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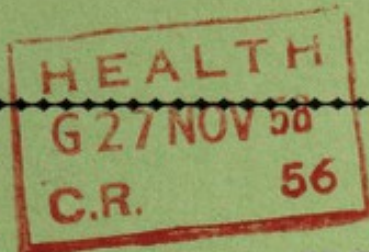
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UTTOXETER
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

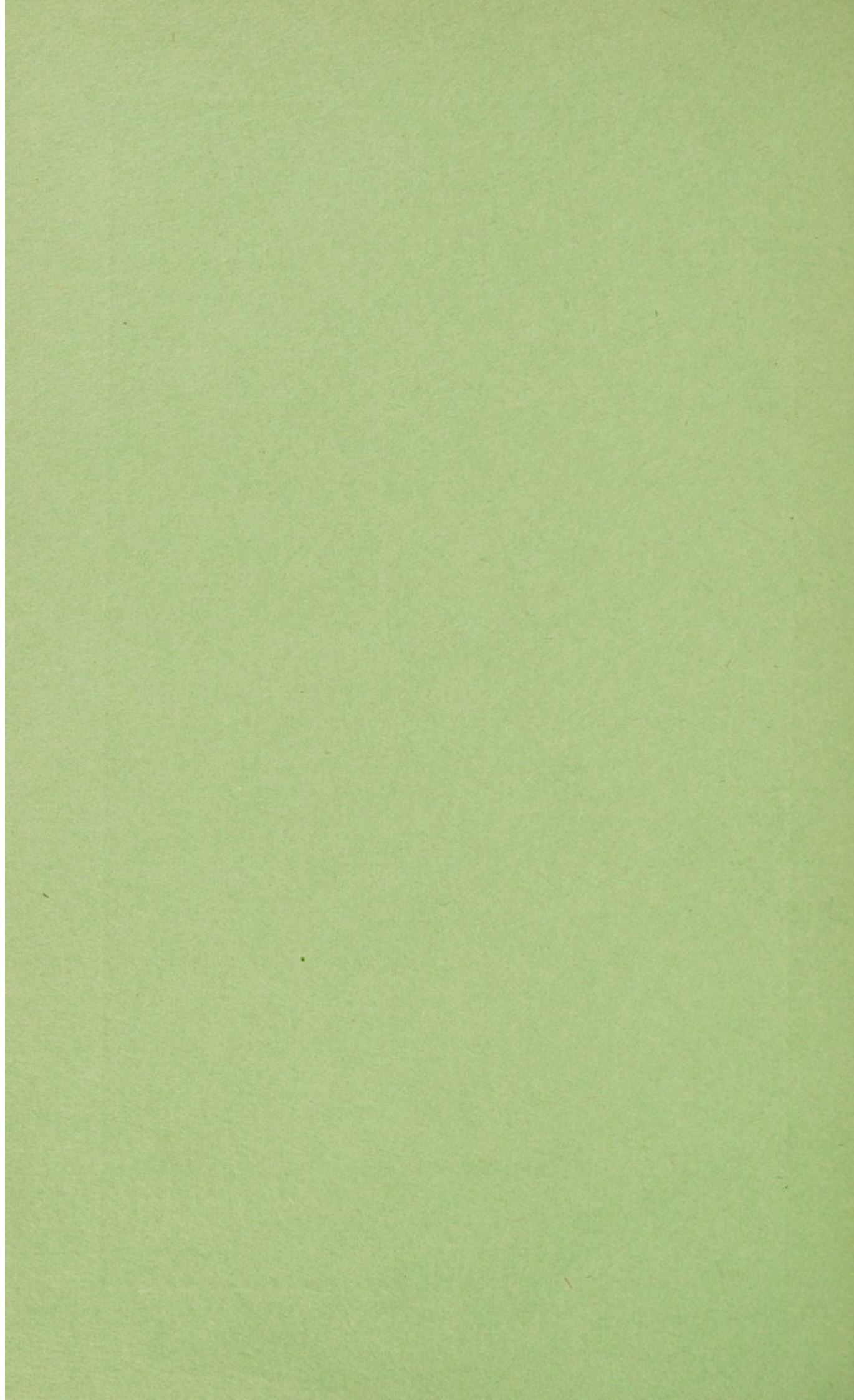
of the

Medical Officer of Health
and of the Senior Public
Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1957



