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STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER *of* HEALTH


W. D. CARRUTHERS, M.B., D.P.H.,

For the Year 1941.

STAFFORD :

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STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health

PRELIMINARY NOTE.

The Annual Report for 1941, as a war-time Report, is, of necessity, less full than usual. It will be noted that the birth-rate continues to be higher, and the death-rate lower, than the corresponding rates for England and Wales, but the maternal mortality rate and the infantile death-rate are both slightly higher than those for the country as a whole. From the experience of the last war it was anticipated that there would be an increase in tuberculosis and, unhappily, this is beginning to show itself. It will be seen that the increase is chiefly confined to non-pulmonary forms and is most noticeable in children under five. Compared with last year, more cases of infectious diseases occurred, particularly whooping cough. There were also more cases of diphtheria. With regard to the latter, we must expect outbreaks of this disease until all sections of the child population are immunised, and this is a matter which is now being given urgent attention by the District Councils, who are receiving much assistance from the County staff. From the reports received it is evident that large numbers of parents have availed themselves of this method of protection against diphtheria, but we cannot be satisfied until the practice becomes universal, having in mind the serious nature of the disease.

In 1941 the first war-time Day Nursery was opened at Darlaston and arrangements started for others in different parts of the County, which are being provided in order that mothers with young children can do war work.

As in previous years, an account will be found in the Report of the midwifery and maternity and child welfare work, as well as that of the Bacteriological and Chemical Laboratories.

In spite of staff difficulties, all the many-sided activities of the County Health Department have been maintained and, as already pointed out, the vital statistics of the population are not unfavourable, and having in mind the special difficulties due to war conditions—blackout, overcrowding and long hours of work—this is notable. It remains to be seen, however, if a satisfactory standard of health can be maintained, and in this connection it is gratifying to note that the Minister of Health has more than once referred to housing difficulties and plans for their amelioration.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

1.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of Administrative County	.. .. .	(acres)	685,503
Estimated Civilian Population of Area, 1941 (primarily for calculation of Death-rates or incidence of Notifiable Diseases)	.. .. .		783,460
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1941 (General County Purposes)	.. .. .	£	3,321,397
Estimated net product of a penny rate 1941-42 (General County Purposes)	.. .. .	£	12,725 3s. 6d.

2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

		Total	M.	F.	
Live Births for Birth Rates	Legitimate	13,239	6,851	6,388	
	Illegitimate	406	222	184	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
		13,645	7,073	6,572	Birth-rate 17.4
Do. for Death Rates	Legitimate	13,453	6,951	6,502	
	Illegitimate	408	223	185	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
		13,861	7,174	6,687	
Stillbirths	Death Rates	511	287	224	
	Birth Rates	506	285	221	Rate per 1,000 total births 35.8
Deaths	.. .. .	8,992	4,882	4,110	Death-rate 11.5
Deaths from Puerperal Causes :—					
			Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total births	
	Puerperal and Post-abortive sepsis	.. .. .	16	1.1	
	Other Maternal causes	.. .. .	31	2.2	
			<hr/>	<hr/>	
	Total	.. .. .	47	3.3	
			<hr/>	<hr/>	
Death Rates of Infants under one year of age :—					
	All infants per 1,000 live births	.. .. .			63
	Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	.. .. .			63
	Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	.. .. .			91
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	.. .. .				1,095
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	.. .. .				25
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	.. .. .				53
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	.. .. .				74

AREA AND POPULATION.

Since 1934 there has been no alteration in the area of the Administrative County.

The estimated populations have been supplied by the Registrar-General and are primarily given for the calculation of death-rates and the incidence of notifiable diseases amongst civilians, non-civilian deaths and notifications having been excluded from the statistics. Estimates of the numbers and distribution of the non-civilian population are not available and the birth-rates can only be based on the civilian populations of 1941 as used for death-rates.

In the Report for 1939 alterations in the allocation of births and deaths were briefly described.

In previous years Areal Comparability Factors supplied by the Registrar-General enabled local death-rates to be adjusted for comparison with the crude death-rate of the Country as a whole or with the similarly adjusted rate of any other local area. This year, however, the variety and magnitude of local population movements, and the uneven incidence of civilian war deaths, have together combined to frustrate the attempt to secure such comparability, so that the factors cannot be provided under present conditions.

In the following table the census population of the Administrative County for 1931, and the estimated civilian population for 1941, are set forth :—

	Census, 1931	Estimated Population, 1941
Urban	490,632	*588,750
Rural	212,622	*194,710
Totals	†703,254	783,460

* The increase in the population of the Urban Districts, and the decrease in that of the Rural Districts, is due to the changes in Sanitary Districts and boundaries which took place on the 1st April, 1934, under the Staffordshire Review Order, 1934.

† The census population of the Administrative County as constituted at the 31st December, 1941, is less than this figure by 2,902. The estimated population in the portion of the County area transferred to the County Borough of Wolverhampton on the 1st April, 1933, was 5,419, but this decrease was partly neutralised

by the fact that on the 1st April, 1932, a portion of the County of Warwick, with an estimated population of 2,517, was added to the Administrative County.

BIRTHS.

The live births registered in the Administrative County for birth-rate purposes numbered 13,645, compared with 13,494 the previous year, the number in the Urban Districts being 10,501 and in the Rural Districts 3,144.

Stillbirths.—There were 506 stillbirths registered during the year, of which 381 were in Urban and 125 in Rural Districts. The stillbirth rate per thousand of the population for the combined Urban and Rural Districts is 0.65. During the same period the rate for England and Wales was 0.51.

DISTRICTS		LIVE BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION											1939	1940	1941
		5 yrs 1889- 1893	5 yrs 1894- 1898	5 yrs 1899- 1903	5 yrs 1904- 1908	5 yrs 1909- 1913	5 yrs 1914- 1918	5 yrs 1919- 1923	5 yrs 1924- 1928	5 yrs 1929- 1933	5 yrs 1934- 1938				
Staffordshire	Combined Urban and Rural	33.6	33.2	32.5	30.3	27.8	24.0	24.1	20.2	17.6	17.1	17.4	17.7	17.4	
	Urban ..	35.5	34.7	33.6	31.5	29.2	25.0	25.0	20.7	18.1	17.5	17.9	18.3	17.8	
	Rural ..	30.2	30.5	30.2	27.0	24.4	21.6	22.0	19.0	16.6	15.7	15.9	15.8	16.1	
England and Wales		30.8	29.7	28.7	26.9	24.5	20.4	21.3	17.8	15.6	14.9	15.0	14.6	14.2	
Large Towns in England		31.5	30.7	29.7	27.8	25.2	*20.9	22.0	18.2	15.8	14.9	14.8	16.0	14.7	

* 4 years.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths in the Administrative County amounted to 8,992, the number in the Urban Districts being 6,835, and in the Rural Districts 2,157.

DISTRICTS		DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION											1939	1940	1941
		5 yrs 1889- 1893	5 yrs 1894- 1898	5 yrs 1899- 1903	5 yrs 1904- 1908	5 yrs 1909- 1913	5 yrs 1914- 1918	5 yrs 1919- 1923	5 yrs 1924- 1928	5 yrs 1929- 1933	5 yrs 1934- 1938				
Staffordshire	Combined Urban and Rural	18.1	16.9	16.1	14.6	14.1	15.0	12.3	11.4	11.6	11.3	11.2	12.0	11.5	
	Urban ..	18.9	17.5	16.6	15.1	14.7	15.5	12.6	11.5	11.8	11.3	11.1	12.1	11.6	
	Rural ..	16.8	15.7	15.1	13.4	12.7	13.8	11.6	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.4	11.7	11.1	
England and Wales		19.1	17.4	16.9	15.3	13.9	15.2	12.5	12.0	12.3	11.9	12.1	14.3	12.9	
Large Towns		21.0	19.0	18.2	15.8	14.3	15.5	12.6	12.0	12.3	12.0	12.0	15.8	14.9	
Smaller Towns		17.6	15.9	15.7	14.9	13.6	14.1	11.5	11.0	11.2	11.4	11.2	12.8	13.0	

In the following table I have shown the *chief* causes of death for the last ten years, the numbers given for 1941 being 70.3 per cent. of the total deaths :—

TABLE SHOWING CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH.

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
*Zymotic Diseases ..	311	231	223	303	217	241	194	193	178	218
Influenza ..	221	424	139	170	121	359	142	166	207	189
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	412	469	438	434	358	412	372	368	348	402
Tuberculosis, other forms	113	87	93	86	74	90	93	75	74	121
Cancer ..	915	896	963	981	968	989	1033	1046	1096	1095
†Cerebral Haemorrhage	510	460	443	457	477	505	472	492	—	—
‡Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	808	799
Heart Disease ..	1561	1579	1556	1618	1846	2006	2003	2246	2024	1889
Bronchitis ..	369	409	311	377	366	329	262	273	797	631
Pneumonia ..	570	607	570	562	540	603	633	403	474	514
Premature Birth ..	} 443									
Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, Infantile Diseases ..										
		413	412	415	472	482	428	466	231	243

*Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers, Measles, Small-pox, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Diarrhoea.

† Change of Classification.

MORTALITY AT DIFFERENT AGES FROM VARIOUS CAUSES.

The following table gives the mortality from various causes in different age groups in the Administrative County during 1941 :—

Causes of Death	Age at Death						TOTAL
	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and over	
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	1	2	—	—	3
2. Cerebro-Spinal Fever	7	9	9	5	3	2	35
3. Scarlet Fever	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
4. Whooping Cough	29	23	1	—	—	—	53
5. Diphtheria	—	28	28	5	—	—	61
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	1	7	279	98	16	402
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis	10	41	20	35	12	3	121
8. Syphilitic Diseases	3	—	1	5	13	10	32
9. Influenza	10	3	4	23	64	85	189
10. Measles	7	16	2	—	—	—	25
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	—	1	—	3	—	—	4
12. Acute Infectious Encephalitis	—	—	—	6	4	—	10
13. Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (M) Uterus (F)	—	—	1	14	53	71	139
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	—	—	19	89	130	238
15. Cancer of Breast	—	—	—	15	55	37	107
16. Cancer of all other sites	—	6	3	43	241	318	611
17. Diabetes	—	—	1	6	29	50	86
18. Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	—	—	—	11	213	575	799
19. Heart Disease	—	1	9	102	457	1320	1889
20. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	—	—	1	3	35	172	211
21. Bronchitis	56	15	3	19	155	383	631
22. Pneumonia	162	58	12	54	107	121	514
23. Other Respiratory Diseases	4	2	—	13	50	53	122
24. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	—	—	—	19	50	16	85
25. Diarrhoea under 2 years	63	11	—	—	—	—	74
26. Appendicitis	—	—	6	12	8	7	33
27. Other Digestive Diseases	12	17	8	34	58	90	219
28. Nephritis	2	2	3	51	64	101	223
29. Puerperal and Post-Abortive Sepsis	—	—	—	16	—	—	16
30. Other Maternal Causes	—	—	—	31	—	—	31
31. Premature Birth	224	—	—	—	—	—	224
32. Congenital Malformations; Birth Injuries; Infantile Diseases	223	11	2	7	—	—	243
33. Suicide	—	1	—	20	31	11	63
34. Road Traffic Accidents	—	13	23	55	48	22	161
35. Other Violent Causes	28	25	34	97	77	74	335
36. All other causes	38	27	27	120	147	642	1001
Totals	879	312	207	1124	2161	4309	8992

The following table has been prepared covering the last 22 years, in which the percentage of deaths under 45 years of age is worked out in relation to the total deaths at all ages, and in the table the sexes are divided. Speaking generally, in 1941 28 per cent. of all deaths occurred under the age of 45.

DEATHS UNDER 45 YEARS OF AGE—MALE AND FEMALE—SHEWING
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS (ALL AGES).

YEAR	MALE			FEMALE		
	Deaths all ages	Deaths under 45	% of Total	Deaths all ages	Deaths under 45	% of Total
1920	4626	2295	49.61	4084	1935	47.38
1921	4545	2120	46.64	3985	1759	44.14
1922	4534	1943	42.58	4191	1793	42.78
1923	4197	1816	43.27	3788	1556	41.08
1924	4332	1795	41.43	3906	1520	38.91
1925	4556	1919	42.12	4161	1724	41.43
1926	4148	1658	39.97	3808	1441	37.84
1927	4458	1766	39.61	4082	1564	38.31
1928	3965	1449	36.54	3563	1180	33.12
1929	4813	1827	37.96	4293	1453	33.84
1930	4100	1473	35.92	3672	1211	32.98
1931	4376	1472	33.64	3933	1272	32.34
1932	4190	1425	34.01	3824	1174	30.70
1933	4213	1415	33.59	3900	1207	30.95
1934	4105	1261	30.72	3655	1054	28.84
1935	4284	1354	31.61	3802	1159	30.48
1936	4203	1266	30.12	4022	1100	27.35
1937	4793	1484	30.96	4075	1041	25.55
1938	4497	1296	28.82	3915	1065	27.20
1939	4498	1223	27.19	4038	973	24.10
1940	4899	1315	26.84	4246	1069	25.18
1941	4882	1436	29.41	4110	1086	26.42

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Local Government Act, 1929.

In view of the war, the question of hospital provision remains in abeyance and there has been no further development during 1941.

