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UTTOXETER  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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# ANNUAL REPORT


of the

Medical Officer of Health  
and of the Senior Public  
Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1965

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## UTTOXETER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

as at 31st December, 1965

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*Chairman :* Councillor A. N. ELKES, J.P.

*Vice-Chairman :* Councillor D. CRUTCHLEY

*Members of the Health and Highways Committee :*

*Chairman :* Councillor H. M. BOWRING

Councillor R. E. Barker

Councillor A. N. Elkes

„ H. M. Bowring

„ A. R. Hulme

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„ W. Preston

„ Mrs. M. O. Davis

„ C. J. Tunnicliffe

„ G. H. DeVille

„ F. A. Waterhouse

### PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

*Medical Officer of Health :*

DR. S. M. DURKIN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Senior Public Health Inspector :*

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

*Additional Public Health Inspectors :*

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

T. W. WOOD, M.A.P.H.I., Certified Food Inspector

### SURVEYOR

B. F. COOPER



# ANNUAL REPORT

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Council Offices,  
Holly Dene,  
High Street,  
Utttoxeter.

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

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the health of the Utttoxeter Urban District for the year 1965. This report has been drafted to meet the requirements of the Ministry of Health Circular 1/66.

As in previous years the Minister has required various statistics to be set down in a prescribed form. This is to be found on the first few pages of this report.

The Birth Rate in your district showed an appreciable difference from the previous year. It rose from 15.86 in 1964 to 18.67 in 1965. This figure is the highest ever recorded in Utttoxeter Urban District and above the national average for 1965 of 18.1.

Of the total of 159 births (live and still) 4 were stillbirths. This is one more than in the previous year.

The position was reversed with regard to deaths of infants under 1 year, however, of which there were one fewer than in 1964. The combination of the increased number of births and fewer deaths means there was an appreciable fall in the infant mortality rate (i.e. no. of infant deaths per 1,000 live births). The rate for 1965 was 19.35 compared with 30.53 in 1964.

There was also a slight fall in the general mortality rate which when adjusted was 11.23 per 1,000 estimated population. 37% of these deaths occurred in persons over 75 years of age.

Coronary heart disease caused by far the highest number of deaths in males, but 9 of the 14 deaths were in men over 65, and 2 of these over 75. Only 2 women in your district died from this disease.

On page 8 you will see a table, recently introduced into this report, which gives the causes of death in your district in 1965 and the ages at which these deaths occurred.



There were very few infectious diseases notified in Uttoxeter Urban District during 1965 other than measles, the usual biennial epidemic of which swept through the town in the early months of the year, then petered out slowly during the spring and summer.

The environmental services in your district are referred to in the appropriate sections of this report. Two points require comment.

Firstly, during April the administration of the refuse collection and disposal service was transferred to the Public Health Department. Details of this service are referred to in your Chief Public Health Inspector's report.

Secondly, as I have noted in previous annual reports, the Sewage Disposal Works are overloaded, as are also the main outfall sewers, pumps and housing main serving all but the northern end of the town. During 1965 progress was made, however, since a draft scheme to remedy this position and cater for the future was approved by the Ministry.

With regard to the more personal aspects of the health of the inhabitants of the Uttoxeter Urban District, as members are aware the Staffordshire County Council as the health and welfare authority have the responsibility to provide the various services which are referred to briefly elsewhere in this report, e.g., the Home Help Service, Vaccination and Immunisation, School Health Service etc., which affect intimately the well being of the individual.

Nevertheless District Councils are concerned with the health and well being of their inhabitants and contribute in many ways, e.g., the provision of adequate housing and the powers they exercise with regard to the prevention of the spread of infectious diseases. The passing of the National Assistance Act, 1948 (Amendment) Act, 1962, did however give permissive powers to District Councils to contribute to certain services being provided by voluntary organisations in their district. In a circular dated November, 1964, the Minister of Health hoped that as well as giving practical help in other ways, all local authorities would make full use of their powers to contribute to voluntary organisations whose activities further the development of the Health and Welfare services. County Councils were asked to concern themselves not only with organisations covering the county but also with those covering individual boroughs or districts where they might wish, in consultation with the borough or district councils concerned, to make contributions towards the needs of these organisations.

This Act was welcomed by many since it has always seemed an anomalous situation that services affecting the health and well being of the elderly, infirm and handicapped in their own homes should be the responsibility of a remote County Council rather than a local council whose members know so intimately the needs and problems of their own people.



It is gratifying to record therefore that during 1965 the Meals on Wheels Service, run by the Women's Voluntary Service, continued to receive financial help from the Uttoxeter Urban District Council in addition to the contribution made by the Staffordshire County Council.

1,300 meals were served in your district during the year and thanks are due to the firm of Elkes Biscuits Limited, who supply the meals. It is unfortunate, however, that it was impossible to extend the service to meet increased demand since Messrs. Elkes are supplying the maximum number of meals possible and no other source is available at present.

Other voluntary organisations operating in your district whose efforts deserve the fullest support from the local authority and the general public are the Uttoxeter Old People's Welfare Committee and the Uttoxeter and District Welfare Centre Committee.

The latter organisation has as its aim the building of a Uttoxeter and District Welfare Centre which will provide an Assembly Hall, handicraft rooms and a kitchen which it is hoped will solve the problem of the increased demand for Meals on Wheels. It will be a pioneer scheme so far as Staffordshire is concerned, and since estimates from the Registrar General show that by 1970 the elderly will, together with the disabled, number about 15% of the population, a scheme which will undoubtedly be of inestimable value in the years to come.