OCTOBER, 1958



UTTOXETER
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

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INDEX

	<i>Page</i>
Public Health Committee, Officials	3
Preamble	4 and 5
Statistics and Social Conditions of Area	6
Extracts from Vital Statistics	7
Principal Causes of Death	8
Vital Statistics for the years 1957 and 1956	8
Cancer Deaths	9
General Provisions of Health Service	9
Hospitals, Treatment Centres and Clinics	10
Domestic Help Service	11
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	12
Factories	13
Rodent Control	13
Refuse, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	14 and 15
Water Supply	15, 16 and 17
Housing	18 and 19
Moveable Dwellings	20
Food Inspection, etc.	20 and 21
Food Sampling, Milk and Dairies	22 and 23
Infectious Diseases, Tables	24—28
Tuberculosis	29
Diphtheria Immunisation, Smallpox Vaccination	29 and 30
Whooping Cough Immunisation, Poliomyelitis Vaccination	31

HEALTH AND HIGHWAYS COMMITTEE

Chairman : DR. J. R. ODDIE

Members :

H. M. Bowring

A. O. Davies

G. Elliott

G. Stevenson

H. Thomas

F. A. Waterhouse

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health :

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

(died 23rd September, 1957)

Acting Medical Officer of Health :

DR. E. H. TOMLIN, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(October—December, 1957)

Senior Public Health Inspector :

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

Additional Public Health Inspector :

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

SURVEYOR:

B. F. COOPER

ANNUAL REPORT

Council Offices,
Holly Dene,
High Street,
Uttoxeter.
October, 1958.

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

Madam Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health of the Uttoxeter Urban District for the year 1957. It has been compiled in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 1/58 dated 13th January, 1958.

During the first nine months of the year the office of Medical Officer of Health was held by the late Dr. A. W. M. Battersby, and I know you would wish me to place on record your appreciation of his services to the community and the sense of loss his passing brought to everyone.

For the last three months of the year, Dr. E. H. Tomlin, Medical Officer of Health to the Cheadle Rural District, acted as Medical Officer of Health in this District, and I extend to him your thanks for so ably stepping into the breach.

It is obvious that I cannot comment adequately on the work carried out during the year which this report represents, so I shall confine my remarks on this occasion to drawing your attention to a few of the more important points in the Statistics.

One of the outstanding features is a remarkable drop in the incidence of infectious disease. In 1956 153 cases of infectious diseases, other than tuberculosis, were notified. In 1957 the number was 18. The principal reason for this reduction is that in 1956 there was an epidemic of Sonne Dysentery, whereas in 1957 there was, fortunately, no such epidemic. But that does not mean that the Public Health Department can slacken its vigilance. The risk of food poisoning is always with us, and it is only by strict observance of the rules of hygiene by the community as a whole, and in particular by those of us who handle food (and that includes housewives), that we can reduce the incidence of diseases caused by contaminated food.

It is rather disturbing to note the increase in the number of deaths due to cancer, and in particular cancer of the lungs, the incidence of which has shown a steady increase throughout the

country over the last few years. A great deal has already been written on this subject and I do not propose to comment on it here. It is to be hoped, however, that the answer will soon be found to this difficult problem.

It will be noted that the infant death rate is higher in 1957 than in 1956. In a district with a relatively low population small changes in the totals make a considerable difference in the various rates. The figure of 37.87 per 1,000 live births represents a total of 5 infant deaths in 122 live births. Compared with the number of infant deaths 20 or even 10 years ago, this is of course a low figure, but there is no room for complacency while even one preventable infant death occurs, and there is still much work to be done in this particular field of preventive medicine.

I would conclude by expressing grateful thanks to my fellow officials and clerical staff without whose co-operation and ready assistance the compilation of this report would not have been possible.

I have the honour to be,

Madam Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

S. M. DURKIN.

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age			
All infants per 1,000 live births			
			37.87
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks old			
	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	1	3	4
Illegitimate	—	1	1
Death rate of infants under 4 wks. old, i.e. Neonatal death rate			37.87

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area	Acres, 3,351
Registrar General's Estimate of Resident Population (Mid 1957)	7,860
Number of Inhabited Houses at the end of 1957 accord- ing to Rate Books	2,570
Rateable Value	£90,853
Sum represented by the product of 1d. rate	£344
Number of persons per acre	2.34
Number of houses per acre	0.76
Average number of persons per house	3.06

The Urban District of Uttoxeter is a thriving market town, the population of which has increased by approximately 1,000 over the past 10 years. Since it is in the centre of an agricultural and dairying district, it provides shopping and marketing facilities for the surrounding countryside. The Cattle and Produce Market, which continues to expand, has a long tradition of service of which the town may well be proud.

