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Contributors

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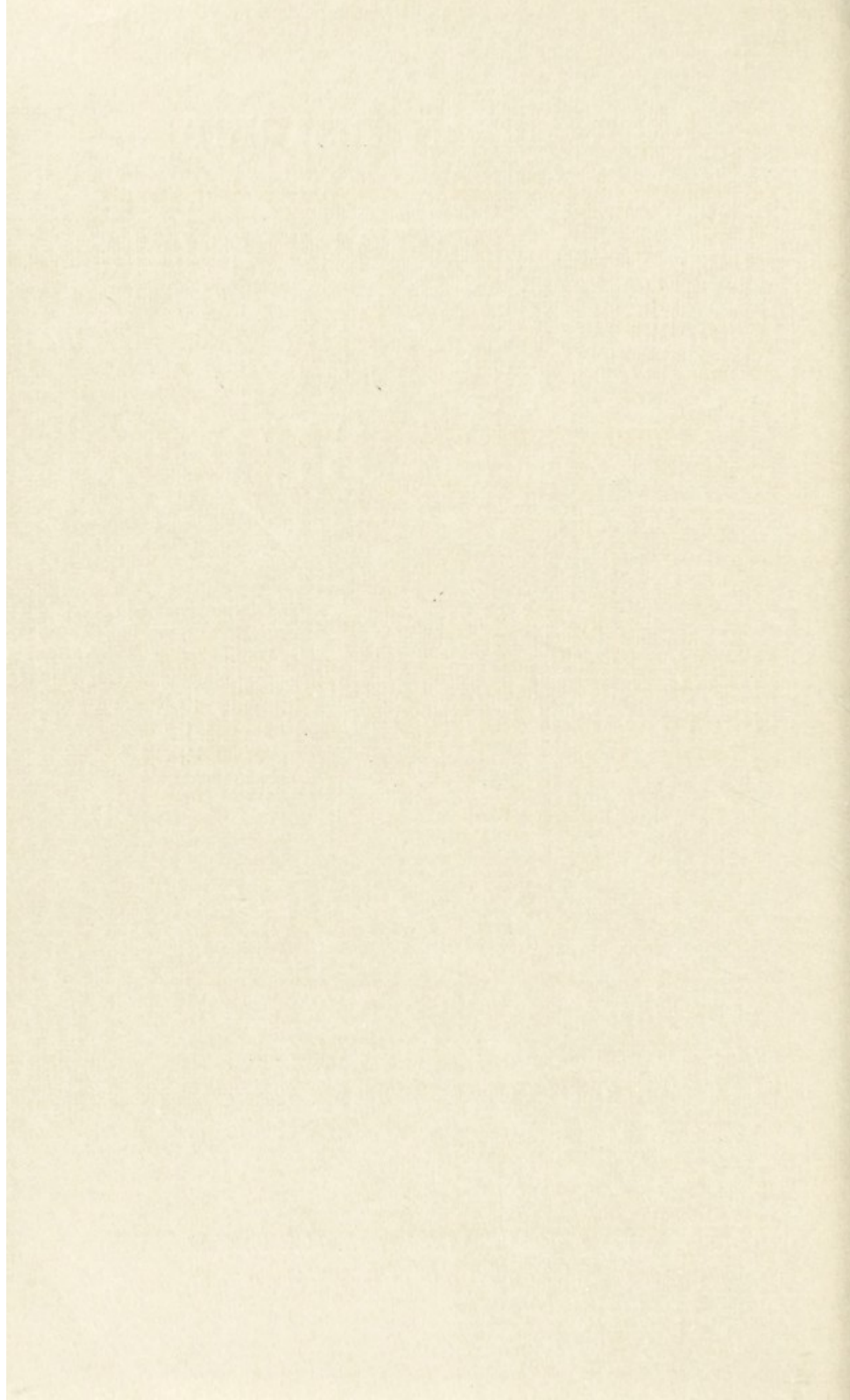
of

**Medical Officer of Health
for 1962**

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

and

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MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE 1962

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*County Council Representatives on Committee



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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
10, STOCKWELL STREET,
LEEK.

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

I beg to submit the Annual Report for 1962 which has been prepared in accordance with Circular 1/63 of the Ministry of Health.

POPULATION. The Registrar General's figure for the estimated mid-year home population is 19,310 compared with 19,300 in 1961; an increase of 10.

The estimated mid-year population in 1952 was 18,880 so that over the last ten years the population has increased by 430.

BIRTH RATE. There has been an increase in the number of live births compared with the previous year. In 1961, 252 births occurred whilst in 1962 there was a total of 259. Further details will be found on page 3.

Adjusted birthrate of 13.8 (comparability factor 1.03) compared with a national birthrate of 18.0. The proportion of illegitimate live births was 4.25%, there being 11. The national figure for 1962 is 6.6%.

STILL BIRTHS. The number of still births per 1,000 of total births during the year being 33.6 against a national average for England and Wales of 18.1.

INFANT MORTALITY. As in 1961 a total of 5 deaths occurred under one year of age. Further details will be found on page 4.

