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Contributors

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MARKET DRAYTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1967

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health
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Chief Public Health Inspector
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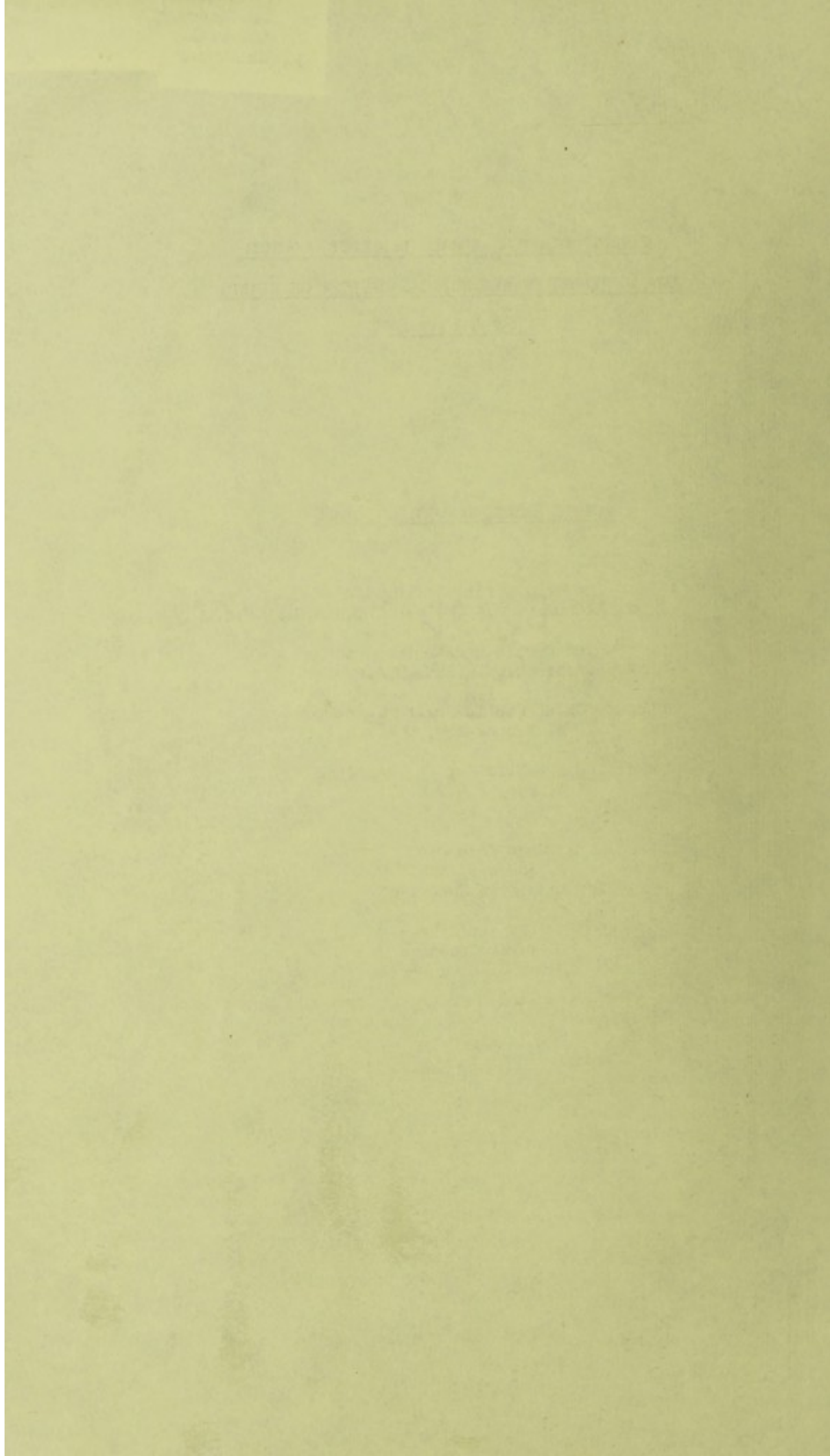
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M.O.H. Market Drayton R.D.C. I
Annual Report 1967
Messrs E. M. Wright £203. - 5 MAY 1970

6 MAY 1970



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Public Health Department,
Smithfield Road,
Market Drayton,
Shropshire.

MARKET DRAYTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, 1967

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I now present my second annual report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Market Drayton Rural District.