An agricultural implement works, a biscuit factory and a manufacturing dairy are all progressive concerns which provide employment for many of the inhabitants, and also enhance the reputation of the town.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

<i>Live Births (Factor—1.00)</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	59	67	126
Illegitimate	2	4	6
	—	—	—
	61	71	132
	—	—	—
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population			16.8
Adjusted Birth Rate			16.8

<i>Stillbirths</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	5	3	8
Illegitimate	1	—	1
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births)			63.8
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 estimated population			1.1

<i>Deaths (Factor 1.09)</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
	44	38	82
Crude death rate per 1,000 estimated population			10.4
Adjusted Death Rate			11.3

<i>Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age</i>			
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	1	3	4
Illegitimate	—	1	1

<i>Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age</i>			
All infants per 1,000 live births			37.87

<i>Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks old</i>			
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	1	3	4
Illegitimate	—	1	1
Death rate of infants under 4 wks. old, i.e. Neonatal death rate			37.87

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

Uttoxeter Urban District, 1957

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Leukaemia	—	—	—
Heart Diseases	12	16	28
Diseases of Vascular System	—	—	—
Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	5	4	9
Cancer	10	7	17
Pneumonia (secondary)	2	—	2
Bronchitis	3	—	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	—	1
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	—	1
Influenza	—	—	—
Surgical Tuberculosis	—	—	—
Other Infectious Diseases	1	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Diabetes	—	—	—
Maternal Causes	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	1	—	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	—	—
Suicide	1	—	1
All other accidents	—	3	3
Diseases of Prostate	2	—	2
Nephritis	2	—	2
Diseases of Stomach	3	—	3
All other causes	—	6	6
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	2	2
	—	—	—
	44	38	82
	—	—	—

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1957 and 1956

	<i>Year</i>	<i>Rates per 1,000 Estimated Population</i>			<i>Rate per 1000 Live Births</i>
		<i>Birth Rate</i>	<i>Stillbirth Rate</i>	<i>Death Rate</i>	<i>Infant Death Rate</i>
Uttoxeter Urban District	1957	16.8	1.1	10.4	37.87
	1956	15.6	0.5	10.7	16.4
England and Wales	1957	16.1	0.37	11.5	23.1
	1956	15.6	0.36	11.7	23.8

CANCER DEATHS.

Noted below are the total annual deaths from Cancer according to sex with respect to your district during 1957 and 1956. The percentage which these Cancer deaths formed of the total death each year is also shown.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Deaths</i>
1957	10	7	17	20.7%
1956	4	6	10	11.9%

Site of Cancer :—

Cancer of Lungs	4 males
Cancer of Breast	3 females
Cancer of Stomach	1 male
Others	9—5 males and 4 females

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES

Laboratory Facilities

In so far as your District is concerned, laboratory facilities were available during 1957 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

(An Area Health Function)

During 1957 a 24 hours service has been maintained by the Staffordshire County Ambulance Service, which has been under Radio Control since 1956.

There are six ambulance cars stationed at Uttoxeter—three can be adapted for sitting cases, also one Civil Defence Ambulance.

The Uttoxeter Ambulance Staff consists of a personnel of 17 men, and the day is divided into three periods of eight hours.

Home Nursing

(An Area Health Function)

In your area there are two full-time 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. The Health Visitor was in attendance during the year at all sessions held at the various clinics at the centre, and also present at the school medical inspections, which were continued at the schools in the Urban area during 1957.

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

The majority of cases of infectious disease in this district are, when necessary, admitted to Bucknall 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. Whereas, under the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary at Derby was included in the Sheffield Hospital Region, the other three infirmaries referred to above were situated in the Birmingham Hospital Region. Nevertheless, it is possible for patients from Uttoxeter to be admitted to any of these hospitals irrespective of the administrative boundary.

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 Burton Maternity Unit.

Clinics

Tuberculosis Dispensary

Most patients attend the Stafford Centre by appointment, but all are visited in their homes by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor. (Some attend the Burton Clinic).

Minor Ailments Clinic

The Local Education Authority, the Staffordshire County Council, during 1957 continued to provide a Minor Ailments Clinic. The Clinic is held at Heath House on Friday mornings.