Uttoxeter Urban District Council has gained the reputation of being a progressive authority through its racecourse and its more recently built swimming pool and lido. I should like to see the Council, having provided for the fit and healthy in the community, now support a project for the less fortunate in our midst and so set an example to other authorities in this field.

It remains for me to express my thanks to the Public Health Inspectors, especially Mr. Ward your Chief Public Health Inspector, for their co-operation and support, and also to the clerical staff for the excellent work they have done throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

S. M. DURKIN.



## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area .....	Acres, 3,378
Registrar General's Estimate of Resident Population (Mid 1965) .....	8,300
Number of Inhabited Houses at the end of 1965 according to the Rate Books .....	2,772
Rateable Value as at 1st April, 1965 .....	£317,140
Sum represented by the product of 1d. rate for 1965-66 .....	£1,203
Number of persons per acre .....	2.46
Number of houses per acre .....	0.82
Average number of persons per house .....	2.99

The Urban District of Uttoxeter is situated in the centre of rural Staffordshire. 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. The number of animals passing through the cattle market has increased steadily, and very considerably in the post war years, and it is now one of the most important cattle markets in the Midlands.

In 1951 the Council promoted a local Act to enable them to acquire the Uttoxeter Racecourse which had become derelict consequent upon its requisition during the war years. National Hunt racing was recommenced, and this pleasantly situated course is now very well supported. Despite the fact that the majority of racecourses have been having financial difficulties the support which the Uttoxeter course attracts has proved to be of considerable financial benefit to the Uttoxeter ratepayers.

Uttoxeter is also an educational centre. Its school population numbers approximately 2,300, and pupils travel to Alleyne's Grammar School from as far afield as Cheadle, Blythe Bridge and Tutbury. The children enjoy the facilities available at the open-air, heated swimming pool provided by the Council and opened in 1963. The pool, with a diving pool and a children's pool adjacent, has also proved to be a great attraction to visitors.

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

In recent years the Council has acquired and serviced a site extending to approximately 26 acres for additional industry in the area. Part of this site has been acquired by a petrol and oil company for the extension of their Depot, and another part by a small engineering firm who have now started production.



# EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

<i>Live births (Factor 1.00)</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	78	66	144
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	6	5	11
				—	—	—
				84	71	155
Crude birth rate per 1,000 estimated population						18.67
Adjusted birth rate						18.67
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births						7.09
<i>Stillbirths</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
				—	—	—
				2	2	4
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and still births						25.16
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 estimated population						0.48
Total Live and Still Births						159
<i>Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	—	1	1
				—	—	—
				1	2	3
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births						19.35
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births						13.89
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births						90.90
<i>Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	—	1	1
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	—	1	1
				—	—	—
				—	2	2
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)						12.90
<i>Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	—	1	1
				—	—	—
				—	1	1
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)						6.45
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)						31.45
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)						0.0
Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births						0.0
<i>Deaths (Factor 1.11)</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
				52	32	84
Crude death rate per 1,000 estimated population						10.12
Adjusted death rate						11.23



# CAUSES OF DEATH DURING DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1965

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All ages	Under 4 wks.	4 wks. and under 1 yr.	Age in Years								75 and over
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Malignant neoplasm, Breast	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Coronary Disease, angina	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Hypertension with heart disease	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5
Other heart diseases	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Other circulatory diseases	F	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	7	2
Pneumonia	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Bronchitis	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other accidents	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL—All Causes	M	52	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	3	15	12	17
	F	32	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	10	14

## VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1959 to 1965

Year	Rates per 1,000 estimated Population			Rate per 1,000 Live Births
	Birth Rate	Stillbirth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Death Rate
1965	18.67	0.48	10.12	19.35
1964	15.86	0.36	11.25	30.53
1963	17.41	0.24	10.32	20.69
1962	18.09	0.36	9.89	33.33
1961	17.58	0.37	9.89	20.83
1960	16.7	0.8	10.7	14.6
1959	15.9	0.49	10.0	22.6

## VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1965 and 1964 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	1965	18.67 (Adjusted)	0.48	11.23 (Adjusted)	19.35
	1964	15.86 (Adjusted)	0.36	12.60 (Adjusted)	30.53
England and Wales	1965	18.1	0.29	11.5	19.0
	1964	18.4	0.31	11.3	20.0

## CANCER DEATHS

Noted below are the total annual deaths from cancer according to sex in respect of your district during the year under review and the previous four years.

The percentage which these cancer deaths formed of the total deaths each year is also shown.

Year	Male	Female	Total	Percentage of total deaths	
1965	8	4	12	14.38	
1964	9	2	11	11.82	
1963	9	8	17	19.76	
1962	5	6	11	13.41	
1961	8	5	13	16.04	
Site of Cancer			1965	1964	
Cancer of Lung, Bronchus .....			4	3	
Cancer of Stomach .....			—	3	
Cancer of Breast .....			1	—	
Cancer of Uterus .....			—	1	
Other sites .....			7	4	



## **GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICE**

### **Laboratory Facilities**

This district is served by the Public Health Laboratory at Stafford which is directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health. Samples and specimens submitted by the general practitioners and the Public Health Department are examined and reported on. An advisory service is also available in the event of an outbreak of an infectious disease such as food poisoning, and on these occasions the helpful advice of the Director is much appreciated.

