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UTTOXETER
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

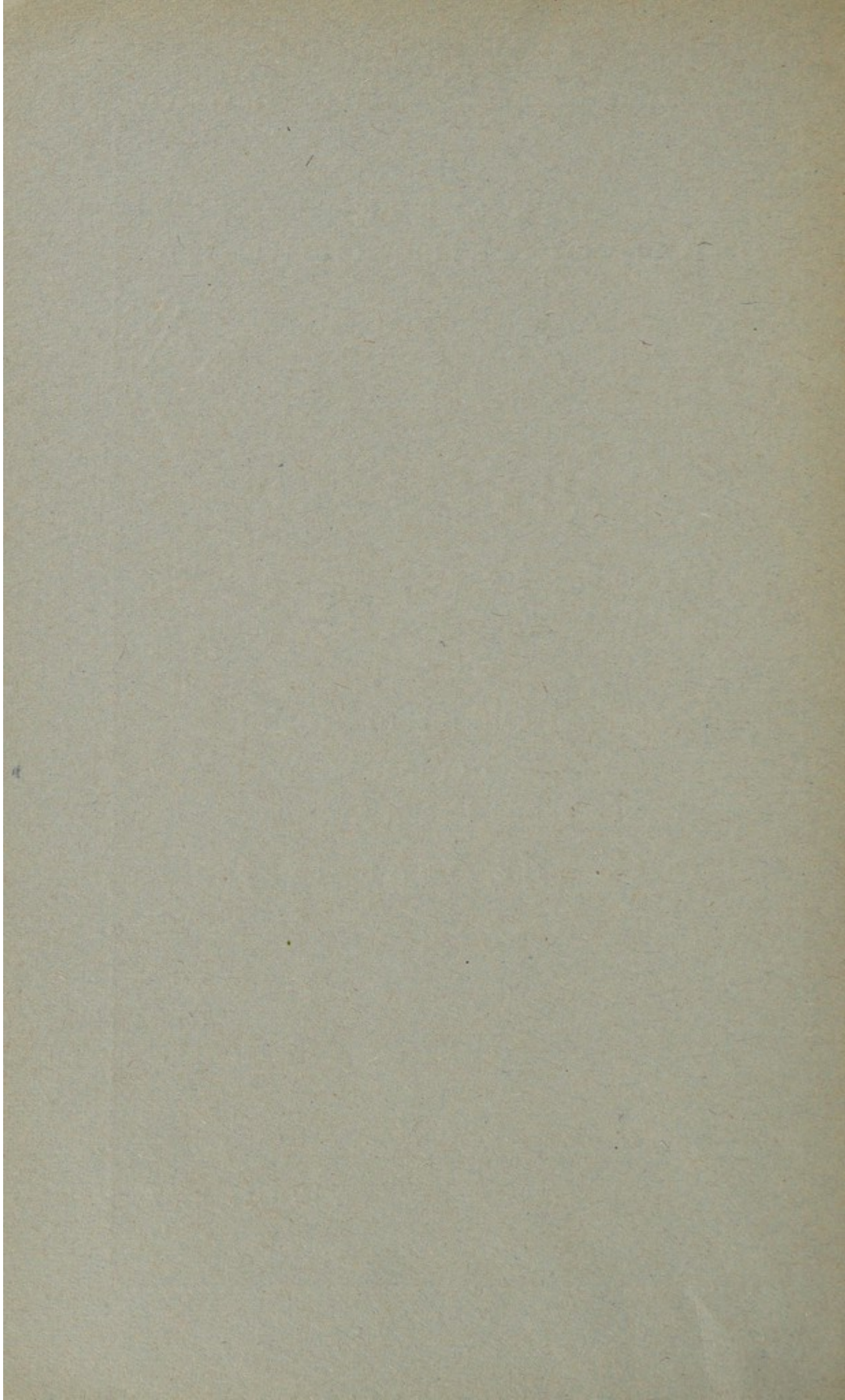
Draft

ANNUAL REPORT

of the
Medical Officer of Health
and of the
Senior Public Health Inspector
FOR THE YEAR 1956



AUGUST, 1957



ANNUAL REPORT

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

August, 1957.

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

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Herbert and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of the Uttoxeter Urban District for the year 1956.

This report is prepared on the lines indicated by the Ministry of Health Circular 19/56 (England), dated the 11th December, 1956.

Vital Statistics

In the Uttoxeter Urban District the birth rate, 15.6 per 1,000 estimated population, although higher than the birth rate in your district during 1955, 12.7 per 1,000 estimated population, and is lower than the average rate of the 13 previous years, 17.3 per 1,000 estimated population, was equal to the birth rate of 15.6 per 1,000 population with regard to the country as a whole. On the other hand, the death rate for your district during 1956, 10.7 per 1,000 estimated population, although lower than the death rate for 1955, which was 12.7 per 1,000 was lower than the death rate, 11.7 per 1,000 population, for England and Wales.

The infant mortality rate is 16.4 per 1,000. The decrease in the Infant Mortality Rate was due to the decrease in the number of infants under one year and under four weeks dying from birth malformations, broncho-pneumonia and prematurity.

The stillbirth rate is 0.5 per 1,000. This rate has increased in 1956. The causes in this area are : (1) Complicated labour ; (2) maternal disease ; (3) toxemia (maternal).

During the year 43 babies were vaccinated—35.2% of the babies born that year were vaccinated, an increase.

One hundred and twenty-two babies were born during 1956—58 were born at their own homes and 64 in Maternity Homes outside your area, mainly at Ashbourne Maternity Home.

Twenty-three adults were re-vaccinated during 1956.

The Effective Reproductive Rate for England and Wales has as yet not been published but for this District is approximately 0.9. This means there is a slight increase in the population.

During 1956, 61 children under 5 years of age received protective inoculation against Whooping Cough.

24% of children (0-5 years) have therefore received this form of protection in the third year of this new scheme.

During 1956, 27 children had Poliomyelitis Vaccination and five had their first injection.

Housing

Since the end of the war this Council has erected 432 houses, and others (34) are in course of erection. The number of houses constructed by this Council for aged people before the war and since are 18 and 14. The number of houses built and under construction during the year is recorded in the body of this report.

In general, the Council's policy has been to house as many married couples with children who are lodgers, as possible, and to re-house those living in accommodation which falls below modern housing standards.

Water Supply

I have given a brief resume of the position in 1956 in the section entitled "Water Supply."

Public Health and Clean Food Exhibition

During 1956 no actual exhibition was held ; the card regarding dogs in food shops was displayed, but in fewer shops.