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population was 17,100, showing a slight increase over the previous year's which was 16,780.

The total number of live births was 317 and this, expressed as the Birth Rate (corrected) gives a rate of 18.3 (per 1000 of the population) the same as last year. Of the total, 17 were illegitimate. There were also 4 still births.

There were 148 deaths in the area during the year which, expressed in terms of per 1000 of the population gives us a Death Rate (corrected) of 8.9. Of these deaths, heart disease continues to be the cause of the greatest number. Coronary disease accounted for a third of all the deaths from heart disease. This disease is generally in the increase, both in numbers and also in its affecting the comparatively young and active as well as the elderly. Its sex incidence is notable in as much as almost two thirds of the number were men. It also affects sedentary workers more than manual workers, and it would appear, when all these facts are taken together, that the stresses and strains of modern conditions play some considerable part in the production of this disease. Any preventive measures are not, therefore, easy for they must be, like the now defunct David Frost programme, "Not just a programme, More a way of life".

The second most important cause was cancer which accounted for 27 deaths out of the total of 148. Of these various cancers the most preventable is cancer of the womb which can be detected in a very pre-cancerous stage by means of cervical cytology examinations, and, happy to relate, clinics are now in operation for this purpose. It is hoped that they may be availed of more and more in the future. Cancer of the breast, too, is a disease which can be readily detected in an early operable stage by periodic examination, and this is included in the routine at the Cervical Cytology Clinics. Cancer of the lung is unfortunately not in the category, at present, of being a readily preventable disease, or, at any rate has, sad to relate, not been readily prevented. There were six deaths in this area, five of which were males. A great deal of prolonged and sustained work, most of it in the realm of statistics, has gone into establishing a casual relationship between cigarette smoking with cancer of the lung. Much propaganda continues in an effort at cutting down or abolishing this habit. There is certainly good statistical evidence that the incidence could be reduced by this means. One begins to wonder however, whether this relationship between lung cancer and cigarette smoking is a simple cause and effect relationship or a highly complex one. Some aspects require further investigation and research. Why, for instance is it many times more common in men than in women? The cigarette smoking

habit of both sexes being nowadays roughly the same. Early diagnosis in an operable stage is, indeed, difficult, as anyone who has worked in a Chest Hospital can confirm. Were it possible to x-ray everyone in the susceptible age group at intervals of a few months, this would be more often successful. Taken all in all, such a procedure would hardly be possible. We are, therefore, left with prevention by means of inducing people not to smoke cigarettes as the only way which we can at present see of reducing the ravages of this disease.

It is pleasant to relate that there were no cases of tuberculosis notified this year and no deaths. The incidence and mortality continues to be low with only ten notified cases and three deaths in the past five years.

Of the remaining infectious diseases, measles is a hardy annual, or, it may be said bi-annual, since it waxes and wanes in epidemics in alternate years. It is, also, like an iceberg, two thirds of which is immersed and therefore not visible, or like a Jekyll and Hyde, combining a reputation for mildness and harmlessness with a devilish ability for doing harm by reason of its widespread and very high incidence, its ability to produce severe and dangerous complications and even its having toll of lives, not to be measured in case mortality, which is low, but due to the enormous number of cases, in total numbers. It is therefore of great importance that having at last found an effective vaccine, we are applying it and it is being willingly and gladly accepted by the public.

In conclusion I would like to thank Mr. Sandbrook, the Chief Public Health Inspector, and the staff of the Public Health Department for the help and co-operation which they have given me. Also, Mr. Norman S. Brook, Clerk to the Council.

I am, your obedient servant,

(D. R. McCaully)
Medical Officer of Health

SECTION AStatistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Area at 31st December 1967	-	56,047 acres.
Rateable value 1.4.1968	-	£517,012
Sum represented by the penny rate (estimated for the year 1968/1969)	-	£2090
Registrar General's estimate of the resident population as at 30th June, 1967	-	17,100
Number of inhabited houses as at 31.12.67.	-	5185

VITAL STATISTICSLive Births

		<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	Rates per 1000 estimated population	
				<u>Market Drayton</u> <u>R.D.C.</u>	<u>England</u> <u>& Wales</u>
Total	317	157	160	18.5	17.2
Legitimate	300	149	151	17.5	
Illegitimate	17	8	9	0.99	

