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LEEK URBAN DISTRICT

**ANNUAL
REPORT**

of




**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR 1960**

PREPARED BY
H. E. WILSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health for the District

and

J. ROWBOTHAM, M.P.H.I.A., Asso. M.C.T., M.R.S.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector



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Alderman H. Goodwin, C.C.*	

Councillor T. S. Barlow, C.C., Chairman of the Council*

Councillor F. BOLD, Vice-Chairman of the Council

* County Council Representatives on Committee



**To the Chairman and Members of the Leek Urban District
Council.**

In submitting the Annual Report for 1960 may I remind the Council that I commenced duty with them on September 13th, 1960. Your previous Medical Officer of Health, Dr. P. G. Cannon left the service of the Council on the 30th June 1960. The report is prepared in accordance with Circular 1/61 issued by the Ministry of Health.

POPULATION. The Registrar General's figure for the estimated mid-year home population is 19,230 compared with 19,080 in 1959; an increase of 150.

BIRTH RATE. There has been a slight increase in the number of births occurring over the previous year. In 1959, 249 births occurred whilst in 1960 there was a total of 260. Further details will be found on pages 4 and 5.

Adjusted birth rate of 13.9 compared with a national birth rate of 17.1. The proportion of illegitimate live births rose during the year to 3.8% there being 10. The national figure is 5.4%.

STILL BIRTHS. There was a reduction also in the rate per 1,000 of still births during the year being 34 against a national average for England and Wales of 19.8. Still births do not appear to alter very much nationally but nevertheless they take a steady toll.

INFANT MORTALITY. There was an increase in this figure. A total of 6 deaths occurred under one year of age. Further details will be found on pages 4 and 5.

DEATHS. It is pleasing to record that there was a decrease in the number of deaths occurring, 238 in 1960 against 250 the previous year. Comparability factor will be found on page 5.

Cancer and heart disease kill most people. In England and Wales 21,992 persons (18,876 males and 3,116 females) died from cancer of the lung.

While the proportion of deaths in Leek from cancer generally declined in 1960 to 18.7% compared with 23% in 1959, the rise in deaths from cancer of the lung still continued.

There were no deaths from Tuberculosis in 1960.

There was one death from suicide during the year.

HOME ACCIDENT PREVENTION. The activities of the Leek Home Safety Committee were mainly concerned with the production of a Home Safety Handbook. The booklet was prepared under the guidance of the Leek and Uttoxeter Area Health Committees of the Staffordshire County Council with the assistance of the Voluntary Home Safety Committees at Biddulph and Leek. It was distributed for the most part to individuals who were in a position to get others to think and talk about the problem of home safety, as it was felt that action to prevent accidents would automatically follow such thought.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE. A whooping cough epidemic occurred in 1960, and a serious outbreak of food poisoning due to infected milk.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION. A total of 331 children completed a full course of primary immunisation, ages ranging below 1 year to 14 years. 93 were under 12 months of age giving an approximate result of 36% of children in this age group. A figure of 65% is regarded as essential.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION. A total of 83 people were vaccinated for the first time and 33 were re-vaccinated. 48 primary vaccinations were in the age group below 12 months and a further 16 in the age group 1 to 4 years. This represents a very unsatisfactory level of protection far below the minimum desirable of 65%.

GROUPING OF WATER SUPPLIES. No further developments took place regarding this matter during 1960.

Local Medical Services

In last year's Annual Report Dr. Cannon commented on the Hospital and the Dental Clinic and I do not propose to enlarge further. Suffice it to say that we are pressing the Regional Hospital Board to provide a hospital in Leek to cater for the town and its environs.

The Orthopaedic Clinic which had been closed in 1959 was re-opened in January 1960, when Leek was fortunate in again obtaining the services of a physiotherapist. A wide variety of physiotherapy is available, but the special emphasis is on Orthopaedics.

PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION. There were two cases dealt with during the year. In one case as a result of action taken the lady concerned was removed to St. Edward's Mental Hospital and the second case was a man aged 77 years who was rapidly becoming a recluse in his own home. The conditions in the home were indescribable and after the man himself was removed to Part 3 accommodation four lorry loads of rubbish were removed from the house to the refuse tip. A particularly saddening aspect of this case was that his sister, who had a nice clean home, lived only 200 yards away, but the man would not allow her to enter the house and see him in the plight to which he had fallen.

PRESENT SCHEME.

(i) The old person who requires admission to the ordinary type of residential home is the concern of the County Welfare Officer, whose local officers should deal with the case.

(ii) As regards the 'chronic sick' who require hospital beds, the general practitioners bring the case to the notice of the medical officer of the local area health committee, who investigates through his health visitors to see whether the services provided by the County Council, i.e. home nursing and domestic help, will result in the patient being able to remain at home. If not, then the patient's name is placed on the hospital waiting list through their bed bureau for 'chronic sick' based at Bucknall Hospital. 25% of all the beds in this area, i.e. 720 are available to the Geriatric Consultant for this purpose. At present even this number of beds is insufficient.

Where conditions are serious and the person refuses to leave home, the Medical Officer of Health can institute legal action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act. This is the scheme in theory, but in practice the Health Department in Leek has to deal with many cases not strictly its concern.

CLEAN AIR. Shortly after taking up my appointment with you an official enquiry was held on the 28th September concerning Leek's No. 1 Smoke Control Order which embraced a considerable area of land ripe for housing development. The result of this enquiry had not been received by the end of the year.

REFUSE DISPOSAL. The condition of the Refuse Tip was unsatisfactory, mainly because it was inadequately covered with earth or other suitable material and the refuse layer much too deep. Controlled tipping is one satisfactory means of refuse disposal and this and other methods were discussed by the Health Committee in 1960

NEW CATTLE MARKET. The new cattle market situate off Junction Road was officially opened on 2nd March 1960. Facilities adjoining the new market are readily available for the erection of a small modern abattoir.

May I, on concluding this report, express my appreciation for the very capable and willing help given me during the year by your Public Health Inspectors and the Health Department in general.

H. E. WILSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

SECTION A

General Statistics

	1960	1959
Area (in acres)	4,315	4,315
Registrar General's mid-year estimate of home population (all ages)	19,230	19,080
Number of inhabited houses in the Rate Book at end of year	6,710	6,638
Number of persons per house	2.9	2.9
Number of persons per acre	4.4	4.4
Rateable value at 31st March	£217,950	£187,817
Sum represented by a penny rate for financial year ended 31st March	£882	£746

Vital Statistics

	Male	Female	Total
Live births	137	123	260
(Illegitimate births)	7	3	10
Live birth rate per 1,000 population			13.5
Adjusted birth rate (comparability factor 1.03)			13.9
Birth rate (England and Wales)=17.1			
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births=3.8.			
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births (England and Wales)=5.4.			

