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February

BOROUGH OF STAFFORD



ANNUAL REPORT

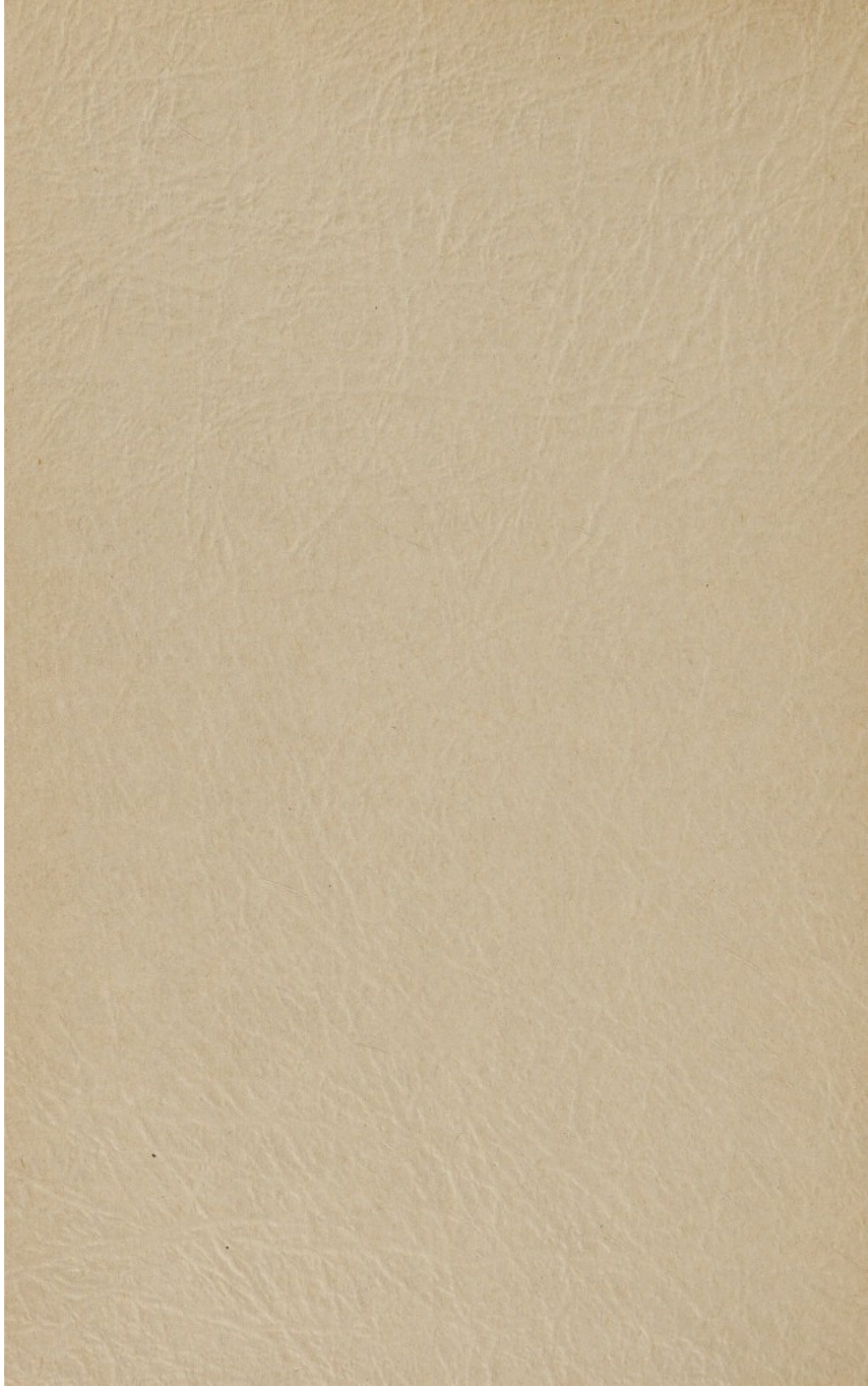
OF THE

**MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH**

TOGETHER WITH

**THE REPORT OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**

1959



BOROUGH OF STAFFORD



ANNUAL REPORT

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**MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH**

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**THE REPORT OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**

1959

W. D. H. McFARLAND,
Medical Officer of Health.

IVOR O. WILLIAMS,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

BOROUGH OF STAFFORD

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman : ALDERMAN C. H. MERREY, J.P.

Vice-Chairman : COUNCILLOR F. H. WHEELER

THE MAYOR, COUNCILLOR B. SINKINSON

Aldermen and Councillors

G. OWEN, O.B.E., J.P. (Alderman)

E. M. WILLIAMS (Mrs.) (Alderman)

F. G. BAKER

A. E. COLLINS

T. A. EVANS

S. J. KELLY

F. SNARE

J. T. STORER, M.B.E.

R. L. TYLER

F. H. WHEELER

L. WILFORD (Mrs.)

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :

W. D. H. McFARLAND, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health (part-time) :

A. V. CAMPBELL, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

I. O. WILLIAMS,

Cert. R. San. Inst., and Certified Meat Inspector

(Died 29th December, 1959)

Senior Public Health Inspector :

G. ATHERTON,

Cert. S.I.B., and Certified Meat Inspector

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

K. A. SIMS, Cert. S.I.B.

J. LEAR, Cert. S.I.B.

(Resigned 4th July, 1959)

Analyst :

A. HOULBROOKE, M.Sc., F.R.I.C.

County Buildings, Stafford

Chief Clerk :

Mrs. H. N. Jackson

Clerks :

T. T. Williams

Mrs. E. M. Johnson

(Resigned 31st July, 1959)

Miss C. Clarke

(Appointed 17th August, 1959)

Trainee Public Health Inspector :

R. Salmon

(Resigned 11th July, 1959)

*“ Let the bold and the busy hunt glory and wealth,
All the blessing we ask is the blessing of health.”*

BOROUGH HEALTH OFFICE,
5 MARTIN STREET,
STAFFORD,
AUGUST, 1960.

**To the Chairman and Members of the
Public Health Committee.**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the Health of the Borough for the year 1959.

