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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 1960



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UTTOXETER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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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.

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

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Davis and Gentlemen.

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the health of the Uttoxeter Urban District for the year 1960. This report has been drafted to meet the requirements of the Ministry of Health Circular 1/61.

The first section of the report is devoted to Vital Statistics which give the basic picture with regard to life and death in your district.

The birth rate in 1960 was 16.7, an increase over the previous year's figure of 15.9, but not as high as in 1958 when you will remember it reached 17.9, the highest ever reached in your district.

The death rate was a little higher than in 1959 also, 10.7 as compared with 10.0. The analysis of the causes of death shows that the increased number of deaths occurred in women, and were due, apart from 2 cases of diabetes, to cancer and heart disease. 50% of deaths in men and 63% in women in Uttoxeter Urban District occurred in persons of over 70 years of age.

During 1960 there were 2 infant deaths in your district (3 in 1959). Both were babies under 1 week, one of whom was premature.

The number of stillbirths rose from 4 in 1959 to 7 in 1960, but with only one exception these babies were premature according to the international definition, i.e. weight at birth was $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less, irrespective of the estimated period of gestation.

Prematurity of the infant is responsible for a large number of stillbirths and early neo-natal deaths, but our knowledge of the aetiology of prematurity is still far from complete, so possibilities of prevention at the present time are limited. A National Committee has recently investigated and reported on this subject, however, and a comprehensive programme of ante-natal and premature baby care is being designed in order to reduce this substantial loss of infant life.

The outcome of pregnancy is determined by genetic and environmental influences.

The unfavourable environment includes a variety of factors which may affect adversely the health and general efficiency of the mother. These may be poor nutrition, infectious diseases, and fatigue due to overwork inside or outside the home.

District Councils, by providing better housing conditions, that is homes which are well ventilated, easy to run, and in pleasant surroundings, make a substantial contribution to the health and well-being of mothers and potential mothers of families. Indirectly as well as directly this will lead to conservation of infant life.

Comments on the prevalence of the various infectious diseases which occurred in your district in 1960 will be found in the appropriate section of this report. It may seem as if there is little variation in the picture from year to year nowadays, apart from measles that is, which shows a marked biennial incidence, but not only have improved environmental hygiene and modern drugs reduced the incidence of infectious diseases, the crippling after-effects have also to a large extent been eliminated.

Few of our young people therefore have physical disabilities. Most of them are blessed with good physical health. But what of their emotional and social health? It is rather disturbing to find that some of our adolescents seem already bored with life. So often one hears in Uttoxeter, and I imagine the cry is echoed in other towns and villages throughout the country "But there is nothing to do here, this place is dead." And yet more entertainment of the "canned" variety is provided for them than ever before, which is probably the source of the trouble.

What these young sophisticates do not seem to realise is that they must make some personal effort to achieve what they want, and not expect everything to be handed to them on a platter. In that way they will learn what is really worthwhile in life, and a healthier state of mind will result.

Mental ill health is on the increase, of that there is no doubt, and it is not always due to overwork or worry. It is being realised that in many cases the failure to measure up to life begins in childhood. It would seem that children are being given the wrong sense of values. If so the remedy is in our own hands, for they must learn that material benefits are not the be-all and end-all of life.

But to end on a more cheerful note. 1960 has on the whole been a very good year for your district from the public health point of view. True, there are a few unsatisfactory features with regard to environmental hygiene which will shortly be remedied. Of these the most important are the trunk sewers for the district which are badly overloaded. On the credit side, however, the Council's five-year programme for the clearance of unfit houses was completed, 1960 saw the erection of the 92 'U' type houses in the Bentley Road, West Way area, and progress was made with regard to projected water schemes. These items are referred to in the body of the report.

It remains for me to thank the staff of the Public Health Department, namely your Chief Public Health Inspector, Assistant Public Health Inspector and clerks, for their wholehearted co-operation and team work which helps to make my task easier and so much more enjoyable. I extend my thanks also to my fellow officials for their contributions to this report and for their assistance throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Davis and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

S. M. DURKIN.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Acres, 3,351
Registrar General's Estimate of Resident Population (Mid 1960)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,210
Number of Inhabited Houses at the end of 1960 accord- ing to the Rate Books	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,682
Rateable Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£107,269
Sum represented by the product of 1d. rate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£410
Number of persons per acre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.45
Number of houses per acre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.80
Average number of persons per house	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.06

The Urban District of Uttoxeter is situated in the centre of Rural Staffordshire at the heart of an agricultural and dairy farming district. It is not surprising, therefore, that it possesses a thriving cattle and produce market which draws patronage from a wide area and brings considerable trade to the town.