NOTE ON ADJUSTED BIRTH RATE

Local birth rates are usually expressed in terms of population. These populations are estimated by the Registrar General and comprise persons of all ages, including many who quite obviously have no influence on the reproductive process. These latter do, however, affect the birth rate in that a preponderance of them in the population of an area tends to lower and a small proportion of them to raise, the true rate. Considerable variation in the size of this proportion exists in different areas, and it is therefore apparent that the elimination or standardisation of such a factor enables a truer comparison between areas.

A result on these lines is obtained through the issue by the Registrar General of a comparability factor for each area for use with birth rates. The adjusted birth rate resulting from the multiplication of the crude birthrate of an area by its comparability factor may be regarded as being comparable with the adjusted rate of any other area or with the crude rate for England and Wales.

	Male	Female	Total
Still births	5	4	9
(Illegitimate)	0	0	0
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births =34.0.			
Still birth rate (England and Wales)=19.8			
Total live and still births	142	127	269
(Illegitimate)	7	3	10

NOTE:—The number of still births does not alter greatly nationally over the years. The average is about 25 per 1,000 live births. The main cause is probably difficult labour, and prevention is by adequate ante-natal care.

	Male	Female	Total
INFANT DEATHS (deaths under 1 year of age) ...	4	2	6
(Illegitimate)	(—)	(—)	(—)
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births=23.08			
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births Legitimate=24.00			
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births Illegitimate=0			
Infant mortality rate (England and Wales)=21.9			

	Male	Female	Total
Neonatal mortality (deaths under 4 weeks of age) (illegitimate)	3	1	4
	(—)	(—)	(—)
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births (first 4 weeks)=15.4			
Neonatal mortality rate (England Wales)=15.6			
Early neonatal mortality rate (first week) per 1,000 live births=11.5 (Deaths under 1 week were 3)			
Perinatal mortality rate (still births plus deaths during the first week) per 1,000 total live and still births=40.89			
Maternal deaths (including abortion)=0			
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births=0			
Maternal mortality rate (England Wales)=0.39			

	Male	Female	Total
DEATHS — ALL AGES	130	118	248
Death rate per 1,000 estimated population=12.92			
Adjusted death rate (comparability factor 0.98)=12.48			

NOTE.—This comparability factor is obtained and used on a similar principle to that for comparability for births.
Death rate (England and Wales)=11.5

Deaths from all causes, 1960:

	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	4	8
Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	10	1	11
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	6	6
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	—	—
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	12	8	20
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	—	1
Diabetes	—	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	16	15	31
Coronary disease, angina	24	19	43
Hypertension with heart disease	4	3	7
Other heart disease	14	25	39
Other circulatory disease	3	3	6
Influenza	—	—	—
Pneumonia	7	3	10
Bronchitis	8	2	10
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	2	3
Gastritis and Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	—	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	—	3
Congenital malformations	1	2	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	17	18	35
Motor vehicle accidents	2	—	2
All other accidents	1	4	5
Suicide	—	1	1
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
	<hr/> 130	<hr/> 118	<hr/> 248

Note on causes of death:

MALIGNANT DISEASE (Cancer). This caused 46 deaths, i.e. 18.7% of all deaths.

In 1956, 19.4%; in 1957, 20.9%; in 1958, 22.6%; in 1959, 23.0%; 1960, 18.7%.

Cancer of the lung killed 10 men and 1 woman in 1960, i.e. 23.9% of all cancer deaths. This figure has shown a rise in the last few years— in 1956, 9.3% of all cancer deaths were due to cancer of the lung, in 1957, 14.3%; in 1958, 15.1%; in 1959, 15.3% and in 1960, 23.9%.

If we consider all the deaths which have occurred in the last 5 years then cancer of the lung was responsible for, in 1956, 1.8%; in 1957, 3%; in 1958, 3.4%; in 1959, 3.5% and in 1960, 4.4%.

Those deaths due to cancer of the lung were in males aged, 73, 75, 48, 79, 74, 74, 60, 62, 69 and 75 years and a female aged 82 years.

HEART DISEASE. 89 deaths were due to this, i.e. 35.1% of all deaths (a larger figure than the 27.0% in 1959)

BRONCHITIS. This common complaint had 10 deaths as a result in 1960, 4.03% of all deaths.

SUICIDE. This continues to take a steady toll of life. In 1960 we had 1 death due to this. A female aged 51 years who took an overdose of "Sonalgin" tablets.

Accidental deaths in 1960

1. MOTOR VEHICLE. Two occurred, in a male aged 24 due to a fracture of the cervical spine received when his motor cycle swerved and collided with a motor bus, and the other was a boy aged 6 who died from shock and trauma following injuries received when run over by a motor lorry.

2. HOME ACCIDENTS. There were 5 in 1960, which compared with 4 in 1959, 4 in 1958 and 4 in 1957. 4 of the 5 cases were due to falls which produced fractures. The ages were a male aged 75, females aged 74, 88 and 83 years. In 2 cases the falls occurred in hospital. The fifth death was due to toxæmia which resulted when a woman's clothing caught fire. She was aged 43 and lived alone.

Infantile mortality 1960

DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE

Male — age 1 day	Intraventricular haemorrhage. Atelectasis and immaturity.
Male — age 1 week	Oesophageal atresia and pneumothorax. Prematurity.
Male — age 6 weeks	Broncho Pneumonia.
Male — age 2 hours	Erythroblastosis foetalis.
Female — age 2 months	Septic meningitis. Spina bifida.
Female — age 21 hours	Pneumonia. Prematurity.

SECTION B

General Provision of Health Services:

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

1. Peter Gordon Cannon, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H., Medical Officer of Health, resigned June 30th, 1960.
2. Herbert Edward Wilson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health since September 13th, 1960
3. James Rowbotham, M.P.H.I.A., Assoc. M.C.T., M.R.S.H., Chief Public Health Inspector
4. Edgar Norris Whitehead, M.P.H.I.A., Public Health Inspector.

The Urban District Council is the sanitary authority responsible for the environmental services.

The local authority has no major responsibilities under the National Health Service Act, 1946. The sanitary administration of the district has not been altered by it. The County Council is both Local Health and Local Sanitary Authority as well as Local Education Authority. It has assumed new and diverse responsibilities under the Act. It is responsible for the following services: Maternity and child welfare, domiciliary midwifery, vaccination and immunisation, an ambulance service, a health visiting service, the administration of the Mental Services, "care and after care" and the provision of home nursing and "home helps." Section 21 of the Act imposes on the County Council the duty of providing Health Centres.