Birth Rate Comparability Factor is 0.99

Therefore corrected Birth Rate is 18.3 (per 1000 of the population)

Illegitimacy Rate (per 1000 live births) 57.7

Still Births

		<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	Rates per 1000 live and still births	
				<u>Market Drayton</u> <u>R.D.C.</u>	<u>England</u> <u>& Wales</u>
Total	4	3	1	12.0	14.8
Legitimate	4	3	1	12.0	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	-	

Deaths

		<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	Rates per 1000 estimated population	
				<u>Market Drayton</u> <u>R.D.C.</u>	<u>England</u> <u>& Wales</u>
Total	148	85	63	8.6 (crude) (corrected)	8.7 (crude) 8.9

Comparability Factor 1.04

(County Council, Leicestershire and Rutland, 1968) has entered into a contract with the Leicestershire and Rutland Health Authority, Leicester, for the provision of a vaccination service for all children of 15 years and over against tuberculosis by means of B.C.G. Vaccine. The scheme for protection of all children between the ages of one and fifteen years against measles commenced in May 1968. The vaccinations are being carried out by the Leicestershire County Council staff at Clinics and schools. Only one injection is required.

Infant Mortality

(deaths under one year of age)

		M.	F.	Rates per 1000 related live births	
				Market Drayton R.D.C.	England & Wales
Total	4	2	2	13.0	18.3
Legitimate	4	2	2	13.0	
Illegitimate	-	-	-		

Peri-Natal Mortality

(still births and deaths under 1 week of age)

		M.	F.	Rates per 1000 related live & still births	
				Market Drayton R.D.C.	England & Wales
Total	7	4	3	22.0	25.4
Legitimate	7	4	3	22.0	
Illegitimate	-	-	-		

Neonatal Mortality

(deaths under four weeks of age)

		M.	F.	Rates per 1000 related live births	
				Market Drayton R.D.C.	England & Wales
Total	4	2	2	13.0	12.5
Legitimate	4	2	2	13.0	12.5
Illegitimate	-	-	-		

SECTION BGeneral Provisions of the Health Services for the AreaServices provided by the Salop County Council

The Ambulance Service, Health Visiting, District Home Nursing and Midwifery Services, and Domestic Help Scheme are operated by the Salop County Council.

Child Welfare Centre

The Childs Welfare Centre is situated at Longslow Road, Market Drayton and the following services are available:-		
Child Welfare	Wednesdays	10.30am - 12.30pm
Chiropody	1st, 2nd, 3rd Wednesdays 1st & 3rd Wednesdays	9.30am - 12.30pm 2pm - 5pm
Dental	By arrangement	
Domestic Help	Mondays Wednesdays & Fridays	2pm - 5pm
Immunisations	2nd & 4th Wednesdays	9.30am - 12 noon
Probation Reporting Centre	Alternate Tuesdays 4th Thursdays	5pm - 8pm 4pm - 7pm
Psychiatric	1st, 3rd & 5th Fridays	2pm onwards
Refraction School	By arrangement	9am - 12.30pm
Speech Therapy	Friday	12noon - 12.30pm 1.45pm - 5pm
Welfare Foods	Wednesdays Saturday	2.15pm - 4.15pm 10am - 12 noon
Orthopaedic	By arrangement	
Cervical Cytology Clinic	Monthly on 4th Mondays	2pm

(County Clinic, Longslow Rd., Market Drayton, by appointment)

The scheme for the vaccination and immunisation of children against Poliomyelitis, Diptheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus is carried out by the Salop County Council, as is, also the scheme for immunising all school children of 13 years and over against Tuberculosis by means of B.C.G. Vaccine. The scheme for protection of all children between the ages of one and fifteen years against measles commenced in May 1968. The vaccinations are being carried out by the Salop County Council staff at Clinics and schools. Only one injection is required.

SECTION CPrevalence of and Control over Infectious Diseases

The Table shows the number of cases notified over the last 5 years.

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Scarlet Fever	4	-	2	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	12	2	-	-	1
Measles	283	40	136	82	176
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fevers	-	-	1	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	-	1	-	1	-
Dysentery	-	1	1	1	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyresia	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmis Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	1	-	-
Tuberculosis - pulmonary	4	-	3	1	-
non pulmonary	3	-	1	-	-

Note - The figures for the years 1963 to 1965 are those for the Old R.D.C. and U.D.C. combined.