Uttoxeter is also an educational centre. Its school population numbers 2,244, and pupils travel to its Secondary Modern and Grammar Schools from as far afield as Cheadle, Blythe Bridge and Tutbury.

Uttoxeter's main industries are an agricultural machinery works and a biscuit factory. A manufacturing dairy and a corset factory also provide employment.

There is undoubtedly scope for light industry in the town, particularly if there is to be further participation in the overspill scheme.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

<i>Live births (Factor 0.98)</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	71	61	132
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
				—	—	—
				75	62	137
Crude birth rate per 1,000 estimated population						16.7
Adjusted birth rate						16.3
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births						3.6
<i>Stillbirths</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
				—	—	—
				4	3	7
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and still births						48.6
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 estimated population						0.8
Total Live and Still Births						144
<i>Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age</i>						
				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	2	—	2
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
				—	—	—
				2	—	2
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 total live births						14.6
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births						15.2
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births						0.0
<i>Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age</i>						
				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	2	—	2
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
				—	—	—
				2	—	2
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)						14.6
<i>Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age</i>						
				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	2	—	2
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
				—	—	—
				2	—	2
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)						14.6
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)						62.5
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)						Nil
Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births						0.0
<i>Deaths (Factor 1.13)</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
				37	51	88
Crude death rate per 1,000 estimated population						10.7
Adjusted death rate						12.1

CAUSES OF DEATH

Uttoxeter Urban District, 1960

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	1	3
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	3	7	10
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—	—
Diabetes	—	2	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	7	12	19
Coronary disease, angina	5	4	9
Hypertension with heart disease	2	2	4
Other heart diseases	6	12	18
Other circulatory diseases	1	2	3
Influenza	—	—	—
Pneumonia	1	—	1
Bronchitis	1	1	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	—	—
Gastroenteritis and diarrhoea	—	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	—	—	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	2	8
Motor vehicle accidents	1	—	1
All other accidents	—	1	1
Suicide	—	—	—
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	37	51	88

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1953 to 1960

Year	Rates per 1,000 estimated Population			Rate per 1,000 Live Births
	Birth Rate	Stillbirth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Death Rate
1960	16.7	0.8	10.7	14.6
1959	15.9	0.49	10.0	22.6
1958	17.9	0.62	12.2	14.08
1957	16.8	1.1	10.6	37.87
1956	15.6	0.5	10.7	16.4
1955	12.7	0.26	12.7	31.2
1954	13.4	0.13	11.16	9.9
1953	16.2	0.94	11.36	36.9

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1960 and 1959 WITH THOSE FOR ENGLAND and WALES FOR THE SAME YEARS

	Year	Rates per 1,000 Estimated Population			Rate per 1000 Live Births
		Birth Rate	Stillbirth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Death Rate
Uttoxeter Urban District	1960	16.3	0.8	12.1	14.6
	1959	(Adjusted) 15.9	0.49	(Adjusted) 11.1	22.6
England and Wales	1960	17.1	0.34	11.5	22.0
	1959	16.5	0.35	11.6	22.0

CANCER DEATHS

Noted below are the total annual deaths from Cancer according to sex with respect to your district during 1960 and 1959. The percentage which these Cancer deaths formed of the total deaths each year is also shown.

Year	Male	Female	Total	Percentage of total deaths
1960	6	11	17	19.3%
1959	7	3	10	12.3%

Site of Cancer :—

Cancer of Stomach	1 male and 1 female
Cancer of Lungs	2 males and 1 female
Cancer of breast	Nil
Cancer of uterus	2 females
Others	3 males and 7 females

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICE

Laboratory Facilities

This district is served by the Public Health Laboratory in Stafford, which is directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health.

Samples and specimens submitted by general practitioners and by the Public Health Department are examined and reported on. An advisory service is also available in the event of the outbreak of an infectious disease such as food poisoning, and on these occasions the helpful advice of the Director, Dr. Mackay-Scollay, is much appreciated.

Ambulance Facilities

(An Area Health Function)

A 24 hour Ambulance Service is maintained in Uttoxeter by the Staffordshire County Council; this has been under Radio Control since 1956. During 1960 the Station was manned by a personnel of 17 men.

Home Nursing

(An Area Health Function)

In your district there are two full-time Nurses, one full-time Midwife and one full-time Health Visitor.

Domestic Health Service

The Service is provided by the Local Health Authority under permissive powers deriving from Section 29 of the National Health Service Act, 1948. In your district 12 part-time Helps have been employed during the year and 36 cases have been assessed.

HOSPITALS, TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

Hospitals

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

Infectious Diseases

The majority of cases of infectious diseases 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 require to be admitted to hospital, go 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 were 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.