The following are the principal services provided by the County Council and utilised by the inhabitants of the urban district.

1. AMBULANCE SERVICES (Section 27)

No change occurred in these during the year.

There are 4 ambulances and 3 sitting cars and a staff of 21, consisting of 1 officer in charge and 20 drivers.

Radio reception is fitted to 2 sitting cars and 2 of the ambulances.

2. MATERNITY, HOME NURSING AND DOMESTIC HELP SERVICES (Sections 23, 25 and 29)

There are three County Council midwives—two full time and one part time. Leek also has two district nurses. The Leek Area Health Committee, under Section 29, is responsible for the appointment of domestic helps. Their function is to give assistance in the home during the incapacity of a wife or mother, and they do not undertake any duties of a nursing character.

Working in the Leek Urban District are approximately 21 domestic helps and the number of hours worked each week is approximately 424.

The County Council is responsible for other special health services—Maternity and Child Welfare and the School Medical Service. There are three Health Visitors available for Ante-Natal work and for the supervision of nursing mothers and children. Under the direction of the Chest Physician, all have duties of visiting the tuberculous.

LABORATORY FACILITIES (Part, Section 26)

Leek is served by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Stafford. This is directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health. It is a component of a free national laboratory service for England and Wales. The work of the Laboratory is designed to assist the Medical Officer of Health and the general practitioners, in the diagnosis, prevention and control of communicable diseases. Its activities include the examination of throat and nose swabs, sputum, blood and excreta of human origin as aids to diagnosis of suspected or actual infectious diseases. Its sanitary work includes mainly the bacteriological examination of drinking water, the testing of sampled milk for cleanliness and for the presence of the tubercle bacillus and other pathogenic organisms, and the bacteriological testing of ice cream, synthetic cream, and shellfish as distributed to the user or consumer. Its staff is available to participate in the investigation of outbreaks of infectious disease in the area which it serves, with the general aim of preventing or controlling disease.

The laboratory distributes in the prevention of disease, diphtheria prophylactic and calf lymph for smallpox vaccination. It makes available measles prophylactic for the passive immunisation of contacts and distributes outfits for the collection of pathological material.

The following reports were received from the laboratory during the year on specimens submitted. Details relating to the milk borne outbreak of *Salmonella typhimurium* are given on pages 12 and 13 and not included here.

SPUTUM. During 1960, the laboratory service investigated 36 specimens of sputum submitted for examination for the tubercle bacillus by the Chest Physician. All the specimens were examined by direct microscopy and 1 was found to be positive. 23 were examined by cultural methods and none of these was found to be positive for tubercle bacillus.

The general practitioners submitted a total of 14 specimens of sputum during the year. All were examined by direct examination for tubercle bacilli, and all were negative. Cultural examination was made on 10, and 4 showed pathogenic organisms.

THROAT SWABS. 9 throat swabs were taken in 1960 by the general practitioners, 5 were positive for haemolytic streptococci.

FAECES. A total of 114 were sent for examination during the year. The majority of these, 108, were sent by the general practitioners. 5 were positive for salmonella typhimurium, and 2 for pathogenic *E.coli* only (type 0.26). The two *E.coli* specimens were from the same child aged 1 year. The *Salmonella* specimens were from 3 persons.

The health department sent 6 specimens. All proved normal.

BLOOD SPECIMENS. 8 specimens were sent by a general practitioner for Widal testing and proved negative.

OTHER SPECIMENS: 7 samples of foodstuffs in connection with 3 food poisoning cases.

FOOD SAMPLES. The laboratory was also used for the examination of ice cream samples during 1960.

MILK. The laboratory continues to report on the results of general bacteriological tests and biological tests for tubercle bacilli, in samples

of milk submitted to it by the County Council Milk Sampling Officer—milk sold in the Urban District.

During the year, a total of 220 samples were taken.

187 samples were submitted to the METHYLENE BLUE TEST, a test for ordinary bacteriological cleanliness. 4 samples, i.e. 2.1% failed to pass the test. Failures were in tuberculin tested pasteurised and tuberculin tested milks, all from retailers not their own producers. The failure in tuberculin tested pasteurised was taken in July. The 3 failures in tuberculin tested were all taken on the same date in August, all were farm bottled, 2 were from one retailer and bottled by the same producer.

Pasteurisation—which is measured by the PHOSPHATASE TEST—was 100% effective—none of the specimens failing the test.

Sterilised milk is remarkably standard material—the TURBIDITY TEST was satisfactory in all 24 samples tested.

Sterilised milk is very safe and in my opinion should be very much more popular than it is at present.

BIOLOGICAL TESTS for the presence of tubercle bacilli were carried out on 36 milk samples of tuberculin tested type, all of which proved satisfactory.

A table showing the results of the tests made in 1960 is on page 15.

HOSPITALS. The following hospitals are available for various forms of treatment: General, acute and chronic, sanatoria, mental and infectious diseases—Bucknall Hospital; Memorial Hospital, Leek; North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary; Haywood Hospital; Orthopaedic Hospital, Hartshill; Longton Cottage Hospital; City General Hospital; Stoke-on-Trent; Moorlands Hospital, Leek; Cheadle Hospital; Westcliffe Hospital, Chell; Groundslow Sanatorium and Cheshire Joint Sanatorium, Loggerheads, near Market Drayton; St. Edward's Hospital, Leek; Biddulph Grange Orthopaedic Hospital; Limewood Hospital, Newcastle and Stanfield Hospital, Burslem (both for chronic sick). All are administered by the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board through the Local Area Management Committees. Geographical hospital boundaries have thus been greatly widened by the Regional arrangements under the Act, and as far as this district is concerned, have made the problem of finding hospital accommodation for the acutely sick a little less difficult than in many parts of the country. The problem of the disposal of the chronic sick has increased, in spite of the large number of beds allocated for this purpose.

Maternity cases, in an emergency, are received at the City General Hospital, Stoke-on-Trent. Part of the maternity wing of the Haywood Hospital is now available for normal cases without charge and part is still on a fee-paying basis (private beds).

MORTUARY. The Council's mortuary is situated in Condlyffe Road. Essential equipment is provided by the local authority and a mortuary attendant is available when required.

The mortuary was used for 58 persons during 1960. No post mortems were performed, the last being carried out on March 8th, 1958, due to the resignation of the local police surgeon, no successor being available to do this particular part of his duties. Post mortems are now carried out at the North Staffs. Royal Infirmary.

WATER SUPPLY

No bacteriological investigations were carried out on raw water, that is before chlorination, but the following table gives the results obtained after chlorination.

