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STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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

For the Year 1957

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STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health



PRELIMINARY NOTE

The basic statistics of death-rate, infant mortality and birth-rate show that 1957 was a very satisfactory year in the County. The death-rate was the lowest recorded, the infant mortality was reduced and a slight rise in the birth-rate occurred. There is no doubt that the increased efficiency in the treatment of illness was a large factor in the two reductions, but the contribution of better living conditions in all directions must not be overlooked. Indeed, these latter factors become of the first importance when the attainment and maintenance of vigorous health are considered, the achievement of which is a most important task, mental health as well as physical health being included.

Thus, it is satisfactory to note the reduction in the number of adulterated samples of food sold within the County, the position having been reached when the majority of offences relate to wrong labelling and misleading descriptions of foods; cream gives most trouble in this respect and sausages most often fail to conform with accepted standards. The fact that there are less adulterated samples does not imply that the majority of people are eating the most beneficial foods, and much discussion and investigation are proceeding on the effects of fat ingestion on diseases of the arteries. Certainly too much fried food and too little fruit are being eaten, and the high relative cost of the latter is unfortunate. In contrast, the comparative cheapness of sweets and chocolates leads to continual and ill-timed consumption by people—children in particular—which is believed adversely to influence tooth decay. It could be a very beneficial exchange if a tax were enforced to make sweets dear and the money so collected used to subsidise the price of fruit.

The improvement secured by Milk (Special Designations) Specified Area Orders in the quality of milk has been commented on in previous annual reports, but a glance at the section of this report dealing with milk supplies reveals that there is still considerable scope for the improvement of cleanliness. In the few areas remaining where undesignated milk may still be sold, 25 per cent of "street" milk examined failed to pass the cleanliness test and tubercle bacilli were recovered in 1.0 per cent. Although only one school out of the total of 626 uses non-designated milk, undesignated milk was implicated in 4 of the 32 instances of failure to pass the cleanliness test, and similarly 4 of the 24 failures amongst milks supplied to hospitals and other private institutions were "undesignated." The fact that the majority of samples

easily and consistently pass the test indicates that these few failures were unnecessary, and, though few, they could lead to disaster to the health of those drinking them should chance permit a dangerous organism to be present. It is appropriate here to mention that the number of food poisoning incidents again showed a slight increase; almost invariably a clear indication of dirty habits on the part of those concerned. One begins almost to despair of securing good habits, albeit they are so elementary, and feels that the place to teach must be in the schools, but, unfortunately, a uniform and regular system is most difficult to obtain.

No profound medical knowledge is required to observe the deterioration in the health of children coming from overcrowded and insanitary houses. Apart from the bad living habits which these houses encourage, such as late going to bed and bed sharing, lack of ventilation and dampness gradually lower the health of the occupants. The splendid results obtained by sending children under County Council schemes from such homes to the seaside show what has been lacking, but obviously the home conditions should be improved to prevent these circumstances. Such considerations show the great interest and importance of the information on housing conditions provided by most of the District Councils and shown in the tables following page 34. It is well known that lack of finance has delayed housing improvements, but local enthusiasm can influence such provision for the better. On an average 5 houses in 100 now occupied are declared to be unfit for human inhabitation, and in two instances in the industrial areas of the County, with a long and bad inheritance, this figure rises to one in five. It is mainly in these areas that aerial pollution literally and effectively darkens the picture, and frequent comment has been made on this before. However, it is noted this year that a slight reduction in both sulphur dioxide pollution and solids deposited has occurred.

To conclude these notes on environmental influences, the results of tests on drinking water show pollution in a high proportion of cases. It is true that these are selected samples from sources whose purity is suspect, yet they are often the only water supplies available. Furthermore, the need to enlarge and modernise many of the sewage disposal works in the County is urgent.

As has been said, the other factors influencing the death-rates have received public prominence, and the necessary environmental improvements must receive their share of attention, and finance also, to raise further the improving standard of health.

The year under review is notable in that for the first time no case of diphtheria occurred. Only ten years ago 178 cases were notified and 13 deaths resulted, while in 1943, 1,141 cases occurred and 68 died. Owing to one pocket of resistance, whose cause was not satisfactorily explained, the elimination of diphtheria in Staffordshire has been achieved somewhat later than in other parts of the country, but, even so, it is a source of great satisfaction and a practical illustration of the *bon mot* pronounced by the late Sir Leonard Parsons "Prevention is better than cure but infinitely duller." The routine recording of the names of children to whom the offer of immunisation is to be made and

the administration of the vaccine by the medical staff can be dull work, but it is shown to be of the highest importance. The point now to be watched is that there shall be no relaxation in the effort nor in the acceptance by parents of immunisation, because the overall figure of 52 per cent is not a safe one and should be at least 75 per cent.

