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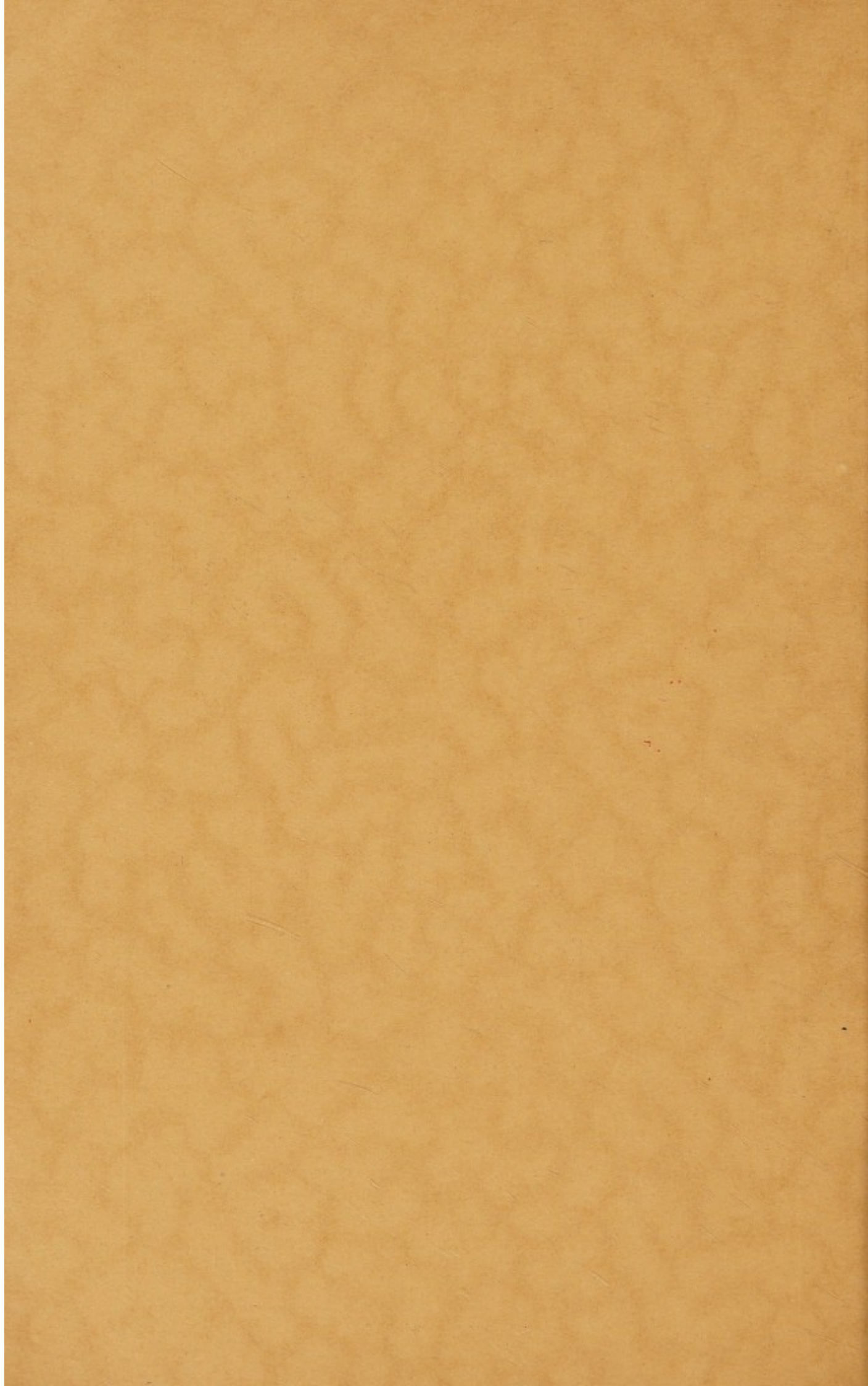
STAFFORD
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the
Medical Officer of Health
and the
Chief Public Health Inspector
FOR THE YEAR 1967

JUNE, 1968



ANNUAL REPORT

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Newport Road,
Stafford.

Tel. Stafford 52131

*To the Chairman and Members of
the Stafford Rural District Council:*

June, 1968

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting to you the Annual Report for the Year 1967. The Report has been compiled on the general lines indicated by the Ministry of Health (Circular 1/68).

In the Stafford Rural District in 1967 the Live Birth Rate was 18.2 (adjusted—17.8) per 1,000 population and the Death Rate 6.3 (adjusted—8.0), compared with respective figures of 17.2 and 11.2 for England and Wales. There were 389 live births in the Rural District in 1967 (203 M., 186 F.) and the total number of deaths was 135, live births thus exceeding total deaths by 254. Deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 1, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 2.6 per 1,000 live births compared with 18.3 for England and Wales (the latter being the lowest annual rate ever recorded for England and Wales).

81 cases of Measles were notified in the Rural District in 1967, compared with 83 in 1966. There were 4 cases of Scarlet Fever, 2 cases of Whooping Cough and no cases of Dysentery, compared with respective figures of 8 and 10 for 1966. No cases of Poliomyelitis were recorded. No cases of Diphtheria were notified. Malignant Neoplasms caused the deaths of 24 persons (14 M., 10 F.) in the district during the year, including 6 deaths (5 M., 1 F.) registered as being due to Carcinoma of the Lung and Bronchus. Deaths from Carcinoma of the Lung and Bronchus in England and Wales rose from 966 to 999 per million population in men and from 179 to 189 per million in women over the 1966 figures (total deaths from this cause 23,546 males, 4,704 females). Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis in England and Wales in 1967 numbered 1,797 compared with 2,090 in 1966. No deaths from Tuberculosis occurred in the Stafford R.D. in 1967.

The mid-1967 population of the Stafford Rural District was estimated at 21,380 by the Registrar-General (20,700 in mid-1966). This was the highest population ever estimated for the district. The estimated distribution of this population among the 26 parishes of the Rural District is shown in the body of the report.