BACTERIOLOGICAL TESTS

	No. of Samples taken	Result	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
January	18	18	—
February	20	20	—
March	22	22	—
April	19	19	—
May	19	19	—
June	21	20	1
July	18	17	1
August	25	24	1
September	20	20	—
October	19	18	1
November	22	22	—
December	19	19	—
Total ...	242	238	4

The four unsatisfactory samples were all samples taken from the Mount Reservoir. Of 242 bacteriological samples taken during 1960, 238 were satisfactory and 4 or 1.6% were unsatisfactory. In 1953, 2.1% were unsatisfactory and in 1958, 2.3% were unsatisfactory.

Results were respectively in June, plate count 87 per ml. with 90 coliform bacilli and 1 faecal coli. In July, plate count 3 per ml. with 3 coliform bacilli. In August, plate count 6 per ml. with 8 coliform bacilli and 2 faecal coli. In October, plate count 85 per ml. with 90 coliform bacilli.

The action following the receipt of an unsatisfactory laboratory report was to re-sample. In every case subsequent results were satisfactory.

It should be remembered that a chlorinated water supply ought to be sterile. Altogether in 1960, 99 samples were taken from the Mount Reservoir, and 96% of these only were sterile.

I entirely agree with Dr. Cannon's opinion expressed in his 1959 report that the weak point in Leek's water supply is the Mount Reservoir which should be water tight and covered.

CHLORINATION OF LEEK WATER SUPPLIES. This is done at the two sources, Upperhulme and Pool End and also before the water enters the Mount Reservoir. Daily readings are taken by the Water Engineer in 6 sites—Buxton Road, Filter Beds, Town Hall, Town Yard, Old Church and Cattle Market. The results obtained for the year are most commendable, maintaining a remarkably consistent 0.1 to 0.2 parts per million of free chlorine, remarkable in the sense that the Mount Reservoir is uncovered and one expects to lose a considerable amount of chlorine to the atmosphere in an uncovered reservoir.

All dwelling houses in Leek (6,710) except for one outlying farm and hence the whole population (19,230) less this household, are supplied from the public water mains direct to the houses there being no stand pipes.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER SUPPLY. One sample was taken for chemical analysis from the Mount Reservoir and was found to be chemically satisfactory.

SWIMMING BATHS. The swimming baths are an old structure in the centre of the town and at present consist of one swimming pool of small size and several slipper baths. The water used for filling is mains water (chlorinated for domestic use). Treatment in the baths is by heating, filtration through a Bell pressure filter, with gas chlorination. The water is changed every 4 hours. The baths are open to the public from March to November approximately depending on the weather. A report was given by Dr. Cannon to the Council in September 1959 on the swimming baths and the provision of new ones was then suggested, since the present pool is too small, the premises are inadequately ventilated, cleansing room facilities are virtually non-existent and sanitary accommodation is inadequate.

During the year from April to November, 27 samples were taken for bacteriological testing. One was unsatisfactory in August. On resampling the water was bacteriologically satisfactory.

SEWERAGE. The sewage disposal works is situated at Leekbrook and is designed to treat a daily average dry weather flow of 1,025,000 gallons. During 1960 the daily average dry weather flow was 1,500,000 gallons although no adverse report regarding treatment was received.

Leekbrook and Cheddleton Heath are the only areas so far not on main sewers, apart from a relatively small number of isolated properties.

SECTION C

Prevalence of and control over infectious and other disease:

The prevalence of infectious disease during the year showed a decrease compared to the previous year. The total number of confirmed notifications was 236, compared to 778 in 1959, 121 in 1958 and 147 in 1957.

A table showing the notifications of Infectious Diseases during 1960 appears in the Report on page 21.

Leek is fortunate in that the Infectious Disease Isolation Hospital for the area is at Bucknall—a comparatively short distance away. This receives all types of infectious disease apart from smallpox, which is treated at the Witton Smallpox Hospital, Birmingham. Bucknall Hospital is administered by the Stoke-on-Trent Hospital Management Committee. Admission is arranged directly by the local general practitioners and transport is provided by the local ambulance service.

The Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education Memorandum on the exclusion from school on account of infectious illness, appears on pages 17 and 18.

SCARLET FEVER. There were 16 cases of this disease during the year. This was a decrease on previous years—22 cases in 1959; 74 cases in 1958 and 45 cases in 1957.

In 1960 as in 1959 the great majority of the cases occurred in the first quarter (50% of all the cases).

The practice of disinfection of premises after the recovery of cases of scarlet fever ceased in 1959.

MEASLES. This is normally a seasonal disease occurring approximately each two years. In 1960 there were 2 cases only compared with 733 in 1959.

ENCEPHALITIS. 1 case of this occurred in a boy aged 7 years following mumps.

WHOOPIING COUGH: An epidemic of whooping cough occurred during the year and a total of 175 cases were notified.

In Leek 198 children were immunised against the disease, 194 of these were below 5 years of age, 4 were in the 5-14 years group. If we assume that the 194 were all under 1 year and so give the most favourable result, then the percentage immunised is 76%. This represents a good response (75% is at least desirable) and is reflected in the age groups affected in the outbreak, for only 18 cases were notified as under 1 year of age. Whooping Cough contracted during the first twelve months of life can be a very serious illness and inoculation against the disease should be undertaken as early as possible (see page 20) for immunisation schedules).

DYSENTERY. 1 notification of this condition was made during the year, but was not confirmed.

PNEUMONIA. This produced 3 cases only. The ages ranged from 15 years to 64 years.

SMALLPOX. 83 persons were vaccinated against smallpox in 1960 in Leek. Of these 48 were under 1 year of age, 14 aged 1, 2 were aged 2-4, 10 were aged 5-14 and 9 aged 15 or over. In addition 33 persons were re-vaccinated—1 aged 2-4 and 32 aged 15 or over.

With 260 births in 1960 and 249 in 1959 the rate of primary vaccination in the under 1 year group is 18.8%.

Vaccination is at present carried out by general practitioners in Leek, and I believe this important work should also be undertaken by the Infant Welfare Centre.

FOOD POISONING. An outbreak of food poisoning occurred from 18th October to the 4th November due to *Salmonella typhimurium* phage type 20. 54 people were known to have been infected as a result of drinking raw T.T. milk, that is milk which had not been rendered safe by pasteurisation or sterilisation. The severity of the illness varied considerably from severe vomiting and diarrhoea, especially in the very young, to slight diarrhoea or a complete absence of symptoms.

284 faeces samples, 48 milk samples, 5 samples of spring water and 41 rectal swabs from cows were submitted for examination in connection with the outbreak.

Safety precautions under sections 19 and 20 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959 were introduced to ensure the milk was rendered safe for human consumption.

