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Contributors

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A. Bennett G. B. E. J.P. C. C. E.
J. J. Jacques
F. W. Farrington
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Mrs. G. H. H. H.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Together with the report of the
Chief Public Health Inspector

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE 1968

1968

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Councillor W. K. H.

Councillors:

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Miss M. H. H.
Mrs. G. H. H.
D. H. H.
W. H. H. (ex-officio)
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L. H. H.
L. H. H. (ex-officio)





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Councillors:

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 Mrs. C. Bhageerutty
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Chief Public Health Inspector and Shops Inspector	R. Heath, M.A.P.H.I.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector	E.J. Scholefield, M.A.P.H.I.
Additional Public Health Inspector	D. Pickering, M.A.P.H.I.
Pupil Public Health Inspectors	R.C. Bowman. R. Nicholls
Clerical Staff	Mrs. B. Ansell (resigned 5.1.68) Mrs. P.B. Wilkes Miss P.J. Reynolds
Cleansing Superintendent	C.F. Poole
Clerical Staff	Miss Susan Yates (resigned 29.11.68) Mrs. A. McPherson (appointed 2.12.68)
Public Analyst	R.S. Hatfull F.R.I.C., F.R.S.H.

STAFF OF THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY
WORKING IN THE CANNOCK AREA

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Mrs. S. Leach	S.R.N. S.C.M. H.V.
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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
CANNOCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health of the people of the District and upon the work of the Health Department for the year 1968.

The estimated mid year population for the District was 53,720, an increase of 1690 over the figure for the previous year. There were 1026 live births and 550 deaths. The small rise in the actual number of births was more than off set by a substantial increase in the number of deaths, and in consequence the natural increase of the population was 47 less, at 476, than in the preceding year. As the estimated increase in the population (1690) exceeded the natural increase (476) by 1214, Cannock has had an intake from elsewhere of this number during the year.

There can be no doubt that as building space becomes scarce and more expensive, people are prepared to travel further to work. Some houses in Cannock, of identical construction with that of houses sited nearer Birmingham are said to be as much as £1,000 cheaper.

It has been said that health and prosperity are indivisible and certainly some consideration of the state of employment in the area has a rightful place in any report on the health and welfare of the inhabitants of a District.

The local employment situation in Cannock can be said to have entered into a new phase from the beginning of 1968, when further contraction of its staple coalmining industry coincided with the general slowing down of other industries as a result of economic forces of National wide application.

Unemployment rose substantially towards the end of 1967 and at the start of 1968 stood at 2.8%, when the National average was 2.5%. The rise was not entirely due to the discharge of redundant coalminers, but also included a fair number of construction workers. The closure of a colliery in January resulted in the discharge of 150 miners, but the impact on Cannock itself was relatively light because about half of the men lived outside the town.

During the first half of 1968 industrial activity remained sluggish, and by March the unemployment total rose to 2.9%, while the National figure remained at 2.5%.

Recruitment into coalmining had ceased and the remaining industries, mainly general engineering and manufacture of electrical and metal goods merely replaced wastage and did not increase labour forces. The construction and brick-making industries did, however, rise to their seasonal peak, although their labour demands were rather less than normal.

In the middle of the year a large engineering firm closed down and 90 workers lost their jobs. Most were found other suitable employment.

Fortunately a marked improvement and some expansion in parts of the engineering, electrical and plastic industries supplying the motor trade, together with increased sales of roller bearings and fluid control equipment, resulted in a steady demand for labour, so that the level of unemployment decreased from 2.5% in July to only 2.3% in December, the latter figure being below the National average of 2.4%.

Whatever the general state of local prosperity, there are always some families who are in difficulties. Usually such families are large and beyond the capacity of the parents to manage adequately. The father is often not in regular employment, and the mother's household management does not make the best use of the resources at her disposal.

In some cases the failure is marginal and with a little assistance and guidance a family may be made once more self sufficient. There is however, a continual recruitment to this group and reductions in their numbers by way of rehabilitation are offset by the constant occurrence of new cases.

At the beginning of the year there were 18 families receiving help and supervision. Six of these improved sufficiently to manage their affairs on their own but a further six new cases arose, so that at the end of the year, there were still 18 families on the list. These transitory cases are the hopeful side of this problem. The remaining hardcore cases have been with us for years and in some the second generation is now reproducing the same difficulties anew.

The other end of the age scale also provides some difficult subjects. These are old people who will not accept help of which they stand in great need. Living alone and descending slowly into squalor because of declining physical and mental abilities, they remain behind closed doors, shunning help in their desire for continued independence and freedom from 'interference'.

Home Help is refused, or perhaps no Home Help can be found who are willing to endure working in such conditions. Offers of admission to hostel or chronic sick hospital alike being refused, there is then no alternative but to use the powers contained in Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, are provided specifically to ensure the welfare of such cases.

Three such 'compulsory removals' became necessary in 1968.

Hospital accommodation for the 'chronic sick' i.e. for the elderly who are suffering from chronic disabling conditions to such an extent as to be bedridden or otherwise unsuitable to be looked after in Welfare hostels - becomes more difficult

Increased longevity and an increased population at risk press upon a static number of beds. Ten years ago 57 patients were admitted from the Cannock Urban District to chronic sick beds in Ivy House and elsewhere, a rate of 1.3 per thousand, per annum.

In 1968 there were 113 admissions from a population of 53,000 a rate of 2.1 per thousand per annum.

In addition 38 persons, who, although not falling within the definition of chronic sick, were yet unable to look after themselves in their own homes, were admitted to Hostel accommodation.