Health statistics in the Stafford Rural District in 1967 were satisfactory.

In the body of the report the Chief Public Health Inspector deals comprehensively with the work of the Public Health Inspectorate during 1967.

There are 6,911 dwellings in the Rural District.

Thirty-four dwellings were completed by the Council in 1967, and 304 dwellings were erected by private enterprise. Council dwellings in the area now total 837. During the year much good work was done as regards slum clearance and repair and improvement of dwellings by discretionary and standard grants; details of this work appear in the body of the report. A total of 140 caravans are authorised in the district.

I thank the staff of the Public Health Department for much help in the preparation of this report. Thanks are also expressed to the members of the Council for their help and interest in the work of the Department. During the year the other departments of the Council have given the fullest co-operation. I have to thank Dr. A. V. Campbell, who has acted for me during holiday periods.

A. THOMSON,
Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1967

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR MISS G. JOULES, C.C.

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR R. J. FAIRBANKS

Members :

Councillor T. W. Brayne	Councillor A. Frost
„ V. R. Brown	„ D. H. S. Hitchen
„ R. H. Cartmail	„ C. C. Holme
„ W. H. Clarke	„ F. R. Johnson
„ E. R. Cope	„ C. L. Jones
„ H. Coulson	„ S. W. K. Marshall

Public Health Officers

Medical Officer of Health :

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

Chief Public Health Inspector :

G. M. LAWTON, F.R.S.H., M.I.P.H.E., M.A.P.H.I

Cert. Food Inspector

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

W. E. JEVONS, M.A.P.H.I.

Cert. Food Inspector

Additional Public Health Inspector :

P. B. TAYLOR, M.A.P.H.I.

Cert. Food Inspector

Clerk :

MRS I. E. WOODHOUSE

General Statistics, Social Conditions and Health Services in the Area

Area (in acres)	80,104
Number of inhabited houses	6,911
Rateable Value	£719,019
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£2,920
Yearly Rate levied in 1967	11/4
Mid-1967 Population (as estimated by the Registrar-General): Total Population	21,380

During 1967 there was no change in the area of Stafford Rural District.

Industries

Many residents in the Area are normally mainly engaged in Agriculture, Dairy Farming and allied occupations, but a substantial number of persons resident in the Rural Area are employed in the County Town of Stafford, where the chief industries are Engineering and Boot and Shoe Manufacturing. Estimated numbers are shown above.

Laboratory Facilities, Ambulance Facilities, Nursing in the Home, Treatment Centres and Hospitals

Bacteriological facilities are made available to Medical Practitioners in the Area by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Stafford. The facilities include examination of Throat Swabs, Sputum Tests, Blood Tests, etc. Results of all examinations relevant to Public Health are made available to the appropriate Medical Officer of Health. The Director of the Stafford Laboratory was Dr. W. L. Hooper, whose helpful advice was available to the Medical Officer of Health when occasion demanded. Bacteriological examinations of samples of water are undertaken by the Laboratory Service.

Chemical Examinations of samples of water are carried out at the County Chemical Laboratory which is directed by Mr. Houlbrooke, the County Analyst. The results of such analyses are shown in the body of the Report.

Ambulance Services are provided by the County Council as Local Health Authority under the National Health Service Act, 1946. Isolation hospitals for infectious diseases are the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board (Birmingham).

The County Council is the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority for the Stafford R.D. Area. Child Welfare Centres are

available at Gnosall, Great Haywood, Hixon and Walton, and the Health Visitors do excellent work in promoting the Welfare of young children in the district. Your Medical Officer of Health attends the Welfare Centres and Schools in the Area and is thus enabled to assess the health standards of the young life in the district.

There are five General Medical Practitioners resident in the Stafford R.D. and Practitioners from the neighbouring towns of Stafford, Rugeley, Newport, etc. also practise in the Area. The various parishes in the Stafford R.D. are well served by District Nurse/Midwives. Four Health Visitors work full-time in the R.D.

The Staffordshire General Infirmary serves the general hospital needs of the district. The Birmingham Regional Hospital Board is responsible for the provision of Maternity Hospital facilities.

During the year the Council subscribed to the Central Council for Health Education which represented the Ministry of Health in Health Education matters and use was made of Health Education leaflets, etc. relating to Infectious Diseases, Food Hygiene and so on.

Vital Statistics for the Year 1967

Total Deaths	135
Rate per 1,000 Population	6.3
Live Births :	
Number	389
Rate per 1,000 Population	18.2
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total Live Births ..	6.2
Still Births :	
Number	5
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births	12.7
Total Live and Still Births	394
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	1
Infant Mortality Rates :	
Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 total Live Births ..	2.6
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	2.7
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	—
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total Live Births)	2.6
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total Live Births)	—
Peri-Natal Mortality Rate (Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total Live and Still Births) ..	12.7

Maternal Mortality (including abortion):

Number of Deaths	—
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births	—

In the Stafford Rural District in 1967 the Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population was 18.2 compared with a rate of 17.2 for England and Wales. Comparability Factor, 0.98 (adjusted Birth Rate 17.8). The ratio of local adjusted birth rate to national rate was 1.04.

Year	Stafford R.D. Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Population
1967	18.2
1966	18.4
1965	17.7
1964	18.9
1963	19.5
1962	20.0
1961	18.0
1960	17.6
1959	16.1
1958	14.9
1957	16.0
1956	15.0
1955	15.3

The Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Population was 0.23 in 1967, compared with 0.43, 0.2, 0.4, 0.15 in 1966, 1965, 1964 and 1963 respectively.

During 1967, the Rate of Illegitimate to Legitimate Births was 1 to 15 compared with figures of 1 to 28, 1 to 21, 1 to 17, 1 to 19 in 1966, 1965, 1964 and 1963 respectively.

There were 389 (350) Live Births in the Rural Area in 1967, 203 (178) boys and 186 (202) girls. The figures in brackets are the corresponding figures for 1966, 24 of the Live Births in 1967 were illegitimate, giving an Illegitimacy Rate of 61 per 1,000 Live Births.