Geriatric Cases

Old people suffering from chronic illnesses and in need of care and attention were admitted to Fernleigh Hospital, Stafford; Trent Hospital, Stone; Ivy House, Cannock; and occasionally to the Geriatric Unit, Bucknall.

Tuberculosis Dispensary

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

Minor Ailments Clinic

The Local Education Authority, the Staffordshire County Council, during 1960, continued to provide a Minor Ailments Clinic. This Clinic is held at Heath House on Friday mornings.

Infant Welfare Centre

The Staffordshire County Council, during 1960, as the Local Health Authority, provided an Infant Welfare Clinic in Uttoxeter. Sessions are held each Friday afternoon at Heath House.

Ante-Natal Clinic

The Ante-Natal Clinic is also provided by the Staffordshire County Council.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF COUNCIL EMPLOYEES

Examination in connection with admission to the Council's Superannuation Scheme were carried out on 15 occasions during 1960.

HEALTH EDUCATION

As in previous years, several talks were given on varying subjects, including Home Safety and Care of the Elderly, to voluntary organisations.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SECTION 198

Provision of Mortuary

Six Post Mortems were carried out in 1960, 2 of which were for Uttoxeter Rural District.

Because of the extensions to the Town Hall the old mortuary situated behind it had to be demolished and an alternative site for a building, or a building suitable for adaptation, found.

The siting of a mortuary is always an extremely difficult problem, particularly in a small Urban district. It must be centrally situated and of easy access, but there must be a certain amount of seclusion and adequate screening so that it does not offend the sensibilities of householders in the vicinity.

At your Surveyor's suggestion, part of a building previously used for storage was adapted for the purpose. It has the advantage of being fairly near the centre of the town, and is screened by a high brick wall. At a fraction of the cost of a new building, alterations were carried out with a very satisfactory result.

The new premises have been in use since October, 1960.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

In 1960 only 1 case of Measles was notified in the Uttoxeter Urban District compared with 239 in the previous year. This was anticipated since the disease tends to show a binennial peak of incidence.

There were fewer cases of Scarlet Fever, but during the months of August, September, October and November, 14 cases of Whooping Cough were notified. Whooping Cough can be a serious infection in young babies, and the immunisation programme is directed towards protecting as many infants as possible. It is perhaps significant, therefore, that of the 14 cases notified only two occurred during the first year of life.

It is gratifying to be able to record that during 1960 there were again no notified cases of food poisoning, dysentery or poliomyelitis.

During 1960 the number of corrected notifications received with respect to the various infectious diseases, other than Tuberculosis were as follows :—

<i>Infectious Diseases</i>	<i>Number of Cases</i>	<i>No. admitted to Hospital</i>
Whooping Cough	14	—
Measles	1	—
Scarlet Fever	7	—
Erysipelas	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—
Dysentery	—	—
Para-Typhoid	—	—
Meningitis	—	—
Pneumonia (Acute)	—	—
	22	—

**Infectious Disease—Incidence in 1960 compared
with four previous years**

<i>Disease</i>	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	7	16	13	2	1
Whooping Cough	14	3	4	6	43
Measles	1	239	1	7	39
Erysipelas	—	1	—	1	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	1
„ „ (Non-Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	13	—	40
Para Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	4
Pneumonia	—	—	—	1	—

**INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1960—MONTHS OF OCCURRENCE
ORIGINAL NOTIFICATIONS**

<i>Month</i>	DISEASE													
	<i>Whooping Cough</i>	<i>Measles</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>	<i>Erysipelas</i>	<i>Puerperal Pyrexia</i>	<i>Polio-myelitis (Paralytic)</i>	<i>Meningitis</i>	<i>Dysentery</i>	<i>Pul. Tuberculosis</i>	<i>Surg. Tuberculosis</i>	<i>Diphtheria</i>	<i>Food Poisoning</i>	<i>Pneumonia</i>	
January	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	14	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

**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	Totals
Whooping Cough	M. F. 1 1	M. F. 2 1	M. F. 1 1	M. F. 3 4	M. F. — —	M. F. — —	M. F. — —	M. F. 7 7	14
Measles	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	1
Scarlet Fever	— —	1 —	1 1	1 2	— 1	— —	— —	3 4	7
Erysipelas	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	—
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	—
Dysentery	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	—
Food Poisoning	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	—
Meningitis	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	—
Pneumonia	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	—

**QUARTERLY RETURNS OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT FOR 1960—
PROVED CASES**

Quarter	DISEASE									
	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Typhoid Fever	Acute Pneu- monia	Dysentery	Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Non- Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Food Poison- ing	Tuberculosis	
								Respiratory	CNS	Others
First	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Second	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Third	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fourth	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

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

Quarter	DISEASE									
	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Typhoid Fever	Acute Pneu- monia	Dysentery	Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Non- Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Food Poison- ing	Tuberculosis	
								Respiratory	CNS	Others
First	160	—	—	69	39	2	—	100	—	5
Second	87	1	1	30	63	—	—	74	—	7
Third	70	—	2	18	13	1	1	89	1	7
Fourth	120	—	—	34	3	—	—	67	1	5
Totals	437	1	3	151	118	3	1	330	2	24

TUBERCULOSIS

There were no notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis and only one of non-pulmonary tuberculosis during 1960. There were no deaths due to this disease.