There were 1026 live births within the Urban District giving a live birth rate (corrected) of 19.1, which is substantially above the National figure for England and Wales of 16.9.

There were 17 still births giving a still birth rate of 16 per thousand live births - to be compared with the National rate of 14. Such a figure is very creditable in an area which is predominantly industrial in character. Perinatal mortality, which includes still births, depends in some degree on the use made of antenatal facilities, and the improved figures of recent years no doubt reflect an increasing acceptance of this form of care.

There were 22 infant deaths during the year giving an infant mortality rate of 21.44 per thousand live births. The rate for England and Wales is 18.00. In small populations a few deaths more or less make big fluctuations in the rate and in the last ten years the infant mortality rate in Cannock has swung from 36 to 18.

The causes include a number of conditions for which no prevention, and indeed no effective treatment, exists. As usual most of the deaths occurred in the first week of life, (15 out of the 22) and in these the causes were congenital abnormalities incompatible with life, the accidents of labour, prematurity and infections with organisms not affected by drugs at our disposal. A perusal of the list of causes suggests that we are here dealing with the hardcore of inevitable deaths and the closeness of our local results to the National figure tends to corroborate this view.

There were two maternal deaths during the year.

Both were due to 'accidents of labour' and both occurred in specialist obstetric hospital. These two deaths gave Cannock a maternal mortality rate for 1968 which was three times the National average.

There were 550 deaths in Cannock in 1968, giving an actual death rate of 10.2 per thousand of the population. When adjusted by the comparability factor (which takes account of the age and sex structure of the population) the death rate becomes 11.22, that is rather less than the death rate for England, Wales which is 11.9.

Diseases of the heart and vessels formed the largest group. When we look at the ages in this group, however, (average at death 65) it is apparent that the great majority are simply due to age. 50 were 65, and 86 were 75, and over.

The same comment may be made on the 'Chronic bronchitis' group which ranks as the third commonest cause of death in the statistics (after Diseases of the heart and vessels (first) and cancer (second)). Here the average age at death was 53 years.

Cancer, a disease largely beyond our control, takes a steady toll year by year at the rate of some 17% of all deaths. It is a disease of the latter part of life. Nevertheless, the vital statistics confirm that it occurs at a definitely lower age level than the average for all diseases indicating plainly a corresponding curtailment of life. Our experience of this disease in Cannock is, as might be expected, the same as that which prevails nationally.

The diseases nextmost frequent in order of mortality are Pneumonia, which is mostly a terminal phenomenon (average age 65) and accidents which account for some 3½% of deaths, and do so year by year. The proportion of males to females was 12 to 6

It is of interest that there was only one death from infectious diseases including tuberculosis during the year, and in this way the statistics of today offer striking contrast with those within the memory of the Senior Members of this Council.

There were ten deaths from the late effects of chronic rheumatic heart disease, contracted in the days when rheumatic fever was of frequent occurrence. In contrast there was one death from active rheumatic fever. This disease is nowadays certainly much rarer.

There were 124 cases of measles in 1968. A start was made on measles immunisation, and in the course of the year it was offered to all children from 1 - 15 years of age. There was no great enthusiasm on the part of the public, and by the end of the year only 538 immunisations had been done, out of a total population 'at risk' of some 15,000 - less of course, those who had already had naturally occurring measles.

Fourteen cases of whooping cough were notified, just over one a month. This is a very low incidence which surely owes much to the high rate of protection of infants by triple vaccine.

There were no cases of Diphtheria, and no case of Poliomyelitis.

Only six cases of dysentery were notified. This disease is endemic in this country, and no protective immunisation procedure is available. Control depends on hygiene - on the activity of the Public Health Department, whose task it is to keep outbreaks small.

The number of new cases of tuberculosis notified in 1968 was 5. This is the lowest number we have had in Cannock. 10 patients were deleted from the register as cured. 2 cases were transferred into the district and 1 case was transferred out. The number of cases on the register on 31st December, 1968 was 140.

Routine checks on water supplies and upon food stuffs were carried out during the year.

Laboratory reports on water were uniformly satisfactory and those on foods showed only some minor deviations from required standards.

During the year the Council built 108 houses, 12 flats and 26 bungalows.

...⁴².....houses and bungalows were erected privately.

It is a pleasure to be able to record once more my appreciation of the help and co-operation from colleagues on the staff, and to thank the members of the Committee for their interest and support.

I am,
Your Obedient Servant,

R. Webster,

Medical Officer of Health.

Area of the District (excluding area covered by water)	10,933
Population at 1961 census	42,199
Registrar General's estimate of population to middle of year	53,720
Number of inhabited houses (according to Rate Books)	17,131
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1968	£1,640,168
Product of Penny Rate	6,700

Unemployment figures for the year were as follows:

Date	Males		Females		Total
	18 and over	Under 18	18 and over	Under 18	
11.3.68	623	73	87	73	856
10.6.68	544	36	88	32	700
11.9.68	530	32	80	24	666
9.12.68	521	73	57	106	757

Live Births

	Males	Female	Total
Legitimate	515	453	963
Illegitimate	25	33	58
Total	540	486	1,026

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population 19.1

Illegitimate live birth rate per cent of total live births 5.65

Area Comparability Factor:

The area comparability factor provided by the registrar General 0.97. This Factor X crude live birth rate gives a standard birth rate for the district of

18.13

Live Birth rate per 1,000 for England and Wales

16.9

LIVE BIRTHS

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Year	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Legitimate	731	652	699	739	841	812	811	899	982	968
Illegitimate	22	25	31	36	39	31	47	38	38	58
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	17.5	15.58	17.18	17.13	19.86	18.7	18.99	18.73	19.6	19.1