DEATHS. There was 268 deaths in 1962 compared with 292 in the previous year. The following causes of death are of interest:—

Diseases of the heart and circulatory system (neglecting hypertension with heart disease)				135	50%
Malignant Disease				46	17%
Infections (Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Influenza and Tuberculosis)				22	8.2%

Further details will be found on page 5.

HOME ACCIDENT PREVENTION. The Home Safety Act, 1961, empowers the Councils of County Districts to promote home safety. A voluntary Home Safety Committee was formed in Leek in May, 1958, and the Leek Urban District Council in 1961 agreed to give financial assistance towards its activities which this Act made possible.

Accidents accounted for 8 deaths during 1962 (of these 1 only was a motor vehicle accident) representing 3% of all deaths during the year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES. A vaccination campaign against poliomyelitis was prepared in co-operation with the Area Medical Officer in 1962. Unfortunately however, it was found necessary to postpone this until 1963 owing to adverse reports about the oral vaccine in the U.S.A. It was thought that this publicity would adversely affect our local campaign.

DYSENTERY. This continued into 1962. It is a most unpleasant illness, spread by faecal contamination and all parents should regard it a duty to teach their children the importance of routine washing of hands after visiting the lavatory. Improved standards of personal hygiene would do much to limit the spread of this disease. A food handler was found to be suffering from the disease and appropriate action was taken (see page 13).

It is pleasing to report that no cases of poliomyelitis were notified during the year but this is not an indication for relaxing vigilance. All parents should make it their duty to see their children are protected. A new schedule relating to vaccination and immunisation was decided by the County Council in 1961 (Ministry of Health Schedule Q) and was effective in January 1962. Details will be found on page 24.

The level of protection against whooping cough is below the level considered satisfactory while the vaccinated proportion of the population is very low. Details will be found on page 12.

MEALS ON WHEELS.

The effect of the National Assistance Act 1948 (Amendment) Act 1962 extended powers of local authorities.

Leek is fortunate in having a Meals on Wheels Service already, operated by the Women's Voluntary Service, providing 16 people with one meal each week at a cost to each individual of one shilling. The cost of providing the meal is one shilling and sixpence, a subsidy of sixpence being provided by this Council.

An extension of this service to enable these people to have a meal twice a week was achieved on the one hand by the very willing extension of voluntary help by the W.V.S. and by the Council providing a van with driver to assist delivery and a further subsidy of sixpence for each of the additional meals.

This is a very important service not only because of the obvious value of the meals but also for the opportunity it gives for a friendly visit. Loneliness in old age is one of the great problems of our time.

FLUORIDATION.

This was the subject of a report presented to the Health Committee in November 1962.

The following is a summary of the main points.

1. The most effective and economical method of fluoridation is through public water supplies.
2. Investigations extending over many years (including the Report of the Fluoridation Studies in the U.K.) have amply demonstrated that drinking water containing approximately 1 ppm has a marked effect in reducing the incidence of dental decay.
3. All available evidence points to the conclusion that water to which fluoride salts have been added artificially is similar in its action to one containing naturally derived fluoride.

4. There is no evidence that water containing fluoride at 1 ppm has any harmful effect upon general health.
5. That water containing 1 ppm fluoride does not affect industrial processes and that such a concentration does not affect the water's colour, odour, pH (acidity or alkalinity), hardness or softness, nor does it affect taste.

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

	1961	1962
Area (in acres)	4,315	4,315
Registrar General's mid-year estimate of home population (all ages)	19,300	19,310
Number of inhabited houses in the Rate Book at end of year	6,726	6,892
Number of persons per house	2.9	2.8
Number of persons per acre	4.5	4.4
Rateable value at 31st March	£226,293	£228,644
Sum represented by a penny rate for financial year ended 31st March	£922	£929

VITAL STATISTICS

	Male	Female	Total
Live births	153	106	259
(Illegitimate births)	5	6	11
Live birth rate per 1,000 population			13.4
Adjusted birthrate (comparability factor 1.03)			13.8
Birthrate (England and Wales) — 18.0			
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births — 4.25			
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births (England and Wales) — 6.6			

NOTE ON ADJUSTED BIRTH RATE

Local birthrates 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, affected 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	1	1
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births — 7.87			
Still birth rate (England and Wales) — 19.1			
Total live and still births	258	110	268
((Illegitimate)	5	7	12

	Male	Female	Total
INFANT DEATHS (deaths under 1 year of age ...	5	0	5
(Illegitimate)	1	0	1
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—19.31			
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births Legitimate — 16.13			
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births Illegitimate — 91.1			
Infant mortality rate (England and Wales) — 20.7			
Neonatal mortality (deaths under 4 weeks of age) (Illegitimate)	1	0	1
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births (first 4 weeks) — 19.3			
Neonatal mortality rate (England and Wales)—15.1			
Early neonatal mortality rate (first week) per 1,000 live births — 19.3 (Deaths under 1 week were 5).			
Perinatal mortality rate (still births plus deaths during the first week) per 1,000 total live and still births — 54.05			
Maternal deaths (including abortion) — 0.			
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births — 0.			
Maternal mortality rate (England and Wales)—0.35			

	Male	Female	Total
DEATHS — ALL AGES	139	129	268
Death rate per 1,000 estimated population — 13.9			
Adjusted death rate (comparability factor .94) — 13.04			

