

**[Report 1963] / Medical Officer of Health, Burton-upon-Trent County Borough.**

**Contributors**

Burton upon Trent (England). County Borough Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1963

**Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/gv6arb8y>

**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](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

1963



1963

County Borough of  
Burton upon Trent

---



# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

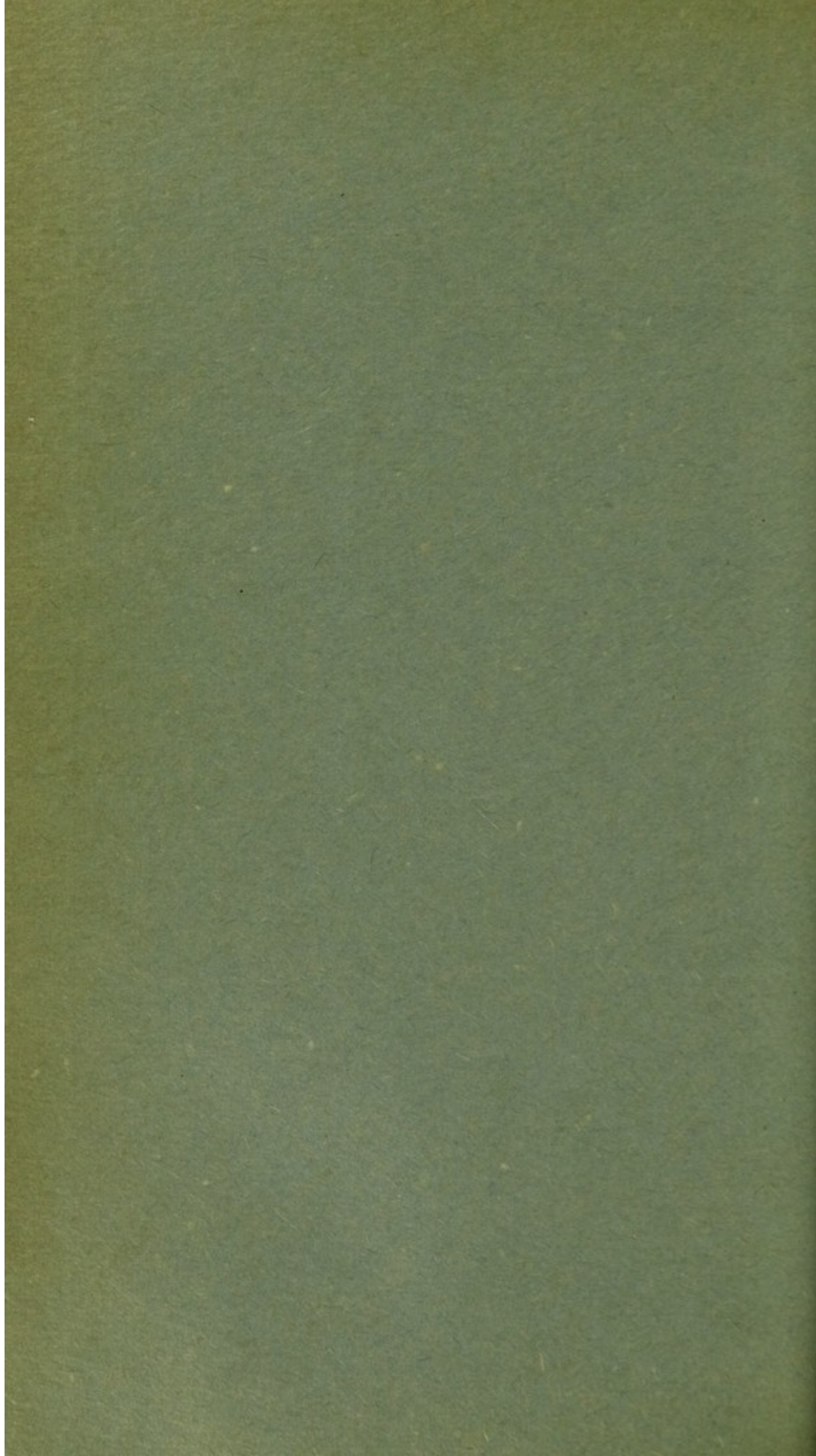
Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1963

by ROBERT MITCHELL, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

also

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector





1963



1963

County Borough of  
Burton upon Trent

---

# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1963

by ROBERT MITCHELL, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

also

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector



# County Borough of Burton upon Trent

---

## HEALTH COMMITTEE

(at 31st December, 1963)

*Chairman*—ALDERMAN J. W. CLARK, O.B.E., J.P.

*Vice-Chairman*—THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR,  
COUNCILLOR C. J. BADCOCK, J.P.

COUNCILLOR H. S. ALCOCK

COUNCILLOR MRS. E. BESWICK

COUNCILLOR C. H. BUCKLEY

COUNCILLOR H. CAULTON

ALDERMAN MRS. A. CHADWICK, J.P.

COUNCILLOR MRS. M. D. MEWIS

COUNCILLOR J. W. PARKER

COUNCILLOR A. J. PRICE

COUNCILLOR MRS. G. E. PRITCHARD

COUNCILLOR G. W. WARD

*Member outside Council :*

DR. R. E. M. PATERSON

Tel. No.  
5369

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
TOWN HALL,  
BURTON UPON TRENT.

JULY 1964

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COUNCILLORS  
OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON UPON  
TRENT.

YOUR WORSHIP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for  
the year 1963.

The general health of the County Borough continues to  
be good. There were no outbreaks of serious infectious disease  
during the year. Notified cases of measles were 671 compared  
with 380 in 1962. Only one case had to be admitted to  
hospital, and there was one death.

The live birth rate was 19.3 per 1,000, compared with  
19.5 in 1962. The Infant Mortality Rate was 18 per 1,000  
live births, compared with 19 in 1962.

The number of deaths was 629, compared with 664 in  
1962. Of these, 99 were due to cancer, compared with 113  
in 1962. The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was  
0.06 per 1,000 population, the same as in 1962. There were  
no maternal deaths compared with 1 in the previous year.

STAFF : At the end of the year 1963 we had five Assistant  
Public Health Inspectors and one Trainee. I regret to say  
that at the time of writing this report we have lost two Assistant  
Public Health Inspectors who have been enticed away by  
other authorities who offer salaries considerably higher than  
the National Scale. The continued understaffing of Health  
Visitors, despite all attempts to recruit more, continues to



cause serious concern. The Domiciliary Midwives Service and the Home Nursing Service were maintained at full strength throughout the year. All attempts to recruit a qualified chiropodist failed.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION : During the year 837 children were immunised against diphtheria for the first time, and 973 received booster doses. 562 children were immunised against whooping cough, and 693 against tetanus. In addition, 339 received booster doses against tetanus. The number of vaccinations against smallpox declined greatly as there was no smallpox scare in 1963. Only 156 primary vaccinations and 57 re-vaccinations were notified. The scheme for the B.C.G. Vaccination of children aged 13 years and over against tuberculosis was started. During the year 1,443 children were tested, of whom 833 were found to be negative, and of these 833 negative 824 were given B.C.G. Vaccination. The year 1963 saw the complete change-over from the use of the Inactivated Salk Poliomyelitis Vaccine, which has to be given by injection, to the use of the Attenuated Live Sabin Vaccine, which is given by mouth. During the year, 679 persons completed a course of the Sabin Oral Vaccine, and a further 174 had a third oral dose after two Salk injections, and 887 had a fourth oral dose after three Salk injections.

As instructed by the Ministry of Health Circular 1 /64 dated 13th January, 1964, I am asked to report on the following :-

4. (a.) The Public Water Supply is satisfactory in quality and quantity.
- (b.) Bacteriological examination of the piped supply was carried out on 14 occasions during the year and 4 chemical examinations were carried out. All were satisfactory.
- (c.) The water has no plumbo-solvent action.
- (d.) No cases of contamination of the water supply were found during the year.



- (e.) Water is supplied direct to 16,651 houses containing 50,561 people, and by standpipes to 11 houses containing 19 people.
5. Work on the new sewage treatment plant continues. No starting date has been fixed for the renewal of the main sewers in the town.
  6. There is only one Registered Common Lodging House in the town, and a detailed report on the conditions therein is to be found in the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report.
  7. (a.) Permanent placards giving days and times of Venereal Diseases Clinics at the General Hospital have been installed in all the public conveniences in the town. Publicity on the hazards of cigarette smoking have continued as in previous years.
  - (b.) It has not been possible to provide a chiropody service because of inability to recruit chiropodists.

AMBULANCE SERVICE : During the year the number of patients carried decreased by 2,082, the number of journeys decreased by 1,213, and the mileage decreased by 2,095 miles. The average number of patients carried per journey was 2.12 for ambulances and 2.03 for sitting case cars.

I wish to express to the Chairman, Members of the Health Committee, and to the Health Department Staff, my thanks for the loyal support they have given to me during the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT MITCHELL,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*

# Report

## GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (Acres) Census 1961	..	..	..	4,219
Population—Census 1961	..	..	..	50,751
No. of Houses (Census 1961)	..	..	..	16,159
No. of Inhabited Houses (1st April, 1963) (estimated)				16,627
Rateable Value (1st April, 1963)	..	..	..	£2,216,892
Sum represented by penny rate (1st April, 1963)				£9,125

**Population.** The Registrar-General estimates the civilian population of the Borough to have been 50,590 at mid-year, 1963, being a decrease of 20 on the previous year.

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

FOR THE YEAR 1963

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i> 1963	<i>Total</i> 1962
Live Births	545	434	979	989
Rate per 1,000 population	..	..		
Crude	..	..	19.3	19.5
Adjusted	..	..	19.4	19.1
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births	..	..	9.4	7.5
Stillbirths	..	..	23	28
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	..	..	23	27
Total Live and Still-Births	..	..	1,002	1,017
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	..	..	18	19
Infant Mortality Rates :				
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	..	..	18	19
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	..	..	19	21
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	..	..	11	0
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	..	..	11	10
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)			10	10



			<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>
			1963	1962
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still-births and Deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births) .. ..			33	37
Maternal Mortality (including abortion) :				
Number of Deaths .. .. .			0	1
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births			0	0.9
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>
Deaths .. .. .	340	289	629	664
Death-rate .. .. .				
Crude .. .. .			12.4	13.1
Adjusted .. .. .			12.7	13.3
Deaths from Measles (all ages) .. ..			1	0
Death rate from ditto .. .. .			.02	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ..			0	0
Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis ..			3	3
Death-rate from ditto .. .. .			0.06	0.06
Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis ..			1	0
Death-rate from ditto .. .. .			0.02	0
Number of Deaths from Cancer .. .. .			99	113
Death-rate from Cancer .. .. .			1.96	2.23
Number of Marriages .. .. .			425	448
Marriage Rate .. .. .			17	18

The principal vital statistics are tabulated below.

	<i>Birth Rate</i>	<i>Death Rate</i>	<i>Maternal Mortality</i>	<i>Infant Mortality</i>	<i>Tuberculosis Death Rate</i>	<i>Cancer Death Rate</i>
938	14.1	11.3	1.0	49	0.53	1.62
939	15.4	12.9	1.3	51	0.66	1.53
940	13.4	14.6	0.0	60	0.70	1.82
941	15.1	13.2	3.0	66	0.75	1.77
942	16.6	12.2	1.3	59	0.59	1.57
943	19.0	14.2	2.3	59	0.71	1.50
944	21.3	13.4	1.0	40	0.48	1.70
945	17.1	13.5	2.0	50	0.63	1.90
946	21.3	13.5	0.0	66	0.48	1.60
947	23.3	13.9	1.0	44	0.57	2.10
948	21.0	11.8	0.0	39	0.64	1.80
949	19.2	13.2	2.1	34	0.49	1.66
950	17.7	12.6	0.0	38	0.40	1.96
951	15.9	13.7	2.5	22	0.28	1.67
952	17.1	11.2	0.0	29	0.20	1.74
953	17.7	12.6	2.2	28	0.24	2.23
954	16.8	14.5	1.2	32	0.18	2.31
955	16.1	14.4	1.2	27	0.22	2.42
956	16.9	13.9	0.0	20	0.12	2.41
957	17.9	14.5	0.0	24	0.16	2.08
958	17.7	13.0	0.0	30	0.16	2.11
959	19.0	13.2	0.0	28	0.04	2.39
960	17.4	12.4	0.0	27	0.10	2.26
961	19.1	12.9	0.0	20	0.14	1.96
962	19.5	13.1	0.9	19	0.06	2.23
963	19.3	12.4	0.0	18	0.08	1.96



## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

---

### Public Health Officers of the Local Authority :

*Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer :*

ROBERT MITCHELL, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
Health Department, Town Hall, Burton upon Trent.  
Telephone No. 5369.

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :*

G. M. CURTOIS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

*Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :*

W. R. HENWOOD, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch.

*Chest Physician :*

M. B. PAUL, M.D. (*part time*)

*Public Analyst :*

R. MALLINDER, B.Sc., F.R.I.C. (*part time*)

*Deputy Public Analyst :*

J. C. HARRAL, F.R.I.C. (*part time*).

*Chief Public Health Inspector :*

J. EASTON, Cert. of Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board ;  
Cert. Inspection of Meat ; Smoke Inspectors' Cert.

*Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :*

E. J. FAULKNER, Cert. of Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board ;  
Cert. Inspection of Meat.

*Assistant Public Health Inspectors :*

F. L. WRIGHT, Cert. of Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board,  
Cert. Inspection of Meat.

D. E. HUGHES, Cert. of Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board ;  
Cert. Inspection of Meat.

C. S. PERSAUD, Cert. of the Royal Society for the Promotion  
of Health (Overseas Examination)

A. H. BRYANT, Cert. of Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board,  
Cert. Inspection of Meat.  
(Commenced 1st January, 1963)

A. HINGLEY, Cert. of Public Health Inspectors' Examination Board,  
Cert. Inspection of Meat, Smoke Inspectors' Cert.  
(Commenced 7th January, 1963)

*Trainee Public Health Inspector :*

D. J. LITHERLAND

*Smoke Survey Inspector :*

H. WIGLEY  
(Commenced 1st April, 1963)

*Rodent Operative and Vermin Disinfector :*

C. A. ELSON  
(Commenced 4th February, 1963)

*Lay Administrative Assistant :*  
G. M. UPTON

*Senior Clerk :*  
R. E. CHAMBERLAIN

*Clerks :*

Miss J. ALGER	Miss J. SUGDEN
Mrs. G. CARSON	Miss A. P. MILLER
(Resigned 9th June, 1963)	Mrs. J. M. WRATHALL
Miss P. E. M. ROBERTS	Mrs. D. E. STEEPLES ( <i>part-time</i> )
Miss J. A. CAVERLEY	Miss L. HEATHERLEY
Mrs. W. CROSS	(Commenced 17th June, 1963)

*Temporary Clerks (part-time) :*

Mrs. J. V. SAUNDERS  
Mrs. M. B. HOUGHTON

*Superintendent Nursing Officer :*

Miss D. L. FRAZER, State Registered Nurse,  
State Certified Midwife, Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal  
Sanitary Institute.  
Certificate of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing.

