

[Report 1949] / Medical Officer of Health, Staffordshire County Council.

Contributors

Staffordshire (England). County Council.

Publication/Creation

1949

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/tvc6nzh9>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

G. RAMAGE, M.A. (Admin.), M.D.

For the Year 1949



STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

G. RAMAGE, M.A. (Admin.), M.D.

For the Year 1949

INDEX.

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
Ambulance Service ...	51	Maternity and Nursing	
Ante-Natal Clinics ...	36	Homes ...	42
Ante-Natal Scheme in		Maternity Outfits ...	37
Rural Districts ...	37	Mental Deficiency ...	57
Artificial Light ...	38	Mental Health Services ...	55
Area Administration ...	35	Midwives' Fees—Compensation ...	37
Area and Population ...	8	Midwives' Service... ..	45
Births	9	Milk Supply	19
Births, Notification of ...	39	Milk in Schools Scheme ...	22
Cancer	33	Milk, Special Designations	23
Care of Mothers and Young		Mothercraft, Lectures on...	49
Children... ..	36	Nurseries and Child	
Chemical Laboratory ...	12	Minders' Regulation	
Day Nurseries	41	Act, 1948	41
Deaths	9	Nurseries (Day)	41
Dental Laboratory ...	39	Nursing Equipment, Provision of ...	54
Dental Treatment ...	38	Occupation Centres ...	58
Diphtheria Immunisation	50	Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	37
Domestic Help Service ...	54	Ophthalmic Treatment ...	38
Extra Nourishment Scheme	39	Orthopædics	38
Gas and Air Analgesia ...	48	Premature Infants, Care of	41
Health Propaganda ...	34	Prevention of Illness—Care	
Health Visitors	49	and After-Care	54
Health Visiting	49	Puerperal Pyrexia	37, 48
Home Nursing Service ...	43	Rural Housing	27
Illegitimate Children—		Sewerage and Sewage Dis-	
Care of	40	posal	24
Infant Welfare Centres ...	36	Social Workers	54
Infantile Mortality ...	43	Statistics, Vital	7
Infectious Diseases—Prevalence and Control over...	29	Stillbirths	9, 48
Inflamed and Discharging		Tuberculosis	31
Eyes	48	Vaccination	50
Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts ...	59	Venereal Diseases ...	34
Maternal Mortality ...	42	Vital Statistics	7
		Water Supplies	24

INDEX

Page	Page	Page	Page
12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31
32	32	32	32
33	33	33	33
34	34	34	34
35	35	35	35
36	36	36	36
37	37	37	37
38	38	38	38
39	39	39	39
40	40	40	40
41	41	41	41
42	42	42	42
43	43	43	43
44	44	44	44
45	45	45	45
46	46	46	46
47	47	47	47
48	48	48	48
49	49	49	49
50	50	50	50
51	51	51	51
52	52	52	52
53	53	53	53
54	54	54	54
55	55	55	55
56	56	56	56
57	57	57	57
58	58	58	58
59	59	59	59
60	60	60	60
61	61	61	61
62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63
64	64	64	64
65	65	65	65
66	66	66	66
67	67	67	67
68	68	68	68
69	69	69	69
70	70	70	70
71	71	71	71
72	72	72	72
73	73	73	73
74	74	74	74
75	75	75	75
76	76	76	76
77	77	77	77
78	78	78	78
79	79	79	79
80	80	80	80
81	81	81	81
82	82	82	82
83	83	83	83
84	84	84	84
85	85	85	85
86	86	86	86
87	87	87	87
88	88	88	88
89	89	89	89
90	90	90	90
91	91	91	91
92	92	92	92
93	93	93	93
94	94	94	94
95	95	95	95
96	96	96	96
97	97	97	97
98	98	98	98
99	99	99	99
100	100	100	100

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health

PRELIMINARY NOTE.

This report covers the first complete year of the additional and new services transferred to the County Council and assumes a form which, it is hoped, will be continuous for a number of years and enable changes in the health circumstances to be watched by comparison. Thus, comment on the new services—Domestic Helps, Ambulance, Care and After-Care—must necessarily be limited, but this does not apply to all the continuing services.

Once again there is the satisfaction of reporting a fall in the numbers of deaths from almost all diseases, cancer being an exception. As a disease principally affecting those in the second half of life, this is, from past experience, to be expected and is the position today. Possibly, in the future, further discoveries about causation will be made and some or all of these may add to the preventive measures, with the hoped for result that the increased incidence of cancer will cease to be a penalty of growing older.

Although the infant mortality is the lowest yet recorded in the County, the deaths of children under two years attributed to diarrhoea have not diminished. The disease in this age group has been the subject of research in latter years, but the prevention and indeed the cure are not yet entirely known, although treatment by the new biotics is promising.

The incidence of infectious diseases is in general reduced, measles (showing its usual variation) and poliomyelitis being two exceptions, and this is the first year since 1945 in which the incidence of tuberculosis has not shown an increase.

The big increase in the work of the Chemical Laboratory will be noted and this has been occurring for the last few years; while it is welcome as a sign of increased activity in protecting the public, the limit of the amount of work which can be undertaken has almost been reached. The principal difficulty is the restricted space which can be used in the Public Health buildings. A comment on the improvement in general supplies is the drop in number of cases of adulteration in samples taken under the Food and Drugs Acts, and this is welcomed. There is room for considerable improvement in the compliance with the requirements of the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act. The large amount of work on atmospheric pollution this year is noteworthy, and the time is favourable for securing some improvement in the smoke pall over the industrial parts of the County, although the active participation of the Ministry of Health will be needed.

In October, 1949, the supervision of milk production passed from the control of the Health Committee to Staffordshire Agricultural Executive Committee and the results of this change will be watched closely. Experience will show if the change is a wise one and if the doubts expressed on the question of multiplicity of staff and delay in securing

action will materialise. The responsibility for obtaining street samples remains with the County, and the need for vigilance in this direction is shown by the proportions of samples found to be unclean which were 8.4% of specially designated and 27.7% of ordinary milk samples taken.

The Health Department's functions in the detection of the presence of tubercle bacilli in milk continue unaltered and this important matter will be given increasing attention. No direct action either by Health Authorities or District Authorities is possible but they may make orders for pasteurisation, although an opinion of the Ministry as mentioned in recent regulations regarding such processing of infected milk tends to reduce the frequency in which that course is adopted.

The milk supplies to maintained schools continue to receive very careful supervision and it will be seen that 78 out of 456 samples failed the cleanliness test. In these cases if repeat samples still show unsatisfactory results steps are taken to change the supplier to a more dependent source.

There was little change in the Maternity and Child Welfare premises provided or hired. The figures show an increase in the attendances of children and mothers over previous years, and the same remark can be applied to cases attended by the midwives, but, as was expected, the proportion of those attended as maternity nurses is increasing. This was envisaged because as a result of the National Health Service Act any expectant mother, if she so desires, can obtain the free services of a doctor. The latter provision explains the fall in the number of women dealt with under the Rural Ante-Natal Scheme. It must be mentioned that the increases referred to above have no significance because the County Council did not become responsible for the Services in the whole of the Administrative County until the 5th July, 1948, when the activities of eight former autonomous Welfare Authorities and two such Midwifery Authorities were transferred to them.

The remarks made in opening these notes apply to the Ambulance Service, but it may be mentioned that the service was extended during the year and, with few exceptions, met all calls made on it. The number of vehicles was increased and *pari passu* the staff, and it was possible to close the Ambulance Stations taken over at Darlaston, Sedgley and Tipton. While much remains to be done in the way of securing suitable premises and the most economical methods of running the service, the data to enable these points to be pursued is now available. It will be appreciated that the close co-operation of all concerned with the service must be willingly given to enable these objectives to be attained.

The Domestic Help Service continues to expand and is being requested by the public to a greater extent. A proportion of the visits is to the homes of the aged and chronic sick, and their work, together with that of the District Nurses, has enabled many to remain in their homes, thus relieving pressure on hospital beds.

The position as regards the professional staff carrying out the duties of the County as a Health Authority has not changed markedly, and the remarks made in the foreword to the 1948 combined report still have force. By the appointment of part-time medical staff and the acceptance, temporarily, one hopes, of Health Visitors and some General Nurses with lower qualifications to carry out limited aspects of the work, it has been possible to maintain the service. The burden of extra work has fallen particularly heavily on the Midwives, Health Visitors and nursing staffs in parts of the County, which they have willingly borne.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

1.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of Administrative County	(acres)	685,503
Estimated Civilian Population of Area, 1949 (primarily for calculation of Death-rates or incidence of Notifiable Diseases)		837,940
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1949 (General County Purposes)	£	3,592,405
Estimated net product of a penny rate, 1949-50 (General County Purposes)	£	14,089

2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

		Total	M.	F.		
Live Births, Legitimate	...	14,343	7,415	6,928		
Illegitimate	...	475	273	202		
Total	...	14,818	7,688	7,130	Birth-rate	17.7
Still-births, Legitimate	...	348	184	164		
Illegitimate	...	22	15	7		
Total	...	370	199	171	Rate per 1,000 total births	24.4
Deaths		8,813	4,651	4,162	Death-rate	10.5

Death from Puerperal Causes :—

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total births
Puerperal and Post-abortive sepsis	3	0.2
Other Maternal causes	15	1.0
Total	18	1.2

Death Rates of Infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	35
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	34
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	61
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	1,317
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	10
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	18
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	...	...	...	...	56

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 now available, but the birth-rates are still based on the civilian population of 1949 as used for death-rates.

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

Until 1940 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. From that year, however, and until 1948, the variety and magnitude of local population movements, and during the war years the uneven incidence of civilian war deaths, together combined to frustrate the attempt to secure such comparability. The factors, however, have now been re-introduced and have been included to adjust the local death-rates as previously.

The estimated population and rates for each District are shown in the tables at the end of the Report.

In the following table the census population of the Administrative County for 1931, and the estimated civilian population for 1935 and 1949, are set forth :—

	Census, 1931	Estimated Population	
		1935	1949
Urban	490,632	548,500	* 633,940
Rural	212,622	177,000	* 204,000
Totals	† 703,254	725,500	837,940

* The comparison does not reflect the actual position as the apparent 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, 1949, 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 14,818, compared with 15,581 the previous year, the number in the Urban Districts being 11,311 and in the Rural Districts 3,507.

Stillbirths. There were 370 stillbirths registered during the year, of which 288 were in Urban and 82 in Rural Districts. The stillbirth-rate per thousand of the population for the combined Urban and Rural Districts is 0.44. During the same period the rate for England and Wales was 0.39.

		LIVE BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION												1949
DISTRICTS		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	5 yrs. 1939- 1943	5 yrs. 1944- 1948	
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	18.3	19.9	17.7
	Urban ...	35.5	34.7	33.6	31.5	29.2	25.0	25.0	20.7	18.1	17.5	18.9	20.4	17.8
	Rural ...	30.2	30.5	30.2	27.0	24.4	21.6	22.0	19.0	16.6	15.7	16.7	18.5	17.2
England and Wales		30.8	29.7	28.7	26.9	24.5	20.4	21.3	17.8	15.6	14.9	15.2	18.2	16.7
Large Towns in England		31.5	30.7	29.7	27.8	25.2	* 20.9	22.0	18.2	15.8	14.9	16.3	21.0	18.7

* 4 years.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths in the Administrative County amounted to 8,813, the number in the Urban Districts being 6,637 and in the Rural Districts 2,176.

		DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION												1949
DISTRICTS		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	5 yrs. 1939- 1943	5 yrs. 1944- 1948	
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	10.4	10.5
	Urban ...	18.9	17.5	16.6	15.1	14.7	15.5	12.6	11.5	11.8	11.3	11.2	10.4	10.5
	Rural ...	16.8	15.7	15.1	13.4	12.7	13.8	11.6	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.0	10.4	10.7
England and Wales		19.1	17.4	16.9	15.3	13.9	15.2	12.5	12.0	12.3	11.9	12.6	11.5	11.7
Large Towns		21.0	19.0	18.2	15.8	14.3	15.5	12.6	12.0	12.3	12.0	14.0	12.9	12.5
Smaller Towns		17.6	15.9	15.7	14.9	13.6	14.1	11.5	11.0	11.2	11.4	12.4	11.8	11.6

In the following table I have shown the *chief* causes of death for the last ten years. The numbers given for 1949 are 73.0 per cent. of the total deaths.

TABLE SHOWING CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH.

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
*Zymotic Diseases ...	193	178	218	187	188	157	131	89	134	95	92
Influenza ...	166	207	189	69	263	83	72	113	66	39	111
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	368	348	402	373	373	349	367	351	341	380	330
Tuberculosis, other forms ...	75	74	121	92	75	72	78	63	69	52	48
Cancer ...	1046	1096	1095	1183	1128	1151	1210	1167	1273	1240	1317
†Cerebral Haemorrhage ...	492	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
†Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	—	808	799	756	818	789	842	859	925	808	981
Heart Disease ...	2246	2024	1889	1752	1898	1845	2003	2083	2237	2093	2366
Bronchitis ...	273	797	631	439	575	451	602	517	584	505	521
Pneumonia ...	403	474	514	387	423	350	374	342	353	281	341
Premature Birth ...	—	217	224	237	212	237	160	193	156	166	128
Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, Infantile Diseases	466	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	231	243	234	210	242	218	280	253	211	198	—

* 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 1949 :—

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 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	2	1	1	1	1	—	6
3. Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough ...	13	4	1	—	—	—	18
5. Diphtheria ...	—	2	6	—	—	—	8
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	—	1	1	197	101	30	330
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	4	13	12	16	3	—	48
8. Syphilitic Diseases ...	—	—	—	7	11	5	23
9. Influenza ...	4	2	1	9	25	70	111
10. Measles ...	3	6	1	—	—	—	10
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis ...	1	—	3	1	—	—	5
12. Acute Infectious Encephalitis ...	—	—	1	1	2	2	6
13. Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Esophagus (M) Uterus (F) ...	—	—	—	5	43	63	111
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	—	—	—	19	97	122	238
15. Cancer of Breast ...	—	—	—	15	57	64	136
16. Cancer of all other sites ...	—	2	6	68	324	432	832
17. Diabetes ...	—	—	—	5	19	50	74
18. Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions ...	—	—	1	23	196	761	981
19. Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	93	469	1804	2366
20. Other Diseases of Circulatory System ...	1	—	—	12	74	222	309
21. Bronchitis ...	16	1	1	17	142	344	521
22. Pneumonia ...	86	22	2	21	63	147	341
23. Other Respiratory Diseases ...	—	1	—	14	41	60	116
24. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	—	—	—	15	57	35	107
25. Diarrhoea under 2 years ...	55	1	—	—	—	—	56
26. Appendicitis ...	1	2	3	6	8	5	25
27. Other Digestive Diseases ...	1	6	9	11	44	81	152
28. Nephritis ...	—	—	5	29	64	102	200
29. Puerperal and Post-Abortive Sepsis ...	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
30. Other Maternal Causes ...	—	—	—	15	—	—	15
31. Premature Birth ...	128	—	—	—	—	—	128
32. Congenital Malformations; Birth Injuries; Infantile Diseases ...	169	9	8	6	5	1	198
33. Suicide ...	—	—	—	22	35	17	74
34. Road Traffic Accidents ...	—	5	7	41	20	18	91
35. Other Violent Causes ...	14	10	10	56	35	61	186
36. All other causes ...	17	17	20	85	132	717	988
TOTALS ...	515	105	99	813	2068	5213	8813

The following table has been prepared covering the last 30 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 1949, 17.4 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
1942	4257	1150	27.01	3742	970	25.92
1943	4403	1090	24.76	4112	1004	24.42
1944	4136	1069	25.85	3800	889	23.39
1945	4356	1002	23.00	4133	921	22.28
1946	4385	1006	22.94	3934	804	20.44
1947	4657	988	21.22	4090	786	19.22
1948	4275	895	20.94	3717	715	19.24
1949	4651	861	18.51	4162	671	16.12

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

The following relates to the work undertaken during 1949.