NOTE:—This comparability factor is obtained and used on a similar principle to that for comparability for births.
Death rate (England and Wales) — 11.9

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES, 1962

	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	0	0	0
Other infective and parasitic disease	1	0	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	1	5
Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	7	3	10
Malignant neoplasm, breast	0	7	7
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0	0	0
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	18	6	24
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	0	0	0
Diabetes	3	2	5
Vascular lesions of nervous system	21	22	43
Coronary disease, angina	32	16	48
Hypertension with heart disease	3	0	3
Other heart disease	12	27	39
Other circulatory disease	3	2	5
Influenza	0	0	0
Pneumonia	4	10	14
Bronchitis	7	0	7
Other diseases of respiratory system	0	2	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1	3
Gastritis and Enteritis and Diarrhœa	0	0	0
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	2	4
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	0	3
Congenital malformations	1	0	1
Pregnancy, childbirths and abortions	0	0	0
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	10	22	32
Motor vehicle accidents	0	1	1
All other accidents	3	5	8
Suicide	3	—	3
Homicide and operations of war	0	0	0
	139	129	268

NOTE ON CAUSE OF DEATH:

MALIGNANT DISEASE (Cancer). This caused 46 deaths, i.e. 17.2% of all deaths.

In 1957, 20.9%; in 1958, 22.6%; in 1959, 23.0%; in 1960, 18.7%; in 1961, 20%; in 1962, 17.2%.

Cancer of the lung killed 7 men and 3 women in 1962, i.e. 21.7% of all cancer deaths. This figure has shown a rise in the last few years until 1961; 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%; in 1960, 23.9%; in 1961, 14% and in 1962, 21.7%.

If we consider all the deaths which have occurred in the last 6 years then cancer of the lung was responsible for, in 1957, 3%; in 1958, 3.4%; in 1959, 3.5%; in 1960, 4.4%; in 1961, 3.4% and in 1962, 3.7%.

Those deaths due to cancer of the lung were in males aged 61, 58, 60, 53, 66, 64, 52 years and females aged 83, 61, 57 years.

HEART DISEASE. 87 deaths were due to this, i.e. 38.0% of all deaths (in 1961 it was 31.5%).

BRONCHITIS. This common complaint had 7 deaths as a result in 1962, 2.6% of all deaths compared with 5.13% in 1961.

SUICIDE. 2 males one aged 57 years who died from coal gas poisoning and a male aged 53 years who died from asphyxia after hanging himself.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS IN 1962

1. **MOTOR VEHICLE.** One occurred, a female aged 78 years who died from purulent bronchitis contusion of the brain and fracture of pelvis sustained in impact with motor car whilst crossing road.

2. **HOME ACCIDENTS.** As in 1961 4 were due to falls in the home resulting in fractures, all were females; ages were 92, 91, 65 and 58 years. A female aged 62 years died following an accidental overdose of sleeping tablets.

INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1962

Deaths under 1 years of age.

Male — aged 29 hours	Suffocation through smothering under bed clothes whilst in bed with parents.
Male — aged 1 week	Congenital occipital cerebral hernia.
Male — aged 1 day	Broncho pneumonia.
	Immaturity.
Male — aged 4 hours	Immaturity.
Male — aged 2 hours	Atelectasis.
	Immaturity.

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES:

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

1. Herbert Edward Wilson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health.
2. James Rowbotham, M.P.H.I.A., Assoc. M.C.T., M.R.S.H., Chief Public Health Inspector.
3. 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 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 3 ambulances and 4 sitting cars and a staff of 23 consisting of 1 officer in charge and 22 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 house 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 33 domestic helps and the number of hours worked each week is approximately 648.

The County Council is responsible for other special health services — Maternity and Child Welfare and the School Health 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.

SPUTUM. During 1962 the laboratory service investigated 29 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. All were examined by cultural examination and 5 of these were found to be positive for tubercle bacillus, 2 were from the same person.

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

THROAT SWABS. 25 throat swabs were taken in 1962 by the general practitioners, 11 were positive for haemolytic streptococci and 1 for streptococcus viridans.

FÆCES. A total of 298 were sent for examination during the year 174 of these were sent by the general practitioners, 2 were positive for salmonella typhimurium, 38 for shigella sonnei and 4 for pathogenic *E. coli* only.

The health department sent 124 specimens, 41 were positive for shigella sonnei and 2 for salmonella typhimurium.

BLOOD SPECIMENS. 4 specimens were sent by a general practitioner for Widal testing 2 from the same patient were positive for *Brucella Abortus*, 1 showed *S. Paratyphi A.* and 1 was negative.

FOOD SAMPLES. The laboratory was also used for the examination of ice cream samples during 1962.

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 208 samples were taken.

175 samples were submitted to the **METHELYN BLUE** test, a test for ordinary bacteriological cleanliness, 5 samples failed to pass the test. Failures were in Tuberculin tested, Tuberculin tested pasteurised and pasteurised milks.

Of the 130 samples of pasteurised milk examined by the **PHOSPHATASE TEST** — to ascertain the effectiveness of the process — 1 failed the test.