Conclusion

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

1. The percentage of children under 4 and from 4-14 years has decreased with regard to Diphtheria Inoculation.
2. The total percentage for all children (all ages) immunised, has decreased from 79% to 74.5%.
3. A slight decrease in average number of persons per house.
4. An increase in the Vaccination Rate. I feel a Vaccination Drive is still a necessity.
5. The Estimated Population for Mid-June, 1956, is slightly below the actual population by 40.
6. Through the courtesy of Mr. W. Elkes, and Mr. Smith I have been able to include a local weather summary.

7. It is with deep regret that I have to inform you that the Registrar General has decided not to supply certain details for 1956.

I have been able to compile certain of the above details from Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

8. 47.5% of Births in own home—a decrease from 1955.

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

Your obedient Servant,
A. M. W. BATTERSBY.

Health and Highways Committee, 1956

Chairman :

Councillor J. R. ODDIE, M.B., Ch.B.

Members :

Councillor H. Bowring	Councillor T. Orme
„ A. O. Davies	„ W. Preston
„ G. H. DeVile	„ W. Rushton
„ S. H. Elkes, J.P. ‡	„ H. J. Ryder
„ G. Elliott, J.P.	„ G. Stevenson
„ Mrs. D. Herbert	„ C. J. Tunncliffe *
„ W. Clarke †	„ F. A. Waterhouse †
„ J. A. C. Maule	

* *Denotes*—Retired May, 1956 † *Denotes*—From May, 1956

‡ *Denotes*—Died September, 1956.

Medical Officer of Health

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

SURVEYOR

S. S. PROUD, M.I.Mun.E., A.R.C.S., Cert.R.S.I.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

Senior—

A. F. WARD, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Certified Food Inspector.

Additional—

H. NUTTER, M.A.P.H.I., Certified Food Inspector.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1956

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Area	(Acres) 3,351
Registrar General's Estimate of Resident Population (Mid-1956)	7,820
Number of Inhabited Houses at the end of 1956 according to Rate Books	2,500

Rateable Value	£98,039
Sum represented by the product of 1d. rate	£388
Number of persons per acre	2.03
Number of houses per acre	0.74
Average number of persons per house	3.12
Number of Council Houses including 14 cottage property owned by the Council	894

The Urban District Council of Uttoxeter consists of a prosperous country town, which, by reason of its central position, is called on to provide the marketing, shopping and other facilities for the large agricultural, and more especially, dairying countryside which surrounds it. There is, therefore, in your district an important Cattle Market, and each week a large open-air produce market is set up in the Market Square of the town. These markets are well attended, so that there is an influx of numerous people into your district on market days and, to a lesser extent, on Saturdays.

In Uttoxeter there is no Nursery School. I feel the provision of a Nursery School would be an asset and would be appreciated by the mothers of children from 3 years to 5 years. I feel a school for about 100 children could easily be filled, if a suitable site could be found.

In the town there are 452 children between 0 and under 5—0—1 year 73 ; 1—2 years, 119 ; 2—5 years, 260.

Extracts from Vital Statistics

Live Births (Factor—1.01)	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	59	53	112
Illegitimate	5	5	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	64	58	122
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population			15.6
Adjusted Birth Rate			15.7
Stillbirths	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	1	—	1
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births (England and Wales)			32.7 22.9
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 estimated population			0.5
Deaths (Factor—1.08)	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
	39	45	84
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population			10.7
Adjusted Death Rate			11.5
Deaths from Puerperal Causes			1
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	—	—	Nil

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age

All infants per 1,000 live births	16.4
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	16.4
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks old

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)			10
Deaths from Measles (all ages)			Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)			Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (all ages)			1
Deaths from Cerebro Spinal Meningitis			Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under one year)			Nil

Principal Causes of Death Uttoxeter Urban District, 1956

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Leukeamia	1	—	1
Heart Diseases	8	4	12
Diseases of Vascular System	12	10	22
Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	7	10	17
Cancer	4	6	10
Pneumonia (Secondary)	—	—	—
Bronchitis	1	2	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	—	1
Other Respiratory Diseases	—	—	—
Influenza	1	—	1
Surgical Tuberculosis	—	—	—
Other Infectious Diseases	1	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Diabetes	—	1	1
Maternal Causes	—	1	1
Congenital Malformities	—	—	—
Road Accidents	—	1	1
Suicide	—	—	—
Fatal Accidents	—	1	1
Diseases of Prostate	—	—	—
Nephritis	—	1	1
Diseases of Stomach	1	1	2
All Other Causes	2	7	9
	<hr/> 39	<hr/> 45	<hr/> 84

Of the total deaths—64 died at home.
20 died in hospitals.

Uttoxeter Urban District Council
Vital Statistics for the Year 1956 and 1955

Year	Rates per 1,000 Estimated Population.			Rate per 1,000 Live Births.
	Birth Rate	Stillbirth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Death Rate
1956	15.6	0.5	10.7	16.4
1955	12.7	0.26	12.7	31.2

NEO-NATAL DEATH RATE

For England and Wales—16.9. (Lowest on Record.)
 For Uttoxeter—16.3.

Cancer Deaths

Noted below are the total annual deaths from Cancer according to sex with respect to your district during 1956 and 1955. The percentage which these Cancer deaths formed of the total deaths each year is also shown.

Year	Male	Female	Total	Percentage of total deaths
1956	4	6	10	11.9%
1955	8	4	12	12.3%

Site of Cancer :—

Cancer of Lungs	.....	1 (Male)
Cancer of Breast	.....	2 (Females)
Cancer of Stomach	.....	2 (1 Male, 1 Female)
Cancer of Gall Bladder	.....	Nil
Cancer of Ovary	.....	1 (Female)
Others	.....	4 (2 Males and 2 Females)

Cancer Death Rate (England and Wales)—20.8 per 1,000

Cancer Death Rate (Uttoxeter)—1.2 per 1,000.

Population Estimates for Mid 1956

(Published by permission of the Registrar-General)

Total Population	.....	7,820
Children—Aged 0 to 5 years	.....	452
	(Health Visitor)	
Aged 5 to 12 years	.....	1,800
	(Schools)	

Old People (Pension Age), obtained from a house to house survey

1951 Census—7440

Population (England and Wales), 1956—44,667,000.

Birth Rates, Civilian Death Rates and Analysis of Mortality 1956

Details for England and Wales given where known

	<i>Uttoxeter Urban District</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population :—		
Births		
Live Births	15.6	15.6
Still Births	0.5	0.23
Deaths		
All Causes	10.7	11.7
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	—	0.0001
Whooping Cough	—	0.002
Diphtheria	—	0.0001
Tuberculosis	0.12	12.0
Influenza	0.12	5.9
Smallpox	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	—	0.002
Pneumonia	—	5.2
Maternal Causes	0.12	0.56
Rates per 1,000 Live Births :—		
Deaths		
All Causes under 1 year of age	16.4	23.8
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 1 year of age	—	21.4

For England and Wales :—

Births	698,331
Still Births	16,384
Deaths	521,304

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES

Laboratory Facilities

In so far as your District is concerned, laboratory facilities were available during 1956 in the County Town of Stafford, some 14 miles distant.

