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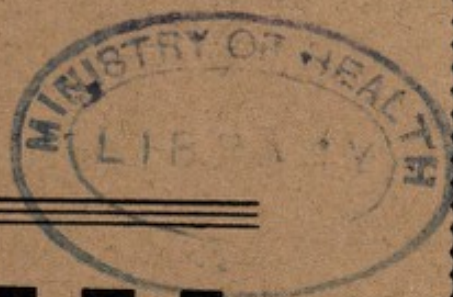


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UTTOXETER
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health
and Chief Sanitary Inspector
FOR THE YEAR 1951

NOVEMBER, 1952



ANNUAL REPORT

Council Offices,
Holly Dene,
High Street,
Uttoxeter,
Staffs.

November, 1952.

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

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Uttoxeter Rural District for the year 1951.

This report is prepared on the lines indicated by the Minister in the Ministry of Health Circular 42/51 (England) dated the 10th December, 1951.

Vital Statistics.

In the Uttoxeter Rural District the Birth Rate of 15.9 per 1,000 estimated civilian population was higher than the birth rate 15.5 per 1,000 of the population of the country as a whole, and the fourth lowest rate recorded in the Rural District since 1943. The Stillbirth Rate for your district was 0.36 per 1,000 of the civilian population, higher than the stillbirth rate for your district last year, which was 0.28 per 1,000 estimated population.

The stillbirth rate for your district is the same as that for England and Wales, which is 0.36.

This year I have to record that the infant death rate in your district is lower than 1950, and also that the neo-natal death rate, or death rate of infants in the first month, is nil. This point is brought out in a table presenting together these various rates with reference to the last 6 years, which is contained in the body of this report.

In a small unit of population such as this district comprises where the total number of births seldom exceeds 180, quite large fluctuations of infant death rates are to be expected but even so it is always more satisfactory when the pendulum swings low rather than high. In 1951 there were 173 births, 84 were vaccinated, making 48.4 per cent of all births. 27 adults were vaccinated.

The Death Rate for your district is 8.6, which is lower than the rate for 1950 and 1949. In 1951 it is also lower than that for England and Wales, which is 12.5.

In 1951 the Effective Reproduction Rate for England and Wales was 0.97, but in your area it was 1.54. For 1950, the figures were 0.98 and 1.2 respectively. This means that there is a slight increase in the population.

During 1951, 173 births were recorded—84 were at home and 89 were born elsewhere—a Maternity Home or Hospital.

Infectious Disease.

Notifications were received during 1951 with respect to 34 cases of Measles, 11 cases of Scarlet Fever and 56 cases of Whooping Cough. In 1951 the number of cases of Measles and Scarlet Fever were lower than for 1950, and there was an increase in the Whooping Cough cases. Two cases of Acute Poliomyelitis were notified and no cases of Food Poisoning. There were no deaths from Acute Poliomyelitis and there were three deaths from Pneumonia (Secondary).

In the case of Acute Poliomyelitis, there appears to be a common factor—being in contact with animals in some way in all of the cases.

During 1951, there were no deaths from Influenza or Primary Pneumonia.

Housing.

In 1951 16 houses were completed, leaving 20 under construction.

Health Exhibition.

During 1951, a Health and Clean Food Exhibition was held—this was sponsored by the Uttoxeter Urban and Rural District Councils, and was assisted by local firms and other organisations.

A well balanced film display was arranged but this had to be cancelled as the Ministry of Information refused all applications for their films due to the approaching General Election.

This Exhibition was a success and it aroused interest in Clean Food Production and its handling, in all sections of the community.

Junior Sanitary Inspector.

Owing to increasing demands it was decided by the Council and the Committee to appoint a Junior Sanitary Inspector.

He was appointed during December, 1951, and commenced duties in January, 1952.

Conclusion.

I record personally my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council for their kindness to me since I became the Medical Officer, and to all the officials of the Council who gave me their support and help in compiling this annual report.

I desire to draw your notice to the following improvements :—

- 1.—Increase in the number of babies vaccinated.
- 2.—Fall in number of persons per house from 4.0 to 3.1.
- 3.—Increase in number of children of all ages immunised against Diphtheria.
- 4.—Approximately 50% of births occurred at home.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. W. M. BATTERSBY,
Medical Officer of Health.

UTTOXETER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman—COUNCILLOR J. A. MASON, J.P.

Vice-Chairman—COUNCILLOR J. HOLMES.

Members—

Councillor T. B. Bettson	Councillor J. Marklew
„ J. E. Birch	„ T. H. Prall
„ J. T. Bonsall	„ F. J. Potts
„ R. C. Ball	„ W. Ratcliffe
„ C. A. Clowes	„ S. S. Robinson
„ Rev. J. B. Colley	„ J. Salisbury
„ W. H. Clowes	„ W. Salt
„ P. K. Cottrell, J.P.	„ G. G. Shenton
„ E. Hudson	„ F. W. Snow
„ W. A. Oldham	„ A. J. Smith
	„ W. Turner
	„ R. E. Wilson
	„ A. Williams

Public Health Officers—

Medical Officer of Health—

A. W. M. BATTERSBY, L.R.C.P. & S., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector—

A. F. WARD, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area	Acres—55,228
Registrar General's Estimate of Resident Population (Mid 1951)	10,840
Number of Inhabited Houses at the end of 1951 according to the Rate Books	2,821
*Rateable Value	£43,448
*Sum represented by the product of 1d. rate	£159
Number of persons per acre	0.19
Number of houses per acre	0.05
Average number of persons per house	3.1
Estimated Population to December, 1950	11,380

*The reduction in the rateable value and in the product of 1d. rate is due to the lower assessment of the Sudbury depot.

The seventeen Parishes of the Uttoxeter Rural District comprise, in the main, agricultural communities whose principle concern is dairy and, to a lesser extent, arable farming. The three principal

villages in the District are Rocester, Mayfield and Abbots Bromley, and two of these Parishes offer alternative employment to agriculture. Thus, there is a cotton mill at Rocester, and a silk mill at Mayfield. In addition, quite a number of the residents in your District find work at the agricultural implement factory in Uttoxeter, at the various residential schools in the area, and on transport and other services. A proportion of the residents of your District who are not engaged in agricultural pursuits, live in your District, very often at some distance from their place of occupation, because of the difficulty of obtaining housing accommodation in the Urban areas adjacent to their place of employment.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

<i>Live Births.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	86	76	162
Illegitimate	4	7	11
	—	—	—
	90	83	173
	—	—	—

Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population 15.9

<i>Still Births.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	1	—	1

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births 22.4

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population 0.364

<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	54	39	93

Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated population 8.6

Deaths from Puerperal Causes Nil

Deaths from other Maternal Causes 1

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	—	1	1
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	—	1	1
	—	—	—

Death Rate of Infants under one year—

All infants per 1,000 live births 5.78

Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births 6.78

Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births Nil

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) 15

Deaths from Measles (all ages) Nil

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) Nil

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) Nil

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	—	—	—
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	—	—	—

Population Estimates (Mid 1951)—

Children, 0— 4 years	870
„ 5—14 years	1,942
All ages	10,840

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PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

Uttoxeter Rural District, 1951.