The total number of samples analysed was 7,061. This, compared with last year's figure of 5,285, shows an increase of 33.6 per cent. Compared with the 1946 figure of 3,865, the increase is one of 82.7 per cent. Like last year the increase is attributable, mainly, to an increase in the County Council samples. These, at 5,515, show an increase of 40.8 per cent. over the previous year and an increase of 104.6 per cent. over 1946. The proportion of the laboratory's work done for the County Council is now 78 per cent., the remaining 22 per cent. being done for four autonomous Food and Drugs Authorities within the County, viz., Stoke-on-Trent C.B.C., Brierley Hill U.D.C., Newcastle-under-Lyme M.B.C. and Rowley Regis M.B.C. The population of the County administrative area, for the purpose of food and drugs sampling, is 670,000. The number of food and drugs samples submitted from this area was 3,805, which gives a rate of 5.7 samples per annum per 1,000 of population.

In previous years there has been a drop in the rate of adulteration as the rate of sampling has increased, and this year is no exception. The adulteration rate for all food and drugs samples this year, at 5.4 per cent., is the lowest recorded since the laboratory was established in 1930. There is a similar improvement in the figure for milk adulteration which, at 4.3 per cent., is lower than the corresponding figure for any of the preceding eighteen years.

While the increase in the work for the County Council is attributable largely to an increase in official food and drugs samples, there have also been notable increases in private food and drugs samples and in atmospheric pollution tests.

TABLE I.

The total number of samples analysed was made up as follows :—

For County Council.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938—	(a)	Official Samples...	3,805
	(b)	Private Samples...	354
“Appeal to Cow” Samples	...	...	127
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926	...	...	33
Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933	...	...	5
Drinking Waters	...	...	529
Unclassified Waters	...	...	24
Swimming Bath and Pool Waters	...	...	30
River Waters, Full Analyses	...	...	130
Sewage and Sewage Effluents, Full Analyses	...	...	68
Trade Waste ; Crude Sewage ; and Sludge	...	...	10
Coroners’ and Pathological Specimens	...	...	33
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	299
Miscellaneous Samples	...	...	68
			5,515

For Stoke-on-Trent.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938—(a)	Official Samples...	961
" " " " " (b)	Private Samples...	52
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926		3
Miscellaneous Samples		14
		1,030

For Newcastle-under-Lyme.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938—(a)	Official Samples...	156
" " " " " (b)	Private Sample ...	1
"Appeal to Cow" Samples		3
		160

For Urban District Council of Brierley Hill.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938		146
"Appeal to Cow" Samples		6
		152

For Borough of Rowley Regis.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938—(a)	Official Samples...	168
" " " " " (b)	Private Samples...	36
		204

TOTAL		
		7,061

COUNTY COUNCIL SAMPLES.

Table II shows the total number of food and drug samples submitted and the number reported against.

TABLE II.

SAMPLES	Number Examined			Number Adulterated or below Standard		
	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal
Baking Powder and Golden Raising Powder...	11	3	8	2	1	1
Bun, Cake and Pudding Mixtures ...	23	4	19	2	-	2
Butter ...	15	1	14	-	-	-
Canned Fruit and Vegetables ...	19	2	17	-	-	-
Cereal Products ...	15	-	15	2	-	2
Cheese ...	6	1	5	-	-	-
Cocoa and Chocolate Preparations ...	14	1	13	-	-	-
Coffee, Coffee and Chicory Mixtures and Extracts (Dry) ...	12	2	10	-	-	-
Coffee, Coffee and Chicory Extracts (Liquid) ...	20	1	19	-	-	-
Custard Powder and Prepared Starches ...	32	6	26	4	1	3
Drinks, Alcoholic ...	7	7	-	1	1	-
„ Soft (Liquid and Powder) ...	62	31	31	9	6	3
Drugs ...	97	19	78	10	5	5
Fats, Cooking ...	29	5	24	3	2	1
Fish Pastes and Fish Products ...	43	8	35	9	5	4
Flavourings and Flavouring Essences ...	12	-	12	-	-	-
Flour, Confectionery ...	15	-	15	-	-	-
Flour, Self-raising ...	7	2	5	-	-	-
Flours, Plain, Various ...	7	1	6	-	-	-
Gelatin ...	10	3	7	-	-	-
Gravy Browning and Salt ...	7	-	7	-	-	-
Herbs, Spices and Condiments...	55	3	52	-	-	-
Honey ...	5	-	5	-	-	-
Ice Cream ...	12	10	2	-	-	-
Jellies, etc. ...	6	1	5	2	1	1
Margarine ...	11	1	10	-	-	-
Meat Products, Open (a) Sausages and Sausage Meat (b) Brawn, etc. ...	54	48	6	14	12	2
Meat Products, Canned ...	15	5	10	-	-	-
Milk ...	1,609	1,592	17	99	97	2
„ Accredited ...	83	63	20	2	1	1
„ Channel Island ...	4	4	-	-	-	-
„ Heat Treated ...	67	46	21	-	-	-
„ Pasteurized ...	657	415	242	5	2	3
„ Sterilized ...	198	198	-	1	1	-
„ Tuberculin Tested ...	141	141	-	13	13	-
„ „ „ Certified ...	23	23	-	1	1	-
„ „ „ Channel Island ...	2	2	-	-	-	-
„ „ „ Channel Island ...	11	11	-	2	2	-
„ „ „ Pasteurized ...	113	113	-	1	1	-
„ Condensed ...	4	-	4	-	-	-
„ Malted ...	3	1	2	2	1	1
Oils, Cooking, Refined and Salad ...	3	1	2	-	-	-
Onions, Dried ...	2	1	1	-	-	-
Pickles, Various ...	14	-	14	2	-	2
Potato Products ...	42	2	40	-	-	-
Preserves, Various ...	37	4	33	2	1	1
Salad Cream and Dressing ...	15	2	13	-	-	-
Sauces, Various ...	45	4	41	5	2	3
Soup ...	9	-	9	-	-	-
Sugar ...	10	2	8	-	-	-
Sweets and Sweet Spreads and Syrup ...	17	7	10	6	3	3
Tea ...	11	3	8	-	-	-
Vinegars ...	16	6	10	2	1	1
Unclassified ...	39	10	29	3	1	2
	3,805	2,822	983	204	161	43

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Of the 3,805 samples submitted from the County Area, 3,601 were found to be genuine and 204 adulterated or below standard, the percentage of adulteration being 5.4%. The figures show a notable decrease in the rate of adulteration for the County as compared with last year, the figures for 1946-1948 being 9.5, 12.2 and 7.7 per cent. respectively.

(1) MILK.—Two thousand nine hundred and eight samples of milk, of all grades, were submitted for analysis. These comprised 177 samples of "Tuberculin Tested," 83 "Accredited," 770 "Pasteurised," 198 Sterilized, 67 Heat Treated, 4 Channel Island and 1,609 undesignated milk. One hundred and twenty-four or 4.3 per cent. were found to be adulterated, of which 42 contained added water, 78 were deficient in fat and 4 contained added water in addition to being fat deficient. These figures do NOT include "Appeal to Cow" samples.

Action taken.—Of the 124 unsatisfactory samples, 99 were of undesignated milk. In two instances the samples were informal and no action could be taken, but "follow-up" samples were obtained. The samples were dealt with as follows :—

In the case of 29 vendors, representing 38 unsatisfactory samples, the adulterations were small and cautions were issued. Fourteen vendors were prosecuted in respect of 29 samples of milk found to have added water, added water and fat deficiency, added water and hypochlorite, and fat and solids-not-fat deficiency. The remaining 32 cases were noted for further sampling.

The remaining 25 adulterated samples were of milk bearing a designation or description. Twenty-one of these were formal samples and were dealt with as follows : Two producers were prosecuted in respect of 7 samples, viz., 6 samples of "Tuberculin Tested" milk and 1 sample of "Pasteurised" milk containing added water. Cautions were issued against producers of 3 samples of "Tuberculin Tested," 1 sample of "Tuberculin Tested (Certified)" and 1 sample of "Accredited" milk, all deficient in fat. One sample of "Tuberculin Tested" Channel Islands and 1 sample of "Tuberculin Tested" Guernsey milk deficient in fat were referred to the Ministry of Food. Three samples of "Tuberculin Tested" milk deficient in fat and 1 sample of "Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)" milk containing added water were taken up with the Dairy Companies concerned, and the explanations given were accepted. One sample of "Tuberculin Tested" milk deficient in fat and 1 sample of Sterilized milk containing added water have been noted for further sampling. One sample of "Pasteurised" milk was deficient in fat. Repeat samples proved genuine and no action was taken.

Two informal samples of "Pasteurised" milk and one of "Accredited" milk contained added water. One sample of "Pasteurised" milk also taken informally was deficient in fat. Formal repeat samples proved to be genuine.

In total, 33 producers or retailers were cautioned, 16 were prosecuted, and fines amounting to £153 10s. 0d. were imposed, together with special costs of £131 3s. 6d.

"Appeal to Cow" Samples.—One hundred and twenty-seven samples were submitted, 28 of which were below the presumptive standard of 8.5 per cent. solids-not-fat, 19 were below the presumptive standard of 3.0 per cent. fat and 11 were below both these standards.

The average composition of the milks of all grades, including "Appeal to Cow" samples, was :—

Fat	...	...	3.62%	Total Solids—12.29%
Solids-not-fat	...	...	8.67%	

Of the 2,784 samples of milk, of all grades, passed as genuine, 215 (7.7 per cent.) were below the presumptive standard of 8.5 per cent. solids-not-fat, but were proved by the Freezing Point (Hortvet) test to be genuine. Twenty-six samples (0.9 per cent.) were below the presumptive standard of 3.0 per cent. fat, but the deficiencies were proved by the "Appeal to Cow" samples to be due to natural causes.

(2) GENERAL ARTICLES OF FOOD.—Eight hundred and ninety-seven articles of food and drugs were examined and 80 samples (43 formal and 37 informal) were found to be adulterated. Proceedings were taken in respect of Apple and Blackcurrant Jam, Sausage, Beef Sausage, Beef Sausage Meat and Dressed Crab. Fines of £101 0s. 0d., together with £24 1s. 0d. special costs, were imposed.

The following informal samples were found to be adulterated. In every case the fullest investigations were made and subsequent action was taken by the manufacturers to rectify the deficiencies found :—

Blackcurrant Syrup ; Non-alcoholic Blackcurrant Cordial Flavour ; Vanilla Mixture for Custard ; Pudding Mixture ; Sandwich Spread ; Rusk, Potato and Tomato Sausage ; Raspberry Flavoured Artificial Vinegar ; Baking Powder ; Sweet Pickle ; Royal Dessert Caramel Flavour ; Olive Oil ; Glaubers' Salts ; Currant Sugar Sweet Spread ; Crab Paste ; Sweet Puff ; Effervescing Sucker ; Jellytine ; Malt Vinegar ; Camphorated Oil ; Vintona Tonic ; Horehound ; Suet ; Pork and Beef Sausage ; Beef Sausage ; "Procea" Bread ; Sweetened Cake Mixture ; Mixed Pickle ; Salmon and Shrimp Paste ; Tomato Paste ; Tomato Sauce ; Malted Milk ; Almond Substitute ; Almond Paste Substitute.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

The 33 samples submitted included 25 fertilisers and 8 feeding stuffs. Of the 25 fertilisers, 16 failed in one respect or another to comply with the regulations made under the Act, 9 containing an excess of one or more of the declared ingredients, 3 being deficient in one of the declared ingredients and 4 containing an excess of one ingredient while being deficient in another ingredient. Of the 8 feeding stuffs, 6 failed to comply with the regulations, 3 containing an excess of a declared ingredient, 2 being deficient in all three of the declared ingredients and one having no declaration of ingredients.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

Only 5 samples were submitted under this Act, of which 2 complied with regulations. Of the remaining 3 samples, 2 samples of Household Ammonia contained less ammonia than the amount stated on the label to be present, and one Disinfectant bore neither a statement of the amount of poison present nor the retailer's name and address.

DRINKING WATERS.

553 samples of drinking water were analysed in the course of the year. One sample was for full and mineral analysis ; 214 for full analysis ; 309 for partial analysis ; and 29 for special analysis.

Of the 523 samples for full or partial analysis :—

393 samples were of satisfactory quality.

15 „ contained sewage or animal pollution.

55 „ contained organic pollution.

48 „ were of doubtful quality.

1 sample contained metallic contamination.

4 samples contained both sewage and metallic contamination.

1 sample contained sewage and was also excessively hard.

5 samples contained both sewage and organic pollution.

1 sample contained sewage pollution, organic pollution and metallic contamination.

SWIMMING BATH AND POOL WATER.

30 samples were submitted for ordinary analysis.

RIVER WATER.

130 samples were submitted for full analysis.

TRADE WASTE, CRUDE SEWAGE AND SLUDGE.

10 samples were submitted for special analysis.

CORONERS' AND PATHOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.

25 specimens were received relating to four Coroners' cases.

Case 1. A specimen of blood, examined for the presence of carbon monoxide, was found to contain none of this poison.

Case 2. 3 specimens—2 of blood and one of urine—were submitted to both qualitative and quantitative estimations of ethyl alcohol which was present in all three specimens.

Case 3. 13 specimens were received in a case of suspected poisoning. Specimens of pills were found to contain morphine and a hypodermic syringe also contained morphine. The visceral specimens, however, contained only minute amounts of this drug.

Case 4. 8 specimens were submitted and 7 were examined for the presence of metallic poisons. Significant quantities of arsenic were found in the 5 visceral specimens examined.

The remaining 8 pathological specimens were from 4 cases.

Case 5. One specimen each of urine and fæces were submitted for tests for the presence of barbiturates. The urine was found to contain a barbiturate.

Case 6. 3 specimens of blood were submitted for tests for the presence of carbon monoxide and all gave negative results.

Case 7. 2 specimens of urine were examined for the presence of hæmoglobin and hæmatoporphyrin with negative results.

Case 8. A specimen of blood was examined for the presence of carbon monoxide and none was detected.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

This type of work was undertaken, for the first time last year when Stone Rural District Council set up several stations for the measurement of pollution by sulphur gases in the Meaford Power Station district. Since then several other Local Authorities have set up both Rainwater Gauges and apparatus for estimating sulphur pollution in their own areas. Consequently, the number of specimens submitted for the lengthy analyses involved in this work rose from 32 in 1948 to 279 this year.

This method of measuring atmospheric pollution is sponsored by the Fuel Research Station of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and, in certain other areas of the country, has been carried out for many years.

In addition to the above samples, 20 samples of soil, herbage and water have been examined for fluorine content in an attempt to detect and estimate the amount of fluorine-contamination of the atmosphere caused, in some areas of the County, by certain industrial processes.

MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES.

The 68 samples submitted may be grouped as follows :—

32 samples of food were submitted privately ; in connection with outbreaks of sickness or as a result of complaints.

22 samples of petrol were submitted under the Motor Spirit (Regulation) Act, 1948.

4 specimens were submitted in connection with cases of suspected animal poisoning.

The remaining 10 samples and specimens included 2 samples of the air ; 2 insects for identification ; 2 pig meals ; a water deposit ; a drain deposit and a swimming bath water deposit and a sample of hypochlorite.

The *Food Samples* submitted in connection with cases of suspected poisoning were found to be free from poisonous substances. Examination of most of the samples received on complaint revealed no justification for such complaints. A complaint that a tinned marmalade was full of black particles was confirmed and found to be due to the presence of charred and diseased portions of the citrous fruit used in its manufacture. Black particles in a bread sample were found to consist of charred wheat structures and not of rodent excreta as was suspected. Six samples of beer were found to contain lead in quantities varying from 0.15 to 0.55 parts per million. Seven samples taken from barrels which were supposed to contain tea-seed oil were found, in six cases, to consist wholly of water. The seventh consisted largely of water but also contained a small proportion of oil having the characteristics of tea-seed oil.

All the *Petrol Samples* received were found to be motor spirit containing the prescribed ingredient, diphenylamine, and, therefore, consisting of or containing commercial petrol.

Animal Poisoning Cases.—Two further samples of the drench referred to last year were examined and found to contain no harmful ingredient. Pheasants' eggs, believed to have caused the death of a dog, and the dog concerned were examined for the presence of strychnine which was found in significant quantities in each case.

Of the remaining samples only the samples of air were of interest. A complaint was received that certain offices were so badly heated and ventilated that the resulting atmosphere was impairing the efficiency of the staff. It was found that the offices were heated by means of gas-heated radiators and that there was poor ventilation. Tests showed, however, that no carbon monoxide was present as a result of inefficient combustion of the gas though minute traces of sulphur dioxide were detectable.

MILK SUPPLY.

A marked change in the duties of the County Council relative to milk supply occurred during 1949.

