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NEWCASTLE - UNDER - LYME
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1952

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health :

J. TOLLAND, L.R.C.P.Ed., L.R.C.S.Ed., L.R.F.P.S.Glas.,
D.P.H. (appointed 1st November, 1952)

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Sanitary Surveyor :

G. K. THORLEY, M.R.S.I.,
Cert. Meat Inspector

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

E. E. EVANS, M.R.S.I.,
Cert. Meat Inspector
(Appointed 1st November, 1952)

Clerk :

E. WILDON

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1952

*The Chairman and Members of the
Newcastle-under-Lyme Rural District Council*

Madam and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Annual Report for 1952 on similar lines to last year's Report.

Progress continued to be made in connection with post-war housing. This subject is referred to later in the Report, where it may be seen that 56 Council houses were erected during the year, and a total of 374 had been completed since the end of the war.

The first section of the scheme for the extension of the sewerage system in Audley Parish was completed during the year, and at Baldwins Gate the main sewers had been installed and work was well in progress at the disposal works by the end of the year. No further progress had been made with regard to schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal at Ashley, Betley, Loggerheads and Madeley.

There was a rise in the birth-rate, and a small decrease in the death-rate. The infantile mortality rate was slightly above the average for the country.

I would like to express my appreciation of the assistance given to me by Mr. G. K. Thorley, Chief Sanitary Inspector ; Mr. F. W. Ramm, Chief Financial Officer, and Mr. A. P. Lovatt, the Council's Architect, in the preparation of this Report.

I am, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. TOLLAND,

Medical Officer of Health

31st July, 1953

*Public Offices, Croft Street,
Newcastle, Staffs.*

Section A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area : 40,015 acres.

Rateable Value (1/4/53) : £63,697.

Sum represented by the penny rate : £248.

Registrar-General's estimate of resident population as at June 30th, 1952 : 17,180.

Number of inhabited houses in the area as at 31st December, 1952 : 5,083.

Table 1 shows the distribution of these houses by parishes :

TABLE 1

<i>Parish</i>				<i>Parish</i>			
Ashley	..	..	367	Madeley	..	..	871
Audley	..	..	2,543	Maer	..	..	178
Balterley	..	..	66	Mucklestone	..	..	140
Betley	..	..	198	Tyrley	..	..	241
Chorlton	..	..	123	Whitmore	..	..	174
Keele	..	..	182				

Of the total of 5,083 houses, 623 (12.25%) are Council Houses.

In addition, there were a number of occupied caravans and other forms of dwellings as follows :—

TABLE 2

<i>Parish</i>				<i>Parish</i>			
Ashley	..	..	11	Madeley	..	..	3
Audley	..	..	4	Maer	..	..	1
Balterley	..	..	1	Mucklestone	..	..	1
Betley	..	..	3	Whitmore	..	..	1
Chorlton	..	..	65*				

* Includes 16 occupied as permanent dwellings.

TABLE 3
Vital Statistics

				<i>Rates per 1,000 estimated Population</i>	
				<i>Newcastle-u-Lyme R.D.</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
<i>Live Births :</i>					
		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>		
Total ..	245	124	121	14.26	15.3
Legitimate	238	121	117	13.85	—*
Illegitimate	7	3	4	0.41	—*
<i>Stillbirths :</i>					
Total ..	8	6	2	0.46	0.35
Legitimate	8	6	2	0.46	—*
Illegitimate	—	—	—	—	—*

The birth-rate of 14.26 is the crude rate. The corrected rate is 14.83.

Deaths :

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>		
Total ..	202	118	84	11.76 (crude)	11.3
				11.29 (corrected)	

				<i>Rates per 1,000 related live births</i>	
				<i>Newcastle-u-Lyme R.D.</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
<i>Deaths under One Year of Age</i>					
		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>		
Total ..	8	6	2	32.6	27.6
Legitimate	8	6	2	32.6	—*
Illegitimate	—	—	—	—	—*

* Rates not available

<i>Deaths Under Four Weeks of Age :</i>			
		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Total ..	5	3	2
Legitimate	5	3	2
Illegitimate	—	—	—

				<i>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</i>	
				<i>Newcastle-u-Lyme R.D.</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>

Deaths from

Diarrhoea and Enteritis under two years of age				<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Total ..	..	—	—	—	1.1

Table 4 shows the Infantile Mortality Rate for the last eight years in Newcastle-under-Lyme Rural District and in England and Wales, and the average rates during this period.