Still Births

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	15	2	17
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	15	2	17

Still Birth rate per 1,000 live and still births 16.00

Still Birth rate per 1,000 live and still births (England and Wales) 14.00

Still Births

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Legitimate	21	17	25	16	19	15	13	14	24	17
Illegitimate	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	29.2	24.78	35.66	21.47	22.2	17.68	14.92	15.07	23.0	16.00

Deaths

Nett deaths allocated to the District after allowing for inward and outward transfers:

Male	Female	Total
283	267	550

Crude death rate per 1,000 estimated population 10.2

The area comparability factor provided by the registrar General in this case 1.10

This factor X crude death rate gives a standard death rate of 10.2

Death rate for England and Wales 11.9

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Rate per 1,000 live and still births

	Deaths	Cannock	England and Wales
Maternal causes (excluding abortion)	2	0.52	0.18
other due to abortion	-	-	0.06
Total	2	0.52	0.24

INFANT MORTALITY

	Actual Deaths	Cannock Rate	England and Wales Rate.
Deaths under one year of age:-			
All infants per 1,000 live births	22	21.44	18.00
Legitimate infants per 1,000 Legitimate live births	21	21.69	
Illegitimate infant per 1,000 Illegitimate live births	1	17.2	
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4-weeks per 1,000 total live births	14	13.6	12.3
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1-week per 1,000 total live births	14	13.6	10.5
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births.	31	29.2	25.00

Cause of death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	3 weeks	4 weeks	Total neo-natal Mortality	4 weeks - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	Total under 1yr.
Prematurity	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Streptococcal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Gastric Haemorrhage	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Heart failure	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Spina bifida	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Intracranial Haemorrhage	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Haemorrhagic pneumonia	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Respiratory failure	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Dehydration	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Toxaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Microcephalic	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Anoxia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Meningo-encephalocele	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hydrocephalus	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	14	-	-	-	14	1	5	1	-	7

The estimated population Birth Rate, Infant Mortality Rate (I.M.R.) and Maternal Mortality (M.M.R.) for the past ten years were as follows :-

Year	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Population	43,020	43,440	42,490	43,160	44,300	45,060	45,810	50,030	53,030	53,720
Birth Rate	18.01	16.17	17.18	17.13	19.86	18.70	18.99	18.73	19.60	19.1
I.M.R.	35.98	26.59	23.28	36.61	25.00	20.2	18.64	20.27	18.00	21.44
M.M.R.	1.32	1.49	0.00	1.26	0.00	1.16	0.00	1.05	0.95	0.52
Death Rate	10.0	10.5	11.03	10.7	10.63	10.54	9.32	11.03	9.70	10.2

Chief Causes of Death in Order of Importance

Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total	% of total deaths in 1967	% of total deaths in 1968
Heart Disease	101	88	189	37.37	34.36
Cancer	46	37	83	17.49	15.0
Vascular Lesions of nervous system	26	51	77	17.49	14.00
Bronchitis	33	7	40	7.15	7.26
Accidents	12	6	18	2.18	3.27
Pneumonia	14	5	19	5.56	3.45

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1968 (CONT'd)

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Other diseases of respiratory system	6	3
Peptic ulcer	1	1
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	1	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	1
Other disease of digestive system	-	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	-
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	3	4
Other complications of Pregnancy etc.,	-	2
Congenital Anomalies	1	8
Birth injury, Difficult Labour etc.,	3	5
Other causes of Peri-natal Mortality	1	1
Symptoms and Ill-defined conditions	1	-
Motor Vehicle Accidents	9	2
All other Accidents	3	4
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	1	-
Total	283	267

NATURAL INCREASE - EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS

Year	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Births	753	677	730	775	880	843	858	937	1020	1026
Deaths	435	456	469	455	496	475	427	552	503	550
Natural Increase	318	221	261	320	384	368	431	385	517	476
Estimate population	42,490	43,440	42,490	43,160	44,300	45,060	45,810	50,030	52,030	53,720

SECTION C

Infectious Disease
Incidence of Infectious Diseases
(corrected notification)

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Scarlet Fever	14	15	18	11	10	23	32	20
Measles	116	13	795	296	365	578	622	124
Whooping Cough	86	42	20	82	13	15	25	14
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paralytic	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute polio Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	5	57	13	8	3	4	4	2
Erysipelas	8	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Dysentery	1	82	36	2	9	14	16	6
Enteric or Typhoid Fevers	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	3	94	-	5	8	-	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	-	2	-	2	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonat rum	1	-	-	2	1	2	-	6
Infective Hepatitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7

Analysis of Infectious Disease by Age Groups

	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Polio Paralytic	Polio-non Paralytic
Under 1 year	-	12	2	-	-	-
1 - 2 years	1	37	3	-	-	-
3 - 4 years	12	34	6	-	-	-
5 - 9 years	6	36	3	-	-	-
10 - 14 years	1	1	-	-	-	-
12 - 24 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 and over	-	2	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	2	-	-	-	-

Age Group	Pneumonia	Meningococcal Infection	Dysentery	Enteric Fever	Food Poisoning	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Paratyphoid Fevers
Under 5 years	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 years	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 44 years	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 64 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & over	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-

Tuberculosis

Age Group	New Cases				TOTAL	Deaths				TOTAL
	Respiratory		Non respiratory			Respiratory		Non respiratory		
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	
0 - 1 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 - 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 - 25 years	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 - 35 years	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
36 - 45 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46 - 55 years	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56 - 65 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 66 years	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total										

The number of new cases and the number of deaths for the past ten years were as follows:-

Year	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
<u>New Cases</u>										
Pulmonary	13	18	8	10	6	9	5	9	9	4
Non pulmonary	1	4	4	3	4	4	1	4	1	1
Total	14	22	12	13	10	13	6	13	10	5
<u>Deaths</u>										
Pulmonary	4	10	3	1	1	-	1	3	3	-
Non pulmonary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	10	3	1	1	-	1	3	3	-

Deaths from tuberculosis in England and Wales as a whole compared with Cannock.