Poor Law Medical Out-Relief.

There has been no alteration in this scheme.

Institutional Provision for the Care of Mental Defectives.

Towards the middle of the year there was an extension in the accommodation for mental defectives, the Stoke-on-Trent City Council having agreed to accept 50 County patients at their Stallington Hall Colony. Up to the present, however, staffing difficulties have limited the number to 27.

On the 1st January, 1942, the following certified cases were chargeable to the County Council :—

Great Barr Park Colony	425
Other Institutions (including State Institutions)	75
	<hr/>
	500
	<hr/>

Of the above, 29 cases were on licence from Great Barr and one from Stallington Hall.

In addition, there were 9 certified patients under guardianship chargeable to the County Council.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) *General Nursing.*

At the end of 1941 general nursing was provided in the Administrative County by 99 local Associations affiliated to the County Nursing Association, and 9 which work independently. The only changes which occurred during the year were an amalgamation of the Elford and Thorpe affiliated Associations, which took place on the 1st April, and the establishment by the County organization of a new Association to serve Biddulph Moor and Horton as from 1st September.

In addition to the Administrative County, the County Nursing Association have six affiliated Associations working in the City of Stoke-on-Trent and the County Boroughs of Walsall and Wolverhampton.

(b) *Infectious Diseases.*

During 1941, no application was received for the nursing facilities available in the County Health Visiting Area in the event of an epidemic of measles or diarrhoea.

MIDWIVES ACT, 1936.

The scheme formulated under this Act in 1937 is now firmly established, and the general organization, which has proved satisfactory, remains unaltered.

The midwifery service is undertaken by 91 of the local Associations affiliated to the County Nursing Association, and two independent Nursing Associations, viz., those at Essington and Stafford. In addition, the work of whole-time midwives in four areas is controlled directly from the County Nursing Association Headquarters. The changes mentioned in the section dealing with general nursing, *i.e.*, the amalgamation of the Elford and Thorpe

affiliated Associations on the 1st April, and the establishment of a new affiliated Association as from 1st September to serve Horton and Biddulph Moor, also affect this scheme, for in each instance midwifery is undertaken. A State Registered Nurse-Midwife was appointed at Horton, so that it was possible to transfer a whole-time State Certified Midwife from Biddulph to another area, and the work at Elford and Thorpe is now undertaken by one nurse, who has been provided with a car, instead of two. The Coseley Nursing Association intimated that they required an additional Queen's Nurse and in view of increased midwifery and the fact that with an extra nurse the area would be self-contained for relief purposes, the County Council agreed to bear one-half of the cost. The appointment, however, has not yet been made.

Apart from the foregoing, there has been no change in the nursing personnel, but, in accordance with the established practice, in certain instances the service has been improved by the appointment of fully trained women to fill vacancies caused by the resignations of midwives holding the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board only. The following is a summary of the staff placed in districts, *i.e.*, excluding relief nurses, at the end of the year :—

	WHOLE-TIME MIDWIVES			PART-TIME MIDWIVES		
	Queen's	S.R.N., S.C.M.	S.C.M.	Queen's	S.R.N., S.C.M.	S.C.
Affiliated Associations ..	6	23	34	24	6	46
Unaffiliated „ ..	3	1	1	—	—	1
County Nursing Association Headquarters ..	—	3	14	—	—	—
Totals ..	9	27	49	24	6	47

S.R.N.—State Registered Nurse. S.C.M.—State Certified Midwife.

As will be seen, there were 162 midwives, 85 whole-time and 77 part-time.

The central relief staff at the close of 1941 consisted of 9 nurses, *viz.*, 4 Queen's and 5 holding the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board only.

The Parish of Tutbury (Tutbury R.D.) which is the only area not included in the scheme, is served by an entirely independent unaffiliated Nursing Association.

MIDWIVES ACTS, 1902—1926.

The area for which the County Council is the Local Supervising Authority for the purpose of the Midwives Acts is the whole of the Administrative County with the exception of the Municipal Boroughs of Rowley Regis and Tipton. There are 23 Urban Districts and 10 Rural, with an estimated population of 702,500. In addition to the two districts mentioned, the area in which the

County Council is responsible for maternity and child welfare purposes, does not include the Municipal Boroughs of Bilston, Newcastle, Stafford and Wednesbury, and the Urban Districts of Cannock and Coseley, so that the population in this respect is reduced to 468,680.

At the close of the year there were three Supervisors of Midwives, one medical and two non-medical, who, in addition, were responsible for other duties in connection with the Health Visiting Scheme. In 1941, 916 visits and interviews were undertaken for midwifery purposes.

On the 31st December there were 209 domiciliary midwives resident in the County area who were actually practising, 162 district (85 whole-time, 77 part-time) and 9 relief midwives employed by Nursing Associations under the Scheme, and 38 in independent practice. Included in the latter figure are 9 midwives who were also engaged at registered Maternity Homes, and in addition, there were 16 maternity home keepers who do not undertake domiciliary cases. Thirteen out-of-area midwives, including two employed by a Nursing Association whose area extends into Staffordshire, were in active practice at the end of the year. Eight other midwives, 4 resident within the County and 4 outside, notified their intention to practise but attended no cases. None of the midwives resident within the County is *bona-fide*.

In addition to the routine enquiries conducted by the Supervisors of Midwives, three irregularities were specially investigated. As a result, letters of caution were addressed to two of the midwives concerned, the other being summoned to appear before the Local Supervising Authority who severely reprimanded her.

Since the Act came into operation in 1902, the names of 115 midwives have been removed from the Roll in consequence of action taken by the Local Supervising Authority.

No applications were received during the year from independent midwives for compensation for loss of practice consequent upon suspension from duty, they themselves not being in default, after contact with infection.

As will be seen from the following table, the majority of the midwives resident in the County area are under 45 years of age :—

				21-44	45-64	65 and upwards.
Salaried :—						
District	..	..	..	95	66	1
Relief Staff	..	..	..	4	5	—
Independent	..	..	..	21	15	2
Maternity Home keepers only	..			10	6	—
				—	—	—
				130	92	3

During the year, 10,650 cases, 10,328 live and stillbirths and 322 miscarriages and abortions, were attended by domiciliary midwives, and the following summary indicates the numbers taken by each class of midwife :—

Salaried :—	Cases.
Whole-time	7,115
Part-time	2,373
Independent resident in the County ..	1,041
Out-of-area, including Association midwives ..	121
	<hr/> 10,650 <hr/>

Roughly, the average number of cases taken by each whole-time salaried midwife was 84.

In the table which follows more detailed information of the cases attended is given :—

	Total Births (Live and Still-born)	* As Midwives		† As Maternity Nurses		‡ Births in respect of which no record is available	
		Births	% of total	Births	% of total	No.	% of total
Live and Stillbirths	12,881	8,624	67.0	1,704	13.2	2,553	19.8
Abortions and Miscarriages	—	211	—	111	—	—	—

* Doctors not having been engaged for the confinements.

† Doctors having been engaged by the patients.

‡ These figures are in respect of births which (i) were attended by doctors, no midwife having been engaged; (ii) took place outside the Administrative County; (iii) took place in Institutions.

Four hundred and twenty-eight live and stillbirths occurred at Public Assistance Institutions, and 612 at Maternity Homes, 2 abortions or miscarriages also occurring in each class of accommodation.

The rules of the Central Midwives Board require certain notifications by midwives, and particulars are given in the following table. The last four years only have been included in view of the curtailment of the area in 1937.

Year.	* No. of Births attended by Midwives.	Medical Aid Notices.	Stillbirths.	Death of Mother.	Death of Child.	Contact with Infection.	Laying out the Dead.	Artificial Feeding.
1938	8730	4283	222	9	174	158	44	249
1939	8778	4297	222	5	206	161	38	262
1940	8714	3822	206	8	176	157	31	253
1941	9101	3966	220	8	187	151	38	280

* Including midwifery cases in Maternity Homes.

The percentage of doctors' calls to the number of births attended by midwives in 1941 was 43·6. In 1915 the corresponding figure was 10·7 per cent., and the large gradual increase since can be ascribed to the trained type of midwife now practising.

The following figures show the causes which occasioned the sending for medical assistance :—

Pregnancy :

Disproportion	94
Query Presentation	46
Threatened Abortion	74
Puffiness of face and hands	34
Varicose Veins	17
Fits	6
Vaginal Discharge	15
Unsatisfactory condition and general health	241
Excessive Sickness	26
Loss of Blood	97
History of previous Stillbirths and Abortions	4
Albuminuria	162
Blood Pressure	24
Cardiac	10
Total	850

LABOUR :

Premature Birth	46
Abnormal Presentation	164
Delayed or Difficult	590
Carried forward	800

Brought forward	..	800
Placenta Prævia .. ..	..	13
Hæmorrhage ante-partum .. ..	..	48
Ditto post-partum .. ..	..	76
Eclampsia .. ..	..	6
Prolapse of Cord .. ..	..	11
Lacerated Perinæum .. ..	..	891
Retained Placenta and Membranes ..	..	67
Unsatisfactory Condition .. ..	..	103
Inertia .. ..	..	100
Abortion .. ..	..	145
Albuminuria .. ..	..	6
Purulent Discharge .. ..	..	3
Total .. ..	..	2,269

LYING-IN :

High Temperature .. ..	..	110
Inflamed and painful Leg .. ..	..	37
Convulsions .. ..	..	1
Unsatisfactory Condition .. ..	..	78
Offensive Lochia .. ..	..	2
Unusual Swelling of Breasts .. ..	..	17
Abdominal Swelling and tenderness ..	..	8
Excessive or Prolonged Bleeding .. ..	..	1
Total .. ..	..	254

CHILD :

Deformities .. ..	..	41
Convulsions .. ..	..	11
Inflamed and discharging eyes .. ..	..	183
Feebleness and prematurity .. ..	..	123
Unsatisfactory Condition .. ..	..	184
Rash .. ..	..	11
Pemphigus .. ..	..	4
Spina Bifida .. ..	..	11
Hare Lip and Cleft Palate .. ..	..	4
Jaundice .. ..	..	13
Hæmorrhage—Bowel .. ..	..	2
Do. —Mouth .. ..	..	6
Total .. ..	..	593
Grand Total .. ..	..	3,966

During the financial year ended March, 1942, 3,920 notifications of sending for medical help were received, and, out of this number, Medical Practitioners claimed their fees from the County Council in 1,870 cases, that is, 47·7 per cent. of the possible claims.

In the last four financial years the fees paid by the County Council were as follows :—

Finan- cial Year	No. of Notifications of sending for Medical Aid	No. of Claims received	Percentage of claims received to Notifications	Total amount paid to Doctors during year	Amounts recovered from Patients during year
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1938-39	4402	2424	55	3513 18 9	1593 16 0
1939-40	4256	2319	54	3614 6 6	1576 17 10
1940-41	3944	1959	50	3167 16 0	2026 16 2
1941-42	3920	1870	48	3420 8 4	1939 8 3

Here again, an increase is indicated, for in the financial year 1925-26 the percentage of claims was 35. Although slightly fewer claims were dealt with this year, it will be seen that there is an increase in the total amount paid to doctors. This is mainly due to the effect of an increased scale of fees which became operative at the middle of 1940.

No alteration has taken place in the scale for necessitous cases which was adopted from 1st October, 1934.

INFLAMED AND DISCHARGING EYES.

Year	CASES				Vision Un- impaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blind- ness	Deaths
	Notified	TREATED						
		At Home	In Hospital In- pat'nt	Out- pat'nt				
1938	193	166	11	16	191	—	—	2
1939	203	180	20	3	203	—	—	—
1940	162	145	12	5	160	—	—	2
1941	183	165	11	7	181	—	—	2

The 183 cases in 1941, 162 of which were not severe, include medical aid calls for all unsatisfactory eye conditions and not notified cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum only. The County Council are concerned with the notification and treatment of the latter condition in their Health Visiting Area, which is dealt with later in the Report.

STILLBIRTHS.

In the area now administered by the County Council under the Midwives Acts, 476 stillbirths were registered during the year.

As already indicated, 220 were reported by midwives, a figure which has varied little during the last 18 years, and the causes were as follows :—

Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage	..	..	1
Cord round Neck	..	..	13
Cord Prolapse	..	..	6
Deformities	..	..	15
Difficult Labour	..	..	10
Fall and Shock	..	..	5
Inattention at Birth	..	..	3
Injury during Birth	..	..	1
Maceration	..	..	75
Malpresentation	..	..	12
Post Maturity	..	..	1
Precipitate Labour	..	..	1
Premature	..	..	60
Spina Bifida	..	..	7
Unsatisfactory Condition of Mother	..	..	10

PUERPERAL PYREXIA REGULATIONS.

Puerperal Pyrexia is defined as any febrile condition occurring in women within 21 days after childbirth or miscarriage, in which a temperature of 100·4 or more has been sustained during a period of 24 hours, or has recurred during that period.

The following are particulars of the notifications from the Administrative County during 1941 :—

	In area of County Local Supervising Authority.	In areas of other Authorities.	Total.
Urban Districts	65	10	75
Rural Districts	21	—	21
	86	10	96

The case rate for Puerperal Pyrexia per thousand total births (live and still) for Staffordshire is 6·68, as compared with 11·91 for England and Wales.