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Heart Diseases	17	12	29
Cancer	8	7	15
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	8	10	18
All other causes	2	2	4
Nephritis	—	—	—
Pneumonia	2	1	3
Other diseases of the Circulatory System	8	1	9
Bronchitis	2	1	3
Other digestive diseases	1	—	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	—	1
Diabetes	—	—	—
Other respiratory diseases	—	1	1
Other Infective Diseases	—	—	—
Influenza	—	2	2
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis	—	—	—
Maternal causes	—	1	1
Road Accidents	1	—	1
Congenital malformations, birth injury and Infant Disease	1	1	2
Suicide	—	—	—
Leukaemia	2	—	2
Diseases of Prostrate	1	—	1
	54	39	93

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1951 AND THE EIGHT PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Rates per 1,000 Estimated Population.			Rate per 1000 Live Births.
	Birth Rate	Stillbirth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Death Rate
1951	15.9	0.36	8.5	5.78
1950	14.7	0.28	12.04	18.9
1949	15.1	0.39	9.62	37.00
1948	16.8	0.65	10.74	22.78
1947	17.7	0.10	11.00	62.90
1946	18.0	0.41	11.20	39.80
1945	19.7	1.06	14.25	37.80
1944	17.0	0.73	10.44	61.35
1943	15.8	0.82	10.90	32.70

CANCER DEATHS.

Noted below are the total annual deaths from Cancer according to sex with regard to your District during 1951, and the 8 previous years. The percentage which these Cancer deaths form of the total deaths is also shown.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Deaths</i>
1951	8	7	15	6.1%
1950	9	9	18	13.9%
1949	4	6	10	9.4%
1948	11	8	19	17%
1947	11	9	20	18%
1946	9	5	14	13%
1945	6	12	18	13%
1944	9	6	15	15%
1943	3	10	13	12%

Infant Mortality and Neo-Natal Mortality Rates per 1,000 Live Births along with Still Birth Mortality Rates per 1,000 Still and Live Births 1946—1951.

Year	Infant Mortality Rate	Mortality Rate 1—12 months	Neo-natal Mortality Rate	Still Birth Rate
1951	5.78	5.78	—	22.4
1950	18.9	18.9	18.9	20.0
1949	3.7	18.86	18.86	Nil
1948	27.78	16.67	—	37.43
1947	62.9	11.47	51.43	5.4
1946	39.8	22.7	17.1	22.2

Birth Rates, Civilian Death Rates, and Analysis of Mortality for 1951.

	Uttoxeter Rural District	England and Wales	126 C.B.'s and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Res. Population 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Admin. County
	Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.				
Births—					
Live Births	15.9	15.5	17.3	16.7	17.8
Still Births	0.36	0.36	0.45	0.38	0.37
Deaths—					
All Causes	8.5	12.5	13.4	12.5	13.1
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	0.09	0.31	0.37	0.31	0.38
Influenza	0.21	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.23
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioence- phalitis	—	—	0.01	0.01	—
Pneumonia	0.32	0.61	0.65	0.63	0.59
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
Deaths—					
All causes under 1 year of age	5.78	29.6	33.9	27.6	26.4
Enteritis and Diarr- hoea under 2 years of age	—	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.7

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Laboratory Facilities.

In so far as your District is concerned, laboratory facilities were available during 1951 in the County town of Stafford, some 14 miles distant. Specimens and samples submitted to these laboratories for investigation were transmitted mainly by 'bus, both by the Medical Practitioners in your District and by this Department.

Ambulance Facilities.

(Controlled by Area Health Committee).

During 1951, a 24 hours service has been maintained by the Staffordshire County Ambulance Service.

There are five ambulance cars stationed at Uttoxeter—two can be adapted for sitting cases.

In October, 1951, the new Station at Heath House, Uttoxeter, came into operation.

The Uttoxeter Area Ambulance Staff consists of 12, and the day is divided into three periods of eight hours.

One Ambulance Car (Morris, 1932) is due for replacement.

Nursing in the Home.

(Controlled by Area Health Committee.)

This service is carried out by the District Nurses, and one Nurse is available for each of the Parishes as follows :—

- 1.—Okeover, Stanton, Mayfield, Wootton, Ramshorn, and Ellastone.
- 2.—Rocester and Denstone.
- 3.—Leigh, Kingstone (Gratwich only) and Croxden.
- 4.—Uttoxeter Rural and Kingstone (except Gratwich).
- 5.—Abbots Bromley and Blithfield.
- 6.—Marchington and Draycott-in-the-Clay.
- 7.—Newborough.

The request for this service comes from the private Doctor or from a Hospital when the patient is discharged.

In most cases the Nurse undertakes the duties of a General Nurse, a Midwife and in some cases also carries out the duties of a Health Visitor, and of School Nurse in the Parish for which they are responsible.

From the 1st July, 1951, the Nursing Services for the parishes of Abbots Bromley and Blithfield were undertaken by the following nurses :—

Abbots Bromley—

Nurse Dunn, of Newborough, for General and Midwifery Services in the Village and Southern part of the parish.

Nurse Francis, of Stramshall, for General and Midwifery Services in Northern part of the Parish—also Health Visiting for all the parish.

Blithfield—

Nurse Thornton, of Great Haywood, for General Nursing, Midwifery and Health Visiting in the Parishes of Blithfield, Admaston and Newton.

HOSPITALS, TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

Hospitals.

There are no hospitals in the Uttoxeter Rural District and as in previous years, the arrangements in this connection were as follows :—

Infectious Diseases.

In 1951, most cases were treated at Bucknall Hospital, which is under the Stoke Board. When no accommodation could be arranged at Bucknall the cases went to Lichfield Hospital.

General Medical and Surgical Cases.

Patients suffering from medical and surgical conditions on account of which they required to be admitted to hospital, went mainly to the Infirmaries at Derby, Stoke-on-Trent, and Burton-on-Trent. Whereas, under the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary at Derby was included in the Sheffield Hospital Region, and other three Infirmaries referred to above, were situated in the Birmingham Hospital Region. Nevertheless, it is possible for patients from Uttoxeter Rural District to be admitted to any of these hospitals irrespective of the administrative boundary.

Tuberculosis Beds.

Provision for the institutional treatment of patients suffering from this disease is the responsibility of the appropriate Regional Hospital Board. The shortage of nursing staff, and especially of staff trained and willing to nurse this type of case, has been reflected in the waiting lists for sanatoria and in the difficulty which medical practitioners have experienced in having such cases removed from their homes. Your District, has, of course, not suffered any more in this connection than other parts of the country. It is to be hoped, however, that the improvement in the recruitment of nurses which is now taking place, will very shortly result in some alleviation of this very serious state of affairs.

Maternity and Gynaecological Cases.

Maternity and Gynaecological cases were again mainly admitted to the Derbyshire Hospital for Women, the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary, Stoke-on-Trent, and the Ashbourne Maternity Home.

Home and Domestic Help Service.

(Controlled by Area Health Committee).

This is one of the services provided under the National Health Service Act, for which the Local Health Authority, with the approval of the Minister, may recover from the persons availing themselves of it, such charges (if any) as the Authority considers reasonable, having regard to the means of those persons.