Up to the 1st October, 1949, duties included :—

- (a) Licensing of premises for the production of designated milk, *i.e.*, "Tuberculin Tested" and "Accredited" milk.
- (b) Inspection and supervision of premises of the above class of producer.
- (c) Sampling of milk produced on these premises.

The coming into force of the Milk (Special Designations) Raw Milk Regulations, 1949, and the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, meant that the supervision and control of all milk production, designated and undesignated, passed to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

New duties, however, were placed on County Councils by the transfer to them from Local Authorities other than Food and Drugs Authorities of the licensing and control of milk pasteurising and sterilising plants, under the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949. These duties are assigned to the Sanitary Inspectors of the County Health Department, who were three in number prior to the 1st October, but subsequently were reduced to two.

Details of the work done to the 30th September are given in the succeeding paragraphs.

STREET SAMPLING.

The County Council are still ordinarily responsible for this purpose, and also for the enforcement of Section 25 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, which prohibits the sale of tuberculous milk. The whole of the Administrative County is covered 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. The number of Sampling Officers was reduced from four to two, subsequent to the change over of work in October, 1949.

In the following tables the numbers of samples of specially designated and ordinary 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 laboratory administered by the British Medical Research Council. In the table of ordinary milk the numbers of samples taken in the various Sanitary Districts of the County are indicated.

SPECIALLY DESIGNATED MILK.
1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1949.

Designation	No. of Samples Submitted	Result of Examination		T.B.
		Cleanliness		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
" Tuberculin Tested "	... 123 (19)	112	11	—
" Accredited "	... 18 (1)	16	2	—
" Pasteurised "	... 309 (309)	287	22	—
" Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) "	... 190 (190)	171	19	—
	640 (519)	586	54	—

ORDINARY MILK SAMPLES.
1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1949.

Sanitary Districts	No. of Samples Submitted	Result of Examination		T.B.
		Cleanliness		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
URBAN :				
Aldridge	23 (11)	16	7	1
Amblecote	8 (1)	6	2	—
Biddulph	118 (14)	105	13	3
Bilston	17 (17)	16	1	—
Brownhills	19 (5)	15	4	—
Cannock	56 (2)	41	15	1
Coseley	21 (6)	15	6	—
Darlaston	3 (3)	2	1	—
Kidsgrove	83 (5)	60	23	5
Leek	76 (18)	46	30	4
Lichfield	11 (2)	9	2	—
Rugeley	31 (15)	25	6	—
Sedgley	44 (17)	28	16	—
Stafford	49 (14)	40	9	1
Stone	27 (8)	24	3	—
Tamworth	11 (3)	10	1	2
Tettenhall	30 (13)	24	6	2
Tipton	4 (4)	4	—	—
Utttoxeter	45 (18)	27	18	—
Wednesbury	8 (7)	7	1	1
Wednesfield	18 (8)	15	3	1
Willenhall	47 (20)	34	13	5
RURAL :				
Cannock	115 (10)	76	39	5
Cheadle	366 (76)	276	90	10
Leek	175 (12)	141	34	2
Lichfield	178 (37)	114	64	3
Newcastle	151 (27)	117	34	5
Seisdon	60 (5)	37	23	3
Stafford	159 (35)	114	45	4
Stone	128 (23)	83	45	1
Tutbury	115 (12)	88	27	4
Utttoxeter	113 (25)	55	58	3
Totals	2309 (473)	1670	639	66

Figures in brackets in the foregoing tables show numbers of samples not submitted to the Biological Test.

In addition, 256 samples of sterilized milk were taken for examination, and all were satisfactory.

The percentage of T.B. samples in Urban and Rural Districts is shown in the following table :—

	<i>No. of Samples submitted for Biological Test</i>	<i>No. of Positive Samples</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Urban Districts ...	538	26	4.83
Rural Districts ...	1,298	40	3.08

(i) BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Undesignated Milk.—Of the 2,309 samples bacteriologically examined, 1,670 were found to conform to the Methylene Blue Test of cleanliness, the remaining 639 failing to do so. Six hundred and seventeen of the latter were produced within the County and 22 outside. The percentage of samples reported clean was 72.3 compared with 76.5 last year. In addition to being unsatisfactory from a cleanliness standpoint, 21 also contained tubercle bacilli.

All unsatisfactory milk samples are notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the district where it is retailed and where it is produced. The Milk Production Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries is also notified, whose duty it is to ensure that the conditions of production are satisfactory and that clean milk is produced at the farms.

No information as to the results of any action taken by the Ministry on the unsatisfactory samples reported to them is available.

Specially Designated Milks.—The cleanliness test was applied to the 640 samples submitted, and 54, or 8.4 per cent. were found to be unsatisfactory, viz.:—11 "Tuberculin Tested," 2 "Accredited," 22 "Pasteurised" and 19 "Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)," as compared with 6.5 per cent. in the previous year.

In addition to examination by the Methylene Blue Reduction Test, the Pasteurised milks are submitted to the Phosphatase Test, which indicates the efficiency or otherwise of the pasteurisation. In this respect, 496 of the 499 samples obtained in 1949 were satisfactory.

As regards the unsatisfactory samples, other than those of Pasteurised milk, 11 were produced in the County and 2 outside. The sources of production of the 41 Pasteurised samples were not known, but 21 were of milk treated at premises outside the County.

(ii) BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

With the exception of 473 of ordinary and 519 of designated milks, 499 of the latter being Pasteurised, the samples were examined biologically, and 66 of ordinary milk (65 of which were produced within the County) were found to contain tubercle bacilli. None of the Specially Designated Milks submitted to the Biological Test was reported positive.

All positive milk samples obtained by the Department are reported to the Divisional Inspector, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and to the Medical Officer of Health of the district where the milk is produced and where it is retailed. Positive samples reported by other Authorities of milk produced in the County are reported to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and to the Medical Officer of Health of the district where it is produced.

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 under review, the suppliers of designated and undesignated milks to schools or departments were as detailed in the following table :—

		<i>No. of Suppliers</i>	<i>Schools or Departments Supplied</i>	<i>Children Supplied</i>
"Tuberculin Tested"	...	14	20	2,496
"Accredited"	...	34	40	2,643
"Pasteurised"	...	35	493	82,453
Heat Treated	...	10	15	611
Undesignated	...	3	3	258
		—	—	—
		96	571	88,461
		—	—	—

School milk supplies are sampled twice a term after delivery to the schools. Raw milks are examined bacteriologically and biologically, Pasteurised milks by the Phosphatase and Methylene Blue Tests. Pasteurised milk, it will be noted, continues to replace raw milk.

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 1949 was 456. Of these, 78 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 the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and repeat samples are taken. If no improvement is effected it is recommended to the Education Committee that the supplier be changed.

In 1949, 268 samples from Pasteurised supplies were submitted to the Phosphatase Test, one only being unsatisfactory.

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 3, and the procedure mentioned above was adopted.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.

"Accredited."—On the 30th September, 1949, there were 2,257 farmers licensed to produce "Accredited" milk, as compared with 2,373 at the end of the previous year. During the period under review, 7,217 samples of milk were taken for examination for cleanliness, and 5,451, or 75.5 per cent., complied with the required standard. Visits were made to farms at not more than three-monthly intervals for routine sampling.

Sixty-eight applications for new licences were granted up to the end of September.

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.

In 1949, the licences of 11 producers were revoked, 11 were suspended for two months and 10 for one month. In addition, 3 cautions were issued.

"Tuberculin Tested."—At the 30th September, 1949, the number of licences in force for the production of "Tuberculin Tested" milk was 304, as against 210 at the close of 1948. Ninety-five new applications were received and recommended.

The routine samples are examined biologically as well as for cleanliness. Of 750 obtained during the year, 184 failed to comply with the required bacteriological standard, and one was found to contain tubercle bacilli. Up to the 30th September, the licence of one producer was revoked and one licence was suspended for two months.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

During the year, 58 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, one complaint was 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.

GENERAL.

Apart from the foregoing, sampling was undertaken at certain hospitals, sanatoria and institutions, and, of 65 samples obtained during the year, 12 were unsatisfactory from a cleanliness standpoint. None was found to contain tubercle bacilli.

WATER SUPPLIES, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

During 1949 the following schemes were submitted by Local Authorities under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944, or the Public Health Act, 1936 :—

WATER SUPPLIES.

Willenhall Urban District Council.

The scheme provided for new mains to improve the water supply to existing properties and future developments in the Urban Districts of Willenhall and Darlaston and the high parts of Essington Parish in the Cannock Rural District, the existing mains being of insufficient capacity to meet requirements. The proposals provided for the construction of an 18" diameter trunk water main from the Wolverhampton Corporation's Goldthorn Hill reservoir to the Wolverhampton—Willenhall road near Portobello, the cost of this main being borne by the Corporation. The main was then to be continued in 18" and 15" diameter pipes to the Sandbeds area of Willenhall to a repumping station for raising the water to higher parts of the district. From here a 9" diameter main was to be laid to Bentley (Darlaston U.D.) and extended to New Invention (Willenhall U.D.) where a second repumping station was to be provided at a cost to the Corporation to pump a proportion of the water to serve properties in the higher parts of Essington Parish in the Cannock Rural District, the water being delivered to the existing water tower at Essington. The County Council approved the proposals and also the principle of considering the making of a contribution in respect of the works involved.

Leek Rural District Council.

Proposals were submitted for the provision of the piped water supply for eastern parishes of the district, water being obtained from the River Manifold, passed through purification and pumping plants and distributed through many miles of mains via service reservoirs at Wetton, Sheen, Newtown and Grindon. Included in the scheme is a proposal to serve the villages of Rushton and Heaton and the rural parts in the parishes which form the north-western corner of the Rural District, the water to be obtained either from Congleton Corporation or Leek Urban District Council. Another section was to serve the villages of Bradnop and Thorncliffe from the existing mains of the Leek Urban District, with the provision of extra pumping plant and service reservoirs. The County Council approved the foregoing schemes, consideration as to the making of a contribution towards the cost being deferred until the views of the Ministry of Health are known.

Stafford Rural District Council.

Proposals were submitted for providing a piped water supply to the parishes of Weston-on-Trent, Salt and Enson, Gayton, Stowe and Fradswell from a new borehole to be sited near Salt Station. Consideration of the matter was deferred. The County

Council suggested that the Rural District Council confer with Stafford Borough Council with a view to obtaining a supply from Stafford Corporation, since the Corporation were at present supplying water to certain properties in Stone Parish, and there was an existing main in the adjoining parish of Hopton and Coton supplying water to Air Ministry property.

Stone Rural District Council.

Proposals were submitted for the supply of water to Sandon Village, the District Council proposing to acquire a private undertaking to develop and extend it, instal proper machinery, construct a reservoir and lay new distribution mains. Since the area was within the Stafford Corporation's area of supply it was suggested that the Rural District Councils of Stafford and Stone and Stafford Corporation should confer with a view to the scheme or an alternative being developed to enable the largest possible area in the district to be supplied. This would provide for certain districts in the Stafford Rural District being covered. The proposals, subject to the foregoing, were approved in principle.

Uttoxeter Rural District Council.

The scheme provides for an extension of water mains in the Marchington Woodland district. The County Council approved the scheme, consideration of a grant towards the cost being deferred until the views of the Minister of Health are known.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Newcastle Borough.

A proposal to provide a small sewage treatment works to service about 50 houses at Red Street was approved, the question of making a contribution towards the scheme being deferred to a Special Sub-Committee of the Finance Committee.

Stafford Borough.

Proposals for new disposal works were put forward in 1949, but consideration was deferred pending the receipt of fuller details.

Willenhall Urban District Council.

A proposal for extensions and improvements to the Willenhall sewage disposal works was received and consideration deferred pending the views of the Minister of Health regarding the proposed comprehensive Tame Valley trunk sewer and sewage disposal scheme.

Cannock Rural District Council.

(i) An outline scheme for the improvement of the sewerage systems in Great Wyrley and Cheslyn Hay in Cannock Rural District and the extension of sewerage disposal works in Cannock Urban District was received, consideration of the scheme being deferred pending the submission of final details.

(ii) The application by Cannock Rural District Council for a contribution towards the cost of a proposed storm water sewer at Great Wyrley was further considered since the District Council intimated that the Minister of Health is in agreement with the necessity for the provision of such sewer. As the scheme is ineligible for grant under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944, it was recommended to approve in principle of the making of a grant under the Public Health Act, 1936, in respect of the cost of such sewer, the actual amount being deferred until further particulars are obtained from the Rural District.

Stafford Rural District Council.

A small scheme for providing sewers and a small sewage works for some 13 houses was not recommended for approval in view of the very remote possibility of contamination of the borehole water supply. The area in question is included in a large comprehensive Western Area Water Scheme in which a piped water supply will be ultimately available.

Stone Rural District Council.

A small sewage disposal scheme for Norton Bridge in the parish of Chebsey was considered and, subject to certain amendments, recommended for approval, consideration as to the making of a contribution towards the cost being deferred until the views of the Ministry are known.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH INQUIRIES.

The following Inquiries were held during the year into schemes of water supply, sewerage and sewage disposal, and in each case a representative from the County Health Department attended :—

<i>District</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount of Loan</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
Leek R.D. ... (Longsdon-Horton)	8/2/49	£45,100	Water Supply
Lichfield R.D. ... (Curborough & Elmshurst)	28/4/49	£870	Sewerage and Sewage Disposal
Newcastle R.D. ... (Keele)	14/9/49	£2,436	Sewerage and Sewage Disposal
Tutbury R.D. ... (Dunstall, Rolleston & Anslow)	30/9/49	£33,650	Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

During the year the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board promoted a Bill to increase the size of the Tittesworth and Deep Hayes reservoirs and to use the water for their purposes. As the amount of compensation water contemplated was insufficient in the view of the County Council, the Bill was opposed. A special Committee of the House of Lords, after hearing all the evidence, agreed to the Bill, subject to an increase in the compensation water from 2,850,000 to 4,250,000 gallons.

RURAL HOUSING

DISTRICT	No. of working class houses in area	No. of houses surveyed at 31/12/49	CATEGORIES					Unclassified	No. of cases of overcrowding
			1	2	3	4	5		
Cannock ...	4,500 approx.	3,582	659	1,258	1,428	78	159	—	67
Cheadle ...	5,623	4,581	1,687	1,712	742	—	440	—	164
Leek ...	4,500 approx.	1,235	563	218	400	7	47	—	23
†Lichfield ...	7,080	7,057	3,042	1,514	1,691	343	467 (6.6%)	—	—
Newcastle ...	4,000 approx.	3,310	1,033	1,011	1,058	2	206	—	55
†Seisdon ...	4,192	4,192	2,626	750	570	—	246 (5.8%)	—	—
Stafford ...	3,130	2,576	637	747	598	207	387	—	25
†Stone ...	2,500	2,500	935	768	640	—	157 (6.2%)	—	—
†Tutbury ...	3,117	3,117	1,598	524	589	—	406 (13%)	—	—
Uttoxeter ...	2,505	1,422	12	100	136	—	44	1,130	—
TOTALS ...	41,147	33,572	12,792	8,602	7,852	637	2,559	1,130	334

† Survey completed.

NOTE. Category 1. Satisfactory in all respects.

" 2. Minor defects.

" 3. Repairs or structural alterations required.

" 4. Suitable for action under Housing (Rural Workers) Acts.

" 5. Totally unfit and should be demolished.

It will be noted that four districts have completed their survey, the percentage of houses falling within category 5 varying from 13% to 5.8% and giving an average of 7.6%.

THE HOUSING ACT, 1949.

This Act, which came into operation in 1949, provides, *inter alia*, a new scheme for the reconditioning of houses to replace the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, which lapsed some years ago.

It differs from the 1926 Act in two important respects. Under the 1949 Act its provisions are carried out by all Local Authorities, urban and rural, and not by the County Council, as was the case in the 1926 Act. Furthermore, the 1949 Act relates to all houses and not, as in the 1926 Act, to houses for agricultural workers and for persons whose economic condition is substantially the same as these workers.

