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CANNOCK
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



**ANNUAL
REPORT**

of the
Medical Officer of Health
and the
Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1964

AUGUST, 1965



ANNUAL REPORT

Public Health Department,
Cannock Rural District Council,
Penkridge,
Staffs.

Telephone: Penkridge 301/2
August, 1965

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE CANNOCK RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting to you the Annual Report for the Year 1964. The report has been compiled on the general lines indicated by the Ministry of Health (Circular 1/65).

In the Cannock Rural District in 1964 the Live Birth Rate was 24.7 (adjusted—20.5) per 1,000 population, and the Death Rate 8.5 (adjusted—11.5), compared with the respective figures of 18.4 and 11.3 for England and Wales. There were 859 live births in the Rural District in 1964 (431 male, 428 female) and total number of deaths was 296, live births thus exceeding total deaths by 563. Deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 14 (7 male, 7 female), giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 16.3 per 1,000 live births, compared with a figure of 20.0 for England and Wales. The latter rate was the lowest annual rate ever recorded for England and Wales. Ten of the 14 infants who died in the Rural District were under one week of age.

Seven cases of Scarlet Fever, 26 cases of Whooping Cough, and 274 cases of Measles were notified in 1964, compared with respective figures of 5, 35 and 475 in 1963. No cases of Diphtheria were notified. No cases of Paralytic Poliomyelitis occurred in the R.D.

Malignant diseases caused the deaths of 56 persons (30 male, 26 female) in 1964, eight (all males) being due to Carcinoma of the Lung and Bronchus. In England and Wales a further rise occurred in 1964 in the mortality from this latter disease, from 908 to 932 per million in men and from 152 to 160 in women. There was one death from Respiratory Tuberculosis in the Cannock R.D. in 1964.

The mid-1964 population of the Cannock Rural District was estimated by the Registrar-General as 34,790, compared with 32,560 at mid-1963 and 24,166 at the 1951 Census (Census 1961, 30,257).

In 1964 the Council built 174 new Council Houses in the district, and 1,002 new houses were completed by private enterprise. The location of these houses is shown in the body of the Report. At the end of the year a further 277 Council Houses were under construction.

In the body of the Report the Chief Public Health Inspector deals with the work of the Public Health Inspectorate during the year.

There are 11,014 houses in the Rural District, and 10,460 of these receive a water supply from public or private mains.

The Public Health Department expresses thanks to the Public Health Committee and Council for their interest and help in the work of the Department. Thanks are also expressed to the Officers of the other Departments of the Council for their co-operation, and to Dr. D. H. McCollum, who has acted for me during holiday periods, etc.

A. THOMSON,
Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1964

Chairman :

Councillor. H. T. BILL

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor MISS M. J. WALKER

Members :

Councillors W. A. Adams, W. McBell, Mrs. D. E. Bowen, E. Buxton, W. G. Craddock, G. E. Eccleston, R. A. R. Elsmore, H. Gooch, J. Greenaway, A. E. Guest, P. L. Handley, Mrs. M. Homeshaw, B. M. Jones (Chairman of the Council), H. B. Joyes, R. F. P. Monckton, W. G. Mytton, W. M. Newell, H. Pritchard, D. A. Stanton, C. G. Whitehouse, L. J. Wiles, S. Williams

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health :

A. THOMSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Edin.)

Chief Public Health Inspector :

G. RICHARDSON, Certificate S.I.E.J.B., M.A.P.H.I.
(Cert. Food Inspector)

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

O. W. PARNALL, Certificate S.I.E.J.B.
(Cert. Food Inspector)

D. C. HOUGH, Certificate S.I.E.J.B., M.A.P.H.I.
(Cert. Food Inspector and Cert. Smoke Inspector)

A. D. KELLEY, Certificate S.I.E.J.B., M.A.P.H.I.
(Cert. Food Inspector)

Trainee Public Health Inspector :

G. WILDSMITH

Clerk :

Miss H. SPENCER

GENERAL STATISTICS, SOCIAL CONDITIONS, AND HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Area (in acres)	56,609
Number of Inhabited Houses	11,014
Rateable Value (on new scheme)	£937,763
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£4,240
Yearly Rate levied in 1964/5	9/-
Mid-1964 Population (as estimated by the Registrar-General)	34,790

There were no alterations in the boundaries of the Cannock Rural District in 1964.

INDUSTRIES

The working population of the district is engaged in Coal-mining, Agriculture, Brick and Tile Making, and Engineering.