As will have been observed from a previous table, in the area administered by the County Council as Local Supervising Authority the midwives summoned medical assistance for rises of temperature on 110 occasions. These were specially investigated by the Super-

visors, and it was found that in 65 instances the unsatisfactory conditions were due to abnormalities which could be said to arise directly from childbirth.

The facilities provided in the Health Visiting Area are mentioned in the appropriate section of the Report.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

The County Council are responsible for the registration and inspection of these Homes in their area as Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Acts.

At the end of the year the number of premises registered was 25, as compared with 21 at the close of 1940, four applications having been received and acceded to in 1941. Of the homes registered 9 only have more than two beds each, and 19 are solely for midwifery and maternity cases. In addition, four exemptions previously allowed were continued.

The County Council have not delegated any of their powers under Section 194 of the Public Health Act, 1936, or earlier provisions, nor have any applications been received for such delegation.

COUNTY COUNCIL MATERNITY UNITS.

As mentioned in previous reports, the Emergency Hospital Scheme has necessitated the suspension of the special maternity unit at the Wordsley Hospital, and the curtailment of the work at the Rosemary Ednam Maternity Home, a special block of the Sedgley Public Assistance Institution.

The maternity beds (exclusive of isolation and labour beds) available at Public Assistance Institutions at the 31st December were as follows:—

Cannock	..	..	..	..	..	5
Leek	..	..	..	..	..	10
Lichfield	..	..	..	..	..	11
Sedgley: House	..	..	..	..	..	8
Rosemary Ednam Maternity						
Home	..	..	..	..	..	8
Stafford	..	..	..	..	..	5

The arrangements made by the County under their Health Visiting scheme are dealt with in the appropriate section of the Report. In addition, however, arrangements exist at the Mrs. Legge Memorial Home, Wolverhampton, for the reception of prospective unmarried mothers. In 1941, four cases were admitted.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

In the accompanying table the maternal mortality rate for the Administrative County, showing the deaths per thousand (live and still) births in the last ten years, is given.

Year	Total (Live and Still) Births	DEATHS FROM		Maternal Mortality per 1,000 (Live and Still) Births	
		Puerperal Sepsis	Other Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	Staffs.	England and Wales
1932	12,917	21	29	3.9	4.0
1933	11,960	19	18	3.1	4.3
1934	12,497	28	27	4.4	4.4
1935	12,751	20	35	4.3	3.9
1936	12,995	14	33	3.6	3.6
1937	13,485	15	33	3.6	3.1
1938	13,834	12	28	2.9	3.0
1939	13,874	13	28	3.0	2.8
1940	14,069	8	28	2.6	2.2
1941	14,372	16	31	3.3	2.2

The maternal mortality rate of 1940, viz., 2.6 per thousand live and stillbirths, was the lowest recorded in the Administrative County and continued a downward tendency which commenced in 1935. Unfortunately the satisfactory position has not been maintained, for in 1941 47 maternal deaths occurred, compared with 36 in the previous year, and although there was a greater number of births in the period now under review, the maternal mortality rate has risen to 3.3, whilst that for England and Wales remains unchanged at 2.2. In calculating the latter, abortions were excluded, which may have affected it to a minor extent.

From the information available it is not possible to arrive at an exact national mean rate for the ten year period shown in the table, but the mean rate for the County is 3.4.

Forty-four of the maternal deaths occurred in the area of the Local Supervising Authority. Eight were reported by midwives in accordance with their rules, *i.e.*, the deaths occurred whilst they were actually in attendance as midwives or maternity nurses.

The services provided by the County Council in connection with the efforts to reduce maternal mortality are detailed in the Health Visiting Section of the Report.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The infant mortality rate for 1941 was 63 per thousand live births, as against 55 in the previous year. The rate in Urban Districts was 67 compared with 56 last year, and in the Rural Districts 50 compared with 52. In England and Wales in 1941 the infant mortality rate was 59 compared with 55 last year. In the table which follows are shown the rates for the last ten years and also those for England and Wales as a whole. Also shown in this table are the various causes of infantile deaths in Staffordshire for the same period.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	TOTAL DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.									
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Measles	15	11	13	8	7	7	2	6	1	7
Scarlet Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	23	13	21	29	18	19	14	15	10	29
Diphtheria	2	3	—	3	4	2	2	—	1	—
Influenza	12	13	3	5	8	13	5	7	13	10
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	4	—	4	9	6	3	1	6	7
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	2	1	—	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	14	6	7	12	8	8	15	8	4	10
Syphilitic Diseases	4	3	2	2	2	—	4	1	3	3
Cancer	—	1	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—
Heart Disease	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Other Circulatory Diseases	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	39	50	27	42	31	29	25	34	31	56
Pneumonia	134	126	90	127	121	115	120	103	116	162
Other Respiratory Diseases	3	6	1	1	5	2	4	2	5	4
Diarrhoea	86	75	55	78	66	52	52	55	65	63
Appendicitis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other Digestive Diseases	16	14	10	10	11	6	5	14	8	12
Nephritis	2	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	2
Premature Birth	{ 436	403	401	403	465	474	415	454	{ 216	224
Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, Infantile Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ 214	223
Violence	26	17	15	17	20	17	18	14	13	28
Other Defined Diseases	41	49	42	58	58	35	63	54	40	38
Causes Ill-defined or unknown	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	859	796	689	808	837	789	751	770	748	879
Death Rates per 1,000 Live Births.	69	69	57	66	67	61	57	58	55	63
Staffordshire	65	64	59	57	59	58	53	50	55	59
England and Wales .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

From the preceding table it will be seen that except in 1934, for the first eight years County rates exceeded those for England and Wales, but that in 1940 the two were similar, and it is regrettable that, whilst infantile mortality has increased generally throughout the country, the Staffordshire rate for 1941 is again higher than the national one. As will also have been observed, the increase took place in the Urban Districts, and the causes of death mainly responsible were whooping cough, bronchitis, pneumonia and violence. In 20 of the 25 Urban and 4 of the 10 Rural Districts higher infantile mortality rates were recorded as compared with 1940.

Each year the largest group of deaths is due to the causes described as premature birth, congenital malformations, etc., and in view of this the following table is prepared, which shows that the number remains fairly constant.

Year.	Live Births.	Deaths of Children under one year of age from Congenital Debility, Malformations, Premature Birth, &c.	Death-rate per 1,000 Live Births.
1932	12,335	436	35.3
1933	11,424	403	35.3
1934	11,951	401	33.5
1935	12,174	403	33.1
1936	12,441	465	37.4
1937	12,885	474	36.8
1938	13,252	415	31.3
1939	13,324	454	34.1
1940	13,570	430	31.7
1941	13,861	447	32.2

One hundred and eighty-seven deaths were reported by the midwives, having occurred whilst they were in attendance. One hundred of these were due to feebleness and prematurity, and 41 to deformity and malformation.

HOSPITALS.

In my 1930 and subsequent Annual Reports details and developments of the County's Hospital Services were given, and I have already mentioned that in view of the war the question of hospital provision under the Local Government Act, 1929, still remains in abeyance. As far as Isolation Hospital provision is concerned, the comments relating to 1941 are given at the beginning of the section relating to infectious diseases which appears later in the Report.

At the County Council's Standon Hall Orthopædic Hospital 120 beds are still available for patients of the various Committees, the war having postponed the contemplated extensions. During

1941, 132 cases were treated for the Joint Board for Tuberculosis, 70 for the Education Committee, 8 for the Public Assistance Committee, 31 under the Health Visiting Scheme, 6 for outside Authorities, and 8 under the Emergency Hospital Scheme.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

The number of Clinics and Treatment Centres was set out in detail in the 1930 Report, and the changes in each subsequent year have been stated in my Annual Report.

The changes in Infant Welfare Centres which have taken place during 1941 are given in the section of the Report below, dealing with the Health Visiting Scheme.

HEALTH VISITING SCHEME.

As I have already mentioned, the County Health Visiting Area consists of 17 Urban and 10 Rural Districts, which have a total population of 468,680.

This year there is nothing of an exceptional nature to report on the scheme generally, and the following are brief details of the various activities :—

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

The provision in this respect, which had been well developed in previous years, remained practically unchanged throughout 1941. In September it became possible to resume sessions of the combined centre at Longnor, where the premises had been requisitioned in December, 1940, so that at the close of the period now under review there were 36 Combined Centres (*i.e.*, Minor Ailments Clinics and Welfare Centres) and 29 Welfare Centres only. In addition, there is one Voluntary Welfare Centre.

The only other changes were of a minor nature, *viz.*, alternative accommodation had to be acquired at Barton-under-Needwood in February; the additional weekly half-day session at Wednesfield was dispensed with in April, the object for which it was given not having been achieved; in July the quickly growing centre at Pheasey (Aldridge U.D.) was given a whole-day session each week in place of a half-day one; and at Stone the centre day was changed from Monday to Thursday in October.

At Willenhall the clinic and centre services are highly developed, and for some time past the accommodation at the main Centre, *i.e.*, the Nurses' Home, Walsall Street, had been insufficient. At the request of the County Council the Nursing Association agreed to extend the building, and the additional accommodation was occupied at the end of April, 1941.

In total, 3,891 Welfare Centre sessions were held in 1941, against 3,887 in the previous year, 63,871 attendances being made by children under one year of age, and 49,070 by children between one and five years. The numbers of children in these groups who attended for the first time during the year were 4,755 and 2,018, respectively. At the end of the year the number of children on the books at the Centres was 4,130 under one year, and 5,877 over one and under five.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Thirty-six of the Welfare Centres are fully equipped for ante-natal work, and at 22 of them special sessions are held for the purpose. The latter figure represents an increase of one over the previous year, for on the 13th March, 1941, special fortnightly sessions were commenced at Kinver.

During 1941, 3,052 expectant mothers attended the Clinics, with a total attendance of 10,001.

Where treatment is required, the patient is referred to her own doctor, through the medium of the midwife, if one has been engaged, except for unsatisfactory dental conditions. Treatment of the latter can be given under the County Council Scheme, and the patients are offered the facilities provided.

RURAL ANTE-NATAL SCHEME.

Under this scheme, which operates mainly in rural areas where there are no Ante-natal Clinics, 685 expectant mothers were examined by their own doctors, compared with 630 in 1940.

As a result, it was found that 554 confinements could safely be conducted by the midwives at the patients' homes, but in 30 instances special advice was necessary and in 9 institutional confinements were recommended, 8 in view of unsatisfactory home conditions and one because the woman was suffering from scabies.

In 84 cases, further examination only was considered desirable, but in other instances this requirement was coupled with additional recommendations, as follows:—Attendance of doctors at confinements 9, specialists' opinions 2, confinement in hospital 1, and confinements in institutions because of unsatisfactory home conditions 2.

In the remaining cases the following recommendations were made as a result of the initial examinations:—

A doctor to be present at the confinement	9
Confinement in hospital	6
Specialist opinion and hospital	4
Specialist opinion only	12
Confinement in institutions because of physical condition and unsatisfactory home surroundings	2

In addition, 34 of the women were found to require dental treatment, which was offered under the County Council Scheme.

CONSULTING OBSTETRICIANS.

Under this important service the General Practitioners can, where necessary, obtain the assistance of a Specialist at any time during pregnancy, labour or the puerperium. The facility is frequently sought and in 1941 the Consultants were concerned with 338 cases, as against 375 in the previous year.

MATERNITY HOME AND HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

Arrangements exist at many hospitals and maternity homes for the reception of women whose physical condition or environment is such that confinement at home is unsafe or undesirable.

During the year, 248 patients were dealt with in this way, and 84 were admitted to the maternity wards of Public Assistance Institutions, compared with 253 and 66, respectively, last year.

In addition, 28 women were admitted to a Maternity Home but paid their own fees, the County Council merely giving a guarantee against default.

MATERNITY OUTFITS.

I mentioned last year that, since the war began, the diminishing demand for these outfits had been noticeable, and the position further deteriorated during 1941, nine outfits only being disposed of, compared with 92 in 1940 and 247 in 1939.

PAYMENT OF MIDWIVES' FEES.

In order to retain the very essential ante-natal co-operation by the independent midwives, a compensation fee of 10s. 0d. is allowed where a case is lost as a result of County Council activities.

During 1941, one such payment only was made.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

In the Health Visiting Area a Consultant and Hospital Service is at the disposal of the General Practitioners. During the period under review, 52 cases were notified, compared with 43 last year. Under the Scheme, Specialists' opinions were obtained in seven instances, and 22 patients were sent to hospital. In addition, it was ascertained that 11 women from the area were sent to hospital through other agencies.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Forty-four cases were notified from the Health Visiting Area, compared with 43 in 1940, and in 26 instances home nursing was

carried out by the Health Visitors. Five children attended hospital as out-patients and 13 were admitted for treatment. In 42 cases the vision was unimpaired, and two children died. One child was still under treatment at the end of 1940, and the ultimate result was satisfactory.

The County Council provide hospital treatment.

OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT.

One hundred and thirteen children under 5 years of age were referred to the County Ophthalmic Surgeon from the Welfare Centres, mainly on account of an actual or suspected squint. Glasses were prescribed for 80 cases: in 8 instances the County Council provided them, and in each of 2 other cases allowed half the cost. Generally, where there was unilateral squint the sound eye was occluded, but if this was found to be impracticable, atropine was inserted weekly until it was found possible to have the eye occluded. These children were kept under constant supervision.