This entails in those cases in which the applicant states that he is unable to pay the full amount, an assessment of income, and the application of a scale which results in the charge (if any) which is made for the services of the Home Help, being related to what the individual is able to pay.

Those who can pay are asked to pay, but those who cannot are not asked to pay the full charge, but only a modified charge, and in some cases pay no charge.

In the Rural area there is one full-time Help and three part-time Helps. The Service has been very successful, and is appreciated by those who make use of the Service. The demand is gradually increasing.

CLINICS.

Tuberculosis Dispensary.

A Tuberculosis Dispensary is available to residents in your District, at which sessions are held each Thursday morning. Since 1949 the Dispensary has been administered by the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board.

The social worker of the local Health Authority keeps in close touch with the work at the Dispensary and the Health Visitor is present during each session.

Minor Ailments Clinic.

The local education authority, the Staffordshire County Council, during 1951, continued to provide a Minor Ailments Clinic in the Congregational Church Sunday School, Carter Street, Uttoxeter, only on Friday morning. The new Centre at Heath House came into use from 1st October, 1951.

Infant Welfare Clinic.

The Staffordshire County Council during 1950, as the local Health Authority, provided an Infant Welfare Centre in Uttoxeter, at which sessions were held each Friday afternoon. Sited at Heath House from 1st October, 1952.

Ante-Natal Clinic.

An Ante-Natal Clinic is provided in Uttoxeter in a similar manner to the Infant Welfare Centre, by the Staffordshire County Council. Sessions are held fortnightly on Friday afternoons. A Midwife attends and all Midwives are invited to attend and to bring their cases.

Dental Clinic.

(Removed to Heath House during Sept., 1951.)

Every Saturday morning a Dental session is held for the treatment of school children, and expectant and nursing mothers.

This Clinic serves the Urban and Rural Districts of Uttoxeter, and it is situated in the centre of the Town. Urgent cases can be sent besides the cases arranged to attend for treatment.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Sanitary Inspections—Summary of Visits.

Inspection of houses for defects (excluding Hobhouse Survey)	76
Re-inspection of houses as to repairs	95
Inspection of Tents, Vans and Sheds	7
Inspections re overcrowding and housing applications	15
Hobhouse Survey—dwellings inspected and re-inspected	334
Verminous and Dirty Premises	4
Visits to houses not being capable of repair at reasonable expense	8

Drainage inspections	50
Food Preparing Premises—Ice Cream	15
Other Foods	16
Cafes	12
Licensed Premises	7
Infection of Milk Supply	8
Inspections under Milk and Dairies Regulations	24
Slaughterhouses (including Regional Slaughterhouse)	72
Knacker Yards	3
Infectious Disease	35
Disinfections	6
Samples of Water for Chemical and Bacteriological Examinations	15
Visits re Water Supply	29
Ditches and Water Courses	45
Public Cleansing Service	225
Salvage Collection	75
Visits re nightsoil collection	138
Refuse Tips Supervision	51
Refuse Receptacles	30
Accumulations of Refuse	11
Rodent Control	156
Keeping of Animals	8
Provision of Sanitary Accommodation	60
Privy Conversions	44
Factories (including Bakehouses)	41
Shops Act	67
Smoke Observations	4
Miscellaneous Visits	89
	<hr/> 1,875 <hr/>

Notices served during year	No. served	No. Complied with (Served 1951 and previously)
Informal notices and letters as to general matters	53	56
Verbal notices as to general matters	23	23
Informal notices to provide dustbins	70	66
Statutory Notices :		
(a) Housing Act, 1936	Nil	Nil
(b) Public Health Act, 1936	Nil	Nil

Complaints received and dealt with during the year.

Total number received	139
General Disrepair of Dwellings	48
Others	91

WATER SUPPLY.

There has been no major alteration with reference to the principal sources of water supply in your District during 1951, and as indicated in this Report last year, the various Parishes are supplied as follows :—

Mayfield.—This Parish is supplied by Water Works owned by this Council. The project consists of a deep water supply tapped by a borehole, whence it is pumped to a service reservoir.

Denstone, Rocester, Bramshall (part) and Stramshall.—This part of your District receives a supply in bulk from the Uttoxeter Urban District Council's Prestwood Supply.

Abbots Bromley, Kingstone (part), Newborough (part), Draycott-in-the-Clay (part), and Marchington (part). These portions of your District lie within the statutory limits of supply of the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company.

Bramshall (part).—Supplied in bulk by the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company. The supply during the year varied due to draw off to Hoar Cross Area.

Great Gate (part), Leigh.—Bulk supply from the Cheadle Rural District Council.

Croxden.—Supplied by private piped supply.

The Villages of Ellastone, Ramshorn, Stanton, Marchington Woodlands, Wootton and Okeover, rely mainly on surface wells and springs.

It is hoped that the Supplementary Supply Water Scheme which the Urban District Council prepared will soon obtain the Ministry's approval for the supply to the villages of Ramshorn and Okeover.

Delay in putting the scheme into effect has compelled the Urban Council to refuse meantime, pending the inauguration of their Supplementary Scheme, many applications from dairy farms for water from their main as it runs through your District from Prestwood to Bramshall.

Many of the shallow wells and springs at present in use in certain parts of your District are unreliable both as to quality and quantity.

The Hoar Cross Scheme was completed in 1950 but only a few premises were connected.

The Marchington Woodlands Scheme was approved in 1950 but it is not anticipated that an early start can be made due to difficulty in obtaining suitable contractors, and piping.

During 1950 and 1951, the Council have pressed their Consultant

Water Engineers to prepare scheme or schemes for a water supply for the Stubwood area of Rocester, Stanton, Wootton and Ellastone.

Due to variations in the Bacteriological Examination Reports regarding the Mayfield water supply during 1951, it was decided to empty the storage reservoir and remove the silt. During this process and for a period after, the water was chlorinated.

A careful watch was kept on this supply but it was decided that a permanent chlorinator was necessary—this was ordered and installed in February, 1952.

WATER ANALYSIS.

The supply of water to the houses and farms in the area is derived from varying sources, ranging from a piped mains supply in some districts, to wells and springs in more remote parts of the area.

The supplies to those properties without a piped supply are frequently found to be of unsatisfactory quality. In cases where the water was found to be unfit, and measures to remedy same were practicable and reasonable, such work was carried out. Where remedial measures could not be carried out, or water mains laid on, users have been advised to boil or sterilise the water before drinking.

Sample of Water from Public Supply—Reservoir, Swinscoe Hill, Mayfield.

Bacteriological Examination Report.

Date and hour of collection 24.1.51, 10-50 a.m.
Probable number of coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days at 37°C. Nil for 100 ml.

Chemical Analysis.