Deaths

England and Wales 2091
 Cannock -

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER. The number of tuberculosis cases on the Register on 31st December, 1968 was 140.

	Norton Canes	Cannock	Chadsmoor	Heath Hayes Wimblebury	Hazel Slade Cannock Wood Rawnsley	Hednesford
Pulmonary	31	39	15	4	2	20
Non Pulmonary	5	9	5	2	-	7
Total	36	48	20	6	2	27

PULMONARY

Additions to Register

No. of New notifications 4
 No. of Transfers In 2
 No. restored to register -

Total 6

Deletions from Register

No. Died -
 No. Recovered 7
 No. of Transfers OUT 1

Total 8

NON PULMONARY

Additions to register

No. of New notifications	1
No. of transfers IN	-
No. of restored to register	-
	<hr/>
	1
	<hr/>

NON PULMONARY

Deletions from register

No. died	-
No. recovered	-
No. of transfers OUT	-
	<hr/>
	-
	<hr/>

CANCER

The following table shows the trend over the last 10 years.

Year	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Deaths	63	79	73	65	81	76	43	91	88	78
Population	42,020	43,440	42,490	43,160	44,300	45,060	45,810	50,030	52,030	53,720
Rate per 1,000 of the Population	1.46	1.8	1.71	1.5	1.82	1.68	0.98	1.82	1.65	1.47

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF
FOOD AND DRUGS PREMISES

1. Routine inspections of food premises have been maintained as frequently as possible with the staff available.

Hygiene swabs have been taken from utensils and samples of washing or rinsing waters as a check on the efficiency of washing procedures.

NUMBER OF TYPE OF FOOD PREMISES

Bakehouses	7
Butchers shops	41
Cafes, Restaurants and Snack Bars	18
Factory Canteens	22
Fried Fish Shops	23
Ice-cream manufacturers	1
Ice-cream retailers	144
Meat stalls	3
Retail Shops	320
School Canteens	23
Slaughterhouses	5
Wholesale Food premises	6
Licensed public houses and clubs	93

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD

During the year 101 samples of Food and Drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst and results of the analysis are set out in Table 2. Four of the samples were in connection with food complaints and these were the only samples which were reported as unsatisfactory.

TABLE TWO

FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLES 1968

Sample	Number Examined		Number Adulterated or below Standard	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Almonds - ground	-	1	-	-
Apples	-	2	-	-
Beer - mild	-	2	-	-
- bitter	-	3	-	-
Bitter lemon	-	1	-	-
Brawn	-	1	-	-
Black pudding	-	1	-	-
Cherries - glaze	-	2	-	-
Cherryade	-	1	-	-
Cidakin	-	1	-	-
Christmas pudding	-	2	-	-
Cola	-	1	-	-
Corned Beef	-	1	-	1
Dairy fresh cream cakes	-	3	-	-
Dairy cream	-	3	-	-
Dates - packet	-	1	-	-
Food colour - U.S.A., red	-	1	-	-
Fruit cake mixture	-	1	-	-
Grapes	-	1	-	-
Ginger beer	-	1	-	-
Ice-cream	-	3	-	-
Jellies	-	5	-	-
Jelly - Cranberry	-	1	-	-
Lemonade	-	1	-	-
Lime and lemon squash	-	1	-	-
Marzipan	-	5	-	-
Mint	-	1	-	-
Mayonnaise	-	1	-	-
Mincemeat	-	3	-	-
Orangeade	-	1	-	-
Onions - Cocktail	-	1	-	-
Luncheon Meat	-	1	-	-

TABLE TWO FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLES 1968 (CONT'D)

Sample	Number Examined		Number Adulterated or below Standard	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Peas	-	1	-	-
Pork Pie	-	3	-	-
Prunes	-	1	-	-
Pickling spice	-	1	-	-
Polony	-	4	-	-
Portello	-	1	-	-
Soup	-	1	-	-
Steak and kidney pudding	-	2	-	-
Sultanas	-	1	-	-
Sausage - pork	-	9	-	2
beef	-	1	-	-
Beef and pork	-	1	-	-
Rolls	-	1	-	-
Rum	1	-	-	-
Tomatoes	-	7	-	1
Walnuts	-	1	-	-
Whisky	3	-	-	-
Milk - untreated	-	2	-	-
Channel Island	-	1	-	-
Devon fresh	-	2	-	-
Pasteurised	-	1	-	-
Condensed	-	1	-	-

TABLE THREE
 DETAILS OF UNSATISFACTORY SAMPLES

SAMPLE No.	Article	Nature of Contravention	Observations
37	Canned Tomatoes	Contained not less than 25% added water.	The remaining part of the stocks of these Italian Tomatoes were withdrawn from sale and destroyed.
-	Canned Tomatoes	Contained larvae identified as GELECHID Moth, PHTHORIMAEA OPERCULELIA, ZELL	Warning given to the producer.
-	Sausage (Pork)	Contained a blow fly.	-do-
65	Corned Beef	Part of the meat was heavily stained by a purple dye, due probably to the careless use of a carcass marker.	Dye shown to be not one of dyes permitted. Probably originates from Stamp of Argentine Government Veterinary Inspector. Manufacturers referred incident to Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Foods Adviser on Meat Inspection.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD - MILK

23 samples of food or ingredients were submitted for examination - these comprised liquid egg, cream, coconut, cream cakes, imitation cream, meat.