All 27 samples of sterilised milk submitted to the **TURBIDITY TEST** were satisfactory. Sterilised milk is very safe and in my opinion should be much more popular.

BIOLOGICAL TESTS for the presence of tubercle bacilli were carried out on 28 samples of tuberculin tested milk, all of which were satisfactory.

BRUCELLOSIS. This is a disease almost invariably transmitted to human beings by drinking infected milk. Samples are taken as a routine measure to ascertain whether the milk is infected, in 1962 of 28 samples none were found to be positive.

The preventative measures in this disease are hindered by the fact that the organism may be excreted intermittently by the cow, the length of time taken by the laboratory to undertake the biological test and that Brucellosis is not a notifiable disease.

The most effective measure against contracting this disease is to drink pasteurised or sterilised milk only.

A table showing the results of the tests made in 1962 is on page 25.

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; West-cliffe 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 silk). 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 accommodation for 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 23 persons during 1962. 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

Untreated water from the Upperhulme springs is not of satisfactory quality in its raw state, adequate chlorination is essential for this water. 3 samples of untreated water were taken for analysis, one was unsatisfactory, the result being Plate count 5, Coliform bacilli nil, and faecal coli 20 per 100 ml.

Of the samples taken after chlorination 1 was taken from an unsterilised tap and gave a reading of Plate Count 56 per ml, coliform bacilli 35 per 100 ml and faecal coli 11 per 100 ml.

The following table gives details of other samples taken and results obtained.

BACTERIOLOGICAL TESTS AFTER CHLORINATION

	No. of Samples taken	Satisfactory	Result	
			Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
January	18	18	—	—
February	13	13	—	—
March	22	22	—	—
April	15	15	—	—
May	20	20	—	—
June	16	16	—	—
July	15	15	—	—
August	16	16	—	—
September	16	16	—	—
October	19	19	—	—
November	14	14	—	—
December	12	8	—	4
Total	196	192	—	4

All unsatisfactory samples were taken in December and were attributed to a fault in the Chlorinating plant. 3 of the samples were taken from the Mount Reservoir, details are as follows:—

1. Plate count 1 per ml, Coliform bacilli 8 faecal coli 0 per 100 ml
2. Plate count 3 per ml, Coliform bacilli 1 faecal coli 0 per 100 ml
3. Plate count 40 per ml, Coliform bacilli 5 faecal coli 0 per 100 ml

The remaining sample was taken from a tap in the town on the same day as one of the above unsatisfactory samples and presumably is due to the same cause.

Plate count 3 per ml, Coliform bacilli 1 per 100 ml.

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 sites at 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.

The enlarging and covering of the two sections of the Mount Reservoir is now approved.

This will be a great step forward in guaranteeing the supply of a safe and palatable water to the community. The covering of the reservoir will prevent contamination of the water, will facilitate its treatment enabling a much more closed control of the chlorination and will in general be a great improvement on the present facilities for treatment and storage.

Due to an oversight it was stated in previous reports that one house only in the district was supplied with water other than from the mains supply. This should read four houses. There are no stand pipes.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER SUPPLY

Two samples were taken during the year, details are as follows:—

Poolend Pumping Station

Ph. 6.2

	Parts per million
Total Solid Matter Dried at 212 F...	140.0
Free and Saline Ammonia	Nil
Albuminoid	0.016
Nitric Nitrogen	2.0
Chlorine present as Chloride	16.0
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80 F	0.04
Appearance	Clear and colourless
Metallic Contamination	Nil

Plumbo Solvency Exposure to lead strip

24 hours	Lead in solution	0.15	Lead eroded	3.2
48 hours	Lead in solution	Nil	Lead eroded	0.64
72 hours	Lead in solution	Nil	Lead eroded	Nil

Chemically satisfactory. Whilst erosive action on chemically clean lead is excessive, its solvent action on normal lead piping is unlikely to be significant.

Upperhulme Spring Supply

Ph. 6.7

	Parts per million
Total Solid Matter Dried at 212 F	130.0
Free and Saline Ammonia	Nil
Albuminoid	0.008
Nitric Nitrogen	Nil
Chlorine present as Chloride	15.0
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80 F	Nil
Appearance	Clear and colourless
Metallic Contamination	Nil
Free Chlorine	0.15

Plumbo Solvency Exposure to lead strip

24 hours	Lead in solution	0.53	Lead eroded	8.0
48 hours	Lead in solution	Nil	Lead eroded	0.75
72 hours	Lead in solution	Nil	Lead eroded	Nil

Chemically satisfactory. While erosive action on chemically clean lead is excessive, its solvent action on normal lead piping is unlikely to be significant.

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 swimming baths were kept open during the winter. An additional section was added to the oil fired boiler used for heating the bath water. The extra heat produced was used to boost the air temperature in the baths.

During the year from April to December, 36 samples were taken for bacteriological testing, 6 of these were unsatisfactory. The chlorine con-

tent was immediately increased and further samples proved satisfactory.

Other minor improvements to the baths were made by the Engineer's Department during 1962.

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 1962 the daily average dry weather flow was 1,700,000 and although no adverse report regarding treatment was received there is no doubt that the system is very seriously overloaded.