It is hoped that similar results will be secured in respect of poliomyelitis immunisation. During 1957, 76 cases of acute poliomyelitis occurred compared with 32 in the previous year, and the number of deaths rose from one to five. During the year the first substantial supplies of vaccine were received, i.e., long after the first applicants for immunisation had been registered. Because of the need to store the vaccine at refrigerator temperature and the resulting complication in transport, and also because of the delivery of much of the vaccine in 9 and 10 dose bottles which have to be used rapidly when opened, the larger part of the immunising work has fallen on the County Council medical staff. The greatly increased supplies made available during the year of writing (1958) has created an enormous task requiring additional medical and clerical staff to be appointed. Every necessary step has, in fact, been taken.

The pressure on the time of the medical staff throws into prominence the large and increasing amount of time spent by them on superannuation medical examinations and, along with that, the considerable cost involved. Seven hundred and fifty-five persons were examined during the year, of whom 364 were examined by General Practitioners and other Authorities. The annual cost of these examinations would amount to approximately some £1,100, apart from the aspect as to whether the most has been made of the time of the Authority's medical staff. Attempts have been made to simplify the procedure by greater selection of cases for medical examination, but as reciprocal agreements over the whole country and a reasonably uniform standard would be required, no progress has so far been made.

After a rather long interval the provision of three new Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic premises has been approved, viz., at Stafford, Willenhall and Tipton, which will replace very unsatisfactory ones in the last two places named; the Stafford Centre is being built in a new housing estate in the town. In addition, four new centres in adapted premises were opened during the year, and the use made of the clinics increased.

The ambulance service has been constantly under review by the Council and its control has been concentrated on four control centres, resulting in a better service to the public and economies in operation. An important step forward was taken in the appointment of six mechanics to maintain the vehicles. These have worked largely on their own and the results have proved more satisfactory than was the case under the former arrangements. This has resulted largely from the increased interest which comes from being individually responsible for the condition of particular vehicles and also from special training in the maintenance of the makes of the vehicles used in the County service. Continuing discussions about the need to maintain certain sub-stations

have delayed the operation of the scheme recommended by the Health Committee to reduce the cost of the service.

In the foreword to previous reports mention has been made of the need for improving the mental service in the County. Although Staffordshire has, in the pre-war years, pioneered mental care, the preventive aspect—particularly in respect of child guidance—has lagged behind. The unsatisfactory Special Training Centre at Stafford was planned to be replaced by a new centre but, unfortunately, it was not completed by the end of the year. At the moment of writing it is in use and is a source of pleasure and greater efficiency to all using it.

The need for a Centre with 30 places at Leek, and for a new adult Training Centre (50 places) attached to the existing Special Training Centre at Newcastle and a new Centre to replace unsatisfactory premises at Kingswinford were agreed by the Health Committee. These will represent great improvements and be most welcomed. In view of the report of the Royal Commission on Mental Illness it is likely that a much wider range of responsibilities for mental health will devolve on the Local Health Authorities, relieving the Regional Hospital Boards of the "care" aspect of their work as opposed to their duty of treating cases of mental illness.

In the first paragraph it was remarked that the year's statistics showed the satisfactory state of the County's health, and subsequent comments have indicated some of the activity in the Department during the year. It is these activities which will lead to further improvements in due time, and the willingness and enthusiasm of the Health Committee to press forward new schemes is a great encouragement to the staff fully to play their part. It can be said that the latter have one and all contributed to the achievements of the year and directly to the increased health and happiness of the County's inhabitants.

COMMITTEES

The Committee of the County Council concerned with public health is the Health Committee.

The County Medical Officer also acts as medical adviser to all Committees of the County Council including the Education Committee, Welfare Services Committee and Children's Committee.

HEALTH OFFICERS

(A) MEDICAL

County Medical Officer of Health

G. RAMAGE, M.A. (Admin.), M.D., Ch.B., B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy County Medical Officer of Health

H. BINYSH, M.D., M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P. & S. (Ed.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.), D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., Barrister at Law.

Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare

KATHLEEN D. ARNSBY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

County Psychiatrist

CHRISTINA J. McLEAY, M.B., Ch.B. (Left 30/9/57)

D. L. FOX, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.M. (Commenced 21/10/57)

Medical Officers to Area Health Committees

A. W. M. BATTERSBY, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.

(Died 23/9/57)

J. H. DONNELLY, T.D., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.R.F.P. & S., D.P.H.

C. E. JAMISON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

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

W. A. McLENNAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

H. A. H. SUMMERS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (Commenced 11/2/57)

J. TOLLAND, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.

E. H. TOMLIN, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

R. WEBSTER, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.

(B) OTHER PROFESSIONAL

County Dental Officer

F. C. WINTER, L.D.S. (U.BRIST.)

County Analyst

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

County Health Inspector

H. PREST, M.I. San. E.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

1.—GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of Administrative County...	...	...	...	(acres)	685,239
Estimated Home Population of Area, 1957 (primarily for calculation of Death-rates or incidence of Notifiable Diseases)	...	...	...	...	918,700
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1957 (General County Purposes)	...	...	...	...	£8,312,859
Estimated net product of a penny rate, 1957-58 (General County Purposes)	...	...	...	...	£33,005

2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

		<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
Live Births, Legitimate	...	14,983	7,617	7,366	
Illegitimate	...	472	259	213	
Total	...	15,455	7,876	7,579	Birth-rate 16.8
Still-births, Legitimate	...	405	212	193	
Illegitimate	...	12	9	3	
Total	...	417	221	196	Rate per 1,000 total births 26.3
Deaths	...	9,307	4,999	4,308	Death-rate 10.1

	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 total births</i>
Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	8	0.5
Death rates of Infants under one year of age :—		
All infants per 1,000 live births	...	26
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	26
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	32
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	1,565
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	3
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	7
Deaths from Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea (under one year of age)	...	5

AREA AND POPULATION

There has been no alteration in the total area of the Administrative County this year and there was no internal change.

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. The figures are home populations (i.e., including members of the armed forces stationed in the area).

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 to adjust local death rates were, however, re-introduced in the 1949 Report, and are again included to adjust both birth and death rates.

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

In the following table the final census population of the Administrative County for 1951 and the estimated home population for mid-1957 are set forth :

	<i>Census, 1951 (Final)</i>	<i>Estimated Population, Mid-1957</i>
Urban 	640,648	686,100
Rural 	214,509	232,600
Totals 	855,157	918,700

BIRTHS

The live births registered in the Administrative County for birth-rate purposes numbered 15,455, compared with 14,680 the previous year, the number in the Urban Districts being 11,620 and in the Rural Districts 3,835.

Stillbirths. There were 417 stillbirths registered during the year, of which 335 were in Urban and 82 in Rural Districts. The stillbirth-rate per thousand of the population for the combined Urban and Rural Districts was 0.45. During the same period the rate for England and Wales was 0.37.

LIVE BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION														
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	5 yrs. 1949- 1953	1954 1955 1956 1957
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	16.2	15.4 16.8
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	16.4	15.4 16.9
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	15.6	14.7 15.9 16.5
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	15.8	15.0 16.1
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	17.5	14.9 15.6 16.0

* 4 years.

DEATHS

The number of deaths in the Administrative County amounted to 9,307, the number in the Urban Districts being 6,969 and in the Rural Districts 2,338.

DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION														
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	5 yrs. 1949- 1953	1954 1955 1956 1957
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	10.1 10.6 10.1
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	10.7	10.2 10.7 10.2
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	10.0	10.3 10.5 10.1
England and Wales ..	19.1	17.4	16.9	15.3	13.9	15.2	12.5	12.0	12.3	11.9	12.6	11.5	11.7	11.3 11.7 11.5
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	11.6 11.6 11.5
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	11.3 11.6 11.4

In the following table I have shown the *chief* causes of death for 1957. The numbers given are 80.6 per cent of the total deaths.

TABLE SHOWING CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH

Heart Disease	2,891
Cancer	1,565
Vascular lesions of nervous system	1,249
Bronchitis	535
Other Circulatory Disease	321
Pneumonia	321
All other accidents	222
Motor Vehicle Accidents	95
Congenital Malformations	111
Nephritis and Nephrosis	97
Tuberculosis, respiratory	83
Tuberculosis, other forms	11

(See Table on following page)