Patients seen in previous years were re-examined during 1941, and the total number of attendances at the Clinics, including both old and new cases, was 258.

ORTHOPÆDICS.

The County Council have not established any Orthopædic Clinics, but have arrangements with voluntary bodies who have established Clinics at Leek, Stourbridge, Hartshill, Birmingham, Stafford, Lichfield, Tamworth, Walsall and Dudley, where cases are received on payment.

One hundred and fifty-one new cases, as against 104 last year were sent to Orthopædic Clinics for out-patient treatment in the first instance, as follows:—

Bow Legs	21
Deformities of Feet	41
Deformities of Hands	2
Fractures	4
Knock Knees	42
Paralysis	9
Rickets	3
Torticollis (Wry-neck)	8
Miscellaneous	14
Examined but treatment not necessary ..	7

It will be noted that only three cases of rickets are given in this list, but of course there are many more conditions classified under other headings, of which rickets has probably been the primary cause.

I give below details of the out-patient attendances, etc., during the year :—

Number of children on books at 31.12.40..	190
New cases referred during 1941	151
	<hr/>
	341

Removals on account of :—

Discharged cured.. ..	29
Left the area	9
Attained school age	32
Treatment refused	45
Died	1
Transferred to Joint Board for T.B.	1
No treatment found necessary..	7
	<hr/>
	124

Number of cases at end of year	217
	<hr/>

The total number of attendances at Out-patient Clinics during the year was 2,411.

Thirty-one children received in-patient treatment at Standon Hall Orthopædic Hospital, 23 of whom were admitted during the year. As mentioned in previous Reports, pending the extension of accommodation at Standon Hall, the Health Visiting Committee have authorised the use of five beds at outside institutions. These are used mostly for short stay cases. In this way four children under five years of age were admitted to the Hartshill Orthopædic Hospital during 1941.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT TREATMENT.

Since the war began and the Treatment Centre provided by the County Council at Lichfield was suspended, there has been little activity in this direction. The work is now confined to the Leek area and during 1941, 8 children only were treated, 5 of whom were new cases. The total attendance was 205 and the conditions were as follows :—

Bronchial catarrh	1
Cervical adenitis	1
Debility and malnutrition	5
Delayed walking	1

DENTAL TREATMENT.

The facilities under this scheme, which has now been in operation for six complete years, are available for expectant and

nursing mothers, and children under 5 years of age, in the County Health Visiting Area: they are referred for treatment by the Medical Officers of the Ante-natal Clinics and Welfare Centres, and by general practitioners under the Rural Ante-natal Scheme. A similar service is undertaken, at an agreed payment, on behalf of the Stafford Corporation Welfare Committee.

During 1941, 1,391 County patients were treated, compared with 1,293 last year, and the following are particulars supplied by Mr. W. H. Jones, the County Dental Officer :—

Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

Of 956 patients recommended dental treatment under the scheme, 828 accepted, but to the latter number must be added 296 women whose treatment was incomplete at the end of 1940, giving a total of 1,124. The number of attendances made for treatment was 4,480, but no less than 943 further appointments were not kept, the latter representing 17·4 per cent. of the total. The number of half-day sessions devoted to the treatment of these cases was 871.

There has been an improvement in the percentage of broken appointments, for, last year, the corresponding figure was 21, and it is again found that the mothers in the rural areas, who frequently have considerable distances to walk, miss few appointments, shopping difficulties accounting for irregular attendances in the urban districts. The younger women are found to be more apt to break appointments than the older ones and there is still a tendency not to notify the dental surgeon when they are unable to attend. It is also of interest that in spite of domestic duties attendances at the morning sessions are higher than at those in the afternoons.

The fall in the age of the mothers treated has brought into the scheme a number of young women who were accustomed to having dental treatment when at school. These patients are willing to have the very slight treatment required, which is a good augury for their own children.

It is again stressed that experience proves how valuable an asset are the trained Dental Nurses, particularly as regards the expectant and nursing mothers, who are able to discuss their condition in relation to the need for dental treatment and benefit accordingly.

The following are particulars of the operations completed

during the year :—

Extractions	5,626
Fillings	189
Scalings	103
Sundries	1,977
New Dentures	497
Repairs to Dentures	21
	<hr/>
	8,413

In 5,355 instances the extractions were completed with injections of local anæsthetics.

In 13 instances patients were admitted to Institutions for the administration of general anæsthetics, the dental treatment being given by the County staff.

The artificial dentures, together with repairs, were all completed in the County Dental Laboratory.

“ Toddlers ”—

Two hundred and sixty-seven “ toddlers ” were dealt with during the year, and 37 half-day sessions were devoted to their treatment, the total attendances being 280. On 260 occasions the child was accompanied by a parent.

The treatment comprised :—

Extraction of temporary teeth	384
Dressings of Silver Nitrate	130
Fillings in temporary teeth	5
Sundries	77
Advice	90
	<hr/>
	686

EXTRA NOURISHMENT.

This scheme, which was described in my Report for 1938, continued unaltered until the end of August, 1941. As mentioned last year, in the autumn of 1940 the National Milk Scheme came into operation, under which one pint of raw milk, or, in selected cases, an equivalent quantity of full-cream dried milk, became available for expectant and nursing mothers, and children under five years of age, at the reduced price of 2d. per pint, or free of cost in necessitous cases. The arrangements made by the County Council were not curtailed in any way, but the Medical Officers at the Centres were asked to encourage the National Scheme, and certain facilities were offered to the local Milk Officers at Centre

sessions. It was also decided that where the Government issue of dried milk was insufficient to feed a child and the case was a necessitous one, the additional free supply required would be provided under the County Scheme.

At the beginning, the National Milk Scheme provided for the supply of full-cream dried milk only, but the Public Health Committee at their meeting in June, 1941, received a circular from the Ministry of Health to the effect that half-cream dried milk would also be available later in the year. As these two milks would be suitable for most normal cases, it was thought desirable to review the County Council's policy, mainly to avoid opposition between the National and County Schemes, and also in view of the fact that if, as a result of a long war, the milk supplies of the country were adversely affected, the arrangements made by the Government would doubtless be given priority. The County Council ultimately decided, as a wartime measure, to dispense with the arrangements for stocking ordinary full-cream and half-cream branded dried milks at the Welfare Centres for sale at cost price, or for free issue in necessitous cases, and no supplies were ordered after the 1st September, 1941, the date on which the half-cream dried milk became available under the National Scheme.

As regards delicate children and expectant and nursing mothers for whom special branded foods are essential, *i.e.*, milks containing additional iron, or those specially modified for infants with exceptionally weak digestion, or with allergic manifestations, etc., it was decided to continue the existing scheme, so that small quantities of the special commodities can still be obtained for sale at cost price or free issue. The arrangement already mentioned above for supplementing free Government supplies in certain cases was also continued, and in this connection, in order to ensure easier working, the County Council adopted the Government scale for necessitous cases, which was slightly more generous than the one previously in force.

With the drastic curtailment of their scheme, the County Council offered the fullest co-operation to the local Milk Officers in the distribution of their dried milks, and urged that the Welfare Centres in the County Health Visiting Area should be used for the purpose, particularly where other arrangements would require mothers to travel longer distances to obtain their supplies. The cupboard accommodation at the Centres, which became greater as our stocks were reduced, was placed at their disposal.

During 1941, the totals of the free issues were branded dried milks 7,455 lbs., National Dried Milks 1,193 lbs. and 781 eight-ounce bottles of emulsion. In addition, 73,638 lbs. of branded dried milks were disposed of at cost price at the Welfare Centres.

In the previous year, the free issues consisted of 27,703 lbs. of dried milks and 1,340 bottles of emulsion, whilst 103,042 lbs. of dried milks were sold at cost price, but the County Council Scheme was in full operation during the whole of that period.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

During 1941, 7,477 live births and 269 stillbirths were notified in the Health Visiting Area, 7,494 by midwives and 252 by parents and doctors. The births registered during the year, *i.e.*, 8,010 live births, and 303 stillbirths, cannot strictly be compared with those notified because of the period allowed by law for each purpose.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

The work carried out by the Health Visitors under this scheme is shown in the following table:—

Number of children on Register at the end of December, 1941	37
Number of reports on visits to children received during the year 1941	326
Number of new cases during 1941, for which preliminary reports were sent in by Health Visitors	25
Number of foster-parents on Register at end of 1941	35

The St. Anne's and St. John's Residential Convent Schools, which had been evacuated from Birmingham to Alton, were visited in September, 1941, and, as a result, were exempted from further inspection.

HEALTH VISITORS.

There has been no change in the normal complement of Health Visitors, which consists of 60 whole-time, two of whom are lecturers on mothercraft, and 42 part-time, *i.e.*, District Nurses employed by local Associations whose work is mainly in the rural districts. The whole-time Health Visitors serve a population of approximately 387,067 out of a total of 468,680.

The only change in area was the transference from the part-time to the whole-time staff of the Parishes of Clifton Campville and Thorpe Constantine (Lichfield R.D.), which took effect on the 1st April, when the local Nursing Association previously responsible ceased to exist.

During the year there were many changes in the whole-time staff owing to retirement, recruitment to the Army Nursing Services and normal resignation, and great difficulty was experienced in filling vacancies, undoubtedly due to other wartime demands. In certain instances it was possible temporarily to engage fully qualified married women, but at the 31st December three vacancies remained unfilled, one of which had existed for some months.

The visits paid by the Health Visitors during the year were as follows :—

To expectant mothers :—

(1) First visits	..	..	..	1,857
(2) Total visits	..	..	..	4,723

To infants under one year :—

(1) First visits	7,015
(2) Total visits	64,852

To children—one-five years :—

Total visits	103,589
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In 1941 the Health Visitors reported to local Medical Officers of Health 131 instances of insanitary conditions.

LECTURES ON MOTHERCRAFT.

The lectures to mothers which were instituted ten years ago, have continued at the Infant Welfare Centres. During the year talks were given by the two Lecturers at 404 sessions of 52 Centres in various parts of the Health Visiting Area, the total attendance being 10,140.

WARTIME NURSERIES.

In September, 1940, it was learned, through the Ministry of Health and the local Council that Darlaston had been designated as a district where a Day Nursery should be established to facilitate the recruitment of young married women for factory work. The position was accordingly explored and accommodation became available at the Slater Street Methodist Sunday School early in 1941. Adaptations, etc., caused many delays and a whole-time Day Nursery to accommodate 60 children was officially opened by J. N. Banfield, Esq., M.P., on Saturday, 26th April, 21 children being registered on the Monday following.

From the date of opening to the end of the year the total number of attendances was 8,491, with a daily average, including Saturdays, of 40.2. The daily average from Mondays to Fridays was 43.4 and on Saturdays only 24.5.

There is nothing further to report as regards the period under review except that a comprehensive statement on the need for wartime nurseries throughout the Health Visiting Area was presented to the Public Health Committee on the 11th October, 1941.

DENTAL LABORATORY.

There was no further development of the Dental Laboratory during the year, which continued with its full complement of four mechanics, the output of completed work in 1941 being as follows :—

New dentures	739
Repairs to dentures	55
Orthodontic appliances	29
Repairs to equipment for dental clinics ..	20
	<hr/>
	843
	<hr/>

COUNTY BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Dr. J. L. Edwards, the County Bacteriologist and Pathologist, reports that during 1941, 92,972 investigations were conducted at the County Bacteriological and Pathological Laboratory, being an increase of 5,636 as compared with the previous year. Of these, 67,456 were of a general bacteriological and serological nature, 3,231 in respect of biochemical and pathological investigations, and 22,285 were for the diagnosis and tests for cure of venereal diseases.

The general bacteriological and serological work was for the most part from the Administrative County, but of the milk examinations 957 were undertaken for the City of Stoke-on-Trent and 25 for the County Borough of Dudley.

The tests for venereal diseases were from patients resident in the following areas :—

Administrative County	11,313
City of Stoke-on-Trent	6,914
County Borough of Dudley	604
County of Worcester	712
Kesteven Division of Lincolnshire ..	957
County Borough of Walsall	582
Other areas outside the Administrative County	423

Four hundred and thirteen were from Emergency Hospitals in the Administrative County and 367 from members of His Majesty's Forces.

The details of the general bacteriological and serological work are as follows :—

GENERAL BACTERIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY.

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Totals
Water Examinations	54	66	125	73	318
Milk Examinations	4164	4255	3621	3418	15458
Diphtheria	4234	4398	4470	6828	19930
Tuberculosis	1426	1483	1462	1380	5751
Cerebro-spinal Fever	55	68	9	7	139
Streptococcal Infections ..	1580	1192	860	954	4586
Ringworm	13	15	10	8	46
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	472	867	2565	706	4610
Brucella Infections (human) ..	102	160	230	110	602
Dysentery (all types)	769	740	974	483	2966
Food Poisoning	372	310	456	233	1371
Veterinary Work (other than Milk, including Research)	2569	1380	1420	1986	7355
Other Examinations	1045	1088	1111	1043	4287
Medico-Legal Work	37	—	—	—	37
TOTALS	16892	16022	17313	17229	67456

The 15,458 " Milk Examinations " were constituted as follows :—

Cleanliness and Phosphatase Tests	13,063
Biological Tests	2,359
Investigations of Brucella infections (whey) ..	2
Cultures for Streptococci, etc.	22
Direct film for acid fast bacilli	1
Examination of washings from utensils	8
Examination of Milk Bottles for Sterility ..	1
Examination for cause of taint	2
	<hr/> 15,458

As regards the biological, cleanliness and phosphatase examinations, the purposes of the tests are shown in the accompanying

table, and it will be specially noted that 2 samples of "Pasteurised" milk and 5 of "Accredited" gave positive biological reactions for tuberculosis.