*Health Visitors :*

Miss G. V. CLARK, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife.  
Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.  
Mrs. A. GALLACHER, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife.  
Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.  
Miss F. M. ANDERSON, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife.  
Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.  
(Part-time)  
Mrs. J. F. HUGMAN, State Registered Nurse, C.M.B. (Part 1).  
Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.  
(Part-time)

*Tuberculosis Visitor :*

Mrs. E. O. L. WESTBROOK, State Registered Nurse,  
State Certified Midwife (*part-time*).

*Clinic Assistants :*

Mrs. J. ANDREWS (*part-time*).  
(Resigned 9th August, 1963)  
Mrs. M. SMITH (*part-time*)  
Mrs. S. J. HODGKINS (*part-time*)  
(Commenced 1st January, 1963)  
Mrs. G. HUNT (*part-time*)  
(Commenced 10th September, 1963)

*Ultra-Violet Light Clinic Staff :*

Mrs. D. M. PARKER, State Registered Nurse (*part-time*)  
(Commenced 15th January, 1963)

*Municipal Midwives :*

Miss G. M. JONES, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife.  
Miss M. J. TEBBET, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife.  
Mrs. K. B. HALL, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife.  
Miss A. V. WELSH, Enrolled Assistant Nurse, State Certified Midwife.  
(Commenced 5th August, 1963)



*District Nurses :*

<i>Name</i>	<i>Home Address</i>
Mrs. W. I. BELL, E.N. . . . .	29 Duke Street.
Mrs. F. M. MORGAN, E.N. . . . .	22 Bridge Street.
Mrs. F. M. WELBOURNE, S.R.N. . . . .	44 Woods Lane.
Miss E. M. WILEMAN, E.N. . . . .	79 Sycamore Road.
Mrs. R. TAFT, E.N. . . . .	20 All Saints Road.
Mrs. E. E. BALL, S.R.N. . . . .	30 Outwoods Street.
Mrs. B. BOND, E.N. . . . .	36 All Saints Road.
Mrs. M. J. WALDRON, E.N. . . . .	88 Field Lane.
Mrs. J. H. EATON, S.R.N. . . . .	57 Clay Street.
Mrs. A. A. MILNES, S.R.N. . . . .	15 Chesterton Road.
Mrs. M. J. ROSE, E.N. . . . .	10 Delhi Close ( <i>Relief Nurse, part-time</i> )

*Infant Welfare Centre Medical Officers :*

G. M. CURTOIS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.  
W. R. HENWOOD, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch.

*Senior Dental Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare :*

A. N. F. STANNARD, L.D.S.

*Consultant Anaesthetist :*

GEORGE QUAYLE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.F.A., R.C.S., Eng., D.A.  
(*part-time*)

*Dental Technician :*

D. A. ALLEN (City and Guilds Certificate)

*Dental Clerk/Attendant :*

Miss P. A. ADCOCK

**Mental Health Services :***Senior Mental Welfare Officer :*

J. A. WARREN.

*Mental Welfare Officers :*

D. B. SPEED, S.R.N., R.M.N.

G. M. UPTON (*part-time*)

J. EASTON (*part-time*)

**Training Centre :**

Mrs. A. BISHOP, *Supervisor*. (Supervisor's Diploma)

Mrs. O. A. ADAMS, *Assistant Supervisor*.

Miss R. E. GALLAGHER, *Trainee Assistant Supervisor*.

Mrs. M. B. GRAY, *Temporary Assistant Supervisor*.

(Commenced 10th September, 1963)

*Domestic Help Organiser :*

Miss G. M. COOTE

**Chief Ambulance Officer :**

R. C. ELLIOTT, M.B.E., B.E.M.



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

**Water Supply.** The South Staffordshire Waterworks Company is responsible for the public water supply to the Borough, which is satisfactory in quality and in quantity.

The following are the five sources from which the water supplied to Burton upon Trent district is derived :-

1. Trent Valley Pumping Station, near Lichfield.
2. Fradley Pumping Station, near Lichfield.
3. Seedy Mill Purification Works, near Lichfield.
4. Chilcote Pumping Station.
5. Bulk supply from the Derby Corporation Water Dept.

A softening plant is installed at Chilcote.

The water has no plumbo-solvent action.

Chemical examinations of the piped supply were carried out at the laboratories of Messrs. Bostock, Hill and Rigby, Birmingham.

The bacteriological examinations continued to be done at the Public Health Laboratory, Derby.

Eighteen samples were submitted for analysis (four chemical and fourteen bacteriological), and were satisfactory.

Results of an analysis carried out on the 11th July, 1963, were as follows :-

### Physical Characters :

Appearance — Bright ; a few large particles.

### Chemical Analysis (parts per 1,000,000) :

Ammoniacal Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	0
Albuminoid Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	0
Chlorine in Chlorides	..	..	..	..	53.5
Nitrate Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	5.6
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate at 27°C. in					
4 hours	..	..	..	..	0.1
Total Solids dried at 100°C.	..	..	..	..	440
Nitrite Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	0
Free Chlorine	..	..	..	..	0
Radioactivity	..	..	..	..	0
Total Hardness	..	..	..	..	300
Reaction (pH.)	..	..	..	..	7.8

**Bacteriological Examination :**

Presumptive Coliform Count—Nil.

Differential Coliform Test—Nil.

**Report.**—The above results show that this sample is organically of satisfactory quality for a Public Water Supply.

The following table gives details of the water supply to dwelling-houses in the borough :-

	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Population</i>
(a) Direct to houses ..	16,651	99.91	50,561
(b) Houses sharing standpipes	11	0.06	19
(c) From wells .. ..	5	0.03	10
	16,667	100.00	50,590



## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The number of notifications of infectious and other notifiable diseases received during 1963 is shown in the following table :-

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Total cases notified</i>	<i>Total cases after correction</i>	<i>Cases treated in Hospital</i>	<i>Total Deaths</i>
Smallpox .. ..	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria .. ..	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever .. ..	2	2	0	0
Enteric Fever .. ..	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia .. ..	13	12	12	0
Pneumonia .. ..	11	11	0	30
Acute Encephalitis .. ..	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas .. ..	1	1	0	0
Meningococcal Infection .. ..	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. ..	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough .. ..	39	39	0	0
Measles .. ..	671	671	1	1
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) .. ..	0	0	0	0
Do. (Non-Paralytic) .. ..	0	0	0	0
Food Poisoning .. ..	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) .. ..	15	14	13	3
Do. (other forms) .. ..	4	4	4	1
Para-typhoid Fever .. ..	0	0	0	0
Dysentery .. ..	13	13	4	0
	769	767	34	35

### FOOD POISONING

**Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected) returned to  
the Registrar General for 1963.**

<i>1st</i>		<i>2nd</i>		<i>3rd</i>		<i>4th</i>		<i>Total</i>
<i>Quarter</i>		<i>Quarter</i>		<i>Quarter</i>		<i>Quarter</i>		
<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL
Fatal Cases		— Nil.						



## OUTBREAKS DUE TO IDENTIFIED AGENTS

---

Total Outbreaks    ..    0                      Total Cases    ..    0

Outbreaks due to :-

(a) Chemical Poisons	..	..	..	..	0
(b) Salmonella Organisms	..	..	..	..	0
(c) Staphylococci (including toxin)	..	..	..	..	0
(d) Cl. Botulinum	..	..	..	..	0
(e) Other Bacteria	..	..	..	..	0

### Outbreaks of Undiscovered Cause.

Total outbreaks	..	..	..	..	0
Total cases	..	..	..	..	0

### Single Cases.

Agent identified—					
Unknown Cause	..	..	..	..	0
Total	..	..	..	..	0

### Salmonella Infections, not Food-Borne.

Agent causing outbreak	..	..	..	..	0
Number of cases	..	..	..	..	0

## CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY IMMUNISATION OR VACCINATION

---

Immunisation or vaccination is undertaken against the following diseases :-

Diphtheria	Smallpox
Whooping Cough	Tuberculosis
Poliomyelitis	Tetanus

## **Supply of Immunisation Antigens to General Medical Practitioners**

Immunisation of children against Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough (Pertussis) is done at the Infant Welfare Clinics, the School Clinic, and by General Medical Practitioners.

One difficulty which came to light was that Medical Practitioners could only obtain the antigens on prescription for which the parent had to pay the prescription charge of 2 /-. To make the service free to those parents who preferred to have the immunisations done by their own medical practitioners, the Health Committee resolved to make available to medical practitioners, free of charge, supplies of these antigens. The scheme has been in operation since March 1963 and the following list shows the quantities of antigens supplied to medical practitioners during the period March to December 1963.

Diphtheria Prophylactic T.A.F.	30 x 1 cc. Vials
Diphtheria /Tetanus Vaccine (adsorbed)	13 x 5 cc. Vials
Diphtheria /Tetanus /Pertussis Vaccine	107 x 5 cc. Vials
Tetanus Toxoid (adsorbed)	39 x 5 cc. Vials

## **Sterile Syringe Service**

During 1963 arrangements were made with the Burton upon Trent Hospital Management Committee whereby all syringes and needles used in the Infant Welfare Clinics, the School Clinic, and by the District Nurses and Domiciliary Midwives are obtained from the Sterile Syringe Service of the General Hospital, Burton upon Trent. After use the syringes and needles are returned to the General Hospital for reconditioning and disinfection.



**IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>st</sup> DECEMBER, 1963.**

	<i>Children Born in Years</i>							<i>Total</i>
	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1954-1958	1949-1953	
<b>A.</b> Number of children who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation during the year.	237	213	34	11	13	218	111	837
<b>B.</b> Number of children who received a secondary (reinforcing) injection during the year.	1	8	7	2	2	508	445	973

### Immunisation against Whooping Cough.

Number of children who had completed a course of Whooping Cough Immunisation during 1963.

<i>Year of Birth</i>			<i>By Local Authority</i>	<i>By General Practitioners</i>	<i>Total</i>
1949-53	..	..	—	—	—
1954	..	..	—	—	—
1955	..	..	—	—	—
1956	..	..	—	1	1
1957	..	..	1	1	2
1958	..	..	1	4	5
1959	..	..	7	6	13
1960	..	..	2	8	10
1961	..	..	18	17	35
1962	..	..	147	110	257
1963	..	..	165	74	239
			341	221	562

### Vaccination against Smallpox.

Return for Year ended 31st December, 1963.

<i>Age at date of Vaccination</i>	<i>I. Number of Persons Vaccinated (or Re-Vaccinated during Period</i>		<i>II. Number of Cases Specially Reported during Period</i>		
	<i>Number Vaccinated</i>	<i>Number Re-vaccinated</i>	<i>(a) Generalised Vaccinia</i>	<i>(b) Post-Vaccinal Encephalo-myelitis</i>	<i>(c) Death from complications of vaccination other than (a) and (b)</i>
0 - 3 months	4	-	-	-	-
3 - 6 months	3	-	-	-	-
6 - 9 months	1	-	-	-	-
9 - 12 months	7	-	-	-	-
1 ..	72	1	-	-	-
2 - 4 ..	20	3	-	-	-
5 - 14 ..	21	10	-	-	-
15 or over ..	28	43	-	-	-
Total ..	156	57	-	-	-



## Vaccination against Tuberculosis with B.C.G. Vaccine.

### A. CONTACT SCHEME :

Arrangements for the carrying out of vaccination against tuberculosis with B.C.G. Vaccine, which were commenced in 1950, were continued in 1963 by the Chest Physician, Dr. M. B. Paul, who supplied the following details.

(i)	Number skin tested	..	..	..	158
(ii)	Number found positive	..	..	..	92
(iii)	Number found negative	..	..	..	66
(iv)	Number vaccinated	..	..	..	55

### B. SCHOOL CHILDREN SCHEME :

This scheme started in April, 1963, Dr. G. M. Curtois, Deputy Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer, being in charge.

(i)	No. skin tested	..	..	..	1,443
(ii)	No. found positive	..	..	..	603
(iii)	No. found negative	..	..	..	833
(iv)	No. vaccinated	..	..	..	824

## Vaccination against Paralytic Poliomyelitis. (Salk Vaccine Injections)

No. of persons vaccinated during the year 1963 :-

Children born in 1963	..	..	..	Nil
Children born in 1962	..	..	..	Nil
Children born in 1961	..	..	..	Nil
Children & young persons born in years 1943-1960	..	..	..	Nil
Young Persons born in years 1933 to 1942	..	..	..	Nil
Others	..	..	..	Nil
Total	..	..	..	Nil

No. of persons who had received three injections at 31st December, 1963 .. .. .	8
No. of persons who had received four injections at 31st December, 1963 .. .. .	111
No. of persons who had received one injection at 31st December, 1963 .. .. .	Nil
No. of persons registered with this Local Authority at 31st December, 1963, and awaiting vaccination -	Nil

## POLIOMYELITIS

### Oral Vaccine (Sabin)

No. of persons who have completed a course of oral vaccination during the year 1963 :-

Children born in 1963 .. .. .	36
Children born in 1962 .. .. .	400
Children born in 1961 .. .. .	85
Children and young persons born in years 1943-1960	96
Young persons born in years 1933-1942 .. .. .	23
Others .. .. .	39
Total ..	679

No. of persons who have received a third oral dose after two Salk injections at 31st December, 1963 174

No of persons who have received a fourth oral dose after three Salk injections at 31st December, 1963 887

No. of persons who have received two oral doses after two Salk injections at 31st December, 1963 .. 1



### Immunisation against Tetanus, during 1963

<i>Year of Birth</i>		<i>By Local Authority</i>	<i>By General Practitioners</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Booster Doses</i>
1949-53	..	-	-	-	2
1954	..	4	-	4	-
1955	..	-	-	-	-
1956	..	9	2	11	-
1957	..	85	2	87	23
1958	..	29	4	33	295
1959	..	7	6	13	2
1960	..	2	10	12	3
1961	..	16	20	36	8
1962	..	147	113	260	6
1963	..	164	73	237	-
		463	230	693	339

### Contact Clinic.

A Clinic is held once a week for persons who have been in contact with a case of tuberculosis, and 52 new cases attended for examination during 1963.

### Puerperal Pyrexia.

Twelve cases were notified. Eleven occurred in a Maternity Hospital, and one at a Home. All the cases were transferred to Outwoods Hospital for treatment.

**Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1953.** There were 11 cases of Pneumonia notified.

**Ophthalmia Neonatorum.** No notifications were received during the year.

## TUBERCULOSIS

### New Cases and Mortality during 1963.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease are given in the table below :-

<i>Age Periods</i>			<i>New Cases</i>				<i>Deaths</i>			
			<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Other Forms</i>		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Other Forms</i>	
			<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
0	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	..	..	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
5	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	..	..	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
20	..	..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	..	..	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
35	..	..	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
45	..	..	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
65	..	..	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
75	..	..	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Totals	..	..	11	3	4	0	2	1	0	1

**Home Supervision.** A part-time Tuberculosis Visitor is employed. She visited 165 tuberculous households during the year.



## VENEREAL DISEASES

The incidence of venereal diseases in the Borough is shown in the following table :-

### New Cases

		<i>Syphilis</i>	<i>Gonorrhoea</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Other Conditions</i>	<i>Total Cases</i>
1943	..	26	43	69	30	99
1944	..	32	18	50	27	77
1945	..	34	25	59	16	75
1946	..	34	39	73	24	97
1947	..	13	45	58	40	98
1948	..	24	22	46	25	71
1949	..	13	17	30	25	55
1950	..	4	6	10	13	23
1951	..	8	9	17	12	29
1952	..	7	7	14	18	32
1953	..	2	1	3	5	8
1954	..	3	5	8	9	17
1955	..	3	2	5	6	11
1956	..	1	3	4	11	15
1957	..	0	4	4	9	13
1958	..	1	6	7	13	20
1959	..	1	9	10	19	29
1960	..	1	6	7	13	20
1961	..	3	4	7	16	23
1962	..	2	13	15	20	35
1963	..	2	24	26	32	58

## CANCER

The deaths caused by Cancer numbered 99, 60 being males and 39 females.

The death rate from Cancer was equal to 1.96 per 1,000 of the population.

In the following table the Cancer deaths are classified according to age and sex :-

	<i>Under 4 Weeks</i>	<i>4 Weeks and under 1 Year</i>	1	5	15	25	35	45	55	65	<i>75 and over</i>	Total
Males ..	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	15	23	13	60
Females ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	9	11	14	39
Total ..	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	12	24	34	27	99



### **Smoking and Lung Cancer.**

The Ministry of Health Circular 7 /57 dated 27th June, 1957, asks Local Authorities to publicise the connection between tobacco smoking and cancer of the lung. The Health Committee agreed that the Medical Officer of Health insert suitable advertisements in the local press from time to time drawing attention to this.

## **MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE**

### **Midwives.**

The number of midwives practising at 31st December, 1963, was 28, viz. :-

Municipal Midwives	..	..	..	..	4
Midwives employed in Hospitals	..	..	..	..	24

### **Pupil Midwives.**

Number of pupils who have completed district training during the year (partly on the district)	..	..	..	..	..	6
Number of pupils in training at end of year (partly on the district)	..	..	..	..	..	1
Number of Municipal Midwives approved as teachers	..	..	..	..	..	4

### **Midwifery.**

Number of domiciliary deliveries attended by Municipal Midwives during the year	..	284
Number of domiciliary cases in which Pethilorfan was administered by Municipal Midwives	..	197
Number of domiciliary cases in which Trilene was administered by Municipal Midwives	..	172
Number of cases delivered in Hospitals but discharged and attended by Municipal Midwives before 10th day	..	245

Miss A. V. Welsh, Municipal Midwife, attended a Refresher Course held at St. Luke's College, Exeter, from 1st to 7th September, 1963.

**Family Planning Association.** During 1951, authority was granted to the Family Planning Association to start a Family Planning Clinic in Burton. It is held in the Central Welfare Clinic every Monday evening. The Clinic is run by the Family Planning Association, the Corporation charging a nominal rent for the use of the premises.

**Infant Welfare Centres.** In addition to the central clinic in Cross Street there are outlying Clinics at Horninglow, Winshill and Stapenhill. These continued to be well attended by mothers and babies as the following figures show :-

		<i>Number of children who attended during the year 1963.</i>			
		<i>Born in 1963</i>	<i>Born in 1962</i>	<i>Born in 1958-61</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cross Street Centre	..	298	180	219	697
Horninglow Centre	..	145	137	167	449
Winshill Centre	..	73	74	95	242
Stapenhill Centre	..	135	97	140	372
Total	..	651	488	621	1,760

The Infant Welfare Centres were conducted as follows :-

Tuesday afternoons	..	Winshill Church Hall, Burton upon Trent.
Tuesday afternoons	..	Infant Welfare Centre, Cross St., Burton upon Trent.
Wednesday afternoons	..	Horninglow Infant Welfare Centre, Methodist Chapel, Horninglow Road North, Burton upon Trent.
Thursday mornings	..	ditto.
Thursday afternoons	..	Infant Welfare Centre, Cross St., Burton upon Trent.
Friday afternoons	..	Stapenhill Infant Welfare Centre, Glebe School, Stanton Road, Burton upon Trent.



Number of premises in use at end of year :-

Purpose built	..	..	..	-
Adapted	..	..	..	1
Occupied on a sessional basis	..			3
Total				4

Number of sessions held by :-

Medical Officers	..	..	..	244
Health Visitors	..	..	..	51
G.P's employed on a sessional basis				10
Total				305

**Voluntary Helpers.** A number of ladies have acted as voluntary helpers at the Infant Welfare Centre, some of them over a long period of years, and have given very valuable assistance in carrying out the work. It is only through their regular and ungrudging help that such large numbers can be dealt with.

**"Light" Clinic.** 61 new cases received Ultra-Violet Light treatment at the Infant Welfare Centre and a total of 812 attendances was made during the year.

### Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.

Number of women in attendance		Number of sessions held by				Total number of sessions in column 3 - 6
For ante-natal examination (1)	For post-natal examination (2)	Medical Officers (3)	Midwives (4)	G. P's employed on a sessional basis (5)	Hospital Medical Staff (6)	
51	-	-	51	-	-	51

### Ante-Natal Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes.

1	<i>Number of women who attended during the year</i>	(a)	<i>Institutional booked</i>	..	4
		(b)	<i>Domiciliary booked</i>	..	116
		(c)	<i>Total</i>	..	120
2	<i>Total number of attendances during the year</i>			..	734

The Ante-Natal Clinic, and Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes, are conducted at the Cross Street Clinic by the domiciliary midwives.

Dental Care for expectant mothers is provided at the Dental Clinic in Cross Street.

**Maternity Outfits.** 308 maternity outfits were issued from the Infant Welfare Centre, Cross Street, to expectant mothers whose confinements were taking place at their own homes.

**Notification of Births.** The number of births notified as having occurred in the Borough was 2,190, including 46 still births (289 domiciliary and 1,901 institutional), and the number as adjusted by any notifications transferred in or out of the Borough was 1,017, including 23 still births, viz., 290 domiciliary and 727 institutional.

**Registration of Births.** The number of live births registered in the Borough was 979 ; 545 males and 434 females.

The number of still births registered was 23 ; 8 males and 15 females.



**Health Visiting.**

Cases visited by health visitors :-					<i>Number of cases.</i>
1.	Children born in 1963	..	..	..	918
2.	Children born in 1962	..	..	..	487
3.	Children born in 1958 - 61	..	..	..	1,003
4.	Total number of children in lines 1 - 3	..			2,408
5.	Persons aged 65 or over	..	..	..	5
6.	Number included in line 5 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	..			3
7.	Mentally disordered persons	..	..	..	—
8.	Number included in line 7 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	..			—
9.	Persons, excluding Maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)				46
10.	Number included in line 9 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	..			21
11.	Number of tuberculous households visited	..			1
12.	Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	..	..	..	5
13.	Number of tuberculous households visited by tuberculosis visitors	..	..	..	165

**Nursery and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948.**

	<i>Number Registered at end of year.</i>	<i>Number of children provided for.</i>
Daily Minders	.. .. 8	51

## **DENTAL CARE OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS and CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE**

---

The following report has been received from Mr. A. N. F. Stannard, L.D.S., Principal Dental Officer, on the Dental Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under School Age :-

This year has seen a similar demand for dental treatment to the previous year by the Expectant and Nursing Mothers. There has been a slight increase however in the number of under school age children whose parents have requested examination and advice. One of these cases was a boy of 4 years of age who had lost all the primary teeth in his upper jaw. He has been fitted satisfactorily with a full upper denture to be used until the eruption of his secondary teeth.

Most of the Expectant and Nursing Mothers attend primarily for the relief of pain and in many cases do not complete the course of treatment advised and prescribed until "pain" again forces them to seek treatment. The general oral hygiene of many of these mothers shows considerable neglect, and one feels that the instruction and advice issued by various health sources is not having the desired impact in these cases. One cannot expect children to be conscious of their dental health if their parent image in this sphere is one of "false teeth in a tumbler."

The staffing position during the year has improved, one full time Dental Surgeon having been appointed by the Education Committee.

A. N. F. STANNARD,  
*Principal Dental Officer.*



## (a) Numbers provided with Dental Care :-

	<i>Number of persons examined during the year.</i>	<i>Number of persons who commenced treatment during the year</i>	<i>Number of courses of treatment completed during the year</i>
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	107	98	70
Children under Five	133	97	83

## (b) Forms of Dental Treatment Provided :-

	<i>Scalings and gum Treat- ment</i>	<i>Fill- ings</i>	<i>Silver Nitrate Treat- ment</i>	<i>Crowns or Inlays</i>	<i>Extrac- tions</i>	<i>General Anaes- thetics</i>
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	13	59	-	-	269	32
Children under five	4	40	8	-	126	79

	<i>Radio- graphs</i>	<i>Dentures provided</i>	
		<i>Full Upper or Lower</i>	<i>Partial Upper or Lower</i>
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	2	26	11
Children under five ..	1	1	-

Number of dental treatment centres in use  
at end of year .. .. 1 (2 Surgeries)

**Health Visitors and Cleanliness.** The Health Visitors and Midwives in the town are active in the promotion of cleanliness and good habits and the elimination of verminous conditions, and where uncleanness and verminous conditions are discovered they endeavour to get these remedied.

The standard of cleanliness in this Borough of infants and expectant mothers is fairly high on the whole, and only a few families appear to be the offenders.

### **National Health Service Acts, 1946-52.**

#### **Health of Children—Prevention of the Break-up of Families.**

This matter is dealt with by the Co-ordinating Committee, which meets regularly. This Committee consists of representatives of the Health, Education, Children's and Welfare Services Departments, together with representatives of the Children's Care Committee (a voluntary organisation), the Probation Department, the N.S.P.C.C., the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of National Insurance, and others. Individual families are reviewed from time to time, information is collated, and any necessary action decided upon.

### **PREMATURE BIRTHS**

#### **Number of Premature Live Births notified.**

(a) In Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	48
(b) At Home	..	..	..	..	..	19
(c) In Private Nursing Homes	..	..	..	..	..	-
Total						67

#### **Number of Premature Still-Births Notified.**

(a) In Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	7
(b) At Home	..	..	..	..	..	3
(c) In Private Nursing Homes	..	..	..	..	..	-
Total						10

No cases were notified of Retrolental Fibroplasia in premature infants.



[illegible]

**Care of Premature Infants.** Arrangements for the care of premature children in accordance with the recommendation of Ministry of Health Circular 20 /44 have been carried on. The equipment provided for the home nursing of premature infants was however not used during the year, as the majority of premature infants requiring special care are transferred to one of the Premature Infant Units at Birmingham. An "Oxygenaire" portable premature baby incubator has been purchased, and it is kept in constant readiness at the Ambulance Station.

**Care of Illegitimate Children.** The percentage of illegitimate births was 12.3 in 1945, and it dropped to 4.8 in 1949. In 1951 it fell to 4.6 and to 4.5 in 1952. The pre-war figure was about 2%. During 1953 the figure rose to 5%, 1954 was 5.1%, 1955—5.2%, 1956—6.6%, 1957—4.2%, 1958—6.1%, 1959—5.8%, 1960—5.2% and 1961—5.8%, 1962—7.5%, 1963—9.4%.

Circular 2866 of the Ministry of Health suggested that Welfare Authorities should co-operate with and reinforce the work of voluntary moral welfare organisations and this suggestion has been implemented by the making of a grant to the Committee of the Girls' Home in the town. This home does much valuable work in the district.

### **Home Help Service.**

Number of Home Help Organisers employed at the end of the year :-

(a) Whole-time	..	..	..	..	..	1
(b) Part-time	..	..	..	..	..	-

Number of Home Helps employed at the end of the year :-

(a) Whole-time	..	..	..	..	..	-
(b) Part-time	..	..	..	..	..	38
(c) Whole-time equivalent of (b)	..	..	..	..	..	23



	<i>Home help to households for persons</i>					
	<i>aged 65 or over on first visit in 1963 (1)</i>	<i>aged under 65 on first visit in 1963</i>				<i>Total  (6)</i>
		<i>Chronic sick and tuberculous (2)</i>	<i>Mentally disordered (3)</i>	<i>Maternity (4)</i>	<i>Others (5)</i>	
Number of cases	275	8	8	10	34	335

### **Annual Report of Home Help Organiser**

During the year ended 31st December, 1963, we have assisted some 335 householders. Of these, 275 were old and infirm persons, 8 were mentally disordered cases, 8 were chronic sick, and 34 required temporary help. Ten maternity cases were attended.

Help continues to be paid for weekly and a 7-day service is still in operation. The hourly rate paid to the Home Helps was increased in September, 1963, from  $3/9\frac{3}{8}$  to  $3/10\frac{7}{8}$  per hour. In addition to this a payment of  $5/6$  per hour for work carried out after 5-0 p.m. on Mondays to Fridays was introduced in December.

The women seem to be very satisfied with the conditions and rate of pay. The majority of them have been with the service for a number of years. Difficulty is still found, however, in recruiting new staff.

There have been no bad debts during the year, all outstanding accounts are followed up immediately.

During December a dinner was organised and enjoyed by most of the Home Helps, their husbands and friends. Social evenings are arranged from time to time during the winter months which help to keep the staff together.

There are many letters of thanks received from the general public, who seem to appreciate the service. Occasional complaints do occur at times and these are investigated immediately.

G. M. COOTE,  
*Home Help Organiser.*

### Home Nursing.

STAFF : Ten full-time nurses and one part-time relief nurse were employed during the year.

1	Total number of persons nursed during the year ..	676
2	Number of persons who were aged under 5 at first visit in 1963 .. .. .	10
3	Number of persons who were aged 65 or over at first visit in 1963 .. .. .	406



## Nursing Equipment and Utensils.

A considerable quantity and variety of nursing equipment and utensils are loaned out free of charge by the Health Department. The stock list below, dated 23rd September, 1963, gives some idea of the extent of this commitment.