The population of the Borough has been assessed as increased for the year by 1,824. The natural increase of births over deaths was 267 ; this has been the trend over a number of years although the figure obviously varies. It shows that there is a steady natural increase of population every year which, as far as Stafford is concerned, is augmented by quite a considerable migration.

On page 13 under " Social Conditions of the Area " is given the approximate numbers employed in the principal industries and services with Engineering employing the greatest number and National and Local Government coming next. The table also indicates the variety of employment available in the town. Stafford is a growing town and as far as one can assess, a prosperous and, let's hope, a happy one for its inhabitants.

At least some should be pleased as the number of births for the year was 801, giving an increase over the previous year of 108. The birth rate of 18.21 per thousand estimated population is the highest since 1949, which terminated the post-war era of higher birth rates. It is much too early yet to assess this impetus which would appear to be a local one as the rate for England and Wales is 16.5. Thirty-eight of the live births were illegitimate, giving a percentage of 4.8.

In common with the higher birth rate there was also a higher Infant Mortality Rate, in fact the highest since 1946. Of the 28 babies who died before their first birthday, 24 did not survive the first month and 22 were first week deaths. These twenty-two first week deaths, plus sixteen still births (deaths occurring after the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy) are intimately connected since much the same causes and predisposing conditions operate in both cases and it is often a matter of chance whether a child is stillborn or born alive only to succumb soon after birth. They constitute a real challenge to our maternity services today and are an indication of the quality of our ante-natal care and management of labour

as well as the appreciation and utilization of the maternity services by all those requiring them. On the other hand as nature seems rather intolerant of her failures and imperfections it might well be a kindness that at least some of the births did not survive. Prematurity was the highest single cause of infant deaths under four weeks.

The Death Rate of 12.14 per thousand estimated population compares favourably with other years. The average age at death of males was 65 years and females 66 years with 64% of deaths occurring above the age of 65 years and the highest percentage (29) in the decade 75-84 years. The chilly month of March produced the greatest number and once again heart disease accounted for the highest percentage (40) with cancer second and bronchitis and pneumonia following.

Cancer as a cause of death is receiving a great deal of attention, it accounted for 15% of the total and tends to be on the increase. This increase has been attributed chiefly to improved methods of diagnosis and increasing proportion of the population who survive to ages when cancer is more prevalent. The average age of persons dying from all forms of cancer was 65 years. The one and only satisfactory thing about this disease is that there is no scientific evidence that it is infectious. Those who have to live in the closest contact with the unfortunate victims of the disease need have no fear that they run any risk thereby.

Cancer of the lung caused eight deaths, six males and two females at an average age of 64 years. It is common knowledge that there is a strong association between cigarette smoking and this condition. At the moment we do not seem to be very successful in convincing adults of this and breaking them of a long acquired habit as there does not appear to be any appreciable change in the smoking habits of the population. As for children and adolescents, the best method of influencing their habits is through example and particularly from the parental or adult source. Propaganda here does not seem to carry much weight as they do not seem particularly interested in what might happen to them at that very remote period of sixty years of age.

An investigation has recently been published by Eysenck and others to determine if there are any genetic differences between smokers and non-smokers. Smokers will be interested that from the psychological point of view there is a degree of "extroversion" and "rigidity" in their personality.

Let it be stressed that cigarette smoking is a factor, although a major one, and not the sole cause of lung cancer. From the evidence given, lung cancer is more prevalent in urban than in rural areas even though there is little to show that the smoking habits of

town dwellers differs that much from those privileged to live in the more rural areas. It is stated that this is the trend in Norway as well as Britain and the U.S.A. Consequently other factors enter into it and the incriminating one that is suggested is the more polluted atmosphere of the town.

Atmospheric pollution is very much in the minds of the Health Department at the moment. The Clean Air Act empowered Local Authorities to establish "Smoke Control Areas" and the Ministry of Housing and Local Government is pressing this in those parts of the country designated as "black" areas. Stafford is not included in the list of black areas. Nevertheless, the time is not far distant when other less black areas will have to be considered, and in the near future an exact assessment of the degree of atmospheric pollution in the various parts of Stafford will require to be undertaken. It is very pleasing that at the time of writing the Council have at last decided to put their own house in order by authorising new boiler equipment in their baths. With this and the co-operation of industry and institutions in the town a considerable improvement will already have been achieved. The problem of the domestic chimney now looms large.

Over the last few years it has been the policy of the Chairman and Members of the Housing Management Committee to encourage housing exchanges so as to allow tenants to choose the part of the town they prefer, the type of house they think best for their requirements and at a rental which suits their financial position. This practice is to be commended as a place of abode should be more than a house of four walls with modern conveniences, it should be a home. It should provide the necessities essential to the happiness of each member of the family to allow privacy, scope for various requirements at various ages of the family, leisure activities and all the routine of healthy family life. Home—a name which is more dear to us than any other in the language. How can a house have this association unless it has the full approval of those living in it?

A home should be a place of happiness and contentment where man can escape from the hustle and bustle of everyday life and the constant oppressing din of the present mechanical age. With the present trend for shorter working hours, home and leisure become more and more important. I think this is the position for most of us and one has a great deal of sympathy for the little man, in the story, where "sitting on his mighty bulldozer moving mountains of earth with the greatest of ease on a filthy day, bucketing down with rain, he was asked if he enjoyed his job and would he not rather be in the comfort of his own home." "Man," he replied, "when I go home the wife nags at me and the children take no notice of me, but when I sits meself down on this little seat and starts fiddling with these levers, I feel like a bloody giant." Well, at least he was happy some of the time!

Not so many years ago health was based on whether or not there was a physical disability. When a worried patient visited his doctor his history was taken, he received careful examination and if the doctor was satisfied that nothing could be found wrong he was told so and everyone seemed to be happy. Patients did not seem to doubt the clinical acumen of the "great man" and were much comforted by the news. Today, things appear differently. For various reasons and particularly if the patient has been seen before without ensuing improvement, then the whole "galaxy" of scientific investigation, radiological and laboratory, is gone through. If the findings are negative the patient may be pleased, but on the other hand the case may not rest there and other avenues of investigation like psychological, emotional or functional maladjustments will require to be explored.