	<i>Parts per 100,000</i>
Total solid matter dried at 212°F.	28.5
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.0018
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0008
Nitric Nitrogen	0.10
Chlorine	1.3
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.010
Appearance Minute trace of suspended matter.	
Metallic Contamination Extremely minute trace of iron.	
pH Value	7.4
Hardness before boiling	15.9°
„ after „	6.2°
Temporary Hardness	9.7°

Source.	No. of Samples taken for Bacterio- logical and Chemical Analysis	Results		
		Satis- factory	Unfit	Doubt- ful
Wells (Private)	11	1	10	—
Springs (Private)	6	—	6	—
Boreholes (Private)	3	—	3	—
Mains Supplies :				
(a) Public	8	3	4	1
(b) Private	—	—	—	—
	28	4	23	1

The number of dwelling houses and the approximate population supplied with water directly from public mains is shown below for each Parish :—

Parish	Population of Parish	Number of houses with piped water supply	Estimated Pop. with piped supply
Abbots Bromley	1,604	211	917
Blithfield	300	27	119
Croxden	360	10	43
Denstone	756	77	336
Draycott-in-the-Clay	584	75	280
Ellastone	364	Nil	Nil
Kingstone	424	57	245
Leigh	1,076	204	778
Marchington	930	71	318
Mayfield	1,428	317	1,099
Newborough	578	40	177
Okeover	60	Nil	Nil
Ramshorn	72	Nil	Nil
Rocester	1,480	258	1,044
Stanton	280	Nil	Nil
Uttoxeter Rural	1,294	119	470
Wootton	170	Nil	Nil

The number of dwelling houses and the approximate population supplied from water mains by means of stand pipes are both NIL.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The existing systems of sewerage and sewage disposal in the three principal villages in your District, namely, Abbots Bromley, Mayfield and Rocester, are most unsatisfactory and, as pointed out in last year's Report, there is no doubt that serious nuisance arises in these Parishes as a result. Detailed sewage schemes for each of these three Parishes have been drawn up by the Council's Consulting Engineers and the approval of the Ministry of Health to the work being undertaken, is awaited.

A sewage Works Attendant has been working on a whole-time basis to carry out the day-to-day maintenance of the sewage works and sewers in the various Parishes of your District.

The following work, mainly of the nature of repair, and improvement of existing sewage works, was carried out in 1951 :—

Parish.

Mayfield	Sewage Tank cleaned.
Rocester	Tanks cleaned out during year.
Denstone	Filter renewed.

REFUSE AND SALVAGE COLLECTION.

Having dispensed with a private contractor for refuse collection in the Northern part of the district, the collection for the whole area was carried out (as from the 1st January, 1951) by direct labour.

One modern type, side loading vehicle and a reconditioned 3-ton Bedford vehicle were used for this purpose until March, when delivery was effected of a second 12.1 cu.yd. low type side loading vehicle.

The Bedford vehicle remains as an auxiliary collection vehicle, and is used for conveying soil, etc., for tip levelling.

All properties to which a reasonably good access road is available received a fortnightly collection, and this was well maintained during the year—the approximate number of properties being 2,300.

Refuse Tips.

By arrangement with the Ashbourne Rural District Council, facilities are afforded to use their refuse tip at Clifton, which is situated within one mile from the district boundary at Mayfield.

It is difficult to obtain a suitable site for a tip in Mayfield, and the use of Clifton prevents a long haul with refuse to Prestwood Tip.

The other tips at Marchington, Prestwood, Leigh, Stramshall and Abbots Bromley were again in use during the year.

Tipping is, as far as practicable, "semi-controlled," and every effort is made to maintain the tips in good condition, and free from rat infestations (see Rodent Control).

Salvage.

As a result of an increased demand for salvaged paper, together with the enhanced value of same, it was decided to resume the salvage collection service.

Collection re-commenced on the 16th April, 1951, and the following table shows details of amounts collected and the value of same.

Month	T. C. Q.	Money received for Council.		
		£	s.	d.
April—May	3 1 2	35	2	9
June	3 12 3	68	6	1
July	3 12 0	92	2	3
August—September	3 10 0	66	6	3
October	3 10 2	63	0	0
November—December	4 2 3	66	4	0
	21 9 2	391	1	4

NIGHTSOIL COLLECTION SERVICE.

Complaints were again received at the onset of the year in respect of the difficulty experienced in the disposal of nightsoil in larger parishes where garden space is limited.

The Sanitary Inspector outlined a scheme of procedure, costs, etc., involving the institution of a nightsoil collection service, and after very careful consideration, it was resolved in February that such a service should be afforded.

An 800 gallons cesspool emptying machine with special rear hopper attachment was ordered, and ultimately delivered on the 23rd September, 1951.

It was resolved by the Council that a weekly collection service should be given to all premises having a reasonably good access road, and where such properties were provided with pail closets. It was further decided that in order to maintain a weekly service, the emptying of cesspools should not at present be brought into the scheme.

A total of 2,418 questionnaires was sent to ascertain properties coming into the scheme, and at the onset approximately 600 pails were emptied weekly. Encouragement was given for the conversion of privy-middens, earth closets, etc., and approximately 100 were converted before the end of 1951.

A road was constructed at the Stramshall Sewage Works, and lagoons were laid out for the composting of nightsoil by the use of straw. The resultant material is of a high manurial value which, after weathering, produces a most suitable manure for garden use.

HOUSING.

Hobhouse Survey.

The anticipated progress with this section of the work did not materialise, and the general assistant appointed to carry out the work resigned his appointment in July.

The Council, having carefully considered the inadequacy of the technical staff of the Health Department, decided to appoint an Additional Sanitary Inspector, who commenced his duties on the 1st January, 1952.

The Housing Survey will take priority and will be completed as soon as possible in the forthcoming year.

The position on the 31st December, 1951, was as follows :—

Parish	Total Inspected	Categories					Not Cate- gorised
		1	2	3	4	5	
Abbots Bromley	174	8	20	—	2	1	143
Blithfield	41	6	—	10	—	—	25
Croxden	19	—	1	5	—	1	12
Denstone	77	24	16	—	—	—	37
Draycott-in-the- Clay	62	6	17	25	—	7	7
Ellastone	69	—	16	32	—	1	20
Kingstone	33	14	4	—	—	—	15
Leigh	89	9	23	27	1	9	20
Marchington	115	20	33	16	4	11	31
Mayfield	305	10	13	—	—	7	275
Newborough	85	12	12	42	7	12	—
Okeover	6	—	1	4	1	—	—
Ramshorn	5	—	—	5	—	—	—
Rocester	320	38	26	—	—	—	256
Stanton	30	—	13	9	—	6	2
Uttoxeter Rural	94	31	19	11	—	2	31
Wootton	21	—	7	7	4	3	—
Totals	1,545	178	221	193	19	60	874

Categories :

- (1) House in all respects fit for human habitation.
- (2) House requiring only very minor repairs.
- (3) House with extensive dis-repair.
- (4) House requiring structural improvements and repair.
- (5) House unfit for human habitation, and not capable of being made fit at reasonable expense.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The figures below are extracted from the Annual Report submitted to the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

(1) Inspections by the Sanitary Inspector for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Non-Mechanical	5	5	—	—
(2) Mechanical Factories	33	36	—	—
	38	41	—	—

(2) Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found	
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>
—	—	—

RODENT CONTROL.

The Council employs a full-time Rodent Operative acting under the direction of your Sanitary Inspector, and details of his year's work are given below.

A free service of rat disinfection is afforded to residential property, while the cost of work at business premises is rechargeable to the occupiers.