<u>Article</u>	<u>Lent on</u>	<u>In Stock</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Loan</u>		<u>Stock</u>
Rubber Sheets .. ..	61	10	71
Bed Pans .. ..	37	12	49
Air Rings .. ..	28	9	37
Back Rests .. ..	19	13	32
Urinals (Male) .. ..	21	14	35
Urinals (Female) .. ..	-	8	8
Feeding Cups .. ..	3	10	13
Sputum Mugs .. ..	1	3	4
Bed Cradles .. ..	8	6	14
Wheel Chairs .. ..	23	4	27
Commodes .. ..	6	3	9
Bed Cushion .. ..	-	1	1
Bed Table .. ..	-	1	1
Crutches .. ..	2 prs.	4 prs.	6 prs.
Bedsteads .. ..	4	2	6
Mattresses (Foam Rubber)	8	1	9
Mattresses (Interior Spring)	-	1	1
Beds (Camp) .. ..	-	1	1
Bronchitis Kettle .. ..	-	1	1
Nursing Hoist .. ..	2	-	2
Bed Chair .. ..	-	1	1
Spring Covers .. ..	2	-	2
High-Low Chair .. ..	-	1	1
Toilet Seat (Inflatable) .. ..	2	-	2
Back Wedge .. ..	1	-	1
Bed Blocks .. ..	2	-	2
Tripod Walking Sticks .. ..	17	5	22
Fireguards .. ..	22	3	25
Blankets .. ..	-	2	2
Bath Seat and Board .. ..	1	-	1
Divan Bed and Mattress .. ..	-	1	1
Dunlopillo Pillow .. ..	1	-	1

A supply of Inco-pads is kept in stock in the Health Department and these are issued as required.

**National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 47.**

**Removal to Suitable Premises of Persons in Need of Care  
and Attention.**

No action was taken under this section during the year.

**Follow-up of Registered Blind and  
Partially-Sighted Persons.**

Mr. A. G. Earp, Chief Welfare Services Officer, has kindly supplied the following information regarding Blind persons, Epileptics and Spastics :-

	<i>Cause of Disability</i>			
	<i>Cataract</i>	<i>Glaucoma</i>	<i>Retrolental Fibroplasia</i>	<i>Others</i>
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends :-				
(a) No treatment ..	-	-	-	-
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) ..	11	4	-	8
(ii) Number of cases at (i)(b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment .. ..	5	4	-	8



## **Epileptics and Spastics.**

Number on Register of Handicapped Persons :-

			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Epileptics	..	..	3	7
Spastics	..	..	6	3

The facilities at present made available for their welfare include the following :-

- (a) Domiciliary visiting by lady Welfare Officer.
- (b) Outings and residential holidays.
- (c) Pastime Occupations.
- (d) Advice and assistance with general problems and social difficulties.
- (e) Specialised advice on methods of overcoming or minimising their disabilities.
- (f) Co-operation with statutory bodies for general and special services, e.g., Hospitals, Ministry of Labour and National Service ; Ministry of Health and Pensions, etc.
- (g) Co-operation with various voluntary bodies such as British Epileptics Association ; Epileptics Colonies ; National Spastics Society.
- (h) New Social Centre with facilities for club and occupational therapy activities.

**Ambulance Service.** The arrangement which has been in operation since 1949 whereby the Ambulance Service is manned by Fire Service personnel and operates from the Fire Station has continued.

I am indebted to Mr. R. C. Elliott, Chief Ambulance Officer, for the following report :-

(1)	<i>Number of vehicles at 31st December, 1963.</i>	<i>Total number of journeys during the year.</i>	<i>Total number of patients carried during the year.</i>	<i>Number of Accident and other Emergency Journeys included in Col. (3) during the year.</i>	<i>Total mileage during the year.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ambulances ..	7	5,941	12,625	1,330	47,880
Cars .. ..	3	4,031	9,540	10	45,304

Decreases were recorded in the number of patients carried, number of journeys performed and the total mileage over the figures given in the 1962 report. These are summarised as follows :-

Number of patients carried decreased from 24,247 to 22,165.

Number of journeys decreased from 11,185 to 9,972.

Total mileage decreased from 95,279 to 93,184.

The average mileage per ambulance patient carried has decreased from 3.42 to 3.35, whilst the average mileage per sitting car patient has increased from 4.66 to 4.74.

The number of patients carried per ambulance journey has reduced from 2.2 to 2.12 and the number of patients per sitting case journey has decreased from 2.11 to 2.03.



During the year representations were made by the Fire Brigades' Union for the Ambulance Service to be separated from the Fire Brigade — thus relieving firemen of operational duties in connection with the transport of patients. The request was eventually agreed and during the next financial year it is anticipated that the Ambulance Service will be manned by Civilian Ambulance Drivers. At the end of 1963, there were already four civilian drivers and 3 women performing ambulance duties and to give a full twenty-four hour cover it will be necessary to increase the strength of ambulance drivers up to 21 plus the three women.

The fleet of vehicles in use being as follows :-

<u>Vehicle</u>		<u>Registered No.</u>	<u>Year placed into Service</u>
<b><u>Ambulances :</u></b>			
Bedford / Lomas	..	AFA 538	1951
Morris / Kennings	..	CFA 903	1954
Morris / Kennings	..	EFA 999	1956
Bedford / Lomas	..	NFA 376	1961
Bedford / Lomas	..	PFA 397	1962
Bedford / Lomas	..	RFA 926	1963
Bedford / Lomas	..	TFA 577	1963
<b><u>Sitting Cars :</u></b>			
Austin / Kennings	..	FFA 999	1957
Morris / Kennings	..	NFA 452	1961
Morris / Kennings	..	OFA 999	1961

**Blood Transfusion Service.** From time to time arrangements are made with the Regional Blood Transfusion Service, Birmingham, for blood donor sessions to be held.

For this purpose the Infant Welfare Centre in Cross Street is used, and this has proved a very satisfactory arrangement as the Centre is readily accessible from all parts of the town and outlying districts.

During 1963, fourteen sessions were held at the Infant Welfare Centre, The General Hospital, and Factories in the town, and 1,153 donations of blood were given.



## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

---

The duties devolving upon the Council as a Local Health Authority were carried out in the following manner :-

### 1. ADMINISTRATION.

#### (a) **Constitution and Meetings of Committee.**

All matters relating to the Mental Health Service were dealt with at the monthly meetings of the Health Committee of the Council.

#### (b) **Number and Qualifications of Staff employed in the Mental Health Service.**

Dr. Robert Mitchell, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer. Administrator and Medical Director of the Mental Health Service.

Dr. G. M. Curtois, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Deputy Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer. Deputy Administrator and Medical Director of the Mental Health Service.

Dr. W. R. Henwood, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

Mr. J. A. Warren, Senior Mental Welfare Officer.

Mr. D. B. Speed, S.R.N., R.M.N., Trainee Mental Welfare Officer — promoted to Mental Welfare Officer on 1st April, 1963.

#### *Mental Welfare Officers :*

Mr. J. Easton (*Part-time*).

Mr. D. B. Speed (*Full-time*).

Mr. G. M. Upton (*Part-time*).

Mr. J. A. Warren (*Full-time*).

#### *Training Centre :*

Mrs. A. Bishop, Supervisor. Supervisor's Diploma of the National Association for Mental Health.

Mrs. O. A. Adams, Assistant Supervisor.

Miss R. E. Gallagher, Trainee Supervisor.

Mrs. M. B. Gray, Temporary Assistant Supervisor —  
from 10 - 9 - 1963.

Mrs. E. A. Evans, Cookery and Laundry Instructress  
(*Part-time*) — resigned 20 - 12 - 1963.

Mr. J. W. Asbury, Woodwork Instructor (*Part-time*).

(c) **Co-ordination with the Regional Hospital Board and Hospital Management Committee.**

A close liaison has been maintained between the Regional Hospital Board, the Hospital Management Committees and the Local Health Authority during the year, and there has been a close liaison between the medical and lay officers of the respective bodies.

(e) **Training of Staff.**

The Trainee Mental Welfare Officer continued to receive training from the Senior Mental Welfare Officer until he was promoted to the position of Mental Welfare Officer and since then has been supervised by the Senior Mental Welfare Officer.

The Trainee Supervisor (Training Centre) attended a Refresher Course for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped, organised by the Staffordshire County Council Health Department, at Nelson Hall, Staffordshire, and continued to receive training from the Centre Supervisor until September, 1963, when she commenced the one year Diploma Course for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped, arranged by the National Association for Mental Health, at Sheffield University.

## 2. ACCOUNT OF WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY.

(a) **Prevention, Care and After-Care.**

The service of the Local Health Authority for the prevention, care and after-care of mentally disordered persons was fully manned throughout the year.



A psychiatric clinic, manned by staff from St. Matthew's Hospital, Burntwood, was held weekly at the Burton General Hospital and this again proved most valuable. In addition a "follow up" clinic was also held weekly at the Burton General Hospital, this clinic also being manned by staff from St. Matthew's Hospital, Burntwood. These clinics enabled patients to receive advice, and where necessary, treatment, in the early stages of their illness and many received out-patient treatment at St. Matthew's Hospital, thus preventing the need for in-patient treatment.

The general supervision and care of patients residing within the community was undertaken by the Senior Mental Welfare Officer and the other full-time Mental Welfare Officer, whilst the part-time Mental Welfare Officers were mainly engaged in dealing with patients requiring admission into hospital.

The number of patients admitted into St. Matthew's Hospital, Burntwood, for the treatment of "mental illness" during the year was 149, an increase of seven compared with the previous year. Of this number, 111 were admitted as Informal Patients, mainly through the medium of their general practitioners, or as a result of attendance at the psychiatric clinics held at the local General Hospital. The remaining thirty-eight were admitted into hospital under compulsory procedures as follows :- thirty-one under Section 25, two under Section 26, and five under Section 29, of the

Mental Health Act, 1959.

The conveyance of patients to hospital was undertaken by the Ambulance Service of the Council, an arrangement which worked quite satisfactorily.

The number of patients requiring After-Care during the year was 88, and these patients were visited in their homes at varying intervals according to the condition of the patient, by the Senior Mental Welfare Officer and full-time Mental Welfare Officer. In addition, the Senior Mental Welfare Officer attended weekly at St. Matthew's Hospital for the



purpose of discussing cases requiring after-care.

All mentally disordered persons residing within the area of the Local Health Authority were visited in their homes at least once per quarter by the Senior Mental Welfare Officer or Mental Welfare Officer, and the number of visits made during the year were as follows :-

To Supervision Cases .. ..	667
To After-Care Cases .. ..	385
To Guardianship Cases .. ..	10
To Leave of Absence Cases .. ..	3
Other Community-Care Cases ..	69
	<hr/>
	1,134
	<hr/>

The number of cases referred to the Local Health Authority during the year was 139, of which 27 were referred by General Practitioners, 88 by hospitals, following in-patient treatment, two from Out - Patient Clinic, 11 by the local Education Authority, 3 by the Courts and 8 from other sources.

A close liaison was maintained with all the general practitioners within the area and also with health visitors, the local education authority and voluntary organisations with regard to early notification of patients.

The number of patients receiving Community-Care at 31st December, 1963, were as follows :-

<i>Class of Patient</i>	<i>Males under 16 years</i>	<i>Females under 16 years</i>	<i>Males over 16 years</i>	<i>Females over 16 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
After-Care Patients -	-	-	19	19	38
Guardianship Patients ..	-	-	1	1	2
Supervision Patients ..	15	16	43	37	111
Totals ..	15	16	63	57	151

A good relationship exists between the patients, their relatives, and the officers of the Local Health Authority, and this enables the work to be carried out in a satisfactory manner to all concerned.



The Training Centre, situate at Anglesey Road, Burton upon Trent, was fully manned during the year and the number of patients on the register at 31st December, 1963, was 46. Of this number, five are patients belonging to a neighbouring Local Health Authority. The average attendances during the year were 38 daily.

In order to accommodate the increased number of patients attending at the Centre, a Nursery Annexe was added to the existing Centre in September 1963, and this has provided for twelve additional places.

Medical and Dental inspections were carried out at the Centre during the year and arrangements made for treatment to be afforded when necessary.

At present the Centre provides for patients of all ages, but the question of providing an Adult Training Centre has been under constant consideration. Owing to the difficulty of finding a suitable site this has not yet come to fruition. However, at the end of the year, a site became available and the Council are now negotiating the purchase of this.

To enable the patients to attend at the Centre the Council continued to provide a special 'bus for the purpose of collecting and returning the patients and also continued to provide a Guide-Attendant on the 'bus.

The type of training afforded to the patients varied according to their age and mental ability and consisted of Handwork — embroidery, rug-making, basketry, etc., and for the older female patients, Cookery and Laundry, and for the older male patients, Woodwork.

During the year it was possible to provide various social activities for the patients attending at the Centre, including visits to Llandudno, Drayton Manor Park, also to an "Ice Show" at the Birmingham Hippodrome, and a Party was held at Christmastide.

In July an "Open Day and Sale of Work" was held at the Centre and the parents were given an opportunity of seeing the results of the training afforded at the Centre and articles made by the pupils were sold, realising the sum of £75 10s. 7d.

The question of providing residential accommodation for mentally disordered persons was under constant consideration, but it was not deemed necessary to provide such accommodation at present owing to the small number of persons considered suitable for this accommodation. However, application was made to a neighbouring Local Health Authority in respect of two patients and when the accommodation is available then they will be admitted thereto.



TABLE I.

## COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON UPON TRENT

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1963 (after correction)

Notifiable Disease	Number of cases notified							Total cases notified in each ward							Cases Treated in Hospital	
	At all Ages	All Ages—Years						Shobnall	Victoria	Horningslow	Uxbridge	Broadway	Burton	Welmore & Winshill		Stapenhill
		Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64									
Smallpox ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas ..	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever ..	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Enteric Fever ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meningococcal Infection ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poliomyelitis ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Influ. Pneumonia ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Primary Pneumonia ..	11	1	3	2	1	1	2	1	0	3	2	4	1	1	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Respiratory Tuberculosis ..	14	0	1	0	3	6	3	1	1	0	4	1	1	0	5	13
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	4	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	4
Acute Encephalitis ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	1	0	0	12
Whooping Cough ..	39	3	22	13	5	7	0	0	1	11	3	0	0	9	10	0
Measles ..	671	21	325	317	5	2	1	0	31	57	151	90	30	138	80	1
Dysentery ..	13	1	1	7	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	1	4
Food Poisoning ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Para-typhoid Fever ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals ..	767	27	353	340	16	22	7	2	45	71	159	112	95	34	153	98

TABLE II.