CAUSES OF DEATH	AGE AT DEATH								TOTAL
	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and under 75	75 and over	
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—	2	13	49	13	6	83
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	3	—	1	4	2	1	—	11
3. Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—	1	7	3	3	14
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
6. Meningococcal infections	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	5
8. Measles	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	4	—	1	3	7	—	3	19
10. Malignant neoplasm stomach	—	—	—	—	13	91	103	88	295
11. Malignant neoplasm lung bronchus	—	1	—	—	21	169	76	20	287
12. Malignant neoplasm breast	—	—	—	—	15	70	36	29	150
13. Malignant neoplasm uterus	—	—	—	—	2	37	12	14	65
14. Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms	2	3	2	11	47	257	240	206	768
15. Leukæmia, aleukæmia	1	2	3	5	5	14	9	2	41
16. Diabetes	—	—	—	—	3	16	23	30	72
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	—	—	—	—	29	219	391	610	1249
18. Coronary disease, angina	—	—	—	1	25	367	390	346	1129
19. Hypertension with heart disease	—	—	—	1	2	46	92	91	232
20. Other heart disease	—	—	3	4	52	188	394	889	1530
21. Other circulatory disease	—	—	1	—	10	66	76	168	321
22. Influenza	6	1	6	8	21	69	52	32	195
23. Pneumonia	35	5	4	6	16	68	80	107	321
24. Bronchitis	6	3	1	2	8	154	165	196	535
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	—	3	5	47	28	24	109
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	—	—	—	5	45	18	23	91
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	5	2	—	—	4	13	4	11	39
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	—	—	5	17	37	18	19	97
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	—	—	7	22	56	85
30. Pregnancy, child-birth, abortion	—	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	8
31. Congenital malformations	83	6	4	4	4	9	1	—	111
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	225	13	11	13	58	161	146	391	1018
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	5	29	23	12	16	8	95
34. All other accidents	22	10	13	8	31	46	26	66	222
35. Suicide	—	—	—	—	20	48	17	4	89
36. Homicide and operations of war	1	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	7
Totals	401	59	54	111	463	2325	2452	3442	9307

The following table has been prepared covering the last 38 years, in which the percentage of deaths under 45 years of age is worked out in relation to the total deaths of all ages, and in the table the sexes are divided. Speaking generally, in 1957, 11.7 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	4,626	2,295	49.61	4,084	1,935	47.38
1921	4,545	2,120	46.64	3,985	1,759	44.14
1922	4,534	1,943	42.58	4,191	1,793	42.78
1923	4,197	1,816	43.27	3,788	1,556	41.08
1924	4,332	1,795	41.43	3,906	1,520	38.91
1925	4,556	1,919	42.12	4,161	1,724	41.43
1926	4,148	1,658	39.97	3,808	1,441	37.84
1927	4,458	1,766	39.61	4,082	1,564	38.31
1928	3,965	1,449	36.54	3,563	1,180	33.12
1929	4,813	1,827	37.96	4,293	1,453	33.84
1930	4,100	1,473	35.92	3,672	1,211	32.98
1931	4,376	1,472	33.64	3,933	1,272	32.34
1932	4,190	1,425	34.01	3,824	1,174	30.70
1933	4,213	1,415	33.59	3,900	1,207	30.95
1934	4,105	1,261	30.72	3,655	1,054	28.84
1935	4,284	1,354	31.61	3,802	1,159	30.48
1936	4,203	1,266	30.12	4,022	1,100	27.35
1937	4,793	1,484	30.96	4,075	1,041	25.55
1938	4,497	1,296	28.82	3,915	1,065	27.20
1939	4,498	1,223	27.19	4,038	973	24.10
1940	4,899	1,315	26.84	4,246	1,069	25.18
1941	4,882	1,436	29.41	4,110	1,086	26.42
1942	4,257	1,150	27.01	3,742	970	25.92
1943	4,403	1,090	24.76	4,112	1,004	24.42
1944	4,136	1,069	25.85	3,800	889	23.39
1945	4,356	1,002	23.00	4,133	921	22.28
1946	4,385	1,006	22.94	3,934	804	20.44
1947	4,657	988	21.22	4,090	786	19.22
1948	4,275	895	20.94	3,717	715	19.24
1949	4,651	861	18.51	4,162	671	16.12
1950	4,805	779	16.21	4,183	631	15.08
1951	5,139	793	15.43	4,480	576	12.86
1952	4,519	647	14.32	3,993	510	12.77
1953	4,705	657	13.96	4,154	506	12.18
1954	4,849	560	11.55	4,337	457	10.54
1955	5,169	669	12.94	4,447	447	10.05
1956	5,114	630	12.32	4,483	455	10.15
1957	4,999	655	13.10	4,308	433	10.05

CHEMICAL LABORATORY

The following relates to the work undertaken during 1957 :

In spite of difficulties caused by an unusually large number of changes in staff, the County Chemical Laboratory has continued to provide practically all the analytical services required of it. Samples submitted under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, have been examined for six other autonomous Food and Drugs Authorities in addition to those examined for the County Council. Samples submitted under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926, have been examined for the County Council and for the City of Stoke-on-Trent. The Laboratory has dealt with the same amount of work relating to the analysis of drinking water and other water supplies, sewages and sewage effluents and trade wastes. Similarly, the amount of work devoted to the measurement of atmospheric pollution has been well maintained, though it has not been possible to increase this work in spite of requests. A small amount of work has been undertaken for other departments of the County Council. The numerical details relating to all the work carried out are given in Table I.