This illustrates briefly the change in medical outlook over the last half century. It is realised that illness is not only something caused by a single type of germ but also by a complexity of other factors acting, in most cases, over a period of years. Pasteur and Koch first proved that disease could be caused by single germs. The idea then became prevalent that every disease was caused by a single germ. This proved to be true in such conditions like pneumonia, tuberculosis, childhood infections, etc., all of which could be caused by specific germs and these diseases were more readily understood and controlled. Much research has also been carried out to find a single infective agent for other major illnesses like peptic ulcer, diabetes, coronary thrombosis, various conditions of central nervous system and cancer, and it is only within recent times that our concept of disease has required to be changed and we begin to think in terms of multiple factors acting over a relatively long period of time.

A lot has been written about the "causes" of coronary thrombosis. Various medical reports have attributed it to stress, obesity, lack of exercise, overeating of animal fats, smoking, genetic factors, blood pressure and hormones, each giving excellent reasons for doing so. From the clinician's point of view, Dr. H. Beric Wright considers it more important to consider the man and his way of life rather than trying to isolate the factors individually. "The executive," he states, "tends to be stressed, overworked and run down. He is, on the whole, far too sedentary, takes in far more proteins and calories than he needs and consequently tends to be overweight. Additionally, he is in a group which probably has the highest individual consumption of alcohol and tobacco As a group they lead the kind of life which results in the maximum impact of most of the known causative factors." In assessing all this perhaps the best that can be recommended is the way of life where moderation in all things is the guiding principle.

Before closing I would like to refer to the death during the year of the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. I. O. Williams. He was a modest, reserved, rather sensitive man with the highest moral principles who pursued his work with vigour, foresight, ability and thoroughness, regardless of the hour. Oratory was not his strong point, but lack of this did not detract from his other more commendable stirring qualities. He was a trusted and loyal officer of this authority for 30 years whose technical judgement was sought and valued by many, both general public and colleagues. During his service he lived through many changes. In his early days as "Inspector of Nuisances" with traditional blue suit and bowler hat, he carried children suffering from smallpox, and covered with a sheet, bodily from their house to be transported to the Fever Hospital. Before his death he was most actively concerned with slum property. Unfortunately, a planned retirement to his new house, garden and greenhouse did not materialize.

W. D. H. McFARLAND,

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT

VITAL STATISTICS

Births

Live Births :			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	378	385	763
Illegitimate	...	...	22	16	38
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			400	401	801
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Birth Rate

The birth rate is 18.21 per 1,000 estimated population.

Illegitimate Live Births

The illegitimate live births per cent of total live births is 4.77.

Deaths

			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Deaths from all causes	...	...	254	280	534

Death Rate

The death rate is 12.14 per estimated 1,000 population.

Principal Causes of Death

The principal causes of death, together with the percentage of total deaths, are given as follows :—

Heart Disease	...	...	216	...	40.48%
Cancer	...	...	78	...	14.6 %
Bronchitis and Pneumonia			51	...	9.55%

Cancer of Lungs

There were eight cases—six males and two females. The average age at death was sixty-four years.

Cancer

The average age of persons dying from all forms of Cancer was sixty-five years—78 people died from this disease.

TABLE No. 1
Death Rates and Average Age of Deaths

Year	Average Population	Average No. of Deaths per year	Death Rate per 1,000	Average Age at Death—Years	
				Male	Female
1885-87	19,614	275	14.054	30	31
1888-90	19,171	237	12.37	25	37
1891-93	18,579	270	14.53	31	34
1950-52	40,306	392	9.73	64	63
1953-55	40,993	512	12.50	63	69
1956-58	42,146	485	11.12	62	65
1959	43,970	534	12.14	65	66

TABLE No. 2
Age and Incidence of Death

	Males	Females	Totals	Percentages
Under 4 weeks ...	11	13	24	4.5
4 weeks—1 year...	1	3	4	0.8
1—4 years ...	2	2	4	0.8
5—14 years ...	—	2	2	0.4
15—24 years ...	—	2	2	0.4
25—34 years ...	6	1	7	1.4
35—44 years ...	9	10	19	3.5
45—54 years ...	18	17	35	6.5
55—64 years ...	62	35	97	18.1
65—74 years ...	62	68	130	24.3
75—84 years ...	61	96	157	29.1
85—94 years ...	22	31	53	10.5
95—100 years ...	—	—	—	0.0
100+ years ...	—	—	—	0.0

TABLE No. 3
Number of Deaths per Month—Years 1955-1959

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
January ...	64	43	37	75	57
February ...	63	59	26	53	60
March ...	70	56	26	50	64
April ...	44	38	33	44	38
May ...	32	48	34	42	39
June ...	36	21	34	41	36
July ...	27	29	23	42	38
August ...	35	36	32	19	33
September ...	39	43	42	29	34
October ...	28	44	53	36	43
November ...	40	36	43	31	48
December ...	44	52	44	62	44

Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age)

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	11	17	28
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	11	17	28

Infant Mortality Rate

34.7 of all infants per 1,000 births.

Infant Deaths (under 4 weeks of age)

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	10	14	24
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	10	14	24

The Death Rate is 29.96 per 1,000 live births.

0.54 per 1,000 population.

Still Births

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	9	5	14
Illegitimate	1	1	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	10	6	16

Still Birth Rate

The Still Birth Rate is 19.58 per 1,000 (live and still) births.

0.36 per 1,000 population.