Half the nett cost of wages and travelling expenses is reimbursed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Number of infestations found and dealt with during 1951 :—

(a) Private dwelling houses	45
(b) Business premises	16
(c) Refuse tips	5
(d) Sewage works	5

By the use of pre-baiting and poisoning methods, all the infestations were successfully dealt with, giving an estimated kill of 1,445 rats.

Sewer Treatment.

Routine sewer treatment (see tables below) was also carried out :

March, 1951.

Parish	No. of Manholes	No. baited	Pre-bait takes	Poison takes
Abbots Bromley.....	10	4	—	—
Mayfield	6	3	2	2
Rocester	8	3	2	2
Stramshall	10	5	—	—

October, 1951.

Parish	No. of Manholes	No. baited	Pre-bait takes	Poison takes
Abbots Bromley.....	10	4	—	—
Mayfield	6	3	—	—
Rocester	8	3	—	—
Stramshall	10	5	1	1
Ellastone	8	4	—	—
Denstone	8	3	—	—

It will be seen that in March slight rat infestation existed in the sewers at Mayfield and Rocester, but these infestations were successfully dealt with.

No re-infestation had occurred in October, but the Stramshall sewers showed a very minor infestation.

The estimated kill of rats in the sewers was 17, which, together with the 1,445 shown earlier, represent an estimated kill of 1,462 rats during the year.

Farm Survey for Rat Infestation.

During the year 628 farms were surveyed for the existence of rat infestation and of this number, 56 were found to be infested.

The matter was referred to the County Pests Officer of the Agricultural Executive Committee, and his department carried out the necessary disinfection work.

For this survey work and the carrying out of all his general duties, your Rodent Operator made 1,649 inspections and re-inspections.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

No applications were received or licences granted under the Public Health Act, 1936, to station and use vans as dwellings, and three caravans which were so stationed without licence, left the district.

No site licences were granted by the Council.

Routine check was kept on the sites frequented by gypsies,

and after a visit from the Sanitary Inspector, there was no contravention of Section 269 of the Public Health Act 1936.

LICENSED PREMISES.

Visits have been made to various premises within the area to endeavour to obtain adequate facilities for the washing of glasses, etc. Where possible, co-operation has been received, but great difficulties exist in many places due to the lack of a main piped water supply to the premises concerned.

SHOPS ACT.

The Uttoxeter Rural District Council do not possess delegated powers for the administration of certain sections of the Shops Acts, but 67 visits were made to shops within the rural district.

In regard to the sanitary facilities to shops (i.e., ventilation, heating, sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, lighting, etc.) some allowance has to be made for the lack of sewerage and water services in certain of the villages. A few minor contraventions were encountered, and occupiers were requested to remedy the conditions.

General Closing Hours.

The General Closing applicable in this district (winter—7-30 p.m. Saturdays, and 6 p.m. other days; summer—9 p.m. Saturdays and 8 p.m. (other days) appeared to be generally observed during the year.

HOUSING.

16 houses were completed by this Council during 1951, and 20 others were under construction.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>No. completed</i>
Kingstone	14
Draycott-in-the-Clay	2
	<hr/>
	16
	<hr/>

Housing Waiting List.

1. Number of persons on Housing Waiting List at 1st January, 1951 :—

Abbots Bromley	22
Blithfield	7
Denstone	24
Draycott-in-the-Clay	28
Ellastone	2
Kingstone	27
Leigh	28
Marchington	20
Mayfield	84
Newborough	13
Rocester	66
Uttoxeter Rural	59
	<hr/>
Total	380

2. Number of persons on Housing Waiting List at 31st December, 1951 :—

Abbots Bromley	30
Blithfield	7
Denstone	28
Draycott-in-the-Clay	34
Ellastone	2
Kingstone	31
Leigh	35
Marchington	24
Mayfield	114
Newborough	20
Rocester	70
Uttoxeter Rural	65
Total	460

In addition, four houses were completed by private enterprise. No provision is made on the Housing Application Form for applicant to state type of house required.

CIVIL BUILDING LICENSES.

The reduction in the number of houses repaired or altered, also with regard to repair and alteration of farm property, is due to the change in the sum allowed for this year, i.e., £100 for houses and £500 for farm property.

In 1948 the figure was £10 for houses and £100 for farm property.

During the year licences were issued and allocated as follows :

New Houses	9
Conversions	2
Major repairs and alterations to existing houses	24
Minor Repairs and Alterations	Nil
Repairs and Alterations to Farm Property	21
Repairs and Alterations to other buildings	26
New Farm Houses	2
Total	84

During 1951 new extensions at Tatton's Mill at a cost of £8,000 were completed.

The very difficult question of the allocation of the tenancies of houses continued to receive much consideration by this Council. During the year under review, despite the Council's heavy waiting list of those with no houses at all, opportunity was taken to re-house a small number of overcrowded families who were living under very insanitary conditions. Special regard was had to families comprising a large number of young children, and there is no doubt that the health and well-being of such children has benefitted by the progressive attitude adopted in this matter by the Council at a time when housing accommodation was in such demand.

FOOD INSPECTION.

Particulars of Food Inspected during the Year.

(a) Meat—Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and notified	1	35	—	1	—
Number inspected	1	35	—	1	—
All Diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcases condemned	—	14	—	—	—
Some part or organ „	1	11	—	1	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	100%	71.5%	—	100%	—
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases condemned	—	2	—	—	—
Some part or organ „	—	8	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	28.6%	—	—	—

Total weight of meat condemned—9,962 lbs.

All the above animals were killed and inspected at the Casualty Slaughterhouse within the area, which accounts for the high percentage of meat condemned.

(b) Other Foods Condemned.

	lbs.	ozs.
Tinned Vegetables	14	2½
„ Meat	47	3
„ Fruit (Miscellaneous)	24	14½
„ Soup	4	8
„ Fish	2	—
„ Milk	3	12
Bacon	12	—
Fish fillets	90	—
	<hr/> 198	<hr/> 8

Total weight of all foods condemned—10,160 lbs.

The Sanitary Inspector acts as Meat Inspector at the Government Regional Slaughterhouse in Uttoxeter during the absence of the Uttoxeter Urban District Council's Sanitary Inspector.

Food Preparing Premises and Food Shops.

There were 8 premises in the area manufacturing prepared meats, but no premises in which ice cream was manufactured.

They, together with 16 shops from which ice cream is sold, are registered by the Council in conformity with the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. The ice cream on sale from the shops throughout the district is "pre-wrapped" and obtained from a manufacturer of repute.

CLEAN FOOD EXHIBITION, TOWN HALL, UTTOXETER —9th to 13th OCTOBER, 1951.

To foster the interest of the Uttoxeter and district people in the hygienic handling of food a Public Health and Clean Food Exhibition was held at the Town Hall, Uttoxeter from the 9th to the 13th October, 1951.

By the co-operation of the Urban and Rural District Councils, the Health Departments were enabled to show the necessity for clean handling of food and the resultant dangers from neglect.

Dr. A. W. M. Battersby (Area Medical Officer of Health) presided at the opening ceremony and referred to the subject of food poisoning and allied troubles.