The area comparability factors for use with crude birth and death rates contain adjustments for boundary changes and make allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that for England and Wales as a whole. In addition, the death rate area comparability factors have been adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of any residential institutions in each area. When local crude birth and death rates are multiplied by the appropriate area comparability factor, they are comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other area.

In the following table Comparative figures of Live and Still Births are shown for England and Wales:—

Year	Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Population		Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	
	Stafford R.D.	England and Wales	Stafford R.D.	England and Wales
1967	18.2	17.2	0.23	0.26
1966	18.4	17.7	0.43	0.28
1965	17.7	18.0	0.20	0.29
1964	18.9	18.4	0.40	0.30
1963	19.5	18.1	0.15	0.32
1962	20.0	17.9	0.26	0.33
1961	18.0	17.5	0.59	0.33
1960	17.6	17.1	0.27	0.34
1959	16.1	16.4	0.32	0.35
1958	14.9	16.4	0.32	0.36
1957	16.0	16.1	0.47	0.37
1956	15.0	15.6	0.41	0.36
1955	15.3	15.0	0.36	0.35

There were 5 Still Births in the Rural Area (1 M., 4 F.) in 1967, all being legitimate. This represented a rate of 12.7 per 1,000 total Live and Still Births compared with a rate of 14.8 for England and Wales.

Deaths

In 1967 the Death Rate per 1,000 of the population was 6.3 compared with a rate of 11.2 for England and Wales. Comparability Factor, 1.27. (Stafford R.D. adjusted Death Rate 8.0.) The ratio of the local adjusted death rate to the national rate was 0.71.

Year	Death Rate per 1,000 Population	
	Stafford R.D.	England & Wales
1967	6.3	11.2
1966	9.0	11.7
1965	7.7	11.5
1964	8.9	11.3
1963	8.8	12.2
1962	9.4	11.9
1961	8.7	11.9
1960	7.2	11.5
1959	7.5	11.6
1958	7.9	11.7
1957	7.7	11.5
1956	8.9	11.7
1955	8.4	11.7

In the Stafford Rural District in 1967, total deaths numbered 135—76 males and 59 females. The excess of live births over total deaths was 254, compared with 194, 202, 199, 210, 201, 173, 195, in 1966, 1965, 1964, 1963, 1962, 1961 and 1960 respectively.

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age numbered 1, legitimate, giving a Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births of 2.6 compared with 18.3 for England and Wales. The figure for England and Wales was the lowest annual rate ever recorded.

At the turn of the century in England and Wales the Infant Mortality Rate was about 150 per 1,000 live births.

Infant Mortality Rate

Year	Death Rate of Children under 1 year of age per 1,000 Live Births	
	Stafford R.D.	England & Wales
1967	2.6	18.3
1966	15.8	19.0
1965	14.0	19.0
1964	29.2	19.9
1963	18.3	21.1
1962	26.3	21.7
1961	29.6	21.4
1960	27.3	21.8
1959	16.4	22.2
1958	14.1	22.5
1957	32.3	23.1
1956	41.4	23.8
1955	13.4	24.9

In England and Wales in 1967 live births registered during the year numbered 832,000, which was 18,000 fewer than in 1966. There were 15,267 deaths of children under one year of age in 1967, representing a rate of 18.3 per 1,000 live births. This was the lowest annual rate ever recorded in England and Wales. In 1938 the rate was 52.8.

The total number of deaths in 1967 was 542,519, representing a rate of 11.2 per thousand population, compared with rates of 11.7 in 1966 and 11.5 in 1965. Still births in 1967 numbered 12,500, a rate of 14.8 per thousand total live and still births. In the five years 1889-1893 in England and Wales the Live Birth Rate was 30.8 per 1,000 of the population and the Death Rate was 19.7. The home population of England and Wales at mid-1966 was 48,390,800.

STAFFORD R.D.— AGES AT DEATH, 1967

Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks and under 1 Year	Age in Years								
				1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and over
Male ..	76	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	4	21	18	30
Female ..	59	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	5	16	32
Totals ..	135	1	—	2	—	1	—	3	6	26	34	62

The proportion of children and elderly people in the population has become significantly modified since 1901. In that year children under 15 amounted to 32% of the total and persons of 65 years and over to 5%. In 1967 the proportions were respectively 23.2% and 12.5%.

On the basis of the death rates for the year 1966, the expectation of life of a boy at birth is given as 68.1 years and that of a girl as 74.1 years. This compares with 67 and 72 in 1953, 48.53 and 52.38 in 1901-1910, and with 40 years and 42 years in 1841.

This does not imply that on the average people are living longer. The expectation of life at one year of age has remained practically stationary at 69 years for men and 74 years for women since 1954. More persons are reaching three-score years and ten but the proportion living much longer has not increased. In 1841 the increase in expectation of life after the first year was 7 years. In 1961 this had been reduced to one year, the difference being due entirely to the great reduction of infant mortality occurring in the interval.

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

Stafford R.D. Deaths, 1967 : Causes

Cause of Death	Males	Females	Totals
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	—	—	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ..	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasms : all sites	14	10	24
Diabetes	—	1	1
Vascular lesions of Nervous System ..	15	14	29
Diseases of Heart and Circulatory System	25	26	51
Influenza	—	—	—
Pneumonia	3	—	3
Bronchitis	3	1	4
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ..	1	—	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	—	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	—	1
Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	—	—	—
Maternal Causes	—	—	—
Congenital Malformation	—	2	2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	—	3
All other Accidents	—	1	1
Suicide	2	—	2
Homicide	—	—	—
All other Causes	8	3	11
TOTALS	76	59	135

year numbered 372,000, which was 18,000 fewer than in 1966. There were 15,267 deaths of children under one year of age in 1967, representing a rate of 18.3 per 1,000 live births. This was the lowest annual rate ever recorded in England and Wales. In 1952 the rate was 52.8.