Ambulance Facilities

(An Area Health Function)

During 1956 a 24 hours service has been maintained by the Staffordshire County Ambulance Service.

There are six ambulance cars stationed at Uttoxeter—two can be adapted for sitting cases, also one Civil Defence Ambulance. Radio Control commenced to in October, 1956.

Home Nursing

(An Area Health Function)

In your area there are two general nurses, one full-time midwife and one full-time Health Visitor.

The service is efficient and is available to the residents in the Urban area, by whom it is generally appreciated.

HOSPITALS, TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

Hospitals

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

Infectious Diseases.—During 1956 the majority of the cases of infectious diseases were treated at Bucknall Isolation Hospital, When accommodation is not available, the cases were admitted to Derby Isolation 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, Stafford and Burton-on-Trent.

Tuberculosis Beds.—Provision for the institutional treatment of patients suffering from this disease is the responsibility of the appropriate Regional Hospital Board.

Maternity and Gynaecological Cases.—These cases are mainly admitted to the Derbyshire Hospital for Women, the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary, Stoke-on-Trent, the Ashbourne Maternity Home and to Buxton Maternity Unit.

CLINICS

Tuberculosis Dispensary.—Since 1953 the patients now attend the Stafford Centre by appointment. All are visited in their homes by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor. Some attend the Buxton Clinic.

Minor Ailments Clinic.—The Local Education Authority, the Staffordshire County Council, during 1956 continued to provide a Minor Ailments Clinic.

Infant Welfare Centre.—The Staffordshire County Council during 1956, as the local Health Authority, provided an Infant Welfare Centre in Uttoxeter.

Ante-Natal Clinic.—An Ante-Natal Clinic is provided in your district in a similar manner to the Infant Welfare Centre by the Staffordshire County Council. Sessions are held fortnightly on Tuesday afternoons.

Dental Clinic.—Every Saturday morning a Dental Session is held for the treatment of school children, expectant mothers and nursing mothers. This clinic serves the Urban and Rural Districts of Uttoxeter.

Home and Domestic Help Service (Area Health Function).—The year under review was the ninth complete year during which a Home and Domestic Help Service was in operation in Uttoxeter. The service is conducted by the local Health Authority as part of its Domestic Help Service provided under permissive powers deriving from Section 29 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

There are three part-time Helpers, and 22 cases have been assessed in 1956.

The service has been a success and is appreciated by those who make use of it—the demand is still growing.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Public Cleansing—Refuse Collections

During 1956 as in previous years, the collection and disposal of refuse continued to be dealt with in your district. A controlled tip was in use throughout the year, and as a result of careful attention to the method of tipping, along with the use of a sufficiency of covering material, the state of the tip was generally satisfactory, and no serious nuisance arose. The tip is sited at Bramshall (disused Marl Pit).

The cost of removal of domestic and trade waste has increased, The number of houses and business premises dealt with are 2,500 and 263. Owing to labour shortage and sickness, it was not possible to provide a weekly service, and distance to tip plays a part. A larger vehicle is now in use ; this has helped to improve the rate of collection.

Public Health Inspectors' Department

By arrangement between the Uttoxeter Rural and Urban District Councils, your Health Inspectors have since 1st January, 1955 carried out all inspectorial duties for the two areas.

The arrangement has been most successful, resulting in close liaison between the appropriate departments.

Sanitary Inspections—Summary of Visits

Inspection of houses for defects	68
Re-inspection of houses as to repair	61
Inspection of Tents, Vans and Sheds	40
Verminous and Dirty Premises	25
Visits to houses (Sec. 11, Housing Act, 1936) and Survey	179
Sanitary Accommodation and Drainage work	32
Food preparing Premises—Ice Cream	10
Other Foods	21
Cafes	9
Licensed Premises	27
Inspections of Milk Supply	7
Offensive Accumulations	10
Slaughterhouses and Slaughtermen's Licences	20
Meat Inspection	587
Food Hygiene—Shops, Markets, etc.	107
Food Poisoning	23
Ditches and Water Courses	27
Refuse Receptacles	39
Rodent Control	39
Factories (including Bakehouses)	33
Refuse Tips	12
Smoke Abatement	25
Other Nuisances	15
Miscellaneous Visits	32
Factory Act, 1937—Sect. 34	5
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	42
TOTAL	1,495

Notices Served

<i>Notices served during Year</i>	<i>No. Served</i>	<i>No. Complied with (Served 1956 and previously)</i>
Informal notices and letters as to general matters	21	16
Verbal notices as to general matters	28	28
Informal notices to provide dustbins	8	8
<i>Statutory Notices :</i>		
(a) Housing Act, 1936	Nil	Nil
(b) Public Health Act, 1936	Nil	Nil

Complaints received and dealt with during the Year

Total number received	44
General disrepair of Dwellings	7
Others	37

Rodent Control

A rodent operative is employed for duties in both the Rural and Urban areas and works under the supervision of your Health Inspectors.

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

After deduction for rechargeable work, half the nett cost of wages, materials and travelling expenses is reimbursed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Number of Infestations found and dealt with during 1956

(a) Private dwellings (including Council houses)	95
(b) Business Premises	12
(c) Local Authority Property	19

With the exception of sewer treatment and a few "follow-up" cases, Zinc Phosphide is no longer used, and has been superseded by *Warfarin*.

Sewer Treatment

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the treatment of sewers was carried out to ascertain any evidence of rat infestation.

The following table shows the results obtained.

<i>Locality</i>	<i>No. of Manholes treated</i>	<i>Complete take of test bait</i>	<i>Partial take</i>	<i>No take</i>
Town	52	11	12	29

Treatment consisted of test baiting with damp sausage rusk, followed where necessary by addition of 2½% Zinc Phosphide.

For the carrying out of all his general duties your Rodent Operative made 760 inspections and re-inspections.

Fumigation Work

In conjunction with his other work your rodent operative has carried out a considerable amount of fumigation work on pre-war houses with cockroach infestation.

For this section of his work 143 visits were made to the premises concerned.

Water Supply

All water supplied to the Public is chlorinated. The quality of the chlorinated water has been satisfactory, but there has again been a shortage of supply in the higher parts of the supply area. The water supplied is not liable to Plumbo-solvent action. The number of dwelling houses supplied direct is 2,463 and the number of persons supplied direct is 7,461. No houses supplied by means of a standpipe. There are a certain number of houses supplied by means of an outside tap, which are gradually being reduced by informal arrangements with the owners to provide an indoor supply. 44 houses in your area have their own private supply.