MILK

Apart from a small quantity of Untreated Farm Bottled Milk, all milk now sold in the Urban area comes from dairies outside the district.

6 samples were submitted.

Licenses to use special designations were in force as follows:

Dealers Licences	-	Pasteurised	-	16
		Sterilised	-	52
		Ultra-Heat	-	1

BRUCELLA ABORTUS

Following a routine check on the individual cows in the herd of the only local farmer bottling and retailing untreated milk, one cow was shown to be infected with brucellosis and arrangements were made for its disposal. Until this happened all milk was sent for pasteurisation. The re-current incidence of this infection in dairy herds continues to present a problem. The inability to control the disposal of infected animals is regrettable.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Slaughtering is carried on at 5 licensed private slaughterhouses.

Details of Animals Inspected

	Cattle except Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number of animals slaughtered	841	7	-	2273	2835
Number of animals inspected	841	7	-	2273	2835
<u>All diseases except tuberculosis and Cysticercosis</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	1	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	165	3	-	60	435
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis.	14.3%	42.8%	-	2.6%	13.56%
<u>Tuberculosis Only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	41
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1.44%
<u>Cysticercosis:</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted for treatment by refrigeration.	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE FIVE

10.

DISEASED MEAT AND OFFALS

		Tons	Cwts	Qrs.	Lbs
All diseases except tuberculosis:					
	Carcase Meat	-	-	2	10
	Offals	1	7	1	24½
Tuberculosis only:					
	Carcase Meat	-	-	-	-
	Offals	-	2	0	7
Cysticercosis:					
	Carcase Meat	-	-	-	-
	Offals	-	-	-	-

AFFECTED CARCASE PARTS

	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Carcases	-	-	-	1	-
Foetal calf	-	1	-	-	-
Flank	1	-	-	-	-
Heads	-	-	-	-	25
Hearts	-	-	-	-	58
Kidneys	-	1	-	-	-
Livers	151	1	-	49	64
Lungs	12	-	-	11	279
Pluck	-	-	-	-	5
Spleen	1	-	-	-	-
Stomachs	-	-	-	-	4

TABLE SEVEN

INCIDENCE OF DISEASE IN MEAT (weight in pounds)

	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Abscesses	562	-	-	3	83
Ascarides	-	-	-	-	8
Angioma	44	-	-	-	-
Bruising	50	-	-	-	-
Cirrhosis	72	-	-	-	6
Congestion	40	-	-	-	75
Cysts	34	-	-	-	-
Emaciation	76	-	-	-	-
Echinococcus Cysts	25	-	-	-	-
Fascioliasis	627	-	-	20	-
Foetal Calf	-	-	7	-	-
Hepatitis	-	-	-	-	142
Immaturity	5	-	-	-	-
Milk Spot	4	-	-	-	162
Necrosis	113	15	-	-	-
Nephritis	-	4	-	-	-
Oedema	-	-	-	40	-
Parasitic	-	-	-	41	21
Pericarditis	-	-	-	62	154½
Peritonitis	7	-	-	-	-
Pleurisy	55	-	-	-	205
Pneumonia	30	-	-	3	346
Contamination	1	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	231

UNWHOLE SOME FOOD CONDEMNED

found

Details of food to be unfit for human consumption is set out in the following table. All was voluntarily surrendered to the Public Health Inspectors at the time of inspection.

TABLE EIGHT - FOOD CONDEMNED

	Tons	Cwts	Qrs	Lbs	ozs
Apples - tinned			-	6	8
Bacon		1	0	11	12
Beans - broad			-	3	0
baked			-	4	4
butter			-	-	8
Baby food			-	3	-
Beef paste			-	1	0
Bran - unprocessed			-	3	0
Brown scone meal			-	3	-
Carrots			-	2	-
Cherries			-	2	8
Cheese			-	1	-
Cooked pork shoulder		2	2	21	8
Corned Beef			2	12	8
Crab Meat			-	14	-
Diabetic flour			-	4	0
Fish - cod			2	11	8
Fruit cocktail			-	3	0
Grapefruit			-	2	0
Ham			3	7	12
Jam - apricot			-	1	-
Jellies			-	7	-
Kippers			3	14	-
Lamb tongues			-	-	8
Marmalade			-	1	-
Meat		1	1	20	8
Meat - Luncheon			-	8	-
Milk - evaporated			-	2	-
Noodles			-	1	-
Ox tongues			-	6	-
Peas			-	4	8
Peaches			-	14	0
Pineapple			-	3	0
Piccaililli			-	20	-
Porridge wheatmeal			-	2	-
Prunes			-	2	0

	Tons	Cwts	Qrs	Lbs	ozs
Raspberries			-	2	-
Rice			-	2	-
Roes - soft herring			-	11	-
Sausage			-	4	-
Scampi			-	11	-
Semolina			-	1	-
Soup			-	2	8
Steak and Kidney Pie			-	3	0
Stewed Steak			-	2	-
Tomatoes			-	21	-
		9	2	25	12

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

One new application to slaughter or stun animals in a slaughterhouse was received.

Twenty-two renewals of existing licenses were granted.