Infant Welfare Centre

The Staffordshire County Council during 1957, as the Local Health Authority, provided an Infant Welfare Clinic in Uttoxeter. Sessions were held each Friday afternoon at Heath House.

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 at Heath House. A Midwife attends each session.

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. Urgent cases can be sent besides the cases arranged to attend for treatment. This Clinic is held in Heath House.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

(Area Health Function)

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.

This is one of the services provided under the National Health Act for which the Local Health Authority, with the approval of the Minister, may recover from persons availing themselves of it, such charge (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, the assessment of income and the application of a scale which results in a charge (if any) being made for the services of a Help related to what the individual is able to pay. In some cases no charge is made for this service. There are seven part-time Helpers, and 26 cases have been assessed in 1957.

	(a) Public Health Act, 1936	(b) Housing Act, 1936
Internal notices as to general matters	Nil	Nil
Internal notices as to provide dwellings	Nil	Nil
Internal notices and letters as to general matters	Nil	Nil
Internal notices and letters as to provide dwellings	Nil	Nil
Notices served during 1957 (partially)	Nil	Nil

**PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA**

Inspections—Summary of Visits

Inspection of houses for general defects and also re : Rent Act, 1957	102
Inspection of houses re : Application for Council Houses	10
Re-inspection of houses regarding repairs	51
Visits to houses (Slum Clearance)	99
Inspection of Tents, Vans and Sheds	21
Verminous and Dirty Premises	10
Sanitary Accommodation and Drainage work	51
Meat Inspection	640
Food Preparing Premises—Ice Cream	6
Other Foods	15
Cafes	13
Licensed Premises	11
Visits re : Milk supply	5
Food Hygiene. Shops and Stalls	30
Slaughterhouses and Slaughterman's Licences	28
Ditches and Water Courses	29
Refuse Receptacles	14
Offensive Accumulations	3
Rodent Control	49
Factories (including Bakehouses)	32
Factories Act, 1937—Section 34	15
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	12
Smoke Abatement	29
Other Nuisances	10
Miscellaneous Visits	20
Infectious Diseases	5
TOTAL	1,310

Notices Served

<i>Notices served during Year</i>	<i>No. Served</i>	<i>No. Complied with (Served 1957 and previously)</i>
Informal notices and letters as to general matters	13	11
Verbal notices as to general matters	31	31
Informal notices to provide dustbins	3	3
<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	36
General Disrepair of Dwellings	8
Others	28

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections
(1) Non-Mechanical	10	4
(2) Mechanical Factories	41	15
TOTAL	51	19

FACTORIES ACT, 1937—SECTION 34

Eight Certificates as to Means of Escape in Case of Fire were issued during 1957.

Outworkers.—There are no outworkers in the district.

RODENT CONTROL

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

Throughout the district a free service of rat disinfection is provided for 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 1957

(a) Private dwellings (including Council houses)	63
(b) Business Premises	10
(c) Local Authority Property	27

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.

No. of Manholes treated	Complete take of test bait	Partial take	No take
44	6	8	30

Fumigation Work

Cockroach infestation still persists in certain of the pre-war Council houses, and a total of 180 fumigations has been carried out.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

During 1957, 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 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).

NIGHTSOIL COLLECTION SERVICE

By arrangement with the Uttoxeter Rural District Council 24 pails within the Urban Area were emptied weekly.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Sewage Disposal Works are now at the limit of their capacity and generally satisfactory effluent is only obtained by the use of chemical coagulation with "Aluminoferic" at considerable expense. The existing works have insufficient standby tanks to cater for the flow during de-sludging and in storm times, and the valving arrangements are not flexible enough to make the best of the plant available.

Storm water overflows at the Gas Works and in Church Street are brought into play far too frequently to the detriment of ditches and watercourses into which they discharge.

Ditches generally in the Derby Road area right across the Town Meadows to the Hockley Brook are now under comprehensive consideration to provide both a better outfall for the new

Culvert in the Wharf area and to provide an open watercourse so that the effluent from the Sewage Works can be discharged at a nearer point to the works, as the existing mile long effluent rain causes deterioration of the effluent between the works and the Hockley Brook due to the lack of sun and fresh air.

Proposals

(a) *New Culvert in the Wharf Area*

It is expected that this work will be put out to tender during 1958.