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 95, compared to 487 in 1961, 237 in 1960 and 778 in 1959.

A table showing the notifications of infectious diseases during 1962 appears in the Report on page 19.

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 20 and 21.

DIPHTHERIA. There were no cases of diphtheria notified during the year. The average number of births per year during the last ten years is 260. The number of children who completed a primary course of immunisation in 1962 was 155 representing 60% of the new members of the population. Re-immunisation amounted to 65 or 25%. A figure of at least 75% is necessary to maintain adequate community protection.

WHOOPING COUGH. No cases of Whooping Cough were notified during the year.

The number of children completing a primary course of inoculations against the disease was 133 representing a figure of approximately 51%. At least 75% of new members to the population should be protected.

POLIOMYELITIS. No cases of poliomyelitis were notified during the year. Unfortunately no figures are available for the number of vaccinations against this disease.

SMALLPOX. 794 persons were vaccinated against smallpox in 1962 in Leek. Of these 79 were under 1 year of age; 47 aged 1; 72 were aged 2-4; 199 were aged 5-14 and 397 aged 15 and over.

SCARLET FEVER. There were 27 cases of this disease during the year. This was an increase on the previous year — 11 cases in 1961, 16 cases in 1960 and 22 cases in 1959.

MEASLES. This is normally a seasonal disease occurring approximately every other year. In 1962 there were 19 cases compared with 425 in 1961.

DYSENTERY. There were 38 cases of sonne dysentery notified during the year. There is no doubt that the disease is highly infectious within a household or school.

In March a male aged 32, engaged in the food trade contracted Sonne Dysentery and was not allowed to return to work until he was free from infection. Full compensation for loss of earning for the period of exclusion (31st March to 10th April) was paid by the Leek Urban District Council.

PNEUMONIA. There were 2 cases. In 1961 there were 13 cases.

FOOD POISONING. 2 cases were notified during the year, due to *Salmonella typhimurium*. These two cases were unconnected, one occurring in January, the other in August.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA. No cases were notified during 1962.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM. No cases were notified during 1962.

ADMISSIONS TO BUCKNALL HOSPITAL

The following persons were treated for various reasons:—

1. NON SPECIFIC GASTRO ENTERITIS — 1 male aged 4 years and 4 females aged 6 months, 2 months, 6 years and 82 years.
2. MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION — 1 female aged 3 months.
3. HERPES SIMPLEX — 1 female aged 2 years.
4. SCARLET FEVER AND SONNE DYSENTERY — 1 female aged 8 years.
5. PNEUMONIA — 1 female aged 9 years.
6. RUBELLA — 1 female aged 4 years.
7. ACIDOSIS — 1 male aged 6 years.
8. GLANDULAR FEVER AND RUBELLA — 1 male aged 25 years.
9. NON SPECIFIC GASTRO ENTERITIS AND TONSILLITIS — 1 male aged 4 years.
10. ACUTE BRONCHIOLITIS SECONDARY TO RUBELLA — 1 female aged 11 years.
11. GLANDULAR FEVER AND SINUSITIS — 1 female aged 24 years.
12. GASTRO ENTERITIS AND ACIDOSIS — 1 male aged 7 years.
13. RENAL FAILURE DUE TO BILATERAL CALCULI, MALIGNANT HYPERTENSION — 1 male aged 40 years.
14. ACIDOSIS DUE TO CYCLICAL VOMITING — 1 male aged 16 years.

TUBERCULOSIS. The year commenced with a total of 78 persons on the register and a further 6 persons were added during the year. It was possible to remove 6 names from the register so that a total number of 78 persons was on the register at the end of 1962.

The pulmonary cases were 4 males aged 41, 37, 46 and 66 years and 2 females aged 5 and 60 years.

The proportion of cases in Leek at the end of the year was 4.0 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.7 per 1,000 of the population in 1961.

The Health Visitors provided in the year 4 environmental and 18 progress reports on tuberculosis patients already on the register.

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 examined.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the year 1962 for the Urban District of Leek in the County of Stafford

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961 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		
		Inspection (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.	143	27	4	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority † (excluding out-wor- kers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total	143	27	4	—

* 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	7	7	Nil	4	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 ...	7	7	Nil	4	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 prose- cutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un- whole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Wearing apparel (Making etc., Cleaning and Washing)	47					
Household linen						
Lace, lace cur- tains 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						

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 un-whole-some 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	2					
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	49					

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — 1962

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.

Numbers originally notified Total (All Ages)	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		
	10	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	11	—	—	12	27	—	1		
Final numbers after correction																		
Under 1 year													1	1		1		
1— years		5							3	2			2	3				
2— years		2							1	1			1	1				
3— years									1	1			2	2				
4— years	1								3	6			5	4				
5—9 years	8	10							1	1			1	6				
10—14 years	1												2	1				
15—24 years														6				
25 and over														1				
Age unknown														6				
Total (all ages)	10	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	11	—	—	12	26	—	1		
	Ac. pneumonia		Smallpox		Acute encephalitis				Enteric or Typhoid fever		Paratyphoid fevers		Erysipelas		Food poisoning			
Number originally notified	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Total (All Ages)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2		
Final numbers after correction																		
Under 5 years	1															1		
5—14 years																		
15—44 years	1										1							
45—64 years																		
65 and over																		
Age unknown																		
Total (All Ages)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1		
	Tuberculosis						Other notifiable diseases				Original		Final					
Numbers originally notified	Respiratory		Meninges and C.N.S.		Other						M		F		M		F	
Total (All Ages)	2	2	—	—	—	—					—		—		—		—	
Final numbers after correction																		
Under 5 years																		
5—14 years		1																
15—24 years																		
25—44 years	1																	
45—64 years	1	1																
65 and over																		
Age unknown																		
Total (All Ages)	2	2	—	—	—	—												