Dealing effectively with an outbreak of this nature requires the co-operation of a number of people and I should like to place on record my appreciation of the help I received from Dr. Mackay Scollay of the Public Health Laboratory, Stafford; Dr. G. Laing Brown, Physician Superintendent of Bucknall Isolation Hospital; Leek General Medical Practitioners for the prompt notification of cases; and Mr. J. Rowbotham and Mr. E. N. Whitehead, health inspectors of this Authority.

ADMISSIONS TO BUCKNALL HOSPITAL

Apart from those previously mentioned in the report, 38 persons were treated there during the year for various reasons:—

1. ENTERITIS—2 females aged 7 years.
2. INFECTIVE HEPATITIS—A female aged 30 years.
3. TONSILITIS—A female aged 7 years and 2 males aged 5 years.
4. LYMPHOCYTIC MENINGITIS—Females aged 6 and 10 years.
5. MUMPS—A male aged 5 years.
6. INFLUENZA—A male aged 19 years.
7. MIGRAINE—A female aged 54 years.
8. CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS—A female aged 76 years.
9. URINARY TRACT INFECTION—A male 10 weeks and a Female 32 years.
10. NON SPECIFIC GASTRO-ENTERITIS—Females aged 20 years, 2 years and 1 year, and males aged 3 months and 7 days.
11. ASTHMA—A male aged 21 years.
12. PNEUMONIA—Males aged 2, 2, 4 and 2 years.
13. MENINGITIS—A male aged 64 years.
14. GLANDULAR FEVER—A male aged 18 years.
15. HERPES SIMPLEX—A male aged 6 years.
16. WHOOPING COUGH—Female twins aged 10 months.
17. STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTION—A female aged 22 years.
18. MULTIPLE MYELOMATOSIS—A female aged 66 years.
19. BRONCHITIS—A male aged 39 years.
20. SALMONELLA TYPHIMURIM—Males aged 2 years, 5 months. Females aged 4 years, 5 years, 14 years and 14 years.

2 cases were admitted for observation and were subsequently discharged.

TUBERCULOSIS. The year commenced with a total of 82 persons on the register, and a further 8 persons were added during the year — of these, 6 were new cases. It was possible to remove during the year 6 names from the Register, so that a total number of 84 persons was on the Register at the end of 1960.

The non-pulmonary cases were a female aged 36 years with tuberculosis of the left wrist and hand and a female aged 30 years in whom the neck glands were affected. The pulmonary cases were males aged 37 and 47 years and females aged 19 and 29 years.

The proportion of cases in Leek at the end of the year was 4.3 per 1,000 of the population.

The health visitors provided in the year 20 progress reports on tuberculosis patients already on the Register and 2 reports upon environmental conditions in patients first diagnosed in 1960.

Progress reports should be submitted on every patient each 6 months and an environmental report is required on each new patient so that contacts can be brought in for examination.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY. The Mass Radiography Unit visited Leek during October and November. All persons over the age of 15 years were invited to have a chest X-Ray. 4,696 persons attended the survey which was fewer than on previous occasions, 27% of the volunteers however, had never been X-rayed before and most of the abnormalities were found in this group, emphasising the value of repeat surveys. Dr. Posner the Medical Director stated that he found very little in the way of active tuberculosis and here Leek compares favourably with other districts in the Unit's area.

A summary of the results follows:—

Presumably active Tuberculosis	5
Cardiac Abnormalities	11
Presumably Quiescent and Inactive Tuberculosis	20
Pneumoconiosis	3
Bronchiectasis	7
Chronic Bronchitis and Emphysema	15
Other Abnormalities	30

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION RECORDINGS

Three stations for recording atmospheric pollution have been set up in Leek, two being standard deposit gauges and one a smoke/sulphur dioxide recorder. The readings for the year 1960 are as follows:—

SMOKE/SULPHUR DIOXIDE

	Daily Readings		
	Average	Highest value	Lowest value
Smoke:—			
Milligrams of solid matter per 100 cubic metres of air	24	124	4
Sulphur dioxide:—			
Milligrams per 100 cubic metres of air	5.78	29.0	1.1

STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES:—

All figures are in tons per square mile per month.

	FOXLOWE SITE			EAST STREET SITE		
	Insoluble Deposits	Soluble Deposits	Total Deposits	Insoluble Deposits	Soluble Deposits	Total Deposits
January ...	4.9	4.8	9.7	4.9	6.9	11.8
February ...	7.8	4.4	12.2	4.2	5.0	9.2
March ...	5.5	4.8	10.3	4.8	5.1	9.9
April	5.8	3.7	9.5	5.5	4.3	9.8
May	9.7	7.3	17.0	8.7	5.5	14.2
June ...	7.6	6.0	13.6	6.6	2.7	9.3
July	6.9	2.6	9.5	6.2	2.5	8.7
August ...	6.6	5.0	11.6	4.1	4.7	8.8
September .	4.2	6.0	10.2	3.9	5.7	9.6
October ...	3.2	5.5	8.7	3.3	10.5	13.8
November .	5.1	5.4	10.5	3.2	3.8	7.0
December .	4.5	5.7	10.2	2.4	5.4	7.8
Average	5.98	5.10	11.08	4.82	5.18	10.0*

* National Readings (average) 18.31 tons/sq. mile/month total deposits.

LEEK URBAN DISTRICT — MILK SAMPLING 1960

BY COUNTY COUNCIL MILK SAMPLING OFFICER

Designation	Total Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test		Turbidity Test		Biological Test for T.B.	
	Satis.	Unsatis.	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Negative	Positive
Tuberculin Tested	68	3	—	—	—	—	36	—
T.T. Pasteurised	78	1	78	—	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised	50	—	50	—	—	—	—	—
Sterilised	24	—	—	—	24	—	—	—
Total	220	4	128	—	24	—	36	—

N.B. 4 samples of T.T. Pasteurised and 1 sample of Pasteurised milk were declared void on the Methylene Blue Test owing to high atmospheric shade temperatures on the dates when sampled.