## County Borough of Burton upon Trent

## CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1963

*Nett deaths of "Residents" whether occurring  
within or without the District*

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Total All Ages</i>	<i>Under 4 weeks</i>	<i>4 weeks and under 1 year</i>	<i>Age in Years</i>							<i>65 - 74</i>	<i>75 and over</i>
				<i>1 -</i>	<i>5 -</i>	<i>15 -</i>	<i>25 -</i>	<i>35 -</i>	<i>45 -</i>	<i>55 -</i>		
All Causes .....	629	11	7	3	4	4	8	17	33	105	174	263
Tuberculosis, Respiratory .....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Tuberculosis, other Forms .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Syphilitic Disease .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Diphtheria .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Infections .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Infective and Parasitic Disease .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach .....	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	6	5
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus .....	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	9	5	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast .....	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus .....	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms .....	49	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	6	21	17
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Diabetes .....	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System .....	89	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	4	13	29	39
Coronary Disease, Angina .....	117	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	9	32	39	35
Hypertension with Heart Disease .....	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	5
Other Heart Disease .....	75	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	6	19	47
Other Circulatory Disease .....	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	11
Influenza .....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Pneumonia .....	30	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	3	18
Bronchitis .....	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	20	17
Other Diseases of Respiratory System .....	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	2	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .....	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	2
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis .....	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Hyperplasia of Prostate .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion .....	5	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
Congenital Malformations .....	75	8	..	2	1	..	..	4	2	2	6	50
Other Defined and ill-defined Diseases .....	10	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	2	1	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents .....	11	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	1	2
All other Accidents .....	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1
Suicide .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Homicide and Operations of War .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..





## INQUESTS

---

During 1963 the number of inquests held on borough residents was 25, the verdicts being as follows :-

### Accidental Deaths :

Coal Gas Poisoning	..	..	..	1
Road	..	..	..	11
Asphyxia	..	..	..	2
Drowning	..	..	..	2
Falls at Home	..	..	..	2
Burns	..	..	..	1
Railway	..	..	..	1

### Suicide :

Barbiturate Poisoning	..	..	..	2
Drowning	..	..	..	1
Coal Gas Poisoning	..	..	..	1

### Misadventure :

Aspiration of Intestinal Contents	..	1
-----------------------------------	----	---



## PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

---

I am indebted to Mr. G. E. Fisher, Baths Superintendent, for the following report :-

The Burton Baths was first opened in 1875 and consists of two swimming baths. The No. 1 Bath was extended in 1932 when filtration plants were installed for both baths.

The swimming pool sizes are as follows :-

No. 1 Bath : 75 ft. x 34 ft. 6 ins.      Maximum depth 7 ft.  
No. 2 Bath : 62 ft. x 36 ft. 6 ins.      Maximum depth 4 ft. 6 ins.

The water supply for all departments is provided by the South Staffs. Water Works Co. Ltd., and the water in the swimming baths is filtered and chlorinated continually during public bathing and break point method of chlorination is adopted.

The turnover period for filtration in the No. 1 Bath is four hours and the No. 2 Bath three hours. The emptying of the Baths is approximately every five years for the No. 1 Bath and annually for the No. 2, but the monthly loss of water from each bath is equal to its capacity.

Two samples of water from the Public Swimming Baths were submitted to bacteriological examination during the year and were found to be satisfactory.

### **Private Swimming Baths**

Regular samples are taken of the water in the private swimming bath maintained at Scalpcliffe House by the Burton upon Trent Working Mens Club and Institute Ltd. This bath has a modern filtering and chlorinating plant. Bacteriological examination of the water was satisfactory throughout the year.



**ANNUAL REPORT OF  
THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
for 1963.**

---

I have the honour to present to you my second Annual Report upon the work of the Public Health Inspectors for the year ending 31st December, 1963.

One very satisfying fact of 1963 was that, for the first time for many years, the staff of the Department was brought up to full establishment.

In January, Mr. Albert Herbert Bryant, a fully-qualified Inspector from Derby, was appointed ; also in the same month, Mr. Alan Hingley, a fully-qualified Inspector from Brierley Hill, was appointed.

In February, Mr. Clifford Arthur Elson, of 80 Bearwood Hill Road, was appointed as full-time Rodent Operative. This was a new appointment as during the past 25 years it has been the practice, as and when required, to borrow a man from the Public Works Department to carry out the duties of Rodent Operative.

In April another new appointment was made, when Mr. Harry Wigley from Belper was appointed as Smoke Survey Inspector to carry out the duties of making a house-to-house survey in areas selected as proposed Smoke Control Areas under the Clean Air Act.

There were no major changes in Public Health Law during 1963. Model byelaws for Hairdressers and Barbers shops made under Section 77 of the Public Health Act, 1961, were adopted by the Council and came into operation on 1st March, 1963.

During the year new Regulations were made under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. The first one was concerned with milk and dairies, being the Milk (Special Designations)

Regulations, 1963. The first part came into operation in September, 1963, which made slight alterations to the designation of bottled milks.

All milk now coming from Tuberculin Tested Cattle and designated Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk will gradually fade out and be replaced by the designation Pasteurised Milk, whilst Farm Bottled raw milk now known as Tuberculin Tested Milk will be replaced by the designation Untreated Milk.

One pleasing feature has emerged from these Regulations in that it is no longer necessary to submit monthly returns of milk sampling and testing to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. In these days when so much form filling has to be done it is a pleasant thought to find one being deleted.

In July the Meat Inspection Regulations were made to replace, with amendments, the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924 to 1952. The main provisions of the Regulations are that the carcasses of all animals slaughtered for human consumption must not be removed from the place of slaughter until they have been inspected and, if passed as fit for human consumption, until they have been marked with a stamp identifying the Local Authority and the Inspector who carried out the inspection and that the Local Authority may make a charge to the butcher for such inspection.

These Regulations came into force on 1st October, 1963. They had been drafted out for more than two years and it came rather as a shock to most Local Authorities that the Ministry should make them and allow such a short period of time in which to make all the preparations for them to be implemented. I am pleased to report that in the Borough, with the exception of fixing the charges, everything was ready and they were in operation on the appointed date.



## Abatement of Nuisances.

During the year 442 complaints were received and investigated and the necessary action taken in connection with same.

Sanitary defects numbered 344 and the total number of visits to premises for all purposes was 12,173.

## SUMMARY OF NUISANCES AND DEFECTS.

The following shows the list of nuisances and defects which have come under my notice during 1963 and those which have been abated during the same period :-

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Abated</u>
Foul or defective drains, defective or dilapidated W.C's .. .. .	171	166
Defective roofs, eaves and downspouting	44	36
Houses damp, defective or dirty ..	30	22
Defective sinks, sink-pipes and yard paving .. .. .	22	20
Defective floors, doors and windows ..	30	24
Defective washing coppers and firegrates	12	10
Accumulations of rubbish .. .. .	12	12
Dangerous condition of garden wall ..	5	5
Noxious Weeds .. .. .	7	7
Noise .. .. .	3	3
Caravans on unlicensed sites .. ..	4	4
Want of proper water supply to houses	4	4
	<hr/> 344	<hr/> 313

## NOTICES SERVED

Preliminary Notices .. .. .	197
Statutory Notices .. .. .	52

In 17 cases the committee authorised proceedings in the Court owing to non-compliance with notices served for the abatement of nuisances but in each case the nuisances were remedied after notification from the Town Clerk.

The work in connection with houses occupied by old people who are incapable for the most part of looking after themselves has been continued throughout the year. In 3 instances visits of observation have been made in conjunction with the Home Help Service, advice and assistance being given.

One of these people was found to be so neglected as to be incapable of looking after herself that hospital treatment was necessary. Before the house could be efficiently cleansed certain articles of clothing and furniture had to be removed and destroyed. However, the patient, when sufficiently recovered to be discharged from hospital, was advised not to return to the house and live alone, but was persuaded to enter one of the Welfare Services Old People's Homes. The remainder are still under observation.

### **Noise Abatement Act, 1960.**

During the year under review 6 complaints were received and 31 visits made for investigation purposes. In accordance with the normal pattern most of the complaints referred to industrial noise and investigation included measurement of noise in the approved manner and negotiations with managements as to remedial measures.

The usual results were reduction of the noise to accepted levels or, in certain cases, complete suppression.

It was not necessary to serve any legal notices, nor were any proceedings taken during the year.



## SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Infectious Diseases and Disinfections	..	..	83
Re. Sanitary Defects	..	..	1,036
Common Lodging House	..	..	30
Re. Rent Act	..	..	6
Representation for Demolition	..	..	754
Factories with Power	..	..	75
Factories without Power	..	..	30
Building Sites	..	..	46
Tents, Vans and Sheds	..	..	74
Water Sampling	..	..	42
Premises infested with Rats, Mice or other pests	..	..	1,178
Clean Air Act	..	..	2,450
Deposit and Sulphur Gauges	..	..	132
Diseases of Animals Acts	..	..	130
Housing Act — Advances	..	..	637
Petrol and Carbide or Explosives	..	..	272
Slaughterhouses and meat inspection	..	..	2,491
Grocers	..	..	66
Market	..	..	256
Dairies and Milkshops	..	..	283
Premises re Food Hygiene Regulations — Shops	..	..	425
Hotels, Restaurants and Cafes	..	..	51
Licensed premises	..	..	43
Food Hygiene Guild	..	..	50
Re. allocation of Corporation Houses	..	..	35
Re. Polio Vaccine	..	..	152
Knacker's Yard	..	..	76
Food and Drugs Act — Samples	..	..	106
Ice-Cream	..	..	210
Shops Act	..	..	38
Hairdressers and Barbers	..	..	47
Weeds Act	..	..	11
Offensive Trades	..	..	10
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	..	..	31
Pet Animals Act	..	..	7

Rag Flock Act .. .. .	4
Food Poisoning .. .. .	1
Interviews .. .. .	148
Court Appearances .. .. .	8
Noise Abatement Act .. .. .	31
Miscellaneous .. .. .	649
	<hr/>
	12,204
	<hr/>

### RENT ACT, 1957 CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

During the year the decrease in the number of applications for Certificates continued —

Number of applications for Certificates ..	1
Number of Certificates issued .. ..	1
Number of undertakings given by landlords	0
Number of Certificates cancelled .. ..	2

### **Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958.**

During the year there was a considerable increase in houses purchased with money advanced by the Local Authority under the above Act. The number of houses on which advances were made being 223 compared with 114 the previous year.

The number of visits made by Public Health Inspectors for this purpose totalled 637, which included revisits on many occasions to ascertain whether the necessary works of repair have been satisfactorily carried out.

One of the problems which arises from these types of properties is in the case of advances for purchase to coloured immigrants, who fail to realise that the housing standards of this country are much higher and different from those of the country they originate from, and they have a tendency to take in other families as lodgers or sub-tenants causing gross overcrowding.



All housing advances now made to coloured people contain a covenant in the agreement which lays down the permitted number of occupants allowed, also the names and relationship of the people who can occupy the premises. This entails a number of regular visits by the Public Health Inspectors to ascertain that the conditions of the covenant are being adhered to.

On several occasions it has been found that the number of occupants was not in accordance with the terms of the covenant with the result that action had to be taken by the Legal Department, and in one instance it became necessary to foreclose the mortgage and evict the occupiers.

### **Moveable Dwellings.**

The caravan, which was considered at one time to be the home of showmen and gypsies, has now become the established home for many classes of people who prefer this way of living. Persons who work for contractors who have a two or three years contract at such places as Power Stations, etc., rather than go into lodgings and travel home at week-ends, bring a caravan and their family to sites adjacent to their work, then when the contract expires move their caravan and family to the next contract, thus enjoying and preserving the family life. Young married couples find them very favourable to start their married life, particularly when both go out to business, as they require very little maintenance, easily kept clean, economical to run, and more private than most flats, whilst the economical side gives them the opportunity to save for a more permanent home in the future. Owing to their size and easy maintenance they are also finding favour with older retired couples.

These are all facts which all local authorities have to consider when dealing with planning permission and site licences.

There are 10 licensed caravan sites in the Borough with a capacity of 168 caravans, which shows a reduction of one site on the previous year. This is due to the licence for a

two caravan site at the rear of the Derby Turn Inn being surrendered owing to the land being required for the re-building of a new Public House.

All the sites have been complying with the model standards and have been conducted in a satisfactory manner.

The sites licensed are :-

<i>Site</i>	<i>Maximum Number of Caravans</i>	<i>Period of Time Licensed</i>
Old Wetmore, Walsgrave Caravans ..	100	25 years from March, 1961.
Old Wetmore, Lowe's Farm Caravan Site .. .. .	6	5 years from March, 1962.
Rear of 110, Branstone Road	30	Perpetual.
Heath Caravan Site, Rear of 212, Heath Road	25	Perpetual.
Plot 24, 1, Waterside Road ..	1	Perpetual.
Plot 23, 2, Waterside Road ..	1	3 years from March, 1961.
Plot 20, 5/6, Waterside Road ..	1	Perpetual.
Rear of 203, Newton Road ..	1	3 years from June, 1962.
Adjoining Ferry Bridge ..	1	3 years from March, 1961.
Rear of 97, Bearwood Hill Road	2	3 years from March, 1961.

### **Infectious Disease and Disinfection.**

68 visits have been made to premises in connection with infectious disease either for investigation or disinfection, and 1105 library books have been disinfected after exposure to infectious disease.

### **Canal Boats.**

No boats have been inspected during the year.



### **Offensive Trades.**

There are two dealers in rags and bones licensed in the Borough and the businesses have been carried on satisfactorily.

### **Shops Act, 1950.**

During the year 38 visits have been made in connection with the Shops Act. With the advent of the self-service stores and supermarkets of the multiple firms working conditions of shop assistants have improved considerably to what they were a few years ago and very little contravention of the Shops Act occurs these days.

For several years the Chamber of Trade have held an exhibition and shopping week in September at the Town Hall. However, this was discontinued last year.

### **Hairdressers and Barbers.**

The Byelaws as to Hairdressers and Barbers made by the Council in November, 1962, under Section 77 of the Public Health Act, 1961, became operative on 1st March this year.

These Byelaws were made with the object of securing :-

- (a) the cleanliness of premises on which a hairdresser's or barber's business is carried on and of the instruments, towels, materials and equipment used therein, and
- (b) the cleanliness of persons employed in such premises in regard to both themselves and their clothing.

Whilst these Byelaws secured a long wanted need in having more and better control over such establishments, it would have been better if compulsory registration could have been included as the obligation to register would have given a much greater measure of control and would have assisted greatly in stopping the practice of carrying on such businesses in private houses, so much of which goes on without the Inspector having any knowledge. It would appear, however, that the Ministry are not in favour of applying registration.