TABLE 4			
<i>Year</i>		<i>Newcastle-u-Lyme R.D.</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1945	..	78	46
1946	..	50	43
1947	..	29	41
1948	..	36	34
1949		20	32
1950	..	25	30
1951	..	9	30
1952	..	32	27
Averages ..		35	35

Employment Conditions

By the courtesy of the Manager of the Employment Exchange at Newcastle-under-Lyme, I am enabled to state that throughout the area unemployment in general was very low and there was little change from the previous year in the employment figure.

Section B

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

There is no change to record in the general provision affected by the National Health Acts.

Section C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water

On October 1st, 1950, the whole of the Council's sources of supply, together with mains, were taken over by the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board.

The Mid and South-East Cheshire Water Board continued to supply a considerable area in the District from the pumping station at Bearstone.

There was no change in the ownership of private main supplies, *viz.*, at Whitmore and Hales, and from the Market Drayton Water Company.

Extensions of water mains were completed at Loggerheads and Betley, and to Bowsey Wood. At Madeley Heath, a reservoir was completed, but no progress was made in the laying of the new main.

No notices requiring the provision of supplies were served during the year.

TABLE 5

Summary of Results of Analysis of Water Supplies taken in the Area in 1952

				<i>Bacteriological</i>		<i>Chemical</i>	
				<i>Satis- factory</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory</i>	<i>Satis- factory</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory</i>
1. Public Mains :							
Staffordshire Potteries Water Board				I	—	I	—
				—	—	—	—
				I	—	I	—
				—	—	—	—
2. Other Public Supplies :							
Madeley Parish				I	—	I	—
				—	—	—	—
				I	—	I	—
				—	—	—	—
3. Private Supplies :							
(a) Whitmore Parish				I	—	I	—
(b) Tyrley Parish				3	—	3	—
(c) Madeley Parish				I	I	I	I
				—	—	—	—
				5	I	5	I
				—	—	—	—
Total Number of Analyses :							
Public Mains				I	—	I	—
Other Public Supplies				I	—	I	—
Private Supplies				5	I	5	I
				—	—	—	—
				7	I	7	I
				—	—	—	—

The unsatisfactory sample referred to at 3 (c) was taken from a private well, and arrangements were made with the owner to have the well cleaned out and new pumping equipment installed.

Chloramination continued to be undertaken at the waterworks at Audley.

Particulars by Parishes of the numbers of houses in the District supplied from piped mains were given in the Annual Report for 1948. The total percentage supplied in 1952 is estimated to be about 96.

The number of houses supplied from stand-pipes is as follows :—

<i>Parish</i>				
Ashley	..	..	..	6
Audley	..	..	..	4
Tyrley	..	..	..	8
				—
				18
				—

With regard to the Ministry of Health's requirements that the number of dwelling-houses and population supplied from public mains (a) direct to the houses, and (b) by means of stand-pipes should be given, it may be seen from the above that the proportion supplied from stand-pipes is negligible.

Drainage, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Audley Parish

The first section of the scheme for the extension of the sewerage system was completed during the year, a total of 227 conversions to water carriage were carried out at Halmerend, Miles Green and Wereton.

The Consultant Engineer reported in December, 1952, that the general condition of the works was in every way satisfactory and good effluents were being discharged to the water-course.

Baldwins Gate Scheme

Work was commenced in January, 1952, and by the end of the year the main sewers had been installed and work on the disposal works was well in progress.

The contractors had completed the final restoration of the roads and also the structure of the main pumping station, and commenced work on the brickwork of the Humus and Storm Water Tanks, Bacteria Bed, Dosing Chamber, Sludge Lagoons, Balancing and Sedimentation Tanks.