Mr. W. A. Oldham (Chairman, Rural District Health Committee) in welcoming the gathering, made the important point that if every precaution was taken in the production of food, then similar precautions must be taken by food distributors, shopkeepers and persons in the home.

Dr. J. R. Oddie (Chairman, Urban District Council Health Committee) endorsed Mr. Oldham's welcome and thanks to the organisers.

Health Departments generally did their work quietly and unobtrusively in the background, ensuring clean food, clean water, the disposal of sewage and refuse, and the rest of the important processes which were promoting good health.

The tendency nowadays was prevention of illness—that was the purpose of the Exhibition. Everyone could live and learn, and he hoped the Exhibition would lead to an improvement in the standard of handling food, whether by producers, distributors or consumers.

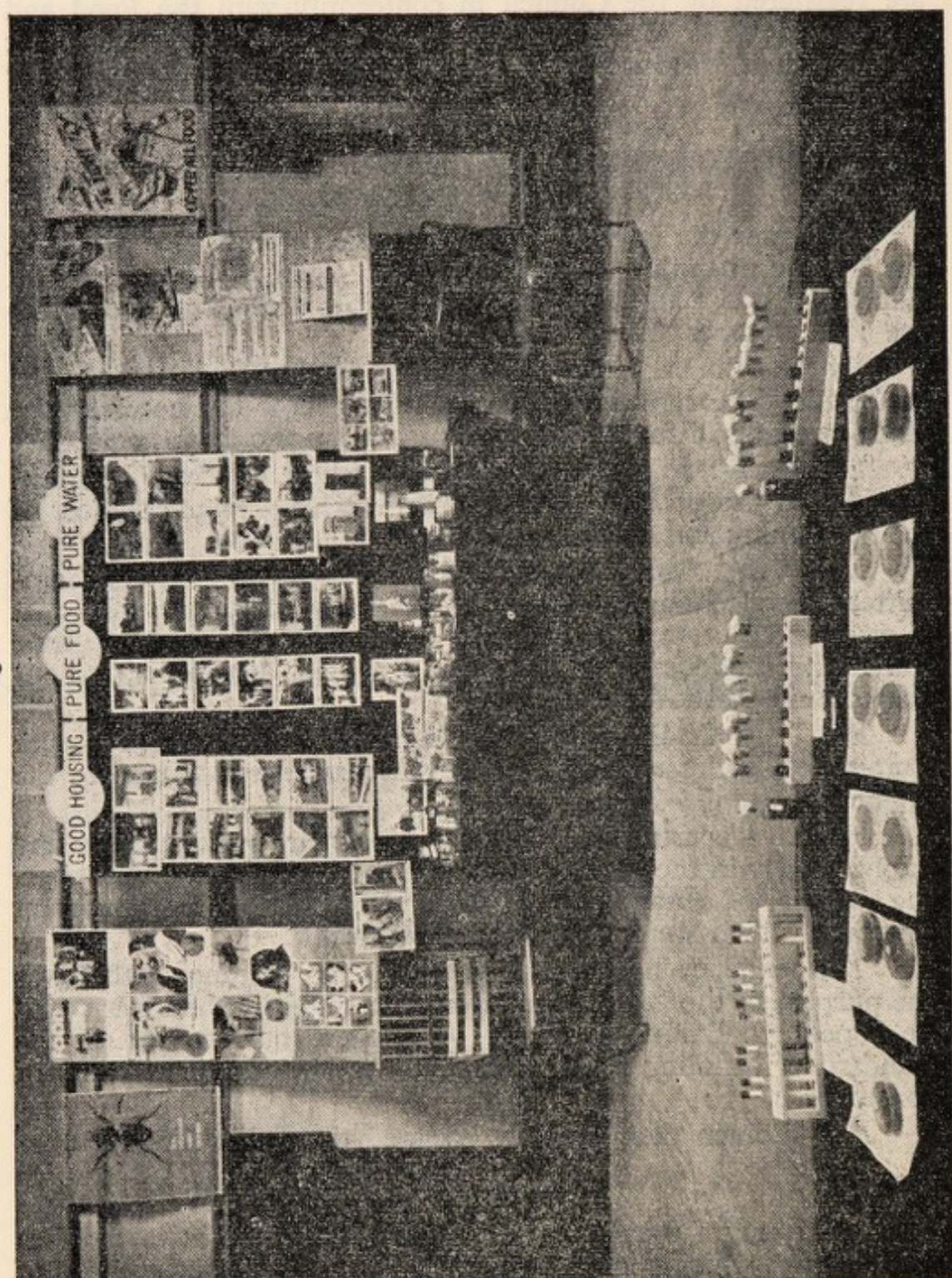
Mr. Oldham then formally declared the Exhibition open.

The Exhibits

The work of the Sanitary Inspector was brought to the fore by a display which summarised their work under the headings of PURE FOOD, PURE WATER, GOOD HOUSING.

Preserved samples showing organic and bacterial diseases in meat, etc., were displayed, together with types of parasites, flies, etc. (A photograph of this display is shown in this Report).

The protective activities of the Public Health Laboratory was



shown in a stall showing the work involved in the testing of samples of milk, water, etc.

Humour was provided by the stand sponsored by the Ministry of Food, whose pictures in cartoon style, and models had a light note.

A modern shop and an old-fashioned one were shown in model form, complete with a switch board with buttons which controlled electric lights—a feature extremely popular with school children.

In contrast was the exhibit of the Infestation Control Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries where rats and their depredations were vividly shown, including two live rats inside the model of a section of a sewer, and mice in an untidy shop or house.

The standard of hygiene achieved by producers was outstandingly well illustrated at the stand of a local firm of bakers and confectioners, which also had a manicurist giving free demonstration.

Protection and cleanliness were the theme of an exhibition which showed a model pasteurisation plant, giving detailed information of the whole process from the bulk receipt of the milk until the final capping of the bottle containing the designated milk.

Home aids to health and cleanliness were shown at the exhibits of the West Midlands Gas Board, and the East Midlands Electricity Board.

The Exhibition was attended by over 3,000 people and school children, and the conducted tours by the children showed them to be keenly interested in all the exhibits.

Film shows in conjunction with the Exhibition had to be cancelled, as, due to the imminence of the General Election, the Ministry of Information would not release any films, although not of political significance.

The following leaflets were available :—

- 1.—A message from your Medical Officer.
- 2.—Milk.
- 3.—Cafe Query.
- 4.—Death to Flies.
- 5.—War on Diseases.
- 6.—Kitchen Hygiene.

(All obtained from the Central Council for Health Education.)

A number of Posters were on view :—

- 1.—Cover all Food.
- 2.—Fasten the Lid.
- 3.—Kill it !
- 4.—Is your Food Safe ?
- 5.—Clean Hands—Clean Food.
- 6.—Enemies in our Midst.
- 7.—There is Death in Dirt.

(All obtained from the Central Council for Health Education.)

A number of leaflets were distributed at the Infestation Control Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, regarding destruction of rats and mice.

The Films Display.

The following Films were booked but were not shown, as previously stated, due to the General Election.