The slaughtermen continue to be informed of the necessity of obtaining a certificate required under the Firearms Act, 1937. A captive bolt pistol for the use of licensed slaughtermen in cases of emergency is always available in the department.

WATER

All dwellings are supplied with water by the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company. Mr. R.H. Taylor, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., the Company's Engineer-in-Chief has kindly supplied the following information:-

- (a) The water supply to the area has been satisfactory in quantity and quality.
- (b) The water supply to the Urban District Council of Cannock is derived from nine pumping stations, chlorination being practised at six of them. The supply has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

During 1968, 191 samples were examined from the three stations which have no treatment. Of these, 190 were free from coliform bacteria.

611 samples of chlorinated water were examined, 608 of which were free from coliform bacteria.

194 out of 220 samples of raw water were free from coliform bacteria.

145 samples of a supply of surface origin were also examined before treatment and these gave an average coliform bacteria content of 33 per 100 ml.

Samples were also examined from:-

Gentleshaw Reservoir.
Gentleshaw Pumping Station.
Pye Green Tower.
Pye Green Pumping Station.
Cannock Depot.
Heath Hayes.

49 out of 50 samples from Gentleshaw Pumping Station together with 50 samples from Gentleshaw Reservoir, 9 from Pye Green Tower, 9 from Pye Green Pumping Station, 12 from Cannock Depot and 18 from Heath Hayes were all free from coliform bacteria.

The average chemical results of the 12 samples from Cannock Depot for 1968 were:-

pH	7.5
Expressed in parts per million	
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	94.0
Chlorides (Cl)	38.8
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (N)	Trace
Albuminoid Nitrogen (N)	00.030
Oxidised Nitrogen (N)	2.0
Oxygen Absorbed (3 hour at 20°C)	0.35
Temporary Hardness	90.0
Permanent Hardness	57.0
Total Hardness	147.0
Total Solids	246.0
Iron (Fe)	0.05
Manganese (Mn)	Nil
Calcium (Ca)	47.1
Magnesium (Mg)	7.2
Sulphate (SO ₄)	48.4
Poisonous Metals (CU and Pb)	Nil
Fluoride (F)	0.09

- (a) Only one of the supply stations contains any measurable quantity of naturally occurring fluoride. This is Seedy Mill Purification Works, where an average content of 0.19 p.p.m. was obtained.
- (b) The waters are not liable to plumbo-solvency, the 12 samples from Cannock Depot being free from any detectable quantity of lead.
- (c) Chlorination is practised at most pumping stations chiefly as a precautionary measure. Emergency chlorination is performed in such cases as burst mains etc. and special staff and apparatus are available for this purpose. New mains are chlorinated and not brought into use until a sample of water from them is proved satisfactory.
- (d) The number of houses supplied in Cannock Urban District are 18,242 all of which are supplied direct from the public main, there are no outside standpipes or communal taps in use in the district.

With regard to the number of persons supplied, this is usually calculated on the basis of 3.11 persons per house.

Potassium Metaphosphate
Fluoride (F)

HOUSING ACTS

Housing work carried out under the Public Health Acts and Housing Acts is set out on the following pages:

HOUSING STATISTICS

1.	Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year.	
(i)	(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts.)	400
	(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose	650
(ii)	(a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub heading (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925.	153
	(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose.	185
(iii)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	220
(iv)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	85
2.	Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notice.	
	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers.	91
3.	Action under Statutory Powers during the year.	
	(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:-	
	(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	Nil
	(ii) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	
	(a) by owners	Nil
	(b) by local authority in default of owners.	Nil

(b) (i)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied (Formal and Informal)	119
(ii)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices.	
(a)	by owners	18
(b)	by Local Authority in default of owners.	Nil
(c)	Proceedings under Sections, 16, 17 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957.	
(i)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made.	46
(ii)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders.	24
(d)	Proceedings under Sections 18 and 27 of the Housing Act, 1957.	
(i)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made	Nil
(ii)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined the tenement or room having been rendered fit.	Nil
(e)	Proceedings under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957.	
	Number of dwelling houses closed under sub-section (i).	67

UNFIT HOUSES

Number demolished

Individual unfits.	6
Clearance Orders	125
Local Authority houses certified unfit.	17
Prefabricated dwellings.	7

CLEARANCE AREAS REPRESENTED

St. Peter's Ward.

36 - 42 (even inc.) Forge Street, Hednesford.
4 - 22 (even inc.) George Street, Hednesford.

St. Mark's Ward

- 2 - 96 (even inc.) Bradbury Lane, Hednesford
 320 - 326 (even inc.) Green Heath Road, Hednesford.

St. Luke's Ward

- 1 - 17 inc. New Street, Cannock.

St. Chad's Ward

- 206 - 226 (even inc.) Cannock Road, Chadsmoor.
 171 - 185 (odd inc.) Cannock Road, Chadsmoor.
 2 - 12 (even inc.) Church Street, Chadsmoor.
 9 - 35 (odd inc.) Burns Street, Chadsmoor.
 43 - 47 (odd inc.) Moss Street, Chadsmoor.
 2 - 14 (even inc.) Burns Street, Chadsmoor.

'HOUSES REPRESENTED FOR DEMOLITION ORDERS'St. Peter's Ward

- 1 - 3 (odd inc.) Forge Street, Hednesford.
 21 - 35 (odd inc.) Church Hill, Hednesford.

St. Mark's Ward

- 91 - 95 (odd inc.) Hednesford Road, Pye Green.
 84 - 86 (even inc.) Heath Street, Hednesford.