TuberculosisIncidence and Numbers of Deaths During the past Five Years.

Year	New Cases		Deaths	
	Respiratory	Non Respiratory	Respiratory	Non Respiratory
1963	3	2	1	-
1964	1	-	1	-
1965	3	-	-	1
1966	1	-	-	-
1967	-	-	-	-

Note - The Figures for the years 1963 to 1965 are those for the then Market Drayton U.D.C. and Drayton R.D.C. taken together.

There were no cases of Tuberculosis notified for the year 1967 and no deaths from this disease.

During the last five years there were 10 new cases notified and only three deaths, giving an average rate of 2 and .6 per annum, respectively, this includes all forms of Tuberculosis.

Measles - Cases Notified in 1967 (showing age incidence)

<u>Under</u> <u>1 year</u>	<u>1 - 2</u>	<u>2 - 3</u>	<u>3 - 4</u>	<u>4 - 5</u>	<u>5 - 9</u>	<u>10 - 14</u>	<u>15 - 24</u>	<u>Total</u>
15	20	21	26	22	68	2	2	171

The sharp increase in the number of cases occurring between the ages of 5 and 9 years reflects the greater opportunities for infection which a child encounters when he commences school. Vaccination between the ages of one and fifteen years will greatly reduce this. The cases occurring under 1 year old may remain a problem for a time, but, since those are often infected from their older brothers and sisters, immunisation of these older children will eventually reduce the incidence amongst the under one year olds, also.

TABLE 1

CAUSES OF DEATH IN MARKET DRAYTON RURAL DISTRICT

	Male	Female
All causes	85	63
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	-	-
Tuberculosis - other	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
Measles	-	-
Other infections and Parasitic Diseases	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	3	1
Lung, bronchus	5	1
Breast	-	3
Uterus	-	1
Other Malignant & Lymphatic neoplasms	8	4
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	1
Diabetes	2	-
Vascular lesions of Nervous system	12	9
Coronary disease, angina	17	6
Hypertension with heart disease	-	1
Other heart disease	22	23
Other circulatory disease	2	2
Influenza	-	-
Pneumonia	5	2
Bronchitis	3	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-
Pregnancy, child birth and abortion	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	1
Other defined and ill defined diseases	3	4
Motor vehicle accidents	-	-
All other accidents	1	-
Suicide	-	-
Homicide and operations of war	-	-
Total All Causes	148	
Male	85	
Female	63	

TABLE 2

CAUSES OF DEATH IN MARKET DRAYTON R.D.C. FOR YEAR 1967
SHOWING AGE INCIDENCE

	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS								
				1+	5+	15+	25+	35+	45+	55+	65+	75 & over
Malignant Neoplasm - stomach	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-
Malignant Neoplasm - lung, bronchus	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm - breast	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm - uterus	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other Malignant & Lymphatic neoplasms	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	4
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Diabetes	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Vascular lesions of Nervous system	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	12
Coronary disease, angina	23	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	13	3
Hypertension with heart disease	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other Heart Disease	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	9	32
Other Circulatory Disease	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Pneumonia	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4
Bronchitis	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Ulcer of Stomach & Duodenum	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other defined and ill defined diseases	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
All other accidents	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-

MR. SANDROCK, CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICER -
TABLE 3
CAUSES OF DEATH IN NUMERICAL ORDER OF
FREQUENCY

	<u>Total Number</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
1. Heart Disease	69	39	30
Broken down as follows:-			
Coronary Disease, Angina	23	17	6
Hypertension with heart disease	1	-	1
Other Heart Disease	45	22	23
2. Malignant Neoplasms	27	16	11
Broken down as follows:-			
Stomach	4	3	1
Lung, bronchus	6	5	1
Breast	3	-	3
Uterus	1	-	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	12	8	4
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-	1
3. Vascular lesions of the Nervous System (strokes, apoplexy, etc)	21	12	9
4. Respiratory Diseases	12	8	4
Pneumonia	7	5	2
Bronchitis	5	3	2

Deaths due to heart disease again take the list, and, of these deaths a third of the total were due to coronary disease. Of this third nearly two thirds were of males.

Linked with the Water Board results is any necessary action when unsatisfactory service through their supplies and this exchange of information is in addition to the control resulting from their own sampling programme.