All hairdressers and barbers establishments in the Borough were inspected, which entailed 47 visits by the Inspectors. The majority of the premises were found to be of a very high standard, and those who did not conform to the standard of the Byelaws required only minor alterations in order to comply, such as redecorating and the provision of means for sterilising the equipment.

Two cases were found of the business being carried on in private houses. In one instance the owner decided to build an addition on to the house to make into a hairdressing establishment. In the other instance the owner decided to close down and go out of business.

### **Common Lodging House.**

The one registered common lodging house in the Borough continues to operate in a fairly satisfactory manner considering the general structure and lay-out of the building, but there is still room for improvement on the part of some of the inmates as well as the management.

During the year 30 visits were made by the Inspectors at various times of the day to ensure that it was being kept in accordance with the provisions of its registration under the Public Health Act, 1936.

When this building was first erected as a common lodging house, prior to the second world war, it was in the midst of a fairly dense area of old working class type of homes. However, in recent years most of these houses have been condemned and demolished with the result that the lodging house is becoming an isolated building exposed to the view from the Market Hall and Technical College. It is probable, therefore, that when in the future the reconstruction and road improvement schemes of the Central Area Re-development takes place it will come within the scope of the re-development and have to be removed.



There is still a need for accommodation of this type as indicated by the fact that there are rarely any vacancies, also the number of aged lodgers who are more or less permanently settled in the hostel and have made it their home.

Should the comprehensive schemes of reconstruction lead to the removal of this building there is a case for inclusion in future planning for this type of social amenity in new surroundings and serving the same useful purpose.

### **Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.**

The destruction of rats and mice was carried out by the Rodent Officer with the assistance on some occasions of the Student Public Health Inspector in accordance with the requirements of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Complaints by occupiers have been investigated and treatment carried out where necessary, also regular monthly visits and treatment when required at the premises of two Firms in the Borough who have entered into a yearly contract with the Corporation, for which a fixed amount is paid each year.

The work of systematically baiting the sewers with fluoracetamide poison bait was recommended towards the end of the year, after the Rodent Officer had attended one of the recognised courses of instruction arranged by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. As this system requires a full 12 months of treatment the results cannot be ascertained until some time in 1964.

The work carried out by the Rodent Officer enumerated in the following table covers the period 1st January, 1963 to 31st December, 1963.

	Type of Property				(5) <i>Agricultural</i>
	Non-Agricultural				
	(1) <i>Local Authority</i>	(2) <i>Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)</i>	(3) <i>All other (inc. Business Premises)</i>	(4) <i>Total of Cols. (1), (2) and (3)</i>	
Number of properties in Local Authority's District .. .. .	99	16,627	2,626	19,352	14
Number of properties inspected as a result of :					
(a) Notification .. .. .	17	221	124	562	1
(b) Survey under the Act .. .. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose) ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total inspections carried out — including re-inspections .. .. .	45	583	314	942	4
Number of properties inspected (in Sect. ii) which were found to be infected by :					
(a) Rats      Major .. .. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Minor .. .. .	5	157	82	244	1
(b) Mice      Major .. .. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Minor .. .. .	12	64	43	119	Nil
Number of infested properties (in Sect. iv.) treated by the L.A. .. .. .	17	221	124	362	1
Total treatments carried out — including re-treatments .. .. .	17	231	124	372	1
Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act :					
(a) Treatment .. .. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing) ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sect. 4 of the Act ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Legal Proceedings .. .. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of "Block" control schemes carried out .. .. .	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil



### **Infestation and Disinfestation.**

The following premises were disinfested during the year :-

<i>Infestation</i>					<i>Premises Treated</i>
Ants	..	..	..	..	12
Badgers	..	..	..	..	2
Bugs	..	..	..	..	2
Cockroaches	..	..	..	..	6
Crickets	..	..	..	..	1
Fleas	..	..	..	..	2
Wasps	..	..	..	..	10
Moles	..	..	..	..	1

### **Clean Air Act, 1956.**

#### **1. Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution.**

Details of the results obtained from deposit and lead peroxide gauges for the year under review and also for the previous years, for comparison purposes, are given on the adjoining pages.

As will be seen from these, there is very little difference from previous years. Once more the Town Hall area continues to be the one most heavily affected by deposits, but probably when the adjoining works are transferred to other premises and the buildings demolished a marked reduction will be shown in this gauge, otherwise, the only variations from previous years are what one would expect from changes in the weather as the amounts of deposit vary according to the amount of rainfall.

#### **2. Industrial Pollution.**

(a) During the year 46 visits and observations were made for smoke and grit and no serious contraventions were observed. Once again the most regular and serious offender was the

Public Baths. In view of the close proximity of the new Bargates shopping centre, which is due for completion in the Summer of 1964, unless the old boilers at the baths are scrapped and new ones installed during the year I can envisage a spate of complaints from the occupiers of these premises.

(b) NOTIFICATION OF NEW FURNACES.

Eight notifications of new furnaces were received under Section 3 (1) Clean Air Act, 1956.

These notifications embraced —

<i>Type</i>	<i>Number</i>
Oil-fired vertical boilers .. ..	1
Oil-fired Lancashire boilers .. ..	1
Coal-fired low-ram automatic smokeless coking stokers .. ..	2
Coke-fired Robin Hood central heating boiler .. ..	1
Coal-fired sectional boiler with chain grates .. ..	2
Oil-fired Economic boilers .. ..	1

All the above new installations are situated in the town area, some are replacements, others improvements of existing furnaces, and have resulted in considerably less industrial smoke being emitted, which, as it will be appreciated, shows considerable progress for one year and will greatly assist the programme when these areas come within the proposed smoke-controlled zones.

(c) PROCESSES EXEMPT FROM CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

Four works in the Borough are exempted from the provisions of the Act and, therefore, come within the scope of the Alkali Inspectorate in so far as the processes are concerned.

The exemptions comprise —

- (1) One premises dealing with Iron and Steel (Electric Arc Furnaces).
- (2) One Gas Works producing Gas Liquer, Gas and Coke.
- (3) One Chemical Works.
- (4) One Electricity Works.



### **Smoke Control Areas.**

During the year there was a definite move towards the first step in making the Borough smoke controlled.

It was resolved in March that the whole of the Borough be divided into 12 zones and that the first zone to be No. 1 Smoke Control Area would comprise the whole of the Uxbridge Ward with approximately 1,500 houses, and it is estimated the complete programme of 12 zones would be completed in 15 years.

A Smoke Survey Inspector was appointed who commenced duty on the 1st April. By the Autumn, each house in the No. 1 Area had been visited and a report prepared to be submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for approval in general terms which it is anticipated would be accepted early in 1964 so that a provisional date could be fixed.

	Town Hall				Cemetery				Andressey Hospital				Eatoughs			
	Rainfall Inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Rainfall Inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Rainfall Inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Rainfall Inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids
January ..	2.60	14.92	11.25	26.17	0.54	2.31	4.18	6.49	0.79	5.04	6.60	11.64	0.79	6.62	7.83	14.45
February ..	0.43	14.61	5.54	20.15	0.45	4.96	3.37	8.53	0.48	5.90	4.88	10.78	0.56	9.71	5.00	14.71
March ..	2.45	22.13	13.26	35.39	2.28	7.95	5.13	13.08	2.44	10.35	6.80	17.15	2.48	14.98	8.30	23.28
April ..	2.36	19.95	10.60	30.55	2.32	6.59	6.36	12.95	2.28	6.12	7.08	13.20	2.44	12.03	8.99	21.02
May ..	1.74	10.70	7.41	18.11	1.56	5.95	5.27	11.22	1.95	5.79	6.77	12.56	1.76	13.50	7.97	21.47
June ..	2.52	13.96	7.41	21.37	2.56	4.38	6.05	10.43	3.23	5.10	5.92	11.02	2.63	10.46	6.55	17.01
July ..	0.75	9.89	4.18	14.07	0.77	3.47	3.09	6.56	0.92	4.32	3.30	7.62	0.79	9.78	4.67	14.45
August ..	3.54	9.72	9.18	18.90	3.30	3.57	5.95	9.92	3.68	3.27	5.33	8.60	3.39	11.42	8.82	20.24
September ..	1.38	11.04	6.43	11.47	1.30	4.53	3.67	8.60	1.45	2.98	4.29	7.27	1.34	8.39	6.09	14.48
October ..	1.97	10.33	6.97	17.36	1.89	3.57	4.04	7.61	2.12	4.55	4.48	9.03	2.0	8.43	5.60	14.03
November ..	3.15	12.78	11.69	24.47	3.5	4.18	5.00	9.18	3.42	4.90	7.82	12.72	3.59	10.14	8.76	18.90
December ..	0.30	15.36	8.02	23.38	0.30	4.18	3.53	7.71	0.36	6.51	4.62	11.13	0.35	10.10	6.75	16.85
Yearly Aggregate	21.19	165.39	101.94	261.39	20.77	56.04	55.64	112.28	23.12	64.83	67.89	132.72	22.06	125.56	85.33	210.89
Monthly Aggregate	1.76	13.78	8.49	21.78	1.73	4.67	4.63	9.35	1.92	5.40	5.65	11.06	1.84	10.46	7.11	17.57



# SUMMARY OF RESULTS SINCE GAUGES INSTITUTED

	1963	Total Solids in Tons per Square Mile				
		1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Town Hall ..	259.39	281.08	280.63	348.07	327.64	313.26
Cemetery ..	112.28	143.11	*156.22	172.97	143.06	*143.06
Andressey Hospital	132.71	118.84	†97.60			
Eatoughs ..	210.89	*217.91	†191.75			

\*11 months only.

† 9 months only.

## SULPHUR POLLUTION — LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD — 1963

Station	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Milligrams of SO <sub>3</sub> per 100 Sq. Gms. per day.					Nov.	Dec.	Total Daily Average
					May	Jun.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.		
Town Hall	3.7	3.0	2.3	2.5	2.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.4	2.1	2.3	2.06
Cemetery	2.3	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.36
Andressey Hospital	1.5	2.0	1.1	1.1	0.70	0.40	0.30	0.35	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.02
Eatoughs	2.4	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.43
Total Daily Average	2.47	2.2	1.52	1.65	1.40	0.72	0.70	0.73	1.1	1.37	1.65	1.47

## FOOD AND DRUGS

During the year 116 samples of food and drugs were obtained. 113 were reported by the Borough Analyst as genuine and 3 unsatisfactory. The total number of samples obtained for the purpose of the Food and Drugs Act showed a slight decrease on the previous years figures.

The system of sampling has shown very satisfactory results with a very small percentage of unsatisfactory samples. 31 samples of milk were obtained, all of which proved genuine and of good quality the butter fat content being well in excess of minimum amount required by the Act.



# INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

## Samples obtained under Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

116 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst during the year, as follows :-

<i>Sample</i>	<b>Food</b>				
	<b>Number of Samples</b>				
	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Number</i> <i>Genuine</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	
				<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>
Baking Powder ..		3	3		
Butter ..	6		5	1	
Crab ..		2	2		
Cheese ..		1			1
Cake Mixture ..		1	1		
Cream Dairy ..		1	1		
Cream of Tartar ..		1	1		
Coffee Instant ..		1	1		
Custard Powder ..		1	1		
Dinner Cooked ..		1			1
Gripe Water ..		1	1		
Gravy Browning ..		1	1		
Horseradish Relish ..		1	1		
Ice Cream ..	6		6		
Jam Mixed Fruit ..		1	1		
Jelly Raspberry ..		1	1		
Lard ..	4		4		
Lemon Curd ..		1	1		
Lemon Cheese ..		1	1		
Margarine ..	4		4		
Mince Meat ..		1	1		
Milled Ginger ..		1	1		
Marmalade Orange ..		1	1		
Milk ..	31		31		
Pepper ..		1	1		
Rennet, Junket ..		1	1		
Sausage Pork ..	12		12		
Sausage Beef ..	1		1		
Suet (Beef) Shredded ..		1	1		
Soup Beef ..		1	1		
Soup Kidney ..		1	1		
Soup Noodle ..		1	1		
Tomato Piquent ..		1	1		
Tomato Ketchup ..		1	1		
Vinegar Malt ..		1	1		
Total ..	64	31	92	1	2

## Drugs

### Number of Samples

<i>Sample</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Number</i> <i>Genuine</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	
				<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>
Aspirin Tablets ..		1	1		
Borax ..		1	1		
Bicarbonate of Soda		1	1		
Brandee Indian ..		1	1		
Calamine Lotion ..		1	1		
Codeine Tablets ..		1	1		
Embrocation White		1	1		
Friars Balsam ..		1	1		
Fullers Earth ..		1	1		
Flowers of Sulphur		1	1		
Gripe Water ..		1	1		
Gees Linctus ..		1	1		
Iodine Tincture of		1	1		
Jelly Teethin ..		1	1		
Kaolin ..		1	1		
Myrrh Tincture of		1	1		
Paraffin Liquid ..		1	1		
Seidlitz Powder ..		1	1		
Saccharin Tablets		1	1		
Worm Cakes,					
Chocolate ..		1	1		
Zinc and Castor					
Oil Cream ..		1	1		
Total ..		21	21		



**Table showing details of Samples of Food other than Milk which were reported to be unsatisfactory.**

<i>Type of Food</i>	<i>Analyst's Report</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
Ready cooked Braised Steak dinner-for-one. (1)	The Analyst reported that the sample was unsatisfactory. That it contained a foreign body which proved to be a ground or field beetle.	Proceedings were instituted in this case and a fine of £10 was imposed on the Manufacturers by the Burton Borough Magistrates Court.
Cheese (1)	The Analyst reported that the sample was unsatisfactory as it had a crushed insect embedded in it. The condition of the insect indicated that it had gained access whilst being cut or displayed for sale.	A letter was sent to the retailer asking them to exercise more care and supervision in the future in the display and sale of cheese.
Butter (2)	Analyst reported that the sample was unsatisfactory, that it contained dark-coloured areas produced by mould growth due to being kept too long in stock and not properly stored.  The other sample was reported by the Analyst as unsatisfactory as it did not comply with the (Butter and Margarine) Regulations which stipulate that Butter shall not contain more than 16 per cent. water and the sample contained 16.5 per cent. water.	A letter was sent to the retailer asking for more care and supervision to be taken in storing and regulating the sale of butter.  Discussion took place with the Manufacturers who implied that investigations had been made to find the cause of the high moisture content in the sample and they had failed to find any reason for it, but that every precaution would be taken to prevent any recurrence in the future.
Sponge Finger Biscuits (1)	This sample was unsatisfactory as a small foreign body which proved to be a piece of metal solder was found in the packet, which, it was assumed, could have been in one of the biscuits.	The Manufacturers of the biscuits were communicated with and a discussion took place with their representative who certified that it was a piece of metal solder such as that used on the tinned eggs, but claimed that with the process used in the manufacture it could not have been contained in one of the biscuits. In view of the lack of actual proof this explanation was accepted.