- 1.—Killing Town Rats and Killing Farm Rats.
- 2.—The House Fly.
- 3.—Colorado Beetle.
- 4.—Sewerage.
- 5.—Mickey Mouse Cartoon—Pied Piper of Hamelin.
- 6.—About the House.
- 7.—Another case of Poisoning.
- 8.—Clean Milk.

Also the Film Strip entitled “The Hygiene of Food Handling.”

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During 1951, the number of notifications received with respect to the various infectious diseases other than Tuberculosis was as follows :—

<i>Infectious Disease.</i>	<i>No. of Cases.</i>
Measles	34
Scarlet Fever	11
Whooping Cough	56
Acute Pneumonia	9
Food Poisoning	Nil
Erysipelas	3
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	2
” ” (Non-Paralytic)	0
Dysentery	7
Paratyphoid	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1
	<hr/>
	124
	<hr/>

In comparison with 1950, the number of cases of Whooping Cough and Pneumonia increased, but the number of cases of Measles, Scarlet Fever and Poliomyelitis decreased and also for Erysipelas.

The parishes where most cases of Whooping Cough occurred were Rocester and Marchington, whereas in regard to Measles the parishes concerned were Draycott in the Clay and Abbots Bromley. With regard to Scarlet Fever, four cases of the 11 notified were in Mayfield, and 3 were in Abbots Bromley. Pneumonia—five cases occurred in Abbots Bromley.

The age distribution of the cases of Measles demonstrates that most cases occur in the age groups 3—4 years and 5—9 years ; for

Scarlet Fever most fall into the age group 5—9 years ; for Whooping Cough most cases fall into three groups, 1—2 years, 3—4 years and 5—9 years ; the main distribution in the cases of Pneumonia occur in the age group 25 years and over, as also for Erysipelas.

With regard to all infectious diseases, I feel the year of 1951 has been a satisfactory one—this is supported by the tables for the Rural Districts in this County.

All cases of Measles, Pneumonia and one case of Whooping Cough was admitted to hospital, due to the case being complicated by the occurrence of a Secondary Pneumonia. The case of Ophthalmia was nursed at home. All cases of Erysipelas, Paralytic Poliomyelitis were admitted to hospital. The case of Paratyphoid was isolated in hospital and all cases of Dysentery were nursed and isolated at home. Three cases of Scarlet Fever were admitted to hospital—the others had the necessary space to be isolated at home.

During 1951, no deaths were reported from Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Scarlet Fever, Poliomyelitis or Acute Primary Pneumonia, but three deaths were recorded from Secondary Pneumonia.

No notifications of Diphtheria were received during 1951, nor for Food Poisoning, Cerebro Spinal Fever, and Smallpox. The number of cases of Measles fell from 95 to 34—a decrease of approximately 66%. In the case of Scarlet Fever, there was also a slight fall which amounted to almost 33%. With regard to Whooping Cough the number of cases rose from 20 to 56, which amounts to an increase of 36 cases in 1951. There was a slight increase in the number of Acute Pneumonia cases, but as regards Erysipelas the number of cases fell by 50% and the cases of Paralytic Poliomyelitis fell from 8 to 2.

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE GROUP.
AGE PERIOD IN YEAR.

	Under 1 year	1—2 years	3—4 years	5—9 years	10—15 years	15—24 years	25 years and over	Age Un- known	Totals	Total
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	
Measles	- -	1 3	6 5	9 8	- -	- -	1 1	- -	17 17	34
Scarlet Fever	- -	1 2	1 -	5 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 4	11
Whooping Cough	2 2	9 8	7 10	7 8	1 1	1 -	- -	- -	27 29	56
Acute Pneumonia	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	1 1	2 4	- -	3 6	9
Food Poisoning	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Nil
Erysipelas	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 1	- -	2 1	3
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 1	2
(Non-Paralytic)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
Dysentery	- -	- -	- 2	- -	- -	1 1	2 1	- -	3 4	7
Paratyphoid	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1
Ophthalmia	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1

Table giving names of Parishes and the number of houses and approximate population which each contains, along with the incidence of infectious disease in each Parish, during 1951.

Name of Parish	No. of Houses	Population of Parish, Dec. 1951	INFECTIOUS DISEASE.							Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	Dysentery
			Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Acute Pneumonia	Food Poisoning	Erysipelas				
Abbots Bromley	351	1,604	12	3	—	5	—	—	1	—	7	
Blithfield	75	300	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Croxden	74	360	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Denstone	171	756	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Draycott-in-the-Clay	141	584	9	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ellastone	90	364	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kingstone	106	424	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Leigh.....	268	1076	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Marchington	209	930	—	1	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mayfield	382	1,428	2	4	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	
Newborough	143	578	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Okeover	15	60	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Ramshorn	18	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rocester	380	1,480	4	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Stanton	68	280	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Uttoxeter Rural	291	1,294	1	—	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Wootton	39	170	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS	2821	10,840	34	11	56	9	—	3	2	—	7	

**Infectious Disease.—Incidence in 1951 compared
with the eight previous years.**

Disease	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943
Scarlet Fever	11	16	7	50	9	10	20	34	13
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Whooping Cough	56	20	41	36	18	19	11	28	79
Measles	34	95	127	122	108	14	53	130	157
Erysipelas	3	6	7	2	1	—	3	—	1
Acute Pneumonia	9	7	1	3	2	1	1	1	4
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	3	6	1	—	—	—
Dysentery	7	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	2	9	1	1	1	—	1	1	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Paratyphoid	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Infectious Disease 1951—Months of Occurrence.

Month	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whoop- ing Cough	Acute Pneu- monia	Food Pois- oning	Erysi- pelas	Acute Polio- myelitis		Dysen- tery	Para- typhoid
							Paralytic	Non- Paralytic		
January	2	1	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	9	—	21	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	7	2	10	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
April	10	1	3	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
May	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
June	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
July	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
August	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
October	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	34	11	56	9	—	3	2	—	7	1

For your information I give details regarding infectious diseases in the Rural Districts of Staffordshire.

	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Fever	Acute Primary Pneu- monia	Dysen- tery	Acute Poliomyelitis		Food Poison- ing
						Para- lytic	Non- Para- lytic	
1st Quarter	110	1	16	137	164	2	1	—
2nd Quarter	81	—	2	65	19	1	—	—
3rd Quarter	30	—	1	19	16	4	—	4
4th Quarter	85	1	1	34	3	3	1	76
TOTALS	306	2	20	255	202	10	2	80

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Under the National Health Scheme, 1946, this responsibility passes to the Local Health Authority upon which is laid the obligation to arrange for the immunisation of all persons in the area of the Authority (Section 26).

As in previous years it was possible during 1951 for parents to have their children immunised by their own family doctor free of charge. Immunisation was also available at the Infant Welfare Centre in Uttoxeter and special immunising sessions were also held at the various schools in Uttoxeter Rural District.

The number of children in the Uttoxeter Rural District who completed a full course of primary immunisation against Diphtheria during 1951 was as follows :—

Children of less than 5 years of age	104
Children aged 5 years to 14 years of age	9
Total	<hr/> 113 <hr/>

The following children aged 5 to 14 years of age received a single reinforcing injection 142

The estimated percentage of the mid-1951 child population in your District immunised against Diphtheria up to 31st December, 1951, was :—

Under five years of age	62.1%
Five to 14 years of age	35.8%
All children	48.9%

The above percentages are very low especially with respect to the under five years of age group.