(b) *New Outfall Foul Sewer from the north end of the town*

It is expected that this scheme will be submitted to the Ministry in 1958.

(c) *Comprehensive Scheme for the Improvement of Sewerage and Sewage Disposal within the Urban Area*

This scheme is in the hands of our Consultants and further information is still being supplied for their information and guidance.

WATER SUPPLY

Sources of Supply

(a) *Bramshall*

Series of chambered springs about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the west of the town.

Ground level 389ft. A.O.D. Gathering ground chiefly pasture land on sand, gravel and clay.

Collected into a main gauging chamber and from thence by gravity to a covered reservoir.

Minimum yield 20,000 g.p.d. not including 25% compensation water.

(b) *Somersal*

Series of chambered springs about 3 miles to the east of the town.

Ground level about 395ft. A.O.D. Gathering ground mowing, pasture and plough land.

Collected into a main gauging chamber and from thence by gravity to the Town.

Minimum yield 30,000 g.p.d. not including 25% compensation water.

(c) *Crumpwood*

Series of chambered springs known as the Wood Springs about six miles north of Uttoxeter on the north side of the River Churnet by Crumpwood Weir.

The water issues through fissures in the rock which is bunter sandstone occurring near the surface at this point, and covered in the immediate vicinity by clay and alluvial deposit. The Springs lie at the foot of the steep wooded slope at the North side of the valley, which is largely covered with sand and gravel at this point. The water flows by gravity to the pump-well about 200 yards away.

The total minimum yield is approximately 360,000 g.p.d.

New Source of Supply

Two 100ft. deep 12in. diam. boreholes have been completed at Hulme Springs and a 9in. diam. main to deliver the water to the Pumping Station at Crumpwood is in course of construction and will be completed in the Spring of 1958.

Projected Water Schemes

It is hoped shortly to submit outline schemes to the Ministry for the provision of additional storage accommodation at Prestwood and Bramshall and new mains for improved distribution within the Urban area and to supply the Highwood area.

Water Analysis

Bacteriological Examination Reports

Date	Source	Probable number of coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days 37°C.
10.10.57	Springs and well : mixture of Crumpwood and Bramshall mains supplies. From unflamed tap outside at Recreation Ground, Bramshall Road, Uttoxeter.	Nil per 100 ml.
2.12.57	Springs: Somersal main piped supply. Taken from tap, Noah's Ark Farm, Uttoxeter	Nil per 100 ml.

All water supplied to the public is chlorinated. The quality of the chlorinated water in general is satisfactory but the supply from Somersal gives cause for some concern in view of its shallow origin and situation, and it is also Plumbo-solvent, the pH value being acid. Some endeavour is made to raise the pH value of the Somersal supply by the addition of a solution of Soda Ash with the hypochlorite.

Consumption and Distribution

	<i>Gallons per day</i>
Bulk Supplies to Uttoxeter Rural Council	69,869
Individual Metered Supplies in Uttoxeter Rural	4,685
Individual Metered Supplies in Ashbourne Rural	1,376
Metered Supplies in Uttoxeter Urban	93,881
	<hr/>
	169,811
Estimate for unmetered supplies in Uttoxeter Rural	3,000
Estimate for unmetered supplies in Ashbourne Rural	500
Estimate for free supplies in Somersal	500
Operating water for chlorinators	1,000
	<hr/>
Grand Total other than Urban Domestic, unmetered trade and total waste	174,811
	<hr/>
TOTAL SUPPLIED	442,055
	<hr/>
Difference which is Urban Domestic, unmetered trade and total waste	267,244

Estimated Population	7,860	}	Excluding persons resident at Trade Premises
Estimate of persons otherwise supplied	260		
So Domestic Population is	7,600		

Average Daily Domestic Consumption 35.1 galls. per head per day.

The number of dwelling houses supplied direct is 2,566. 34 houses in the Urban area are not supplied from the mains.

HOUSING

During the year under review 56 houses were completed by the Council.

Breakdown of Types

Type 'O'	3	Bedroom Houses	.....	.....	22
„ 'Q'	3	„ „	.....	.....	12
„ 'B'	3	„ „	.....	.....	18
„ 'R'	3	„ „	.....	.....	2
„ 'S'	2	„ Bungalows	.....	.....	2
					—
					56
					—

No of houses under construction by the Council at 31st December, 1957 12.