Any dwelling reconditioned or improved must provide satisfactory housing accommodation for at least 30 years and must conform to the standard set for a satisfactory house. This standard, set out in Appendix III of Circular 90/49, dated 15th September, 1949, is as follows :—

- (1) be in all respects dry ;
- (2) be in a good state of repair ;
- (3) have each room properly lighted and ventilated ;
- (4) have an adequate supply of wholesome water laid on for all purposes inside the dwelling ;
- (5) be provided with efficient and adequate means of supplying hot water for domestic purposes ;
- (6) have an internal or otherwise readily accessible water closet ;
- (7) have a fixed bath preferably in a separate room ;
- (8) be provided with a sink or sinks and with suitable arrangements for the disposal of waste water ;
- (9) be provided with facilities for domestic washing, including a copper, preferably in a separate room ;
- (10) have a proper drainage system ;
- (11) be provided with adequate points for artificial lighting in each room ;
- (12) have satisfactory facilities for preparing and cooking food ;
- (13) be provided with adequate facilities for heating each habitable room ;
- (14) have a well ventilated larder or food store ;
- (15) have proper provision for storage of fuel ;
- (16) have a satisfactory surfaced path to outbuildings and convenient access from a street to the back door.

It should be noted that if any of the requirements are impracticable they can be waived, but nevertheless a standard of fitness has now been set up and should be the standard aimed at by all Authorities.

The provisions of the Act and procedure for obtaining a grant are, as yet, not well known to the public. This, coupled with the high standard set, may account in some measure for the small amount of work carried out.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following statistics relate to the notifiable infectious diseases amongst civilians during the calendar year 1949. On reference to the tables at the end of the Report the numbers and death-rates for each Sanitary District will be found.

SMALLPOX.—No case of Smallpox was notified in 1949. The last cases recorded were in 1947, when an outbreak occurred in the south of the County, mainly in Bilston.

SCARLET FEVER.—There was a substantial decrease in the incidence of this disease, 1,297 cases having been notified, compared with 2,304 in 1948. In the Urban Districts there were 989 cases and in the Rural Districts 308, as against 1,901 and 403 respectively in the previous year. The case-rates per thousand of the population were :—Urban Districts, 1.56, Rural Districts, 1.51, with a total County rate of 1.55, whilst that for England and Wales was 1.63. The corresponding rates for 1948 were 3.04, 1.99, 2.78 and 1.73, respectively.

No deaths occurred.

DIPHTHERIA.—There was a further decrease in the incidence of this disease, for 85 notifications were made, compared with 125 in the previous year. In the Urban Districts there were 79 cases, as against 114, and in the Rural Districts 6 compared with 11. The total case-rate was 0.10, whilst that for England and Wales was 0.04, as against 0.15 and 0.08, respectively, in the previous year.

Seven deaths occurred in the Urban and one in the Rural Districts, which yield death-rates of 0.01 and 0.00, respectively.

In 1948 there were 10 deaths from this disease.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Nine notifications of enteric fever were made during the year, as compared with 5 in 1948. All cases were of Paratyphoid, 7 of which were in Urban and 2 in Rural Districts, compared with 2 (1 Typhoid and 1 Paratyphoid) in Urban Districts, and 3 (Paratyphoid) in Rural Districts during 1948. The case-rates for the country as a whole, both for Typhoid and Paratyphoid, were 0.01 per thousand of the population in each instance, the Staffordshire rate for Paratyphoid being similar.

No deaths from this disease occurred.

MEASLES.—During the period, 7,614 notifications were made, which indicates an increase, for the corresponding figure for 1948 was 5,469. Six thousand and fifteen cases occurred in Urban and 1,599 in Rural Districts, compared with 4,163 and 1,306 in the previous year. The 1949 case-rates for the County and England and Wales were 9.09 and 8.95, as against 6.47 and 9.34 in 1948.

Nine deaths occurred in the Urban Districts and one in the Rural, the death-rates being 0.01 and 0.00, respectively. There were six deaths in 1948.

WHOOPIING COUGH.—There was a decrease in the number of notifications, 2,235 being made in 1949, as compared with 2,672 in 1948. In the Urban Districts there were 1,744, as against 1,896, whilst the corresponding figures for the Rural Districts were 491 and 776. The case-rate for the County was 2.67 and for England and Wales, 2.39.

There were 15 deaths in the Urban Districts and 3 in the Rural, the death-rates being 0.02 and 0.01, respectively. In 1948, 21 deaths were due to this cause.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.—One case in a Rural District only was notified during 1949, but 6 deaths were reported, 5 in Urban areas and 1 in a Rural District.

POLIOMYELITIS AND POLIOENCEPHALITIS.—In 1949, 31 cases of Poliomyelitis were notified in Urban and 6 cases in Rural Districts. There were also 3 notifications of Polioencephalitis, 2 in Urban and 1 in a Rural District. As regards deaths from these conditions, 4 occurred in Urban and 1 in a Rural District.

During the previous year, 21 notifications, viz., Urban 15 and Rural 6, were made, and 2 deaths were recorded, 1 in an Urban and 1 in a Rural District. There were no notifications of Polioencephalitis.

DYSENTERY.—Fourteen notifications were made in 1949 as compared with 8 in 1948 and 44 in 1947. Eleven of the 35 Sanitary Districts were affected, but in 8 instances, viz., Bilston M.B., Brierley Hill U.D., Cannock U.D., Darlaston U.D., Newcastle M.B., Stafford M.B., Lichfield R.D. and Seisdon R.D., single cases only were notified. Two cases were notified in each of the following districts :—Aldridge U.D., Sedgley U.D. and Wednesfield U.D.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.—Eleven cases were notified during 1949, 9 in 8 of the Urban and 2 in 2 of the Rural Districts, which, except for the 8 notifications in 1948, is the lowest number recorded since 1939, when there were 28 cases, the following being the figures for the intervening years :—

1940	...	...	...	161
1941	...	...	...	128
1942	...	...	...	87
1943	...	...	...	50
1944	...	...	...	26
1945	...	...	...	31
1946	...	...	...	34
1947	...	...	...	33

The current case-rate for the County is 0.01 compared with 0.02 for England and Wales.

There were 6 deaths, these occurring in 5 of the Urban Districts. No deaths occurred in the Rural area.

In 1948 there were 5 deaths—3 in Urban and 2 in Rural Districts.

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

DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.—Forty-six deaths occurred in Urban Districts and 10 in Rural Districts in children under two years of age, the death-rates being 4.1 and 2.9, respectively, per thousand live births. The deaths occurred in 17 of the Urban Districts and in 5 of the Rural Districts.

INFLUENZA.—In 1949 there were 85 deaths in Urban and 26 in Rural Districts, as compared with 30 and 9, respectively, in 1948.

The number of cases of notifiable infectious diseases, with the deaths, in the Administrative County during 1949 are as follows :—

Diseases	Notifications		Deaths	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Small-pox	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever... ..	989	308	—	—
Diphtheria	79	6	7	1
Enteric Fever	7	2	—	—
Measles	6,015	1,599	9	1
Whooping Cough	1,744	491	15	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	27	7	2	1
Erysipelas	131	38	*	*
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	9	2	6	—
Poliomyelitis	31	6	4	1
Polioencephalitis	2	1		
Pneumonia	475	113	265	76
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	1	5	1
Dysentery	12	2	*	*

* Not classified in Registrar-General's Return.

TUBERCULOSIS.

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 age and sex :—

1949 AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	—	2	1	1	—	—	2	2
1—	3	4	4	2	1	—	7	6
2—	11	7	10	6		—	—	—
5—	12	17	13	11	—	1	8	4
10—	8	16	13	17		—	—	—
15—	46	67	5	13	98	99	11	5
20—	54	68	8	8				
25—	116	96	9	7	81	20	1	2
35—	67	49	1	2				
45—	91	13	3	5	18	12	—	—
55—	52	13	3	1				
65—	20	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
75 and upwards	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	483	360	70	73	198	132	29	19

During 1949, 330 deaths occurred from pulmonary tuberculosis and 48 from other forms of this disease, the death-rates being 0.39 and 0.06, respectively. The corresponding rates for 1948 were 0.46 and 0.06.

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
1942	0.52	0.34	0.13	0.10
1943	0.55	0.29	0.11	0.07
1944	0.52	0.25	0.10	0.07
1945	0.56	0.22	0.11	0.09
1946	0.49	0.28	0.08	0.06
1947	0.47	0.28	0.09	0.07
1948	0.51	0.33	0.07	0.05
1949	0.45	0.22	0.06	0.03

NOTIFICATION.

The following are particulars of the primary notifications made from 1918 :—

1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
856	699	642	929	971	1029	974	1232	1400	1106	1194	1017	1021	1129	1074	1011
1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
929	825	831	858	789	726	669	788	830	841	798	769	775	813	852	837

The following is a summary of cases, other than primary notifications, coming to notice from other sources during the year :—

	1949
Number of cases other than primary notifications coming to knowledge within the year	149
Of the above, transfers from other areas ...	101
Number of un-notified cases which died ...	44
Number of other cases which died, notification being made before death	4
Ratio of un-notified cases which died to total deaths	1 : 7.9

In 1949, roughly 7 out of 8 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
8,137	3,240	2,696	5,936	1,114	1,087	2,201

The figures given above indicate that in 1949 there was 1 case of tuberculosis in every 103 persons, or 9.7 per 1,000 of the population.

The table also shows that in 1949 there was one death in approximately every 23 cases.

CANCER.

In the following table the deaths from Cancer during 1949, 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— ...	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
5— ...	4	2	6	—	—	—	6
15— ...	43	48	91	7	9	16	107
45— ...	220	196	416	52	53	105	521
65— ...	252	235	487	109	85	194	681
Totals ...	519	481	1,000	169	148	317	1,317

As will be seen from the preceding table, this year there were 1,317 deaths from Cancer, which is the highest number so far recorded in the Administrative County : in 1948 there were 1,240. In each year since 1937 the figure has exceeded 1,000. During the period under review this group of deaths accounted for 14.9 per cent. of the total civilian deaths, as compared with 15.5 per cent. last year, when the total number of deaths was fewer by 821. As stated in previous Reports, there is little variation from year to year in the group of deaths from this cause which occur in persons under the age of 45 years, the current number being 115, as against 121 and 105 in 1947 and 1948, respectively.

In considering the mortality from Cancer, one must bear in mind that the general mortality from all causes under the age of 45 has, over a long period, become steadily less. This means, therefore, that in every population there exists an increasing number of persons of an age more susceptible to Cancer than are younger persons, the statement being proved by the fact that whilst in 1920 48.6 per cent. of the deaths from all causes were of persons under 45, the figure has gradually decreased in the subsequent years to 17.4 per cent. in 1949.

GENERAL HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

During the year the facilities for the provision of general health and sex education lectures continued, and talks were given in the following districts :—

Aldridge U.D.
Bilston M.B.
Cannock U.D.
Tettenhall U.D.
Wednesbury M.B.
Cheadle R.D.
Lichfield R.D.
Stone R.D.

In 1949, as previously, the County Council made a grant to the Central Council for Health Education, and during the year the latter provided an educational exhibition stand and a succession of interchangeable topic material for use therewith.

The exhibition stand was put into use in the Rowley Regis area at the Welfare Centres and School Clinics, and during the period under review the topics, diphtheria immunisation, food and drink infections, sleep and Local Health Authority Services under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, were dealt with.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

During the year, 1,244 Staffordshire patients attended for treatment for the first time, compared with 1,304 in 1948, and the following detailed table indicates where it was obtained. It will be seen that in 1949, 842 of the persons who attended were found not to be infected, and the corresponding figure in the previous year was 904. The actual cases in 1948 and 1949 were 400 and 382, respectively.

TREATMENT CENTRE	Syphilis	Gonorrhœa	Other Conditions	Total New Cases
Birmingham (Infant Welfare Centre) ...	—	—	3	3
Birmingham General Hospital ...	27	32	123	182
Burton-on-Trent General Infirmary ...	2	4	6	12
Derby Royal Infirmary ...	3	4	7	14
Dudley Guest Hospital ...	12	15	74	101
Liverpool (Seamen's Dispensary) ...	—	1	2	3
Macclesfield General Hospital (West Park) ...	—	1	—	1
Salford ...	—	2	—	2
Stafford (Staffordshire General Infirmary) ...	21	16	89	126
Stoke-on-Trent (North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary) ...	18	26	125	169
Stoke-on-Trent (Wellesley Street) ...	4	21	87	112
Stourbridge (Corbett Hospital) ...	5	7	16	28
Walsall (Manor Hospital) ...	24	77	146	247
Wolverhampton Royal Hospital ...	32	28	164	224
	148	234	842	1,224

For comparative purposes the totals of the cases included in the foregoing table for the last fifteen years have been extracted and are given below :—

Year	Syphilis	Soft Chancre	Gonorrhœa	Total Cases	Non-Venereal
1935 ...	166	4	322	492	295
1936 ...	137	6	294	437	341
1937 ...	116	5	320	441	326
1938 ...	133	3	302	438	344
1939 ...	116	5	283	404	310
1940 ...	126	1	244	371	348
1941 ...	111	1	267	379	359
1942 ...	134	2	266	402	512
1943 ...	163	2	271	436	783
1944 ...	171	2	273	446	791
1945 ...	186	—	355	541	867
1946 ...	275	2	451	728	1,180
1947 ...	147	2	254	403	682
1948 ...	177	4	219	400	904
1949 ...	148	—	234	382	842

AREA ADMINISTRATION.

In my last Annual Report, I gave particulars of the Area Committees and of the districts and populations comprising each area.

At the beginning of the year, five of the Area Medical Offices (Leek, Newcastle, Uttoxeter, Brierley Hill and Wednesbury) were already in operation, and the remaining four, viz., Stafford, Lichfield, Cannock and Rowley Regis, commenced to function in January, June, March and April, respectively.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

During 1949 there was little change except that on the 30th March an Infant Welfare Centre was opened at the Methodist School, Coven, with fortnightly sessions to alternate with those at Brewood. The only other changes were at Eccleshall, where the Centre was transferred from the Memorial Hall to the Methodist School on the 5th August, at Tipton, where the Centre was transferred to the Methodist School Room vice Coppice Street from the 13th October, and at Norton Canes, where the Centre was moved to new premises at the Trinity Methodist Church School from the 14th November.

At the end of the year there were 94 Welfare Centres in operation, of which 57 were combined (*i.e.*, Minor Ailment Clinics and Welfare Centres) and 37 were Welfare Centres only.

The small Infant Welfare Centre previously administered by a Voluntary Committee at which no doctor was in attendance, ceased to function on the 30th September.

The following are particulars of the number of sessions and attendances made during the year :—

Number of sessions held	...	...	...	4,868
Number of attendances by children under 1 year of age	...	...	...	127,839
Number of children under 1 who attended for first time during year	...	...	...	8,863
Number of attendances by children 1-5	...	...	...	58,065
Number of children 1-5 attending for first time during year	...	...	...	1,876
Number of children under 1 year of age on books at end of year	...	...	...	8,380
Number of children over 1 and under 5 on books at end of year	...	...	...	9,948

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Here again there has been little change apart from the substitution of half-day for whole-day sessions fortnightly at Pheasey in May, the discontinuance of Wednesday afternoon fortnightly sessions at Mace Street, Old Hill, from June, and the cancellation of the Great Barr Ante-Natal Clinic, the last session being held there on the 22nd December. These alterations were the result of reduced attendances.

At the 31st December, 1949, there were 45 Ante-Natal Clinics (special sessions being held at 36 of them) and 4 Post-Natal Clinics (1 special and 3 held in conjunction with Welfare Centre sessions).

The following are the numbers of expectant mothers and attendances made by them during the year at the Ante-Natal Clinics :—

Number of expectant mothers attending	...	...	6,511
Total number of attendances	...	...	25,429

The number of women who attended the Post-Natal Clinics during the year was 193, 283 attendances being made.

Where treatment is required, the patient is referred to her own doctor, through the medium of the midwife, 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.

The following are details of the cases dealt with under the above-mentioned scheme during the period :—

	1948	1949
Number of examinations undertaken ...	1,054	385
Number of expectant mothers examined	798	319
Number of expectant mothers examined twice in year	256	66
Number of expectant mothers examined once only during year	542	253
Of these, number who were examined in previous year	67	30
	In addition, 17 were examined post-natally	

The figures for 1948 are shown for comparison purposes and it will be noticed that those for 1949 are considerably smaller than for the previous year. This result was, of course, not surprising when the new legislation enabled expectant mothers to book a doctor to attend them during the ante-natal period and at confinement free of cost to themselves.

MATERNITY OUTFITS.

In accordance with the provisions of the National Health Service Act, maternity outfits are required to be provided by Local Health Authorities for appropriate cases free of cost. Supplies became available from June, and from that date to the end of the year, 1,747 outfits had been issued.