The total number of deaths in 1967 was 542,519, representing a rate of 11.2 per thousand population, compared with rates of 11.7 in 1966 and 11.3 in 1965. Still births in 1967 numbered 12,500, a rate of 146 per thousand total live and still births. In the five years 1962-1966 in England and Wales the Live Birth Rate was 26.3 per 1,000 of the population and the Death Rate was 19.7. The total population of England and Wales at mid-1966 was 48,390,800.

Cancer Mortality

Malignant neoplasms caused 24 deaths in the rural area in 1967 (14 males, 10 females). This represented 17.8 per cent of the total deaths.

Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus

In the Stafford Rural District in 1967, there were six deaths registered as being due to Carcinoma of the Lung or Bronchus—5 male, 1 female. This represented 25.0 per cent of the total cancer deaths and 4.4% of the total deaths.

Provisional figures for 1967 for England and Wales relating to deaths from Carcinoma of the Lung and Bronchus show an increase from 966 to 999 per million population in men and from 179 to 189 for women, over the 1966 figures. 28,250 (23,546 M., 4,704 F.) persons died from this cause in 1967.

In the year 1900 the male death rate from Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus was 10 per million, female 7 per million. In 1940 these rates were 187 and 49, and 1958, 783 and 119.

Of the 110,005 deaths from all forms of Cancer in 1967, the proportion attributed to Cancer of the Lung was 25.7%. In 1966 and 1965 it was 25.0% and 24.8% respectively.

Cancer (all forms) accounted for 20.3% of the total deaths and Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus accounted for 5.2% of the total deaths in England and Wales in 1967. In the Stafford R.D. in 1967 Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus accounted for 4.4% of the total deaths, and Cancer all forms for 25%.

Male deaths from Cancer in England and Wales in 1967 totalled 59,621, of which 23,546 or 39.5% were certified as due to Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus. For women, out of 50,434 deaths from Cancer, only 4,704 or 9.3% were due to this cause.

Names of Parishes in Stafford Rural District showing number of houses (including farm houses), approximate population figures and Incidence of Infectious Diseases in each Parish in 1967

Name of Parish	Approximate Population	Number of Houses	Infectious Diseases Notified 1967											
			Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles (excl. Rubella)	Whooping Cough	Primary Pneumonia	Dysentery	Enteric or Typhoid	Para-Typhoid	Erysipelas	Poliomyelitis	Respiratory Tuberculosis	
Adbaston ..	637	207	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Berkswich ..	2,040	653	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bradley ..	367	116	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brocton ..	970	336	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castle Church ..	840	298	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Church Eaton ..	822	200	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Colwich ..	2,585	910	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Creswell ..	950	354	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ellenhall ..	162	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forton ..	294	92	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fradswell ..	168	55	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gayton ..	160	53	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gnosall ..	2,800	955	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Haughton ..	620	203	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High Offley ..	780	290	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hopton & Coton	1,926	344	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ingestre ..	150	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marston ..	158	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norbury ..	298	90	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ranton ..	245	81	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salt & Enson ..	498	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seighford ..	1,954	720	1	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stowe ..	1,180	370	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tixall ..	178	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weston ..	433	167	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitgreave ..	165	54	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	21,380	6,911	4	—	81	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2

No cases of Diphtheria or Poliomyelitis occurred in the Stafford Rural District in 1967.

Infectious Diseases

The Incidence of Infectious Diseases in 1967 compared with that of previous years is shown below in tabular form:—

Disease	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Scarlet Fever ..	4	8	3	1	1	5	4	5	16	23	8	28
Whooping Cough ..	2	—	6	6	8	—	27	16	2	3	103	16
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Measles (excluding Rubella) ..	81	83	154	50	335	24	204	97	110	53	348	10
Primary Pneumonia	2	—	—	1	2	—	3	2	1	8	3	6
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	—	10	4	—	1	9	1	21	1	2	6	14
Typhoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2

Also notified in 1967:

- 2 cases Respiratory Tuberculosis,
- 2 cases Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis.

Statistics—Stafford Rural District

	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
Population ..	21,380	20,700	20,170	19,990	19,580	19,030	18,750	18,800	18,850	19,040	19,350	19,340	19,510	19,460	19,790	19,430	19,700	18,440	15,310
No. of Inhabited Houses ..	6,911	6,690	6,360	6,122	5,974	5,771	5,650	5,383	5,303	5,025	4,940	4,914	4,836	4,742	4,650	4,446	4,361	4,308	4,180
Number of Live Births ..	389	380	358	377	382	380	337	330	304	284	310	290	299	304	284	283	300	281	318
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	18.2	18.4	17.7	18.9	19.5	20.0	18.0	17.6	16.1	14.9	16.0	15.0	15.3	15.6	14.4	14.6	15.2	15.2	20.8
Live Birth Rate England and Wales ..	17.2	17.7	18.1	18.4	18.1	17.9	17.5	17.1	16.4	16.4	16.1	15.6	15.0	15.2	15.5	15.3	15.5	15.8	16.7
Number of Deaths	135	186	156	178	172	179	164	135	142	150	149	173	163	152	137	170	184	175	154
Death Rate per 1,000 population	6.3	9.0	7.7	8.9	8.8	9.4	8.7	7.2	7.5	7.9	7.7	8.9	8.4	7.8	6.9	8.7	9.3	9.5	10.1
Death Rate—England and Wales ..	11.2	11.7	11.5	11.3	12.2	11.9	11.9	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.7	11.3	11.4	11.3	12.5	11.6	11.7
Infant Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	2.6	15.8	14.0	29.2	18.3	26.3	29.6	27.3	16.4	14.1	32.3	41.4	13.4	23.0	42.0	21.0	50.0	39.0	25.0
Infant Mortality Rate E. & W.	18.3	19.0	19.0	19.9	21.1	21.7	21.4	21.8	22.2	22.5	23.1	23.8	24.9	25.4	26.8	27.6	29.6	29.8	32.0
No. of Notified Cases of:—																			
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ..	4	8	3	1	1	5	4	5	16	23	8	28	6	19	38	59	27	32	34
Measles ..	81	83	154	50	335	24	204	97	110	53	348	10	468	8	326	47	126	314	43
Whooping Cough	2	—	6	6	8	—	27	16	2	3	103	16	6	23	74	46	201	5	36