Causes of Infant Mortality**UNDER FOUR WEEKS**

Prematurity	12
Congenital Heart Disease	2
Asphyxia	2
Renal Failure	1
Hyperpyrexia	1
Yellow atrophy of Liver	1
Uteral inertia	1
Pneumonia	1
Septicaemia	1
Bronchiolitis	1
Cerebral haemorrhage	1

FOUR WEEKS TO TWELVE MONTHS

Broncho-pneumonia	2
Spina bifida with Meningitis	1
Asphyxia	1

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of Borough (acres)	5,089
Registrar-General's estimate of population, mid-1959 ...	43,970
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1959) according to rate books	13,572
Rateable Value, 31st March, 1959	£588,125
Sum represented by a penny rate, 1958-59	£2,383

The total of 13,572 inhabited houses is made up as follows :—

Houses	13,245
Farmhouses	17
Licensed Houses	72
Shops with living accommodation	238

SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The following survey of the Social Conditions existing in Stafford has kindly been supplied by the Manager of the Employment Exchange :—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Engineering (all types)	9,830	2,570	12,400
National and Local Government (inc. Education)	3,340	2,110	5,450
Distributive Trades	1,120	1,060	2,180
Shoe Manufacture	800	1,030	1,830
Abrasives and Cast Concrete Products ...	1,380	420	1,800
Professional Services	540	1,100	1,640
Building and Civil Engineering	1,310	30	1,340
Transport and Communications	1,060	280	1,340
Agriculture and Forestry	1,120	140	1,260
Chemical and Oil Products	260	110	370
Food, Drink and Tobacco	280	70	350
Salt Production	250	90	340
Gas and Electricity Supply	300	20	320
Insurance	150	110	260
Saw Milling and Machine Woodworking ...	170	30	200
Printing	90	60	150
Miscellaneous Services	320	1,660	1,980

Social Services

The following voluntary associations concern themselves with the aged :—

The Branch Director of the British Red Cross Society has kindly supplied the following information on the activities of the Red Cross "Over Sixty Club" :—

"The usual activities, cards, dominoes and draughts, etc., were carried out during the year with an annual outing and two half-day outings. The Christmas Party was a great occasion with members of the 16 M.U. singing carols."

The Secretary of the Littleworth Community Centre has reported another successful year with a membership of 35 and an average attendance of 23.

A weekly Whist Drive is held and outings to Wolverhampton, Drayton Manor Park and Rhyl were much enjoyed.

The Secretary of the Darby and Joan Club states :—

“ A visit to the Panto at Wolverhampton, a Bring and Buy Sale, Garden Party and Christmas Party and entertainment were among the activities of this Club.”

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Laboratory Facilities

During the year 2,201 reports were received from the Public Health Laboratory where bacteriological examinations are carried out.

I would, once again, like to thank Dr. Mackay-Scollay for his wholehearted co-operation.

Ambulance Service (Staffordshire County Council)

The Beeches, Stone Road, Stafford.

Ante-Natal Clinics (Staffordshire County Council)

At Welfare Centre, North Walls, and Welfare Centre, Rising Brook.

Home Help (Staffordshire County Council)

The number of Home Helps employed is 59.

Immunisation (Staffordshire County Council)

At Infant Welfare Centres or by Family Doctor.

Welfare Centres (Staffordshire County Council)

The Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, North Walls, Welfare Centre on the Rising Brook Estate.

Clinics

School Clinic, Lammascote Road, Stafford.
Chest Clinic, Staffordshire General Infirmary.

Maternity Home (Hospital Management Committee, Foregate Street)

Burton House, Moss Pit, Stafford.

Hospitals

Staffordshire General Infirmary, Foregate Street.
Fernleigh, Marston Road.
St. George's Hospital, Gaol Square, Stafford.

Venereal Diseases

Staffordshire General Infirmary.

Minor Ailments Clinic

At Welfare Centres, North Walls and Rising Brook.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Diphtheria

For the eighth year in succession, there have been no confirmed cases of diphtheria in the Borough.

The County Council is responsible for Immunisation and have kindly supplied the following statistics for the Borough :—

TABLE No. 4

Diphtheria Immunisation, 1959

<i>School</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Re-inforcing</i>
St. Leonard's Avenue Infants' ...	3	29
St. Leonard's Avenue Junior ...	—	9
St. Austin's	10	27
Corporation Street Infants' ...	33	71
Corporation Street Boys'	4	61
Corporation Street Girls'	2	37
Littleworth St. John's	13	38
Forebridge	3	32
Girls' High	1	38
Leasones	—	30
Tenterbanks	16	44
Holmcroft	22	33
Stone Road	22	20
St. Patrick's Sec. Mod.	3	10
St. Patrick's Primary	6	12
Flash Ley Infants'	22	65
Flash Ley Junior	4	50
Silkmore	22	26
Highfields Junior	1	15
Highfields Infants'	23	55
Burton Manor	11	52
Riverway	8	83
Kingston	7	90
Rising Brook Sec. Mod.	13	159
King Edward VI	3	43
Outside Schools	3	8
Welfare Centres	88	3
School Clinic	—	—
Private Doctors	373	119

The following table gives an indication of our state of immunisation :—

TABLE No. 5

	Number of Children Immunised		Number of babies born during preceding year minus deaths under 1 year
	Primary	Re-immunised	
1950 ...	412	259	739
1951 ...	550	528	615
1952 ...	469	482	677
1953 ...	462	212	658
1954 ...	604	571	655
1955 ...	411	302	653
1956 ...	485	457	607
1957 ...	564	1,725	646
1958 ...	569	363	647
1959 ...	715	1,209	693

There were more primary immunisations than children born during the preceding year. From the year 1949 to 1958 there were 6,590 children born and from 1950 to 1959 there were 5,241 primary immunisations, giving an overall immunisation of 80%.

TABLE No. 6

Infectious Diseases Notified in 1959

Notifiable Diseases	Cases at all ages	Deaths	Case Distribution as to Wards				
			North	South	East	West	Baswich
Scarlet Fever ...	53	—	4	21	6	12	10
Pneumonia ...	12	—	1	—	7	1	3
Measles ...	432	—	30	82	87	74	159
Whooping Cough ...	26	—	5	15	1	4	1
Dysentery ...	42	—	1	30	8	—	3
Tuberculosis ...	5	3	—	2	2	1	—
Para-Typhoid ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—

Age Groups of Cases Notified

Notifiable Diseases	Under 1 year	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65 & over
Scarlet Fever ...	—	30	22	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	—	2	2	3	3	2	—
Measles ...	6	331	91	3	1	—	—
Whooping Cough	2	18	6	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	1	18	12	2	8	1	—
Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	1	2	2	—
Para-Typhoid ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

Para-Typhoid

This case was a young girl—the illness was contracted while she was away on holiday in Italy. There was no local spread.

Poliomyelitis

For the second year no case of Poliomyelitis was notified.