PAYMENT OF MIDWIVES' FEES.

The compensation fee of 10/- was not claimed by any independent midwives during the period covered by this Report in respect of any cases which had been booked by them and which they had lost as a result of County Council activities.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

In 1949, 34 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified in the County area.

Of the cases dealt with during the period under review, 11 were sent to hospital and 9 were cases in which confinement had taken place in hospital.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

The number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified during the year was 13, and 10 of these cases were nursed at home. Two children were admitted to hospital and one attended hospital as an out-patient.

OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT.

During the year 125 children were referred from the Infant Welfare Centres for ophthalmic examination.

Glasses were prescribed for 78 of these children, who are mostly cases of squint and are kept under supervision. Such cases, with others seen in previous years, made 199 visits to the Clinics.

Advice or treatment for other eye defects or diseases was given in 7 cases.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

The number of cases of children under five years of age referred for orthopædic treatment during the year was 139.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT.

During the year, 178 cases were referred for artificial light treatment.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

The following table shows the number of cases provided with dental care :—

	<i>Examined</i>	<i>Needing Treatment</i>	<i>Treated</i>	<i>Made Dentally Fit</i>
Expectant and nursing ... mothers	960	872	771	494
Children under five ...	569	569	569	569

The form of treatment provided is shown in the table below :—

	Extractions	Anæsthetics		Fillings	Scalings or Scalings and Gum Treatment	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Dressings	Radiographs	Dentures provided	
		L.A.	General						Complete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing Mothers...	3,005	1,025	212	333	218	14	3	1	341	201
Children under five...	807	607	159	29	—	284	47	—	—	—

Facilities for X-ray examination are available at both the Bilston and Sedgley Clinics. This provision serves fairly adequately the surrounding Urban Districts. In all other areas arrangements have been made with private practitioners to undertake X-ray examinations on behalf of this Authority.

The dentures supplied are produced in the County Dental Laboratory.

DENTAL LABORATORY.

The summary of work completed during the year at the County Dental Laboratory is shown in the following tables :—

DENTURE WORK.

<i>Nature of Denture</i>					<i>Nos. Completed</i>
Full upper dentures	...	...	...	...	227
Full lower dentures	...	...	...	...	153
Partial upper dentures	...	...	...	...	188
Partial lower dentures	...	...	...	...	126
Remakes	...	...	...	...	31
Repairs to dentures...	...	...	...	...	41
Total					766

ORTHODONTICS.

<i>Appliances</i>					<i>Nos. Completed</i>
Removable appliances	...	...	...	...	278
Repairs to appliances	...	...	...	...	33
Total					311

SUNDRIES.

<i>Nature of</i>					<i>Nos. Completed</i>
Obturators	...	...	...	...	3
Crowns	...	...	...	...	8
Inlays	...	...	...	...	4
Splints	...	...	...	...	1
Acrylic teeth	...	...	...	...	24
Special trays...	...	...	...	...	129
Total					169

EXTRA NOURISHMENT.

In the last Annual Report particulars were given of the special commodities provided and stocked by the County Council's Infant Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinics.

During the financial year 1949-50 the sales and free issues amounted to £13,254, as compared with £12,348 during the previous financial year.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

The following are particulars of the live and stillbirths notified during 1949 :—

Number of live births	...	...	...	...	14,593
Number of stillbirths	...	...	...	...	346
Notified by midwives	...	...	...	...	14,415
Notified by parents and doctors	...	...	...	...	524

The births registered during the period cannot strictly be compared with those notified because of the period allowed by law for each purpose.

CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

Full information has been given in previous Reports of the arrangements in being with the Lichfield Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare Work, and the following are the particulars of the cases dealt with during 1949 :—

With mother	...	...	...	...	...	117
Adoption	...	...	...	...	...	50
Foster mothers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Voluntary Children's Homes	...	...	...	...	...	4
With relations	...	...	...	...	...	4
Placed for adoption by mothers	...	...	...	...	...	8
Stillborn	...	...	...	...	...	4
Died	...	...	...	...	...	5
In Diocesan Home with mother	...	...	...	...	...	3
Transferred to other workers	...	...	...	...	...	5
Miscarriages	...	...	...	...	...	3
In County Council Children's Homes	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total						208

Apart from the annual grant which is made to the Association, the Health Committee has an arrangement with it, and its associated bodies, whereby a weekly contribution is made by the County Council for each week or part week during which an unmarried mother admitted from the County area is maintained in one of the Homes recognised by the County Council.

As a condition precedent to consideration of an application for a contribution, however, the Association or associated body is required, in the first instance, to take all steps to claim, firstly, from the unmarried mother such contribution as she may be able to afford, including, for this purpose, the balance of any entitlement under the National Insurance Act or National Assistance Act, after allowing the sum of 5/- per week as pocket money, and the County Council's contribution is restricted to such weekly amount as, after allowing for such collection, will bring the payments for maintenance up to 40/- per week, each case to be subject to review after six months.

The above arrangements are subject to the proviso that where a sum of 30/- per week is collectable from other sources the case in question is regarded as self-supporting and is not referred to the Health Committee.

These financial arrangements were, of course, made in view of the County Council's responsibility for the care of unmarried mothers and their children under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. Before they were made it was ascertained that the Assistance Board had agreed that they would not withhold any grant of National Assistance to which any case might be entitled merely because such a case was being dealt with by the Local Health Authority rather than by the Welfare Services Committee.

Thirty-six girls were sent to Diocesan Homes during the year.

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

The following table gives particulars of the cases notified during the year :—

	BORN AT HOME							BORN IN PRIVATE NURSING HOMES*						
	Trans-ferred to Hos-pital	Nursed Entirely at Home					Grand Total	Trans-ferred to Hos-pital	Nursed Entirely at Home					Grand Total
		Died in First 24 hours	Died on 2nd to 7th day	Died on 8th to 28th day	Sur-vided 28 days	Total			Died in First 24 hours	Died on 2nd to 7th day	Died on 8th to 28th day	Sur-vided 28 days	Total	
Under 3 lbs.	18	11	1	—	—	12	30	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
3-4 lbs. ...	35	7	5	1	10	23	58	2	—	—	—	1	1	3
4-5½ lbs. ...	43	15	5	2	230	252	295	3	—	—	—	35	35	38
TOTAL ...	96	33	11	3	240	287	383	5	1	—	—	36	37	42

* Excluding babies born in Maternity Homes and Hospitals in the National Health Service.

In addition, 400 premature babies were born in maternity homes and hospitals in the National Health Service.

NURSERIES AND CHILD-MINDERS' REGULATION ACT, 1948.

Particulars were given in the last Report of the above-mentioned Act, and it was stated that four applications for the registration of premises and three for registration as child-minders were received during 1948, but that no registrations had actually been made at the end of the year.

During 1949 a Certificate of Registration was issued to each applicant in respect of premises or as a child-minder.

In November, 1949, the person who had received a Certificate of Registration of premises in one instance intimated that she no longer wished to continue the Day Nursery set up and the cancellation of the certificate was therefore effected.

No further applications for registration were received during 1949.

DAY NURSERIES.

The following table gives particulars of the Day Nurseries in operation in the Administrative County during 1949 :—

	No. of Approved Places		No. of Children on Register at end of the year		Average Daily Attendance	
	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5
LEEK (St. Luke's Hall, Organ Ground) ...	—	40	—	43	—	33
KIDSGROVE (Liverpool Road) ...	25	25	25	25	10	26
NEWCASTLE (Liverpool Rd., Cross Heath)	15	25	15	26	10	20
NEWCASTLE (Crown Street, Silverdale) ...	15	25	15	25	7	16
STAFFORD (Riverside, South Walls) ...	25	25	10	40	14	25
TIPTON (Toll End Road) ...	11	43	9	42	10	37
BILSTON (Prouds Lane) ...	15	25	10	39	7	33
WEDNESFIELD (Lichfield Road) ...	20	30	17	36	11	29
WILLENHALL (Pinson Park) ...	20	30	22	37	18	31
WILLENHALL (Russell Street) ...	15	25	17	27	13	28

As has been stated in the previous Report, the County Council also accepted financial responsibility for 20 of the places provided in a Nursery owned by Messrs. Rubery, Owen & Co. Ltd., of Darlaston. The total number of places provided in this Nursery is 40, 12 being approved for children up to two years of age, the remaining 28 being for children aged 2-5 years.

The following are the details of the average daily attendance of children at this Nursery during the year :—

0-2 years	...	...	...	6.7
2-5 years	...	...	...	23.1

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

The County Council are responsible for the registration and inspection of these Homes in the Administrative County.

The following are particulars of the premises registered during the year :—

Number of premises registered at end of year	...	22
Number of applications for registration granted	...	—
Number of Homes given up	...	2
Number of Homes with more than two beds	...	9
Number of Homes solely for midwifery and maternity cases	...	16
Number of Homes exempted from registration	...	5

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

In the following table the maternal mortality rate for the Administrative County, showing the deaths per thousand (live and still) births in the last fourteen 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
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*
1942	15,351	14	31	2.9	2.0*
1943	15,941	13	30	2.7	2.3
1944	16,557	10	21	1.9	1.9
1945	15,061	7	33	2.7	1.8
1946	16,088	6	14	1.2	1.4
1947	17,646	5	17	1.2	1.2
1948	16,008	2	21	1.4	1.0
1949	15,188	3	15	1.2	1.0

* Abortions excluded.

It will be seen that in 1949, 18 maternal deaths occurred in the Administrative County, whilst in 1948 the number was 23.

The number of deaths reported by midwives in accordance with their rules during the year, *i.e.*, the deaths occurred whilst they were actually in attendance as midwives or maternity nurses, was 5.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The infantile mortality rates for 1949 are as follows :—

Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 live births for

Administrative County	35
Do. Urban Districts	35
Do. Rural Districts	33
Do. England and Wales	32

In the table on page 44 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 various causes of infantile deaths for the same period.

It is pleasing to find that the 1949 infantile mortality rate of 35 is the lowest experienced in the Administrative County, the corresponding rate for the previous year being 39, and although the rate for England and Wales is again somewhat lower, as stated in previous Reports, it is anticipated that this will be so in view of the nature of our area.

Perusal of the table shows that premature birth, congenital malformations, birth injuries and infantile diseases normally account for the largest group of deaths. The following table has been prepared to show the statistics relating to this group for the last ten years and demonstrates the improvement during the last three years :—

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
1940	13,570	430	31.7
1941	13,861	447	32.2
1942	14,807	448	30.3
1943	15,414	410	26.6
1944	16,082	453	28.2
1945	14,641	361	24.7
1946	15,638	451	28.8
1947	17,189	389	22.6
1948	15,581	348	22.3
1949	14,818	297	20.0

During 1949, 81 deaths were reported by the midwives, having occurred whilst they were in attendance. Approximately half of these were due to feebleness and prematurity, and the remainder to deformity and malnutrition.

HOME NURSING SERVICE.

At the 31st December, 1949, there were 65 whole-time general nurses, 35 who were also domiciliary midwives and 36 district nurse-midwives with part-time health visiting duties.

As stated in the last Report, the combined appointments are in those rural districts where the scattered population makes it impossible to separate general from midwifery work without creating districts too large to be practicable for either service.

CAUSES OF DEATH	TOTAL DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE									
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Measles	1	7	5	4	1	6	1	10	2	3
Scarlet Fever	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Whooping Cough	10	29	20	9	11	10	9	9	10	13
Diphtheria	1	—	1	2	1	—	1	1	—	—
Influenza	13	10	7	18	5	4	4	4	5	4
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	6	7	4	6	1	4	2	4	2	2
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	1	2	2	—	2	—	2	2	—
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	4	10	8	7	11	3	6	5	3	4
Syphilitic Diseases	3	3	2	1	2	2	1	—	4	—
Acute Infectious Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Cancer	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	—	—	1	1	4	—	1	1	1	—
Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other Circulatory Diseases	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Bronchitis	31	56	26	30	19	30	32	28	20	16
Pneumonia	116	162	100	131	110	134	121	125	94	86
Other Respiratory Diseases	5	4	—	2	2	2	4	—	4	—
Diarrhoea	65	63	83	72	82	58	48	66	52	55
Appendicitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Digestive Diseases	8	12	9	14	8	7	10	13	4	1
Nephritis	1	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth	216	224	237	212	237	160	193	156	166	128
Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, Infantile Diseases	214	223	211	198	216	201	258	233	182	169
Violence	13	28	15	16	22	26	17	19	27	14
Other Defined Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Causes Ill-defined or unknown	40	38	31	48	38	36	36	28	28	17
TOTALS	748	879	763	775	772	687	745	705	609	514
Death Rates per 1,000 Live Births	55	63	52	50	48	47	48	41	39	35
Staffordshire	55	59	49	49	46	46	43	41	34	32
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Of the foregoing staff, 91 were car users and 5 had autocycles, the remainder using cycles for their work.

During the year, 277,859 home visits were made by the nurses, the number of cases attended being 16,130.

The supervisory duties are undertaken by four Supervisors who are also Supervisors of Midwives and Health Visitors.

MIDWIVES' SERVICE.

From the 5th July, 1948, the area of the Local Supervising Authority was the whole of the Administrative County, the Municipal Boroughs of Rowley Regis and Tipton being incorporated from that date.

The following are particulars of the midwives practising at the end of 1949 :—

Number of midwives employed by the Authority 174
(Including 5 relief midwives) (S.R.N., S.C.M. 88, S.C.M. 86)

Number of midwives in private practice (including midwives employed in Nursing Homes)—

Domiciliary ... 24*
In Institutions ... 23

Number of midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees ... 53

* In addition, 5 County and 8 out-of-area midwives notified, but of these only 4 of the latter took any cases.

The following table shows the number of cases dealt with by the midwives in the area of the Local Supervising Authority during the year:—

	DOMICILIARY CASES		CASES IN INSTITUTIONS		TOTAL	
	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses
Midwives employed by the Authority...	6,058	3,136	—	—	6,058	3,136
Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees ...	—	—	2,102	467	2,102	467
Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes) ...	236†	172†	226	615	462	787
	6,294	3,308	2,328	1,082	8,622	4,390

† Includes 5 Midwifery and 2 Maternity cases taken by 4 out-of-area Midwives.

Of the midwives employed by the Authority, 105 were car users, 19 had autocycles, the remainder using cycles for their work.

(These figures include the details of the transport of district nurse-midwives which are also included in those relating to the Home Nursing Service).

At the beginning of the year an additional non-medical Supervisor was appointed, so that for inspection purposes the area was divided into four districts, north, central, south and south-west, with a non-medical Supervisor resident in each. As mentioned in the section of this Report relating to Home Nursing, the Supervisors' duties also include supervision

of that staff and, in addition, inspection of health visitors, school nurses and general nurses. During the year, 1,277 visits and interviews were undertaken for midwifery matters.

Since the Act came into operation, the names of 115 midwives have been removed from the roll in consequence of action taken by the Local Supervising Authority. In the year under review no such action was taken.

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.

Particulars of the notifications by midwives for the last twelve years are given in the following table :—

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	8,730	4,283	222	9	174	158	44	249
1939	8,778	4,297	222	5	206	161	38	262
1940	8,714	3,822	206	8	176	157	31	253
1941	9,101	3,966	220	8	187	151	38	280
1942	9,325	3,811	214	7	161	118	28	331
1943	9,190	3,546	172	3	159	125	17	374
1944	9,136	3,482	143	8	181	108	21	484
1945	8,159	3,259	133	8	119	113	14	460
1946	8,526	3,248	164	5	151	94	22	474
1947	9,375	3,358	167	4	127	125	18	568
1948	8,071	3,375	199	5	130	87	20	728
1949	6,520	1,767	146	5	81	82	21	616

* Including midwifery cases in Maternity Homes.

The percentage of doctors' calls to the number of births attended by midwives was 27.1.