Where there is no alternative supply in the case of a polluted well the position is often remedied by a well chlorination plant or by a pressure type disinfectant filter.

Fluoridation of the Board's water has been considered by them, but has not been implemented. Such controversy via the Press has existed since under consideration and has caused fully prophylactic public reaction. There from this there are the two problems of expense and the engineering problem of adding and controlling the amount of fluorine to different well sources.

TABLE 1
CAUSES OF DEATH IN HOSPITALS, 1910-1911
NEW YORK CITY

CAUSE OF DEATH	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
1. Heart Disease	1,045	18.5	685	19.5	360	17.5
Broken down as follows:						
Coronary Disease, Arteriosclerosis	450	8.2	300	8.8	150	7.2
Myocarditis	100	1.8	70	2.0	30	1.4
Other Heart Disease	495	9.1	315	9.3	180	8.6
2. Malignant Neoplasms	1,015	18.2	650	19.0	365	17.4
Broken down as follows:						
Stomach	150	2.7	100	2.9	50	2.4
Lung, Bronchus	250	4.5	180	5.2	70	3.3
Breast	180	3.3	120	3.5	60	2.8
Uterus	100	1.8	70	2.0	30	1.4
Other malignant	335	6.0	220	6.4	115	5.4
3. Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System (Stroke, Apoplexy, etc.)	1,015	18.2	650	19.0	365	17.4
4. Respiratory Diseases	1,015	18.2	650	19.0	365	17.4
Pneumonia	450	8.2	300	8.8	150	7.2
Emphysema	100	1.8	70	2.0	30	1.4
Other	465	8.5	280	8.2	185	8.8
5. Other	1,015	18.2	650	19.0	365	17.4
Diabetes	100	1.8	70	2.0	30	1.4
Other	915	16.4	580	17.0	335	16.0

Deaths due to heart disease, stroke, and of these deaths a third of the total were due to coronary disease. This total number of deaths were of males.

Total All Ages

1. Heart Disease - 1,045
 2. Malignant Neoplasms - 1,015
 3. Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System - 1,015
 4. Respiratory Diseases - 1,015
 5. Other - 1,015

MR. SANDBROOK, CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR REPORTS -SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

The Water Authority for the area is the East Shropshire Water Board which supplied all but about 3000 of the mid year estimated population of 17,100 with water. Bulk supplies drawn from the Ministry of Defence and the Mid & East Cheshire Water Board afford a supply to Tern Hill (with a 'boost' to Market Drayton), and to Norton in Hales, Woore and Bearstone respectively.

The remainder of the picture is made up with supplies from small private supply schemes from boreholes and individual properties dependant upon boreholes and wells.

Total number of houses in the district	5185
Number of houses supplied from public mains direct		
to houses	4426
Number of houses supplied from public mains direct		
by means of stand pipe	46
Number of houses supplied from private mains either		
directly or by standpipes	51
Number of houses supplied from wells and boreholes	662

Houses - Connection made in 1967 to the public mains

	<u>New Houses</u>	<u>Existing Houses</u>
A. Private Houses	92	6
B. Council Houses	117	8

The following is a summary of results of bacteriological examination of water samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at the Royal Salop Infirmary, Shrewsbury.

<u>Supply</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Public Mains	27	3
Private Mains	2	5
Wells and boreholes	4	8

Liason with the Water Board results in any necessary action when unsatisfactory samples concern their supplies and this exchange of information is in addition to the control resulting from their own sampling programme.

Where there is no alternative supply in the case of a polluted well the position is often remedied by a small chlorination plant or by a pressure type candle filter.

Fluoridation of the Board's water has been considered by them, but has not been implemented. Much controversy via the Press was evident when under consideration and one cannot fully prophesy public reaction. Apart from this there are the two problems of expense and the engineering problem of adding and controlling the minute dose at so many different small sources.

The natural fluoride content is very small - on average, 0.2 parts per million. The aim of fluoridation is to raise this to 1.0 part per million.

In order to ensure an adequate supply for Market Drayton and what was originally the area to be served by the former Drayton Rural District's Ellerton Scheme and beyond, a large borehole (53" diameter) is, after an initial set back, being sunk at Shiffords Bridge, 1 mile east of Market Drayton, into the Bunter Sandstone. The boring has at the time of compiling this report reached a depth of 268 feet and is being tested. It is from this stratum that most boreholes derive their water in this area.