### **Ambulance Service**

A 24 hour Ambulance Station is maintained in Uttoxeter by the Staffordshire County Council; this has been under radio control since 1956. The Station is manned by a personnel of 23 men.

### **Nursing Services**

In your district there are two full-time District Nurses, two Midwives, one of whom also serves adjacent parishes in the Rural District, two Health Visitors both of whom are also responsible for parishes in the Rural District, and one part-time Clinic Nurse.

### **Clinics**

During 1965 a School Clinic, an Infant Welfare Centre, an Ante-Natal Clinic, Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes and ancillary services in connection with the School Health Service were provided at Heath House Clinic, Uttoxeter, by the Staffordshire County Council.

### **Chiropody Service**

This service, which was made available to Old Age Pensioners, Handicapped Persons and Expectant Mothers by the Staffordshire County Council in 1962, continued to operate throughout 1965, treatment being domiciliary or at the Heath House Clinic according to need.

### **Domestic Help Service**

This 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 17 part-time Helps were employed and 55 cases were attended during 1965.

### **Hospitals**

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

- (a) Bucknall Isolation Hospital ..... Infectious Diseases

- |     |   |       |                                       |
|-----|---|-------|---------------------------------------|
| (b) | Derby City Hospital and Derby<br>Royal Infirmary<br>Stoke-on-Trent City General<br>Hospital<br>Stafford General Infirmary<br>Burton General Infirmary | }     | General Medical and<br>surgical cases |
| (c) | Ashbourne Maternity Home  | ..... | Maternity cases<br>(majority of)      |
| (d) | Fernleigh Hospital, Stafford<br>Trent Hospital, Stone<br>Ivy House, Cannock<br>Bucknall Hospital, Bucknall  | }     | Geriatric Cases                       |

### **Tuberculosis**

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

### **MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF COUNCIL EMPLOYEES**

Examinations in connection with admission to the Council's Sick Pay Scheme were carried out on 11 occasions during 1965.



**INFECTIOUS DISEASES**  
**INCIDENCE IN 1965 COMPARED WITH FOUR**  
**PREVIOUS YEARS**

<i>Disease</i>	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Diphtheria .....	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever .....	3	—	—	3	4
Whooping Cough .....	—	4	7	—	—
Measles .....	159	7	250	—	147
Erysipelas .....	2	3	—	3	1
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	1	—	1	1	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	—	—	—	1	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever .....	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) .....	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ (Non-Paralytic) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery .....	—	1	—	19	—
Paratyphoid .....	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning .....	—	—	—	5	—
Pneumonia .....	—	1	—	—	1

**INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1965—MONTHS OF OCCURRENCE  
ORIGINAL NOTIFICATIONS**

Month	DISEASE												
	Whoop- ing Cough	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Erysip- elas	Puer- peral Pyrexia	Polio- myelitis (Para- lytic)	Menin- giitis	Dysen- tery	Pul. Tuber- culosis	Surg. Tuber- culosis	Diph- theria	Food Poison- ing	Pneu- monia
January	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	—	94	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	—	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	159	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



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

	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1—3 years</i>	<i>3—5 years</i>	<i>5—10 years</i>	<i>10—15 years</i>	<i>15—25 years</i>	<i>25 years &amp; over</i>	<i>Totals</i>	<i>Totals</i>
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	
Whooping Cough	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
Measles	- 3	16 15	25 20	31 38	4 2	3 2	- -	79 80	159
Scarlet Fever	- -	- -	1 -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	2 1	3
Erysipelas	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	1 1	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	1
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
Cerebro Spinal Fever	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
Dysentery	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
Food Poisoning	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
Meningitis	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
Pneumonia	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-

**QUARTERLY RETURNS OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT FOR 1965—  
PROVED CASES**

<i>Quarter</i>	DISEASE							
	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>	<i>Diphtheria</i>	<i>Typhoid Fever</i>	<i>Acute Pneu- monia</i>	<i>Dysentery</i>	<i>Paralytic Poliomyelitis</i>	<i>Non- Paralytic Poliomyelitis</i>	<i>Food Poison- ing</i>
First	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Second	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Third	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fourth	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Totals</b>	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

<i>Quarter</i>	DISEASE							
	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>	<i>Diphtheria</i>	<i>Typhoid Fever</i>	<i>Acute Pneu- monia</i>	<i>Dysentery</i>	<i>Paralytic Poliomyelitis</i>	<i>Non- Paralytic Poliomyelitis</i>	<i>Food Poison- ing</i>
First	143	—	—	33	16	—	—	1
Second	118	—	—	16	153	—	—	10
Third	85	—	—	11	156	—	—	10
Fourth	124	—	—	22	74	—	—	4
<b>Totals</b>	470	—	—	82	399	—	—	25

DISEASE

	Tuberculosis		<i>Food Poison- ing</i>	<i>Non- Paralytic Poliomyelitis</i>	<i>Paralytic Poliomyelitis</i>	<i>Dysentery</i>	<i>Acute Pneu- monia</i>	<i>Typhoid Fever</i>	<i>Diphtheria</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>
	<i>Respiratory</i>	<i>CNS</i>								
First	36	—	1	—	—	16	33	—	—	143
Second	47	1	10	—	—	153	16	—	—	118
Third	57	1	10	—	—	156	11	—	—	85
Fourth	47	—	4	—	—	74	22	—	—	124
<b>Totals</b>	187	2	25	—	—	399	82	—	—	470



## TUBERCULOSIS

During the year under review no new cases of tuberculosis were notified and no deaths occurred due to this disease.