A better distribution of water is now available, due to the laying of a new 10in. main from Bramshall Reservoir down Byrds Lane, to be linked up with the existing 7in. and 5in. mains in Holly Road.

The chlorinating plant installed at Crumpwood in 1956 is functioning satisfactorily.

Hulme Springs.—During 1956 6 Trial Bores were sunk, three after tests were selected and the work should be completed in 1957.

Crumpwood Waterworks

The electric pump unit installed and the chlorinating plant installed in 1955 are working to our satisfaction.

Water consumption has now been reduced to 30 gallons per head per day, due to Waste Detection and the Metering of Trade supplies.

School Water Supply.—No complaints have been received from the Schools regarding water pressure.

Swimming Bath.—Due to the cost of replacement, it was decided at a more opportune time to provide an up-to-date swimming bath. There is no doubt that a strong demand for such a bath exists.

Water Analysis

Analyses, bacteriological, have been carried out at regular intervals on samples of water from your district mains supply. During 1956 the reports of such analyses were consistently satisfactory for Crumpwood, Somersal and Bramshall supply, and specimen reports are appended below. The following are reports on samples taken during 1956.

Bacteriological Report on Sample taken on 28th May, 1956

Tap—"The Alders"

Probable number of coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37°C.
—Nil per 100 ml.

Somersal Water Supply
Bacteriological Report on Sample taken on 29th May, 1956

“The Lodge,” Red Hill

Probable number of coliform bacilli MacConkey 2 days 37°C.
—Nil per 100 ml.

Bramshall Water Supply—Well
Bacteriological Report on Sample taken on the 28th May,
1956 (after Chlorination)—Well

Probable number of coliform bacilli MacConkey 2 days 37°C.
—Nil per 100ml.

On 3rd December, 1956 a sample of water was taken from a tap at the Recreation Ground—after chlorination—and the water was a mixture of Crumpwood and Bramshall main supply. Here the report was : Probable coliform per 100 ml.—Nil.

Bramshall Water Supply

The diverted water has not yet been taken into the supply, as the examination of that water is still unsatisfactory. All steps have been taken to avoid pollution of the gathering ground and an informal agreement has been made with the nearby farmer ; this has been possible through his kindness and understanding.

Water Schemes

1. New 10in. Trunk Water Main from Prestwood to Rocester. This new main was laid and put into service during the year 1956.

2. New 9in. Rising Main from Crumpwood Pumping Station to Prestwood Reservoir. Completed in 1956.

A. Additional Storage Reservoirs. Sanction is being sought from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for permission to construct one additional Reservoir at Prestwood of a capacity of 200,000 gallons and one at Bramshall for 250,000 gallons.

B. New 9in. Delivery Main. To be laid in 1957 from Hulme Springs to Crumpwood Reservoir.

Drainage and Sewerage

The drainage and sewerage have been reasonably satisfactory during the year, except in heavy rainfall and the melting of snow, although the need for additional storm water tanks as reported in the report for 1950 still exists. Plans are now prepared for the construction of a new trunk main from a point in Park Avenue to the Sewage Works, in order to deal effectively with the sewage from the new housing scheme. It has not been possible to carry out this work in 1956. The existing sewage disposal plant is now working at almost full capacity, but the effluent is satisfactory. The question of Flooding is under consideration, and the Consultants have been asked to advise on the abating of Flooding and to prepare a scheme for a general improvement.

Trade Waste from Wilts. United Dairies is discharged into the Hockley Brook after being treated by filtration, as the Council sewers and sewage purification works cannot deal with such a large amount of milk waste. During 1956 the discharge into the brook has shown improvement and no gross pollution occurred. (Report from Trent River Board).

Nightsoil Service

Twenty-four Pail Closets in the area are dealt with by U.R.D.C. Nightsoil Service at a cost of 1/- per closet for each emptying.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

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

(1). Inspections by the Public Health Inspector for purposes of provision as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	NUMBER OF		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Non-Mechanical	5	4	—	—
(2) Mechanical Factories	51	29	2	—
TOTAL	56	33	2	—

(2). Cases in which defects were found :

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found	
	Found	Remedied
Inadequate ventilation	Nil	Nil
Insufficient Sanitary Conveniences	Nil	Nil
Unsuitable or defective Sanitary Conveniences	2	2

Outworkers.—There are no outworkers in the district.

HOUSING

During the year under review 72 houses were completed by this Authority and 4 houses were erected in the district by private enterprise.

1. Houses completed in 1956.

(a) Number of houses completed by Council—72.

<i>Types</i>			
10 Houses	Type " L "	.....	2 Bedrooms
4	" " " D "	.....	2 Bedrooms
20	" " " O "	.....	3 Bedrooms
32	" " " Q "	.....	3 Bedrooms
6	" " " R "	.....	4 Bedrooms

(b) Number of Houses erected by private enterprise—4.

(c) Number of Bungalows—Nil.

2. Houses under construction as at 31st December, 1956.

(a) Number of Houses under Construction by Council—34.
Copes Park Estate—

<i>Types</i>			
18 Houses	Type " B "	.....	3 Bedrooms
4	" " " O "	.....	3 Bedrooms
4	" " " Q "	.....	3 Bedrooms
6	" " " R "	.....	2 Bedrooms
2—2 Bedroomed Bungalows.			

(b) Number of houses in course of erection by Private Enterprise—4.

3. Schemes for 1957.

Weaver Lodge Estate—

A—34 Houses—Stage 1.

B—36 Houses—Stage 2.

C—Block of Shops with flats over.

The Council still owns land which awaits development, and is aware of the urgent need for the provision of services to allow of the further development of these housing estates, and is taking practicable steps to undertake this very large and heavy task. A comprehensive layout has been prepared for the Weaver Lodge and Bentley Housing Estates, comprising some 104.9 acres.

The Council, at the end of the year, had a waiting list of 183 applicants for houses ; during the year 72 new houses were allocated.