LABORATORY FACILITIES, AMBULANCE FACILITIES NURSING IN THE HOME, TREATMENT CENTRES, AND HOSPITALS

Facilities for bacteriological examinations are made available to Medical Practitioners in the area by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Stafford. Facilities include examination of throat swabs, sputum tests, blood tests, etc. The results of all examinations relevant to Public Health are made available to the appropriate Medical Officer of Health. The Director of the Stafford Laboratory is Dr. Mackay Scolley, whose expert advice is readily available to the Medical Officer of Health when occasion demands.

Bacteriological examinations of samples of water are undertaken by the Laboratory Service.

Chemical examinations of samples of water, sewage effluents, etc, are carried out at the County Chemical Laboratory, Stafford, which is directed by Mr. Houlbrooke, the County Analyst.

The duty of providing Ambulance Services is placed upon the County Council as Local Health Authority under the National Health Service Act, 1946. The responsibility for Isolation Hospitals for Infectious Diseases lies with the Regional Hospital Board. School Clinics, Infant Welfare Centres, and Ante-Natal Clinics are made available by the Staffordshire County Council in different parts of the district.

The district is well served by General Hospitals (Wolverhampton, Stafford), and by the General Medical Practitioners practising in the area. District Nurses, Midwives, and Health Visitors do much good work in promoting the health and welfare of the inhabitants.

During the year the Council subscribed to the Central Council for Health Education, whose help is available in Health Education matters. Use was made of Health Education leaflets, etc., relating to Infectious Diseases, Food Hygiene, and so on.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1964

Total Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	296
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.5
Live Births:—								
Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	859
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.7
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.2
Still Births:—								
Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.2
Total Live and Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	874
Infants Deaths (Deaths under 1 Year)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Infant Mortality Rates:—								
Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 Total Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.3
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.0
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.2
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 Total Live Births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.8
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 Total Live Births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.6
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.6
Maternal Mortality (including Abortion):—								
Number of Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

In the Cannock Rural District in 1964 the Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population was 24.7, compared with a rate of 18.4 for England and Wales (Comparability Factor 0.83). (Cannock R.D. Adjusted Live Birth Rate, 20.5).

The Area Comparability Factors for use with Crude Birth and Death Rates contain adjustments for boundary changes and make allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that of England and Wales as a whole. In addition, the Death Rate Area Comparability Factors have been adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of any residential institutions in each area. When local Crude Birth and Death Rates are multiplied by the appropriate Area Comparability Factor they are comparable with the Crude Rate for England and Wales or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other area.

The Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population was 0.43, the figure for England and Wales being 0.30. 5.2 per cent of the live births were illegitimate (1 to 18). There were 859 live births in 1964 (45 of those being illegitimate), 431 were male children and 428 female. Still births totalled 15 (9 male, 6 female), one being illegitimate.

In the following table, comparative figures of Live and Still Births are shown for England and Wales.

YEAR	LIVE BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION		STILL BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	
	Cannock Rural District	England and Wales	Cannock Rural District	England and Wales
1964	24.7	18.4	0.43	0.31
1963	24.1	18.2	0.49	0.32
1962	23.7	18.0	0.48	0.33
1961	22.6	17.4	0.49	0.33
1960	22.7	17.1	0.43	0.34
1959	22.1	16.5	0.74	0.35
1958	20.3	16.4	0.38	0.36
1957	18.7	16.1	0.46	0.37
1956	19.6	15.6	0.55	0.35
1955	16.7	15.0	0.40	0.35
1954	17.8	15.2	0.75	0.36
1953	19.3	15.5	0.73	0.35

Illegitimacy Rate per 1,000 Live Births, 1964: Cannock Rural District, 52; England and Wales, 72.

DEATHS

In 1964 the Death Rate per 1,000 of the population (Comparability Factor, 1.35) was 8.5 compared with a rate of 11.3 for England and Wales. (Cannock R.D. Adjusted Death Rate 11.5). In the Cannock Rural District in 1964 total deaths numbered 296 (161 males and 135 females). The excess of live births over total deaths was 563. The Natural Increase for 1964 in England and Wales was 339,441.