	* Coli and/or Reductase ; or Count and Phosphatase.			Biological Tests.			Grand Total.
	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Total.	Negative.	Positive.	Total.	
For "Accredited" Standard and Licence	5726	2891	8617	151	5	156	8773
For "Tuberculin Tested" Standard and Licence	127	58	185	96	—	96	281
For "Tuberculin Tested" (Pasteurised) Standard	8	3	11	9	—	9	20
For Pasteurised Standard	162	51	213	76	2	78	291
Food and Drugs Act, 1938	964	676	1640	1285	75	1360	3000
School Milks	53	28	81	78	2	80	161
Submitted by farmers, retailers and others, for their own information.. ..	62	29	91	7	—	7	98
Submitted by Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries under Tuberculosis Order, 1938	—	—	—	276	54	330	330
Totals	7102	3736	10838	1978	138	2116	12954

* The above figures represent the number of *samples* examined.

The following tests were involved :—

Count and/or Coli	2,252
Reductase.. ..	10,549
Phosphatase	262
Biological	2,359
Total	15,422

The particulars of the pathological and biochemical investigations were as follows:—

PATHOLOGICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL WORK CONDUCTED DURING THE YEAR 1941.

Fractional Test Meals.

Specimens of Gastric Contents	246
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Urea (Estimation of).

Urine.. .. .	127
Blood.. .. .	264
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	3

Glucose (Estimation of).

Urine.. .. .	32
Blood.. .. .	203

Blood.

Estimation of Hæmoglobin	371
R.B.C. Count	364
Leucocyte Count	386
Reticulocytes	76
Differential Leucocyte Count	378
Platelets	3
Grouping	85
Wintrobe's Volume Index.. .. .	75
Icterus Index	56
Sedimentation Rate	13
Estimation of Calcium	8
,, Cholestrol	8
,, Plasma Protein	5
,, Inorganic Phosphate	4
,, Uric Acid	3
,, Chlorides	2
,, Phosphorus	1
,, Non-Protein Nitrogen	1
,, Serum Phosphatase	2
Van Den Bergh's Reaction	18
Coagulation Time	1
Bleeding Time	2
Fragility of Red Cells	4
R.B.C. Volume	1

Carried forward ..	2,742
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	Brought forward	2,742
<i>Urine.</i>		
Chemical Examination of Calculus	2	
Diastase Content	5	
Acetone Bodies	1	
Sulphanilamide Content	1	
Zondek-Aschheim Tests (Friedman's Modification) ..	51	
Ammonia-Urea-Nitrogen Content	1	
Quantitative Estimation of Albumen	1	
Cytological Examination (Schaudinn Film)	1	
<i>Fæces.</i>		
Quantitative Estimation of Fats	17	
<i>Pathological Sections</i>	404	
„ „ (Research)	1	
<i>Cerebrospinal Fluid.</i>		
Sulphanilamide Content	2	
Sulphapyridine Content	1	
Calcium Estimation	1	
Total	3,231	

The details of the Venereal Diseases tests are shown in the following table :—

EXAMINATIONS OF PATHOLOGICAL SPECIMENS CONDUCTED
UNDER THE VENEREAL DISEASES SCHEME DURING THE
YEAR 1941.

	For Detection of		For Wasser- mann Reaction	Sigma, Kahn & Laughlin Tests	Other Examin- ations	Totals
	Spirochæta Pallida	Gonococci				
1st Quarter ..	15	359	1844	2404	480	5102
2nd Quarter ..	—	309	1945	2828	497	5579
3rd Quarter ..	—	354	2032	2805	567	5758
4th Quarter ..	23	280	1965	3086	492	5846
Totals ..	38	1302	7786	11123	2036	22285

The 2,036 "Other Examinations" consisted of :—

Two hundred cerebrospinal fluids for cell count, protein estimation, and colloidal gold test; 1,829 complement fixation tests for gonorrhœa and the examination of 7 specimens of urine for gonococci.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

Mr. E. V. Jones, the County Analyst, reports that the total number of samples analysed was made up as below :—

For County :—

Food and Drugs Act, 1938..	..	..	..	2,462
"Appeal to Cow" Samples	..	..	..	33
Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926..	..	..	..	17
Drinking Waters	..	..	..	214
Swimming Bath and Pool Waters..	..	..	..	7
River Waters (Full Analyses)	..	..	..	126
Sewage Effluents (Full Analyses)..	..	..	..	74
Coroner Samples	..	..	..	14
Miscellaneous Samples	..	..	..	130
				<hr/>
				3,077

For Stoke-on-Trent :—

Food and Drugs Act, 1938..	..	..	..	635
Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926..	..	..	..	5
Drinking Waters	12
Miscellaneous Sample	1
				<hr/>
				653

For Brierley Hill :—

Food and Drugs Act, 1938..	84
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For Newcastle-under-Lyme :—

Food and Drugs Act, 1938..	93
Miscellaneous Samples	2
				<hr/>
				95

For Rowley Regis :—

Food and Drugs Act, 1938	51
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Total	<hr/> 3,960
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FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Of the 2,462 samples submitted from the County Area, 2,189 were found to be genuine and 273 adulterated or below standard.

(1) MILK.—Of 1,589 samples of undesignated milk, 236 were found to be unsatisfactory, of which 111 contained added water, 20 contained added water and were further deficient in fat, 73 were deficient in fat and 32 were deficient in fat and solids-not-fat.

Two hundred and thirty-two samples of specially designated milks were examined, viz., 29 "Tuberculin Tested," 129 "Accredited" and 74 Pasteurised. Twenty-five were reported against,

7 of "Tuberculin Tested," 4 of "Accredited" and 2 of Pasteurised containing added water, 6 of "Accredited" and 2 of Pasteurised being deficient in fat, and 4 of "Accredited" being deficient in fat and solids-not-fat.

Seventy-two samples of sterilized milk were also examined, which were found to be satisfactory with the exception of 4 which all contained added water.

Action taken.—Eighty-eight of the 236 unsatisfactory samples of ordinary milk were informal and no direct action could be taken, but "follow up" samples were obtained where possible.

In 61 cases, representing 103 unsatisfactory samples (two or more having been taken simultaneously from the same purveyor in several instances) the adulterations were small and cautions were issued. Eighteen producers or retailers were prosecuted in respect of 26 samples containing added water and 2 in respect of 3 samples deficient in fat. In the remaining 16 cases no action was considered necessary.

As regards the formal samples of designated milks, proceedings were taken against a producer in respect of 2 samples of "Tuberculin Tested" milk found to contain added water. Six cautions were issued in respect of 2 samples of Pasteurised milk, 2 of "Accredited" and 4 of "Tuberculin Tested" found to contain added water, 1 sample of "Accredited" deficient in fat and 2 others of "Accredited" deficient in both fat and solids-not-fat. The remaining 12 unsatisfactory samples, one "Tuberculin Tested," 9 "Accredited" and 2 Pasteurised were informal.

The four unsatisfactory sterilized samples which contained added water were all formal and 3 cautions were issued.

In total, 70 producers or retailers were cautioned and 21 prosecuted. Fines amounting to £116 10s. 0d. were imposed, together with £38 10s. 0d. special costs.

The average composition of the milks of all grades was :—

	<i>On all Samples.</i>		<i>On genuine samples.</i>
Fat	3.69%	3.71%
Solids-not-fat	8.82%	8.74%

Of 1,628 samples of milk of all grades, passed as genuine, 192 were below the presumptive standard of 8.5 per cent. solids-not-fat, of which 188 were proved by the Freezing Point Depression (Hortvet) to be genuine milk, and 4 were sour.

(2) GENERAL ARTICLES OF FOOD.—Five hundred and sixty-nine general articles of food and drugs were examined, and 8 (2 formal and 6 informal) were found to be adulterated or below standard, the County Analyst reporting as follows:—

Carraway Seeds.—The only sample (informal) consisted wholly of Dill Fruit.

Chief Egg (Whole Egg Equivalent).—The only sample (informal) was incorrectly labelled. It consisted of coloured wheat flour with self-raising ingredients.

Jam, Apricot (Full Fruit Standard).—Of 4 samples, one (informal) contained 180 parts per million of Salicylic Acid, a preservative which is not permissible at the present time.

Lemex (Substitute for Lemons).—Two formal samples were submitted, each from a different manufacturer. One sample was stated to have all the virtues of 12 squeezed lemons, the other to equal the juice of 6 lemons. Neither of the samples contained any Vitamin C, but consisted entirely of Citric Acid. Both samples were, therefore, labelled in such a way as to be misleading.

Ointment, Iodine.—Of two samples, one (informal) contained only 3.66 per cent. Iodine, instead of 5 per cent., thus showing a deficiency of 26.8 per cent. Iodine.

Spirits, Gin.—Of two samples, one sample (informal) had been diluted 25.5 per cent. beyond the Statutory Limit of 35° U.P. It was 51.6° U.P.

Suet, Flaked.—The only sample (informal) submitted was slightly rancid. It contained 2.4 per cent. free fatty acids, instead of a maximum of 2 per cent.

Action taken.—Proceedings were taken in respect of the two samples of Lemex, fines and costs amounting to £2 16s. 6d. being imposed on one retailer. The other case was adjourned *sine die* as the police could not trace the offender to serve a summons.

" APPEAL TO COW " SAMPLES.

Of 33 " Appeal to Cow " samples, 12 were below the presumptive standard of 8.5 per cent. solids-not-fat and 3 per cent. fat, of which 3 were below in solids-not-fat ; 2 were below in both fat and solids-not-fat and 7 were below in fat.

FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

Seventeen samples were submitted, consisting of 10 Fertilizers and 7 Feeding Stuffs, as under :—

Fertilizers.—Two samples of Raw Bone Meal, one of Sulphate of Ammonia, one of Steamed Bone Meal Flour, one of Superphosphate, one of Bee's Fertilizer, one of Fertilizer, one of Tomato Fertilizer, one of Carnation Fertilizer and one of Concentrated Vegetable Fertilizer, all of which were of satisfactory quality, though in the cases of Bee's Fertilizer and Fertilizer, both were above their respective guarantees, and attention was drawn to this irregularity.

Feeding Stuffs.—Four samples of Sterilized Feeding Bone Flour were submitted, three of which were of satisfactory quality, but the other showed a deficiency of 53·5 per cent. and 32·1 per cent. respectively, in Albuminoids and Phosphoric Acid. One sample of National Pig Food and one of National Poultry Food No. 1A. were of satisfactory quality, and one of National Cattle Food was slightly below the guarantee in Albuminoids.

DRINKING WATERS.

Of 214 samples, 84 were for the ordinary full analysis ; 129 for partial analysis and one for full and mineral analysis. One hundred and thirty-five were of satisfactory quality ; 30 contained sewage or animal matter ; 18 were organically impure ; 10 were of doubtful quality ; 10 contained metallic contamination ; 2 showed both vegetable and animal pollution ; 5 showed animal and metallic pollution ; one showed sewage pollution and was excessively hard ; 2 showed vegetable and metallic pollution, and one contained Iron Sulphide.

CORONER SAMPLES.

Three cases, consisting of 14 samples were examined for Metallic, Alkaloidal and other poisons.

MILK SUPPLY.

The County Council are concerned with the milk supply as follows :—

- (i) Under the Milk (Special Designations) Orders they are responsible for the issue and control of "Tuberculin

Tested" and "Accredited" licences in the Administrative County, and

- (ii) By arrangements made with the majority of the District Councils, the County staff undertake the sampling of milk as it is being retailed to the public, *i.e.*, street samples.

The appropriate duties in connection with the above are assigned to the Sanitary Inspectors and Milk Sampling Officers of the Public Health Department and normally there are four of each, the former also undertaking other work of a public health nature. In view of the war, at the end of 1941 these staffs had been reduced to two and three respectively, but as far as possible efficient supervision is being maintained.

Details of the work during 1941 are given in the succeeding paragraphs.

STREET SAMPLING.

The County Council are ordinarily responsible for this purpose for the whole of the Administrative County with the exception of the Municipal Boroughs of Newcastle and Rowley Regis and the Urban District of Brierley Hill. In addition, by arrangement, the County Council staff undertake street sampling for the Rowley Regis Municipal Council, one of the separate Food and Drugs Authorities.

In the following tables the number of samples of ordinary and specially designated milks taken during the year in the area for which the County Council is normally responsible are shown, together with the results of the bacteriological and biological tests carried out in the County Laboratory. In the table of ordinary milk the numbers of samples taken in the various Sanitary Districts of the County are indicated.

ORDINARY MILK SAMPLES.
1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1941.