Breakdown of Types

8 Houses Type 'O' 3 Bedrooms
4 Houses Type 'Q' 3 bedrooms

—
12
—

Schemes for 1958

Weaver Lodge Estate, Scheme 2—36 Houses

Breakdown of Types

Type 'O'	3	Bedrooms	.....	26
„ 'Q'	3	„ „	.....	8
„ 'R'	4	„ „	.....	2
				—
				36
				—

Private Development in 1957

No. of houses erected by Private Enterprise 5

No. of houses under construction at 31st Dec., 1957 4

Details of Applicants for Council Houses

Number of applicants on the Waiting List—1st Jan., 1957 183

Number of applicants on the Waiting List—31st Dec., 1957 312

Classification of applicants according to type of house required

	<i>Lodgers requiring</i>		<i>Householders requiring</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>New Houses</i>	<i>Old Houses</i>	<i>New Houses</i>	<i>Old Houses</i>	
	(a) Requiring 2 bedroom houses	85	12	62		25	184
(b) „ 3 „ „	11	4	25	27	67
(c) „ 4 „ „	—	—	2	2	4
(d) „ Bungalows	15	16	—	4	35
(e) Economic Rent Requests	13	—	9	—	22
TOTAL					..... 312

Details of Council Houses

Pre-War Dwellings

2 Bedroom Type House	.....	59
3 " " "	.....	316
4 " " "	.....	35
Bungalows	.....	18
Cottages	.....	11
		439

Post-War Dwellings

2 Bedroom Type House	.....	151
3 " " "	.....	248
4 " " "	.....	18
Bungalows	.....	14
Flats	.....	20
Prefabricated	.....	20
Economic Rent	.....	34
		505

Towards the latter end of 1957 by arrangements with the City of Birmingham eight families were re-housed under the Overspill Agreement Scheme.

Slum Clearance

The Council's 5 year Programme of Slum Clearance envisaged the demolition of 91 properties.

Due to repair and improvement works on some of the houses, it will probably be necessary to revise the 1955 list of houses, deleting some and including others originally deferred for the 2nd 5 year programme.

The following shows the progress made during 1957.

Houses represented as being unfit for human habitation		14
Houses closed	.....	13
Houses demolished	.....	Nil

The position at the 31st December, 1957, is as follows :—

Houses included in the 1st 5 year programme of Slum Clearance	.....	91
Number vacant at 31st December, 1957	.....	43
(re-housed by Council	.....	33)
(other accommodation found	.....	10)

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

During 1957 your Health Inspectors made 21 visits in connection with licensed caravans and caravans temporarily stationed in the area.

During the year unauthorised sites were used in contravention of Planning and Public Health Legislation.

There are at present only three caravans stationed on licensed sites within the Urban area.

FOOD INSPECTION

Particulars of Food Inspected during 1957

(a) Meat ; Carcases inspected and condemnations made.

	Cows and Bulls	Heifers and Bullocks	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and notified	78	877	81	2,770	2,695
Number inspected	78	877	81	2,770	2,695
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	1	2	2
Part or organ „	8	109	1	58	36
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis	10.25%	12.42%	2.46%	2.16%	1.41%
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases condemned	—	6	—	—	1
Part or organ „	19	67	—	—	81
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	24.36%	8.32%	—	—	3.04%
Cysticercosis only	—	—	—	—	—

Total weight of meat condemned for Tuberculosis

7,121 lbs.

Total weight of meat condemned for other diseases

2,436 lbs.

Total weight of meat condemned

9,557 lbs.

(b) *Other Food Condemned*

	<i>Lbs.</i>			
106 tins fruit	.....	.....	139	
48 „ meat	.....	.....	253	
10 „ milk	.....	.....	5	
57 „ tomatoes	.....	.....	74	
15 „ vegetables	.....	.....	8	
fish	.....	.....	15	
sausage	.....	.....	18	
2 boxes turkey	.....	.....	40	

			552 lbs.	

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Total weight of all food condemned	.....	4	10	1 1

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Within the Urban district are 4 slaughterhouses which are licensed for use until the 31st July, 1958.

These premises have proved adequate for the needs of the Urban area, and as a result of regular visits for meat inspection, the slaughterhouses have been 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 19 licences were granted for 12 months expiring on the 28th February, 1958.

FOOD PREPARING PREMISES, SHOPS, Etc.

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 27 food shops, and 8 contraventions were found and brought to the notice of the occupiers.