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

PREGNANCY :

Disproportion ...	...	...	...	...	5
Query Presentation ...	...	...	...	...	10
Threatened Abortion ...	...	...	...	...	33
Puffiness of face and hands ...	...	...	...	...	6
Varicose Veins ...	...	...	...	...	5
History of previous Stillbirths and Abortions					2
Vaginal Discharge ...	...	...	...	...	2
Unsatisfactory condition and general health					59
Excessive Sickness ...	...	...	...	...	2
Loss of Blood ...	...	...	...	...	32
Albuminuria ...	...	...	...	...	16
Blood Pressure ...	...	...	...	...	10
Cardiac ...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	...	...	...	...	183

LABOUR :

Premature Labour	...	...	...	...	14
Abnormal Presentation	...	...	...	...	47
Delayed or Difficult	...	...	...	...	204
Placenta Prævia	...	...	...	...	8
Hæmorrhage Ante-Partum	...	...	...	...	26
Hæmorrhage Post-Partum	...	...	...	...	60
Eclampsia	...	...	...	...	1
Prolapse of Cord	...	...	...	...	5
Lacerated Perinæum	...	...	...	...	575
Retained Placenta and Membranes	...	...	...	...	54
Unsatisfactory Condition	...	...	...	...	65
Inertia	...	...	...	...	36
Abortion	...	...	...	...	67
Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	1,163

LYING IN :

High Temperature	...	...	...	...	44
Inflamed and painful Leg	...	...	...	...	15
Abdominal Swelling and Tenderness	...	...	...	...	2
Unsatisfactory Condition	...	...	...	...	51
Offensive Lochia	...	...	...	...	1
Unusual Swelling of Breasts	...	...	...	...	6
Excessive or Prolonged Bleeding	...	...	...	...	4
Total	...	...	...	...	123

CHILD :

Deformities	...	...	...	...	18
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	6
Inflamed and discharging eyes	...	...	...	...	84
Feebleness and prematurity	...	...	...	...	78
Unsatisfactory Condition	...	...	...	...	78
Rash	...	...	...	...	5
Spina Bifida	...	...	...	...	6
Hare Lip and Cleft Palate	...	...	...	...	3
Jaundice	...	...	...	...	15
Hæmorrhage : Bowel	...	...	...	...	1
do. Navel	...	...	...	...	1
do. Mouth	...	...	...	...	3
Total	...	...	...	...	298
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	1,767

Details of the number of notifications of sending for medical help during the financial year 1949-50 are given below :—

Number of notifications of sending for medical aid	1,919
Number of claims received	859
Percentage of claims received to notifications	45
Total amount paid to doctors during year	£3,018 8s. 0d.

INFLAMED AND DISCHARGING EYES.

The number of cases notified during the year was 84. Of these, 77 were treated at home, 3 in hospital as in-patients and 4 as out-patients. Vision was unimpaired in every instance. Of the 84 cases, 56 were not severe. They include medical aid calls for all unsatisfactory eye conditions and not notified cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum only.

STILLBIRTHS.

Number of stillbirths registered	370
Reported by midwives	146

Causes of those reported by midwives :—

Albuminuria	1
A.P.H.	1
Asphyxia	1
Cord round neck	5
Cord prolapse	1
Deformities	11
Difficult Labour	10
Ill-nourished	1
Macerated	61
Malpresentation	5
Placenta Prævia	1
Post-mature	1
Premature	40
Spina Bifida	2
Unsatisfactory condition of mother	3
Cause not known	2

GAS AND AIR ANALGESIA.

At the end of 1949, 104 midwives employed by the County Council had received approved training in the administration of gas and air analgesia, and all existing midwives at present untrained will be trained as quickly as available vacancies at recognised training schools and staffing difficulties permit.

At the 31st December, 1949, 97 midwives were equipped with the necessary apparatus: the number of cases which were dealt with was 954, when nurses were acting as midwives, and 491 in their capacity as maternity nurses.

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 total notifications from the Administrative County were 34—Urban Districts 27, Rural Districts 7.

The case-rate for Puerperal Pyrexia per thousand total births (live and still) for Staffordshire was 2.24, as compared with 6.31 for England and Wales.

As will have been observed from a previous table, the midwives summoned medical assistance for rises of temperature on 44 occasions. These were specially investigated and it was found that in 19 instances the unsatisfactory conditions were due to abnormalities which could be said to arise directly from childbirth.

HEALTH VISITING.

At the 31st December, 1949, the number of Health Visitors was 87 whole-time and 1 Health Visitor Lecturer and 36 part-time Health Visitors.

The arrangements mentioned in the Annual Report for 1945 concerning the training of Health Visitors were continued, and two nurses received such training during the year.

The following table gives particulars of the visits paid by this staff during 1949 to expectant mothers and young children :—

To expectant mothers.

First visits	...	...	...	...	4,242
Total visits	...	...	...	...	9,190

To infants under one year.

First visits	...	...	...	...	16,138
Total visits	...	...	...	...	9,410

To children 1-5 years.

First visits	...	...	...	...	2,146
Total visits	...	...	...	...	134,715

129 instances of insanitary conditions were reported by the Health Visitors to Local Medical Officers of Health during the period.

LECTURES ON MOTHERCRAFT.

The lectures on mothercraft continued at the Infant Welfare Centres with one Lecturer only, as the appointment which became vacant in September, 1944, has not yet been made.

Talks were given at 163 sessions of 23 Centres in various parts of the Administrative County, the total attendance being 5,252.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

In the previous Annual Report particulars were given of the arrangements made for this service from the 5th July, 1948, as required under the National Health Service Act, 1946.

VACCINATION.

Every effort has continued to be made, through the medium of the midwife, health visitor and family practitioner during visits to the homes, Welfare Centres, etc., to encourage parents to have their babies vaccinated, and the following are the particulars of the cases vaccinated or re-vaccinated during 1949. The figures for the period 5/7/48 to 31/12/48 are given in brackets.

Age at 31st Dec., 1949 ... <i>i.e.</i> , Born in years ...	Under 1 1949	1 to 4 1945 to 1948	5 to 14 1935 to 1944	15 or over Before 1935	Total
Number Vaccinated ...	974 (773)	698 (83)	61 (18)	180 (39)	1,913 (913)
Number Re-vaccinated ...	5 (-)	25 (3)	27 (6)	226 (101)	283 (110)

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Here again, every endeavour has been made during the year, through the medium of the Health Visitors, Welfare Centres, School Clinics, Teachers, etc., to ensure that the immunisation of children is carried out, and during 1949 the number immunised against diphtheria was as follows :—

Under 5	...	...	8,920
5-15 years	...	...	1,303

Reinforcing doses were given in 5,222 cases.

During 1948 the numbers were 8,766, 2,179 and 5,060, respectively.

The following table gives particulars of immunisation in relation to child population at the 31st December, 1949 :—

Number of children at the 31st December, 1949, who had completed a course of immunisation *at any time before that date (i.e., at any time since the 1st January, 1935).*

Age at 31/12/49 <i>i.e.</i> , Born in year ...	Under 1 1949	1 1948	2 1947	3 1946	4 1945	5 to 9 1940-1944	10 to 14 1935-1939	Total under 15
Number Immunised ...	444	6,533	8,066	7,614	7,890	47,236	46,190	123,973
Estimated mid-year child population, 1949 ...	Children under five : 75,710					Children 5-14 124,840		200,550

During the year, a supplementary return was requested by the Ministry of record cards received from medical practitioners too late to be included in the annual statistics forwarded to them at the beginning of the year. These figures showed a further 1,111 immunisations under 5 years of age, and 133 between the ages of 5 and 14, which are not included in the table above but are included in the figures of primary immunisations shown in the first paragraph.

The total numbers, therefore, of children who had completed a course of immunisation at any time since the 1st January, 1935, are as follows :—

Under 5	...	...	31,658
5-14	...	...	93,559

The number of notifications of diphtheria during the year was 74. Of these children, 16 had completed a full course of immunisation. Seven deaths from the disease occurred during the year, but in none of these cases had the child completed a full course of immunisation.

COUNTY AMBULANCE SERVICE.

STATIONS.

During the year 1st January to 31st December, 1949, 24-hour Ambulance Stations were in operation at Biddulph, Brierley Hill, Brownhills, Cannock, Coseley, Cheadle, Kidsgrove, Leek, Lichfield, Newcastle, Stafford, Uttoxeter and Willenhall. 16-hour Stations operated from Aldridge, Bilston, Rugeley, Stone and Wednesbury.

Three Stations mentioned in the previous Report operating from Sedgley, Tipton and Darlaston have been closed and these areas are now covered by neighbouring 24-hour Stations.

Modifications are being carried out at the Rowley Regis Station and until these are completed the vehicles and personnel are being used from the Brierley Hill Station.

A considerable amount of work is required at many of the Stations for them to be comfortable for the personnel and suitable for the vehicles, and thus improve the efficiency of the Service. Negotiations are, however, proceeding with the Ministry.

PATIENTS CARRIED, VEHICLES, ETC.

The table below indicates the number of patients carried by each Station during the year, together with the number of personnel and vehicles at the 31st December, 1949 :—

STATION (Main)	PERSONNEL				VEHICLES		AMBULANCES		SITTING CARS	
	Supts.	Sec./Ldrs.	Drivers	Attendants	Amb.	S. Cars	Patients	Mileage	Patients	Mileage
Biddulph ...	1	1	2	1	1	1	283	5,743	761	9,454
*Brierley Hill ...	1	2	16	3	5	4	2,769	45,978	14,523	116,529
Brownhills ...	1	1	8	1	2	2	1,670	12,359	3,332	35,031
Cannock ...	1	2	10	1	3	3	1,578	28,101	5,719	71,120
Coseley ...	1	2	11	1	5	2	2,959	30,924	9,318	52,233
Cheadle ...	1	1	9	—	2	2	587	16,341	3,426	39,338
Kidsgrove ...	—	1	3	3	1	1	388	6,246	998	13,504
Leek ...	1	1	6	—	4	1	1,032	16,456	3,591	54,466
Lichfield ...	1	1	9	3	2	2	1,330	28,046	2,508	45,336
Newcastle ...	1	1	10	4	4	3	2,767	34,026	6,524	51,983
Stafford ...	1	1	11	1	3	3	2,204	31,753	4,645	60,271
Uttoxeter ...	1	1	7	2	3	2	317	12,309	1,162	34,932
Willenhall ...	1	2	10	—	4	2	1,518	16,082	7,475	46,949
SUB :—										
Aldridge ...	—	1	4	1	1	1	673	13,443	1,367	15,735
Bilston ...	—	1	1	—	1	—	420	4,570	2,137	8,373
Rugeley ...	—	1	5	—	1	1	423	8,319	973	13,642
Stone ...	—	1	4	—	1	1	544	12,965	1,123	15,715
Wednesbury ...	—	1	3	—	2	1	576	7,159	2,346	16,948
TOTALS ...	11	22	129	21	45	32	22,038	330,820	71,928	701,559
SUMMARISED TOTALS ...	183				77		Patients 93,966		Mileage 1,032,379	

* Figures included under all columns for Rowley Regis area.

The figure of 45 ambulances was the operational strength at 31st December, 1949. The total number of ambulances owned was 58, but of these 13 were taken out of service for consideration by the Committee as to disposal.

Darlaston Station closed in April, 1949, and the patients carried and mileage done has been included in the figures for Willenhall Station, which now covers the Darlaston area. Similarly, the figures for Sedgley and Tipton Stations, which closed in July, have been included in the figures for Coseley Station.

An analysis of the types of patients carried is given below :—

Maternity	...	...	...	2,485
Illness	...	...	...	87,911
Accident	...	...	...	2,449
Infectious	...	...	...	843
Mental	...	...	...	278
				93,966

The following is a comparison of the number of Stations, personnel, vehicles, patients carried and mileage at the 31st December, 1948, with the number at the 31st December, 1949.

		31/12/48	31/12/49
		(from 5/7/48)	
Main Stations	...	13	13
Sub-Stations	...	9	5
Ambulances	...	48	*45
Sitting-case Cars	...	8	32
Personnel	...	135	183
Patients carried	...	28,739	93,966
Mileage	...	428,779	1,032,379

* Excludes 13 ambulances of which mention has already been made.

During the year the vehicle strength was increased by the purchase of Karrier and Fordson chassis for sitting cases and Commer chassis for stretcher cases, together with one Morris and one Land Rover. All the chassis supplied had specially built bodies fitted suitably for the work for which they were intended.

It will be observed from the comparison of figures given that the demands upon the Service increased considerably during the year, there being an increase of 65,227 in the number of patients carried and an increase in the mileage of 603,600 miles, but it should be borne in mind that the figures at 31st December, 1948, only covered the period from the 5th July, 1948, the date of the inception of the National Health Service Act. The number of journeys undertaken by the Service during the year was 44,107 for ambulances and 26,786 for sitting-case cars; these figures include emergency journeys (accident, etc.) totalling 9,189 for ambulances and 1,274 for sitting-case cars.

The Mile Oak and District Ambulance Service, which serves a certain portion of the Lichfield Rural District, continued throughout the year as part of the County Service, and I append below the number

of patients carried up to 31st December, 1949, together with the mileage covered. It is expected that this will diminish when the intended Station at Tamworth is in operation.

	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
Charged to the County Council ...	1,315	28,307
Free Service Area	346	6,193

By arrangement with the Mile Oak and District Ambulance Fund patients resident within the parishes of Drayton Bassett, Fazeley, Hints and Weeford, are conveyed at the expense of the Fund and no charge is made upon the County.

Supplies of uniform ordered for the personnel were delivered in February and October and by the 31st December the majority of the personnel engaged in the Service had received uniform.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH OTHER AUTHORITIES.

In November a special meeting of the Health Committee adopted the recommendation of the County Councils' Association whereby a flat rate of 2/- per mile for ambulances and 6d. per mile for sitting-case cars is chargeable between Authorities where journeys are performed on our behalf or where journeys are carried out by our own Service on behalf of another Authority. The recommendation came into operation on the 1st October, 1949, and has now cancelled agreements with the various neighbouring Authorities whereby various rates were charged for journeys chargeable to this Authority.

AREA ADMINISTRATION.

On the 1st November the Area Health Committees became responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Service, which included the appointment of staff, except the Superintendents and Section Leaders.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1949.

In December the National Health Service (Amendment) Act, Section 24, became operative. This does not alter the responsibility of an Authority for the conveyance of patients as laid down in Section 27 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, but has made provision for Authorities to claim upon each other for the cost of the conveyance of patients discharged within three months from hospitals and returned to their home areas.

GENERAL SURVEY.

It will be appreciated that the Scheme for the Ambulance Service is in its early days and much has to be found out in the field of experience by trial and error, but with the gradual gathering of statistical information as regards type and performance of vehicles, patients carried, mileage, time spent on various duties by the personnel, etc., it is hoped to establish a Service economically sound which will at the same time meet the varying need of the County as a whole.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

Full details of the arrangements under the above-mentioned Section were included in the last Annual Report. There has been no material alteration during the period under review and the scheme has continued to work quite satisfactorily.

The following particulars are given of the work undertaken during the year by the four Social Workers :—

	<i>Free</i>	<i>Partial payment by patient</i>	<i>Paid in full by patient</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1) Number of patients supplied with extra nourishment	157	7	—	164
(2) Number of patients supplied with clothing	153	41	—	194
(3) Number of patients supplied with bedding	102	14	—	116
(4) Number of patients supplied with convalescent home treatment	19	80	11	110
(5) Number of patients supplied with appliances*	74	1	1	76
(6) Number of visits and interviews with patients	—	—	—	3,684

* Includes invalid chairs, air beds, rubber rings, hot water bottles, articles for occupational therapy, bed rests, etc. The majority of such appliances were provided on loan.

The provisions of this Section of the Act empower the Local Health Authority to recover reasonable charges from persons availing themselves of the services provided, subject to consideration of their means. The foregoing table indicates to what extent there was recovery or partial recovery of charges during the year.

In September, 1949, the Ministry of Health in Circular 85/49 stated that it would be open to a Local Health Authority within the scope of its arrangements under Section 28 of the Act for the care of persons suffering from illness to provide travelling warrants in such circumstances where it is satisfied (1) that because of the length of the journey the relatives concerned are unable to afford it from their own sources without substantial hardship, and (2) that there is urgent reason for the visit because of the patient's serious condition or that the visit would, in medical opinion, do the patient good and aid response to treatment, as, for example, in the case of a long stay tuberculous patient too far from home to be readily visited by husband, wife or parents.

During the year two such applications were dealt with, but in both instances it was found the financial circumstances were such that the cases could not be considered to be necessitous ones, so that the County Council could not pay the travelling expenses involved.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

As stated in the last Annual Report, in which full particulars were given of the above-mentioned service, a full-time Domestic Help Organiser took up duty in early January, 1949, her duties in addition

to undertaking general control of the scheme also including responsibility for the recruitment of suitable personnel, maintaining an efficient standard, dealing with complaints, etc.