Sanitary District	No. of samples Submitted	Result of Examination		T.B.
		Cleanliness		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
URBAN :				
Aldridge ..	36	18	18	1
Amblecote ..	6	5	1	—
Biddulph ..	36	27	9	—
Bilston ..	5	4	1	—
Brownhills ..	41	22	19	—
Cannock ..	59	42	17	1
Coseley ..	8	4	4	—
Darlaston ..	5	3	2	1
Kidsgrave ..	34	12	22	6
Leek ..	38	24	14	2
Lichfield ..	15	8	7	—
Rugeley ..	35	25	10	1
Sedgley ..	40	22	18	2
Stafford ..	46	24	22	5
Stone ..	24	14	10	1
Tamworth ..	27	21	6	1
Tettenhall ..	*16	9	5	—
Tipton ..	8	6	2	2
Uttoxeter ..	25	14	11	2
Wednesbury ..	10	6	4	1
Wednesfield ..	10	3	7	1
Willenhall ..	30	12	18	4
RURAL :				
Cannock ..	*100	37	56	4
Cheadle ..	85	50	35	2
Leek ..	23	15	8	1
Lichfield ..	*68	38	24	4
Newcastle ..	37	25	12	1
Seisdon ..	72	39	33	8
Stafford ..	*46	18	14	2
Stone ..	*37	22	12	2
Tutbury ..	33	15	18	—
Uttoxeter ..	4	2	2	—
Totals ..	*1,059	586	441	55

* All samples not examined bacteriologically.

SPECIALLY DESIGNATED MILK.
1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1941.

Designation	No. of Samples Submitted	Result of Examination		T.B.
		Cleanliness		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
“ Tuberculin Tested ” ..	56	49	7	—
“ Accredited ” ..	121	103	18	1
Pasteurised ..	74	58	16	2
“ Tuberculin Tested ” Pasteurised ..	8	5	3	—
Totals ..	259	215	44	3

In addition, fifteen samples of sterilized milk were taken for examination, and were all satisfactory.

(i) BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Undesignated Milk.—Of the 1,059 samples, 1,027 were bacteriologically examined, and 586 were found to conform to a certain standard of cleanliness, the remaining 441 failing to do so. Four hundred and twenty-two of the latter were produced within the County and 19 outside. The percentage of samples reported clean was 57·1, compared with 60·1 last year. In addition to being unsatisfactory from a cleanliness standpoint, 18 also contained tubercle bacilli.

As in previous years, the names of the producers of the unsatisfactory milks were reported to the County Farm Institute, and the farmers concerned were communicated with by the Assistant Director of Agricultural Education, and offered every assistance. In accordance with the usual practice, if no improvement in the cleanliness of the milk resulted, the District Council in whose area the premises are situated was informed, so that the necessary steps could be taken under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

Specially Designated Milks.—The cleanliness test was applied to the 259 samples submitted, and 44, or 17·0 per cent., were found to be unsatisfactory, viz. :—7 " Tuberculin Tested," 18 " Accredited," 16 Pasteurised and 3 " Tuberculin Tested " Pasteurised, as compared with 8·6 per cent. in the previous year.

In addition to examination by the bacterial count method, the Pasteurised milks are submitted to the phosphatase test, which

indicates the efficiency or otherwise of the pasteurisation. In this respect the 82 samples obtained in 1941 were satisfactory.

As regards the unsatisfactory samples, other than those of Pasteurised Milk, 19 were produced in the County and 6 outside. The sources of production of the 19 Pasteurised samples were not known but 18 were of milk treated at premises outside the County.

(ii) BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

With the exception of 93 of ordinary and 44 of designated milks the samples were examined biologically, and 55 of ordinary milk, 1 of "Accredited" and 2 of Pasteurised, were found to contain tubercle bacilli.

Forty-eight undesignated samples and the 1 "Accredited" were produced within the County. The 2 Pasteurised samples were of milk treated at premises outside the County.

Where the milk was produced in Staffordshire the positive results were reported to the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, whose Department is responsible for the consequent veterinary examinations of the herds concerned.

The procedure adopted when the sources of production of samples containing tubercle bacilli are outside the County is dealt with in a succeeding paragraph.

MILK IN SCHOOLS SCHEME.

At the end of the year there were 103 suppliers of designated and undesignated milks to schools or departments, as detailed in the following table :—

			No. of Suppliers.	Schools or Depts. supplied.	Children supplied (Dec.)
"Tuberculin Tested"	..	..	1	1	68
"Accredited"	..	..	70	113	9,980
Pasteurised	..	..	16	240	33,818
Undesignated	..	..	16	31	537
			103	385	44,403

The usual procedure is to sample the supplies at least once each term *after* delivery to the schools. During 1941, however, in view of shortage of staff, this was not always possible, but every effort was made to give adequate supervision. The samples are examined bacteriologically and biologically, and, in the case of Pasteurised milk, by the phosphatase test in addition.

All herds producing milk are, of course, under supervision by the Veterinary Staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, but, in the case of undesignated production, examinations are normally made less frequently. However, as far as school milk is concerned, the Divisional Inspector agreed to deal with the matter adequately, so that the supplies, which are in districts where it is difficult to obtain designated milk, can continue.

The number of samples collected at schools during the year was 77, and of these 23 failed to conform with the required standard of cleanliness. When an unsatisfactory result is obtained notification is made to the supplier and/or producer, and repeat samples are taken.

Twenty-two samples from Pasteurised supplies were submitted to the phosphatase test; 21 passed and the other failed.

As regards the biological examination of samples, where tubercle bacilli are found the school supply is cancelled immediately and is not resumed from the particular source until the herd is free from infection. In the meantime, where possible alternative arrangements are made so that the scheme is not interfered with. The number of tuberculous samples during the year was 2 and the procedure mentioned in a preceding paragraph was adopted.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

In 1941, 101 representations in respect of milk produced in Staffordshire, which was found to contain tubercle bacilli, were made by Medical Officers of Health of districts outside the area administered by the County Council. Similarly, 8 complaints were made to outside Authorities in respect of milk sent into this County for sale. In this respect the County and County Borough Public Health Departments act in the capacity of clearing houses only, and the appropriate action regarding the herds is taken by the Veterinary Staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.

"Accredited."—On the 31st December, 1941, there were 2,596 farmers licensed to produce "Accredited" milk, as compared with 2,605 at the end of the previous year. During the period under review, 7,966 samples of milk were taken for examination for cleanliness, and 5,437, or 68·3 per cent., complied with the required standard.

As stated last year, in view of depletion of staff, routine sampling at the farms at two monthly intervals had to be abandoned, but endeavours are made to visit quarterly for this purpose.

Eighty-five applications for new licences were received and dealt with during 1941, 6 of which were not acceded to.

When it is found that the main conditions attached to a licence, which include, of course, a good sample record, are not being observed, every effort is made to obtain a satisfactory solution, and failing this the case is dealt with by the appropriate Committee. During 1941, the licences of 75 producers were suspended for one month, 55 for two months, and 14 for three months. Twenty-four were revoked and 17 cautions were issued.

"Tuberculin Tested."—At the end of the year the number of licences in force for the production of "Tuberculin Tested" milk was 36, as against 38 at the close of 1940. One new application was received and recommended during 1941.

The routine samples are examined biologically as well as for cleanliness. Of 103 obtained during the year, 25 failed to comply with the required bacteriological standard but none was found to contain tubercle bacilli.

Three unsatisfactory cases were considered by the Committee, the licences being suspended, one for one month and 2 for three months.

GENERAL.

Apart from the foregoing, sampling was undertaken at certain hospitals, sanatoria and institutions, and of 8 samples obtained during the year 4 were unsatisfactory from a cleanliness standpoint, but all were free from tubercle bacilli.

WATER SUPPLIES AND RIVERS POLLUTION PREVENTION.

As mentioned last year the war has automatically curtailed the normal activities of Local Authorities in connection with schemes for water supplies, sewerage and sewage disposal. It is only possible, therefore, to comment on developments of special interest of schemes which were already in existence, and these are now becoming scanty.

I have no remarks to make on water supplies and the following is the only information available :—

Rivers Pollution Prevention :—

RIVER TRENT WATERSHED.

STONE U.D.—Work has proceeded throughout the year on the new sewerage and sewage disposal scheme. Progress is necessarily slow, and it is not anticipated that completion will be possible until the latter part of 1942.

STONE R.D.—The scheme to provide for the sewerage of Tittensor and Groundslow Sanatorium is proceeding slowly, and, unfortunately, has been retarded by unforeseen difficulties connected with the work.

RIVER SEVERN WATERSHED.

SEISDON R.D.—*Kinver*.—The new sewerage and sewage disposal scheme was completed at the end of the year.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO DISTRICT COUNCILS FOR WATER AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL SCHEMES.

In the Report for 1930, the principles governing contributions from the County Council were fully stated and a brief summary has appeared in subsequent Reports.

Contributions continue to be payable in respect of schemes mentioned in previous Reports, but no new ones have been approved during the period under review.

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACTS.

Under these Acts contributions are given by the County Council for the re-conditioning of old houses in rural areas, and for the conversion into dwellings of buildings not previously used for that purpose. Applications for grants must come from the owner of the property concerned. No applications were considered during 1941.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

In my Report for 1939 I dealt with the provision of Isolation Hospital accommodation in the County, which remained unchanged throughout 1940, but during the period now under review there were the following developments.

The Mid-Staffordshire Joint Hospital Board leased The Wissage, Lichfield, from the County Council, and equipped it as an Isolation Hospital with 60 beds, equally allocated to the treatment of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever. It was opened on the 1st September and at the same time the small hospital at Curborough was dispensed with.

During the year the County Borough of Dudley became a constituent authority of the Board for the southern portion of the County. Consequently the title was changed from the South Staffordshire Joint Hospital Board to the West Midlands Joint Hospital Board. This Board acquired Moxley Sanatorium, where accommodation had previously been available for the treatment of smallpox, and provided beds, which, at the end of the year, numbered 39, for Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever. The Isolation

Hospital at Bilston was temporarily closed in October for alterations and was still out of commission at the beginning of 1942. The Bratch Isolation Hospital, Wombourne, a small unit with beds for scarlet fever only, also became devoid of patients in October due to difficulties of equipment.

The following statistics relate to the notifiable infectious diseases amongst civilians during the 53 weeks ended 3rd January, 1942. On reference to the tables at the end of the Report the death-rates for each Sanitary District will be found.

SMALLPOX.—No case of Smallpox was recorded in 1941, a similar experience to that of last year. The last case recorded in the County was in 1930.

SCARLET FEVER.—The incidence of this disease was lower than that for the previous year, 1,457 cases having been notified, compared with 1,598 in 1940. There was a slight decrease in the Urban Districts where 1,125 cases occurred as against 1,147, but a substantial one in the Rural Districts, the numbers being 332 and 451 respectively. Two deaths occurred in Urban Districts, but none in Rural Districts. The case rate per thousand of the population is 1·86 compared with 1·47 for England and Wales as a whole. The prevailing type of the disease was mild.

DIPHTHERIA.—More cases were notified in 1941 than in the previous year, the numbers being 1,059 and 852, respectively, and the increase was mainly in the Urban Districts where there were 866 notifications compared with 684 in 1940. One hundred and ninety-three cases occurred in the Rural districts as against 168 in the previous year. The case rate was 1·35 compared with 1·25 for England and Wales. Fifty-seven deaths occurred in the Urban and 4 in the Rural Districts, which yield death-rates of 0·10 and 0·02 respectively. As will be noted, the prevailing form of the disease was more severe than scarlet fever, but comparatively speaking it was mild.

I mentioned last year that in December, 1940, the District Councils had been urged by the Ministry of Health to secure the immunisation of as many children as possible, and that the County Council had been asked to co-operate. It is understood that active steps were taken in 1941, but as the local Councils were officially responsible for the scheme the complete statistics are not available in this Department and will doubtless appear in the Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health. These figures

will include the work undertaken by the medical staff of the County Council in the Schools and Welfare Centres.

Facilities are provided in the County Laboratory for bacteriological investigations, and, in 1941, 19,930 specimens were dealt with, compared with 16,400 in the previous year. These included 129 virulence tests undertaken in special cases, and 5,927 tests in connection with special investigations.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Fifty-five notifications of enteric fever in Urban Districts and 19 in Rural Districts were made during the year, compared with 17 and 15, respectively, in 1940.

This year the Registrar-General has given separate statistics for Typhoid and Paratyphoid and the particulars are as follows:—

	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Total.
Typhoid	14	8	22
Paratyphoid ..	41	11	52
	—	—	—
	55	19	74
	—	—	—

The cases of typhoid, which give a rate of 0·03, which is similar to that for England and Wales, occurred in 14 of the 35 Sanitary Districts.

The case rate for Paratyphoid is 0·07 as compared with 0·09 for the Country as a whole, and the notifications occurred in 16 of the Sanitary Districts.

Three deaths only occurred from these diseases, 2 of which were in Urban Districts.

MEASLES.—During the period, 8,979 notifications were made, 6,490 in the Urban Districts and 2,489 in the Rural. No definite comparison can be made with the previous year as the disease did not become notifiable until the 9th February, 1940, but a marked increase is indicated inasmuch as in the eleven months of last year 4,807 cases occurred, 3,547 in Urban and 1,260 in Rural Districts. The 1941 case rate is 11·46 compared with 10·33 for England and Wales. Twenty deaths occurred in the Urban Districts and five in the Rural, the death-rate in each instance being 0·03.