Where required by statute, the appropriate premises are registered, and these include 26 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.

UTTOXETER URBAN DISTRICT

Details of samples taken during the period 1.4.57—31.3.58 :

<i>Name of article</i>	<i>No. of samples submitted</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Adulterated</i>
Milk	5	5	
Pasteurised Milk	8	8	
T.T. Pasteurised Milk	3	3	
Sterilised Milk	4	4	
Channel Islands Milk	2	2	
Total Milk Samples	22	22	
Split Almonds	1	1	
Tea	1	1	
Butter	1	1	
Mincemeat	1	1	
Apple and Blackcurrant Jam	1	1	
Pure Almond Marzipan	1	1	
Pork and Tomato Sausage	1	1	
Pork Sausage	3	2	1
Ground Almonds	1	1	
Total General Food Samples	11	10	1
Total No. of Samples	33	32	1

The Analyst reported that a sample of Pork Sausage contained not more than 59.3% meat of average protein content and therefore was at least 2.3% deficient and probably 8.8% deficient of its proper meat content. In this case the manufacturer was cautioned.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Headquarters. Milk samples procured at Farms and Dairies in
Uttoxeter Urban District.

Year ending 31st March, 1958

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Examined</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Adulterated</i>
Milk	250	247	3
Milk Tuberculin Tested	89	89	—

Appeal to Cow Samples

<i>Up to Standard</i>	<i>Below Standard</i>	<i>Total</i>
—	2	2

Proceedings

<i>Sustained</i>	<i>Fines</i>	<i>Costs</i>
1	£5 0s. 0d.	£8 3s. 0d.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949

Number of Distributors of milk in the Uttoxeter Urban
District Council area 14

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1949

Number licensed to sell

(a) Tuberculin tested milk	5
(b) Pasteurised Milk	10
(c) Sterilized Milk	5

Results of Milk Samples taken during 1957

<i>Test</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Passed</i>
Methylene Blue	58	52
Phosphatase Test	45	45
Turbidity Test	14	14
Biological Test	9	8

During 1957 it was necessary to place one Diversion Order in respect of milk which, on examination, was found to be tuberculous.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1957 the number of notifications received with respect to the various Infectious Diseases, other than Tuberculosis, was as follows :—

<i>Infectious Diseases</i>	<i>Number of Cases</i>	<i>Admitted to Hospital</i>
Whooping Cough	6	—
Measles	7	—
Scarlet Fever	2	—
Erysipelas	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—
Dysentery	1	—
Para-Typhoid	—	—
Meningitis	—	—
Pneumonia (Acute)	1	—
	18	—

The reduction in the number of infectious diseases and in particular Sonne Dysentery, has already been commented on.

The number of cases of Whooping Cough and Measles is also lower than in previous years, but epidemics of these childhood infections tend to occur in cycles so that it is not unusual to find the incidence of a particular disease appreciably lower in some years than in others. What is of significance is a general trend of lower incidence over say, 20 or 10 years, particularly with regard to diseases against which protection is available.

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

	Under 1 year		1—3 years		3—5 years		5—10 years		10—15 years		15—25 years		25 years & over		Totals		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Whooping Cough	-	1	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6
Measles	-	-	3	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	3	7
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro Spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

**Infectious Disease—Incidence in 1957 compared
with four previous years**

<i>Disease</i>	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Diphtheria	—	—	1	—	—
Scarlet Fever	2	1	3	21	24
Whooping Cough	6	43	9	14	22
Measles	7	39	179	1	19
Erysipelas	1	3	3	3	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	2	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	1	1	1	—
„ „ (Non-Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	40	—	—	—
Para Typhoid	—	—	—	1	—
Food Poisoning	—	4	4	—	—
Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—

**INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1957—MONTHS OF OCCURRENCE
ORIGINAL NOTIFICATIONS**

Month	DISEASE												
	Whooping Cough	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Erysip- elas	Puer- peral Pyrexia	Polio- myelitis (Para- lytic)	Menin- gitis	Dysen- tery	Pul. Tuber- culosis	Surg. Tuber- culosis	Diph- theria	Food Poison- ing	Pneu- monia
January	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
November	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	6	7	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1