The mid-1957 population of the area served by the Laboratory was 1,191,700. The Staffordshire County Council's administrative area, for the purposes of the Food and Drugs Act, had a population of 660,680. Since the total number of Food and Drugs samples, excluding "Appeal" samples, submitted by the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures Department and by the Public Health Inspector was 5,504, the sampling rate per 1,000 of population was 8.3, which is the same as last year.

Of the food and drugs samples examined for the County Council, 2.8% received adverse reports. This is a significant improvement on last year's 3.5% and is due to a decrease in adulteration both of milk samples and of other food and drugs. Details relating to adulterated samples are given in Table II and in the body of this Report. It is interesting to note, once again, that heat-treated milk is less liable to detectable adulteration than are other grades of milk. Of other foods, those grouped as Flour Confectionery show the highest rate of adulteration. This is due to the fact that nine cake samples sold as containing cream were found to contain not real cream but imitation cream. It does not appear to be generally realised that changes incorporated in the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, have clarified and strengthened the provisions relating to the correct description of cream and its imitations and substitutes. At first glance it also appears that sausages are more liable to adulteration than most samples. However, half the sausage samples receiving adverse reports offended against the Preservatives Regulations, the remaining half being low in meat content. The number of drugs samples examined is quite inadequate for the purpose of exercising any real control over their quality and it would be rash to deduce that this year's drop in adulteration, as compared with last year, has any significance. About one-third of the food samples, other than milk, receiving adverse reports consisted of foods which were incorrectly labelled. The requirements of the Labelling of Food Order and of the Food and Drugs Act are rather complex, but it is surprising that the very large concerns normally responsible for the pre-packed foods so universally distributed are not better advised in this matter.

There have been few changes in the legislation relating to food and drugs during the year. The provisions of the revised Public Analysts' Regulations, 1957, came into force on May 27th. The new and important Colouring Matter in Food Regulations, 1957, came into force on June 30th but do not affect retail sales immediately. These Regulations prohibit the use of any colouring matters in food other than those listed in a schedule. The long-awaited Food Standards Order relating to sausages has not materialised and, indeed, it now appears unlikely to be enacted. Meanwhile, the Ministry's Food Standards Committee has produced a Report with revised recommendations for limiting the fluorine content of foods and a Report reviewing the standards relating to ice-cream.

The number of samples examined last year, namely, 9,948, was the highest received in any year since the Laboratory was established in 1931. Although last year's total of 9,878 samples was nearly the same it remains to be said that this work is done in the same accommodation as was provided in 1931 when 2,000 samples were examined. Fortunately, some extra laboratory space is in process of being made available and should be in full use before next year's Report is written.

TABLE I.

The total number of samples analysed was as follows :—

For County Council :

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	(a) Chief Inspector's Samples...	4,377
	(b) Chief Public Health Inspector's Samples	1,127
	(c) "Appeal-to-Cow" Samples	89
	(d) Private Samples	—
Milks for Hypochlorite Tests		361
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926		114
Drinking Waters		343
Swimming Bath and Pool Waters		75
River Waters		106
Sewage and Sewage Effluents, Trade Wastes, etc.		478
Atmospheric Pollution		894
Miscellaneous Samples		131
Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933		1
Merchandise Marks Act		1

8,097

For City of Stoke-on-Trent :

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	Chief Inspector's Samples ...	879
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926		11
Miscellaneous Samples		3

893

For Borough of Rowley Regis :

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	Chief Inspector's Samples ...	237
Miscellaneous Samples		8

245

For Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme :

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	Chief Inspector's Samples ...	167
Miscellaneous Samples		4

171

For Borough of Stafford :

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	Chief Inspector's Samples ...	220
Miscellaneous Samples		—

220

For Urban District Council of Brierley Hill :

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	Chief Inspector's Samples ...	152
Miscellaneous Samples		2

154

For Urban District Council of Cannock :

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	Chief Inspector's Samples ...	168
Miscellaneous Samples		—

168

Total	9,948
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COUNTY COUNCIL SAMPLES.

Table II shows the total number of Food and Drugs samples submitted and the number reported against.

TABLE II.