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.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Popula- tion</i>	<i>New Cases</i>		<i>Deaths</i>	
		<i>Pul.</i>	<i>Non-Pul.</i>	<i>Pul.</i>	<i>Non-Pul.</i>
1960	8,210	—	1	—	—
1959	8,100	—	2	—	—
1958	7,940	1	—	1	—
1957	7,860	—	—	1	—
1956	7,820	3	2	1	—

PROPHYLAXIS AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES

As you are aware, under the National Health Service Act, 1948, the Staffordshire County Council became the responsible authority with regard to immunisation and vaccination throughout the county.

I append for your information the numbers in your district, in the various age groups, who according to the records held in this office, were protected against infectious diseases during 1960.

DIPHTHERIA

For yet another year there were no cases of Diphtheria in Uttoxeter Urban District.

Diphtheria Immunisation in 1960 according to age groups.

	<i>Under 1 yr.</i>	<i>1—4 years</i>	<i>5—14 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary Doses	52	23	48	123
Booster Doses	—	—	174	174

Diphtheria Immunisation since 1956

Year	Number of Children Protected		Total	Number of children receiving reinforcing doses
	Under 1 yr.	1—14 years		
1960	52	71	123	174
1959	52	35	87	166
1958	51	45	96	92
1957	35	25	60	20
1956	35	58	93	65

It will be observed from the above table that while the number of babies protected in the first year of life remained the same as in 1959, namely 52, representing approximately 42% of babies born in the district (this percentage should be higher), the number of children aged between 1 and 14 years receiving the primary course of injections rose from 35 to 71. This means that more parents who did not have their children protected during their first year of life took advantage of the protection offered later, and particularly during their first year in school.

There was also a slight increase in the number of booster doses given.

SMALLPOX

The number of vaccinations, according to the records received in the Public Health Department, carried out in the Uttoxeter Urban District in 1960 are as follows :

	<i>Under 15 years</i>	<i>Over 15 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary Vaccinations	25	1	26
Re-vaccinations	—	24	24

Here the picture is different and rather disturbing for there was a further reduction in the number of babies vaccinated, and the percentage has already reached a dangerously low level.

WHOOPIING COUGH

During 1960, 93 children under the age of 4 years were protected against Whooping Cough. Unfortunately the number of cases of the disease rose from 3 in 1959 to 14 in 1960, but as it has already been remarked, it is perhaps of significance that most of these cases occurred in children over the age of 1 year, and particularly between 5 and 10 years.

It is now considered desirable for children to have a booster dose against this disease also.

This procedure was initiated in the Infant Welfare Clinic towards the end of the year under review, 4 children receiving the reinforcing dose.

Whooping Cough Immunisation since 1957

Year	No. of Children protected	Number of children receiving reinforcing doses
1960	93	4
1959	86	—
1958	81	—
1957	42	—

POLIOMYELITIS

During 1960, the Minister of Health extended the age group to which protection against Poliomyelitis could be offered up to 40 years.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination for the years 1959 and 1960

Year	Primary Doses	Reinforcing Doses
1960	381	1,388
1959	878	341

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

WATER SUPPLY

A. SOURCES OF SUPPLY

(i) **Bramshall**

A shallow well about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the west of the town. Ground level 389 ft. 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.

(ii) **Somershall**

Series of chambered springs about 3 miles to the east of the town. Ground level about 395 ft. A.O.D. Gathering ground mowing, pasture and plough land.

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

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

(iii) **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 pumpwell about 200 yards away.

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

(iv) **Hulme Spring Boreholes**

Two 100 ft. deep 12 in. diam. boreholes have been completed at Hulme Springs together with a 9 in. diam. main to deliver the water at the Pumping Station at Crumpwood.

The minimum yield is 400,000 g.p.d.

B. QUALITY

During 1960 no complaints were received about the water supply to the Uttoxeter Urban District throughout the year.

There has been no reason to suspect any contamination of our sources which are all underground and constantly chlorinated before going into supply. Tests are taken regularly to ensure that there is a slight residual of chlorine in supply by means of a colour test after adding orthotolidine as a reagent.

Water Analysis

The water going into supply has been sampled on seven occasions with satisfactory reports in each case.

Appended below is a specimen report.