Other Parishes

No further progress was found possible in connection with the Council's schemes for sewerage and sewage disposal at Madeley, Ashley, Betley and Loggerheads.

Night-Soil Disposal

Further general improvements were effected during the year in Audley Parish as a result of the conversions carried out.

Apart from this there is little change to report in the conditions outlined in the Annual Report for 1948.

Refuse Disposal

The Council's scheme for scavenging in every Parish continued to work satisfactorily.

Rodent Control

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Acts, 1949, under which responsibility was placed on Local Authorities, came into operation in April, 1950.

Disinfestation was continued throughout the year by the Council's rodent operative at tip-sites, schools, canteens and other premises with highly satisfactory results.

Section D

HOUSING

Table 6 gives some particulars of official action taken during the year in connection with repairs, etc., and of its results.

TABLE 6

Details of Action Taken During the Year :

Number of informal notices served	71
Statutory notices served under Section 9 (H.A. 1936) ..	—
Statutory notices served under Section 11 (H.A. 1936) ..	1
Number of houses included in clearance areas under Section 25 (H.A. 1936)	—
Overcrowding abatement notices	—

Result of Action Taken :

Number of houses where repairs were in hand	12
Number of houses where repairs had been completed ..	58
Number of houses reconditioned under Housing (Rural Workers') Acts	—
Number of Houses demolished (Section 11 and 25) ..	1
Number of overcrowding cases abated	8

HOUSING SURVEY

The total number of houses inspected during the year was 112. Table 7 gives details of the numbers inspected under the categories suggested in the Third Report of the Sub-Committee of the Central Housing Advisory Committee published in May, 1944.

TABLE 7

1.	Satisfactory in all respects	39
2.	Minor defects	22
3.	Requiring repair, structural alteration or improvement ..	49
4.	Appropriate for reconditioning under the Housing (Rural Workers') Act	—
5.	Unfit for habitation and beyond repair at reasonable cost	2
		<hr/> 112 <hr/>

The County Joint Housing Advisory Committee issued a detailed statement of suggested standards of fitness in June, 1945, and this has formed the broad basis of the Survey in this area.

The total numbers of houses inspected since the commencement of the present survey are shown in Table 8.

TABLE 8

1.	Satisfactory in all respects	1,113
2.	Minor defects	1,056
3.	Requiring repair, structural alteration or improvement	1,146
4.	Appropriate for reconditioning under the Housing (Rural Workers') Act	2
5.	Unfit for habitation and beyond repair at reasonable cost	220
		<hr/> 3,537 <hr/>

Particulars of the total number of houses in the District are given in Section A.

Overcrowding

Accurate figures of statutory or "near-statutory" cases of overcrowding are not available, and since changes do not always come to notice, no reliable assessment can be made. The figure of eight cases shown in Table 6 as abated is likely to be an under-estimate.

Building Licences

Licences for repairs and extensions were approved in 53 cases.

Private Building

Fourteen houses were completed during the year, making a total of 67 since the end of the War.

Post-War Housing

By the courtesy of the Council's Financial Officer, I am enabled to present the following statements (Tables 9, 10 and 11).

From Table 9 it may be seen that 56 houses were erected during the year, and that a total of 374 had been erected since the end of the War.

Table No. 10 shows the number of houses (by Parishes) in course of construction as at 31st December, 1952 :—

TABLE 10

Site			Number of Houses (Trad'l Type)	Number of Bedrooms			
				1	2	3	4
Audley :							
Wereton	..	..	8	—	8	—	—
Keele	..	..	8	—	—	8	—
Ashley	..	..	16	—	8*	8	—
			—	—	—	—	—
Totals	..		32	—	16	16	—
			—	—	—	—	—

* Maisonettes

Table 11 shows the total number of houses built or acquired by the Council under all the Housing Acts :—

TABLE 11

Pre-War	..	..	..	210
War-time	..	..	..	6
Post-War	..	..	..	374
				—
				590
Houses acquired at Halmerend in 1950	..	..	..	33
				—
Grand Total	..	..	..	623
				—

Site works were also commenced at Alsagers Bank for 18 houses, and tenders also approved for a further six houses at Audley.