The incidence of the disease has declined markedly over the years. The average number of notifications annually for Staffordshire for the 1958-1962 period was 39 compared with 27 for the year 1963. The figures for your district over the past 20 years are given in the following table.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>New Cases</i>		<i>Deaths</i>	
		<i>Pul.</i>	<i>Non-Pul.</i>	<i>Pul.</i>	<i>Non-Pul.</i>
<b>1965</b>	<b>8,300</b>	—	—	—	—
1964	8,260	—	—	—	—
1963	8,330	1	—	—	—
1962	8,290	—	—	—	—
1961	8,190	—	—	1	—
1960	8,210	—	1	—	—
1959	8,100	—	2	—	—
1958	7,940	1	—	1	—
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
1952	7,400	1	2	—	—
1951	7,427	5	—	3	1
1950	7,330	5	1	1	1
1949	7,440	6	1	2	—
1948	7,280	6	4	2	1
1947	6,964	3	4	6	1
1946	6,838	7	1	4	—

However tuberculosis is still a more frequent cause of death than any of the other notifiable acute specific infections, and while improved economic and social conditions have played a part in reducing the incidence of this disease the traditional preventive measures and contact tracing must be pursued with diligence.

These measures include the mass radiography service and BCG vaccination of contacts and in schools.

With regard to BCG vaccination in schools this service is offered to all children in the first year of the senior school. It is a pity that more parents do not give their consent for tuberculin testing to be carried out, for it not only sorts out those suitable for vaccination but brings to light those in whom there is a strong positive reaction and in whom an annual incidence of tuberculosis of the order of 3.50 per 1,000 may be expected in the next 2½ years. These strongly positive reactors need supervision and this is usually



arranged with the chest physician for both them and their contacts. For other positive reactors to the tuberculin test it is sufficient to arrange an annual attendance for X-ray.

The Mass Radiography Service is available to inhabitants of the Uttoxeter Urban and Rural Districts on the 3rd Tuesday of each month when the van is sited in the Brewery Yard, Uttoxeter.

An X-ray is of course part of the medical examination for all Council employees.

### PROPHYLAXIS AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES

As you are aware the Staffordshire County Council is the responsible authority throughout the county with regard to immunisation and vaccination.

In this section of the annual report, however, it is customary to include for your information the numbers in your district in the various age groups, who, according to the records held in the Area Health Office were protected against infectious diseases during the year under review.

The present position with regard to prophylactics is somewhat complicated. The schedule of protective injections approved by the Ministry of Health and offered by the Staffordshire County Council during 1965 was as follows :—

<i>Age</i>	<i>Vaccine</i>	<i>Interval between Doses</i>
3rd month	1st Triple	4 to 6 weeks
4th month	2nd Triple	
5th month	3rd Triple	
	} Diphtheria/ Whooping Cough/ Tetanus	
6th month	1st oral polio	4 to 6 weeks
7th month	2nd oral polio	
8th month	3rd oral polio	
	}	
During 2nd year	Smallpox	
18 months to 2 yrs.	Triple Booster	
School Entry	Diph/Tet. Booster	}
	Smallpox	
	(Re-vaccination only)	
End of Jun. School	Diph/Tet. Booster	
	(Half-dose)	
Secondary School	B.C.G.	

It will be appreciated that for the time being it is necessary to collate the numbers of children receiving protection in the various forms in order to compare the response to diphtheria immunisation during the year under review with that in previous years. As it becomes a standard procedure to give children protection in the form of combined antigens the administration of the immunisation programme and the assessment of the response will be simplified.



## DIPHTHERIA AND TETANUS

Table giving the numbers of children immunised in your District in 1965 :

<i>Antigen</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Reinforcing</i>
Diphtheria .....	—	126
Tetanus .....	165	6
Diphtheria/Tetanus .....	33	9
Triple Antigen .....	91	29
Quadrilin	30	29

The aggregate figures for diphtheria immunisation in the various forms compared with the figures for the previous four years are given in the following table.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Reinforcing</i>
<b>1965</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>193</b>
1964	162	156
1963	153	238
1962	30	43
1961	137	239

## WHOOPIING COUGH

All children receiving protection against whooping cough in 1965 received it in the form of the triple antigen referred to above.

## SMALLPOX

The number of vaccinations according to the records received in the Public Health Department, carried out in the Uttoxeter Urban District in 1965 are as follows :—

	<i>Under 15 years</i>	<i>Over 15 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary Vaccinations	21	2	23
Re-vaccinations	1	15	16

The following table shows the vaccinations carried out in your district since 1961.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Primary Vaccinations</i>	<i>Re-vaccinations</i>
<b>1965</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>16</b>
1964	42	14
1963	27	21
*1962	261	725
1961	41	22

\*Year in which outbreak of smallpox occurred.

#### POLIOMYELITIS

In October, 1961, the Minister of Health announced that following extensive trials Sabin (oral) vaccine had been approved as safe and effective for use in protecting against poliomyelitis. Supplies were made available during 1962.

Accordingly the following tables give figures for protection against poliomyelitis by injection and also orally. The oral or 'sugar lump' method was given as a primary course of three doses in a high proportion of cases, and also as a fourth dose in the 5-11 year old group as recommended by the Ministry of Health.