Primary immunisations were given during the course of the year to children aged 6 months to 15 years and adolescents up to 25 — 6,128 primary and 2,945 third injections were carried out.

Smallpox

The total number of vaccinations carried out during the year was 392, which included 285 before the first birthday.

Re-vaccination totalled 85.

Dysentery

The majority of cases notified were children and 26 occurred in August and were mostly in the south end of the town. Each case was investigated and specimens submitted to the Laboratory.

Scarlet Fever

Fifty-three, as against 45 in 1958, cases were notified, 21 of which occurred in the South ward. Thirty cases were of children between the ages of 1 to 5, 22 between the ages of 5 to 15 and one adult. Two cases were removed to hospital. There were no deaths and in two instances more than one case occurred in a family.

Pneumonia

There was an increase of 9 cases notified—12 as against three. Seven were in the East ward of the town. Six cases occurred in an Institution and there were no deaths.

Whooping Cough

Of the twenty-six cases notified, 18 occurred in children between the ages of 1 to 5—all were in the latter half of the year.

Measles

Four hundred and thirty-two cases were notified as against 339 in 1958. The majority occurred in the first quarter. 331 being children between the ages of 1 and 5. No deaths were reported.

Tuberculosis

There was a sharp decrease of notified cases, five as against 16, with one death.

TABLE No. 7
Notified Cases

		Age in Years			
		5—25	25—45	45—65	65+
Pulmonary	Male	—	2	1	—
	Female	1	—	1	—
Non-Pulmonary	Male	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—

The " Balance Sheet " for the T.B. Register is as follows :—

On Register at Jan. 1st	180	*Deaths	...	...	3
Notifications	...	Recovered	...	...	19
Transfers in	...	Transfers out	...	...	21
		On Register at Dec. 31st			158
	—				—
	201				201
	—				—

Admissions to and discharges from Institutions were notified as follows :—

	<i>Admissions</i>	<i>Discharges</i>
Groundslow Sanatorium	...	2
Loggerheads Sanatorium	...	—
Market Drayton	...	1

* Includes two deaths from other causes.

Analysis of New Cases and Deaths

TABLE No. 8

YEAR	NEW CASES				DEATHS				Death Rate per 1,000 population
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1959	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	0.02
1958	14	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	0.07
1957	16	7	1	-	2	1	-	1	0.10
1956	9	7	-	-	5	1	-	-	0.17
1955	16	7	2	2	5	-	-	-	0.12
1954	16	14	3	2	2	1	-	-	0.07
1953	29	17	1	6	5	-	1	1	0.17
1952	20	13	1	-	4	1	-	-	0.13
1951	15	18	1	1	2	1	-	-	0.07
1950	9	7	1	4	6	3	-	-	0.25
Ten year average 1939-48	11.9	9.2	2.8	3.7	9.0	5.8	1.5	1.4	Mid-year 1943 0.57
Ten year average 1929-38	21.9	15.6	7.7	5.3	12.6	7.8	2.8	1.7	Mid-year 1933 0.71

HOUSING

The Borough Surveyor, Mr. Higson, has kindly supplied the following information regarding the building of Corporation Houses and those built by private enterprise between 1/1/59 and 31/12/59.

Number erected by Corporation	200
Number erected by private enterprise	225
Number erected by Housing Associations ...	40
Number erected by Staffordshire County Council	19

TABLE No. 9

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1959

The number of medical examinations carried out on employees of the Corporation is given in the following table. These examinations cover the Sick Pay and Superannuation Schemes.

Sick Pay		Superannuation	
Males 6	Females —	Males 42	Females 7
TOTAL 55			

Public Health Propaganda

During the year, posters covering a wide range of health propaganda have been displayed in various parts of the town. Members of the staff have given talks to various organisations on Food Hygiene and many other aspects of Public Health.

Royal Brine Baths

Mr. Beazor, Baths Superintendent, has kindly supplied the following report on the activities of the Royal Brine Baths:—

“The year 1959-60 was, until the Fresh-water swim closed at Christmas, a record for swimming.

There was a fall in numbers for Private Brine Baths and Private Warm Baths, the latter being accounted for by most houses now having bathrooms and hot water available.

The complete renovation of the Fresh-water Swim and Brine Swim will no doubt show that it has been worthwhile when the number of bathers for 1960-61 are announced.

School swimming was again a dominant feature of the year, 46,226 attendances being made.”

Births and Stillbirths

TABLE No. 10

Year	Total Births	Birth Rate	Total Still Births	Still Birth Rate	Birth Rate for England and Wales
1950	638	15.9	17	25	16.8
1951	701	17.4	19	20	16.7
1952	674	16.5	9	13	15.5
1953	672	16.5	17	24	15.7
1954	674	16.46	20	28	15.0
1955	627	15.18	17	26	15.0
1956	668	16.13	15	22	15.7
1957	680	16.20	17	24	16.1
1958	693	16.09	20	28	16.4
1959	801	18.21	16	19	16.5

Infant Mortality for 1959 and Previous Nine Years

TABLE No. 11

Year	Live Births	Under one month		Under one year	
		Deaths	Rate per 1,000 births	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 births
1950	638	6	9	13	20
1951	701	16	22.8	24	34.2
1952	674	12	17.8	16	23.7
1953	672	9	13.4	17	25.3
1954	674	12	17.8	21	31.2
1955	627	14	22.3	20	33.3
1956	668	14	20.9	22	32.9
1957	680	12	17.6	16	23.5
1958	693	8	11.54	13	18.76
1959	801	24	29.37	28	34.7

Mortuary

The following bodies were admitted to the Mortuary :—

Borough residents	34
Non-residents who died in the Borough	2
Brought in from outside the Borough	37
Borough residents who died outside the Borough... ..	—
Non-civilians... ..	—
	73
	70

Registrar-General's Short List of Causes of Death

TABLE No. 12

	TOTAL	Males	Females
Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	1	1	—
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	1	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm of Lung Bronchus...	8	8	—
Malignant Neoplasm of Stomach ...	8	5	3
Malignant Neoplasm Breast	12	—	12
Malignant Neoplasm Uterus	—	—	—
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	44	24	20
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	5	4	1
Diabetes	3	3	—
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	58	25	33
Coronary disease, angina... ..	78	51	27
Hypertension	16	4	12
Other Heart Disease	122	46	76
Other Circulatory diseases	26	11	15
Influenza	12	7	6
Pneumonia	24	5	19
Bronchitis	27	19	8
Other diseases of the Respiratory System	4	3	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	5	3	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	2	—
Hyperplasia of Prostate	3	3	—
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	1	—	1
Congenital malformations	5	—	5
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	50	19	31
Motor Vehicle Accidents	5	2	3
All other Accidents	8	5	3
Suicide	6	4	2
TOTAL DEATHS ...	534	254	280

REPORT OF CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

To comment at any length on the contents of this Report would be presumptuous on my part for all the credit for the results recorded must go to my predecessor. In recording the death of Mr. Williams who had been Chief Inspector since 1938, tribute is sincerely and humbly paid by all members of the Department.