Details of Applicants for Council Houses—Annual Report to the Medical Officer of Health

1. No. on the waiting list on 1st January, 1956 was 255.
2. No. on the waiting list on 31st December, 1956 was 183.

3. **Classification of applicants according to type of house required.**

	<i>Lodgers</i>		<i>Householders</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>New Houses</i>	<i>Old Houses</i>	<i>New Houses</i>	<i>Old Houses</i>	
(a) Requiring 2 Bedroomed House	45	25	49	30	149
(b) Requiring 3 Bedroomed House	13	7	35	21	76
(c) Requiring 4 Bedroomed House	—	—	2	2	4
(d) Requiring Bungalows	2	—	11	13	26
	60	32	97	66	255

4. **Classification of applicants according to the reason for application.**

	<i>Residents</i>	<i>Non-Residents</i>	<i>Total</i>
(i) Overcrowded : Lodgers	37	11	48
(ii) Lodgers : Not overcrowded	53	11	64
(iii) Householders : Overcrowded	19	14	33
(iv) Householders in unfit houses.....	14	1	15
(v) Householders requiring better or more suitable accommodation	47	48	95
	170	85	255

DETAILS OF COUNCIL HOUSES

(a) Flats	20
(b) Bungalows including Pre-Fabs	50
(c) 2 Bedroomed Houses	225
(d) 3 Bedroomed Houses	523
(e) 4 Bedroomed Houses	55
	873
(f) Houses regarded as cottage property and owned by the Council	21
	894

HOUSING ACT, 1936

Section 11.

An undertaking has been given by respective owners of nine houses not to re-occupy for human habitation when they become vacant and this will be followed by their demolition in due course.

Housing Statistics

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

(i) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Act)	68
(b) No. of inspections made for the purpose.....	89
(ii) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	15
(iii) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	45

2. Remedy of defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	17
---	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of The Housing Act, 1936.

(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
---	-----

(ii) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners	Nil
---------------------	-----

(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil
---	-----

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Act :

(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil
--	-----

(ii) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :

(a) By owners	Nil
---------------------	-----

(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil
---	-----

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	6
---	---

(ii) Number of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under sub-section (3) of Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936	9
--	---

(iii) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Order	6
---	---

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954

In accordance with the requirements of Section 1 of the above Act, a survey of the housing conditions in the area was carried out by your Sanitary Officers in 1955.

A report was prepared which embodied details of houses which should be dealt with under legal housing procedure within the next five years.

In the information submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government a total of 91 houses was stated to be unfit and should be dealt with within five years.

Of the 91 houses, 35 had been the subject of legal or other action, and it was decided therefore to proceed with the re-housing of occupants and demolition of the houses within the next 3 years. 18 out of the 24 houses have been dealt with in 1956.

Improvement Grants—Housing Act, 1949

No. Applied	Refused	Withdrawn	No. Granted	Total Value			Grant Value		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
12	1	Nil	11	2,885	0	9	1,326	7	1

FOOD INSPECTION

Particulars of Food inspected during 1956

(a) Meat: Carcasses inspected and condemnations made.

	Cows and Bulls	Heifers and Bullocks	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. killed and notified	59	642	76	2,720	2,530
No. inspected	59	642	76	2,720	2,530
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis					
Whole carcase condemned	—	—	—	—	2
Part or organ condemned	16	105	—	66	49
Percentage of number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	27.1%	16.3%	—	2.4%	2%
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcase condemned	1	3	—	—	1
Part or organ condemned	11	56	—	—	87
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	20.3%	9.2%	—	—	3.4%
Cysticercosis	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil

Total weight of meat condemned for Tuberculosis 5,672-lbs.
 Total weight of meat condemned for Other Diseases 3,609-lbs.

Total weight of meat condemned 9,281-lbs.

(b) Other Foods condemned.				<i>Lbs.</i>
	Frozen Meat	.....	.....	145
	Sausage	.....	.....	14
	2 Boxes of Fish Roe	.....	.....	14
	44 Tins meat	.....	.....	156
	114 Tins fruit	.....	.....	172
	222 Tins tomatoes	.....	.....	157
	44 Tins vegetables	.....	.....	38
	31 Tins milk	.....	.....	20
	7 Drums frozen egg	.....	.....	308
	Frozen Peas	.....	.....	24
	10 Tins soup	.....	.....	10
				1,058 lbs.

Total weight of all foods condemned—

<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
4	12	1	7

Slaughterhouses

Within the Urban district are 4 slaughterhouses which are licensed for use until the 31st July, 1957.

These premises have proved adequate for the needs of the Urban area, and as a result of regular visits for meat inspection, the slaughterhouses were kept under constant supervision.

The premises generally are old, not well sited, and lack amenities, but in all the circumstances are well kept by the occupants.

Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933-1954

In accordance with the above legislation 17 licences were granted for 12 months expiring on the 28th February, 1957.

Food Preparing Premises, Shops, etc.

During the year the Food Hygiene Regulations came into operation.

These Regulations deal largely with the hygiene conditions of premises, and the handling of food.

In so far as other routine work would allow, inspections of food premises were made, and notices served where contraventions of the regulations were found.

Detailed inspections were made of 51 food shops, and 35 contraventions were found and brought to the notice of the occupiers. At the end of 1956 5 contravention notices only were outstanding.

Further inspections were made of the food handling facilities at the Racecourse, Town Hall and open Market.

In the case of the Racecourse, much work has been completed, and a good standard obtained. The facilities at the Town Hall and open Market are virtually unchanged.

Where required by statute, the appropriate premises are registered, and these include 25 for the storage of Ice Cream (this figure includes 2 premises where Ice Cream is manufactured) and 9 for the preparation or manufacture of preserved food.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS

During 1956 your Health Inspectors made 40 visits in connection with licensed caravans and caravans temporarily stationed in the area.

During the year there was a large movement of caravans within the district, and unauthorised sites were used in contravention of Planning and Public Health legislation.

Some concern is felt that despite efforts on the part of the Surveyor's and Health Departments, little co-operation is received from the owners of land in question.

INSPECTION OF LICENSED PREMISES

During 1956 considerable improvement has been effected.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

No Offensive Trades are carried on within the Urban area.

CONTEMPLATED SCHEMES

Water Supply

An additional supply of water is to be taken from the Hulme Springs at Alton, after which it is proposed to immediately collect such supply and convey it to the Pumping Station at Crumpwood and thence into general supply.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Consultants have been instructed to report on a scheme of improvement and enlargement of the existing works, bearing in mind the taking into such works, the trade effluent from the Wilts. United Dairies at Brookside, Uttoxeter, on terms to be agreed.

Technical information and appropriate data are being prepared by my department as requested from time to time by the Consultants.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

During 1956 the number of notifications received with respect to the various Infectious Diseases, other than Tuberculosis, was as follows :—

<i>Infectious Disease</i>	<i>Number of Cases</i>	<i>Admitted to Hospital</i>
Whooping Cough	43	1
Measles	39	—
Scarlet Fever	1	—
Erysipelas	3	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1
Food Poisoning	4	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	1	1
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—
Dysentery	40	—
Para-Typhoid	—	—
Meningitis	1	1
	—————	—————
	133	4
	—————	—————

Of these, no cases of Scarlet Fever were admitted to hospital. In 1956 there was one death from Influenza, and no notification was received for Diphtheria, and no cases of Ophthalmia.