Age—Incidence of Infectious Diseases, 1967

AGE-GROUPS	Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Measles (excluding Rubella)		Whooping Cough		Primary Pneumonia		Dysentery		Enteric or Typhoid Fever		Paratyphoid Fever		Erysipelas		Polio-myelitis		Respiratory Tuberculosis	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 years	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 years	—	—	—	—	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 years	—	1	—	—	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-9 years	1	2	—	—	14	15	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14 years	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24 years	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTALS	1	3	—	—	35	46	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1

Infectious Diseases Notifications, 1967, showing Months of Occurrence
(1966 Figures in Brackets)

MONTH	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Measles (exclud- ing Rubella)	Whoop- ing Cough	Pneu- monia (Acute) Primary	Dysen- tery	Food Poison- ing	Enteric or Typhoid Fever	Para- Typhoid Fever	Ery- sipelas	Poliomyelitis	
											Para- lytic	Non- Paralytic
January	— (—)	— (—)	17 (2)	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
February	1 (3)	— (—)	25 (14)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
March	— (—)	— (—)	13 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
April	— (1)	— (—)	5 (4)	— (—)	— (—)	— (2)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
May	— (2)	— (—)	12 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
June	— (—)	— (—)	3 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (5)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
July	— (—)	— (—)	6 (2)	— (—)	— (—)	— (3)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
August	— (—)	— (—)	— (4)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
September	— (—)	— (—)	— (3)	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
October	— (1)	— (—)	— (3)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
November	— (1)	— (—)	— (27)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
December	3 (—)	— (—)	— (22)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
TOTALS	4 (8)	— (—)	81 (83)	2 (—)	2 (—)	— (10)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)

Diphtheria Immunisation

During 1967 facilities were available for the Diphtheria Immunisation of children at schools, welfare centres and by private practitioners. No cases of Diphtheria occurred in the Stafford Rural District in 1967, and during the year 482 children received protection by primary immunisation, while 396 were given reinforcing injections. In the period 1916-25 the annual average of Diphtheria notifications in England and Wales was 51,573 with an average of 4,214 deaths per year.

The Staffordshire County Council has introduced the Triple Antigen, giving protection against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, and Tetanus, and thus reducing the number of injections to which children are subjected. 547 children were immunised against Tetanus in 1967 and 390 had reinforcing injections.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

1967 figures for primary vaccination in the Rural Area were as follows:—

	Under 1	1-4	5-15	Total
Vaccination ..	64 (33)	115 (86)	21 (31)	200 (150)

Re-Vaccinations—81 (10) children between 5 and 15 were re-vaccinated. (1966 figures in brackets.)

It is recommended that primary vaccination should be done after a child has reached its first birthday.

VACCINATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH

During 1967 384 children in Stafford Rural District were vaccinated against Whooping Cough.

In addition, 80 reinforcing injections were given.

In the Stafford Rural District in 1967 no deaths from Whooping Cough were recorded.

TUBERCULOSIS

The following extract from the Register was taken at the end of December, 1967 (1966 figures in brackets).

1967	Cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis			Cases of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis			Total of Respiratory and Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
End of December, 1967	17 (19)	11 (10)	28 (29)	6 (4)	2 (2)	8 (6)	36 (35)

No deaths from Tuberculosis occurred in the Stafford Rural District in 1967. 1,797 persons (1,322 males, 475 females) died from Respiratory Tuberculosis in England and Wales in 1967.

POLIOMYELITIS

No cases of Poliomyelitis were notified in the Stafford Rural District in 1967 and facilities for protection by vaccination were available during the year. 464 persons had their third dose of Sabin Oral Vaccine and 354 had a "boosting" dose of the oral vaccine.

"Immunisation against Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis is now part of the routine care of the young child's health. It is no longer the subject of spectacular campaigns with mass immunisation clinics. In consequence there is a tendency for the acceptance rates to drift almost imperceptibly downwards. It is vital that this should be prevented and that parents, family doctors and public health staffs should have a clearly understood programme and follow it in the interest of every child."

National Assistance Acts, 1948 and 1951

During 1967, an elderly lady, aged 90, infirm, physically handicapped, living in insanitary conditions and not receiving proper care and attention, was taken to a Home for Aged Persons in Stafford under the provisions of the above Acts.

TUBERCULOSIS

The following extract from the Register was taken at the end of December, 1967 (1966 figures in brackets).

End of December, 1967	Cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis		Cases of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis		Total of Respiratory and Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1967	13	11	6	2	8
(19)	(10)	(29)	(6)	(3)	(33)

No deaths from Tuberculosis occurred in the Stafford Rural District in 1967. 1,797 persons (1,323 males, 474 females) died from Respiratory Tuberculosis in England and Wales in 1967.

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Newport Road,
Stafford.

*To the Chairman and Members of
the Stafford Rural District Council.*

June, 1968.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my report on public health department work during 1967.

The many and various facets of housing work continued to take up much of the Public Health Inspectors' time and appreciable progress was made in our survey of dwellings remaining after our completed slum clearance programme and requiring repair and/or improvement as shown in table on pages 24-27. The results show that, although the housing conditions in our district by returns of the Ministry in 1955 were among the worst in England and Wales, we can claim that they are now above the average for the country, and well above that for rural districts.

This transformation has been largely brought about by diligence in completing and using to the full the "Hobhouse" Survey and its detailed recordings of all dwellings (1947-1950), a comprehensive and completed Slum Clearance programme (1955-1964), this latest and almost completed Survey of remaining dwellings, by the fullest use of the improvement grant provisions and by much voluntary work in "out-of-office hours". The present survey is so near completion that it can be stated that over 85% of our dwellings are completely fit or near fit, over 98% are connected to mains water or fit borehole supply, over 60% are connected to public sewerage, over 93% have water-flushed toilets and over 86% have bathrooms and complete hot water installation.