TUBERCULOSIS IN LEEK, 1960

	MALES		FEMALES		Total
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
	Number of cases on Register at 31.12.59	44	4	25	
Number of cases added during the year	4	—	2	2	8
Number of cases removed during the year	4	—	2	—	6
Number of cases on Register at 31.12.60	44	4	25	11	84

CASES ADDED TO THE REGISTER

New notifications	6
Inward transfers	2
	—
	8
	—

CASES REMOVED FROM THE REGISTER

Recovered	6
	—
	6
	—

INCUBATION AND EXCLUSION PERIODS OF THE COMMONER INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN AND SCHOOL STAFF

		PERIOD OF EXCLUSION		
	Usual incubation period days	Interval between onset and appearance of rash (days)	PATIENTS	Contacts, i.e. the other members of the family or household living together as a family, that is, in one tenement.
SCARLET FEVER (and streptococcal sore throat) (Variants of the same disease).	2—5	1—2	3 weeks, plus 7 days after discharge from hospital or from home isolation. (Unless "cold in the head," discharge from the nose or ear, sore throat, or septic spots be present, which condition must be cured before return to school).	Children—no exclusion. Persons engaged in the preparation or service of school meals to be excluded until Medical Officer of Health certifies that they may resume work.
DIPHTHERIA	2—5		Until pronounced by a medical practitioner to be fit and free from infection.	At least 7 days. Return to school should not be permitted until bacteriological examination has proved negative.
MEASLES	10—15	3—4	10 days after the appearance of the rash if child appears well.	Children under 5 years of age should be excluded for 14 days from the date of appearance of the rash in the last case in the house. Other contacts can attend school. Any contact suffering from a cough, cold, chill or red eyes should be immediately excluded. A child who is known with certainty to have had the disease need not be excluded.
GERMAN MEASLES	14—21	0—2	7 days from the appearance of the rash.	None.

PERIOD OF EXCLUSION

	Usual incubation period (days)	Interval between onset and appearance of rash (days)	PATIENTS	CONTACTS, i.e. the other members of the family or household living together as a family, that is, in one tenement.
WHOOPING COUGH	7 — 10	—	28 days from the beginning of the characteristic cough.	Children under 7 years of age should be excluded for 21 days from the date of onset of the disease in the last case in the house. A child who is known with certainty to have had the disease need not be excluded.
MUMPS	12 — 28	—	7 days from the subsidence of all swelling.	None.
CHICKEN POX	11 — 21	0 — 2	14 days from the date of appearance of the rash.	None.
POLIOMYELITIS	7 — 14	—	At least 6 weeks Will usually require a much longer period for recovery	At least 21 days.
ENCEPHALITIS	4 — 30	—		
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION	2 — 10	—		
ALIMENTARY INFECTIONS (Enteric fever, dysentery, food poisoning).	—	—	Until declared fit by Medical Officer of Health or 6 negative stools for enteric and 3 negative stools for dysentery and food poisoning.	Contacts who have positive stools, though no illness should be excluded until stools negative (3 specimens).

NOTE:—STAFF WHO DEVELOP OR ARE IN CONTACT WITH STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS likely to cause food poisoning, e.g. septic infections of the hands, forearms and face, should be immediately suspended from duty and not permitted to resume work until the Medical Officer of Health has stated that it is reasonably safe for them to do so.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Population	19,040	19,020	18,970	18,950	18,990	19,080	19,230
No. of inhabited houses	5,961	6,117	6,124	6,517	6,587	6,638	6,710
No. of live births	229	257	250	271	295	249	260
Birth rate (crude)	12.0	13.5	13.2	14.3	15.5	13.1	13.5
No. of still births	9	4	9	5	10	12	9
Maternal mortality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infant mortality rate	26.2	19.5	36.0	14.8	16.9	8.0	23.08
Infant mortality (No. of deaths)	6	5	9	4	5	2	6
No. of deaths (all ages)	239	251	222	201	234	256	248
Death rate (crude)	12.6	13.2	11.7	10.6	12.3	13.4	12.92

SCHEDULE OF IMMUNISATION

Age of child	Immunisation against	No. of injections needed
5 weeks—5 months	Whooping Cough	3 at approximately 4 weekly intervals
6—9 months	Poliomyelitis	2 at approximately 4 weekly intervals
10—12 months	Diphtheria	2 at approximately 4 weekly intervals
	Whooping Cough (booster)	1 at same time as second diphtheria injection but into opposite arm
18—24 months	Poliomyelitis (booster)	1
Vaccination against Smallpox some time during the first 5 years		
School entry year	Diphtheria (booster)	1
8—10 years	Diphtheria and Smallpox (re-vaccination)	1 } At an interval 1 } of at least 4 weeks
From 13 years until school leaving age	Tuberculosis (B.C.G.)	1

LEEK U.D. — INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1951-60 (Confirmed Notifications)

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Scarlet Fever	21	34	35	40	22	20	45	74	22	16
Whooping Cough	179	31	49	156	24	16	28	2	—	175
Measles	29	368	174	223	55	335	21	14	735	2
Pneumonia	11	7	17	10	12	4	28	7	8	3
Dysentery	—	2	6	8	—	2	—	8	5	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	2	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Poliomyelitis	10	—	—	2	—	1	13	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Meningitis	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	30	3	2	1	3	4	2	33
Tuberculosis: Pulmonary	14	7	8	9	4	5	8	6	2	4
Non-Pulmonary	6	1	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	2

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the year 1960 for the Urban District of Leek in the County of Stafford

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937 PART I OF THE ACT

1—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prose- cuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be en- forced by local Authorities *	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not in- cluded in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	158	32	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ‡ (excluding out-wor- kers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total	158	32	—	—

* To prevent any differences between the lists kept respectively by the Local Authorities and H.M. Inspectors of Factories of the numbers of factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 of the Factories Act, 1937 are enforced by Local Authorities, it is requested that Local Authorities should compare their lists of factories with the lists kept by H.M. Inspectors of Factories.

‡ i.e. Electrical Stations (Section 103(1)), Institutions (Section 104) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Sections 107 and 108).

2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

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. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(a) Insufficient					
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	5	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total ...	6	5	Nil	Nil	Nil

PART VIII OF THE ACT
Outwork
(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel (Making etc., Cleaning and Washing)	62					
Household linen						
Lace, lace curtains and nets						
Curtains and furniture hangings						
Furniture and upholstery						
Electro-plate						
File making						
Brass and brass articles						
Fur pulling						
Iron and steel cables and chains						
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels						
Cart gear						
Locks, latches and keys						
Umbrellas, etc.						
Artificial flowers						
Nets, other than wire nets						
Tents						
Sacks						
Racquet and tennis balls						

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — 1960

Numbers of all cases of infectious and other notifiable diseases originally notified, and of the final numbers according to sex and age after corrections subsequently made either by the Notifying Medical Practitioner or by the Medical Superintendent of the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

	Scarlet fever		Whooping cough		Acute poliomyelitis				Measles (excluding rubella)		Diphtheria		Dysentery		Meningo-coccal infection	
	M	F	M	F	Paralytic		Non-paralytic		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
					M	F	M	F								
Numbers originally notified	11	5	84	91	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total (All Ages)	11	5	84	91	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Final numbers after correction																
Under 1 year			11	7												
1—2 years			9	9												
2—3 years			14	5						1						
3—4 years			5	10						1						
4—5 years	3	3	7	10												
5—9 years	6	2	37	50												
10—14 years	2		1													
15—24 years																
25 and over																
Age unknown																
Total (All Ages)	11	5	84	91	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—