DEATHS—CAUSES, 1964

Cause of Death	Males	Females	Totals
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	1	—	1
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	1	—	1
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	8	1	9
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung Bronchus ..	8	—	8
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	—	5	5
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	—	3	3
Other Malignant Neoplasms	14	17	31
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	3	3
Diabetes	2	2	4
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ..	13	22	35
Coronary Disease, Angina	35	21	56
Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	5	7
Other Heart Disease	17	19	36
Other Circulatory Disease	4	4	8
Influenza	3	—	3
Pneumonia	6	2	8
Bronchitis	8	5	13
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ..	2	1	3
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	1	2
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	2	1	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	—	1
Congenital Malformations	2	2	4
Motor Vehicle Accidents	12	1	13
All other Accidents	5	3	8
Suicide	3	2	5
All other Causes	10	13	23
TOTALS ..	161	135	296

AGES AT DEATH AND PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL, 1964

TOTAL DEATHS, 296

Age Group	under 1	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over	Total
Males ..	7	1	1	8	2	7	18	39	36	42	161
Females	7	5	—	—	—	3	10	23	33	54	135
Total ..	14	6	1	8	2	10	28	62	69	96	296
% ..	4.7	2.0	0.3	2.7	0.7	3.5	9.5	20.9	23.3	32.4	100 %

Forty-one (13.9%) of the Total Deaths occurred under 45 years of age. This included 14 deaths under one year. 165 (55.7%) of the Total Deaths were at ages of 65 and over.

70 of the Male Deaths and 40 of the Female Deaths occurred in Hospitals, Homes for the Aged, etc.

Name of Hospital, etc.	Male	Female
Walsall Manor Hospital	6	3
Walsall General Hospital	8	5
Wolverhampton New Cross	7	4
Wolverhampton Royal Hospital	4	4
Stafford General Infirmary	16	4
Ivy House, Cannock	7	5
Fernleigh, Stafford	2	1
Other Hospitals	15	11
Away from Home	5	3
Totals ..	70	40

Of the 161 Male Deaths, 21 were subject to Coroner's Inquest, while another 29 were subject to Post Mortems without inquest. Four of the 135 Female Deaths were subject to Inquests and 12 to Post Mortem examinations without inquests.

CANNOCK R.D. DEATHS, 1964.

TOTAL, 296

Deaths Circulatory System, 107 — 36.1% of Total.

Deaths from Cancer, 56 — 18.9% of Total.

Vascular Lesions of Central Nervous System, 35 — 11.8% of Total.

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION

YEAR	DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	
	Cannock Rural District	England and Wales
1964	8.5	11.3
1963	8.0	12.2
1962	8.8	11.9
1961	9.6	11.9
1960	9.0	11.5
1959	10.0	11.6
1958	9.0	11.7
1957	8.6	11.5
1956	8.9	11.7
1955	11.9	11.7
1954	10.1	11.3
1953	9.1	11.4

INFANT MORTALITY RATE

Deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 14 (7 male, 7 female), one illegitimate. Of these 14 children, 10 were under the age of one week. The Infant Mortality Rate in the Cannock Rural District was 16.3 per 1,000 live births, compared with 20.0 for England and Wales. The figure for England and Wales was the lowest annual rate ever recorded. At the turn of the century in England and Wales the Infant Mortality Rate was about 150 per 1,000 live births.

YEAR	DEATH RATE OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	
	Cannock Rural District	England and Wales
1964	16.3	20.0
1963	22.9	21.1
1962	22.7	21.6
1961	23.3	21.6
1960	18.8	21.9
1959	18.3	22.2
1958	20.4	22.6
1957	33.0	23.1
1956	18.1	23.7
1955	31.0	24.9
1954	26.6	25.4
1953	52.3	26.8

There were 15 Still Births in the Cannock Rural District in 1964 (9 male, 6 female). This represents a Still Birth Rate of 17.2 per 1,000 live and still births, compared with a figure of 16.3 for England and Wales.

Of the fourteen children who died at under one year of age, eleven were under four weeks, representing a Neo-natal Mortality Rate of 12.8 per 1,000 live births. In England and Wales, deaths of infants under four weeks numbered 12,106, giving a Neo-natal Mortality Rate of 13.8 per 1,000 live births.

In England and Wales in 1964, live births registered during the year numbered 874,178, which was 17,946 more than in 1963. There were 17,445 deaths of children under one year of age in 1964, giving a rate of 20.0 per 1,000 live births, the lowest Annual Infant Mortality Rate ever recorded in England and Wales. In 1938 the rate was 52.8.

Total deaths in England and Wales in 1964 numbered 534,737, representing a rate of 11.3 per 1,000 population, compared with death rates of 12.2 in 1963 and 11.9 in 1962. There were 14,545 Still Births in 1964 in England and Wales. In five years 1889-1893

in England and Wales, the Live Birth Rate was 30.8 per 1,000 population and the Death Rate was 19.7.

CANCER OF THE LUNG AND BRONCHUS

The increase in the incidence of Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus continues to cause anxiety. Two conditions seem to be associated with its occurrence: air pollution and excessive cigarette smoking, though other factors at present unknown may also be operative. Active research is proceeding. Each cigarette smoker has to face and prevail over his or her own indulgence.