During the latter half of 1948, 32 Domestic Helps were employed and the number of cases visited in that period was 45, and in view of all the circumstances the position at that time was viewed with a certain amount of satisfaction.

The service, which is under the operational control of the Area Medical Officers, continued to expand during 1949, and at the 31st December, 89 Domestic Helps were employed. The average number of homes assisted each week during the year was 50.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

The number of certified mental defectives from the Administrative County at the 1st January, 1950, was as follows :—

Great Barr Park Colony	...	...	...	...	495
Stallington Hall	...	...	...	...	68
Other Institutions (including State Institutions)	...				74
Of the above cases, 64 were on licence from Certified Institutions.					

In addition, 6 certified patients from the County area were under guardianship.

Administration.

- (a) The Mental Health Services Sub-Committee of the Health Committee met quarterly and dealt with all matters arising in connection with the Mental Deficiency Act administration and care and after-care of patients under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts.

- (b) At the 1st January, 1949, the Staffordshire County Council was employing a Mental Welfare Officer, a Deputy Mental Welfare Officer and four Mental Welfare Visitors.

The Deputy Mental Welfare Officer resigned on the 17th September, 1949, and was not replaced.

On the training side there were 7 Supervisors of Occupation Centres, 1 Home Teacher and 15 Assistant Supervisors (all females), and 1 male Instructor-Caretaker, besides 7 cooks, 2 guides and a gardener.

Three further Assistant Supervisors were appointed during the year.

Details of the professional staff are given below, except in the case of the Assistant Supervisors, who, with the exception of two, one qualified teacher and one with the Diploma of the National Association for Mental Health, are unqualified.

Mental Welfare Officer	...	B.A. Degree, Birmingham. Secondary Teacher's Diploma, Birmingham University.
------------------------	-----	--

Deputy Mental Welfare ... Officer (left 17/9/49)	B.A. Degree, London. Teacher's Certificate, Manchester University. 9 years' teaching in day special schools.
Mental Welfare Visitors ...	(1) Social Science Diploma, Leeds University. 9 years' experience of mental health social work. (2) R.M.P.A. Certificate. 2 posts as Matron of Mental Hospitals. 8 years' experience of mental health social work. (3) R.M.P.A. Certificate. 5 years in industrial social work. (4) Uncertificated teacher. 14 years' experience of mental health social work.
Supervisors (7) at 31/12/49	1 Certificated teacher. 1 qualified teacher, plus Recognition Certificate N.A.M.H. 4 Recognition Certificates of N.A.M.H. for experienced workers. 1 with experience as Assistant—unqualified.
Home Teacher ...	Unqualified.

- (c) Supervision of mentally defective patients on licence on behalf of the Regional Hospital Board was carried out as requested by the Medical Superintendents of Institutions. During the year, 79 patients on licence were supervised—59 from St. Margaret's Hospital, Great Barr Park, 5 from Stallington Hall, 2 from Burton Road Hospital and 13 from out-County Authorities. Progress reports were sent every 6 months to the hospitals on these cases. Seven patients were discharged from their orders during the year, one order lapsed, and nine patients were returned to hospital. Approximately 150 reports on the home circumstances of defectives to be seen by the Visiting Justices for renewal of their orders were submitted after investigating the conditions in each case.

On 31/12/49 there were 64 defectives on licence from Institutions in Staffordshire and 8 on licence from other Counties under supervision.

- (d) No duties have been delegated to Voluntary Associations. The Staffordshire Association for Mental Welfare, with the co-operation of the Health Committee, arranged for 52 children attending Occupation Centres to have a week's holiday at Bod Donwen, Rhyl, in charge of the staff, and for a holiday for a party of 22 more children at The Bratch, Wombourn, Staffordshire, for a week during August.

- (e) A 3-day Residential Refresher Course was held at Drake Hall, Swynnerton, near Eccleshall, Staffs., from the 25th to the 28th July, 1949, for the staffs of the Occupation Centres. Twenty-three of the staff of the department and 7 external students attended.

The course included lectures on the special methods of teaching blind and deaf children, and on the causes and treatment of speech defects in mentally defective children. Classes were held in basketry, netting and crinothene work.

*Work undertaken under the
Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.*

(i) *Ascertainment.*

During 1949 the following cases have been ascertained :—

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Reported by Local Education Authorities under Education Act, 1944—			
Section 57(3)	33	26	59
Section 57(5) :			
On leaving special schools ...	6	2	8
On leaving ordinary schools ...	1	1	2
Other ascertained defectives found to be "subject to be dealt with" during 1949	8	6	14
	48	35	83

The number of cases awaiting removal to Institutions on 31/12/49 were :—

<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
25	35	60

(ii) *Guardianship and Supervision.*
Guardianship.

On the 1st January, 1949, there were 11 defectives for whom the County Council were responsible under guardianship in the County and one woman from another area. Supervision visits have been regularly paid in each case. In one case the order lapsed and was not renewed as the purpose of the order was primarily financial need. For the same reason 3 orders were discharged by the Board. One man under guardianship was transferred to an Institution, leaving seven cases under guardianship on 31/12/49. Two of the women earn their own living; three males attend Occupation Centres.

Supervision.

On the 31st December, 1949, the following mental defectives were under supervision :—

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Statutory supervision :			
(i) Under 16 years of age... ..	146	120	266
(ii) Aged 16 years and over	211	169	380
Voluntary supervision aged 16 years and over	501	428	929
	858	717	1,575

5,180 visits were made by the Visiting Staff during the year. 212 defectives attended Occupation Centres for daily training. Arrangements are made for quarterly visits to be paid to defectives under statutory supervision, guardianship and licence, which enable the visitor to exercise a helpful influence in the homes of the defectives through the trust she inspires in the defective and his relatives. Through these means many defectives are enabled to live adequately in the community who might otherwise need institutional care. In supervision the aim is to secure good physical care for the defective, a true appreciation of his limitations and capabilities in his home surroundings, and to see that he has training or employment suited to his need. The visitors are in close touch with the Occupation Centres and secure the co-operation of parents in sending their child to a Centre. In the case of defectives over school age who are employable, valuable assistance has been given by District Rehabilitation Officers in placing them in employment, and where the defective has proved unemployable we have found sympathetic understanding of the defective's needs from many of the Officers of the National Assistance Board. The Housing Officers have also done what they can to help our defectives' families.

16 alleged defectives have been charged in courts of law during the year for anti-social behaviour ; 13 of them have been admitted to Institutions under the Mental Deficiency Act, two to Mental Hospitals and one found not to be defective has been sent to an Approved School.

At the close of the year, 25 males and 35 females were awaiting vacancies in Institutions under the Mental Deficiency Act.

(iii) *Training.*

At the end of the year, there were 7 Occupation Centres in being and a Home Teacher in North Staffordshire. The particulars are as follows :—

<i>Centre</i>	<i>No. on Register,</i> <i>31/12/49</i>
Stafford	15
Cannock	17
Bilston	45
Kingswinford	44
Tipton	27
Newcastle	55
Pelsall	42
	245
Home Teacher (N. Staffs.) ...	22

The Newcastle Centre is housed in its own building and provides ideal conditions for the training of the children. During the year several deputations from other Local Health Authorities have visited this Centre.

Bilston Centre is held in a house owned and well-adapted by the County Council for its work.

The premises used for the Stafford Occupation Centre were not suitable for the purpose, and in April, 1949, the Centre was moved to other premises which, although not ideal, at least provide exclusive use for the purpose.

The other four Centres are housed in hired buildings used in other ways, which tend to constitute a hindrance to the work of the Centres concerned.

The work of each Occupation Centre has received support and encouragement from local Centre Committees of the Staffordshire Association for Mental Welfare, and representatives from the Area Health Committees have served on the Centre Committees.

The Area Health Committees concerned have now been made responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Occupation Centres situated in their areas and are responsible for the appointment of the staff, with the exception of the Supervisor, who is appointed by the Health Committee.

All the Centres have been visited by Inspectors of the Board of Control during the year and satisfactory reports have been received.

The Home Teacher has continued to give weekly or bi-weekly lessons to the 22 defectives on her register during the school terms. This work is carried out under difficult conditions in districts where the roads are very rough and where the defectives live in isolated homes. Nevertheless, in some cases encouraging results are obtained, which makes this work well worth while. None of these defectives could possibly reach an Occupation Centre for daily training. 707 visits were made by the Home Teacher during the year.

LUNACY AND MENTAL TREATMENT ACTS.

At the 1st January, 1949, there were 7 whole-time and 2 part-time Duly Authorised Officers concerned with the certification and removal of mental patients to Mental Hospitals and the securing of admission of temporary patients to such hospitals.

As stated in the previous Report, these officers are also concerned with the social aspects of mental cases, *i.e.*, at the request of a doctor, relatives or the Mental Hospital Authorities when a patient is discharged they keep in touch wherever possible in the adjustment to the normal everyday life of a citizen.

There are, of course, many persons who have been mentally ill for some years, who are not sufficiently ill to be certified and whose parents or other relatives are unwilling to have them admitted to Mental Hospitals as voluntary patients. Here again the Authorised Officers can be called upon to keep in touch with the family, and their help and advice on handling these patients has proved valuable.

The following are the particulars of the cases dealt with by the Authorised Officers during 1949 :—

Number of cases reported to Duly Authorised Officers for certification	...	...	...	863
Number of cases certified	...	...	...	345
Number of cases receiving treatment but not certified	...	...	...	301
Number of cases in which action under Act was not necessary	...	...	...	217

TABLES

Table showing Population, 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	Population at all ages		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	Adjusted death-rate by comparability factor	Mortality in children under one year per 1,000 registered live births	Zymotic Mortality					Per 1,000 of Population							Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, Infantile Diseases					
									Per 1,000 of Population					Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Per 1,000 live Births	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System		Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Cancer	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other Respiratory Diseases
	Census 1931 of areas as constituted after changes in Boundary	Estimated 1949																								
Aldridge ...	14,446	28,450	3.1	16.7	0.25	7.7	10.0	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.14	0.11	1.09	0.39	0.35	0.14	0.18	0.04	0.32		
Amblescote ...	3,099	3,136	4.7	15.0	0.64	12.8	11.3	21	21.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.96	—	1.28	0.96	0.32	—	—	—	—		
Biddulph ...	8,990	10,790	1.6	14.7	0.83	10.9	13.2	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.28	—	1.85	0.56	0.65	0.19	0.28	—	0.09		
Bilston ...	31,321	32,990	17.7	19.0	0.42	10.2	13.4	46	6.4	—	0.06	0.03	—	—	—	0.39	0.03	1.42	0.97	0.61	0.21	0.33	0.12	0.36		
Brierley Hill ...	44,671	48,490	8.2	16.6	0.60	11.6	13.3	42	—	—	—	—	0.04	—	—	0.68	0.16	1.55	1.07	0.43	0.10	0.25	0.14	0.19		
Brownhills ...	18,368	21,470	3.4	19.1	0.56	10.2	12.2	22	2.4	—	—	0.05	—	—	—	0.37	0.19	1.54	0.47	0.37	0.14	0.33	0.14	0.19		
Cannock ...	35,300	40,890	5.0	19.0	0.51	11.0	12.8	37	6.4	—	—	—	0.05	—	—	0.34	0.07	1.74	0.46	0.37	0.20	0.29	0.20	0.22		
Coseley ...	25,137	33,480	10.2	18.2	0.42	9.5	12.5	21	3.3	—	—	0.06	—	0.03	—	0.51	0.09	1.31	1.05	0.39	—	0.09	0.06	0.24		
Darlaston ...	20,053	21,770	14.2	19.7	0.55	11.0	14.0	40	4.7	—	—	0.09	0.09	—	—	0.64	—	1.56	0.60	0.46	0.18	0.09	0.23	0.28		
Kidsgrove ...	14,940	15,830	3.9	19.6	0.57	10.9	12.7	39	3.2	—	—	—	0.06	—	—	0.32	0.13	1.96	0.44	0.19	0.13	0.19	0.25	0.13		
Leek ...	19,442	19,710	4.6	16.4	0.30	13.7	13.4	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.30	—	2.74	0.30	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.15		
Lichfield ...	8,574	10,200	2.8	17.6	0.10	13.7	12.7	33	11.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.29	0.10	2.45	0.98	0.39	0.10	0.20	0.10	0.20		
Newcastle ...	54,739	69,950	7.9	17.0	0.56	10.2	12.0	36	5.1	—	—	0.03	—	—	—	0.46	0.04	1.84	0.40	0.36	0.07	0.24	0.19	0.30		

Deaths occurring during the year 1949 classified according to Diseases and Localities, together with Births occurring during the year.

URBAN.

District	Live Births	Still Births	Deaths from all causes	Deaths under 1 year	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Syphilitic Diseases	Influenza	Measles	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	Acute Infectious Encephalitis	Cancer					Diabetes	Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	Heart Disease	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other Respiratory Diseases	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	Diarrhoea under 2 years	Appendicitis	Other Digestive Diseases	Nephritis	Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis	Other Maternal Causes	Premature Birth	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, Infantile Diseases	Suicide	Road Traffic Accidents	Other Violent Causes	All other Causes	
																	Of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (M)	Of Stomach and Duodenum	Of Breast	Of all other Sites																						
Aldridge ...	474	7	218	11	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	2	3	—	—	—	—	3	4	22	2	23	69	5	11	10	4	2	—	—	1	5	—	1	1	9	2	2	5	23		
Amblecote ...	47	2	40	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	6	11	3	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6		
Biddulph ...	159	9	118	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	4	2	11	2	7	37	3	6	7	2	1	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	7	12	
Bilston ...	627	14	336	29	—	—	—	2	1	13	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	4	9	2	32	1	38	75	7	32	20	7	3	4	—	—	3	11	—	1	4	12	3	2	6	39
Brierley Hill	804	29	563	34	—	—	—	—	—	33	8	2	12	2	—	2	—	8	13	3	51	7	52	109	10	52	21	5	7	—	2	15	12	—	2	7	9	4	5	13	97	
Brownhills ...	411	12	219	9	—	—	—	—	1	8	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	6	5	5	17	—	22	74	9	10	8	3	2	1	—	3	7	—	1	3	4	2	1	7	14	
Cannock ...	776	21	451	29	—	1	—	—	—	14	3	2	2	2	—	—	—	5	12	9	45	1	71	97	19	19	15	8	13	5	2	12	12	—	—	8	9	6	3	11	45	
Coseley ...	610	14	317	13	—	—	—	2	2	17	3	—	5	1	—	—	—	2	6	6	30	1	27	84	6	35	13	—	5	2	—	2	3	—	—	2	8	2	3	7	45	
Darlaston ...	429	12	239	17	—	2	—	2	2	14	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	4	2	25	2	21	71	13	13	10	4	1	2	1	3	2	—	—	5	6	2	1	3	24	
Kidsgrove ...	310	9	172	12	—	1	—	1	—	5	2	—	1	—	1	1	1	3	6	1	21	4	20	39	5	7	3	2	2	1	—	6	3	—	—	4	2	—	1	5	25	
Leek ...	323	6	270	11	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	5	11	5	33	2	40	90	10	6	6	4	5	—	—	2	4	—	—	1	4	3	—	2	3	20
Lichfield ...	180	1	140	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	2	3	2	18	1	12	41	11	10	4	1	3	2	2	2	2	—	—	1	2	1	1	4	7	
Newcastle ...	1188	39	716	43	—	—	2	—	—	32	3	4	4	—	—	—	—	9	34	13	73	6	86	205	31	28	25	5	7	6	1	9	17	—	—	13	21	5	7	15	56	

URBAN—continued.