#### Injections

<i>Year</i>	<i>Primary Doses</i>	<i>Reinforcing Doses</i>
<b>1965</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>130</b>
1964	171	153
1963	168	239
1962	205	670
1961	436	847
1960	381	1,388



## 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 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.

##### (ii) 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 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 here largely covered with sand and gravel. 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 100ft. deep 12in. diameter boreholes have been completed at Hulme Springs together with a 9in. diameter main to deliver the water at the Pumping Station at Crumpwood.

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

#### B. Quality

Samples of chlorinated water have at all times been satisfactory, apart from those taken from a newly laid main at Cullamore Lane. Samples from this main were subsequently satisfactory.

With regard to raw water samples, the supply from Somersal, which is in Derbyshire, continues to be unsatisfactory. It has been

agreed, however, to leave the matter in abeyance until the 1st April, 1967 when the water undertaking will pass to the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company.

### Plumbsolvency

Bramshall well is the only source reported to be liable to plumbsolvency. This source is comparatively small, however, and is mixed with another much larger source of higher pH value. The pH value of the mixed water is 6.9, so further measures with regard to the Bramshall source are not required.

## WATER SUPPLY SAMPLING

### Samples taken for Bacteriological Examination

Source	Number taken	RESULTS		
		Satisfactory	Doubtful	Unsatisfactory
Mains Supply .....	35	24	—	11*
Wells .....	1	—	—	1
Lido .....	1	1	—	—
TOTAL .....	37	25	—	12

\*These samples were taken from the newly laid main. Subsequent samples were satisfactory.

### Samples taken for Chemical Analysis

Seven samples were taken during the year :

1. 26.1.65. 3 Highwood Road—tap—mains supply.
2. 10.5.65. Wood Lane.—hydrant.
3. 22.6.65. Swimming Pool—main pool.
4. 15.9.65. Church Cottage, Somersal—tap—mains supply.
5. 15.9.65. Somersal—gauging chamber.
6. 15.9.65. Somersal Hall—tap—mains supply.
7. 27.10.65. Somersal Hall—tap—mains supply.

All the samples were from main supplies.



## Details of Chemical Analysis of Water Samples

Sample No.	1	2
pH .....	7.3	7.6
Total solid matter dried at 212°F. ....	—parts per million 200	215.0
Free and Saline Ammonia .....	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid .....	Nil	0.012
Nitric Nitrogen .....	1.0	1.0
Chlorine present as Chloride .....	14.0	17.0
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F. ....	Nil	0.20
Appearance .....	—clear and	colourless
Metallic Contamination.....	Nil	Nil
Carbonate Hardness .....	148.0	Nil
Total Hardness .....	176.0	Nil

*Consumption for the year ending 31st March, 1966.*

	<i>Average galls. per day based on 7-day week</i>
Supplies to Uttoxeter R.D.C. (Bulk) .....	116,098
Individual metered supplies to Uttoxeter R.D.C. ....	18,990
Individual metered supplies to Ashbourne R.D.C. ....	2,197
Individual metered supplies to Cheadle R.D.C. ....	345
Metered supplies in Uttoxeter U.D.C. ....	100,727
	<hr/> 238,357
Estimate for unmetered supplies Uttoxeter R.D.C. ....	3,000
Estimate for unmetered supplies to Ashbourne R.D.C. ....	500
Estimate for free supplies, Somersal .....	500
Operating water for chlorination .....	1,000
	<hr/>
Grand total other than Urban Domestic un- metered trade and Total waste .....	243,357
	<hr/>
Total supplied .....	668,504
	<hr/>
Difference which is Urban Domestic unmetered trade and Total waste .....	425,147
	<hr/>
Estimated Population .....	8,300
Estimate of Persons otherwise supplied .....	30
	<hr/>
So Domestic population is .....	8,270
	<hr/>
Average daily consumption in gallons per head per day	51.4

The number of dwelling houses at Christmas 1965 in Uttoxeter Urban District was 2,886 and all but six of these were supplied with main water into the houses, none being supplied by standpipe.

### **OPEN AIR SWIMMING POOL**

This Council own and operate an open air heated swimming pool with divers' pool and a paddling pool adjacent. The provision of separate pools for the various swimming activities follows modern practice and obviates the dangers both for divers and swimmers in a multi-purpose pool.

The three pools are each built in reinforced concrete. The main swimming pool is 110 feet long by 50 feet wide varying in depth from 3 to 6 feet.

The diving pool is 40 feet by 40 feet and 12 feet 6 inches deep. The children's pool is kidney shaped having a greatest length of 64 feet and depth of approximately 15 inches.

Water in the three pools is filtered through a battery of diatomaceous earth filters, the whole of the water in the diving and main pool being filtered in eight hours whilst the water in the children's pool is 'turned over' every six hours. After passing through the filters the water is heated in two calorifiers, the heat being obtained from a gas boiler having an output of 910,000 B.T.U.s per hour and connected to the public supply. Before passing to the pools the water is sterilized by injection of chlorine gas, the pH of the water being controlled by dosing with soda ash.

A water sample taken during the year under review was satisfactory.

### **SEWAGE AND SEWERAGE DISPOSAL**

For some time concern has been felt regarding the inadequacy of the present sewage works which are grossly overloaded as the result of development in the district. Palliative measures have been undertaken to effect some improvement. A draft scheme to remedy the situation and cater for future needs has been approved by the Ministry.