SAMPLES	Number Examined			Number Adulterated or below standard		
	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total
Almonds	7	1	8	—	—	—
Baking Powder and Golden Raising Powder	3	—	3	—	—	—
Bread	5	2	7	—	—	—
Bun, Cake and Pudding Mixtures ...	18	5	23	—	1	1
Butter	40	1	41	—	1	1
Canned Fruit and Vegetables ...	34	27	61	—	—	—
Cereal Products	15	8	23	1	—	1
Cheese and Cheese Products	13	7	20	1	1	2
Cocoa and Chocolate Preparations ...	3	2	5	—	—	—
Coconut	3	1	4	—	—	—
Coffee (Ground)	2	1	3	—	—	—
Coffee Extracts, Coffee and Chicory Extracts	5	2	7	—	—	—
Cream	18	11	29	1	—	1
Curry Powder	3	1	4	—	—	—
Custard Powder and Prepared Starches	9	3	12	—	—	—
Drinks, Alcoholic	34	6	40	1	—	1
Drinks, Soft (Liquid and Powder) ...	32	7	39	1	1	2
Drugs (including Vitamin A Prepara- tions)	102	31	133	5	2	7
Fats	46	2	48	—	—	—
Fish Pastes and Fish Products ...	22	24	46	1	1	2
Flavourings and Colourings	4	4	8	—	—	—
Flour, Confectionery	31	13	44	11	—	11
„ Self Raising	7	5	12	—	—	—
„ Plain, Various	6	4	10	1	1	2
Fruit, Dried	9	18	27	—	1	1
Fruit Juices	8	1	9	—	—	—
Fruit Curds	10	2	12	—	—	—
Foods, Baby and Tonic	8	1	9	—	—	—
Gelatine	2	1	3	—	—	—
Gravy	1	—	1	—	—	—
Gravy Browning and Salt	2	2	4	—	—	—
Herbs, Spices and Condiments ...	31	14	45	2	2	4
Honey	3	1	4	—	—	—
Ice Cream	34	—	34	1	—	1
Jellies (Table)	5	3	8	—	—	—
Margarine	23	—	23	—	—	—
Marzipan	4	1	5	—	—	—
Meat Products (a) Sausage and Sausage Meat	87	1	88	12	—	12
(b) Brawn, etc.	7	1	8	—	—	—
Meat Pastes and Meat Products, Canned	56	21	77	4	—	4
Milks	3,159	1,128	4,287	81	7	88
Milks, Condensed	3	5	8	1	1	2
Mincemeat	2	2	4	—	—	—
Oils, Refined and Salad	3	2	5	—	—	—
Pickles, Various	3	—	3	—	—	—
Preserves, Various	17	7	24	—	1	1
Puddings and Pies	12	12	24	2	1	3
Potato Products	—	1	1	—	—	—

TABLE II—*continued*

SAMPLES	Number Examined			Number Adulterated or below standard		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Salad Cream and Dressing	2	1	3	—	—	—
Sauces, Various	4	6	10	—	—	—
Soups	10	7	17	—	—	—
Sugar	3	3	6	—	1	1
Sugar, Confectionery	52	6	58	3	—	3
Sweet Spreads and Syrups	—	3	3	—	—	—
Tea	30	—	30	—	—	—
Vinegar	20	1	21	—	—	—
Unclassified	8	5	13	1	—	1
Total	4,080	1,424	5,504	130	22	152

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Of the 5,504 samples submitted from the County Area, 5,352 were found to be genuine and 152 adulterated or below standard, the percentage of adulterated samples being 2.8%. The rate of adulteration for the County is considerably lower than that of last year, the figures for 1947-56 being 12.2, 7.7, 5.4, 5.1, 2.9, 4.4, 2.5, 2.7, 3.0 and 3.5 respectively.

(1) MILK.—Four thousand, two hundred and eighty-seven samples of milk, of all grades, were submitted for analysis. These comprised 565 samples of "Tuberculin Tested," 455 "Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)," 201 Channel Island, 1,517 "Pasteurised," 384 Sterilised and 1,165 undesignated milk. Eighty-eight or 2.1 per cent. were found to be adulterated, of which 55 contained added water, nine contained added water and were fat deficient, 22 were fat deficient and 2 were deficient in fat and solids not fat. These figures do NOT include "Appeal to Cow" samples.

Action Taken.—Of the 88 unsatisfactory samples taken, 40 were of undesignated milk and 48 were of designated milk.

Seven of these were informal samples taken by Sampling Officers of the County Health Inspector's Department, viz.: 6 "Pasteurised" and 1 undesignated. They were included in the 1,127 samples collected from School Canteens, Day Nurseries, Hospitals, Institutions and milk supplied under the "Milk in Schools" scheme. Six of the samples were deficient in solids-not-fat and found to contain added water, and one was deficient in fat. Formal repeat samples were taken by Officers of the Chief Inspector's Department from the same sources and in 5 instances the repeat samples of "Pasteurised" milk were found to contain added water, resulting in Court proceedings being taken—a fine and costs being imposed. The other repeat sample of "Pasteurised" milk was found to be genuine. The repeat sample of undesignated milk had a very slight fat deficiency and a caution was issued.