Generally speaking the water supply has been satisfactory in quality and in quantity, although supplies were short in Market Drayton for a day or so in November 1967 when strata collapsed at the site of the Brodder Springs.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

During the year the extension to the sewer in Newcastle Road to bring it up to development proceeding opposite the Cricket Field was carried out. The Adderley Road extension which was in progress at the beginning of the year was nearing completion at the end of the year.

EMPTYING OF SEPTIC TANKS AND CESSPOOLS

With the acquisition by the Surveyor's Department of a 1000 gallon Eagle cesspit emptier a much needed service is now provided by the Council. One load is removed free of charge every 3 years on request. Over and above this the charge is £3.3.0. per load of 1000 gallons or less. Business premises pay for all loads taken out. Besides this work, the removal of sludge from the tanks at the many scattered small housing sites and village schemes is possible and helps to preserve the life of drying beds and to meet the standard of effluent required by the River Boards.

Number of houses in district	5185
Number of houses connected to sewage disposal works owned by Local Authority	3066
Number of houses connected to satisfactory private sewage disposal or treatment plants	1260
Number of houses without satisfactory means of sewerage ..	859
Number of sewage disposal works owned by District Council	7
Number of houses using chemical, pail, earth or privy closets:	
(a) with proper means of disposal ..	859
(b) without proper means of disposal ..	nil
Number of houses where Local Authority collect night soil	nil

There were 15 sewerage effluent samples analysed during the year, of these 13 were satisfactory.

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With the economies in labour resulting from the saving of return journeys and not having to carry a heavy bin there has been a speeding up of collections and the town is now collected by a 35 cu.yd. S & D Pakamatic refuse vehicle instead of with two vehicles.

During 1967 the work of the Council's Rodent Operator was somewhat disorganised by the incidence of the Foot and Mouth Disease. The importance attached by the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food to the dangers of the spread of this virulent virus is reflected in the fact that after dealing with outbreaks they brought in their own rodent operators to deal with vermin on the stricken farm in an attempt to contain the plague.

Sewers were test-baited and treated for rats twice during the year. Generally the sewers are with few exceptions free from rats. The infestations found are usually cleared up with the 3rd or 4th laying of poisoned bait, sometimes with the 2nd relaying.

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	3798	798
2. A. Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	172	37
B. Number infested by i. rats	110	37
ii. mice	9	-
3. A. Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	112	11
B. Number infested by i. rats	24	8
ii. mice	3	-

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES

MEAT

There are two country butchers who kill at their own slaughterhouses (one of these supplies other butchers). From the point of view of the relatively small amount of diseased meat found these butchers who after all, have to live amongst their customers, retail a high standard of meat. At the modern abattoir and factory operated by Palethorpes in Market Drayton the kill, which has not yet included cattle and sheep, has been restricted by the prevalence of the Foot and Mouth Disease, but is once again increasing and is likely to exceed its previous maximum kill.

No. of slaughterhouses	3
No. of Knackers Yards	1
No. of persons licensed to slaughter cattle	18
No. of persons licensed to slaughter horses	3
No. of persons licensed to slaughter pigs and sheep ..	18

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED - in whole or in part

	Cattle excdg. cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
Number killed	489	-	-	1990	23325
Number Not inspected	-	-	-	-	-
<u>All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	20
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	64	-	-	35	2565
	13.0%	-	-	1.75%	11.08%
<u>Tuberculosis Only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	600
					2.55%
<u>Cysticerci</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-
	0.20%	-	-	-	-

OTHER FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED

The following foodstuffs were surrendered during the year:-

	Tons	Cwts.	lbs.
Meat at slaughterhouses	21	5	93
Meat at wholesale premises	-	-	-
Meat at retail shops	-	-	51
Cooked meat and meat products	-	-	-
Canned meats	-	-	8
Other canned foods	-	-	2
Fish (fresh)	-	-	14
Fruit and vegetables (fresh)	-	-	24
Other foods	-	-	30
Total	21	6	110

Action under the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966, involving 9 offences resulted in fines totalling £23.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

A total of 27 samples of cream cheese were taken from a producer selling a variety of such preparations, and 4 were found to be unsatisfactory.

Routine inspection of food premises has been carried out in regard to the maintenance of hygiene conditions under which food is stored and prepared.