## HOUSING

Details of progress regarding the clearance of unfit houses is included in the Public Health Inspector's report. The following is an account of the position with regard to housing applications in the Uttoxeter Urban District during 1965, for which information I am indebted to your housing manager.

Number of Applicants on Waiting List at the beginning of 1965—205.

### 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.			24	26	50	50	—
(b)	„ 3 „ „			14	21	35	35	—
(c)	„ 4 „ „			3	—	3	3	—
						88		

### Lodger 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.			36	17	53	52	1
(b)	„ 3 „ „			8	2	10	10	—
(c)	„ 4 „ „			—	—	—	—	—
						63		

### Bungalow Applications

<i>Resident in Uttoxeter</i>	<i>Non- Resident</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Asking for New type</i>	<i>Asking for Old type</i>
41	13	54	49	5

During the year 12 Pre-war properties and 60 Post War dwellings became vacant and were re-let, as were 9 Bungalows which also became vacant. The large number of vacancies which occurred in post war accommodation can be partly accounted for by the large number of transfers of families to newly erected properties.

Seven properties occupied by Birmingham families under the Overspill Agreement became vacant and these were occupied by other nominated Birmingham families.

After prolonged negotiations, only 24 new families from Birmingham were rehoused instead of the promised and expected 100. These were mainly housed in Davies Drive and Alleyne Place, although an attempt was made to try to integrate some of these new comers into other areas.

As a result of the small number of families coming from Birmingham it became possible to offer accommodation to a number

of families living outside the district in addition to the importation of several families from the Glasgow area, in conjunction with their employment in local industry.

The Council continued its policy regarding the sale of Council Houses, and during the year a total of 11 properties were sold with vacant possession, and 9 to existing tenants, both these figures being slightly less than in the previous year.

Nineteen Cottage properties were acquired by the Council and seven were closed during the year. Fifteen families were rehoused under the provisions of The Housing Act 1957.

The remaining 97 Wimpey dwellings of all types were let at Davies Drive, the last one being completed in July after lengthy delays on the part of the Building Contractors. A scheme of traditional type Maisonette and Bed-sitting Room dwellings at Park Street and Heath House including the Community Centre, were completed in June.

As a result of enquiries made due to the large number of properties becoming available, 58 Applications were cancelled for various reasons during the year, but in spite of this the number of Housing Applications at the end of 1965 had increased to 228, 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.	30	31	61	61	—
(b)	„ 3 „ „	16	27	43	43	—
(c)	„ 4 „ „	—	3	3	3	—
				<hr/> 107 <hr/>		

#### Lodger 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.	31	24	55	54	1
(b)	„ 3 „ „	6	4	10	10	—
(c)	„ 4 „ „	—	3	3	3	—
				<hr/> 68 <hr/>		

#### Bungalow Applications

<i>Resident in Uttoxeter</i>	<i>Non- Resident</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Asking for New type</i>	<i>Asking for Old type</i>
34	19	53	48	5



# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Holly Dene,

High Street,

Uttoxeter.

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

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report on the work of the Public Health Inspectorate for the year 1965.

Good progress was made during the year in regard to sub-standard houses, 17 such houses being represented for action under the Housing Acts.

As from April the refuse collection and disposal service was administered by your Public Health Inspectors, and has resulted in a significant improvement in the collection period.

The changing nature and increased volume of domestic refuse combined with a general shortage of suitable tipping areas makes it clear that consideration will have to be given to some mechanical means of disposal, e.g. pulverisation, composting or incineration.

I would record my appreciation of the work done by Mr. H. Nutter, Mr. T. W. Wood and Miss Hodgkins the Clerk/Typist.

I am Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. F. WARD

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

### Notices Served

<i>Notices served during Year</i>	<i>No. Served</i>	<i>No. Complied with (Served 1965 and previously)</i>
Informal notices and letters as to general matters .....	26	27
Verbal notices as to general matters .....	29	28
Informal notices to provide dustbins .....	40	40
<i>Statutory Notices :</i>		
(a) Housing Act, 1957 .....	Nil	Nil
(b) Public Health Act, 1936 .....	1	1

### Complaints received and dealt with during the year

Total number received .....	106
General Disrepair of Dwellings .....	Nil
Others .....	106
(including rodent and insect infestation)	

### FACTORIES ACTS, 1937/1961

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections
(1) No Power .....	4	1
(2) With Power .....	48	76
TOTAL .....	52	77



## REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

In April, 1965 the administration of the service was transferred from the Council's Surveyor to the Public Health Inspectorate.

### Collection

Eight men are employed full time on refuse collection, they work in two teams of four men each team using a 16/18 cu. yd. Shelvoke and Drewry fore and aft tipping vehicle.

Since July 1965 it has been possible to achieve a weekly collection throughout the Urban District.

Refuse from isolated houses, farms and some narrow streets is collected weekly by two men using a small Morris Eagle dual purpose side loader. This machine is also used for salvage work and serves as a very useful "stand by" vehicle.

Following are details of the vehicles in use :—

896 VRE	Shelvoke and Drewry fore and aft tipper, purchased 1958. This machine has been given an extensive overhaul and should have a further life of about 3 years.
CBF 938C	Shelvoke and Drewry fore and aft tipper, purchased August, 1965. Estimated life 10 years.
944 UK	Morris Eagle dual purpose side loader, purchased 1962. Estimated further life of about 10 years.