Sample of the Bulk Supply from Uttoxeter Urban District Council Waterworks at Crumpwood, taken on 19.12.60.

pH value	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.5
					<i>Parts per million</i>
Total solid matter dried at 212°F.	.....	.....	.....	.....	210.0
Free and saline ammonia	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.040
Albuminoid	.....	.....	.....	.....	nil
Nitric Nitrogen	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.5
Chlorine present as chloride	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.5
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.08
Free chlorine	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.2
Appearance	.....	.....	.....	.....	clear & colourless
Metallic contamination	.....	.....	.....	.....	nil

Plumbo-Solvency

Bramshall Well is the only source reported as liable to be plumbo-solvent, but as it is only a very small source of supply and is mixed with another much larger source of higher pH value before going into supply so that the pH value of the mixed water is 6.9, there is no need to take any further measures.

C. QUANTITY

The sources of supply for the Uttoxeter Urban District are adequate to meet the needs of several years to come, but parts of our distribution system have inadequate trunk mains to cater for peak demands. Our storage capacity is also insufficient. In order to remedy this situation duplicate trunk mains and additional reservoirs will be constructed during 1961.

Consumption for the year ending 30th September, 1960.

	<i>Average Galls. per Day</i>
	<i>(Based on 7 day week)</i>
Supplies to Uttoxeter R.D.C. (Bulk)	63,413
Individual metered supplies in Uttoxeter R.D.C.	11,212
Individual metered supplies in Ashbourne R.D.C.	2,794
Metered supplies in Uttoxeter U.D.C.	107,065
	<hr/>
	184,484

Estimate for unmetered supplies in Uttoxeter R.D.C. Area	3,000
Estimate for unmetered supplies in Ashbourne R.D.C. Area	500
Estimate for free supplies, Somershall	500
Operating water for chlorination	1,000
<hr/>	
Grand total other than Urban Domestic unmetered Trade and total waste	189,484
<hr/>	
Total Supplied	498,000
<hr/>	
Difference which is Urban Domestic, unmetered trade and total waste	308,516
<hr/>	
Estimated Population	8,260
Estimate of Persons otherwise supplied	260
<hr/>	
so Domestic Population is	8,000
<hr/>	

Average daily consumption in galls. per head per day 38.5

2,569 houses with a population of 7,987 persons are supplied with water direct from the mains into the houses.

No houses are supplied by standpipes.

34 houses with a population of 113 persons have no piped supply, but rely on private wells and other sources.

D. WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES

Proposed Additional Service Reservoir at Prestwood

This work should be started early in 1961.

Proposed Duplicate Trunk Main between Rocester and Uttoxeter

This work should start early in 1961.

SEWERAGE

The trunk sewers for the whole of the Urban District are badly overloaded, particularly the combined sewers in storm times. A new foul outfall sewer for the north end of the town will be completed in 1961 and the rest of the sewerage system is under review by Consultants who are preparing the necessary schemes.

The sewage disposal works are often overloaded beyond their designed capacity and our Consultants are preparing a scheme to cater not only for the increasing burden of domestic sewage but also in order to accommodate Trade Effluents, particularly that from the Wilts United Dairy Premises.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Two large refuse collection vehicles are in regular use and a smaller vehicle is used occasionally for collection from premises which are difficult of access, scattered premises on the fringe of the area and extra collections of trade refuse, which latter item is charged for.

The collection of refuse in most of the area is carried out at intervals of about nine days, but the centre of the Town has a regular weekly collection each Thursday to ensure that trade premises are cleared of the accumulation due to market day. As Thursday is half-day closing day, there is less likelihood of the refuse lorries causing obstruction of the traffic.

The controlled tip for refuse is about three miles from the centre of the town on the Stone Road and was an old marl pit. Negotiations have commenced to schedule a low lying area adjoining the Bye Pass and the Sewage Works as a controlled tip, and if this eventuates, should reduce labour and haulage problems.

HOUSING

Number of Applicants on Waiting List at beginning of 1960.

Householder Applicants

	<i>Resident in Uttox- eter</i>	<i>Non- Resident</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Asking for New type House</i>	<i>Asking for Old type House</i>
(a) Requiring 2 bedroom Accom.	23	5	28	24	4
(b) " 3 " " "	25	15	40	36	4
(c) " 4 " " "	—	—	—	—	—
			<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 68		

There were 4 applicants for Economic Rent Houses included above.

Lodger Applicants

	<i>Resident in Uttox- eter</i>	<i>Non- Resident</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Asking for New type House</i>	<i>Asking for Old type House</i>
(a) Requiring 2 bedroom Accom.	65	14	79	71	8
(b) " 3 " " "	14	6	20	18	2
(c) " 4 " " "	1	—	1	1	—
			<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 100		

There were 4 applicants for Economic Rent Houses included above.