DISTRICT	Population at all ages		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	Adjusted death-rate by comparability factor	Mortality in children under one year per 1,000 registered live births	Zymotic Mortality						Per 1,000 of Population								Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, Infantile Diseases								
	Census 1931 of areas as constituted after changes in Boundary	Estimated 1949							Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Per 1,000 live Births	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Cancer	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other Respiratory Diseases	Nephritis		Premature Birth							
Rowley Regis	41,235	49,440	12.9	16.0	0.32	10.2	12.5	35	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	6.3	0.65	0.06	1.48	0.77	0.42	0.10	0.20	0.12	0.26							
Rugeley	7,137	8,383	2.9	20.5	0.60	8.2	8.9	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.8	0.12	—	1.31	0.36	0.36	0.36	—	0.12	0.12							
Sedgely	19,262	22,000	5.7	16.3	0.41	11.0	11.9	45	—	0.05	—	—	—	—	8.4	0.36	—	1.32	1.05	0.41	0.14	0.14	0.18	0.09							
Stafford	30,851	38,700	7.6	19.5	0.44	9.7	10.4	21	—	0.03	—	—	—	—	2.6	0.26	0.03	1.47	0.49	0.23	0.08	0.05	0.13	0.23							
Stone	6,399	8,130	5.0	17.3	0.49	13.0	12.9	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.1	0.49	—	1.60	0.86	0.37	—	0.25	0.25	0.12							
Tamworth	11,711	13,140	4.9	15.8	0.30	12.3	12.1	38	—	—	—	—	0.08	—	—	0.46	—	1.45	0.68	0.61	0.30	0.23	0.15	0.23							
Tettenhall	5,967	7,791	3.1	17.1	0.26	11.6	10.1	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.26	—	2.05	0.26	0.51	—	0.13	0.26	0.26							
Tipton	35,814	38,910	18.0	19.6	0.41	9.8	12.8	43	—	0.03	—	—	0.05	—	6.6	0.59	0.05	1.54	0.87	0.41	0.21	0.13	0.18	0.26							
Uttoxeter	6,234	7,440	2.2	16.5	0.54	11.8	12.2	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.27	—	1.08	0.27	0.81	0.13	0.54	0.13	0.27							
Wednesbury	31,531	34,910	17.2	18.7	0.54	10.8	13.4	40	—	0.03	—	—	—	—	6.1	0.77	0.09	1.63	0.60	0.60	0.11	0.20	0.14	0.26							
Wednesfield	9,106	17,140	6.8	17.9	0.23	8.9	11.9	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.29	0.23	1.23	0.58	0.58	0.06	0.12	0.06	0.23							
Willenhall	26,421	30,800	10.9	18.5	0.39	9.5	12.1	47	—	—	—	—	0.16	—	1.8	0.36	—	1.23	0.84	0.39	0.23	0.23	0.19	0.29							
Totals and Averages	530,648	633,940	6.3	17.8	0.45	10.5	12.4	35	—	0.01	—	—	0.02	0.01	4.1	0.45	0.06	1.58	0.67	0.42	0.13	0.20	0.15	0.24							
126 large towns in England	—	—	—	18.7	0.47	12.5	—	37	0.09	—	—	—	0.02	0.00	3.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
148 smaller towns, resident Population 25,000-50,000	—	—	—	18.0	0.40	11.6	—	30	0.00	—	—	—	0.01	0.00	2.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							

URBAN—continued.

District	Live Births	Still Births	Deaths from all causes	Deaths under 1 year	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Syphilitic Diseases	Influenza	Measles	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	Acute Infectious Encephalitis	Cancer				Heart Disease	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other Respiratory Diseases	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	Diarrhoea under 2 years	Appendicitis	Other Digestive Diseases	Nephritis	Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis	Other Maternal Causes	Premature Birth	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, Infantile Diseases	Suicide	Road Traffic Accidents	Other Violent Causes	All other Causes			
																	Of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (M)	Of Stomach and Duodenum	Of Breast	Of all other Sites																					
Rowley Regis	793	16	502	28	—	—	—	—	1	32	3	—	7	—	—	—	—	6	10	5	52	7	42	119	20	38	21	5	5	2	10	10	—	1	6	13	9	7	14	49	
Rugeley	172	5	69	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	9	2	8	18	1	3	3	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	1	2	—	3	7	
Sedgley	359	9	241	16	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	4	5	5	15	5	29	70	8	23	9	3	3	—	1	3	1	1	4	2	1	2	2	30	
Stafford	755	17	377	16	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	1	5	1	—	—	—	1	15	7	34	4	52	115	13	19	9	3	6	2	1	8	2	—	1	5	9	2	9	7	35
Stone	141	4	106	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	9	2	8	34	2	7	3	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	2	1	3	1	13		
Tamworth	208	4	161	8	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	5	2	10	—	25	40	10	9	8	4	1	—	1	3	3	—	—	2	3	1	2	5	15
Tettenhall	133	3	90	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	11	1	6	28	4	2	4	—	5	—	—	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	11		
Tipton	761	16	382	33	—	—	—	2	—	23	2	2	3	1	—	—	—	4	11	8	37	5	31	91	8	34	16	8	5	5	3	3	5	1	1	7	10	1	2	10	43
Uttoxeter	123	4	88	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	5	1	13	34	2	2	6	1	—	—	1	3	4	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	6
Wednesbury	652	19	378	26	—	1	—	—	—	27	3	1	5	1	—	2	—	1	8	9	39	1	38	82	9	21	21	4	4	4	1	11	7	—	—	5	4	6	49		
Wednesfield	307	4	152	10	—	1	—	—	—	5	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	7	2	10	—	19	33	10	10	10	1	3	—	1	4	2	—	—	1	4	2	1	1	16
Willenhall	569	12	292	27	—	—	—	5	—	11	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	6	8	5	19	2	26	62	7	26	12	7	2	1	1	4	7	—	—	6	9	3	2	4	53
Totals	11311	288	6637	399	—	6	—	15	7	286	41	20	85	9	4	5	84	185	102	629	60	721	1728	226	426	265	84	88	46	19	111	127	2	11	94	151	57	63	140	740	

RURAL.

District	Population at all ages		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	Adjusted death-rate by comparability factor	Mortality in children under one year per 1,000 registered live births	Zymotic Mortality						Per 1,000 of Population								Premature Birth	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, Infantile Diseases
	Census 1931 of areas as constituted after changes in Boundary	Estimated 1949							Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)										
Cannock	20,792	24,430	2.3	18.3	0.37	10.3	11.6	29	—	0.04	—	0.08	0.04	2.2	0.20	0.08	1.31	0.49	0.33	0.16	0.29	0.12	0.16	0.16
Cheadle	28,102	32,340	1.9	15.7	0.43	10.8	11.3	32	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	0.28	0.03	1.95	0.25	0.31	0.06	0.25	0.15	0.19	0.19
Heek	14,435	16,570	4.4	18.4	0.30	13.0	13.4	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.18	—	1.57	0.54	0.30	0.18	0.30	0.06	0.24	0.24
Lichfield	31,551	34,740	2.4	18.7	0.35	10.1	10.5	49	—	—	—	0.03	—	9.2	0.12	—	1.70	0.37	0.55	0.14	0.17	0.20	0.32	0.32
Newcastle	16,872	16,780	2.4	14.9	0.60	11.3	11.0	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.36	—	1.49	0.54	0.48	0.24	0.77	0.12	0.18	0.18
Seisdon	13,850	21,960	1.9	15.9	0.46	9.7	10.5	37	—	—	—	—	—	2.9	0.18	0.05	1.23	0.59	0.32	0.09	0.64	0.09	0.32	0.32
Stafford	12,895	15,310	5.2	20.8	0.20	10.1	9.9	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.20	0.20	1.76	0.46	0.46	0.26	0.13	0.20	0.26	0.26
Stone	11,945	16,790	3.7	15.5	0.54	10.0	10.7	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.18	—	1.13	0.42	0.36	0.24	0.54	0.36	0.12	0.12
Tutbury	10,356	14,540	2.2	17.9	0.69	12.4	11.7	27	—	—	—	—	—	3.8	0.28	—	1.99	0.89	0.21	0.14	0.34	0.21	0.28	0.28
Uttoxeter	8,906	10,540	5.4	15.4	—	10.1	10.7	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.28	—	0.95	0.38	0.28	0.19	0.38	0.19	0.19	0.19
Totals and Averages	169,704	204,000	2.9	17.2	0.40	10.7	10.9	33	—	0.00	—	0.01	0.00	2.9	0.22	0.03	1.55	0.47	0.37	0.16	0.36	0.17	0.23	0.23

RURAL.

District	Live Births	Still Births	Deaths from all causes	Deaths under 1 year	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Syphilitic Diseases	Influenza	Measles	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	Acute Infectious Euccephalitis	Cancer				Diabetes	Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	Heart Disease	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other Respiratory Diseases	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	Diarrhoea under 2 years	Appendicitis	Other Digestive Diseases	Nephritis	Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis	Other Maternal Causes	Premature Birth	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, Infantile Diseases	Suicide	Road Traffic Accidents	Other Violent Causes	All other Causes	
																	Of Buccal Cavity and Uterus (F)	Of Stomach and Duodenum	Of Breast	Of all other Sites																					
Cannock	446	9	252	13	—	—	—	2	1	5	2	1	3	1	—	—	—	2	5	2	23	1	32	58	13	12	8	4	2	1	1	5	7	—	1	3	4	2	3	3	45
Cheadle	507	14	348	16	—	—	—	9	1	9	1	1	6	—	—	—	5	13	6	39	2	37	121	21	8	10	2	3	1	1	6	8	—	—	5	6	3	3	5	26	
Leek ...	305	5	215	6	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	1	5	—	—	—	2	3	5	16	2	28	68	13	9	5	3	3	—	1	3	5	—	—	1	4	5	4	6	20	
Lichfield	650	12	351	32	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	1	—	1	1	—	5	11	5	38	2	43	87	11	13	19	5	3	6	1	10	6	1	1	7	11	2	8	9	40	
Newcastle	250	10	189	5	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	17	1	27	52	5	9	8	4	2	—	—	4	13	—	—	2	3	1	1	6	20	
Seisdon	349	10	212	13	—	—	—	4	1	4	1	2	—	2	—	—	1	2	3	19	3	20	52	3	13	7	2	1	1	2	7	14	—	—	2	7	1	3	4	35	
Stafford	318	3	154	8	—	—	—	3	3	3	3	2	2	—	—	—	2	7	2	16	—	24	46	1	7	7	4	1	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	3	4	2	3	2	11
Stone ...	260	9	168	10	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	5	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	13	2	15	53	8	7	6	4	1	—	—	—	9	—	1	6	2	1	3	3	20	
Tutbury	260	10	181	7	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	7	14	—	17	65	5	13	3	2	2	1	—	3	5	—	—	3	4	—	—	5	20	
Uttoxeter	162	—	106	6	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	8	1	17	36	3	4	3	2	1	—	—	1	4	—	1	2	2	—	—	3	11	
Totals	3507	82	2176	116	—	—	—	3	1	44	7	3	26	1	1	1	1	27	53	34	203	14	260	638	83	95	76	32	19	10	6	41	73	1	4	34	47	17	28	46	248

Table showing the number of cases of certain Infectious Diseases notified in each sanitary area during the year ended 31st December, 1949, and the Attack-Rates per 1,000 of the population.

URBAN.

District	Estimated Population 1949 for calculating rates	Smallpox		Typhoid		Para- Typhoid		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Diphtheria		Erysipelas		Measles		Pneumonia		Puerperal Pyrexia		Cerebro-spinal Fever Cases	Polio-myelitis Cases	Encephalitis Cases	Lethargia Cases
		Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate				
Aldridge ...	28,450	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	2.28	243	8.54	—	—	12	0.42	556	19.54	33	1.16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amblecote ...	3,136	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1.91	12	3.83	1	0.32	—	—	9	2.87	1	0.32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Biddulph ...	10,790	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	1.39	37	3.43	—	—	4	0.37	13	1.20	25	2.32	—	—	1	—	—	—
Bilston ...	32,990	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	1.00	120	3.64	5	0.15	5	0.15	221	6.70	48	1.45	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brierley Hill...	48,490	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	1.24	155	3.20	2	0.04	13	0.27	503	10.37	11	0.23	2	0.04	—	—	—	—
Brownhills ...	21,470	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	3.07	76	3.54	1	0.05	9	0.42	362	16.86	29	1.35	—	—	1	1	—	—
Cannock ...	40,890	—	—	—	—	—	—	111	2.71	61	1.49	1	0.02	11	0.27	872	21.32	19	0.46	—	—	—	4	—	—
Coseley ...	33,480	—	—	—	—	1	0.03	56	1.67	107	3.20	26	0.78	15	0.45	436	13.02	72	2.15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Darlaston ...	21,770	—	—	—	—	1	0.05	39	1.79	25	1.15	2	0.09	2	0.09	133	6.11	10	0.46	—	—	1	—	—	—
Kidsgrove ...	15,830	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	0.88	31	1.96	1	0.06	4	0.25	16	1.01	14	0.88	—	—	1	3	—	—
Leek ...	19,710	—	—	—	—	1	0.05	30	1.52	29	1.47	—	—	—	—	5	0.25	11	0.56	—	—	1	3	—	—
Lichfield ...	10,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	1.27	15	1.47	—	—	5	0.49	22	2.16	9	0.88	8	0.78	—	7	—	—
Newcastle ...	69,950	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	1.17	168	2.40	11	0.16	2	0.03	228	3.26	17	0.24	2	0.03	2	4	—	—

URBAN—continued.

District	Estimated Population 1949 for calculating rates	Smallpox		Typhoid		Para- Typhoid		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Diphtheria		Erysipelas		Measles		Pneumonia		Puerperal Pyrexia		Cerebro-spinal Fever Cases	Polliomyelitis Cases	Incephalitis Lethargica Cases
		Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate			
Rowley Regis	49,440	—	—	—	—	3	0.06	91	1.84	109	2.20	5	0.10	4	0.08	752	15.21	13	0.26	2	0.04	—	—	—
Rugeley	8,383	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	2.15	1	0.12	1	0.12	—	4	—
Sedgley	22,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	1.23	21	0.95	2	0.09	8	0.36	429	19.50	25	1.14	4	0.18	1	—	—
Stafford	38,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	1.19	169	4.37	1	0.03	6	0.16	90	2.33	28	0.72	4	0.10	1	2	—
Stone	8,130	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	1.60	29	3.57	—	—	7	0.86	11	1.35	3	0.37	—	—	—	—	—
Tamworth	13,140	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	0.53	46	3.50	1	0.08	3	0.23	44	3.35	5	0.38	1	0.08	—	—	—
Tettenhall	7,791	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	1.93	48	6.16	2	0.26	2	0.26	122	15.65	16	2.05	—	—	—	—	—
Tipton	38,910	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	1.08	46	1.18	8	0.21	3	0.08	362	9.30	25	0.64	—	—	—	—	—
Uttoxeter	7,440	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	0.81	32	4.30	—	—	1	0.13	17	2.28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wednesbury	34,910	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	2.75	105	3.01	8	0.23	7	0.20	518	14.84	22	0.63	—	—	—	—	—
Wednesfield	17,140	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	0.93	25	1.46	—	—	—	—	154	8.98	12	0.70	2	0.12	—	—	—
Willenhall	30,800	—	—	—	—	1	0.03	30	0.97	35	1.14	2	0.06	8	0.26	122	3.96	26	0.84	1	0.03	—	3	—

RURAL

District	Estimated Population 1949 for calculating rates	Smallpox		Typhoid		Para- Typhoid		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Diphtheria		Erysipelas		Measles		Pneumonia		Puerperal Pyrexia		Cerebro-spinal Fever Cases	Poliomylitis Cases	Encephalitis Lethargica Cases
		Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate			
Cannock ...	24,430	—	—	—	—	1	0.04	65	2.66	80	3.27	2	0.08	5	0.20	388	15.88	18	0.74	1	0.04	1	—	—
Cheadle ...	32,340	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	0.68	52	1.61	—	—	6	0.19	113	3.49	24	0.74	1	0.03	—	2	—
Leek ...	16,570	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	1.87	19	1.15	—	—	3	0.18	36	2.17	11	0.66	—	—	—	—	—
Lichfield ...	34,740	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	1.35	57	1.64	3	0.09	4	0.12	316	9.10	19	0.55	1	0.03	1	1	1
Newcastle ...	16,780	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	0.36	36	2.15	—	—	—	—	32	1.91	1	0.06	—	—	—	—	—
Seisdon ...	21,960	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	1.87	84	3.83	—	—	2	0.09	246	11.20	20	0.91	1	0.05	—	1	—
Stafford ...	15,310	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	2.22	36	2.35	—	—	5	0.33	43	2.81	6	0.39	—	—	—	1	—
Stone ...	16,790	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	1.07	35	2.08	1	0.06	4	0.24	131	7.80	10	0.60	2	0.12	—	—	—
Tutbury ...	14,540	—	—	—	—	1	0.07	37	2.54	51	3.51	—	—	2	0.14	167	11.48	3	0.21	1	0.07	—	—	—
Uttoxeter ...	10,540	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	0.66	41	3.89	—	—	7	0.66	127	12.05	1	0.09	—	—	—	1	—