The remaining 81 samples adversely reported upon were taken "formally" under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and comprised 39 samples of undesignated milks and 42 of designated milk.

Of the undesignated samples, 5 were deficient in fat, 2 were deficient in both fat and solids-not-fat, 6 were deficient in fat and contained added water and 26 contained added water.

Of the designated samples, 16 were deficient in fat, 3 were deficient in fat and contained added water, and 23 contained added water.

The deficiencies in many of these samples were slight and "Follow up" samples proved to be "Genuine." In such cases the vendors were cautioned.

Altogether, 191 samples of all grades of milk below standard but passed as "Genuine" were proved by "Appeal to Cow" samples or their Freezing Point (Hortvet) to be naturally poor in fat or solids-not-fat.

There were 89 "Appeal to Cow" samples taken and 50 of these proved to be naturally poor milk.

PROCEEDINGS.

During the year proceedings have been instituted in respect of various grades of milk deficient in fat or containing added water, school milk containing added water and two instances of glass found in milk supplied to schools. Fines amounting to £121 were imposed, together with £114 10s. 6d. special costs.

"Appeal to Cow" Samples.—Of the 89 "Appeal to Cow" samples taken, 30 were found to be naturally poor in solids-not-fat, 11 naturally poor in fat and 9 naturally poor in both fat and solids-not-fat.

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

Fat	3.72%	} Total Solids—12.42%
Solids-not-fat	8.70%	

Of the 4,199 samples of milk of all grades, passed as genuine, 175 (4.2 per cent.) were naturally poor in solids-not-fat, their Freezing Point (Hortvet) showing that they were genuine. Fifteen samples (0.4%) were naturally poor in fat and one was naturally poor in both fat and solids-not-fat, the Freezing Point (Hortvet) and "Appeal to Cow" samples proving them to be genuine.

The poor quality of the 191 samples which failed to reach the low minimum standard of 3.0% fat or 8.5% solids-not-fat, but were passed as genuine, is further emphasised when the average quality of all samples is noted, namely, 3.72% of fat and 8.70% of solids-not-fat.

(2) GENERAL ARTICLES OF FOOD.—One thousand, two hundred and seventeen samples were examined and 64 samples (49 formal and 15 informal) were found to be adulterated.

Proceedings were taken in respect of sausages deficient in meat content, cakes described as cream cakes but containing imitation cream, and bread and butter containing fat other than butter fat. Fines of £32, together with special costs amounting to £24 19s. 0d., were imposed.

The 64 samples which received adverse reports were either adulterated or insufficiently or wrongly labelled. The attention of the manufacturers or packers was drawn to these labelling infringements after the necessary enquiries had been made, and advice given concerning statutory labelling requirements. In many cases drafts of reprinted labels were submitted for approval, thus preventing any recurrence of the infringements.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

The 114 samples submitted for analysis comprised 45 Fertilisers and 69 Feeding Stuffs.

Fertilisers.

Of the 45 fertilisers, 40 were satisfactory. The results of analysis of the remaining samples are given in the following table :—

TABLE III.

<i>Number of Offences per sample</i>	<i>Nature of Offence</i>	<i>Number of samples</i>
1	Excess of nitrogen	1
	Excess of insoluble phosphoric acid	1
	Excess of potash	1
	Deficient of phosphoric acid	1
	Deficient of water-soluble phosphoric acid	1
	Total number of unsatisfactory samples	5

Feeding Stuffs.

Of the 69 samples submitted, 58 were satisfactory. The results of the analysis of the remaining samples are given in the following table :—

TABLE IV.

<i>Number of Offences per sample</i>	<i>Nature of Offence</i>	<i>Number of samples</i>
1	Excess of protein	2
	Deficient of protein	1
	Deficient of oil	6
	Incomplete statutory statement	1
2	Deficient of oil and contained an excess of albuminoids	1
	Total number of unsatisfactory samples	11

DRINKING WATERS.

Three hundred and forty-three samples of drinking water were submitted in the course of the year; 33 for full analysis; 286 for partial analysis; 2 for fluorine content only; 2 for chlorine content only; 10 for full mineral analysis; 5 for metals and pH only; one for iron content only; 3 for plumbo solvency and cupro solvency only and one for special analysis.

Of the 343 samples submitted for analysis :—

266 samples were of satisfactory quality.

8 samples contained sewage pollution.

33 samples were polluted with organic vegetable matter.

14 contained metallic contamination.

5 contained both sewage and organic pollution.

9 were polluted with organic vegetable matter and contained metallic contamination.