Bungalow Applicants

<i>Resident in Uttoxeter</i>	<i>Non- Resident</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Asking for New type</i>	<i>Asking for Old type</i>
40	3	43	26	17

During the year 1960, 3 Bungalows in Westlands Road and all of the 92 'U' Type Houses at Bentley Road, West Way, etc., were completed and let, 50 of the latter to nominees from Birmingham and 42 to local applicants, mainly for Slum Clearance rehousing and substitutions. Four families resident in the Rural District were re-housed on this new Estate in accordance with the agreement made for this purpose between the Urban and Rural District Councils.

During the year 4 Flats and one Bungalow became vacant and were re-let. In addition, 27 Post War houses and 14 Pre-War houses became vacant, many of the occupiers transferring to larger and/or newer type accommodation.

These casual vacancies were filled by families from Slum Clearance houses and by families on the normal Waiting List. In addition, 2 of the newly erected flats over the Windsor Road shops and not required by the shopkeepers were let to normal list applicants.

In spite of the large number of families rehoused during the year the overall total number of applicants on the 'live' list increased to 228 at the end of the year, these being classified as follows:

Householder Applications

				<i>Resident in Uttox- eter</i>	<i>Non- Resident</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Asking for New type House</i>	<i>Asking for Old type House</i>	
(a)	Requiring	2	bedroom	Accom.	21	14	35	32	3
(b)	„	3	„	„	21	17	38	35	3
(c)	„	4	„	„	—	—	—	—	—
						—			
						73			
						—			

There are 5 applicants for Economic Rent Houses included above.

Lodger Applicants

					<i>Resident in Uttox- eter</i>	<i>Non- Resident</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Asking for New type House</i>	<i>Asking for Old type House</i>
(a)	Requiring	2	bedroom	Accom.	75	16	91	83	8
(b)	„	3	„	„	4	4	8	6	2
(c)	„	4	„	„	1	—	1	1	—
							—		
							100		
							—		

There are 3 applicants for Economic Rent Houses included above.

Bungalow Applicants

<i>Resident in Uttoxeter</i>	<i>Non- Resident</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Asking for New type</i>	<i>Asking for Old type</i>
50	5	55	36	19

Eight families rehoused under the Overspill Agreement with the City of Birmingham left the district, mainly to return to Birmingham and these were replaced by other nominated Birmingham families.

Following the Council's decision to offer the houses in Westlands Road for sale, a total of 6 were sold to sitting tenants and one was sold with vacant possession, to an approved applicant on the Waiting List.

One cottage property owned by the Council at Cheadle Road was closed when it became vacant and will not be re-let again.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the year 1960, for the Urban District of Uttoxeter in the County of Staffordshire.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

Part 1 of the Act.

1.—Inspections for purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

<i>Premises</i> (1)	<i>Number on Register</i> (2)	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i> (3)	<i>Written Notices</i> (4)	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i> (5)
(i) Factories in which Section 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities ...	10	5	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	42	23	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	52	28	—	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**

Holly Dene,
High Street,
Uttoxeter.

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

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Davis and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Report on the work of the Public Health Inspector's department for the year 1960.

The year saw distinct progress towards improved conditions and modernisation of the slaughterhouses in the area, and the appointed day by which all slaughterhouses shall fully comply with the necessary legislation has been fixed as 1st April, 1962.

The effect of the Government's Tuberculosis eradication scheme in cattle is becoming increasingly apparent, and the incidence of bovine tuberculosis has continued to decline as is shown by the table in the Report.

1960 saw the end of the Council's 1st five year programme for the clearance of unfit houses. It was found necessary to revise the original list as due to works of improvement and repair, certain properties had been brought to a reasonable standard of fitness.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Davis and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. F. WARD.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT

The arrangement made between the Uttoxeter Urban and Rural District Councils means that your Health Inspectors continue to carry out inspectorial duties for the two areas.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Inspections—Summary of Visits

Inspection of houses for general defects and also re :	
Rent Act, 1957	68
Inspection of houses re : Application for Council houses	4
Re-inspection of houses regarding repairs	41
Visits to houses (Slum Clearance)	83
Inspection of Tents, Vans and Sheds	8
Verminous and Dirty Premises	31
Sanitary Accommodation and Drainage work	21
Meat Inspection	637
Food Premises—Ice Cream	22
Other Foods	29
Catering Establishments	10
School Canteens	4
Licensed Premises	15
Visits re : Milk Supply	23
Food Hygiene, Market Stalls	41
Slaughterhouses and Slaughterman's Licences	29
Infectious Diseases	12
Ditches and Water Courses	9
Refuse Receptacles	15
Offensive Accumulations	15
Rodent Control	53
Factories (including Bakehouses)	20
Factories Acts, 1937/59—Fire Escapes	8
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	16
Smoke Abatement	15
Other Nuisances	17
Miscellaneous Visits	43
TOTAL	1,289