Throughout the year the Department was seriously understaffed as the result of illness and vacancies and it is to the credit of all concerned that no serious deterioration of services occurred. With only two Inspectors available for the greater part of the year it is obvious that many items could not be given the attention one would have wished.

As in previous years, the inspection of carcase meat and offal accounted for a high proportion of the Inspectors' time and again it is worthy of comment that this work is a seven-day-a-week job entailing the sacrifice of week-ends to ensure 100% meat inspection within the Borough.

F. G. ASHCROFT,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

The tabular statement below with the following sections in the report are presented to me by the public health inspectors of the duties carried out by them during the year.

These statistics relate only to the work of two inspectors as for the greater part of the year, through illness and staff vacancies, only two inspectors were on duty.

	No. of Inspections	No. of Notices			
		Informal 1	Statutory 2	Complied with	
				1	2
To dwelling houses	471	108	—	99	—
Verminous houses	10	4	—	4	—
Sanitary Conveniences	54	25	—	24	—
House drainage defects	281	21	—	21	—
Accumulation of refuse	20	14	—	14	—
Overcrowding	6	—	—	—	—
Water Supply	35	—	—	—	—
Samples from Public Baths	2	—	—	—	—
Factories, which include bakehouses and food pre- paring premises	130	26	—	26	—
Slaughterhouses	861	—	—	—	—
Shops where food is sold	164	40	—	40	—
Mobile Food Vans	41	4	—	4	—
Fried Fish Shops	15	4	—	4	—
Offensive Trades	50	12	—	12	—
Dairies	12	—	—	—	—
Piggeries	6	2	—	2	—
Market	46	—	—	—	—
Ice-Cream Shops	13	—	—	—	—
Cafes and Canteens	20	4	—	4	—
Public Houses	8	—	—	—	—
Visits to notifiable diseases...	504	—	—	—	—
Smoke observations	51	4	—	4	—
Other nuisances	43	6	—	6	—
Re-housing of families	3	—	—	—	—
Caravans	17	—	—	—	—
Refuse Tips	20	—	—	—	—
Pet Shops	9	—	—	—	—
Housing Acts (Improve- ment Grants)	355	37	—	37	—
Certificates of disrepair with certificates of cancellation	4	—	—	—	—
Number of food and milk samples purchased for analysis	369	—	—	—	—
Complaints received at the office of foods purchased...	5	—	—	—	—
Interviews	201	—	—	—	—

Water Supply

With the exception of a few houses with domestic water supply from taps in wash-houses, every house in the Borough has an internal water supply.

The following information has been supplied by the Water Engineer :—

“ Water consumption for the year ended the 31st March, 1960, within the area supplied by the Corporation's Water Undertaking, amounted to 1,095,520,000 gallons, an increase of 98,000,000 gallons over the previous year. This is by far the greatest increase in any one year in the history of the Undertaking and reflects the hot summer of 1959, and increased expansion of industrial and housing development.

Domestic consumption now average 26.90 gallons per head per day and Trade consumption 26.70 gallons per head per day.

Approximately 570 new houses have been connected to the system during the 12 months ended 31st December, 1959.

Section 2 and 3 of the Eastern Area Water Scheme has been completed, Section 4 is in progress and Section 5 is with the Ministry awaiting approval. This represents the full development of the Eastern Parishes, all of which will shortly have piped water supply.

Development has been completed for the fourth stage of Weeping Cross Estate, is in progress at Walton Heights, and is about to commence on Highfields Estate No. 2.

The drought of 1959 was successfully overcome without the need for restrictions in the use of water.

The amalgamation of the Stafford Borough and Stafford Rural District Water Undertakings is now expected to be effective from 1st October, 1960.”

During the year 8 samples of the town water supply were submitted by the Health Department for chemical analysis. The Public Analyst reports that there was no solvent action on lead and that the water was chemically of satisfactory quality. The table below gives his reports on samples submitted in September.

Samples submitted for bacteriological test numbered 32 and the Director of the Public Health Laboratory reports that the water was satisfactory.

	Samples submitted in September from :		
	Private houses within the Borough	Shugborough Well	Milford Pumping Station
	Parts per 100,000		
pH Value	7.5	7.4	7.4
Total solid matter dried at 212°F.	43.0	29.0	46.0
Free and Saline Ammonia ...	0.0008	Nil	0.0024
Albuminoid	0.0032	0.0012	0.0016
Nitric Nitrogen	0.29	0.64	0.29
Chlorine present as Chloride ...	8.9	3.5	9.7
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80°F.	0.016	0.008	0.020
Appearance	Clear and colourless	Clear and colourless	Clear and colourless
Injurious metallic contamination	None	None	None
Total Hardness	17.2°	11.6°	17.0°
Permanent Hardness	10.2°	6.6°	9.0°
Temporary Hardness	7.0°	5.0°	8.0°

Drainage and Sewerage

The Borough Engineer has kindly supplied me with the following information :—

Additions to surface water sewers as follows :—

1,671 yards of 6"	20 yards of 18"
937 yards of 9"	131 yards of 21"
688 yards of 12"	176 yards of 30"
405 yards of 15"	

Additions to foul water sewers :—

3,011 yards of 6"	75 yards of 9"
-------------------	----------------

Sewage Disposal

Owing to the layout of the sewers and the flat nature of the district, all sewage has to be pumped to the Brancote Works. This is carried out by eight pumping stations, the maintenance of which is vital to ensure efficient functioning and to prevent the discharge of crude sewage to brook courses. On average, the Brancote Works deals with two million gallons of sewage daily. With the constant variation in the composition of the sewage, particularly trade wastes, the task of producing a final effluent of Royal Commission standard is no considerable one. As the trade wastes increase and new estates develop, the load on the works increases and in the not too distant future it might be necessary to consider extension to certain units of the works.