<i>Type of Food</i>	<i>Analyst's Report</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
Stewed Steak (1) (Tinned)	This sample was unsatisfactory as it contained a foreign body which was certified by the Analyst to be a piece of cow or bullock hide with hair.	The sample was purchased by a resident of the Borough from a shop in a town in the north of the Country. It was reported to the Authority concerned to investigate and take what action was necessary.
Packet of Fish Fingers (1)	This sample was unsatisfactory as a layer of paper was found on the fish finger underneath the batter.	A discussion took place with a representative of the Manufacturer who confirmed that it was sterile paper which was used in the process to keep the fish separate before dipping in the batter prior to cooking when the paper should have been removed. This explanation was accepted on the understanding that every precaution was taken to prevent any recurrence.
Pork Pie (1)	This sample was unsatisfactory as it was found to contain mould.	This pie had been bought from a shop in an adjoining Authority. The Authority concerned was notified and asked to investigate and take what action was necessary.
Cake, Chocolate Vanilla filled Jolyroll. (1)	This sample was unsatisfactory as it was found to contain mould.	This sample was obtained from a shop in the Borough. An investigation was made when it was found to be old stock and out of date. The remainder of the stock was surrendered and destroyed.
Packet of Crispbread (1)	This sample was unsatisfactory due to the fact that it was found to contain maggots.	This is a product which is manufactured on the Continent and sold in this country. A discussion took place with a representative of the distributors who had made an investigation and discovered that the sample was very old stock and must have been in the shop for more than 18 months so that the infestation must have occurred in the shop. In view of this the remainder of the stock was surrendered and destroyed.





**Food Premises registered under Section 16  
of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.**

(a) **PREPARED FOOD.**

Sixty-one premises are registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale.

During the year 391 visits have been made to the above and others where food is prepared.

(b) **ICE-CREAM.**

One premises is registered under the above Act for the manufacture, storage and sale of Ice-Cream and 234 for the storage and sale of Ice-Cream.

The ice-cream Manufacturer's premises were inspected weekly during the season and proved to be maintained in a satisfactory condition.

A total of 125 samples of ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination by the Methylene Blue Reduction Test and particulars are given below :-

<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Grade I.</i>	<i>Grade II.</i>	<i>Grade III.</i>	<i>Grade IV.</i>	<i>Total</i>
125	103	15	2	5	125

These results indicate that all the samples of ice-cream were satisfactory with the exception of five Grade IV and two Grade III. Two of the Grade IV and one Grade III were loose ice-cream from vehicles belonging to the Manufacturer in the Borough. A thorough investigation was made and no definite cause could be found for the failure and subsequent samples taken from the same source all proved to be Grade I.



The other three of Grade IV and one Grade III were taken from vehicles with loose ice-cream dispensers belonging to three different firms all of which were from manufacturers and depots situated in the areas of other Authorities. The Authorities concerned were communicated with requesting them to investigate the failures. Subsequent samples were taken from all the same vehicles which proved satisfactory.

In addition six samples of ice-cream were obtained for analysis by the Public Analyst and all were found to comply with the Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Regulations.

### Milk Supplies

Number of registered dairies .. .. .	14
Number of Pasteurisers .. .. .	1
Number of retailers selling milk .. .. .	50

### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

During the year 399 samples of milk were taken in the Borough by the Inspectors of this Department for examination at the Public Health Laboratory, Derby. These samples were submitted for examination by the Methylene Blue, Phosphatase and Turbidity tests as appropriate, with the following results :-

<i>Type of Milk</i>	<i>Methylene Blue Test</i>		<i>Phosphatase Test</i>		<i>Turbidity Test</i>	
	<i>Sat.</i>	<i>Unsat.</i>	<i>Sat.</i>	<i>Unsat.</i>	<i>Sat.</i>	<i>Unsat.</i>
Tuberculin Tested	61	-	-	-	-	-
Pasteurised	72	-	72	-	-	-
T.T. / Pasteurised	120	1	121	-	-	-
Sterilised	-	-	-	-	93	-
Homogenised	10	-	10	-	-	-
Channel Island Pasteurised	39	3	42	-	-	-

Of these samples 3 Channel Island Pasteurised Milks (all bottled at premises out of the Borough) and 1 T.T. / Pasteurised Milk (bottled in the Borough) failed the Methylene Blue Test.

The Authority where the Channel Island Pasteurised Milk was bottled was notified in order that an investigation of the processing plant could be made at the Dairy.

As a result of one T.T. / Pasteurised Milk failing the Methylene Blue Test the processing plant of the Dairy in the Borough was thoroughly checked.

#### BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 12 samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk were submitted for biological examination and all were found to be free from *Bacillus Tuberculosis*.

#### CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

Thirty-one samples of milk were submitted for analysis during the year including five Channel Islands Milk, all of which were formal samples.

All the samples were classified "genuine".

	<i>Total Solids</i>	<i>Solids Not Fat</i>	<i>Milk Fat</i>
Formal Standard . . . . .	11.50	8.50	3.00
Average of 26 samples . . . . .	12.64	8.76	3.94
Formal Standard (Channel Islands)	12.50	8.50	4.00
Average of 5 samples . . . . .	14.08	9.21	5.07



## FOOD HYGIENE

As the Department had, for the first time for several years, a full establishment of staff, it was felt that a more concentrated effort could be made to bring all food premises up to the standards required by the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960. All types of food premises were inspected, particular attention being paid to the smaller type of food shop with combined living accommodation, also fish and chip shops and small cafes or snack bars.

This resulted in 382 premises being inspected and 223 contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations were discovered. Most of these were remedied by notice but in three cases the premises were in such condition as to warrant prosecutions and these were successfully instituted and fines of £40, £30 and £25 were correspondingly imposed by the Magistrates.

Special attention was also paid to hotels, public houses and off licence shops, and in a number of cases contraventions were noted which, after due notice, have been remedied by the owners or occupiers.

The Management of all the Breweries in the Borough were communicated with and discussions took place with representatives of the Breweries in an effort to persuade them to give instructions to the landlords of public houses to stop the practice of returning overspill to the barrel. Overspill is the beer which overflows over the sides of the glass when being filled from the beer pump and poured back into the barrel through a filter. For some time it has been claimed by Public Health Inspectors that there is a risk of this overspill being contaminated by flowing over the outside of the glass and the hands of the Bar Attendant.

However, the Brewery management insist that owing to the Excise Duty having to be paid on beer, the financial loss

would be too great if the overspill was thrown to waste. However, they did agree to notify the landlords of all Hotels and Public Houses that the practice of refilling a customer's glass must cease and a clean glass issued each time. This was only a small concession in view of what was requested, but I feel it was a definite step in the right direction.

One Public House in the Borough adopted the use of oversize glasses, with a mark round the glass near the rim showing the correct measure ; another tried out a mechanical beer pump which only delivered a measured half a pint, in which neither case was there any overflow. I understand from the trade however that neither of these found favour with the general public.

There is a small consolation that in most new or redesigned Public Houses there seems to be a definite trend towards canister beer, which owing to the design and method of using, it is not possible to return any beer to the canister.

List of contraventions found and remedied in Food premises in 1963 :-

Food rooms cleansed or redecorated .. ..	44
Equipment and fittings cleansed or renewed	22
Hand washing facilities provided .. ..	66
Sinks provided or renewed .. ..	26
"Wash hands" notices provided in toilets ..	25
Refuse accommodation improved .. ..	8
Sanitary accommodation improved or repaired	18
Suitable store for outdoor clothing provided	6
First-aid equipment provided .. ..	4
Accumulations of rubbish removed .. ..	4



## **Food Hygiene Guild**

During the year covered by this report, the Food Hygiene Guild continued to be active in all fields concerning food hygiene and food handling together with a large number of related matters.

With regard to food hygiene, considerable emphasis has been laid on the important position of the food handler, and during discussion and after public meetings it is obvious that whilst premises may easily be put in order and comply with the Regulations, the food handlers, where not up to standard, are not so easily educated in the critical processes of food handling.

It would appear that proper education is the only remedy for the failure in food handling standards, and this education should be stressed at an early age before the bad habits begin to form.

The question of further amendments to the Constitution of the Guild was discussed, when it was pointed out that the Constitution and the present regulations are adequate, provided they are fully and properly implemented.

On other activities of the Guild, a Public Meeting has been held, and although poorly attended, indicating general lack of interest in Food Hygiene, proved very helpful and informative to those who did attend.

## **Merchandise Marks Act**

Routine inspections have been made of food establishments, including the Market, in order to see that foreign produce is properly labelled according to the Orders made under the Act.

In several instances infringements have been noted and after warnings the necessary labels have been displayed.

### Meat Inspection

There has been no alteration during the year in the number of slaughterhouses in the Borough. These total nine, which includes a Bacon Factory and a small private abattoir, all of which comply with the standards laid down by the Slaughterhouse Regulations, and all have been conducted satisfactorily during the year.

Meat inspection has continued to be maintained at 100% throughout the year, and with excellent co-operation of the Butchers, very little inspection has had to be done outside normal office hours, and only very occasionally has it been necessary for any meat inspection to be carried out on Sundays.

It is still necessary for the Inspectors to commence work early in the day at the Bacon Factory, but this is unavoidable owing to the more mechanised and continuous system employed there.

It is pleasing to note that for the second year running out of 5,236 cattle slaughtered, none were affected with Tuberculosis.

The following tables give details of animals slaughtered and causes of condemnation.

### Number of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected

<i>Month</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Beasts</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Total</i>
January ..	54	408	979	7,470	25	8,936
February ..	66	414	952	6,806	18	8,256
March ..	64	382	568	7,414	36	8,464
April ..	25	430	475	6,232	52	7,214
May ..	27	424	478	8,000	26	8,955
June ..	40	370	477	6,104	8	6,999
July ..	54	381	731	5,722	13	6,901
August ..	63	244	305	3,989	5	4,606
September ..	64	515	1,453	9,786	28	11,846
October ..	28	165	983	2,676	13	3,865
November ..	72	476	1,775	5,994	15	8,332
December ..	34	436	1,543	5,810	17	7,840
Totals ..	591	4,645	10,719	76,003	256	92,214



Unsound meat condemned at the slaughterhouses remains the property of the owners but is disposed of satisfactorily under the supervision of the Inspectors and in accordance with the Meat (Staining and Sterilising) Regulations as follows —

- (a) Livers affected with distomatosis only — to a local mink breeder, conveyed in properly labelled and locked containers.
- (b) All other condemned meat — collected by two approved firms from outside the Borough who deal in inedible meat for digestion.

**Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned  
in whole or in part**

	<i>Cattle ex- cluding Cows</i>	<i>Bulls and Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number inspected .. ..	4,645	591	256	10,719	76,003	—
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	1	3	193	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	449	227	—	83	19,916	—
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci .. ..	9.66%	38.4%	0.39%	0.77%	26.20%	—
<b>Tuberculosis only</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	—	—	—	2,114	—
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuberculosis .. ..	0%	0%	0%	0.0%	2.78%	—
<b>Cysticercosis</b>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	12	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ..	8	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—



### **Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963.**

On the 1st October of this year the Meat Inspection Regulations came into operation. These regulations replace the Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924. The main provisions of the regulations are that the carcasses of all animals slaughtered for human consumption must not be removed from the place of slaughter until they have been inspected by a qualified Inspector, and, if passed for human consumption until they have been marked with a mark identifying the Local Authority also the Inspector who carried out the inspection. It also empowered Local Authorities to make a charge to the butcher for this inspection. A maximum scale of charges was fixed by the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food, but allowing Local Authorities to fix their own scales providing they did not exceed these maximums, but if they so wished, a local Authority need not make any charge at all.

The circular from the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food informing Local Authorities of these regulations and the date of coming into operation was not received until the middle of July, 1963. This was rather short notice and gave very little time in which to make all the necessary preparations, obtain the marking equipment and agree to a scale of charges.

These regulations also meant that a 100% meat inspection must be made and maintained. This did not affect this Authority as it has always been the practice to carry out 100% meat inspection, but to some of the smaller Authorities however it is quite a problem.

The biggest difficulty for this Authority was to fix a scale of charges which would be economical and fair to the Butchers, and at the same time reimburse and cover the expense incurred by the Corporation in carrying out these extra duties.

A meeting was held at which representatives of the Butchers and the Bacon Factory were invited to attend, when a scale of charges was agreed upon on the understanding that it would be reviewed at the end of 12 months and adjustments made either way.

As the regulations were only operating for the last three months of this year, it is not possible at this stage to give a true record of progress.

### Unsound Foods Condemned and Removed for Salvage or Destruction

NATURE OF FOOD	WEIGHT			
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Home Killed Meat ..	41	6	1	7
Canned Meat .. ..	-	18	0	8
Vegetables (Packets) ..	-	-	-	12
Tinned Fruit .. ..	-	10	2	10
„ Tomatoes .. ..	-	12	2	17
„ Fish .. ..	-	2	0	9
„ Rice Pudding .. ..	-	-	2	24
„ Vegetables .. ..	-	4	0	9
„ Milk .. ..	-	1	0	6
Imported Meat .. ..	-	8	2	12
Jam .. ..	-	2	2	9
Cakes .. ..	-	-	-	14
Peanut Butter .. ..	-	-	-	4½
Fish .. ..	-	-	1	2
Sausage .. ..	-	-	-	20
Cheese .. ..	-	-	2	0
Flour .. ..	-	-	-	24
Cheese Flaps .. ..	-	-	-	1
Puddings .. ..	-	-	-	1¾
Bacon .. ..	-	-	1	22
Fish (Wet) .. ..	-	-	1	2
Total ..	44	18	2	27¼



### **Knackers Yard**

There is one Knackers Yard in the Borough and same has been conducted satisfactorily during the year no complaints having been received in connection with same.

### **PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.**

The licences for the keeping of pet shops in the Borough have been renewed in the case of six premises. All the premises have been conducted satisfactorily during the year.

## HOUSING

---

### Clearance Areas.

The programme of slum clearance progresses smoothly but rather slowly. Towards the end of the year the tenants of the Bond Street Area had been rehoused. This area was not the subject of a compulsory purchase order so that each individual owner will be responsible for the demolition of their properties.

A Public Inquiry was held at the Town Hall in the beginning of December, by an Inspector from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, in connection with the compulsory purchase order of the Dale Street Clearance Area, and until the result of this is received no further progress can be made with regard to this area.