Notices Served

<i>Notices served during Year</i>	<i>No. Served</i>	<i>No. Complied with (Served 1960 and previously)</i>
Informal notices and letters as to general matters	11	10
Verbal notices as to general matters	25	25
Informal notices to provide dustbins	4	4
<i>Statutory Notices :</i>		
(a) Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil
(b) Public Health Act, 1936	Nil	Nil

Complaints received and dealt with during the year

Total number received	29
General Disrepair of Dwellings	6
Others	23

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937/1959

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections
(1) Non-Mechanical	10	5
(2) Mechanical Factories	42	23
TOTAL	52	28

The Factories Act, 1959 (Commencement No. 4) Order 1960, brought into operation on the 1st December, 1960, the appropriate sections dealing with means of escape in case of fire.

Previously the licences had been issued by the Local Authority, and the powers are now transferred to the Fire Authority, i.e. the Staffordshire County Council.

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. In three cases contracts have been entered into for disinfection work at business premises.

Number of infestations found and dealt with during 1960.

(a) Private dwellings (including Council houses)	247
(b) Business Premises	13
(c) Local Authority Property	17

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.

June, 1960.

No. of Manholes treated	Complete take of test bait	Partial take	No take
27	-	10	17

The infestations were distributed fairly generally in the older parts of the town.

FUMIGATION WORK

Cockroach infestation still persists in certain of the pre-war Council houses, and a total of 165 fumigations has been carried out. In addition, 9 houses have been treated for ant infestation.

NIGHTSOIL COLLECTION SERVICE

The Uttoxeter Rural District Council undertakes the emptying of all tanks and pails after Race Meetings and other outside events held on the Racecourse.

They also empty weekly, 24 pails from private dwellings.

HOUSING

During the year considerable progress was made in the Council's scheme of clearance of unfit houses.

23 houses were either represented by the Medical Officer of Health or were the subject of a Report by the Public Health Inspectors. Undertakings were received in respect of 20 houses and Demolition Orders were made in relation to 2 properties.

In all, 25 houses were demolished, some of which were the subject of previous clearance area procedure.

The houses demolished during 1960 were as follows :—

Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, Bamford's Row.

Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, Bank Terrace.

Nos. 33, 35, Church Street.

Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, Golden Ball Yard.

Nos. 46, Pinfold Street.

Nos. 1, 2, Seven Acres.

Nos. 8, 10, 12, 14, Silver Street.

CARAVAN SITES

In August the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 came into operation, and all occupiers of caravan sites in the area were sent explanatory leaflets and application forms for new licences.

At the end of the year there were 4 licensed sites and 3 unlicensed within the Urban area.

RENT ACT, 1957

The figures given below show the action taken under the above Act.

Applications received for Certificate of Disrepair	.....	7
Council's decision to issue Certificate	.....	7
Undertakings received from landlords	.....	6
Certificates issued	.....	Nil

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

A report on slaughterhouse facilities within the Urban area was submitted to the Council and approved by them on the 4th July, 1960. The report was issued on the 13th July and recommended to the Ministry that the 31st May, 1961 should be the appointed day by which all slaughterhouses in the district should comply in all respects with the legislation made under the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958.

All the premises were classified as not complying with the requirements, but could be made to comply by the appointed day. The suggested appointed day had been agreed with occupiers of slaughterhouses, and details of work required had been submitted by the Health Inspectors.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

The above legislation requires the licensing of persons to slaughter and stun animals in slaughterhouses and knacker yards, and 17 licences were granted during the year.

FOOD INSPECTION

Particulars of Food Inspected during 1960

(a) Meat : Carcasses inspected and condemnations made.

	Cows and Bulls	Heifers and Bullocks	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and notified	202	736	62	2,774	2,616
Number inspected	202	736	62	2,774	2,616
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	1
Part or organ „	54	99	—	43	48
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tubercu- losis and Cysticercosis	26.7%	13.45%	—	1.55%	1.8%
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Part or organ „	—	11	—	—	46
Percentage affected	—	1.49%	—	—	1.7%
Cysticercosis only					
Whole carcass condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Part or organ condemned	—	—	—	—	—

Weight of meat condemned for Tuberculosis = 797 lbs.

Weight of meat condemned for other diseases = 2,827 lbs.

Total weight of meat condemned = 3,624 lbs.

(b) *Other Food condemned :*

17 tins tomatoes 22 lbs.