There were no deaths from Secondary Pneumonia during 1956.

In 1956 there were 40 cases of Dysentery. The last case of Diphtheria was in 1947 and one case of Paralytic Poliomyelitis occurred in 1956 but diagnosis was altered in Hospital. The number of cases notified of Measles and Scarlet Fever have decreased. In the case of Whooping Cough the number has slightly increased, the greater number occurred in the age groups 1 to 9 years. In the case of Measles the greater number occurred in age group 1—2 and 5—9. The number of cases of Scarlet Fever for 1956 is the lowest on record since 1943.

Regarding Whooping Cough, the number of cases has increased from 9 in 1955 to 143 in 1956. The age groups involved were 1—2, 3—4 and 5—9.

With regard to the occurrence of Measles, the number of cases fell from 179 to 39.

FOOD POISONING

In 1956 four cases were notified as Suspected Food Poisoning. On investigation Sonne germs were isolated in three cases.

Para-Typhoid B. Infection—None.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—SCHOOLS

During 1956 visits were made to the Infants School with regard to Whooping Cough and Measles—on each occasion no carrier was found and no missed cases found and also in May regarding Gastro-Enteritis but the infection was found not to be due to Food Poisoning.

SONNE DYSENTERY—EPIDEMIC

During May, 1956, 22 cases were notified. Of these, four were persons over 17—the remainder being school children. In three cases, Sonne Dysentery germs were isolated—2 cases were of school age and 1 adult.

All positive cases were excluded from school, but as the adult had no connection with food preparation, she was allowed to continue. All the cases had treatment.

The children were excluded from school until the Bacteriological Report was clear—school closure was not necessary in Uttoxeter, but Checkley School was closed in May.

16 cases were notified in June—school children were once again excluded until free from the germ—no adult had to be excluded from work, but all had treatment until free from the germ.

In July, two school children were found to have Sonne Dysentery. Both were excluded until free from the germ.

The members of the School Canteen Staff in Uttoxeter had specimens sent to the Public Health Laboratory and all had a clear report.

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

	Under 1 year		1-2 years		3-4 years		5-9 years		10-14 years		15-24 years		25 years and over		Totals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Whooping Cough	1	6	7	3	4	6	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	25
Measles	1	1	6	8	1	6	9	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	17	22
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro Spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	3	2	3	2	4	7	3	4	1	3	4	4	18	22
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	3
Meningitis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

INFECTIOUS DISEASE—INCIDENCE IN 1956 COMPARED WITH THREE PREVIOUS YEARS.

Disease.	1956	1955	1954	1953
Diphtheria ..	—	1	—	—
Scarlet Fever ..	1	3	21	24
Whooping Cough	43	9	14	22
Measles	39	179	1	19
Erysipelas ..	3	3	3	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	2	—	1
Acute Poliomye- litis (Paralytic) (Non-Paralytic)	1	1	1	—
Dysentery	40	—	—	—
Para Typhoid	—	—	1	—
Food Poisoning	4	4	—	—

**INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1956—MONTHS OF OCCURRENCE
ORIGINAL NOTIFICATIONS**

Month	DISEASE.										Pul. Tubercul.	Surg. Tub.	Diphtheria	Food Poisoning	
	Whooping Cough	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	Menigitis	Dysentery							
January	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—
June	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
August	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
September	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
October	4	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
November	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	43	39	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	40	3	2	4

QUARTERLY RETURNS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THIS URBAN DISTRICT FOR 1956—PROVED CASES

Quarter	DISEASE.														
	Scarlet Fever	Whoop- ing Cough	Paralytic Polio- myelitis	Non- Paralytic Polio- myelitis	Measles	Diph- theria	Erysipe- las	Menin- gitis	Food Poisoning	Ophthal- mia	Dysen- tery	Pneu- monia	Typhoid	Para- typhoid	Puerperal Fever
First	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Second	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	38	—	—	—	—
Third	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Fourth	—	41	—	—	38	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1	43	—	1	39	—	3	1	4	—	40	—	—	—	1

For your information I append in table form the number of Infectious Diseases in each quarter for Urban Districts in this County. (25)

Quarter	DISEASE.										TUBERCULOSIS	
	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Typhoid Fever	Acute Pneumonia	Dysentery	Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Food Poisoning	Food Poisoning	Respir- atory	CNS	Others
First	155	5	—	143	247	1	1	9	9	136	—	8
Second	88	—	3	72	241	1	—	33	33	123	1	6
Third	82	—	—	36	64	1	6	32	32	114	0	10
Fourth	108	—	1	46	54	6	5	24	24	110	1	8
TOTALS	433	5	4	297	606	9	12	98	98	483	2	32
Yearly Av. for all Urban Districts in Staffs. (25)	17.3	0.2	0.16	11.9	12.2	0.36	0.44	3.9	3.9	19.3	0.08	1.2

INFECTIOUS DISEASE—NOTIFICATIONS, YEAR 1956

Case-rates for Certain Infectious Diseases

in the Year 1956

Provisional figures based on Quarterly or Weekly Returns

	<i>Uttoxeter Urban District Original</i>	<i>England and Wales Original</i>
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population :—		
Typhoid Fever	—	0.02*
Paratyphoid Fever	—	0.01*
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	0.02*
Scarlet Fever	0.12	0.6*
Whooping Cough	0.54	2.0*
Diphtheria	—	0.001*
Erysipelas	0.3	0.09*
Smallpox	—	—
Measles	4.9	3.5*
Pneumonia	—	0.5*
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	0.12	0.3*
do. (Non-Paralytic)	—	0.3*
Food Poisoning	0.5	0.2*
Dysentery	5.1	1.07*
Notifications (Corrected) Rates per 1,000		
Total Live and Still Births :—		
Puerperal Pyrexia and Fever	0.12	0.2*

For previous years the Registrar General has supplied the details for England and Wales, but this has been discontinued. Where possible I have recorded them, compiled from Returns issued Weekly and Quarterly.

The items marked with an “*” are for corrected cases.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, the responsibility has passed 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 1956 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.

The number of children in the Uttoxeter Urban District Council area who completed a full course of primary immunisation against Diphtheria during 1956 was as follows :—

Children of less than one year of age	.....	.....	35
Children of 1—4	.....	.....	24
Children aged 4—14 years of age	.....	.....	34
			—
			93
			—
Number of children aged 4—14 years who received a single reinforcing injection	.....	.....	65

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION SINCE 1952

Year	Number Protected		Total	Number receiving reinforcing doses
	Children under 1 year	Children 1—14 years		
1956	35	58	93	65
1955	32	25	57	78
1954	17	42	59	135
1953	64	16	80	92
1952	78	28	106	174

The above figures refer only to children whose record of immunisation has been received in the public health department. The estimated percentage of the mid-1956 child population in your district immunised against Diphtheria up to the 31st December, 1956, was as follows :—

Under 4 years of age	.....	.....	75%
4—14 age	.....	.....	74%
All children	.....	.....	74.5%

During 1956 no notification was received with respect to this disease. The last case being in 1947.