LEEK U.D. — INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1953-1962 (Confirmed Notifications)

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Scarlet Fever	35	40	22	20	45	74	22	16	11	27
Whooping Cough	49	156	24	16	28	2	—	175	—	—
Measles	174	223	55	335	21	14	735	2	425	19
Pneumonia	17	10	12	4	28	7	8	3	13	2
Dysentery	6	8	—	2	—	8	5	—	24	38
Erysipelas	—	1	1	3	—	2	—	—	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	2	—	1	13	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Meningitis	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	30	3	2	1	3	4	2	33	8	1
Tuberculosis: Pulmonary	8	9	4	5	8	6	2	4	3	6
Non-Pulmonary	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	—

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

PERIOD OF EXCLUSION				CONTACTS, I.E. THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY OR HOUSEHOLD LIVING TOGETHER AS A FAMILY, THAT IS, IN ONE TENEMENT.
	USUAL INCUBATION PERIOD (DAYS)	INTERVAL BETWEEN ONSET AND APPEARANCE OF RASH (DAYS)	PATIENTS	
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

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Population	18,970	18,950	18,990	19,080	19,230	19,300	19,310
No. of inhabited houses	6,124	6,517	6,587	6,638	6,710	6,726	6,892
No. of live births	250	271	295	249	260	252	259
Birth rate (crude)	13.2	14.3	15.5	13.1	13.5	13.05	13.4
No. of still births	9	5	10	12	9	2	9
Maternal mortality	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Infant mortality rate	36.0	14.8	16.9	8.0	23.08	19.84	19.31
Infant mortality (No. of deaths)	9	4	5	2	6	5	5
No. of deaths (all ages)	222	201	234	256	248	292	268
Death rate (crude)	11.7	10.6	12.3	13.4	12.92	9.96	13.9

TUBERCULOSIS IN LEEK 1962

	MALES		FEMALES		Total
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
Number of cases on Register at 31.12.61	39	3	26	10	78
Number of cases adding during the year	4	—	2	—	6
Number of cases removed during the year	3	—	3	—	6
Number of cases on Register at 31.12.62	40	3	25	10	78

CASES ADDED TO THE REGISTER

Inward Transfer	2
New Notifications	4
	—
	6
	—

CASES REMOVED FROM THE REGISTER

Recovered	6
	—
	6
	—

SCHEDULE OF IMMUNISATION

Age	Visit	Vaccine	Injec- tion	Interval
6 to 8 months	1	Poliomyelitis 1	1	4 weeks
	2	Poliomyelitis 2	2	
9 to 12 months	3	Diphtheria Pertusis Tetanus 1	3	4-6 weeks
	4	Diphtheria Pertusis Tetanus 2	4	
15 to 18 months	5	Poliomyelitis 3	5	
18 to 21 months	6	Diphtheria Pertusis Tetanus 3	6	
Smallpox vaccination after the first birthday				
School entry year		Poliomyelitis 4 Diphtheria and Tetanus		
8 to 12 years		Diphtheria and Tetanus. Small- pox re-vaccina- tion		
Over 12 years		B.C.G.		

LEEK URBAN DISTRICT — MILK SAMPLING 1962

BY COUNTY COUNCIL MILK SAMPLING OFFICER

Designation	Total	Methylene Blue Test				Phosphatase Test		Turbidity Test		Biological Test			
		Satis.		Unsatis.		Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	For T.B.		For Brucella Abortus	
										Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive
Tuberculin Tested T.T.	50	48		1		—	—	—	—	28	—	28	—
Pasteurised ...	85	83		2		84	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised ...	46	44		2		46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sterilised ...	27	—		—		—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—
Total	208	175		5		130	1	27	—	28	—	28	—

1 sample of T.T. Milk submitted to Biological test only.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
10, STOCKWELL STREET,
LEEK, STAFFS.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my twenty-ninth Annual Report for the year 1962. The report is prepared in accordance with Circular 1/63.

Opportunity was taken, as occasion demanded, to take samples of specially selected foodstuffs, no food was reported as containing any foreign bodies.

For the second year in succession no applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair under the Rent Act 1957. I am sure that all dwellings are not in a proper state of repair and I look forward to the time when the staffing position is easier so that property can be inspected street by street and the necessary repairs carried out.

There was a big reduction in the number of applications for Improvement Grants. In the case of Standard Grants the number fell from 38 to 21 and the Discretionary Grants fell from 18 to 12. Practically the whole of these applications were from owner-occupiers, which leads one to believe that the scheme in its present form does not encourage the property owner to invest his capital in improving his property. Surely the time is not far distant when these amenities can be enforced under the Housing Act. In this modern day and age it is surely not too much to ask that all dwelling houses should be provided with a hot water supply, a bath and, wherever possible, indoor sanitation.