WHOOPING COUGH.—In 1941 there were 3,173 notifications of this disease, which also became notifiable on the 9th February,

1940, 2,284 in Urban and 889 in Rural Districts. The corresponding figures for the major portion of the previous year were 1,606 and 396, respectively, which indicates a substantial rise, particularly in the Rural Districts. The case rate for the County is 4.05 as against 4.39 for England and Wales. There were 44 deaths in the Urban Districts and 9 in the Rural, the death-rates being 0.07 and 0.05, respectively.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.—Two cases only, in an Urban District, were notified during 1941, but 10 deaths were reported, 8 in Urban and 2 in Rural Districts.

POLIOMYELITIS AND POLIOENCEPHALITIS.—In 1941, 8 cases of Poliomyelitis were notified compared with 35 in the previous year. Six were in Urban and 2 in Rural Districts. No cases of Polioencephalitis were notified. As regards deaths from these conditions, 3 occurred in Urban Districts and one in a Rural District.

DYSENTERY.—Here again there was a notable increase in the number of notified cases, 115 being reported during the period as compared with 42 in the previous year. Twelve of the 35 Sanitary Districts were affected, but as will be seen from the following details, 5 areas only had more than 3 cases each:—Aldridge U.D., 9; Bilston M.B., 2; Lichfield City, 12; Sedgley U.D., 1; Stafford M.B., 12; Tettenhall U.D., 1; Uttoxeter U.D., 21; Cheadle R.D., 2; Lichfield R.D., 49; Seisdon R.D., 1; Stafford R.D., 2; Stone R.D., 3.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.—The acute rise in the incidence of this disease experienced in 1940, when 161 cases were notified as against 28 in 1939, did not persist, for in 1941 the corresponding number was 128. This is, of course, abnormal, but as in the previous year, the disease did not reach epidemic proportions. One hundred and six notifications were made in 23 of the 25 Urban Districts, and 22 in 6 of the 10 Rural Districts. The 1940 totals for the Urban and Rural Districts were 133 and 28, respectively. The case rate was 0.16 compared with 0.25 for England and Wales. There were 26 deaths in 13 of the Urban Districts, and 9 in 5 of the Rural Districts, which give death-rates of 0.04 and 0.05, respectively. In the previous year these figures were 40 (0.07) and 5 (0.03), respectively.

The County Council have a scheme under which the services of Consultants are at the disposal of the General Practitioners, and special arrangements exist for the cerebro-spinal fluid to be sent to the County Bacteriological Laboratory in a portable incubator, because these organisms do not survive if sent through

the post in the ordinary way. Seventy-four specimens of cerebro-spinal fluid were examined in the Laboratory during the year, together with 61 swabs, and typing was undertaken when possible.

The deaths from non-notifiable infectious diseases were as follows :—

DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.—Sixty-three deaths occurred in Urban Districts, and 11 in Rural Districts, in children under 2 years of age, the death-rates being 5·9 and 3·4, respectively, per thousand live births. The deaths occurred in 19 of the Urban Districts and in 8 of the Rural Districts.

INFLUENZA.—In 1941 there were 147 deaths in Urban and 42 in Rural Districts, as compared with 162 and 45, respectively, in 1940.

The number of cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases, with the deaths, in the Administrative County during the 53 weeks are as follows :—

Diseases	Notifications		Deaths.	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Small-pox	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	1125	332	2	—
Diphtheria	866	193	57	4
Typhoid	14	8	} 2	1
Paratyphoid	41	11		
Measles	6490	2489	20	5
Whooping Cough	2284	889	44	9
Puerperal Pyrexia	75	21	11	5
Erysipelas	193	46	*	*
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	106	22	26	9
Poliomyelitis	6	2	} 3	1
Polioencephalitis	—	—		
Pneumonia	959	223	423	91
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	—	8	2
Dysentery	58	57	*	*

* Not classified in Registrar-General's Return.

VACCINATION.

The ineffectiveness of the working of the Vaccination Acts is shown on examination of the Returns of the various Vaccination Officers for the year 1st January to 31st December, 1940, where it is seen that out of 10,639 children born during the year in whom vaccination was possible, only 27·3 per cent. were subsequently protected against smallpox.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The treatment scheme is administered by the Staffordshire, Wolverhampton and Dudley Joint Board for Tuberculosis, whose Annual Report deals extensively with all aspects of the work.

No notes on this disease are complete without reference to the importance of adequate housing, one of the most vital measures of prevention, which are the concern of the District Councils, the Joint Board being responsible for treatment. Each year, therefore, I mention the point, and although the conditions which exist in time of war render permanent action difficult, it should be prominently borne in mind so that it takes its proper place in post-war planning. Notwithstanding the present-day difficulties, the Joint Board Report shows that this year the percentage of patients with separate bedrooms was 47·3, the highest yet recorded. This compares with 44·5 in 1940 and 25·1 fourteen years ago. To the casual reader the more recent increase may appear most satisfactory, but such a conclusion is partly contradicted by the present day difficulties of housing, and it seems more likely that depleted families due to war-time movement is the explanation, so that a problem still remains for ultimate solution.

Given below are the 1941 statistics for the Administrative County.

The following table shows new cases of tuberculosis, including primary notifications and cases which came to notice otherwise than by formal notification, and deaths from the disease, classified according to ages and sex :—

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	—	2	4	5	—	1	2	8
1—	3	5	28	24	—	1	18	23
5—	12	16	26	19	4	3	10	10
10—	13	9	14	19				
15—	42	53	8	15				
20—	51	55	6	8	145	134	12	23
25—	108	75	11	9				
35—	67	45	3	5				
45—	58	16	—	1	82	16	10	2
55—	33	3	3	5				
65 and upwards	15	5	—	1	13	3	1	2
Totals	402	284	103	111	244	158	53	68

Four hundred and two persons died from pulmonary tuberculosis and 121 from other forms of tuberculosis, the death-rates being 0·51 and 0·15 per thousand of the population, respectively. The corresponding rates for 1940 were 0·46 and 0·10. In the general tables at the end of the Report the rates for each Sanitary District will be found.

The table which follows shows the death-rates in the Urban and Rural Districts of the County from 1914.

Year	Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population			
	Phthisis		Other forms of Tuberculosis	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
1914	0.89	0.54	0.31	0.20
1915	0.94	0.67	0.34	0.29
1916	1.01	0.80	0.40	0.29
1917	1.01	0.74	0.34	0.31
1918	1.03	0.88	0.31	0.28
1919	0.83	0.61	0.22	0.30
1920	0.75	0.56	0.30	0.21
1921	0.80	0.53	0.23	0.21
1922	0.80	0.55	0.24	0.17
1923	0.75	0.58	0.25	0.22
1924	0.73	0.58	0.22	0.20
1925	0.83	0.49	0.22	0.14
1926	0.74	0.50	0.22	0.11
1927	0.73	0.44	0.21	0.22
1928	0.64	0.48	0.14	0.13
1929	0.76	0.54	0.15	0.12
1930	0.72	0.54	0.15	0.13
1931	0.78	0.52	0.17	0.13
1932	0.64	0.42	0.16	0.14
1933	0.72	0.50	0.14	0.08
1934	0.67	0.43	0.11	0.16
1935	0.67	0.35	0.13	0.08
1936	0.53	0.34	0.11	0.08
1937	0.60	0.41	0.13	0.11
1938	0.56	0.29	0.13	0.11
1939	0.52	0.35	0.09	0.11
1940	0.51	0.29	0.11	0.06
1941	0.57	0.33	0.16	0.14

NOTIFICATION.

The following are particulars of the primary notifications made from 1915 :—

1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
1233	1048	873	856	699	642	929	971	1029	974	1232	1400	1106	1194
1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	
1017	1021	1129	1074	1011	929	825	831	858	789	726	669	788	

In addition to the 788 primary notifications in 1941, 112 cases, compared with 102 in the previous year, came to knowledge from other sources, 39 of which were transfers from other areas. It

was found that 59 unnotified cases had died, and in 3 further instances notification was made after death. These 62 deaths give a ratio of 1 in 8·4 of the total deaths ; roughly, 8 out of 9 deaths were of cases notified under the Regulations before decease.

The total notifications are classified in a preceding table and the incidence in the sexes and age groups should be specially observed.

REGISTERS OF DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

At the end of the year the following cases were included in these registers :—

TOTAL CASES	PULMONARY			NON-PULMONARY		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
6922	2439	2210	4649	1199	1074	2273

This indicates that there is one case of tuberculosis in every 113 persons, or 8·8 per thousand of the population. It also shows that, during the year, approximately one death occurred amongst 14 cases, which compares favourably with the expert opinion that for every death there are at least 10 persons suffering from the disease.

CANCER.

In the following table, the deaths from Cancer during 1941 in age and sex groups, in the Urban and Rural Districts of the County, are shown :—

Age Groups	Urban Districts			Rural Districts			Grand Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
0— ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— ..	5	1	6	—	—	—	6
5— ..	2	—	2	2	—	2	4
15— ..	32	31	63	13	15	28	91
45— ..	165	180	345	48	45	93	438
65— ..	218	175	393	89	74	163	556
Totals ..	422	387	809	152	134	286	1095

As stated last year, the Registrar-General now classifies the deaths from cancer in four groups and the detailed totals are shown in the table which appears on page 10.

The number of deaths occurring annually from this disease in the Administrative County exceeded one thousand in 1938, and has continued to do so in each of the succeeding years, although 1,096 in 1940 is the highest recorded, the total this year being 1,095. The annual number has slowly increased over a long period, and I have expressed the opinion on previous occasions that this can largely be accounted for by the fact that people now live longer than they did a generation ago, and, as age advances, the liability to cancer is greater.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Under the County Council scheme for the treatment of Venereal Diseases, agreements have been made with the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary, Stoke-on-Trent; the Staffordshire General Infirmary, Stafford; the Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton; the Guest Hospital, Dudley; the Corbett Hospital, Amblecote; and the Walsall Corporation for the establishment of special clinics. A special arrangement also exists for the treatment of County cases at the Birmingham General Hospital, and there is an agreement with the Children's Hospital, Ladywood Road, Birmingham.

There is one whole-time Venereal Diseases Officer on the staff of the County Council who is responsible for the Clinics at Stafford and Stoke-on-Trent mentioned above.

In addition, as a result of war-time staffing difficulties, by an arrangement between the County Council and the Stoke-on-Trent Corporation, he is temporarily in charge of the Shelton Municipal Clinic.

The effect of the war on the service with which the County Council is so concerned has fortunately not yet been noticeable. To the end of the period under review, therefore, no extension of existing facilities was considered necessary.

As regards propaganda, the County Council decided to continue in 1941 the work carried out by the Staffordshire Insurance Committee during the previous year in four centres of the County, viz., Cannock, Lichfield, Newcastle and Stafford. The British Social Hygiene Council, who at that time were concerned with campaigns of this nature, were deputed to deal with the matter, the County Council bearing the cost, and public lectures, supported by films, were given in the centres mentioned during September and October, and January, 1942. In 1940 the series were for women only but on this occasion mixed audiences were invited

on some occasions and the sexes divided on others. From the attendances at the talks, the interest taken and opinions expressed in the localities concerned, it was apparent that the campaign had been most successful, and it was generally agreed that the work might be continued with advantage in succeeding years.

During the year, 738 Staffordshire patients attended for treatment for the first time, and the following detailed table indicates where it was obtained. The attendances shown in the appropriate column, however, relate to all patients and include visits by those referred for treatment in previous years.

CLINIC	Syphilis	Soft chancre	Gonorrhœa	Non-Venereal	Total New Cases	Attendances (all patients)
Birmingham General Hospital	9	—	16	24	49	1459
Burton-on-Trent General Infirmary	2	—	4	2	8	60
Derby Royal Infirmary	3	—	3	—	6	137
Dudley Guest Hospital	17	—	39	86	142	2428
Stafford (Staffordshire General Infirmary)	8	—	21	20	49	1256
Stoke-on-Trent (North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary)	40	—	64	61	165	7293
Stoke-on-Trent (Municipal Clinic, Shelton)	—	—	13	26	39	714
Stourbridge (Corbett Hospital)	3	—	9	1	13	931
Walsall (Manor Hospital)	5	1	32	22	60	1646
Wolverhampton Royal Hospital	24	—	66	117	207	5354
Totals	111	1	267	359	738	21278

Free samples of Salvarsan or its substitutes are issued to General Practitioners, who comply with the necessary requirements, for the treatment of Staffordshire cases in their practices. At the end of 1941 the names of 38 doctors appeared on the approved list, 5 of whom took advantage of the provision during the year.

The County Council have arrangements for the admission of patients from the Administrative County to Cleveland House, Wolverhampton, an institution for the reception of expectant mothers suffering from venereal disease. In 1941, nine such patients were treated, eight of whom were admitted during the year.

W. D. CARRUTHERS,

County Medical Officer of Health.

December, 1942.

TABLES

Table showing Number of Persons per acre, Birth and Death-rates as well as the Death-rates at all ages and among Children under 1 year, and the Death-rates from Zymotic Diseases, Tuberculosis, Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, &c.

URBAN.