Envisaged	36 houses at	Wood Lane
14	„	Bignall End
14	„	Betley
4	„	Halmerend
40	„	Loggerheads
24	„	Madeley Moss

Of those building or projected, it is hoped that approximately 52 will be completed in 1953.

The numbers of housing applicants by parishes at 31st December, 1952, were as follows :—

Ashley	..	..	..	70
Audley	..	..	..	390
Betley	..	..	..	60
Chorlton	..	..	..	19
Keele ..	..	..	..	30
Madeley	..	..	..	196
Maer ..	..	..	..	37
Mucklestone	..	..	..	16
Tyrley	..	..	..	33
Whitmore	..	..	..	28
Total				879

Housing—General Remarks

Following upon the completion of a further stage in the Rural Housing Survey, I estimate that of the 5,083 houses in the Rural District, some 250 are unfit for habitation and incapable of being rendered fit at reasonable cost. This large number is to some extent due to effects of the last war, lack of repair facilities in the immediate post-war years, and the reluctance or financial inability of property owners to afford extensive repairs to old properties which carry small rents, and on which it would be uneconomical to spend large sums for maintenance.

Both the families living in these unfit houses and those who have no separate homes of their own but overcrowd the parental home, undoubtedly suffer a great deal of frustration and dissatisfaction, particularly those young couples with a family growing up in grossly overcrowded or insanitary conditions.

I consider that the following estimates may be of value in giving a clear picture of the present position, and be of some interest to the Council. These figures relate only to the present population, and do not make any allowance for incoming population or "overspill."

Estimated number of families without separate homes of their own, and who require housing (<i>i.e.</i> , present actual deficiency in number of homes required in the Rural District)	..	..	..	..	..	350
Present estimated number of unfit houses	..	..	..	..	..	250
* Total present deficiency	..	..	..	..	..	600

Annual increase in number of houses required.			
Estimated number of marriages per annum (<i>i.e.</i> , new families who will require housing)	..	..	100
Less estimated number of houses becoming empty		50	
Less estimated number of families who for various reasons do not require a house of their own	..	10	
		60	
<hr/>			
* Net annual increase and number of new houses required	..	..	40
Estimated number of individual houses becoming unfit each year	..	..	27
<hr/>			
* Total annual increase in houses required at present population level, marriage, birth and death rate			67
<hr/>			

Although these estimates will be liable to some small variation, it will be seen that at least 670 houses will be required in the next decade to deal with annual requirements without making any attack on the present deficiency. If this deficiency is to be dealt with concurrently, the number of houses required will be approximately 1,270, without taking into consideration the question of immigrants to the District and "overspill"; that is, the minimum annual requirement, if evenly spread, will be 127, including both Council and Private construction.

Arising out of these estimates, I consider that the following points should be made :—

(1) It will be impossible to keep all old houses habitable for another ten years, and it will be necessary to represent and condemn the worst properties.

(2) Large-scale clearance of unfit houses is not at the moment practical, but consideration should be given to preparing a scheme of priorities for the worst areas.

(3) It continues to be necessary to maintain the older types of houses in as good a state as possible, and essential work must be insisted upon. Every endeavour should be made to keep old properties going rather than demolish them in large numbers while the present acute shortage continues, without causing owners to enter upon large-scale expenditure on reconstruction and repair of houses that will be scheduled for demolition within the next decade.

Section E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Mr. G. K. Thorley, Chief Sanitary Inspector, reports as follows :—

“ Meat

All meat for sale was received from centres outside the Rural District. Slaughtering is still carried on to some extent by local butchers, mainly pigs killed under licence from the Ministry of Food, and not for retail sale.

During the year 385 pigs were slaughtered, but, owing to the widely distributed places of slaughter, it was found impossible to inspect all carcasses.

Condemned

6 lbs.—Bacon
3 lbs.—Cheese
10½ lbs.—Cooked Ham (Tinned)
14 lbs.—Fruit (Tinned)
10 lbs.—Ham
26½ lbs.—Lamb
1½ lbs.—Pork Brawn
11 lbs.—Tomatoes (Tinned)

Food Premises Generally

Routine inspections of food premises were continued throughout the year, special attention being paid to the maintenance of hygienic conditions in connection with the storage and preparation of foods.