Factory Act, 1937

1 — Inspections

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	20	31	6	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	155	72	20	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises)	24	27	—	—
TOTAL	199	130	26	—

2 — Defects Found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Re-medied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness	20	20	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	3	3	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	10	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	35	35	—	2	—

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

The following table shows the work done during the year in connection with the destruction of rats and mice in the Borough.

	Local Authority Properties		Business Premises		Dwelling houses (inc. Council houses)		Total Premises
	Rats	Mice	Rats	Mice	Rats	Mice	
Number treated	23	14	40	29	691	47	844
Visits	99	29	93	60	2,331	72	2,684

HOUSING

1. Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made :—

Parkers Croft Road	1, 2
South Walls	4, 7
Water Street	13

2. Houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made :—

Aston Terrace	1A
Church Lane	5
Sash Street	10

3. Informal action resulting in Demolition :—

Tenterbanks	17, 18, 19
-------------	------------

4. Clearance Areas represented :—

No. 27.	33 Sandon Road/1 Busby's Buildings
	Busby's Buildings—2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11
No. 28.	Field Place—6, 7, 8/9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17
No. 29.	Broad Eye—39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45
No. 30.	Clark Street—1, 2, 3, 4, 5
No. 31.	Clark Street—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14
No. 32.	Sash Street—2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13
No. 33.	Kenderdine Street—1, 2
	Eccleshall Road—2, 4, 6

5. Houses where rehousing took place :—

Individual unfit houses	...	...	...	...	8
Clearance Area houses	...	...	...	...	86
Houses adjoining Clearance Areas	...	...	...	...	19

6. Houses demolished :—

(a) Demolition Orders.

Bull Hill	8, 9, 10, 11	4
Foregate Street	86	1
Mill Street	26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31...	6
Wolverhampton Road	91, 92, 93	3
		— 14

(b) Clearance Area action.

Browning Street	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15	12
Cottage Street	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23...	21
Cross Street	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 15	7
Friar Street	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51	39
New Street	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 47, 48A, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 2 and 3 Pooles Build- ings	51
		— 130

(c) Houses on land coloured Grey.

Cottage Street	13, 14	2
Cross Street	9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18	9
Friar Street	4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 23, 24	8
New Street	7, 21, 43, 44, 45, 46...	6
		— 25
Total demolished	...	169

Rent Act, 1957—Certificates of Disrepair

During the year two certificates were issued and two applications received for revocation of certificates issued in the previous year—these were revoked as the repairs had been remedied.

Housing Repairs and Rent Act, 1954—Improvement Grants

Fifty-seven applications were received and 53 completed under the above scheme. The grants allowed totalled £7,282 0s. 0d. and the total value of the work involved was £16,216 4s. 11d.

Since the commencement of the scheme, 224 applications have been completed.

House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959—Standard Grants

At the beginning of the year the above scheme came into force. Applications received totalled 20, six were completed involving a total cost of £1,081 8s. 8d. One application was refused.

The response to both systems is encouraging and is no doubt stimulated by the increasing number of owner occupiers. By the introduction of Standard Grants, financial assistance is made available to a considerable number of houses which can be equipped with the five basic amenities for the added convenience and well being of the occupants. It is a welcomed measure, but what a pity that in determining the position of the water closet the word "contiguous" should be chosen in preference to "internal."

Moveable Dwellings

Applications for licences were received in 3 instances and permission granted to site trailer caravans for a limited period.

There has been a decrease of 4 licences issued and it is hoped that caravans, as permanent dwellings, will soon, as a means of accommodation within the Borough, be unnecessary.

Disinfestation of Houses

Fourteen houses were disinfested for vermin during the year. This is a slight decrease over last year and this number shows that the general standard is high within the Borough.

Closet Accommodation

It is estimated that there are approximately 354 waste water closets in the Borough.

The number of conversions carried out during the year was 18 and to encourage owners of property to abolish this obsolete and insanitary type of closet a grant of 50/- was available.

Complaints regarding 959 foul water drain obstructions were received, and these drains were cleared by Corporation workmen involving 1,818 houses.

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957

One licence was issued by the Borough Council for a plant that could expose waste foods for at least one hour to a temperature of not less than 212°F.

Thirteen licences were in force at the end of the year.

Offensive Trades

On the Register is one Gut Scraper, and his premises are within the curtilage of a semi-public slaughterhouse.

Smoke Abatement

The need for smoke control areas in Stafford has been carefully considered by the Council. Pollution from industrial sources is light and with continued progress is expected to become less. In the domestic sphere useful work has been done by the use of propaganda, urging residents in their own interests to consider fitting appliances capable of burning approved smokeless fuels. Though Stafford is not included in the official list of "black areas," any improvement which can be secured is to be desired and there are indications that the members of the public are becoming increasingly conscious of the need for clean air. It might well be that smoke control areas will feature in the not too distant future.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

In six instances licences were granted to persons keeping Pet Shops.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The following premises are registered :—

Preparation of sausage, etc.	...	...	24
Manufacture of ice-cream	...	...	4
Sale of ice-cream in pre-packed containers			107
Fish frying	...	...	18

The principal trades of food shops in the Borough is as follows :—

General 84 ; Grocers 45 ; Greengrocers 13 ; Butchers 38 ; Fishmongers 12 ; Confectioners 15 ; Sweet Shops 15 ; Cafes 19.

Meat and Other Foods—Slaughtering Facilities

There are two private slaughterhouses within the Borough ; Messrs. Rowlands and the Stafford and Stone Co-operative Society.

Messrs. Rowlands' premises are of a semi-public type, as they dress carcasses for butchers from other districts as well as those at Stafford.