St. Chad's Ward

- 25 - 29 (odd inc.) Holly Street, Chadsmoor.
 189 - 191 (odd inc.) Cannock Road, Chadsmoor.
 195 - 201 (odd inc.) Cannock Road, Chadsmoor.
 35 - 39 (odd inc.) Moss Street, Chadsmoor.
 50 - 52 (even inc.) Heath Gap Road, Blackfords.

St. John's Ward

- 61 - 67 (odd inc.) Hednesford Road, Heath Hayes.

St. Luke's Ward

- 115 - 125 (odd inc.) Mill Street, Cannock.
 Cottage, Lichfield Road, Cannock.
 85 - 95 (odd inc.) Hednesford Road, Cannock.

St. Paul's Ward

- Lock House, Walkmill Lane, Cannock.
 35 - 41 (odd inc.) East Street, Bridgtown.

Norton Canes Ward

- 367 Hednesford Road, Norton.
 13 and 15 Railway Street, Norton Canes.

HOUSES REPRESENTED FOR CLOSING ORDERSSt. Peter's Ward

Cottage, Hayfield Hill, Cannock Wood.
5, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 Church Hill, Hednesford.

St. Mark's Ward

35 and 37 Abbey Street, Hednesford.
6 and 8 Eskrett Street, Hednesford.
100 Market Street, Hednesford.
96 Mount Street, Hednesford.

St. Luke's Ward

2 New Penkrige Road, Cannock.

St. Paul's Ward

11 East Street, Bridgtown, Cannock.

St. John's Ward

102 Stafford Street, Heath Hayes.
77a Stafford Street, Heath Hayes.
113 Hednesford Road, Heath Hayes.

Norton Canes

369 Hednesford Road, Norton.
62 and 64 Brownhills Road, Norton.
77, 79 and 81 Butts Lane, Norton.

LOCAL AUTHORITY HOUSES CERTIFIED UNFITSt. Luke's Ward

22 to 36 (even inc.) Spring Street, Cannock.

HOUSES DEMOLISHEDSt. Paul's Ward

2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 Victoria Terrace, Cannock.
4 and 6 Devon Road, Rumer Hill, Cannock.

St. John's Ward

9 and 11 Bank Street, Heath Hayes.
39 and 41 Hednesford Road, Heath Hayes.
161, 163, 165, 167, 169 Hill Street, Hednesford.

St. Mark's Ward

8, 10, 12, 14 Anglesey Street, Hednesford.
84 and 86 Heath Street, Hednesford.

HOUSES DEMOLISHEDSt. Peter's Ward

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26,
 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40
 Cross Street, Hazel Slade.
 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 21, 22, 23
 Cannock Wood Street.
 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18,
 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 Albert Street, Hazel Slade.
 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, Chapel Street, Hazel Slade.
 152 Littleworth Road, Hednesford.
 22, 24, 26 Hayfield Hill, Cannock Wood.
 Ivy Cottage, Rugeley Road, Hednesford.

St. Luke's Ward

Old Hall Farm, Leacroft, Cannock.
 15 and 17 Stoney Lea Road, Cannock.
 Station House, Mill Street, Cannock.
 Hatherton House, Sandy Lane, Cannock.
 34 Price Street, Cannock.

St. Chad's Ward

81 and 83 Platt Street, Hightown.
 1 and 3 Queen Street, Hightown.
 230, 232, 234 Cannock Road, Chadsmoor.
 174 Huntington Terrace Road, Chadsmoor.
 95 Belt Road, Hightown.
 1, 2, 3 Cecil Terrace, Chadsmoor.

St. Aidans Ward

72 and 74 Albert Street, Broomhill.
 145 and 147 Old Fallow Road, Cannock.

Norton Canes Ward

3, 4, Pool Avenue, Norton.
 44 School Road, Norton.
 3, 14, 16 Breeze Avenue, Norton.
 9, 30 and 34 St. James Road, Norton.
 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 Burntwood Road, Norton.
 224 and 225 Watling Street, Norton.
 280 and 281 Watling Street, Norton.
 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88 Walsall Road, Norton.

HOUSES ERECTEDPrivate Enterprise

497
 74 Bungalows, 416 Houses, 7 flats

Local authority

146
 26 Bungalows, 108 houses, 12 flats.

NUISANCES AND OTHER MATTERS DEALT WITH

Foul drains, water closets, cesspool, sinks, urinals, ashpits	21
Accumulations of manure and other offensive matter	1
Defective water closets and drains	27
Dwelling houses needing repair	143

Complaints Received

The number of complaints received by the Department in 1968 were 393

Notices Served

Informal	167
Statutory Public Health Act, 1936 - Section 45	1
Statutory Public Health Act, 1936 - Section 93	57
Statutory Public Health Act, 1936 - Section 83	1

Rent Act

The following figures were submitted to the Ministry relating to applications for Certificates of Disrepair in 1968.

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

Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

7. Applications by landlords to Local Authority for Cancellation of Certificate.	-
8. Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	-
9. Decision by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants objections.	-
10. Certificates cancelled by Local Authority.	-

Improvement Grants

Under the Improvement Grant Scheme the Council approved 87 applications for Standard Grants and 52 for Discretionary Grants.

This scheme has helped a few people, in the main Owner/Occupiers to obtain modern amenities e.g. bathroom, hot water supply, internal sanitary accommodation.

SEWAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Mr. E.L. Lomax, the Council's Engineer and Surveyor has provided the following information.

Foul sewerage within the district is partly on the combined system and partly on the separate system. Since 1946 practically all development has been drained on a separate basis. Sewerage schemes over the last few years have eliminated practically all the cesspits.