Seventy-three inspections were made and two formal notices were served. Improvements were effected in nine cases as a result of informal action.

One new food shop was opened during the year.

Ice-Cream

Two applications for registration for the sale of ice-cream were received during the year, and both were approved. Permission was granted subject to the installation of hot-water supply, and these facilities were provided by the applicants. The total number registered is 47, three of whom manufacture and the remainder sell pre-packed ice-cream.

Tubercle Bacilli in Milk

During the year the County Medical Officer of Health reported that tubercle bacilli had been found in four samples of milk obtained from premises of producers in the District, two samples of milk being from the same premises.

Notices under paragraph 20, Part VII., of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, prohibiting the retail sale of untreated milk from these premises were at once served, and arrangements were made whereby the milk was pasteurised and a supply afforded for the retailers' customers.

Investigations were carried out in each case by the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and after the periods necessary for the performance of tests the milk from all three premises was certified to be non-tuberculous, and the retail sale of non-pasteurised milk again permitted."

Section F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The following Table shows the number of cases notified during the last five years, together with the average numbers during this period.

TABLE 12
(Civilians only)

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	<i>Average Numbers for five Years</i>
Scarlet Fever	7	6	9	35	23	16.0
Diphtheria	1	—	—	—	—	0.2
Whooping Cough	96	36	31	26	72	52.2
Measles	152	32	236	99	243	152.4
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	2	3	10	3.0
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia* ..	1	1	6	10	4	4.4
Dysentery	—	—	—	1	1	0.4
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	2	0.4
Erysipelas	2	1	2	6	4	3.0
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	1	—	1	3	1	1.2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	1	—	—	0.4
Food-Poisoning	25	40	20	—	2	17.4
Tuberculosis :						
Pulmonary	11	18	9	11	11	12.0
Non-Pulmonary ..	1	5	3	—	2	2.2

* Notifiable cases only, *viz.*, primary or influenzal.

TABLE 13
Analysis by Age-Groups and Sex of Cases of Notifiable Infectious
Disease.

(Civilians only)

<i>Age Periods</i>						<i>Scarlet Fever</i>		<i>Whooping Cough</i>		<i>Measles</i>	
						<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
0	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	1	2	5
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	4	7	18	18
3	..	..	..	..	..	2	—	9	14	35	41
5	..	..	..	..	..	9	7	18	11	49	61
10	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	1	5	4
15	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—	2	1
25 and over	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—	2	—
Age unknown	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals						14	9	38	34	113	130
<i>Age Periods</i>		<i>Dysentery</i>		<i>Acute Pneumonia</i>		<i>Erysipelas</i>		<i>Meningococcal Infection</i>			
		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>		
0	..	..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—		
5	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
15	..	..	1	—	2	—	2	—	1		
45	..	..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		
65 and over	..	..	—	—	1	—	1	—	—		
Age unknown	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals		1	—	4	—	2	2	1	1		
<i>Age Periods</i>		<i>Paralytic</i>		<i>Acute Poliomyelitis Non-paralytic</i>							
		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>						
1	..	..	2	—	—						
3	..	..	—	—	—				
5	..	..	3	1	—						
10	..	..	—	—	—				
15	..	..	—	1	—						
25 and over	..	..	—	1	—						
Age unknown	..	..	—	—	—				
Totals		5	3	—	2						

Note.—The total numbers of cases of Puerperal Pyrexia and Ophthalmia Neonatorum are shown on Table 12.

TABLE 14

Comparison of the Rates of Incidence in the District of Certain Infectious Diseases during 1952 with those for England and Wales.