23 „ fruit 25 „

31 „ meat 155 „

bacon 9 „

dehydrated potato 240 „

451 lbs.

Tons Cwts. Qrs. Lbs.

Total weight of all food condemned 1 16 1 15

INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE and PIGS

The following table shows the incidence of tuberculosis in cattle and pigs for the last 6 years.

Year	Cows and Bulls	Heifers and Bullocks	Pigs	Total weight condemned for Tuberculosis
1955	32.5 %	11.1 %	4.1 %	6,552 lbs.
1956	20.3 %	9.2 %	3.4 %	5,672 lbs.
1957	24.36 %	8.32 %	3.04 %	7,121 lbs.
1958	27.0 %	9.26 %	2.42 %	6,137 lbs.
1959	3.6 %	4.7 %	2.23 %	2,864 lbs.
1960	Nil	1.49 %	1.7 %	797 lbs.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

Routine inspections of shops, food preparing premises, etc., have continued, and a slow but steady improvement in food hygiene has been noted.

Contraventions of the regulations have been dealt with informally and no legal action has been found necessary.

28 premises are registered for the sale of ice cream, and this includes 2 premises where ice cream is manufactured. 9 premises are also registered for the preparation and manufacture of preserved food.

Attention has been drawn in the past to the responsibility of the Local Authority in respect of their own properties viz : Racecourse, Town Hall, Cattle Market, Produce Market.

The appropriate work has been carried out at the Racecourse, and the work at present in hand will ensure that the Town Hall and Cattle Market comply with the regulations.

Consideration should be given at an early date to raising the standard of hygiene at the Produce Market, particularly in relation to the stalls from which meat, fish and confectionery is sold.

THEATRES ACT, 1843. CINEMATOGRAF ACTS, 1909/1952.

The duties of inspection and licensing in respect of premises governed by the above Acts was in July, 1959, transferred from the Justices to the Local Authority. Your Public Health Inspector was authorised to carry out the duties, and during 1960 the following licences were granted.

Cinema :

The Elite Cinema, High Street, Utttoxeter.

Theatres :

The Girls' High School, Uttoxeter.
 Town Hall, Uttoxeter.
 Uttoxeter Heath County Secondary Girls' School, Oldfields
 Hall, Uttoxeter.

The necessary inspections have been made during performance and all the premises comply with the appropriate legislation and are well maintained.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1959

Number of Distributors of milk in the Uttoxeter Urban District Council area					17
Number licensed to sell					
(a)	Tuberculin Tested milk	.....	.....	.....	7
(b)	Pasteurised milk	.....	.....	.....	9
(c)	Sterilised milk	.....	.....	.....	9

There are 2 producer retailers of Tuberculin Tested milk whose licences are granted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations. 1960

The above regulations which operate from the 31st December, 1960, provide that the Food and Drugs Authority (in this case the Staffordshire County Council) shall in future issue dealers' licences for special designated milk.

Results of Milk Samples taken during 1960

Samples of milk are tested for cleanliness, efficient pasteurisation and sterilisation, and the presence of tuberculosis organisms.

All samples passed the tests, as will be seen from the following table :

<i>Test</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>	<i>Void</i>
Methylene Blue	91	89	—	2
Phosphatase Test	8	8	—	—
Turbidity Test	29	29	—	—
Biological Test	5	5	—	—

FOOD SAMPLING

List of Samples taken during 1960

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the following information relating to sampling carried out by the County Council's Officers during 1960.

<i>Article</i>	<i>No. of Samples Submitted</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Adulterated or Mislabeled</i>
Milk	121	120	1
T.T. Milk	356	354	2
T.T. Channel Islands Milk	25	25	—
Total Milk Samples ...	502	499	3
Mallo-choc	1	1	—
Synthetic Cream Buns	1	1	—
Cakes with synthetic cream	2	2	—
Double cream	1	1	—
Instant Coffee	2	2	—
Farm Butter	1	—	1
Sweetened Teacake Mixture	1	1	—
Fresh Garden Peas (Tinned)	1	1	—
Strawberry Jelly	1	1	—
Cream of Mushroom Soup	1	1	—
Banana flavoured Creamed Rice Pudding	1	1	—
Clean Currants	1	1	—
Green Ginger Wine	1	1	—
Golden Sherry British Wine	1	1	—
Rich Ruby British Wine....	1	1	—
Peppermint Alcoholic Cordial	1	1	—
Cherry Wine	1	1	—
Whisky	4	4	—
Total General Food Samples	15 (formal)	14 (formal)	1 (formal)
	8 (informal)	8 (informal)	— (informal)
Total Number of Samples	525	521	4

Particulars of Adulterated Sample.

The formal sample of farm butter was found to contain 1.5% excess water. A caution was given to the producer.