Towards the end of the year another clearance area was represented. This was the Ford Street Clearance Area and comprises of 42 dwelling houses.

It is proposed that this shall be the subject of a compulsory purchase order and redeveloped by the Corporation as a housing site.

### Statistics.

Number of new houses erected during the year :-

Total (including flats)	..	..	..	..	170
By the Local Authority	..	..	..	..	64
By other bodies or persons	..	..	..	..	106
Houses demolished	..	..	..	..	30



# 1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. .. .	710
(b)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. .. .	99
(c)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respect reasonably fit for human habitation .. .. .	611

## 2. CLEARANCE AREAS.

Number of dwelling houses demolished :-

<i>Unfit</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Persons</i>
<i>houses</i>	<i>houses</i>	<i>displaced</i>
-	-	64

## 3. HOUSES NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARANCE AREAS.

DEMOLITION AND CLOSING ORDERS.

### (a) **Housing Act, 1957.**

Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 :-

<i>Houses</i>	<i>Number of Persons</i>
	<i>displaced</i>
30	75

Closing Orders made under Section 17 :-

<i>Houses</i>	<i>Number of Persons</i>
	<i>displaced</i>
12	27

Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners under Section 17 and still in force :-

<i>Houses</i>	<i>Number of Persons</i>
	<i>displaced</i>
-	-

## REPAIRS.

**Informal Action**

Number of unfit or defective houses rendered fit as a result of informal action by the Local Authority under the Public Health or Housing Acts .. .. .	282
--	-----

**Action under Statutory Powers**

Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice :-

(a) By Owners .. .. .	34
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	-

**Housing Act, 1957.**

Number of houses made fit after service of formal notices under Section 9 and 10 .. .. .	-
--	---



# **FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959**

## **PART I**

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

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .. .. .	45	20	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. .. .	223	75	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	46	45	—	—
Total .. .. .	314	141	—	—

## **PART VIII.**

**Outwork.** Three lists of premises where outwork is carried out have been received. The nature of the work is as follows :-

Wearing apparel—Cleaning and Washing ..	7
Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises ..	—
Number of Notices served .. .. .	—

## FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Fourteen samples of fertilisers and ten samples of feeding stuffs were obtained for analysis during the year. The results of which are shown in the following tables :-

### Feeding Stuffs

Sample	Formal	Informal	Number Genuine	Unsatisfactory	
				Formal	Informal
Calf Rearing Mixture ..	1			1	
Ful-O-Pep Golden Yolk					
Deep .. ..	1		1		
Ful-O-Pep Growers Mash	1			1	
Ful-O-Pep Chicken Mash	1		1		
Ful-O-Pep Layers Pellets	1		1		
J.F.L. Pig Food Baconer					
Meal Cubes .. ..	1		1		
J.F.L. Rearing Food Wean-					
ers Pellets .. ..	1		1		
J.F.L. Poultry Feed					
Chicken Mash ..	1		1		
J.F.L. Growers Mash ..	1		1		
J.F.L. Calf Rearing					
Mixture .. ..	1		1		

### Fertilisers

Bone Meal .. ..	1			1	
Blood Dried .. ..	1		1		
Bio .. ..	1		1		
Fisons Flourish .. ..	1		1		
Fisholiser .. ..	1			1	
Growmore .. ..	1			1	
Liquinure .. ..	1		1		
Liquid Sweet Pea Food ..	1		1		
Maxi Crop .. ..	1		1		
Organic Liquid Fertiliser	1		1		
Produx Hoof and Horn ..	1		1		
Seangral .. ..	1		1		
Somomite .. ..	1		1		



**Table showing details of Samples of Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs which were reported to be unsatisfactory**

<i>Type of Fertiliser or Feeding Stuff</i>	<i>Analyst's Report</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
Bone Meal	The Analyst reported that this sample was irregular, that the proportion of Phosphoric Acid exceeded the declared figure by more than the permitted limit of variation, but not so far at variance as to be prejudicial to the purchaser.	This was sold loose. An investigation was made at the manufacturer's who stated the commodity was incorrectly labelled by the shopkeeper. A letter was sent to the shopkeeper concerned pointing out the requirements and his responsibilities under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act.
Fisholiser	The Analyst reported that the statutory declaration of this sample was unsatisfactory as the proportions of nitrogen and soluble phosphoric acid were both outside the permitted limits of variation, but it was not to the prejudice of the purchaser.	This was pre-packed. All packets were withdrawn from sale and returned to the manufacturer. A letter was forwarded to the Local Authority in whose area the manufacturer's premises are situated requesting them to take the matter up with the firm concerned.
Growmore	The Analyst reported that the statutory declaration of this sample was unsatisfactory as the proportion of phosphoric acid exceeded the value by more than the permitted limit of variation, but it was not to the prejudice of the purchaser.	This was sold loose. On investigation it was found that the shopkeeper had made an error in his declaration of the constituents. A letter was forwarded to the shopkeeper concerned, informing him of the negligence on his part and requesting that more care and supervision be exercised in the future to ensure that all written declarations for fertilisers are correct.
Calf Rearing Mixture	The Analyst reported that the statutory declaration of this sample was unsatisfactory as the amount of protein exceeds the declared value by more than the prescribed limit of variation, but the excess was not to the prejudice of the purchaser.	This sample was from a manufacturer in the Borough. An investigation was made and discussions took place with the management, when it was found that there was a printing error on the declaration. New declarations were obtained immediately giving the correct figures as per the analysis.

<i>Type of Fertiliser or Feeding Stuff</i>	<i>Analyst's Report</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
Ful-O-Pep Growers Mash	The Analyst reported that the statutory declaration for this sample was unsatisfactory as the proportion of protein was below the declared value by more than the prescribed limits of variation.	This was sold loose at a local dealer's. An investigation was made when it was found that all the stocks of this particular consignment had been cleared. A letter was forwarded to the Local Authority in whose area the manufacturer's premises are situated, who informed me that they had taken a series of samples which proved correct.



## **THE WEEDS ACT, 1959.**

During the year 11 complaints have been received of nuisance from injurious weeds. In all 11 cases the weeds were cut down and destroyed.

## **RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.**

The use of rag flock in the upholstery trade appears to be gradually diminishing. Visits were made to all the premises registered under the act, when it was found that the stocks in hand were the remains of that which was sampled the previous year, and as no further supplies were on order or expected, it was not considered necessary to take any samples this year.

## **STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT, CARBIDE OF CALCIUM, ETC.**

The total number of stores in the Borough is 126, the amount of spirit and mixture involved being 217,090 gallons, (i.e. 106 containing 211,780 gallons of Petroleum Spirit and 20 containing 5,310 gallons of Petroleum Mixture) and 5 Carbide of Calcium stores containing  $12\frac{3}{4}$  cwt.

All these premises have been visited by an Inspector in company with a representative of the Fire Service in order to ascertain whether all the conditions of the licences were being observed. In one or two instances minor contraventions were found which were soon remedied after due notice.

## **EXPLOSIVES**

There are 138 premises in the Borough registered for the storage and sale of mixed explosives, i.e. fireworks and cartridges. There are in force stringent measures to be carried out in connection with these explosives, both with regard to the storage and to the sale, and all the premises concerned were visited by an Inspector and a Fire Service representative to see that the Regulations were being complied with.

## **DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950.**

### **Smithfield Cattle Market, Derby Street.**

As I mentioned in my report last year, that the Cattle Market had been repaired and put into a reasonable shape, but as a market it was gradually declining and the number of animals for sale getting less and less. I regret to say that this tendency continues. A few years ago one would have found all the pens packed with animals and practically all the farmers and butchers congregated there, discussing the prices, merits and demerits of the various animals present.

It is rather pathetic these days to wander round and find probably no more than half a dozen people present including the Auctioneer and his staff.

It is doubtful whether it will ever become a thriving market again, in fact one wonders how long it can continue like this or have to close down. It would be regretable if this did happen, as these markets have to be held somewhere, and they must bring a certain amount of trade into the town, so that our loss must be someone else's gain.

### **Anthrax.**

No cases of Anthrax occurred in the Borough during the year.

### **Fowl Pest.**

No case of fowl pest came to my knowledge during the year.

### **Swine Fever.**

Notices of suspected swine fever were served in 5 instances, but only at one of them was swine fever found to exist. This was at a farm in the Borough at which there was a total of 86 pigs in hand. After investigation by the Ministry's Veterinary Officer, all the pigs on the premises were slaughtered and the whole consignment conveyed to an approved firm at Stafford where they were put into a digester and then converted into artificial manures etc.



This is a new procedure, as originally only the animals affected were destroyed and burnt or buried, and the remainder of the pigs were either sent under licence to a slaughterhouse and if passed as fit used for human consumption or retained on the farm until such time as they were declared free from infection. However, on the 11th March of this year The Swine Fever Order, 1963, came into operation. The effect of the order was, that any premises in which swine fever is confirmed, no movement of pigs into or out of the premises is allowed, and no pig may be slaughtered and dressed for human consumption, the whole of the pigs on the premises must be slaughtered and burned or conveyed to an approved premises for digestion under supervision and converted into artificial manures etc.

The Ministry are of the opinion that this drastic action will eventually eradicate swine fever completely.

On two occasions during the year restrictions were imposed upon the movement of swine by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in an area including the county of Stafford and no movement was allowed except by licence and all pigs brought to the saleyard were for slaughter only.

Visits have been made to 38 premises where a total of 349 pigs had been moved from a public market under licence and all were found to be isolated in accordance with the Regulations.

### **The Movement of Animals (Records) Order, 1960.**

During the year the provisions of this Order have been administered and the occupiers of 12 farms in the Borough supplied with the necessary record books.

### **Foot and Mouth Disease.**

The Borough was not affected by any Foot and Mouth Disease Restrictions during the year.

**Publicity.**

New Orders issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food affecting diseases of animals generally and having a local significance are published in the local press.

JOHN EASTON,

*Chief Public Health Inspector and Inspector  
under the above-mentioned Acts and Orders.*



## INDEX

	<i>Page</i>
Ambulance Service .. .. .	39
Ante-Natal Care .. .. .	26
Anthrax .. .. .	97
Births, Notification of .. .. .	27
Births, Premature .. .. .	31
Births, Registration of .. .. .	27
Blind Persons .. .. .	37
Blood Transfusion Service .. .. .	41
Canal Boats .. .. .	61
Cancer .. .. .	7, 23
Caravans and Caravan Sites .. .. .	60
Carcases, Condemned .. .. .	85
Chief Public Health Inspector, Report of .. .. .	54
Clean Air Act, 1956 .. .. .	66
Common Lodging House .. .. .	63
Deaths .. .. .	7, 49
Dental Treatment, Children under school age .. .. .	29
Dental Treatment, Expectant and Nursing Mothers .. .. .	29
Diseases of Animals Acts .. .. .	97
Disinfection .. .. .	61
Epileptics .. .. .	38
Explosives .. .. .	96
Factories Act, Inspections under .. .. .	92
Family Planning Association .. .. .	25
Families, Prevention of Break-up .. .. .	31
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926 .. .. .	93
Food Animals, Inspection of .. .. .	83
Food and Drugs Act .. .. .	71
Food Hygiene Guild .. .. .	82
Food Hygiene Regulations .. .. .	80
Food, Inspection and Supervision of .. .. .	72
Food Premises, Classified List .. .. .	76
Food Premises, Registered .. .. .	77
Foodstuffs Unsound, Disposal of .. .. .	87
Food Poisoning .. .. .	13
Foot and Mouth Disease .. .. .	98
Fowl Pest .. .. .	97
Hairdressers and Barbers .. .. .	62
Health Committee .. .. .	2
Health Visiting .. .. .	28
Home Help Service .. .. .	33
Home Nursing Service .. .. .	35
Housing .. .. .	89
Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 .. .. .	59
Housing Repairs .. .. .	91
Ice Cream, Examination of .. .. .	77
Ice Cream, Registered Premises .. .. .	77
Illegitimate Children .. .. .	33
Immunisation against Diphtheria .. .. .	16
Immunisation against Tetanus .. .. .	20
Immunisation against Whooping Cough .. .. .	17
Infantile Mortality .. .. .	6
Infant Welfare Centres .. .. .	25
Infectious Diseases .. .. .	13, 48
Infestation and Disinfestation .. .. .	66
Inquests .. .. .	51
Knacker's Yard .. .. .	88
Library Books .. .. .	61

INDEX—*continued*

	<i>Page</i>
Marriages .. .. .	7
Maternal Mortality .. .. .	7
Maternity and Child Welfare .. .. .	24
Maternity Outfits .. .. .	27
Meat Inspection .. .. .	83
Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963 .. .. .	86
Merchandise Marks Act .. .. .	82
Meteorological Table .. .. .	50
Midwifery .. .. .	24
Milk Supplies .. .. .	78
Mental Health Service .. .. .	42
Moveable Dwellings .. .. .	60
National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47 .. .. .	37
Noise Abatement Act, 1960 .. .. .	57
Nuisances .. .. .	56
Nursery and Child Minders' Regulations, 1948 .. .. .	28
Nursing Equipment and Utensils .. .. .	36
Offal, Condemned .. .. .	85
Offensive Trades .. .. .	62
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	21
Outworkers .. .. .	92
Pet Animals Act, 1951 .. .. .	88
Petroleum Spirit, etc., Storage of .. .. .	96
Population .. .. .	6
Premature Births .. .. .	31
Premature Infants, Care of .. .. .	33
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 .. .. .	64
Private Swimming Baths .. .. .	53
Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1953 .. .. .	21
Public Swimming Baths .. .. .	52
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	20
Rag Flock Act, 1951 .. .. .	96
Rats and Mice, Destruction of .. .. .	64
Rent, Act, 1957 .. .. .	59
Sanitary Circumstances .. .. .	11
Shops Act, 1950 .. .. .	62
Slaughterhouses .. .. .	83
Smoking and Lung Cancer .. .. .	24
Spastics .. .. .	38
Staff .. .. .	8
Statistics .. .. .	6
Sterile Syringe Service .. .. .	15
Supply of Immunisation Antigens to General Practitioners .. .. .	15
Swine Fever .. .. .	97
Tables .. .. .	48
Tuberculosis .. .. .	21
Tuberculosis, Deaths from .. .. .	7
Vaccination against Poliomyelitis .. .. .	18
Vaccination against Smallpox .. .. .	17
Vaccination against Tuberculosis .. .. .	18
Venereal Diseases .. .. .	22
Visits of Inspection, Dwelling Houses .. .. .	90
Voluntary Helpers .. .. .	26
Water Supply .. .. .	11
Weeds Act, 1959 .. .. .	96



*Printed by Parker & Son  
Burton-on-Trent*