I consider one of our most important duties is safeguarding the health of our population as much as possible by keeping premises under surveillance where food is prepared, stored and sold. Many routine visits were paid to these premises during the year and although very few actual defects were found the salutary effect of the visit has the desired effect of maintaining the desired high standard.

Elsewhere in the report will be found details of the throughput at the slaughterhouse, and although the local butchers have not as yet built their own slaughterhouse, they have finalised the arrangements for the leasing of a site adjacent to our new cattle market and I understand that tenders are now being invited for its construction.

The tip at Barnfields was closed during April and the whole area sealed off. Vigorous measures were taken to kill any rats that were still

present at the tip, and a pretreatment for rodent destruction was undertaken at the temporary tip on the Mount Road. This tip lasted for a few months, giving us time to find a more permanent site and towards the end of the year a site was opened at Starewood and the temporary site on the Mount Road was permanently sealed and baits and poison laid to ensure there was no nuisance from rats.

Quite a number of premises were inspected under the Licensing Act of 1961 and many improvements were effected particularly to the sanitary accommodation. In two cases however, it was necessary to lodge a formal objection, in one case an undertaking was given and accepted that improvements would be effected and in the second case the Committee of the Club did not think it worthwhile to spend a large sum of money on the premises and they therefore did not press their application.

It is disappointing to report that only 9 applications for a contribution towards the conversion of hand flush closets to water closets have been received during the year. It was hoped that as this scheme became more widely known, more applications would have been received.

Finally, Ladies 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 3,865 loads were removed and tipped on the Barnfields and Mount sites during the year.

SALVAGE

386 tons of cardboard and waste paper were salvaged and sold bringing a total of £3,511. 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	127
2. Drains tested	101
3. Drains reconstructed	3
4. Drains repaired	19
5. Drains cleansed	39
6. Water closets cleansed	4
7. Water closets repaired	11
8. Water closets reconstructed	1
9. Flushing arrangements provided	1
10. Waste pipes altered or repaired	10
11. Rainwater pipes repaired	5
12. Roofs and gutters repaired	9
13. Additional ventilation provided	1
14. Additional light provided	—
15. Damp conditions remedied	11
16. Yards drained and paved	2
17. Dustbins provided	5
18. Fireplaces provided or repaired	1
19. Coppers provided or repaired	—
20. Cases of overcrowding abated	2
21. Accumulations of manure, etc., removed	13
22. Smoke nuisances	33
23. Cesspools cleansed	6
24. Rooms disinfected	18
25. Privies converted into water closets	—
26. Staircases repaired	—
27. Handrails provided	—
28. Windows repaired	1
29. Floors repaired	3
30. Walls and ceilings repaired	6
31. Food storage provided	—
32. Water supply provided or repaired	9
33. Sinks provided	2
34. Doors repaired	1
35. Back doors provided	—
36. Walls pointed	2
37. Chimney stacks repaired	4
38. Other nuisances	20
39. Septic tanks provided	—
40. Houses connected to sewer and septic tanks abolished	—
41. Persons in need of "care and attention"	—
	<hr/> 470 <hr/>

No. of preliminary notices served	64
No. of preliminary notices complied with, without the service of statutory notices	61
No. of statutory notices served	—
No. of statutory notices complied with	—
Proceedings in Court	—

DETAILS OF OTHER INSPECTIONS

Nuisances reported to Health Department	249
„ referred to other Departments	2
Inspection of Premises where nuisances were found	238
„ of Premises where no nuisances were found	7
„ of Factories	27
„ of Slaughterhouses	797
„ of Dairies, Milk Shops and Farms	19
„ of Bakehouses	27
„ of Markets and Stalls	92
„ of Food Premises	507
Re-inspections after complaints	814
„ under Housing Acts	1106
Visits under Clean Air Act	199
Visits re Food Poisoning	115
Visits re Theatre etc., Acts	50
Visits re Petroleum Regulations	19
Miscellaneous visits	722
Infectious diseases	65
	<hr/> 5059 <hr/>

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

There are now only 2 caravans on the Council's site. These people can be rehoused as and when the site is required for redevelopment.

No hardship appears to have been caused by the Council's decision to run down 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:

80 inspections
66 treatments
402 visits

3rd Party Premises:

48 inspections
37 treatments
228 visits

Town Tip:

23 inspections
21 treatments
129 visits

Local Authority Premises:

4 inspections
4 treatments
14 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

On a number of occasions the attention of shopkeepers was drawn to the Hours of Closing Act, and on five occasions, warnings were given for minor contraventions.

No proceedings were instituted.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Number of premises on register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143
Number of inspections during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Number of cases in which defects were found	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Number of cases in which defects were remedied during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

SECTION E

HOUSING

Action under our Slum Clearance Scheme again occupied a large portion of our time, 1,106 visits were made during the year to property dealt with under the scheme.

No Clearance Areas were declared during 1962.

Action under the Housing Acts was taken in respect of 14 individual unfit houses situated in Mill Street, Ladderedge, West Street, Macclesfield Road.

