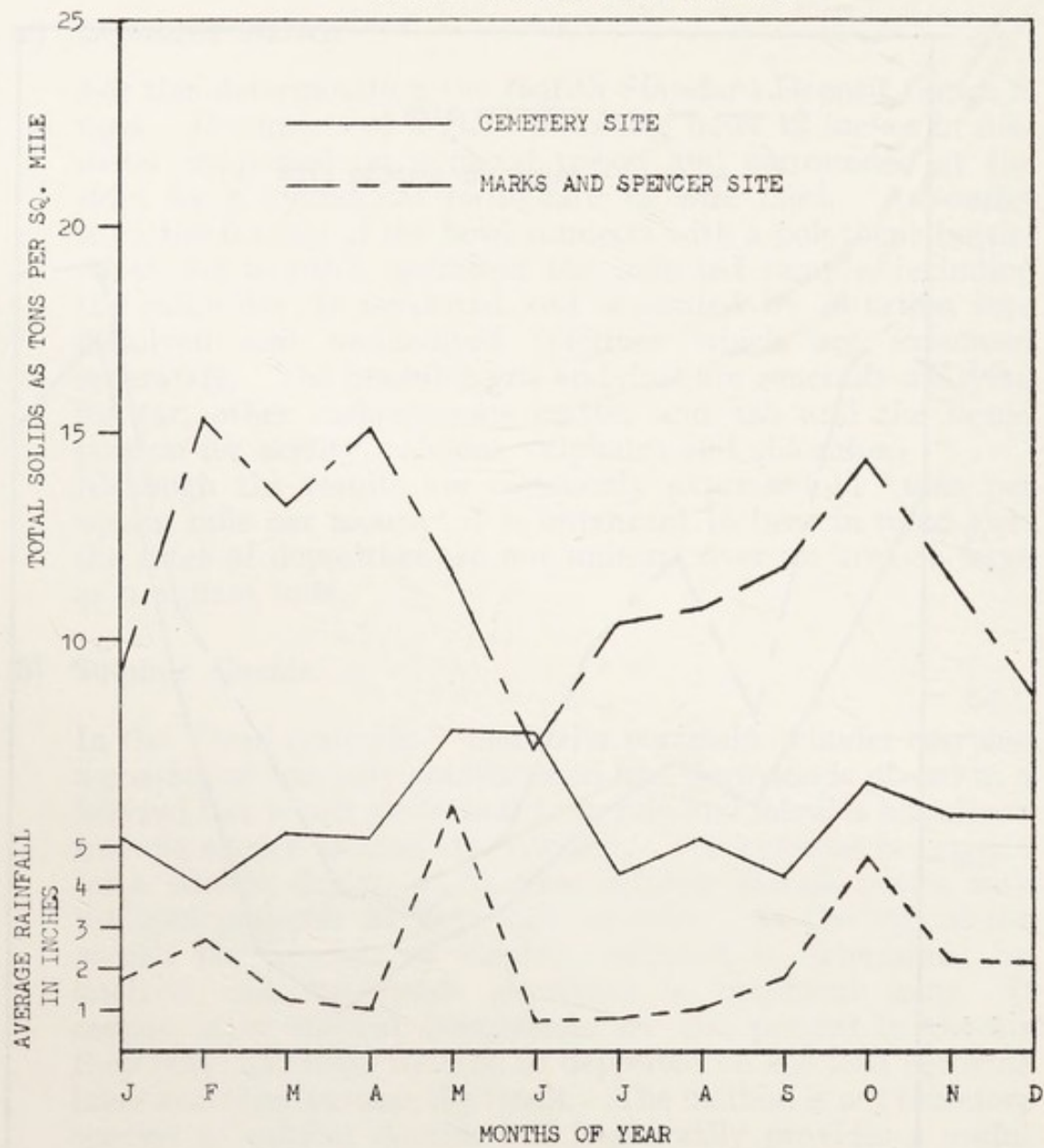
In the "lead peroxide" method a porcelain cylinder carrying a coating of specially standardised lead peroxide is placed in a louvered box which protects it from rain and missiles but allows free circulation around the cylinder. The cylinder is exposed for a month, during which time sulphur dioxide reacts 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 1967



DEPOSIT GAUGE ANALYSES FOR 1967



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	10	238	194	442	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by					
(a) Rats	10	200	104	314	—
(b) Mice	—	38	90	128	—
Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act.....	4	94	34	132	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by					
(a) Rats	4	86	21	99	—
(b) Mice	—	8	13	33	—
Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	44	1084	757	1885	—
Number of infested properties	14	332	228	574	—

TABLE 1.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1967 and previous years.