Slaughtering is done outside office hours and dressed carcasses are inspected on Sundays. 861 visits were paid by the Inspector during the year.

The Slaughterhouse Act, 1958**The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958****The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958**

Statutory Instrument No. 172 of 1959 appointed the 2nd of November, 1959, as the earliest day by which Local Authorities were to submit reports on slaughterhouse facilities to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the reports to be made within twelve months. To do this means an approval of the existing slaughterhouses to assess whether those premises can comply with the construction regulations made under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act, 1945, and to recommend to the Minister the date he should fix for these requirements to come into force.

It is anticipated that both local slaughterhouses can be brought up to the standard of the proposed Regulations.

Carcases Received, Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	5,104	1,147	329	19,965	13,663
Number inspected	5,104	1,147	329	19,965	13,663
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS.					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	1	5	20	7
Portions of carcasses with organs	50	6	—	6	54
Organs only	1,684	346	—	1,515	645
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	34.01	30.7	1.5	7.7	5.2
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	—	—	—	2
Portions of carcasses with organs	137	66	—	—	409
Organs only	196	109	2	—	169
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	6.5	15.0	0.6	—	4.4

Total weight of meat condemned was 27 tons, 2 cwts., 97 lbs.

Certificates were issued confirming the unfitness of foods reported to the Department by Provision Merchants in the town. The items were :—

876 tins of fruit ; 568 tins of tomatoes ; 216 tins of vegetables ; 359 tins of fish ; 94 lbs. fresh fish ; 92 tins of milk ; 15 tins of soup ; 107 tins of ham ; 8 tins of jam ; 11 puddings ; 151 tins of luncheon meat ; 223 lbs. cheese ; 34 steakettes (frozen) ; 19 tins of beetroot ; 2 lbs. polony ; 6 tins of tomato juice ; 38 lbs. pork sausage ; 12 pork pies ; 1 tinned chicken ; 23 salmon mayonnaise ; 4 tins jellied veal ; 11 tins of stewed steak ; 4 lbs. minced beef.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS 1949

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949

Registered Dairy with Pasteurising Plant	1
No. of persons issued with Dealer's Licence for the sale of Tuberculin Tested Raw Milk	18
No. of persons issued with Supplementary Licence for the sale of Tuberculin Tested Raw Milk	12

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949

No. of persons issued with Dealer's Licence for the sale of Pasteurised Milk	21
No. of persons issued with Dealer's Licence for the sale of Sterilised Milk	26
No. of persons issued with Dealer's Licence for the sale of designated Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised)	20
No. of persons issued with Supplementary Licence for the sale of Pasteurised Milk	12
No. of persons issued with Supplementary Licence for the sale of Sterilised Milk	12
No. of persons issued with Supplementary Licence to use designated Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised)	12

Sampling of Milk

Throughout the year, samples of the various milks are regularly submitted to the Public Analyst for testing for adulteration or deficiencies and to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

The following tables show the number of samples of milk taken from retailers who distribute within the Borough :—

Designation	No. of Samples Taken	Satis.	Unsatisfactory		Neg.	Pos.
			Methylene Blue Test	Phosphate Test		
Tuberculin Tested ...	14	14	—	—	1	—
T.T. (Pasteurised) ...	61	61	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised ...	91	91	—	—	—	—
Sterilised ...	19	19	—	—	—	—
	185	185	—	—	1	—

The foods submitted for Chemical Analysis are as follows :—

122 samples of milk, four of which were deficient in solids-not-fat, i.e., Sample No. 636—1.8% ; Sample No. 637—1.6% ; Sample No. 641—1.6% and Sample No. 643—1.5%. Sample No. 714 contained a twig.

Submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service, Stafford, for bacteriological tests were :—

185 milk samples ; two samples involving 12 empty sterilised milk bottles and 4 samples of double cream, one of which failed the Methylene Blue Test in $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

	NUMBER
RETAILERS OF RAW MILK :—	
Milk from own Cows ...	5
Milk from Cows of other producers ...	9
RETAILERS OF HEAT TREATED MILK :—	
Retailers receiving milk from licensed Pasteurised Plant which is within the Borough ...	105
Retailers receiving milk from Pasteurised or Sterilised Plants outside the Borough ...	66

ICE-CREAM SAMPLING

As with milk, samples of ice-cream are procured and submitted for examination.

The list below indicates the graded results of ice-cream submitted for test :—

Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
8	—	1	—

The unsatisfactory sample was manufactured within the Borough.

SAMPLING OF OTHER FOODS

During the year a wide range of foods was sampled, samples being submitted to the Public Analyst who reported as follows :—

Luncheon Meat (5) ; Pork Sausage (3) ; Spread Orange (1) ; Onion Sauce (1) ; Scone Mix (1) ; Cheese Whiz (1) ; Cough Syrup (1) ; Salmon (1) ; Marmalade (1) ; Jam (1) ; Mentholated Balsam (1) ; Ice-Cream (4) ; Double Cream (2) ; Coffee (1) ; Vinegar (1) ; Cooking Oil (1) ; Orange Quosh (1) ; Rice Pudding (1) ; Tinned Cream (1) ; Chocolates (1) ; Sweets (1) ; Chicken Curry (1) ; Lemonade Powder (1) ; Milk Shake (1) ; Cornflour (1) ; Margarine (1) ; Honeycombe Mould (1) ; Instant Whip (1) ; Jelly (1) ; Butter (1) ; Bread (1) ; Lunch Tongues (1) ; Stewed Steak (1) ; Chicken Fillets (1) ; Paste (3).

The following food samples were not up to standard :—

Sample No. 288—Luncheon Meat (French) 7.4% deficient in its proper proportion of meat ; Sample No. 295—Minced Beef with Luncheon Meat 32.0% deficient in meat ; Sample No. 317—Chocolates contained traces of rancid fat and traces of mould hyphae ; Sample No. 326—Dairy Crest Butter, presence of moulds causing rancidity mainly of the Ketone or "perfume" type ; Sample No. 327—Loaf which contained an insect. The Public Analyst reported that the insect was probably in the tin when the dough was introduced.

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STOKE-ON-TRENT