The fall is due, I feel, to a number of factors involving the fear of immunised children being more likely to fall a victim to Poliomyelitis, as expressed in the daily press without any real foundations.

An inoculation campaign has been held during the year with some success, and will be continued in 1952, I hope with more success.

During 1951 no notifications were received with respect to this disease.

UTTOXETER RURAL DISTRICT.
DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION SINCE, 1943.

Year	Number of Protected Children		Total	Number of children receiving reinforcing doses
	Under 5 years	5—14 years		
1951	104	9	113	142
1950	43	6	49	3
1949	165	20	185	143
1948	106	84	190	271
1947	85	1	86	33
1946	110	7	117	—
1945	29	2	31	—
1944	41	8	49	—
1943	172	245	417	—

The above figures refer only to children whose record of immunisation has been received in the Public Health Department.

Incidence of Diphtheria in the Utoxeter Rural District during the last 12 years.

Year	No. of Cases.
1951	Nil
1950	Nil
1949	Nil
1948	Nil
1947	Nil
1946	Nil
1945	Nil
1944	2
1943	Nil
1942 (Non-civilian)	1
1941	4
1940	4
1939	14

Average annual incidence (including non-civilian cases)—1.9.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases.

Notifications were received during the year with respect to four cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and four cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. One case of surgical tuberculosis was admitted to hospital. The four cases of pulmonary tuberculosis are being nursed and isolated at home.

Deaths.

There was one death from non-pulmonary tuberculosis during 1951.

The age and sex distribution of these new cases and deaths were as shown below :—

New Cases.

Age Periods	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
One year	—	—	—	1	2	3	3
5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 years	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
25 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 years	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
45 years	—	2	2	—	—	—	2
55 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 years	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	—	4	4	2	2	4	8

Deaths

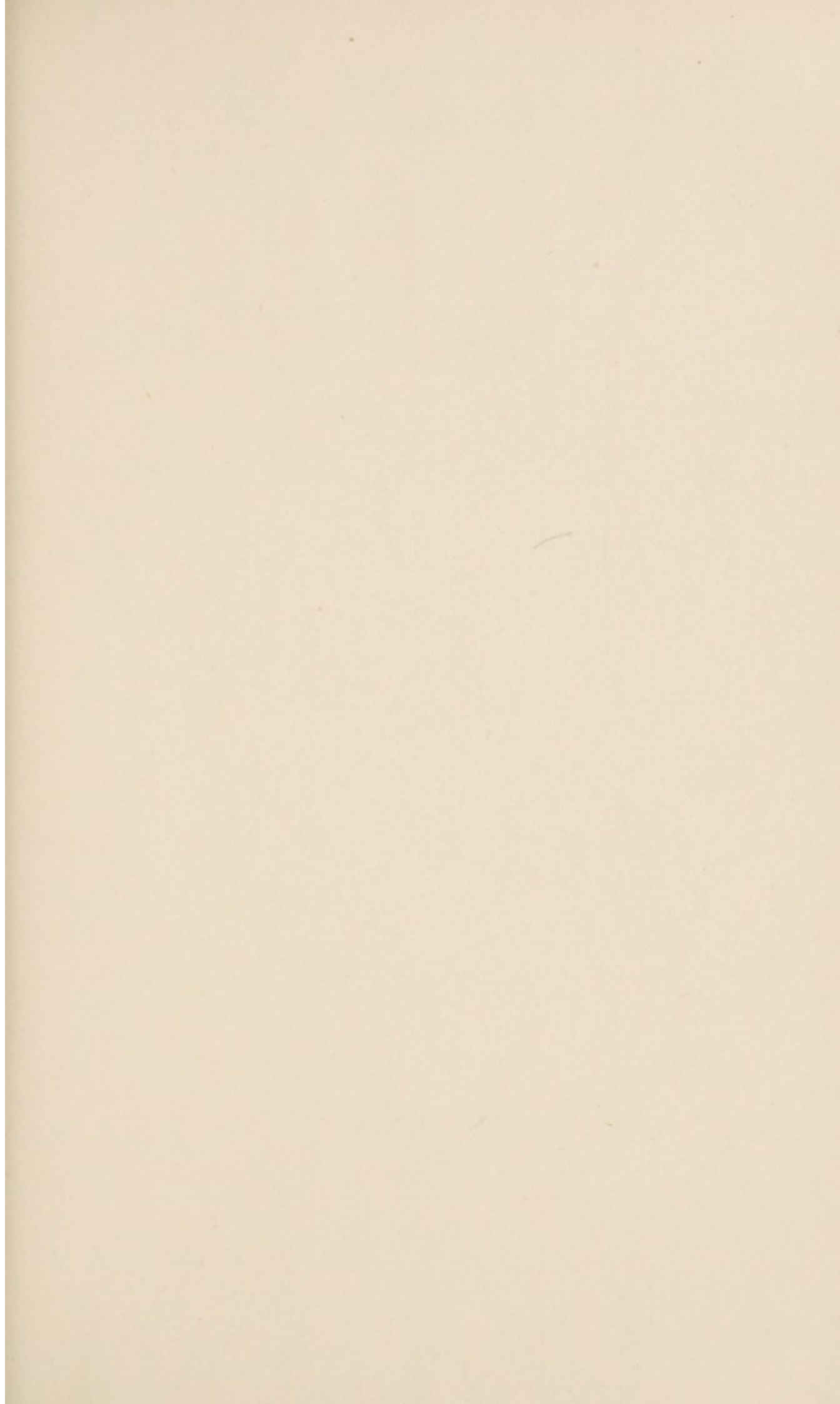
Age Periods	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 years	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
TOTAL	—	—	—	1	—	1	1

Death Rate from Tuberculosis per 1,000 estimated population.

Death Rate from Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.09
Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Nil
Death Rate from other forms of Tuberculosis	0.09
Mean Age of Death from Pulmonary Tuberculosis for Rural Area is	Nil (No Deaths)

Tuberculosis in the Uttoxeter Rural District showing for each of the last 9 years the new cases and the deaths, classified as pulmonary and non-pulmonary. The death rate per million from all forms is also given.

Year	Est. Population	New Cases		Deaths		Death rate per million pop.
		Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	
1951	10,840	4	4	—	1	90
1950	10,710	8	1	1	1	160
1949	10,950	5	6	3	—	280
1948	10,710	4	3	2	3	373
1947	9,900	3	—	4	1	500
1946	9,710	2	—	—	2	210
1945	9,400	1	1	1	1	210
1944	9,580	2	1	2	1	310
1943	9,710	5	3	4	2	620



This report contains the results of the investigation of the
 of the various factors which may be expected to influence the
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Year	Population	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
1901	10,340	5	4	1	1	60
1902	10,710	5	4	1	1	160
1903	10,950	5	6	2	1	200
1904	10,710	4	5	2	3	275
1905	9,500	3	4	1	1	300
1906	9,710	2	4	1	2	310
1907	9,300	1	4	1	1	315
1908	9,300	2	4	2	1	315
1909	9,710	2	4	2	2	325