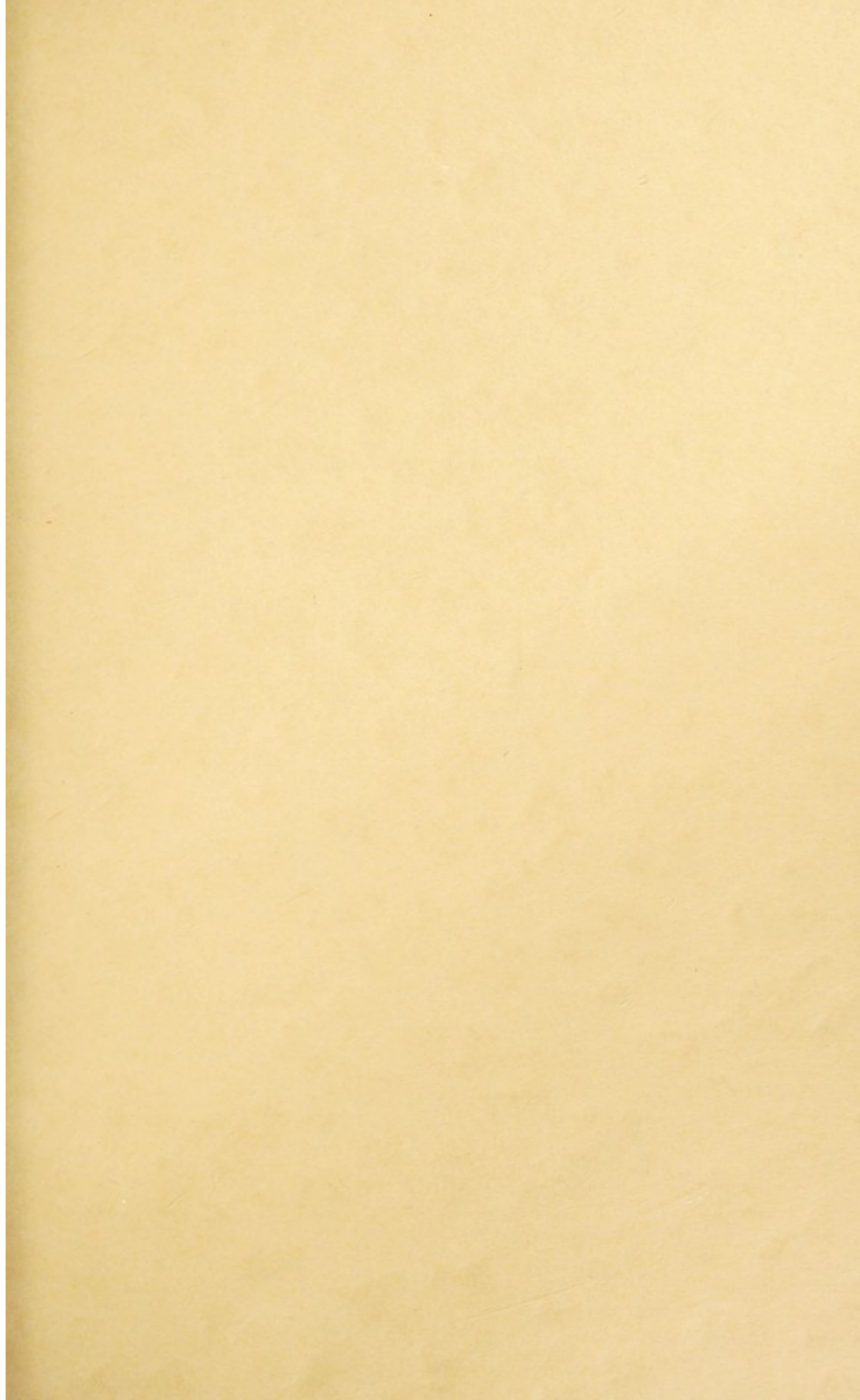
Year	Home Population estimated to middle of each Year	Births		Total Deaths Registered in the District		Net Deaths belonging to the District			
		Corrected Number	Corrected Rate	Number	Rate	At all ages		Under 1 year of age	
						Number	Rate	Number	Rate per 1000 Births
1958	52,320	683	15.8	831	16.7	614	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	889	16.8	625	11.8	29	32.5
1961	52,960	484	17.4	1024	19.3	632	11.9	14	15.2
1962	53,610	439	17.2	1103	20.6	667	12.4	24	26.0
1963	54,130	404	18.4	1114	20.6	646	11.9	20	20.1
1964	54,670	454	19.0	1171	21.4	642	11.7	30	28.8
1965	55,070	414	19.5	1077	19.5	603	10.9	12	11.3
1966	55,260	336	16.7	1150	20.8	646	11.7	19	20.6
1967	55,540	353	17.8	1098	19.7	617	11.1	14	14.0

TABLE III.—CAUSES OF DEATH

Causes of Death	All Ages	
	Males	Females
All Causes	340	277
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	4	—
2 Tuberculosis, other	—	—
3 Syphilitic disease	2	1
4 Diphtheria	—	—
5 Whooping Cough	—	—
6 Meningococcal infections	—	—
7 Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
8 Measles	—	—
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7	3
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	31	5
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	6
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	3
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	26	27
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	3
16 Diabetes	1	3
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system	34	43
18 Coronary disease, angina	74	47
19 Hyper-tension with heart disease	3	5
20 Other heart disease	33	37
21 Other circulatory disease	16	19
22 Influenza	—	—
23 Pneumonia	21	27
24 Bronchitis	33	12
25 Other diseases of respiratory system	5	—
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4	—
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	3	—
28 Nephritis and nephrosis	2	1
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—
31 Congenital malformations	4	4
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	17	22
33 Motor vehicle accidents	3	2
34 All other accidents	6	4
35 Suicide	7	3
36 Homicide and operations of war	—	—







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W. H. LEE & SONS LTD.
MANSFIELD.