Food inspection — especially meat inspection — was again extensive. The number of meat carcasses inspected during the year reached a record 10,281, *i.e.* 100% of all food animals slaughtered. The amount and the nature of meat inspection in the Rural District is exceptional, largely due to the throughput of a casualty slaughterhouse.

Another matter worthy of special mention was the acquisition during the year, after many years of persistent endeavour, of the disused Hopton, near Stafford, railway cutting for the purpose of refuse disposal. This cutting is 1,050 yards long and, at present disposal rates, would satisfy the Rural District Council needs for about 25 years, but it should be emphasised that the disposal rate is increasing fast and is likely to increase even more so in the future.

I express my sincere appreciation of the support and work of the staff generally and to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support and co-operation.

G. M. LAWTON,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORATE—

SUMMARY OF VISITS

Inspection of Dwelling Houses	1,825
These Inspections were for the following purposes:—	
(a) Slum Clearance	215
(b) Inspection of Houses for repairs and for Improvement Grants	1,377
(c) Inspections of Caravans and Sites	135
(d) Overcrowding and Housing Applications	84
(e) Verminous and Dirty Dwellings	14
	<hr/>
	1,825
Inspection of Premises for and re Nuisances	164
Drainage Inspections	171
Visits re Food Supply :	
Meat	465
Poultry	51
Ice Cream	6
Other Foods	50
Cafes	5
Dairies	8
Infectious Diseases	36
Visits re Water Supply	32
Refuse Tips—Supervision	159
Refuse Collection	216
Factories (including Bakehouses)	6
Slaughterhouses (other than Meat Inspection)	15
Knackers' Yards	12
Petroleum Stores	45
Keeping of Animals	5
Shops and Offices	60
Accumulation of Refuse	4
Smoke Nuisances	11
Agriculture (Safety, Health & Welfare) Act, 1956	53
Miscellaneous Visits	215
	<hr/>
	3,614
	<hr/>

NOTICES SERVED DURING YEAR :

	No. Served	No. complied with
Informal Notices under Housing and Public Health Acts	48	35
Statutory Notices served under Public Health Act, 1936	1	1

(In addition 144 informal letters requesting house improvements were sent.)

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR :

Total number received	66
As to Repairs to Dwellings	9
Others	57

WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

The Stafford Corporation Water Undertaking became responsible for the water supply throughout the Rural District as from 1st October, 1960. The public main supplies are solely from boreholes at Gnosall (The Hollies), and wells and boreholes at Milford. Both these supplies are chlorinated and the results of four samples taken in the Rural District and submitted for bacteriological examination during the year by this department read "Coliform bacilli—Nil" and "Bact. Coli (type 1)—Nil".

Schemes were prepared or are being prepared by the Engineer's Department during the year for sewerage of Moreton and Seighford and the improvement of sewerage at Hixon, Gnosall and Great Bridgeford, and the Ministry's decisions on these schemes are awaited.

HOUSING REPAIR AND IMPROVEMENT

Much time was devoted by the Public Health Inspectors to the improvement of housing conditions. A number of dwellings in the Rural District were surveyed and the results of the surveys were reported to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The results of the surveys are as follows:—

Following on the completion of the survey of the dwellings in the Rural District, the work of the Public Health Inspectors is to ensure that the necessary repairs and improvements are carried out in the dwellings surveyed. The work has progressed with a view to repair and improvement of the dwellings surveyed, at the same time bringing up to date as regards housing conditions in the area, and twenty-six Parishes have now been completed as shown in the table.

REFUSE AND SALVAGE COLLECTION

The collection of house refuse was carried out by direct labour from the whole of the Council's district.

Five modern type low-loading refuse collection vehicles were employed on this work, four being Shelvoke & Drewry diesels of 25 cu. yd. body purchased in 1964, 1962, 1960 and 1958, and one a Shelvoke & Drewry diesel of 35 cu. yd. body purchased in 1967.

Some 7,000 premises received the service and approximately 4,500 of these were serviced at approximately one-and-a-half week intervals and the remaining 2,500 at near-weekly intervals.

It is contended that the provision of a satisfactory and regular refuse collection service to a district so vast as this — the total mileage covered in the year being approximately 36,000 — is no mean achievement. About 5,000 tons of refuse were collected during the year. Fifteen men were engaged in this work in addition to the foreman.

All refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping with the aid of a mechanical shovel at Hopton Farm pit, near Stafford.

Costs.—A statement as to the cost of refuse collection and disposal during the financial year ended 31st March, 1968, is given below:—

<i>Refuse Collection</i> —	£	£
Labour		13,088
Vehicles —		
Repairs and Maintenance	1,423	
Tax and Insurance	958	
Fuel and Oil	1,178	
Debt Redemption and Interest on four vehicles	1,903	
	5,462	
Equipment, etc.		181
Administration		820
		19,551
<i>Less Recoveries from special collections etc.</i>		310
		£19,241

<i>Refuse Disposal—</i>	£	£
Labour, etc.		600
Tractor—		
Repairs and Maintenance	392	
Tax and Insurance	39	
Fuel and Oil	72	
Debt Redemption and Interest	359	
	<hr/>	862
Rent of Tip		—
Other Expenses		364
		<hr/>
		£1,826

Salvage Collection.—Due to the decreased value of salvaged paper, none was collected separately.

HOUSING

STATE OF FITNESS OF DWELLINGS :

Houses sound or near-sound, approximately ..	5,837
Houses requiring repair or improvement, approximately	992
Houses unfit and beyond repair at reasonable cost..	82†
	<hr/>
Total Dwellings in Rural District	6,911

† 76 of these are already subject to either Demolition or Closing Orders, or formal undertakings to repair and the remaining 6 have all been represented under the Housing Acts but are temporarily deferred for various reasons.