A great deal of publicity has been given to this condition in the National Press, Broadcasting, Television, etc. In the light of available information, adults should decide what they are going to do about their smoking habits. Young people should be dissuaded by all available means from ever acquiring the habit.

In the Cannock Rural District in 1964 there were eight deaths, all male, registered as being due to Carcinoma of the Lung or Bronchus, ages at death being males 78, 74, 73, 71, 70, 63, 62 and 60 years; females, no deaths. In England and Wales in 1964, deaths from Carcinoma of the Lung or Bronchus showed an increase from 908 to 932 per million population in men, and from 152 to 160 in women over the 1963 figures. Deaths from this cause numbered 25,371 (21,476 male, 3,895 female).

In the Cannock Rural District in 1964 there were 56 deaths (30 male, 26 female) from Malignant Diseases (all forms). This represented 18.9% of the total deaths. Cancer of the Lung caused 2.7% of the total deaths (4.9% of the Male Deaths and none of Female Deaths). 26.7% of the Male Cancer Deaths was due to Lung Cancer. The latter disease accounted for none of the Female Cancer Deaths.

CANCER DEATHS, CANNOCK R.D., 1964 CANCER SITES

	Brain	Breast	Bowels	Gall Bladder	Larynx	Lung and Bronchus	Oesophagus	Ovary	Pancreas	Prostate	Stomach	Testicle	Uterus	Other	Totals
Male	—	—	5	—	—	8	1	—	1	—	8	—	—	7	30
Female	—	4	9	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	2	—	4	3	26
Totals	—	4	14	—	—	8	1	3	2	—	10	—	4	10	56

There has been a remarkable rise in the Death Rate from Lung Cancer since the early part of the present century. In England and Wales during the years 1911-15 the mortality from this cause among men was 15 per million. By 1951-53 it had soared to 569. In women, over the same period, the figure rose from 9 to 96. Medical statisticians take it for granted that the incidence of Lung Cancer will continue its upward trend in both sexes. One estimate suggests that the rate for men will not stabilise until it reaches 1,350 per million.

In 1964 in England and Wales, male deaths from Cancer, all sites, totalled 56,247 and female deaths 48,451. This represented a Death Rate of 2,441 per million in men and 1,989 in women. The 1963 rates were 2,416 and 1,951 respectively.

Lung Cancer accounted for 38.2% of the Male Cancer (all sites) deaths in England and Wales in 1964, and for 8.0% of the female Cancer Deaths.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE—ENGLAND AND WALES

On the basis of the Death Rates for the year 1963, the expectation of life for a boy at birth is given as 68 years and that of a girl 74 years. This compares with 67 and 72 in 1953, 48.5 and 52.3 in 1901-10, and with 40 years and 42 years in 1841. This does not imply that on the average people are living longer. The expectation of life at one year of age has remained practically stationary at 69 years for men and 74 years for women since 1954. More persons are reaching three score years and ten, but the proportions living much longer has not increased. In 1841 the increase in expectation of life after the first year was 7 years. In 1962 this had been reduced to one year, the difference being due entirely to the great reduction of infant mortality occurring in the interval.

POPULATION—ENGLAND AND WALES, AS AT 30th JUNE, 1964, BY SEX AND AGE
(Figures in Thousands)

Sex	All Ages	0—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and over
Males	23,043.7	2,057.2	3,458.8	3,437.4	3,027.4	3,249.1	2,968.9	2,687.2	1,466.3	691.4
Females	24,357.6	1,952.3	3,293.0	3,350.7	2,895.7	3,213.1	3,101.5	2,993.2	2,181.8	1,376.3
Totals	47,401.3	4,009.5	6,751.8	6,788.1	5,923.1	6,462.2	6,070.4	5,680.4	3,648.1	2,067.7
% of Totals	100	8.5	14.2	14.3	12.5	13.6	12.9	12.0	7.6	4.4

By the end of the present century it is estimated that the population of England and Wales will have increased by 18 millions and the number of births will have risen to over one million per year.

The proportion of children and elderly people in the population has become significantly modified since 1901. In that year children under 15 amounted to 32% of the total, and persons of 65 years and over 5%. In 1964 the proportions were respectively 22.7% and 12.0%.