	Ac. pneumonia		Smallpox		Acute encephalitis				Enteric or Typhoid fever		Paratyphoid fevers		Erysipelas		Food poisoning	
	M	F	M	F	Infective		Post-infectious		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
					M	F	M	F								
Number originally notified	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (All Ages)	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Final numbers after correction																
Under 5 years																
5—14 years		1					1								6	7
15—44 years															2	4
45—64 years	1	1													4	1
65 and over															5	1
Age unknown																3
Total (All Ages)	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	16

	Tuberculosis						Other notifiable diseases					
	Respiratory		Meninges and C.N.S.		Other							
	M	F	M	F	M	F	Original		Final			
Numbers originally notified	2	2	—	—	—	2	Puerperal pyrexia		M	F	M	F
Total (All Ages)	2	2	—	—	—	2	Ophthalmia neonatorum		—	—	—	—
Final numbers after correction												
Under 5 years												
5—14 years												
15—24 years		1										
25—44 years	1	1										
45—64 years	1											
65 and over												
Age unknown												
Total (All Ages)	2	2	—	—	—	2						



PART VIII OF THE ACT (Contd.)

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Paper bags						
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	3					
Brush making						
Pea picking						
Feather sorting						
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.						
Stuffed toys						
Basket making						
Chocolates and sweetmeats						
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc.						
Textile weaving						
Lampshades						
Total	65					

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

To the Chairman and Members of the Leek Urban District Council

Mrs. Clowes and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my twenty-seventh Annual Report being for the year 1960. The report is prepared in accordance with Circular 1/61.

During the year we had three cases of foreign bodies being present in foodstuffs and two other complaints that food was not of the nature, substance and quality demanded.

The three cases were a piece of cardboard in a bottle of milk, which was obviously an instruction from the householder to the milkman how much milk to leave. A fly was found in a sausage roll but as the premises had already been sold no statutory action was taken and in the third case a wasp was found in a sugar mouse. In this latter case the manufacturers were prosecuted and a fine of £5/5/0d. was imposed with costs.

The other two cases were a mouldy meat pie and an allegation that milk was deficient in fat. In the case of the meat pie, there was insufficient evidence as to the date of purchase and the deficiency in the case of the milk was unsubstantiated. Check samples were taken which were quite satisfactory.

An application for a Certificate of Disrepair was received and as no undertaking was given by the owner a Certificate was issued.

34 applications were received for Standard Grants, 32 of which were approved.

18 applications were received for Discretionary Grants all of which were approved.

Following on the Council's decision to make a contribution of £5/5/0d. or one half the cost, whichever is the lesser cost, for the conversion of hand-flushed closets to water closets, applications were received in respect of 33 dwellings during the year. As this scheme becomes more widely known, I am expecting the number to increase in the next few years.

A large amount of time was spent during the year in visiting premises where food is prepared, stored and sold and many improvements were carried out to a total of 13 premises. One butcher's shop closed down rather than face the expense of adaptation. Altogether 634 visits were made to these premises.

There was a very serious fall in throughput at the slaughterhouse due to a wholesale meat trader withdrawing his custom.

Steady progress was maintained during the year in persuading owners to modernise their boiler plant so as to prevent nuisances from black smoke.

There is general movement in the direction of mechanical stokers by progressive firms and in three or four cases they are considering the advantages or otherwise of installing oil firing.

During the year 46 inspections were carried out in co-operation with the Fire Service for the issue of licences to theatres etc., and as a result many improvements were effected.

The refuse tip again gave considerable trouble during the year. It is necessary for us to wage a constant war on the rat population and in the summer months measures have to be taken to deal with the large number of crickets which infest the tip. Controlled tipping when properly carried out i.e. by covering the day's tipping each night with soil or other suitable material is reasonably satisfactory, and is more economical but less hygienic than incineration. Unfortunately we do not appear to achieve anything approaching controlled tipping, the usual excuse being shortage of covering material. However the Health Committee in particular, and the Council in general, are well aware of the state of the Town's tip, and I fervently hope that I shall be able to report more favourably in next year's annual review.

Finally, Mrs. Clowes and Gentlemen, I should like to avail myself of the opportunity here presented to thank the Staff of the Department for their continued loyalty and co-operation.

J. ROWBOTHAM,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

SECTION D

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

There are 23 conveniences in the district, 12 for men and 11 for women. These were inspected as occasion demanded during the year.

REFUSE COLLECTION

Four vehicles were engaged solely on the collection of house refuse and 4,129 loads were removed and tipped on the Barnfields site during the year.

SALVAGE

420 tons of cardboard and waste paper were salvaged and sold bringing in a total of £3,470. This is a very creditable performance and an extremely useful addition to the Council's income.

The following table gives in detail the sanitary inspection of the town.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE TOWN

1. Premises cleansed and repaired	140
2. Drains tested	65
3. Drains reconstructed	11
4. Drains repaired	19
5. Drains cleansed	36
6. Water closets cleansed	3
7. Water closets repaired	7
8. Water closets constructed	2
9. Flushing arrangements provided	1
10. Waste pipes altered or repaired	5
11. Rainwater pipes repaired	7
12. Roofs and gutters repaired	8
13. Additional ventilation provided	2

14. Additional light provided	1
15. Damp conditions remedied	8
16. Yards drained and paved	4
17. Dustbins provided	7
18. Fireplaces provided or repaired	1
19. Coppers provided or repaired	—
20. Cases of overcrowding abated	4
21. Accumulations of manure, etc., removed	8
22. Smoke nuisances	21
23. Cesspools cleansed	5
24. Rooms disinfested	133
25. Privies converted into water closets	—
26. Staircases repaired	—
27. Handrails provided	—
28. Windows repaired	2
29. Floors repaired	7
30. Walls and ceilings repaired	11
31. Food storage provided	—
32. Water supply provided or repaired	1
33. Sinks provided	—
34. Doors repaired	—
35. Back doors provided	—
36. Walls pointed	3
37. Chimney stacks repaired	1
38. Other nuisances	20
39. Septic tanks provided	—
40. Houses connected to sewer and septic tanks abolished	1
41. Persons in need of "care and attention"	3
	<hr/>
	547

No. of preliminary notices served	57
No. of preliminary notices complied with, without the service of statutory notices	55
No. of statutory notices served	2
No. of statutory notices complied with	2
Proceedings in Court	1

DETAILS OF OTHER INSPECTIONS

Nuisances reported to Health Department	246
" referred to other Departments	2
Inspection of Premises where nuisances were found	236
" of Premises where no nuisances were found	8
" of Factories	18
" of Slaughterhouses	863
" of Dairies, Milkshops and Farms	89
" of Bakehouses	28
" of Markets and Stalls	82
" of Food Premises	557
Re-inspections after complaints	697
" under Housing Acts	401
Visits under Clean Air Act	137
Visits re Food Poisoning	219
Visits re Theatre etc., Acts	46
Visits re Petroleum Regulations	37
Miscellaneous visits	572
	<hr/>
	4238

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act came into force during the year which transfers the licensing of caravans to the Town Planning Authority.