New Houses erected or provided during 1967:—

(a) by Local Authority (26 at Colwich, 8 at Gnosall)	34
(b) by Private Enterprise	304

Council dwellings existing in 1967 totalled 837.

HOUSING—REPAIR AND IMPROVEMENT

Much time was devoted by the Public Health Inspectors to existing housing conditions. A number of families living in insanitary conditions were re-housed to better accommodation and numerous dwellings were repaired and improved by the efforts of the department.

Following on the completion of the slum clearance survey and its resultant work, a house-to-house re-survey of all dwellings in the district has progressed with a view to repair and improvement of all other dwellings, at the same time bringing all information up to date as regards housing conditions in the area, and twenty of the twenty-six Parishes have now been completed as shown in the table.

STAFFORD R.D.C. HOUSING

Results in

	Total for 20 Parishes	Ad- baston	Berks- wich	Bradley	Brocton	Castlee church
No. of Dwellings at 1967 (Total 6,911)		207	653	116	336	298
DWELLINGS SOUND OR NEAR SOUND ..	4,568	179	624	92	319	270
NEEDING REPAIR OR IMPROVEMENT	744	25	15	17	15	28
REQUIRING DEMOLITION † ..	69	3	4	7	2	—
Erected before 1950 ..	2,778	154	305	76	185	175
Erected after 1950 ..	2,603	53	348	40	151	123
Dwellings Tenanted ..	1,588	93	133	35	55	50
Owner-Occupied ..	3,129	69	520	81	275	248
Council Houses ..	664	45	—	—	6	—
Farm Houses and Smallholdings ..	415	33	3	32	4	14
SERVICES :						
On Mains Water ..	5,232	194	653	107	325	294
Borehole	38	6	—	2	5	—
Well or Spring ..	111	7	—	7	6	4
On Public Sewer ..	3,515	—	617	45	301	238
Private Sewer ..	83	66	—	—	—	—
Septic Tank etc. ..	1,783	41	36	71	35	60
Having W.C.	5,021	177	643	88	332	277
Bathroom	4,640	180	626	88	328	268
Hot Water Inst. ..	4,724	179	623	85	328	268

† Action already taken and/or occupied by aged tenants declining re-housing.

* Plus 30 Hutments at Little Onn gradually being disposed of.

SURVEY (1964 onwards)

Parishes Surveyed

Church- eaton	Colwich	Cres- well	Ellen- hall	Forton	Frad- well	Gayton	Gnosall
200*	910	354	48	92	55	53	955
132	770	347	33	52	34	31	756
59	129	7	13	37	19	21	185
9	11	—	2	3	2	1	14
135	362	90	48	84	39	47	491
65	548	264	—	8	16	6	464
103	185	36	31	61	20	44	236
70	495	318	11	23	25	9	485
27	230	—	6	8	10	—	234
20	28	3	11	12	15	17	58
184	900	354	45	77	45	48	945
5	4	—	—	1	3	—	2
11	6	—	3	14	7	5	8
104	759	336	—	18	—	—	604
—	—	—	—	—	10	—	4
96	151	18	48	74	45	53	347
154	845	353	36	41	38	32	844
152	825	352	36	42	39	31	811
152	823	352	36	42	39	31	810

STAFFORD R.D.C. HOUSING

Results in

	Total for 20 Parishes	Haughton	High Offley	Hopton	Ingestre	Marston
No. of Dwellings at 1967 (Total 6,911)	203	290	344	48	48	
DWELLINGS SOUND OR NEAR SOUND ..	4,568	145	234	327	43	37
NEEDING REPAIR OR IMPROVEMENT	744	53	53	17	5	11
REQUIRING DEMOLITION † ..	69	5	3	—	—	—
Erected before 1950 ..	2,778	143	157	64	44	46
Erected after 1950 ..	2,603	60	133	280	4	2
Dwellings Tenanted ..	1,588	54	63	245	42	31
Owner-Occupied ..	3,129	127	174	99	6	17
Council Houses ..	664	22	53	—	—	—
Farm Houses and Smallholdings ..	415	37	32	17	1	33
SERVICES :						
On Mains Water ..	5,232	180	286	344	48	43
Borehole ..	38	2	2	—	—	—
Well or Spring ..	111	21	2	—	—	5
On Public Sewer ..	3,515	56	188	221	—	—
Private Sewer ..	83	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Tank etc. ..	1,783	147	102	123	48	48
Having W.C. ..	5,021	159	250	332	48	34
Bathroom ..	4,640	161	241	332	46	40
Hot Water Inst. ..	4,724	161	240	331	45	37

† Action already taken and/or occupied by aged tenants, declining rehousing.

* Plus 30 Dwellings at Little Chute gradually being disposed of.

SURVEY (1964 onwards)—continued.

Parishes Surveyed.

Norbury	Ranton	Salt	Seigh- ford	Stowe	Tixall	Weston	Whit- greave
90	81	160	720	370	59	167	54
68	65						
21	14						
1	2						
77	56						
13	25						
42	29						
35	42						
13	10						
22	23						
84	76						
6	—						
—	5						
28	—						
—	3						
62	78						
71	67						
71	71						
71	71						

THESE
PARISHES
STILL
TO BE
SURVEYED

Owners have been notified of repairs and improvements required, of improvement grants and such facilities available, and all necessary records have been kept for the purpose of formal action as may be considered necessary and for the purpose — as required by the Housing Act, 1964 — of ascertaining whether improvement areas should be declared and dwellings improved by compulsion.

Improvement Grants

During the year 18 Discretionary Grants and 21 Standard Grants were approved and many other applications considered and advised upon. The table following shows the number and types of dwellings benefiting from the Council's improvement grants at 31st May, 1968:—

	<i>No. of Grants approved</i>	<i>Total Value of Grants</i>
Discretionary Grants :		
Farm Cottages let	187	£134,167
Other dwellings let	120	
Owner-occupiers	173	
Standard Grants :		
Farm Cottages let	27	£29,428
Other dwellings let	64	approx., <i>i.e.</i>
Owner-occupiers	116	max. payable
Totals	687	£163,595

The Housing Act, 1964, allows local authorities to increase the maximum standard grants to specified limits with respect to provision of bathrooms and W.C.s in certain circumstances. In 48 of the above cases (*i.e.* all those qualifying) the maximum was so increased.