			<i>England and Wales</i>	<i>Newcastle-u-Lyme Rural District</i>
<i>Notifications :</i>			<i>(Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population)</i>	
Typhoid Fever	..	..	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fevers	..	..	0.02	0.00
Meningococcal Infection	..	..	0.03	0.16
Scarlet Fever	..	..	1.53	1.34
Whooping Cough	..	..	2.61	4.19
Diphtheria	..	..	0.01	0.00
Erysipelas	..	..	0.14	0.23
Smallpox	..	..	0.00	0.00
Measles	..	..	8.86	14.14
Pneumonia	..	..	0.72	0.23
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia*			17.87	3.95
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	0.09	0.58
Food Poisoning	..	..	0.13	0.16

* Rates per 1,000 total births (live and still).

TABLE 15

Comparison of Death-rates from Certain Infectious Diseases during 1952

			<i>England and Wales</i>	<i>Newcastle-u-Lyme Rural District</i>
<i>Deaths :</i>			<i>(Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population)</i>	
Whooping Cough	..	..	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	..	..	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	..	..	0.24	0.06
Influenza	..	..	0.04	0.12
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	0.01	0.00
Pneumonia	..	..	0.47	0.29
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under two years of age *	..	..	1.10	0.00

* Rates per 1,000 live births.

The following notes give some particulars of the incidences, etc., of infectious disease :—

(a) **Notifiable Infectious Disease**

Scarlet Fever

There was a reduction of 12 in the number of cases notified.

The disease continued to be of mild type.

Diphtheria

There was no confirmed case notified.

The practice of immunisation has resulted practically in the eradication of the disease, and it may well be characterised as one of the great triumphs of preventive medicine. It is, however, essential that both immunisation in infancy and re-immunisation when commencing school should be carried out in at least 80% of child population, if we are to remain free from this scourge.

Whooping Cough

It may be seen from Table 12 that there was an increase of 46 in the number of cases notified. These cases were widely scattered throughout the District over the whole twelve months, with a small concentration in Audley Parish in the last quarter of the year. There was no death.

Promising research continues into the production of an efficient vaccine for immunisation against this distressing condition.

Measles

There was a considerable increase (144) in the number of cases notified, and there was no death.

The cases notified were scattered throughout the District, with a sharp rise in cases, in the northern parishes, during May.

Food Poisoning.

Two isolated cases of food poisoning were notified as occurring in one family. It was not possible to trace the source of the infection.

(b) **Non-Notifiable Infectious Disease**

Accurate records of this type of infectious disease are, of course, not available. Information provided by the Head Teachers of schools nevertheless gives indications as to the locality of certain infections during the periods when schools are open. The co-operation of Head Teachers continued to be of great value in connection with precautions against the spread of infectious disease in schools.

TUBERCULOSIS

TABLE 16

New Cases and Mortality during 1952

<i>Age Periods</i>	<i>NEW CASES</i>				<i>DEATHS</i>			
	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>	
	<i>Respir- atory</i>	<i>Non- Respir- atory</i>	<i>Respir- atory</i>	<i>Non- Respir- atory</i>	<i>Respir- atory</i>	<i>Non- Respir- atory</i>	<i>Respir- atory</i>	<i>Non- Respir- atory</i>
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—
15	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
25	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	5	1	6	1	1	—	—	—

TABLE 17

Incidence and Numbers of Deaths during the Last Ten Years

<i>Year</i>	<i>NEW CASES</i>		<i>DEATHS</i>	
	<i>Respiratory</i>	<i>Non- Respiratory</i>	<i>Respiratory</i>	<i>Non- Respiratory</i>
1943	13	8	6	2
1944	10	4	3	—
1945	12	5	5	1
1946	10	5	4	1
1947	10	4	8	1
1948	11	1	10	1
1949	18	5	5	—
1950	9	3	5	1
1951	6	5	3	—
1952	11	2	1	—
Totals ..	110	42	50	7
Averages	11.0	4.2	5.0	0.7

TABLE 18
Incidence Rates and Death Rates of Pulmonary Tuberculosis
in the District during the last Ten Years

<i>Year</i>	<i>Incidence Rate of Pulmonary Cases (Number of New Cases per 1,000 Population)</i>	<i>Death Rate of Pulmonary Cases (Deaths per 1,000 Population)</i>
1943	0.80	0.37
1944	0.62	0.19
1945	0.75	0.31
1946	0.62	0.25
1947	0.60	0.48
1948	0.66	0.60
1949	1.07	0.30
1950	0.53	0.30
1951	0.64	0.17
1952	0.76	0.06
Averages	0.71	0.30

It may be seen from Table 18 that as compared with 1951 the incidence-rate of pulmonary cases shows a slight increase.