### Disposal

All refuse is taken to the by-pass tip where "semi-controlled" tipping is carried out. One man is employed full time on the tip. No mechanical equipment is used, but the increase in the amount of refuse dealt with will probably make the use of a mechanical shovel essential.

The by-pass tip is well situated in relation to the town and it is hoped that it will provide tipping space for about 15 years.

As is common throughout the country the nature of household refuse is changing, and it is evident that changes will eventually have to be made in the methods of disposal, in order to prolong the life of the tip, and to keep abreast with modern standards of good practice and hygiene.

### Salvage

In October, 1965 the administration of this service was transferred from the Council's Surveyor to the Public Health Inspectorate.

Waste paper is collected from approximately 35 to 40 business premises each week, stored, sorted and baled in the cellar of the Brewery Yard Maltings, and subsequently sold to a waste paper merchant.



## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT

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 rodent disinfection is provided for residential property, while the cost of the work at business premises is rechargeable. In six cases contracts have been entered into for disinfection work at business premises.

The following table gives the numbers of properties inspected, infested and treated.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY			
	<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>Dwelling Houses</i>	<i>Business Premises</i>	<i>Agricultural</i>
Total number of properties inspected .....	12	252	48	10
Number of properties found to be infested by :				
<b>Common Rat</b> (Minor Infestations) .....	7	45	4	3
<b>House Mouse</b> (Minor Infestations) .....	9	24	4	3
Total inspections carried out including re-inspections .....	98	550	152	58
Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority	12	94	18	4
Total treatments carried out including re-treatments .....	43	101	44	21

## SEWER TREATMENT

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

The following table shows the results obtained :

Date	No. of Manholes treated	Complete take of test bait	Partial take	No take
May, 1965	63	3	—	60
Dec., 1965	63	1	—	62

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



## FUMIGATION WORK

The following table gives the number of treatments carried out.

	<i>Council Houses</i>	<i>Private Houses</i>	<i>Business Premises</i>
Cockroaches .....	46	2	4
Ants .....	29	1	—
Bugs .....	3	—	—
Flies .....	2	—	—

Regular treatments were carried out on the refuse tip to prevent a build-up of insect 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 25 pails from private dwellings.

## HOUSING

The following unfit houses were represented during the year :

1, 2, 3, 9 Balance Hill.  
46, 48 Bridge Street.  
29, 31, 33 Carter Street  
38, 40 Dove Bank  
2 Cottages, Seven Acres.  
Spath Cottage  
Spath House  
2 Stafford Road  
23 Stone Road

In addition :—

(a) 7 Houses were demolished  
24, 26 Short Street  
31, 33, 35 Carter Street  
38, 40 Dove Bank

(b) *34 Houses were reported as Closed*

22, 26 Short Street (26 later demolished)		
29, 31, 33, 35 Carter Street (31, 33, 35 later demolished)		
1, 3, 7 Heath's Yard	(Clearance Area)	
16 Stone Road	"	"
27, 29, 31 Bridge Street	"	"
34, 36, 38 Bradley Street	"	"
85 Heath Road	"	"
6 Allport's Yard	"	"
50, 52, 54 Carter Street		
76 High Street		
9 Balance Hill		
2 Stafford Road		
23 Stone Road		
16 Silver Street		
Spath Cottage		
52 Balance Street		
51 Church Street		
35, 37, 39 Holly Road		
46, 48 Bridge Street		

(c) *Persons and Families displaced were :*

In or adjoining declared Clearance Areas—11 families—  
24 persons.

Not in or adjoining declared Clearance Areas—17 families  
—41 persons.

### **CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960**

One new licence was granted during the year in respect of use of land at The Laurels, Dove Walk, Uttoxeter, as a site for one caravan.

One licence was renewed for use of land at Blounts Green Farm, Uttoxeter, as a site for one caravan.

At December 1965 there were 8 licensed caravan sites in the Urban area, all being for one caravan only.



## OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Following a period for registration of premises the main provisions of the Act came into operation on the 1st August, 1964.

The following tables give details of the number and class of premises on the register, inspections made and persons employed.

<i>Class of premises</i>	<i>No. of premises registered during the year</i>	<i>Total No. of registered premises at end of year</i>	<i>No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year</i>
Offices .....	2	35	14
Retail Shops .....	6	85	8
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses .....	—	—	—
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens .....	1	10	4
Fuel Storage Depots .....	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS</b> .....	<b>9</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>26</b>

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises ..... 102

<i>Class of Workplace</i>	<i>No. of persons employed</i>
Offices .....	241
Retail Shops .....	411
Wholesale departments, Warehouses .....	—
Catering Establishments open to the public .....	91
Canteens .....	—
Fuel Storage Depots .....	—
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>743</b>
<b>Total Males</b>	<b>281</b>
<b>Total Females</b>	<b>462</b>

Number of Informal Notices served during 1965 ..... 17

## **CINEMATOGGRAPH ACTS, 1909-1952**

The licence for the Elite Cinema was renewed after an inspection of the premises had been made in conjunction with a Fire Prevention Officer of the County Fire Brigade.

## **THEATRES ACT, 1843**

Licences were renewed for the following after inspection of the premises had been made in conjunction with a Fire Prevention Officer of the County Fire Brigade.