Diphtheria Inoculations

The estimated percentage of child population in your district immunised against Diphtheria in 1956 has dropped in all age groups.

An inoculation campaign was held during 1957 but I should like to see the percentage of the under 4 years to be at least 80%.

I feel that the decrease in under 4 years is partially due to the mothers having their young children immunised against Whooping Cough in the first case, then having the Diphtheria Inoculations—also general delay and family illness.

INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN THE UTTOXETER URBAN DISTRICT IN THE LAST FOUR YEARS.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number of Cases Proved.</i>
1956	Nil
1955	Nil
1954	Nil
1953	Nil
1952	Nil

Average annual incidence (including non-civilian cases), 1.7.

In England and Wales in 1956 there were 51 proved cases and 8 deaths. In Staffordshire—there were 5 proved cases in the Urban Districts and 2 in the Rural Districts. No deaths occurred in Staffordshire Administration Area.

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases

Notifications were received during the year with respect to 3 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 2 cases of Surgical Tuberculosis.

Deaths

There was one death from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and none from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

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

New Cases.

Age Periods	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 Year	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 Year	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 Years	—	—	—	1	—	1
25 Years	—	—	—	1	—	1
35 Years	1	—	1	—	—	—
45 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 Years	2	—	2	—	—	—
TOTALS	3	—	3	2	—	2

Total New Cases — Five

One Pulmonary case was admitted to a sanatorium, and 2 treated at Home.

One case of Surgical Tuberculosis was admitted to a Hospital.

Deaths

Age Periods	Pulmonary		Total	Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Male	Female		Male	Female	
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 Year	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 Years	1	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	1	—	1	—	—	—

Total Deaths One

Death Rate from Tuberculosis

Per 1,000 Population

Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	.....	0.52
Death Rate from other forms of Tuberculosis		NIL
Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis	.....	0.52

Tuberculosis in the Uttoxeter Urban District, showing for each of the last five years the new cases and the deaths, classified as Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary. The Death Rate per 1,000,000 population from all forms is also given.

Year	Population	New Cases		Deaths		Death Rates per 1,000,000 population
		Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	
1956	7,820	3	2	1	—	120
1955	7,580	1	2	—	—	—
1954	7,530	2	—	—	—	—
1953	7,391	5	4	1	1	270
1952	7,400	1	2	—	—	—
1951	7,427	5	—	3	1	220

Table of Death Rates per 1,000 for other Districts in this County :—

Uttoxeter Rural District	.....	Nil.
For England and Wales	.....	0.12

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEYS—UTTOXETER—SEPT.

1956.

<i>Group</i>	<i>Number X-rayed</i>	<i>Cases of Presumably Active Tb.</i>	<i>Cases of Presumably Inactive Tb.</i>	<i>Number X-rayed</i>	<i>Cases Presumably Active Tb.</i>	<i>Cases of Presumably Inactive Tb</i>
Industrial and Tech'l Groups -Public Survey	1,182	4	4	1,410	—	6
Children of School Leaving Age	113	—	1	207	—	—
Total	1,295	4	5	1,617	—	6

The Summary shows that the number of persons with an active Lung Lesion was 1.3 per thousand, whereas in 1953, it was 2.5 per thousand. Although the Survey was a short one, the number that attended in 1956 was about the same as for the 1953 Survey, when the Survey occupied two weeks. The 1956 Survey lasted only under a week but was attended by persons in the Urban and Rural Districts.

Results of Milk Samples for 1956

The following results have been received from the County Medical Officer of Health :—

	<i>Per cent. Failed</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Results</i>		<i>Biological Test for T.B.</i>		<i>Per Cent</i>
			<i>Examination for Cleanliness</i>				
			<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>	+	—	
Uttoxeter Urban	10.4%	48	43	5	3	11	21.4
Uttoxeter Rural	11.6%	155	137	18	29	62	31.8

The test for cleanliness is known as the Methylene Blue Test. It is pleasing to note that the results for 1956 are low and lower than the 1955 figure. In the cases where the cleanliness examination was unsatisfactory I requested the co-operation of the Area Milk Production Officer. Where Tubercle Bacilli were found I enlisted the co-operation of the Ministry of Agriculture Inspector

UTTOXETER URBAN DISTRICT

**Summary of Retail Milks sampled by the County Health Department during the year 1956. Taken on behalf of
the Uttoxeter Urban District Council**

Designation	No. of samples taken	Cleanliness test Methylene Blue		Phosphatase test (for Pasteurisation)		Biological test (for T.B.)		Turbidity test for Sterilization	
		Satis.	Unsatis.	Pass	Fail	Neg.	Pos.	Pass	Fail
Undesignated	6	4	2	—	—	8	3	—	—
Tuberculin Tested	7	6	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	13	12	1	13	1	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised	22	21	1	20	—	—	—	—	—
Sterilized	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—
TOTAL	67	43	5	33	1	11	3	19	—

UTTOXETER URBAN DISTRICT

Details of Samples taken during the period 1.4.56—31.3.57.

<i>Name of Article</i>	<i>No. of Samples submitted</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Adulterated</i>
Milk	70	65	5
Pasteurised Milk	6	6	
T.T. Pasteurised Milk	3	3	
T.T. Milk	7	7	
Sterilized Milk	4	4	
Channel Island Milk	2	2	
Total Milk Samples	92	87	5
Butter	2	2	
Homogenised Pure Lard	1	1	
Cream Butter	1	1	
Cream of Mushroom Soup	1	1	
	<i>(informal)</i>	<i>(informal)</i>	
Cod Liver Oil Capsules	1	1	
Halibut Liver Oil Capsules	2	2	
	<i>(1 informal)</i>	<i>(1 informal)</i>	
Halibut Liver Oil	1	1	
	<i>(informal)</i>	<i>(informal)</i>	
Multivite Capsules	1	1	
	<i>(informal)</i>	<i>(informal)</i>	
Adexolin Capsules	1	1	
	<i>(informal)</i>	<i>(informal)</i>	
Extract of Malt with Halibut Liver Oil — B.P.C.	1	1	
	<i>(informal)</i>	<i>(informal)</i>	
Syrup Minidex	1	1	
	<i>(informal)</i>	<i>(informal)</i>	
Whisky	8	8	
Gin	2	2	
Hamburger Steak with diced carrots	1	1	
Rice Pudding (made with full cream milk)	1		1
	<i>(formal)</i>		<i>(formal)</i>
Super Enriched Loaf	1	1	
Scottish Health Bread	1	1	
National Brown Bread	1	1	
Treacle Lollies	1	1	
Strawberries in Syrup	1	1	
Glucose Orange Drink	1	1	
Shredded Beef Suet	1	1	
Essence of Coffee and Chicory	1	1	
Blackcurrant Jam	1	1	