With modern methods of treatment, Tuberculosis is less of a medical problem, but remains a grave social problem, with particular regard to the questions of suitable housing of active and infective cases.

TABLE 19
CAUSES OF DEATH
in Newcastle-under-Lyme Rural District in 1952

				<i>Crude Death Rates per 1,000 population</i>
		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
All Causes	118	84	11.76	
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	0	0.06	
2. Tuberculosis, other	0	0	0.00	
3. Syphilitic Disease	0	0	0.00	
4. Diphtheria	0	0	0.00	
5. Whooping Cough	0	0	0.00	
6. Meningococcal Infections	0	0	0.00	
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0	0.00	
8. Measles	0	0	0.00	

			<i>Crude Death Rates per 1,000 population</i>
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	0	0.06
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	8	5	0.76
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	5	0	0.29
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	0	3	0.17
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	—	0	0.00
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	6	4	0.59
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ..	0	0	0.00
16. Diabetes	0	1	0.06
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	17	12	1.70
18. Coronary disease, angina ..	18	9	1.57
19. Hypertension, with heart disease	5	2	0.41
20. Other heart disease	18	23	2.39
21. Other circulatory disease ..	6	1	0.41
22. Influenza	2	0	0.12
23. Pneumonia	5	0	0.29
24. Bronchitis	2	1	0.17
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	0.12
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	0	0.06
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	0	0.12
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ..	5	6	0.64
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ..	2	—	0.12
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	0	0.00
31. Congenital malformations ..	1	0	0.06
32. Other defined and undefined diseases	5	14	1.11
33. Motor vehicle accidents ..	0	1	0.06
34. All other accidents	7	0	0.41
35. Suicide	0	1	0.06
36. Homicide and operations of war	0	0	0.00

The figures given in Table 19 are those supplied by the Registrar-General, who states that the classification of some deaths is modified in the light of fuller information obtained from the certifying practitioner in response to special inquiries.

This possible source of discrepancy between the figures given in Table 19 and those in the body of the Report must be borne in mind with regard to the causes of death.

TABLE 20

**Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in Respect of
the Year 1951 for the Rural District of Newcastle-under-Lyme
in the County of Stafford.**

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Acts,
1937 and 1948

PART I. OF THE ACT

**1. Inspections for purposes of provision as to health (including
inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector).**

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Inspec- tions</i>	<i>Number of Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	10	9	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	18	14	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	—	—	—	—
Total	28	23	—	—

2. Cases in which Defects were Found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more
separate occasions, they should be reckoned as two, three or
more "cases.")

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number of cases in which defects were found</i>		<i>Number of cases in which prose- cutions were instituted</i>	
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>To H.M. Inspec- tor</i>	<i>By H.M. Inspec- tor</i>
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ..	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.1)	1	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	1
(c) Not separate for sexes .	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) ..	—	—	—	—
Total	5	1	—	1

PART 8 OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>SECTION 110</i>		<i>SECTION 111</i>			
	<i>No. of out-work- ers in Aug. list req'd by Sect. 101 (1) (c)</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i>	<i>No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists</i>	<i>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Prose- cutions</i>
Wearing Apparel— Making, etc.	1	—	—	—	—	—