On the basis of the figures for England and Wales, the sex and age constitution of the mid-1964 population of the Cannock Rural District is shewn below:—

CANNOCK R.D. — POPULATION TABLE

Sex	All Ages	0—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and over
Males	16,908	1,531	2,505	2,505	2,226	2,366	2,226	1,983	1,044	522
% Total Pop.	48.6	4.4	7.2	7.2	6.4	6.8	6.4	5.7	3.0	1.5
Females	17,882	1,426	2,435	2,471	2,122	2,366	2,261	2,192	1,600	1,009
% Total Pop.	51.4	4.1	7.0	7.1	6.1	6.8	6.5	6.3	4.6	2.9
Totals	34,790	2,957	4,940	4,976	4,348	4,732	4,487	4,175	2,644	1,531
% of Totals	100	8.5	14.2	14.3	12.5	13.6	12.9	12.0	7.6	4.4

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The incidence of Infectious Diseases in the Cannock Rural District in 1964, compared with that of previous years, is shown below in tabular form :

Disease	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Scarlet Fever ..	7	5	8	8	14	14	5	14	9	19	33	32
Whooping Cough	26	35	1	14	30	89	6	44	70	20	19	112
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	6	1	1	3
Measles(excluding Rubella)	274	475	64	722	166	370	98	394	44	527	4	327
Primary Pneumonia ..	3	10	5	11	—	15	8	21	8	8	22	12
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	—	3	10	2	10	6	—	—	—	29	46	1
Typhoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—

Infectious Diseases notifications, 1964, shewing months of occurrence :

Month	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles	Whooping Cough	Primary Pneumonia	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Enteric or Typhoid Fever	Para-Typhoid Fever	Erysipelas	Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis
January ..	1	—	10	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February ..	—	—	59	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March ..	—	—	42	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
April ..	2	—	61	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May ..	—	—	13	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June ..	—	—	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July ..	1	—	20	6	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
August ..	1	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September ..	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October ..	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November ..	1	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December ..	1	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	7	—	274	26	3	—	6	—	—	1	—	—

Names of Parishes in the Cannock Rural District shewing number of Houses (including farmhouses) approximate population figures and incidence of Infectious Diseases in each parish in 1964

NAME OF PARISH	Number of Inhabited Houses	Census 1961 Population	Estimated Population Mid-1964	INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED 1964																			
				Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles (excluding Rubella)	Whooping Cough	Primary Pneumonia	Dysentery	Enteric or Typhoid	Para-Typhoid	Erysipelas	Pollomyelitis	Respiratory Tuberculosis									
Acton Trussell & Bednall	169	410	422	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Blymhill ..	160	459	462	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Brewood ..	1,879	5,751	6,595	1	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cheslyn Hay ..	1,190	2,991	3,062	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Coppenhall ..	49	140	146	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dunston ..	95	427	433	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Essington ..	1,558	4,109	4,570	1	—	92	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Featherstone ..	407	2,170	2,345	—	—	82	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Great Wyrley ..	2,486	5,567	6,980	2	—	32	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hatherton ..	185	530	530	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hilton ..	93	405	410	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Huntington ..	503	1,717	2,150	—	—	9	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lapley ..	294	840	885	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Penkridge ..	1,408	3,383	4,253	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Saredon ..	151	406	409	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Shareshill ..	226	354	540	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Stretton ..	50	176	176	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Teddesley Hay ..	28	128	128	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Weston-under-Lizard ..	83	294	294	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals ..	11,014	30,257	34,790	7	—	274	26	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4

Census 1951: 24,166 (12,049 Males, 12,117 Females)

Census 1961: 30,257 (15,158 Males, 15,099 Females).

AGE AND SEX INCIDENCES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1964

Age Groups	Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Measles		Whooping Cough		Primary Pneumonia		Dysentery		Enteric or Typhoid Fever		Para-Typhoid Fever		Erysipelas		Poliomyelitis		Respiratory Tuberculosis	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	—	—	5	12	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—	14	20	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—	—	1	—	—	14	23	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—	—	—	—	—	22	18	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4—	—	1	—	—	16	18	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9	3	1	—	—	63	46	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	4	3	—	—	134	140	9	17	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2

Also notified during the year were :

- 6 Cases of Food Poisoning.
- 1 Case of Infective Encephalitis.
- 3 Cases of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948—1951

No action under the provisions of the above Acts was taken in 1964.

SCARLET FEVER

Seven cases of Scarlet Fever were notified in the Cannock Rural District in 1964, compared with five in 1963. No deaths were recorded.

Scarlet Fever continues to be relatively mild, having a fatality ratio of 0.01 deaths per 100 notified cases.

MEASLES

274 cases of Measles were notified in the Cannock Rural District in 1964, compared with 475 in 1963. No deaths were recorded.