As required by Ministry of Health Circular 1/66 - details of the number of food premises inspected in the area, by categories of trade and their position in complying with Regulations 16 and 19 of the Food Hygiene Regulations 1960.

Trade	No. of Premises	No. provided with	
		Wash hand Basin	Sink
Bakeries	7	4	6
Butchers shops	16	16	16
Cafes	13	8	13
Fish and Chips	3	1	1
General Grocers	35	20	19
Mixed Businesses	28	10	12
Totals	102	59	67

A total of 228 inspections were made.

The number of food premises, by type, registered under Sec. 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is as follows:-

Storage and sale of ice cream 67

Preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, . . . 22
pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale

There were 4 dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Registration 1949 - 1954 one of which contains a Pasteurising Plant.

During the year action was taken by the Salop County Council who are the Food and Drugs Authority, in regard to a complaint about foreign matter in a loaf of bread, this resulted in a fine of £10, with £9.19.0 costs.

In addition to the above the County dealt with the following which originated in the district and were submitted in each case as the result of a complaint:-

A sample of sardines containing a 2½" nail. This product was packed in South Africa and as the Agents in this Country could claim warranty, no further action could be taken.

One sample of cheese was found to be slightly 'over-ripe' and an improved storage temperature was arranged.

A sample of a pork pie, which contained a metal bolt and a sample of Irish Stewed Steak contained a steel staple - the product had been packed in Ireland and as the importers could claim warranty, no legal action was possible. However, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food took the matter up with the Irish Authorities.

OFFICES SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The following tables give details of action taken:-

Section	Number of Contraventions found	
4	Cleanliness	13
5	Overcrowding	-
6	Temperature	5
7	Ventilation	3
8	Lighting	14
9	Sanitary conveniences	14
10	Washing facilities	5
11	Supply of drinking water	3
12	Clothing accommodation	-
13	Sitting facilities	-
14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	2
15	Eating facilities	2
16	Floors, passage & stairs	22
17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	4
18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	-
19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	-
23	Prohibition of heavy work	-
24	First Aid	6
	Other matters	7
	Total	100

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during the year.	No. of registered premises at end of year.	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
Offices	4	34	3
Retail shops	13	90	15
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	5	-
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	2	16	1
Fuel storage depots	-	1	-
Totals	20	146	19

Total number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to Registered premises under the Act - 85

In this Schedule -

"general inspection" means any inspection of premises to which the Act applies which is undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining whether all the relevant provisions of the Act and instruments thereunder are complied with as respects those premises; and "registered premises" means any premises in respect of which a notice under section 49 of the Act has been received by a local authority or by the Greater London Council and the expression "premises registered" shall be construed accordingly.

REPORTED ACCIDENTS

Workplace	Number Fatal	Reported Non Fatal	Total No. Investigated.	Action Recommended			
				Prosecution	Formal warning	Informal advice	No Action
Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail shops	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
Wholesale shops warehouses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	2	2	-	-	2	-

ANALYSIS OF REPORTED ACCIDENTS

	Offices	Retail	Shops	Wholesale Warehouses	Catering establish- ments open to public canteens	Fuel Storage Depots
Machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falls of persons	-	-	-	-	1	-
Stepping on or striking against object or person	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handling goods	-	1	-	-	-	-
Struck by falling object	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fires and explosions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	-	-	-	-	-	-
Use of hand tools	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not other- wise specified	-	-	-	-	-	-

There were no applications for exemption received and no prosecutions were taken.

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

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

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	No. of written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
1. Factories in which Secs.1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	-	-	-
2. Factories not included in 1 in which Sec.7 is enforced by Local Authority	62	13	4	-
3. Other Premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority(excluding out-workers' premises	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	63	13	4	-

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Ineffective drainage of floors (s.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
A. Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
B. Unsuitable or defective	4	4	-	4	-
C. Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	4	-	4	-

No outworkers have been notified under Sections 133 and 134 of the Act. Although of recent years encouragement has been given to firms willing to open up factories in the town and main ones are restricted to a corset factory, an abattoir and meat products factory, the production of industrialised timber buildings, knitwear and electrical components. The largest factory in the rural area is concerned with the production of plastic powder.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

No contraventions were recorded regarding the emission of dark and black smoke or of grit and dust. Notification of the installation of a furnace was received in regard to a factory which required a new oil-fired heating boiler. Plans for an installation involving a new chimney and alteration of an existing one were approved.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT and THE PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