DISTRICT	Number of persons per acre	Live Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population	Still-births, Rate per 1,000 of Population	Crude death-rate per 1,000 of Population	Mortality in children under one year per 1,000 registered live births	Zymotic Mortality						Per 1,000 of Population								Premature Birth	Congenital Malforma- tions, Birth Injuries, Infantile Diseases
						Per 1,000 of Population						Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Cancer	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other Respiratory Diseases	Nephritis			
						Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Per 1,000 live Births										
																			Diarrhoea (under 2 years)		
Aldridge	..	2.6	22.6	0.58	9.5	66	—	—	—	0.08	0.08	7.3	0.42	0.08	1.21	0.58	1.04	0.12	0.17	0.25	0.25
Amblecote	..	4.3	11.2	0.70	14.0	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.70	—	1.75	1.40	1.75	0.35	0.70	—	—
Biddulph	..	1.5	21.7	1.74	10.5	74	—	—	—	0.10	—	4.7	0.61	0.20	1.43	0.31	0.31	0.10	0.31	0.82	0.41
Bilston	..	16.5	19.4	0.91	11.4	84	—	0.03	—	0.10	0.16	6.7	0.55	0.19	1.33	1.07	1.04	0.06	0.23	0.49	0.39
Brierley Hill	..	7.6	16.0	0.84	12.0	54	—	0.07	—	0.04	0.13	2.8	0.64	0.07	1.62	1.13	0.69	0.27	0.33	0.22	0.18
Brownhills	..	3.2	19.2	0.64	11.0	53	—	0.10	—	—	0.05	10.1	0.39	0.05	1.47	0.64	0.59	0.05	0.24	0.24	0.34
Cannock	..	4.6	19.3	0.77	11.9	75	—	—	—	0.05	0.19	9.3	0.64	0.21	0.95	0.48	0.88	0.11	0.37	0.42	0.32
Coseley	..	9.3	19.3	0.66	12.2	91	—	0.03	—	0.13	0.10	3.4	0.66	0.23	1.15	1.28	1.21	0.30	0.23	0.49	0.33
Darlaston	..	13.4	17.1	0.44	11.7	57	—	—	—	0.10	0.05	11.4	0.88	0.15	1.17	0.63	0.53	0.19	0.24	0.19	0.39
Kidsgrove	..	3.4	19.2	0.85	13.2	43	—	—	—	0.07	0.07	3.6	0.57	—	1.49	1.21	0.35	0.21	0.21	0.43	0.35
Leek	..	4.5	13.9	0.77	13.6	65	—	—	—	0.05	—	3.6	0.31	0.15	2.22	0.52	0.57	0.21	0.46	0.21	0.46
Lichfield	..	2.8	18.4	0.39	11.3	74	—	—	—	0.10	—	—	0.69	0.10	1.28	0.69	0.39	0.39	0.20	0.20	0.59
Newcastle	..	7.3	16.9	0.74	11.6	75	—	0.05	—	0.05	0.06	8.1	0.42	0.14	1.50	0.63	0.50	0.20	0.23	0.36	0.39

URBAN—continued

DISTRICT.	Zymotic Mortality										Per 1,000 of Population									
	Number of persons per acre	Live Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population	Still-births, Rate per 1,000 of Population	Crude death-rate per 1,000 of Population	Mortality in children under one year per 1,000 registered live births	Per 1,000 of Population					Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Cancer	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other Respiratory Diseases	Nephritis	Premature Birth	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, Infantile Diseases
						Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria										
Rowley Regis ..	11.9	16.4	0.46	10.9	83	0.02	0.09	0.02	0.07	0.09	5.3	0.40	0.11	1.12	0.77	0.92	0.04	0.22	0.20	0.46
Rugeley ..	2.9	19.1	0.48	12.2	56	—	—	—	—	0.12	—	0.24	0.36	1.57	0.73	0.36	0.24	0.48	0.24	0.36
Sedgley ..	5.5	13.8	0.52	11.2	60	0.05	—	—	0.05	0.05	3.3	0.75	0.28	1.31	1.36	0.70	0.19	0.19	0.23	0.28
Stafford ..	7.4	15.8	0.64	10.6	43	—	—	—	0.08	0.03	4.9	0.45	0.21	1.51	0.66	0.29	0.05	0.32	0.26	0.19
Stone ..	4.2	15.8	1.17	13.6	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.88	—	1.61	0.29	0.88	—	0.44	0.44	0.15
Tamworth ..	4.7	16.7	0.47	13.0	55	—	0.08	—	0.16	—	13.8	0.79	0.08	1.19	0.47	0.40	0.16	0.32	0.08	0.32
Tettenhall ..	2.9	15.4	0.41	12.2	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.27	0.14	2.47	0.82	0.69	—	—	0.27	—
Tipton ..	16.4	19.6	0.39	12.9	76	—	0.14	—	0.25	0.37	5.7	0.70	0.17	1.27	0.96	0.93	0.17	0.34	0.20	0.37
Uttoxeter ..	2.1	16.3	0.42	10.1	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.14	0.14	1.25	0.55	0.83	0.14	0.28	0.14	0.28
Wednesbury ..	16.0	18.3	0.59	11.9	64	—	—	—	0.03	0.03	6.7	0.74	0.22	1.42	1.45	0.65	0.09	0.12	0.34	0.22
Wednesfield ..	6.1	21.4	0.59	10.4	67	—	—	0.07	0.07	0.26	6.1	0.65	0.20	1.18	0.33	1.11	0.13	0.07	0.33	0.59
Willenhall ..	10.2	19.5	0.35	11.1	71	—	—	—	0.07	0.07	5.3	0.87	0.24	1.29	1.25	0.63	0.14	0.14	0.45	0.35
Totals and Averages ..	5.9	17.8	0.65	11.6	67	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.07	0.10	5.9	0.57	0.16	1.37	0.85	0.72	0.15	0.26	0.31	0.33
126 large towns in England ..	—	14.7	0.58	14.9	71	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.07	0.08	7.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
148 smaller towns, resident Population 25,000–50,000	—	16.4	0.60	13.0	56	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.06	0.06	4.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

RURAL

District.	Zymotic Mortality										Per 1,000 of Population														
	Mean Area per Person in acres	Live Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population	Still-births, Rate per 1,000 of Population	Crude death-rate per 1,000 of Population	Mortality in children under one year per 1,000 registered live births	Per 1,000 of Population					Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Cancer	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other Respiratory Diseases	Nephritis	Premature Birth	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, Infantile Diseases
						Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria															
Cannock	..	2.5	18.0	0.75	11.3	43	—	0.04	—	0.04	0.09	2.4	0.44	0.31	1.41	0.62	0.40	0.26	0.35	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
Cheadle	..	1.9	16.7	0.66	10.1	59	0.03	0.03	—	0.19	0.03	1.8	0.19	0.12	1.34	0.53	0.41	0.06	0.47	0.37	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22
Leek	4.5	15.7	0.80	11.3	50	—	—	—	—	—	11.6	0.37	0.25	1.73	0.74	0.31	0.06	0.37	0.19	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43
Lichfield	..	2.5	17.1	0.51	11.6	49	—	0.03	—	—	—	1.7	0.42	0.15	1.61	0.89	0.59	0.24	0.33	0.18	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
Newcastle	..	2.4	15.1	0.59	11.3	38	—	0.06	—	—	—	7.7	0.30	—	1.89	0.77	0.24	0.24	0.59	0.06	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Seisdon	..	2.2	16.3	0.46	10.6	61	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	0.41	0.15	1.13	0.77	0.62	0.10	0.36	0.41	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36
Stafford	..	5.4	17.9	0.80	11.9	54	—	0.07	—	—	—	3.6	0.27	0.07	1.53	0.93	0.47	0.20	0.20	0.33	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Stone	4.2	13.1	0.55	10.9	50	—	—	0.07	0.07	—	—	0.27	—	1.30	0.21	0.27	0.21	0.27	0.14	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
Tutbury	..	2.2	15.1	0.85	10.9	27	—	—	0.07	—	—	4.6	0.35	0.21	1.27	0.42	0.64	0.28	0.42	0.14	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21
Uttoxeter	..	5.6	12.6	0.59	11.0	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.20	0.10	1.47	0.88	0.79	—	0.20	—	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39
Totals and Averages	..	3.0	16.1	0.64	11.1	50	0.01	0.03	—	0.05	0.02	3.4	0.33	0.14	1.47	0.68	0.47	0.17	0.37	0.21	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25

Table showing the Attack-Rates per 1,000 of the population of certain Infectious Diseases notified in each sanitary area during the 53 weeks ended 3rd January, 1942.

URBAN

DISTRICT	Typhoid	Paratyphoid	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Measles	Pneumonia	Puerperal Pyrexia	Cerebro-spinal Fever Cases	Polio-myelitis Cases	Encephalitis Lethargica Cases
	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate			
Aldridge ..	0.04	—	1.71	3.87	1.04	0.37	7.79	2.12	0.17	2	—	—
Amblecote ..	—	1.05	6.29	1.05	1.75	—	6.99	0.35	—	9	1	—
Biddulph ..	—	—	0.72	11.15	0.61	0.31	9.00	3.27	—	4	1	—
Bilston ..	—	—	1.94	6.87	1.23	0.36	12.29	3.24	0.13	3	—	—
Brierley Hill ..	0.02	0.09	1.62	3.71	2.49	0.29	22.46	0.89	0.16	10	1	—
Brownhills ..	0.05	—	1.81	2.74	1.08	0.83	8.90	2.59	0.05	4	—	—
Cannock ..	—	—	2.15	3.34	1.94	0.37	2.04	0.66	0.40	2	—	—
Coseley ..	—	—	2.16	4.13	2.98	0.43	13.05	2.49	0.07	7	1	—
Darlaston ..	—	—	0.97	2.04	0.78	—	6.27	1.51	0.10	1	—	—
Kidsgrove ..	0.07	0.21	1.70	9.01	0.35	1.42	22.99	2.20	0.14	3	1	—
Leek ..	—	0.05	1.80	8.92	1.96	0.10	6.60	0.41	0.15	5	—	2
Lichfield ..	0.29	—	0.59	2.55	1.08	0.10	10.31	0.10	0.10	6	—	—
Newcastle ..	—	0.19	1.45	1.81	0.98	0.12	11.04	0.91	0.02	16	—	—

URBAN—continued

DISTRICT	Typhoid	Paratyphoid	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Measles	Pneumonia	Puerperal Pyrexia	Cerebro-spinal Fever Cases	Poliomyelitis Cases	Encephalitis Lethargica Cases
	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate			
Rowley Regis ..	0.07	—	1.10	2.18	1.19	0.11	15.02	1.47	0.13	6	—	—
Rugeley ..	—	—	3.99	4.96	0.73	0.12	3.51	1.21	—	2	—	—
Sedgley ..	0.09	0.14	2.25	1.36	1.45	0.56	9.65	0.80	0.09	2	—	—
Stafford ..	—	0.16	1.14	5.70	0.66	0.42	4.98	1.14	0.16	6	—	—
Stone ..	—	—	0.29	3.81	0.44	—	11.13	2.49	—	1	—	—
Tamworth ..	0.08	0.16	3.40	1.58	0.47	0.47	15.73	2.69	—	1	—	—
Tettenhall ..	—	0.27	1.78	5.76	0.41	0.14	8.92	2.06	—	—	1	—
Tipton ..	—	0.06	2.56	6.29	3.72	0.54	15.84	3.35	0.11	1	—	—
Uttoxeter ..	—	—	1.66	4.16	0.42	0.28	18.98	0.28	0.42	—	—	—
Wednesbury ..	—	0.09	3.09	2.04	1.11	0.43	8.58	2.04	0.15	6	—	—
Wednesfield ..	—	—	3.86	2.55	2.82	0.26	8.45	0.92	0.20	1	—	—
Willenhall ..	0.03	—	2.40	2.68	0.66	0.07	6.85	1.63	0.14	8	—	—

RURAL

DISTRICT	Typhoid	Paratyphoid	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Measles	Pneumonia	Puerperal Pyrexia	Cerebro-spinal Fever Cases	Poliomylitis Cases	Encephalitis Lethargica Cases
	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate			
Cannock ..	0.04	—	3.05	2.69	1.32	0.26	4.15	1.19	0.09	5	1	—
Cheadle ..	0.06	0.09	1.59	6.68	0.53	0.41	8.77	1.37	0.22	9	—	—
Leek ..	—	—	0.93	4.08	0.80	0.12	7.05	0.49	0.12	2	—	—
Lichfield ..	—	0.06	2.35	3.51	1.69	0.48	10.05	1.69	0.09	1	—	—
Newcastle ..	—	0.18	0.36	3.08	0.18	0.12	20.41	1.24	—	—	1	—
Seisdon ..	0.10	0.05	1.75	6.58	2.47	0.10	10.08	1.03	0.10	—	—	—
Stafford ..	0.13	—	1.27	4.74	0.20	0.07	10.81	1.20	0.07	3	—	—
Stone ..	0.07	0.14	0.27	3.85	0.62	—	23.49	0.41	0.07	—	—	—
Tutbury ..	—	—	2.69	6.37	0.64	0.14	20.03	1.49	0.14	2	—	—
Utttoxeter ..	—	—	1.67	3.24	0.39	0.20	32.78	0.10	0.10	—	—	—