The condition of the main outfall sewers was investigated owing to proposals for the development of approximately 650 houses currently in hand on a site off Moss Road and for approximately 800 houses currently in hand on a site at Fern Heath.

It was found that it was necessary to replace the section of main sewer between The Bridges, Old Hednesford Road and Hawkes Green and a section between Hawkes Green and Mill Green together with the provision of a new intercepting sewer between the Cross Keys and Hawkes Green. This work is currently in hand.

Other main sewers will require replacement during 1969-1970.

The Cannock Main Sewage Disposal Works, located off Longford Road, Cannock serves the whole of the district with the exception of nine houses at Chestall served by the Chestall Works and the Norton Canes area served by the Norton Canes Works.

The Cannock Main Works treats a dry weather flow of approximately 2.2 million gallons per day and utilises sedimentation tanks, filter beds and humus tanks. Recirculation of final effluent is in continuous operation and Tertiary treatment is given to the effluent by grass plot treatment. Sludge is digested in large lagoons and then disposed of by either tankering the liquid sludge onto farmland or by drying on drying beds and carting away to tip. Proposals for extensions of this works are currently being reviewed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Norton Canes sewage disposal works treats a dry weather flow of approximately 175,000 gallons per day and utilises sedimentation tanks, filter beds and humus tanks supplemented by settling channels and oxidation ponds. Tertiary treatment is given to effluent by spray irrigation onto grassland. Sludge is disposed of by carting to tip after drying on drying beds. Proposals for extensions to the works are currently being reviewed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

SHOPS ACT

The Council is the authority responsible for the enforcement of this Act in the Urban Area. As far as possible, visits under this Act are combined with those made under other Acts or Regulations.

Observations to ensure that the requirements of the Act relating to closing hours and weekly half holiday have been made regularly.

Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952

This Act, together with Regulations made in 1953 requires fireguards to be fitted to gas fires, electric fires and oil heaters which are so designed that they are suitable for use in residential premises and are of such a type that, without a guard there is a likelihood of injury by burning.

A selection of appliances in stock or on sale at local shops were inspected and tested in the manner prescribed by the Regulations.

DUSTBINS

A scheme under the Public Health Act is carried out for the provision and maintenance of dustbins.

During 1968 2300 dustbins were supplied of which 1980 were renewals.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949
Rodent Control

The work of Rodent Control was, upon the retirement of the Rodent Operative, contracted out to Rentokil Ltd., and this has proved to be satisfactory and economical. Close contact is maintained with the operative who refers matters requiring further attention to the department, such as accumulation providing harbourage to rodents, or defective drainage systems.

Complaints were received from 324 premises and after investigations appropriate action taken.

The baiting and poisoning of sewers in this district included in the contract together with regular treatment of tips and like places as necessary.

1. Surface Disinfestation

The first table shows the properties inspected as a result of (1) notification (2) Survey and (3) visits to premises primarily for some other purpose.

Type of Property				
Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agricultural	All other including business premises	Total
32	326	-	26	384

The second table indicates the properties found to be infested with rats or mice and subsequently treated. All were classed as minor infestations.

Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agricultural	All other including business premises	Total
24	268	-	20	312

(2) Treatment of Sewers

First Treatment - 17 June, 1968

Number of manholes in foul and connected systems	2,000 approx.
Number of manholes baited	200
Number of manholes showing pre-bait take	-
Scheme of baiting used	Direct
Bait and Poison used	Fluoracetamide.

Prescribed particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspection (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupier Prosecuted (5)
(iii) Factories in which Section 1,2,3,4, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	8	8	4	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	176	46	15	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority. (excluding out-workers premises)	5	5	2	Nil
Total	189	59	21	Nil

2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspec. (4)	By H.M. Inspec. (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	17	17	-	-	} Nil
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	6	-	2	
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork.)	2	2	-	-	} Nil
Total	25	25	Nil	2	

PART VIII OF THE ACTOUTWORKERS

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	Number of outworkers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c)	Number of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	Number of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises.	Notices Served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Upholstery	1	-	-	-	-	-

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The Council's two residential caravan sites, providing standards for 44 dwellings, have been fully occupied throughout this year, with always a waiting list of applicants. A site for 32 caravans is situated at Cannock and one for 12 at Pye Green. At these sites, all dwellings have their own water-closet; electricity is laid on, individual taps, sinks are provided and drainage is to the sewer.

One private site is licensed, providing standards for a further 21 caravans, this site too has facilities similar to those on the Council's sites.

INVESTIGATION OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Work in connection with the recording of atmospheric pollution has continued. One combined Smoke Filter and Volumetric Sulphur Dioxide Apparatus has been in use in the town centre and together with a second apparatus, about a mile from the town continued to operate throughout the year.

Complaints of smoke nuisances and excessive dark smoke emissions have been investigated and the appropriate abatement enforced.

A number of complaints relating to local brickworks and an aluminium recovery works were referred to the Alkali etc., Works Act Inspector.

Infectious Diseases

The following cases of infectious diseases or suspected cases were investigated during the year by the Public Health Inspectors.

Dysentery	4
Food Poisoning	2
Scarlet Fever	20

	26

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Seven licences were granted for the keeping of Pet Shops.

All licences were granted subject to conditions which ensure the objects of the Act being observed.

This Act applies to all premises, including private houses, where the selling of animals as pets is carried on as a business.

The Game Act, 1831

One licence was granted to enable a shopkeeper to retail game.

Common Lodging Houses

Circular No. 1/64 from the Ministry of Health asks that the Annual Report includes information on Registered Common Lodging Houses in the district - there are no such premises in the Urban Area.