The disease recently has been a relatively mild one, but has the "nuisance value" of interfering with the children's school work.

Work on the production of an effective vaccine against Measles is proceeding.

WHOOPING COUGH

26 cases of Whooping Cough were notified in the Cannock Rural District in 1964, compared with 35 in 1963. No deaths were recorded. 498 children were vaccinated against Whooping Cough in the Cannock Rural District in 1964. Whooping Cough has become a much smaller hazard in childhood, but is still a menace to children in the first year of life.

POLIOMYELITIS

No cases of Poliomyelitis were notified in the Cannock Rural District in 1964. During the year 294 persons received primary protective doses of vaccine and 73 were given reinforcing doses.

DIPHTHERIA

No cases of Diphtheria were notified in the Cannock Rural District in 1964. The last case was notified in 1962.

In the period 1916-25 the annual average of Diphtheria notification was 51,572, with an average of 4,214 deaths per year.

During 1964, 686 children were immunised against Diphtheria in the Cannock Rural District, while 586 children received reinforcing injections to boost their previous immunising injections.

The Staffordshire County Council has now introduced the Triple Antigen, giving protection against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, and Tetanus, and thus reducing the number of injections to which children are subjected. 697 children were vaccinated against Tetanus in 1964, and 232 had reinforcing injections.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

No cases of Smallpox occurred in the Cannock Rural District in 1964. 697 persons (0—14 years, 382; over 15, 315) in the district were vaccinated during the year. In addition, 232 persons were re-vaccinated.

TUBERCULOSIS

The following table is compiled from the Tuberculosis Register maintained by the Cannock Rural District Council—figures as at 31st December, 1964 (1963 figures in brackets).

CANNOCK RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL								
Respiratory Tuberculosis			Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis			Total Respiratory and Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis		
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
75	54	129	15	15	30	90	69	159
(82)	(61)	(143)	(13)	(16)	(29)	(95)	(77)	(172)

One death from Respiratory Tuberculosis was recorded in the Rural District in 1964. Four cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis were notified (2 male, 2 female) during the year. Three cases of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis were notified.

In England and Wales in 1964 the fall in Tuberculosis deaths continued, the total number of deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis being 2,208. In 1939, deaths from this cause numbered 21,542. In the 1850's in England and Wales, over 50,000 persons died each year from Respiratory Tuberculosis. The use of specific drugs for the treatment of Tuberculosis has been the prime factor in controlling its spread in the community by rendering patients non-infective quickly.

HOUSING, ETC.

Captain Page, the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, has kindly let me have the following comments re work in 1964.

"The Council completed 174 new dwellings, 67 garages and four shops during the year, bringing the total of post-war dwellings to 1,950. At the end of the year, a further 277 dwellings were under construction.

Private house completions showed a fantastic increase, 1,002 compared with an average of about 250 in previous years.

The Wheaton Aston sewerage and sewage disposal scheme was completed, additional sewers laid at Bishop's Wood, a new disposal works constructed at Newtown, and a substantial start made on the Coven Heath sewerage scheme. In conjunction with the developers of the industrial estate at Penkridge, a new valley sewer was laid which will eventually form part of the planned new sewerage scheme for the village".

CANNOCK R.D.C.—NEW HOUSES BUILT IN 1964

Parish	By Council	By Private Enterprise
Acton Trussell and Bednall ..	—	9
Blymhill	—	—
Brewood	6	150
Cheslyn Hay	105	21
Coppenhall	—	1
Dunston	—	1
Essington	9	75
Featherstone	—	—
Great Wyrley	28	536
Hatherton	—	1
Hilton	—	—
Huntington	3	—
Lapley	—	19
Penkridge	23	186
Saredon	—	1
Shareshill	—	2
Stretton	—	—
Teddesley Hay	—	—
Weston-under-Lizard	—	—
TOTALS	174	1002

A. THOMSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT OF CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND WORK DONE DURING 1964

Number of Houses inspected for repairs	...	...	...	...	732
Re-inspections, calls, etc.	...	...	...	...	122
Slaughterhouse Licences renewed	...	...	...	...	6
Meat and Food Inspections	...	...	...	...	2,704
Petrol Licences renewed	...	...	...	...	74
New Petrol Licences issued	...	...	...	...	3
Drainage Work examined	...	...	...	...	325
Visits to Cases of Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	56
New Licences, Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933	...	...	...	...	5
Renewal Licences, Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933	...	...	...	...	26
Informal Notices issued	...	...	...	...	74
Statutory Notices issued	...	...	...	...	4
Samples taken of Drinking Water :					
Chemical	...	...	...	...	2
Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	10
Moveable Dwelling Licences issued	...	...	...	...	6
Visits re Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	141
Visits re Refuse Matters	...	...	...	...	265
Visits re Disinfestation for Vermin	...	...	...	...	22
Demolition Orders served	...	...	...	...	6
Closing Orders served	...	...	...	...	3
Houses Demolished	...	...	...	...	5