It was decided to run down the Council's site, which catered for 13 caravans, as the demand has fallen-off very considerably. At the end of the year there were only 5 on the site.

RODENT CONTROL:

The Council employ one full time Rodent Operative for the destruction of Rats, Mice and other pests in business premises, private dwelling houses, public sewers and the Town Tip.

Details of the inspections and treatments are as follows:—

Private dwellings:

155 inspections
132 treatments
813 visits

3rd Party Premises:

74 inspections
68 treatments
273 visits

Town Tip:

26 inspections
22 treatments
114 visits

Local Authority Premises:

17 inspections
17 treatments
34 visits

The Council have 8 contracts with private firms for the eradication of rats, mice and other pests. These premises are visited periodically and appropriate action taken where infestations are found.

SHOPS ACTS

3 warnings were given during the year for breaches of the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act. No proceedings were instituted.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937/1948

Number of premises on register	158
Number of inspections during the year	32
Number of cases in which defects were found	6
Number of cases in which defects were remedied during the year	5

SECTION E

HOUSING

Action under our Slum Clearance Scheme again occupied a large portion of our time, 598 visits were made during the year to property dealt with under the scheme.

One Clearance Area was declared in Ball Lane and Church Lane— a total of 31 houses.

Action under the Housing Acts was taken in respect of 15 individual unfit houses situated in Mill Street, School Street, West Street, Brow Hill and Smithfield Cottages.

During the year 30 houses were demolished, 28 in Clearance Areas and 2 Individual Unfit houses.

Up to the end of 1960, fourteen areas had been declared "Clearance Areas," with a total of 153 dwellings. A further 78 houses were dealt with as "Individual Unfit" properties. This gives a total of 231 Units. In addition 25 dwellings were demolished after acquisition by the Council without statutory action under the Housing Acts thus bringing the total up to 257 out of a programme of 450.

HOUSE LETTING

During the year 63 families were rehoused, 19 in connection with the Slum Clearance Scheme. During the same period, the Housing Committee agreed to 47 families exchanging their accommodation for other more suitable to their needs.

Private interviews were granted to 672 persons who wished to discuss their housing problems.

On the Housing Applications Register at December 31st, 1960, there were 372 applications for houses and flats and 185 for bungalows, and a further 85 applications has been deposited and were awaiting the expiration of the qualifying period of 9 months.

It should be put on record that during the year, as previously, the Housing Committee have dealt with the task of tenant selection in a most humane way and the countless hours the Members of the Committee have devoted to this work is worthy of the highest praise.

SECTION F

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949

The register under this Regulation is made up as follows:—

- 42 persons registered
- 42 as retail purveyors
- 39 as retailers of bottled and sterilised milk

FOOD SAMPLES

26 samples of ice cream were taken with the following results:—

21 Grade I, 1 Grade II, 2 Grade III, 2 Grade IV.. Also 3 ice lollies which were found to be satisfactory.

16 samples of meat products and other food stuffs were taken for examination and found to be satisfactory.

FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED

Assorted foodstuffs	229 tins
Corned beef	6 lbs.
Ham	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Beef	26 lbs.
Fillet steak	4 lbs.
Sausage	6 pkts.
Chickens	49
Bacon	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Cheese	9 pkts.
Cooking fat	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Orange/Grapefruit squash	7 bottles

FOOD PREMISES

Inspections of:—	
Cafes and Restaurants	69
Butchers (including pork butchers)	88
Ice cream vendors	52
Grocers	116
Fishmongers	16
Greengrocers	103
Bakehouses	29
Fish and chip shops	33
Confectioners	24
Markets and stalls	92
Fairground food stalls	12
	634

MEAT

There was only one slaughterhouse in use during the year and 863 visits were made for the purpose of inspection.

The number of carcasses inspected was 6,741 comprising 930 Prime Cattle, 83 Cows, 61 Calves, 4,193 Sheep and Lambs and 1,474 Pigs.

4 whole carcasses and the following organs were found to be unsound or diseased and were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Prime Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	930	83	61	4193	1474
Number inspected	930	83	61	4193	1474

ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI:

Whole Carcasses condemned	—	—	—	2	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	137	29	—	139	65
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	14.7%	33.7%	—	3.12%	4.20%

TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	22	17	—	—	28
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	2.37%	20.48%	—	—	1.90%
CYSTICERCOSIS:					
Carcase of which some part of organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage affected by Cysticercus Bovis	0.10%	—	—	—	—

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CARCASES CONDEMNED WITH CAUSES OF CONDEMNATION

	CATTLE		SHEEP	
	Whole carcase and all offal	Meat	Whole carcase and all offal	Meat
FEVERED CONDITION:	—	—	1	—
CYSTICERCUS BOVIS:	1	—	—	—
INJURY:	—	58 lbs.	1 40 lbs.	—
Total	1	58 lbs.	2 40 lbs.	—
	CALVES		PIGS	
TUBERCULOSIS:	—	—	—	1
Total	—	—	—	1

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF ORGANS CONDEMNED WITH CAUSES OF CONDEMNATION

LUNGS:	CATTLE	CALVES	SHEEP	PIGS
Pneumonia	—	—	—	50
Tuberculosis	25	—	—	5
Pleurisy	5	—	—	4
Parasites	8	—	21	4
Contaminated	2	—	1	—
Melanosis	1	—	—	—
Total	41	—	22	63

LIVERS:

Tuberculosis	1	—	—	—
Angioma	10	—	—	—
Abscesses	33	—	—	—
Cirrhosis and Necrosis	9	—	—	—
Fatty Degeneration	6	—	5	—
Distomatosis	106	—	95	—
Cysts	5	—	3	—
Adhesions	2	—	—	—
Total	172	—	103	—

HEADS AND TONGUES:

Tuberculosis	14	—	—	22
Actinomycosis	6	—	—	—
Glossitis	1	—	—	—
Total	21	—	—	22

PLUCKS:

Pneumonia	—	—	—	17
Parasites	—	—	34	2
Total	—	—	34	19

All the meat and offals condemned are stained green with an indelible dye and then removed for processing into fertilisers.





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