HOUSING—SLUM CLEARANCE

Much of the work carried out under this head during the year was in "clearing up" work, *e.g.* re-housing of remaining tenants and enforcing demolitions required by Demolition Orders already made and progress since slum clearance commenced in 1955 is shown in the following table.

	<i>Position at 31st Dec., 1966</i>	<i>Position at 31st Dec., 1967</i>
Demolished	234	255
Closed	54	60
Reconditioned following:—		
(a) Formal Slum Clearance action	82	87
(b) Informal Slum Clearance action	25	25
Demolition and Closing Orders operative but awaiting re-housing and/or demolition	81	71
Undertaking to Recondition following formal Slum Clearance Action but work not yet executed	10	5
Total dealt with	<u>486</u>	<u>503</u>

A list of the 486 dwellings previously dealt with was contained in previous Annual Reports, and a list and particulars of the seventeen dwellings dealt with during 1967 follows:—

<i>Ref. No.</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
500/3	1/4, Wolseley Cottages, Colwich	Undertaking to Demolish
504/7	Flats 1/4, Corner House, Little Haywood	Demolition Orders
508/9	Two Cottages, Mill Lane, Gnosall	Undertaking to Demolish
510	Rose Cottage, Barton Road, Bradley	Demolition Order
511/3	Three Cottages, Back Lane, Bradley	Demolition Orders
514	Red Lion Cottage, Bradley	Closing Order
515	Village Farm House, Bradley	Demolition Order
516	Station House, Weston	Undertaking to Close

Certificates of Disrepair—Rent Act, 1957

During 1967 there were no applications for Certificates of Disrepair. Since the Rent Act, 1957, only fourteen applications have been made for Certificates of Disrepair. In six of these cases it was ultimately necessary to serve Certificates.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

There are 49 factories—all defined as “Mechanical Factories”—in the area. Two of these were inspected during the year, no defects of any consequence were found, and only six of the factories are of any size.

No outworkers were employed in the district of the Council during the year.

PETROLEUM ACTS

Ninety-two licences were issued during the year for the bulk storage of 170,850 gallons of motor spirit. 60 of the licensed premises had hand-pumps fitted to storage tanks and 32 had electric pumps.

RODENT CONTROL

The Council provided a free service of rat disinfection to residential property. The treatment of farms and other properties in the area is also carried out by the Council's rodent operative, the cost being re-charged to the occupiers.

Infestations which were treated by the department during 1967 were:—

Farms	43
R.D.C. Refuse Tips and Sewage Works ..	22
All other properties	348

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Premises registered at 1967 were:—

	No. Registered	No. Persons Employed
Offices	11	210
Shops	24	68
Catering Establishments and Canteens	15	100
Wholesale Shops & Warehouses ..	1	5
	51	383 (185 Males; 198 Females)

The above figures relate to registerable premises only, there being a total of some 180 shops in the district.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, planning permission and site licences have been granted for the following sites (all are subject to conditions requiring such sanitary facilities as it is considered can be enforced by present legislation):—

Sites of One Caravan	17 site licences
Sites of Two Caravans	1 site licence
Sites of Three Caravans	3 site licences
Sites of Four Caravans	2 site licences
Sites of Five Caravans	3 site licences
Site for Seven Caravans	1 site licence
Sites of Twelve Caravans	2 site licences
Site of Fourteen Caravans	1 site licence
Site of Twenty Caravans	1 site licence
Site of Twenty-four Caravans	1 site licence

Thus a total of 140 caravans were authorised in the rural area under the Act (the majority of these being in the Hopton area).

FOOD INSPECTION

Particulars of food inspected during the year :

Meat—Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected ..	466	753	6,775	2,214	73
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>					
Whole carcases condemned ..	8	54	95	83	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	139	332	45	158	6
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	31.5	51.3	2.2	10.8	8.3
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i>					
Whole carcases condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	6	12	—	—	—
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tubercu- losis	1.3	1.6	—	—	—
<i>Cysticercosis:</i>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	3	5	—	—	—

Many of the above cattle were killed and examined at a Casualty Slaughterhouse in the area, which is the reason for the high percentage of meat condemned. Much of the work of meat inspection was performed carried out outside normal office hours.

Weight of Meat condemned due to :—

- (a) Tuberculosis 468 lbs.
- (b) Other Diseases or conditions .. 58,761 lbs.

Total Weight of Meat Condemned 59,229 lbs.

Three private slaughterhouses and one knacker's yard were licensed by the Council during the year. Ten men were licensed to stun and slaughter animals under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.

Poultry Inspection

There were in the Rural District five premises processing poultry to an appreciable extent, the average weekly throughput being about 900 birds and regular visits and examinations are made by the Public Health Inspectors.

In addition it is estimated that some 150 farms in the area process and retail poultry to a comparatively small extent from those premises.

Food Preparing Premises and Food Shops

Food premises of the various types in the area were as under:

Butchers	9
Catering Establishments	6
Fruit and Vegetables	4
Sweets and Confectioners	7
General Provisions	56
Public Houses	48
	<hr/>
	130

Routine inspections of food premises for the specific purpose of ensuring compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960, were carried out. Byelaws as to handling, wrapping and delivery of food and sale of food in the open air, are in operation in the area of the Council.

There were four premises in the area manufacturing prepared meats. They—together with 68 shops from which ice cream is sold—are registered by the Council in conformity with the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

There were eight distributors of milk, with dairies in the Rural District, registered under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

Food Poisoning

No cases of actual or suspected food poisoning were notified during the year.

A. THOMSON,
Medical Officer of Health.

G. M. LAWTON,
Chief Public Health Inspector.