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL COSTS FOR HOUSE REFUSE, 1961-62 and 1962-63

Highest and Lowest Costs for Rural Authorities

Taken from Ministry of Housing and Local Government
Costing Returns

Rural Authorities	ANNUAL NET COST						Weight of Refuse per 1,000 Population per day	
	Per Ton		Per 1,000 Population		Per 1,000 Premises		Highest	Lowest
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest		
	s. d.	s. d.	£	£	£	£	cwt.	cwt.
1962-63	119 1	15 0	1517	221	4539	700	52	3.8
1961-62	112 1	15 3	1217	296	3692	938	64.6	3.9

Cannock R.D.C.	ANNUAL NET COST			Weight of Refuse per 1,000 Population per day
	Per Ton	Per 1,000 Population	Per 1,000 Premises	cwt.
	s. d.	£	£	
	33 5	659	2,056	21.6
1962-63	33 5	659	2,056	21.6
1961-62	35 1	730	2,216	23.1

RODENT CONTROL, 1964

Premises Inspected:

	Total Inspected	Found Infested
Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	120	120
Business Premises	26	26
Agricultural	5	5
Local Authority	19	19
	—	—
	170	170
	—	—

Visits to carry out Treatments of Infestations:

Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	...	...	464
Business Premises	...	...	126
Agricultural	...	...	26
Local Authority	...	...	100
		Total	716
Bodies found	...	...	418

PARTICULARS OF NUMBER OF HOUSES SUPPLIED FROM PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WATER MAINS

	Houses Supplied	
	Houses	Direct
Acton and Bednall	169	128
Blymhill	160	8
Brewood	1,879	1,829
Cheslyn Hay	1,190	1,188
Coppenhall	49	50
Dunston	95	40
Essington	1,558	1,428
Featherstone	407	406
Hatherton	185	179
Hilton	93	87
Huntington	503	503
Lapley	294	261
Penkridge	1,408	1,361
Saredon	151	141
Shareshill	226	222
Stretton	50	46
Teddesley Hay	28	22
Weston-under-Lizard	83	78
Great Wyrley	2,486	2,483
	<u>11,014</u>	<u>10,460</u>

ANTHRAX

During the year eight suspected cases of Animal Anthrax (which were not confirmed) were reported, compared with nine suspected cases in the previous year.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948

The following shows the number and type of factories in the area.

Premises	No. on the Register	No. of Inspections made during 1964
(1) Non-Mechanical	16	—
(2) Mechanical Factories ..	51	—
Total	67	—

WATER SUPPLIES

Water supplies to the district during 1964 were from the Staffordshire Water Works Company, The Wolverhampton Corporation, The Stafford Corporation, and the East Shropshire Water Board. The quality of these waters remained satisfactory.

SOURCE	No. of Samples taken for Bacteriological Examination	No. of Samples taken for Chemical Analysis	RESULTS			
			Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
			Bact.	Chem.	Bact.	Chem.
Wells (Private)	7	—	3	—	4	—
Springs (Private)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bores (Private)	8	2	3	1	5	1
Main Supplies	1	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	16	2	7	1	9	1

FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

The following premises are registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 :—

Fried Fish and Chip Shops and Manufacturers of Preserved Foods	14
Sale of Ice Cream	154

In addition to routine visits made to the above premises, other establishments where food is handled, stored, or sold, have been visited. These include provision shops, butchers, and cafes, etc.

The number and description of the various types of food premises in the district are set out below:—

Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Bakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cafes, Inns, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Works Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

All foodstuffs condemned in shops during the year are listed below:—

16 tins Carrots
 9 tins Cooked Ham
 8 tins Grapefruit
 8 tins Corned Beef
 1 tin Tomatoes
 1 tin Pork

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part. Total: 50,412 animals.