During the year 12 Individual Unfit Houses and 12 Houses in Clearance Areas were demolished.

Up to the end of 1962, 14 areas had been declared "Clearance Areas," with a total of 153 dwellings. A further 112 houses were dealt

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Prime Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	828	23	19	4022	1198
Number inspected	828	28	19	4022	1198
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI:					
Whole Carcases con- demned	—	—	1	3	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	105	10	—	10	89
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tubercu- losis and Cysti- cerci	12.68%	35.7%	5.29%	1.83%	7.42%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:					
Whole carcases con- demned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	30
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	2.5%
CYSTICERCOSIS:					
Carcase of which some part or organ was con- demned	2	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refri- geration	2	—	—	—	—
Generalised and to- tally condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage affected by Cysticercus Bovis ...	0.03%	—	—	—	—

**TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CARCASSES CONDEMNED WITH
CAUSES OF CONDEMNATION**

	CATTLE			SHEEP	
	Whole carcase and all Offal	Meat		Whole carcase and all Offal	Meat
CYSTICERCUS BOVIS	2	—		—	—
INJURY	—	—		2	—
PERITONITIS	—	—		1	—
Total	2	—		3	—
				CALVES	PIGS
MORIBUND				1	—
Total				1	—

**TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF ORGANS CONDEMNED WITH
CAUSES OF CONDEMNATION**

LUNGS:	CATTLE	CALVES	SHEEP	PIGS
Pneumonia	4	—	—	70
Pleurisy	4	—	—	1
Parasites	8	—	52	2
Contaminated	2	—	—	9
Melanosis	2	—	—	—
Abscesses	2	—	—	—
Back Bleeding	—	—	—	1
Total ...	22	—	52	83
LIVERS:				
Angioma	2	—	—	—
Abscesses	29	—	—	—
Cirrhosis and Necrosis ...	9	—	—	27
Fatty Degeneration ...	1	—	—	—
Distomatosis	44	—	40	—
Cysts	1	—	—	—
Melanosis	—	—	—	—
Parasites	8	—	—	—
Total ...	94	—	40	27
HEADS AND TONGUES:				
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	30
Actinomycosis	3	—	—	—
Glossitis	1	—	—	—
Abscesses	1	—	—	—
Total ...	5	—	—	30
PLUCKS:				
Pneumonia	—	—	—	3
Parasites	—	—	—	1
Inflammation	—	—	—	2
Total ...	—	—	—	6

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

CLEAN AIR ACT

During the year pressure was maintained in sources of air pollution still affecting the town. So far as factories are concerned, in July 1963 the period of grace allowed under the Clean Air Act expires. Accordingly, any factory which operates plant which is unable to burn fuel in a satisfactory manner must put its house in order by that date. During 1962, factory owners were reminded of this state of affairs, and urged to put in hand the necessary works.

The response has been generally satisfactory.

There still remains the pollution from domestic fires, which now must be considered to bear a major share of the blame for air pollution, and that from motor vehicle exhaust smoke. The effect of pollution from vehicle exhausts is felt most acutely in certain sections of the town where heavy diesel-engined vehicles frequently pass.

Short of proposing further Smoke Control areas, the best prospect of improving the air pollution position in Leek seems to lie in the fostering of a better informed public opinion, which will regard a clear atmosphere as a right, and will be prepared to accept the duty of each householder to play his proper part in ensuring that the atmosphere is as little polluted as may be.

The Council is participating in the Survey of atmospheric pollution which the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research is now conducting. The readings from our instruments form part of a mass of evidence which is being accumulated to find out more about the whole problem of air pollution.

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.

SMOKE/SULPHUR DIOXIDE:—

Figures are in micrograms per cubic metre.

				Smoke		So ₂	
				Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
January	...	...	...	796	76	932	97
February	...	...	...	427	74	231	85
March	...	...	...	401	37	343	152
April	...	...	...	358	55	344	73
May	...	...	...	294	43	242	77
June	...	...	...	107	52	126	43
July	...	...	...	149	26	149	69
August	...	...	...	138	46	138	32
September	...	...	...	162	62	163	90
October	...	...	...	569	44	314	115
November	...	...	...	666	83	566	116
December	...	...	...	1113	93	912	86
Average	...	...	...	431.66	53.5	363.25	86.25

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	9.1	21.6	30.7	4.9	14.6	19.5
February	1.5	2.4	3.9	0.4	3.3	3.7
March	4.8	3.5	8.3	4.4	4.6	9.0
April	4.9	7.0	11.9	8.4	5.9	14.3
May	4.9	4.4	9.3	5.5	5.1	10.6
June	5.6	3.1	8.7	5.3	6.5	11.8
July	5.2	4.9	10.1	7.4	4.6	12.0
August	4.9	3.3	8.2	5.0	4.0	9.0
September	4.7	4.8	9.5	5.2	4.8	10.0
October	4.6	3.7	8.3	3.2	3.9	7.1
November	2.2	3.6	5.8	4.6	8.6	13.2
December	3.7	6.5	10.2	2.5	3.1	5.6
Average	4.7	5.8	10.5	4.7	5.8	10.5