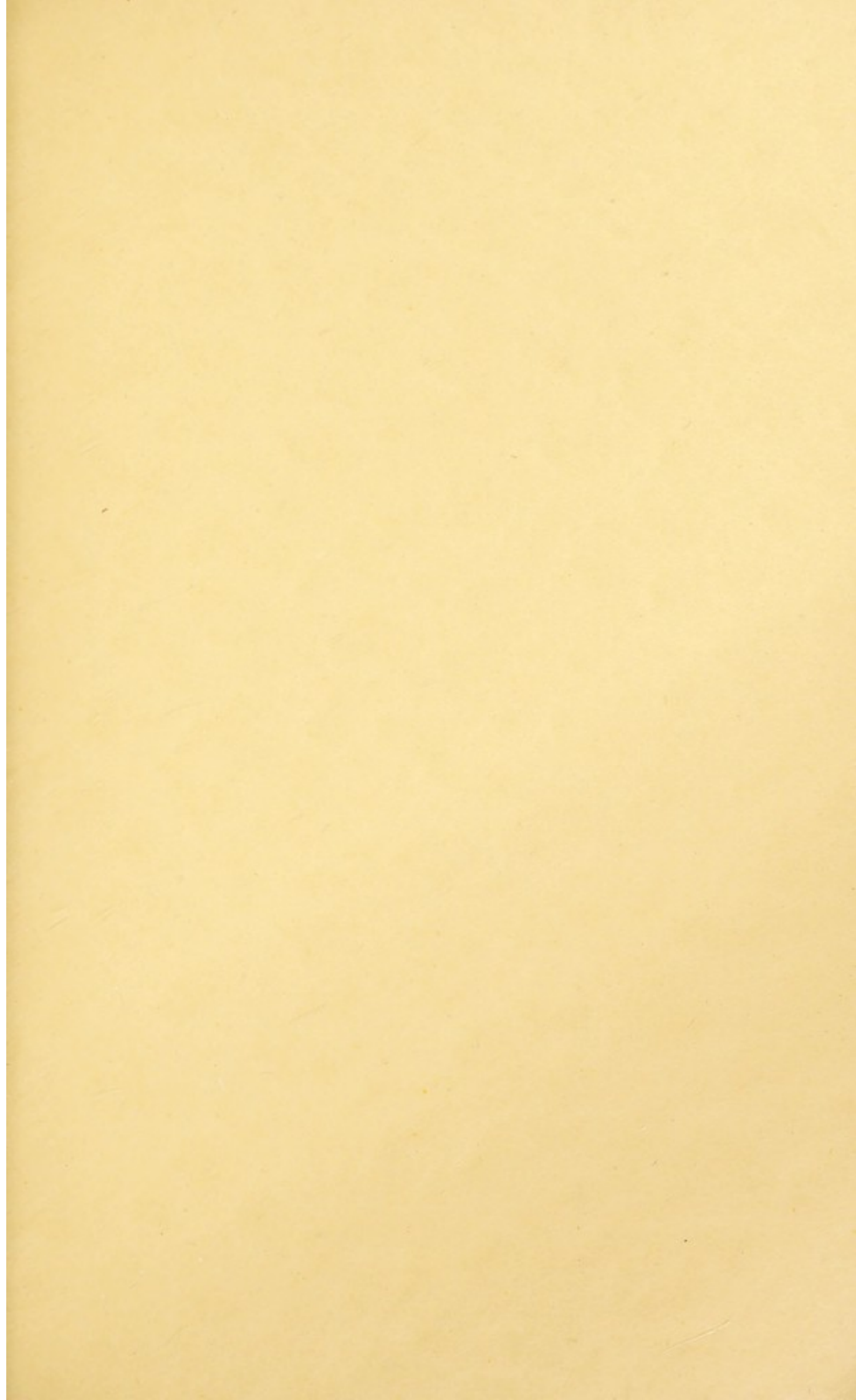
Mr. G. K. Thorley, Chief Sanitary Inspector, reports as follows :—

“ The few factories in the District generally are in fairly good condition. These are mainly brick and tile factories, of which there are five ; six gravel workings ; and one colliery which is provided with modern pit-head baths and canteen facilities.

A number of smaller factories are in operation in the District, including a bleach works, a timber mill, a knit-wear factory, and a tile-slabbing factory.

A small pottery decorating workshop at Audley closed down during the year. This factory employed mainly local labour of up to 25 and was closed largely due to the transport difficulties from the main factory.

Defects found as a result of routine inspection during the year were mostly of a minor nature.”



SHERWINS,
PRINTERS,
HANLEY.