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Inspected	4319	11223	25768	9102
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci				
Whole carcasses condemned	1	16	40	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	739	34	801	712
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ..	17.13%	0.45%	3.26%	7.86%
Tuberculosis only:				
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	Nil	Nil	39
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.02%	0.00%	Nil	.43%
Cysticercus Bovis— Cases affected	3	—	—	—

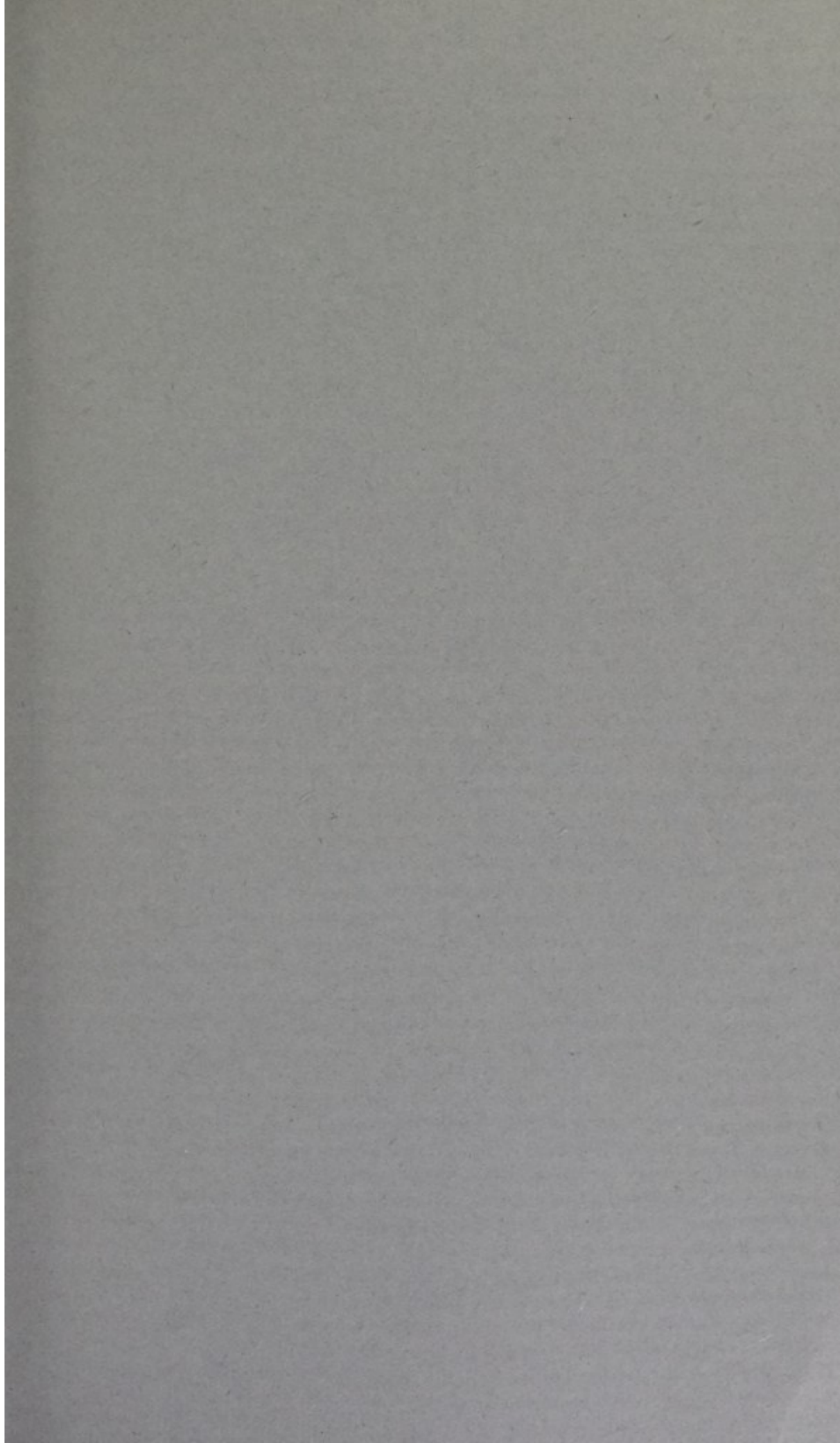
Total Meat Inspection visits: 2489

Number of visits made to each individual Slaughter-house
during 1964

Mr. W. Gibbs, Market Place, Brewood	...	...	...	53
Mr. J. B. Whitehouse, Blymhill Lawn, Blymhill	...	...	...	85
Mr. K. Owen, The Laches, Coven	...	...	...	678
Mr. A. Churchill, The Laurels, Wheaton Aston	...	...	...	85
Mr. H. P. Westwood, 203 Station Street, Cheslyn Hay	...	...	...	504
Mr. G. Yates, Trial Pit, Newtown, Essington	1,084
				2,489
				2,489

G. RICHARDSON,

Chief Public Health Inspector.




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