Malt Vinegar—Spiced	1	1	
Ground White Pepper	1	1	
Total General Food Samples	29 (<i>formal</i>) 7 (<i>informal</i>)	28 (<i>formal</i>) 7 (<i>informal</i>)	1 (<i>formal</i>)
Total Number of Samples	128	122	6

Particulars of 5 milk samples adulterated :

43 A/G—18.4% deficient in S-n-f. Contained at least 12.3% of added water.

47 A/G—16.4% deficient in S-n-f. Contained at least 10.8% of added water

61 A/G—11.3% deficient in S-n-f. Contained at least 6.9% of added water

62 A/G—15.4% deficient in S-n-f. Contained at least 9.4% of added water.

Eight of the milk samples were “Appeal to Cow” samples following the above four adulterated samples. One of the “Appeals,” No. 70 A/G was found to be 1.6% deficient in S-n-f and 3.3% deficient in fat.

Proceedings were taken and the defendant was fined £2 10s. 0d. on each of the four adulterated milks, together with £24 12s. 0d. costs.

The Analyst reported that a sample of “Rice Pudding”—made with full cream milk No. 93A/F, did not contain full cream milk if no other ingredients than those stated were used.

Total Rainfall

35.5 inches. 1.52 above average.

Snow

21 inches.

Total Sunshine

1,304 hours. 52½ hours under average.

PUBLIC HEALTH PROPAGANDA

No exhibition was staged during 1956, but during the year advisory information was sent to all food shops, cafes and canteens.

Dog Notice cards are displayed in Food Shops, Cafes and Restaurants but to a lesser degree than in 1955.

I am glad to report that all help was accepted in the spirit in which it was sent—To help.

Number of Food Shops of all types, 62.

Number of Ice Cream Shops, 27.

Number of Premises Registered for Manufacture of Sausages, etc., 9

Number Registered as Dairies is 14.

The above shops are regularly inspected as well as the foods sold.

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS, 1956

Details supplied by Mr. Smith, Meteorological Station, 2nd Order,
sited at factory of Messrs. C. H. Elkes & Sons, Uttoxeter—295 ft. above M.S.L.

* Month	Shade Temperature Mean Max. Min. degrees F. To n rest deg.	Mean Earth Temper- ature at 4ft. degrees F.	Mean Humidity at 9 hours %	Total Rain- fall "	No. of days with 0.01" or more	No. of days with 0.04" or more	Tempera- ture Max. Min. degrees F.	Total Sun- shine hours	No. of days of			Fog Visi- bility under 500 yds.	Ground Frost 30.4 degrees or under	In Milli- metres, Air Pressure, Min. Max.
									Snow lying at 9 hrs.	Thun- der	—			
Jan.	42 — 31	38.5	82.8	4.24"	23	16	50—18	50½	8	8	2	24	724—770	
Feb.	38 — 25	35.5	82.5	0.85"	16	8	52—6	72½	10	15	—	23	756—773	
March	51 — 34	38.3	83	1.58"	12	11	62—23	113	—	—	1	18	— —	
April	51 — 34	42.4	80	1.31"	13	8	60—26	147	—	—	—	17	— —	
May	63 — 42	48.2	72	0.76"	7	4	72—30	245½	—	—	1	7	760—767	
June	47 — 63	52	77.3	2.5"	17	12	78—38	148½	—	—	—	—	759	
July	68 — 53	56	80.8	4.19"	19	15	76—45	157½	—	—	2	—	747—764	
August	63 — 48	56	80.8	5.85"	22	19	72—38	144½	—	—	4	—	737—765	
Sept.	63 — 51	55	87.3	2.67"	18	10	84—38	76½	—	—	—	—	757	
Oct.	55 — 41	50	87.6	1.68"	17	8	62—30	94	—	—	—	5	761	
Nov.	47 — 37	44.7	88.1	1.40"	11	9	58—22	40½	—	—	1	11	742—771	
Dec.	45 — 37	42.2	88	3.55"	23	14	55—26	15	3	5	5	13	757—769	

Action under the National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47 or Section 48, National Assistance Amendment Act, 1951

During 1956 no Court action was necessary, as all cases were persuaded to go to a Home or to relations, or to be cared for at home by a friend or relations.

MILK SAMPLING RESULTS—1956

Completed from Reports received by the Public Health Department during the year

- 1. Methylene Blue Test—A test for Bacterial Activity**
48 Milk Samples Tested—of which 43 passed and 5 failed.
- 2. Phosphates Test—for efficiency of Pasteurisation**
34 samples were tested—33 passed and 1 failed.
- 3. Bacteriological Test for Tubercle Bacilli**
14 samples were tested—11 passed and 3 failed.
- 4. Turbidity Test—for efficiency of Sterilization**
19 tested—all passed.
- 5. Test for Abortus Fever Germ**
None required.

Action under Diseases of Animals Act

- 1. Anthrax Order—1938**
No notification received.
- 2. Tuberculosis Order—1938**
Four animals dealt with—Internal Tubercular Lesion found.
- 3. Swine Fever—1938**
No notifications received.
- 4. Tuberculosis Order.—Form A Restriction—2 issued.**

Action under Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

During 1956, it was not necessary to place any Diversion Orders as the (3 Positive) Milk was heat treated prior to its sale.

Clean Food Guild

During 1956 the question of a Clean Food Guild was reconsidered by the Public Health Committee, and it was considered a wise step, but it was decided to postpone the formation of such a Guild for the present.

Joint Committee for the Care of the Aged

The Joint Committee met at regular periods, and the Home was fully occupied.

The Home serves a most useful purpose and they are well cared for and lastly, they are happy.

I should like to convey my personal thanks to all who made the Home a reality and to all who have the administration of Kirk House.

Staff—Medical Examination

Four examined in 1956. 4 Males, and all were found fit.

Bacteriological examination of all plumbers—5 examined and 5 were free from any Typhoid germs.

Mortuary and Post-Mortem Room

The Mortuary and Post-Mortem arrangements have always been under the care of the Town Hall Keeper, but until June, 1956, the actual Post-Mortem Examinations were attended only by the Police.

Now the Town Hall Keeper acts also as Post-Mortem Attendant.

The facilities have been improved and a set of instruments provided.

Four Post-Mortem Examinations have been held during 1956 (since June).

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