- (i) Alleyne's Grammar School.
- (ii) Oldfields Hall County Secondary School for Girls.
- (iii) Town Hall.

## **SLAUGHTERHOUSES**

There are three licensed Slaughterhouses in the Urban area. All three Slaughterhouses are in old premises which have been altered and improved in order to comply with the regulations made under the Slaughterhouses Act.

There have been no serious contraventions of the regulations during the year and generally the premises are kept in a satisfactory manner.

## **SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958**

The above legislation requires the licensing of persons to slaughter and stun animals in slaughterhouses and knacker yards, 11 licences were granted during the year.

## **PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951**

One shop in the Urban area is licensed for use as a Pet Shop.

## **LICENSED PREMISES**

Reference was made in last year's Annual Report to the detailed inspections carried out and the notices served in respect of repairs, improvements and decoration work.

Generally the standard has improved and routine visits have been made during the year to ensure compliance with sanitary requirements.



## FOOD INSPECTION

### Particulars of Food Inspection during 1965

(a) Meat : Carcasses inspected and condemnations made.

	Cows and Bulls	Heifers and Bullocks	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and notified	38	867	21	3,383	2,841
Number inspected .....	38	867	21	3,383	2,841
<b>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	1	—
Part or organ        „	13	125	—	104	253
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuber- culosis and Cysticercosis	34.2%	14.4%	--	3.1%	8.9%
<b>Tuberculosis only</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Part or organ        „	—	—	—	—	25
Percentage affected .....	—	—	—	—	0.9%

Weight of meat condemned for Tuberculosis        =     208 lbs.

Weight of meat condemned for other diseases       =     2,868 lbs.

Total weight of meat condemned .....        3,076 lbs.

(b) *Other Food condemned*

5 tins Meat .....        29 lbs.

119 tins assorted food .....        197 lbs.

Fish Fillets .....        14 lbs.

Bacon .....        32 lbs.

272 lbs.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Stones	Lbs.
Total weight of all food condemned :	1	9	3	2	2

## FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

As a result of recommendations made to improve the standard of hygiene at the Produce Market, back and side screens were provided to many of the food stalls.

The Council decided that no action should be taken in regard to the provision of hand washing facilities—market traders are dependent upon nearby public houses for the use of hand washing facilities and sanitary accommodation.

Visits were made to all food shops in the area during the year—28 premises are registered for the sale of ice cream including 2 premises where ice cream is manufactured. 10 premises are registered for the preparation and manufacture of preserved food.

Informal notices were sent where contraventions of the Regulations were found.

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

It was necessary to report on two contraventions under Section 2 of the Act.

- (1) Sale of bottle of pasteurised milk containing a chicken bone.
- (2) Sale of tin of pig tongues containing wire.

The Council decided in both cases to send warning letters to the firms concerned.

## MILK AND FOOD SAMPLING

### Results of Milk Samples taken during 1965 by the County Milk Sampling Officers

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

<i>Test</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>	<i>Void</i>
Methylene Blue .....	99	99	—	—
Phosphatase Test .....	116	116	—	—
Turbidity Test .....	49	49	—	—
Biological Test .....	5	5	—	—

In addition milk samples are taken by the County Milk Sampling Officers while visiting school canteens, etc. for informal examination for fat and non-fatty solids content. This work is carried out as an administrative convenience and the results are notified to the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures.



The samples taken in your district during 1965 were as follows.

Untreated	.....	.....	.....	4
Pasteurised	.....	.....	.....	23
Sterilised	.....	.....	.....	9
				—
				36
				—

All these samples were genuine.

### Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The following information relates to sampling carried out by the County Council's Officers during 1965 under the above Act.

#### Milk Samples

<i>Designation</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Adulterated</i>
Untreated Milk .....	470	468	2
Untreated Channel Islands Milk .....	1	—	1

In the two cases of adulterated Untreated Milk, repeat samples proved to be genuine.

In the case of the sample of adulterated Untreated Channel Islands Milk, the producer was prosecuted for obstruction. Fined £10 and £5 9s. 0d. costs.

#### Classification of General Foods

Braised Beef Slices in Gravy	Cornflour
Pasteurised Pure Malt Vinegar	Maize Oil
Soft Cheese with Cucumber	Mayonnaise
Vitamin Health Drink	Margarine
Sieved Demerara Sugar	Cheese Spread
Chocolate Swiss Roll	Beef Mince
Non-Dairy Creamer	Chicken Dinner (2)
Self Raising Flour	Semolina
Mushroom Soup-Mix	Polish Vodka
Corn Oil Margarine	British Sherry (2)
Mixed Fruit Jam	Wine Cocktail
Stuffed Pork Roll	Gin
Cherry Pie Filling	Peach Wine
Pure Vegetable Oil	Cherry Wine
Seed Pearl Tapioca	Whisky (6 samples)
Fresh Garden Peas	Ruby Wine
Ground Almonds	
Unsweetened Condensed Full Cream Milk (2)	

Of the six whisky samples, five were tested informally by gravity bead, found to be genuine and not submitted to the Public Analyst.

Number of samples taken	.....	42
Number of samples genuine	.....	41
Number of samples adulterated		1

**Particulars of Adulterated Samples :**

48/A/X *Braised Beef Slices in Gravy (formal)*

Had total meat content of 66.0% Public Analyst of opinion that this sample should contain 75% of meat and therefore this sample is 9.0% deficient in meat.	Awaiting decision of Food Standards Committee
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