QUARTERLY RETURNS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THIS URBAN DISTRICT FOR 1957—
PROVED CASES

Quarter	DISEASES														
	Scarlet Fever	Whoop- ing Cough	Paralytic Polio- myelitis	Non- Paralytic Polio- myelitis	Measles	Diph- theria	Erysip- elas	Menin- gitis	Food Poi- son- ing	Oph- thal- mia	Dysen- tery	Pneu- monia	Typhoid	Para- Typhoid	Puerperal Fever
First	—	5	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Second	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Third	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fourth	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	2	6	—	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—

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

Quarter	DISEASE										
	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Typhoid Fever	Acute Pneu- monia	Dysentery	Paralytic Polio- myelitis	Non- Paralytic Polio- myelitis	Food Poi- son- ing	Tuberculosis		Others
									Respiratory	CNS	
First	137	—	5	89	138	3	1	19	133	3	7
Second	103	—	1	59	33	4	2	31	90	—	10
Third	80	—	—	74	13	18	16	34	100	1	10
Fourth	112	—	2	173	15	3	3	3	111	—	9
Totals	432	—	8	395	199	28	22	87	434	4	36

TUBERCULOSIS

No notifications were received during the year with respect to Tuberculosis, either pulmonary or non-pulmonary.

There was one death due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The table below shows new cases and deaths due to Tuberculosis, classified as pulmonary and non-pulmonary, in the Uttoxeter Urban District for each of the last five years.

Year	Population	New Cases		Deaths	
		Pulmonary	Non-Pul.	Pulmonary	Non-Pul.
1957	7,860	—	—	1	—
1956	7,820	3	2	1	—
1955	7,580	1	2	—	—
1954	7,530	2	—	—	—
1953	7,391	5	4	1	1

Death Rate from Tuberculosis per 1,000 population

Year	Uttoxeter	England and Wales
1957	0.12	0.11
1956	0.12	0.12

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 1957 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 1957 was as follows:—

Children of less than 1 year of age	35
Children of 1—4 years of age	23
Children 4—14 years of age	2

—

60

—

Number of children 4—14 years of age who received a single reinforcing injection	20
--	----

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION SINCE 1953.

Year	Number of Protected Children		Total	Number of children receiving reinforcing doses
	Under 1 year	1—14 years		
1957	35	25	60	20
1956	35	58	93	65
1955	32	25	57	78
1954	17	42	59	135
1953	64	16	80	92

In Uttoxeter Urban District there has not been a case of Diphtheria notified since 1947.

	Uttoxeter		England and Wales	
	<i>Notifications</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Notifications</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
1957	—	—	40	—
1956	—	—	51	8
1955	—	—	161	13

The dramatic reduction in the incidence of Diphtheria in this country is one of the triumphs of preventive medicine. It cannot be stressed too highly however that as long as sporadic cases occur, as they always will, the number of children being immunised against this disease must be maintained, and even increased, if this disease is never again to gain a foothold in the community.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

The number of vaccinations, according to the records received in the Public Health Department, carried out in the Uttoxeter Urban District in 1957 are as follows :—

Under 5 years	.....	28
5—14 years	.....	1
Re-vaccinations	.....	22

These figures are dangerously low. The percentage of infants born in the Uttoxeter Urban District in 1957 who were vaccinated against Smallpox is 21.2%. When vaccination was compulsory, that is previous to 1948, the percentage of infants vaccinated in this district averaged 80%.

The occurrence of a case of smallpox is not beyond the bounds of possibility even in Uttoxeter, and apart from the ever present danger of a case occurring, in these days of increasing travel abroad it is eminently desirable that the individual be protected in infancy rather than have to be vaccinated for the first time in adult life. It is essential therefore that every effort be made to encourage primary vaccination of infants.

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

Whooping Cough can be a grave infection in young babies particularly, but in all young children there is a danger of serious lung damage if the attack is severe.

It is only in recent years that immunisation against Whooping Cough has become standard procedure, but already its efficacy is becoming apparent. In most cases complete immunity results, but even if the child does receive a particularly heavy dose of infection the disease is almost invariably modified to such an extent as to be no longer serious.

In the Uttoxeter Urban District during 1957 only 6 cases occurred. All children were under 5 years of age and no case was serious enough for admission to hospital.

During 1957 42 children in the Uttoxeter Urban District received the full course of injections for protection against Whooping Cough.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

During 1957 registrations were invited for children born between the years 1947 and 1954, but the limited supplies of vaccine available enabled only the following numbers to complete the course during the year.

Table showing the number of children vaccinated according to year of birth.

1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	Total
5	9	7	13	23	31	40	33	161