There is one registration in each case and conditions have proved satisfactory.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

On 31st December, 1967, the number of individual site licences was 31 and one for a site for 36 caravans. On the latter site there were 5 contraventions of the licence conditions which are being put right by the provision of extra sanitary accommodation and site facilities. There were no licensed holiday sites and only one licensed site for tents in private ownership.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

The number of complaints received was three, one of which did not justify any action. Of the remaining two, one was of noise, chiefly at night from machinery in a factory which was used for rubber processing after previously being used for a relatively quiet business for many years. At the end of the year, by willing co-operation by the firm concerned, this noise had reached a low level, as improvements proceeded. The other case concerned noise from refrigerator machinery on the roof of a retail food store. To carry out this control 57 visits were made.

SWIMMING BATHS

The Public Swimming Baths, which is Council owned, operates in the months May to September. 27 samples were taken to check the efficiency of the chlorination plant and all but one sample was satisfactory.

HOUSING ACTS, 1957 and 1961 and PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

During the year 15 houses were demolished and 9 unfit houses were closed. 2 Unfit houses were made fit.

In 2 cases notices were served under the Public Health Acts in order to make unfit houses fit for habitation.

Visits and inspections totalled 789.

OVERCROWDING

There was one known case of overcrowding at the end of the year.

PRIVATE BUILDINGS

93 houses were erected by private enterprise during the year and 66 were in course of erection at 31st December, 1967, chiefly in the town, on two sites. The total erected since 1st April, 1945 is 753.

COUNCIL BUILDINGS

The Council erected 127 dwellings for slum clearance and for other purposes during the year and 88 were in course of erection for similar purposes at the end of the year. The bulk of the erections were at the Maer Lane site in Market Drayton.

The Post War houses erected since 1st April, 1945 now total 892. The total number of houses owned by the Council totals 1313.

There were 173 applicants on the Housing List at the end of the year.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTSHOUSING ACTS, 1959 and 1964

There were 7 Standard Grants completed during the year, which is 12 fewer than last year. Discretionary Grants completed were 18 in number, one less than last year. There are currently some 48 properties for which grants have been promised and which are in various stages of completion. Some, it is felt, will never be carried out and in other cases the improvements have been allowed to drag on or need some small repairs to be carried out before payment can be made. It is noted that in a recent White Paper (Cmd. 3602) it is proposed that local authorities have power to impose a time limit within which the work must be done - a much needed aid. Other anticipated improvements are the raising of grant levels - Discretionary £400 to £1000 (£500 - £1200 in the case of conversion of a house of 3 and more storeys to flats)

Standard Grants £155 to £200 - a ventilated food store is to be no longer a basic amenity, but, on the other hand, a sink, is. Conditions relating to life, commencing of work and standard of improvement are to be modified. These new conditions are intended to stimulate the flagging interest in grants which, although originally intended to appeal to private landlords, have, in the main, been taken up by owner/occupiers.

The number of Discretionary and Standard Grants approved in England and Wales in the last few years are as follows and are reproduced from the White Paper.

	Discretionary	Standard	Total
1960	48,013	82,819	130,832
1961	47,945	79,831	127,776
1962	41,768	68,738	110,506
1963	42,701	77,278	119,979
1964	45,050	76,635	121,685
1965	40,100	82,893	122,993
1966	39,960	67,760	107,720
1967	46,606	66,536	113,142

Forty-nine per cent of these grants were made to owner-occupiers, twenty-nine per cent to Local Authorities and twenty-two per cent to other owners.

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS (Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958
as amended)

A. Number of dwellings in applications completed during year	7
B. Average cost per dwelling completed on work ranking for grant	£1348
C. Amount of grant payable by Local Authority stated as %	29.1%
D. Average cost per dwelling including repairs and improvements etc.	£1706

STANDARD GRANTS (Home Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 and
Housing Act, 1964)

A. Number of dwellings in applications completed during year	18
B. Average amount of grant per dwelling paid by Council ..	£215.

The number of visits to properties proposed to be or being improved was 156.

In conclusion I wish to put on record my appreciation of the combined and sustained efforts of my staff which have resulted in this summary of the Public Health Department's work being part of the Medical Officer of Health's Annual Report. The support of Dr. McCaully has at all times been evident.