1 was polluted with sewage and organic vegetable matter and contained metallic contamination.

2 waters had heavy mineral deposit.

1 water was unsatisfactory.

4 waters were of doubtful quality.

SWIMMING BATH AND POOL WATERS.

50 samples were submitted for full analysis.

25 samples were submitted for chlorine content only.

RIVER WATERS.

85 samples were submitted for ordinary analysis.

15 samples were submitted for fluorine estimation only.

6 samples were submitted for special analysis.

SEWAGE, SEWAGE EFFLUENTS AND TRADE WASTES, ETC.

471 samples were submitted for ordinary analysis.

7 samples were submitted for special analysis.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

The importance of the control of air pollution has had some publicity in recent years and the danger to health in foggy weather is now well-known. An estimate has recently been made of the cost of atmospheric pollution, in respect of extra laundry, damage to buildings and damage to fabrics, etc. In the "black" areas the cost amounts to as much as £10 per head per year and in other areas as much as £5 per head per year.

During the year samples were received from 12 Local Authorities, an increase of 2 on 1956, and 869 samples were analysed. This figure includes a deposit gauge first put out in December, 1956, and discontinued after February, 1957, the results of which have not been included in the table. Rain gauge D1650 out of use in December, 1956, was not in use again until May, 1957, and D1387 was not in operation until June, 1957; accordingly, these results will show a seasonal bias and the average will be of little value.

Additional tests for iron content were carried out on D312 and D150 for the month of January.

In the tables that follow the results of the samples analysed are set out together with the corresponding figures for 1956. As some districts show wide fluctuations in sulphur pollution from month to month the highest monthly figure and the lowest monthly figure for each cylinder have been included.

TABLE V.
LEAD PEROXIDE CYLINDERS.

Area	Site	Average Sulphur Pollution (mgm. SO ₂ /100 sq. cm/day)				Highest Month, 1957	Lowest Month, 1957
		1956	1957				
A	...	1	...	1.38	1.30	2.65	0.32
		2	...	2.90	2.25	4.07	0.90
		3	...	2.78	1.83	2.44	0.90
B	...	1	...	2.37	2.32	6.84	0.79
		2	...	1.80	1.73	5.49	0.55
		3	...	1.80	1.86	4.58	0.43
		4	...	1.72	1.21	2.56	0.50
		5	...	2.11	2.07	4.13	0.72
		6	...	2.61	1.93	4.36	0.95
C	...	1	...	1.84	1.29	2.41	0.60
		2	...	2.52	2.42	4.36	1.18
		3	...	1.61	1.39	2.08	0.68

TABLE V—*continued.*

Area		Site		Average Sulphur Pollution (mgm. SO_3 /100 sq. cm/day)			
				1956	1957	Highest Month, 1957	Lowest Month, 1957
D	...	1	...	2.74	2.46	3.42	1.00
		2	...	4.47	5.15	7.84	2.00
E	...	1	...	2.59	1.93	3.13	0.81
		2	...	2.08	1.96	2.93	0.93
		3	...	2.10	1.88	3.47	0.55
		4	...	3.09	1.82	3.66	0.92
		5	...	2.52	2.14	3.36	1.19
		6	...	3.30	2.27	4.47	0.99
		7	...	2.67	2.58	4.28	1.17
F	...	1	...	2.37	1.96	4.32	0.86
		2	...	2.39	2.00	4.62	0.75
G	...	A	...	1.61	1.48	2.93	0.74
		B	...	1.42	1.06	4.29	0.36
		C	...	2.67	1.91	3.16	1.03
		D	...	2.14	2.04	2.74	1.40
		E	...	1.82	1.67	3.11	0.75
		F	...	1.74	1.72	2.40	0.98
		G	...	1.67	0.85	1.63	0.47
		H	...	1.15	0.84	1.93	0.29
		I	...	1.70	1.40	2.38	0.57
		J	...	1.61	1.11	2.22	0.54
		K	...	1.45	1.19	1.89	0.62
		L	...	2.61	2.16	3.20	1.21
		N	...	1.83	1.36	2.20	0.87
		O	...	1.50	1.03	1.58	0.36
H	...	1	...	2.38	2.12	3.86	0.82
		2	...	1.67	1.61	2.84	0.72
		3	...	2.16	2.13	3.12	0.88
I	...	1	...	0.80	0.69	1.81	0.31
		2	...	0.95	0.93	1.39	0.32
J	...	1	...	—	2.86	3.70	1.80
K	...	1	...	—	0.78	1.25	0.41
		2	...	—	1.07	1.63	0.49
		3	...	—	0.60	1.04	0.23

TABLE VI.

RAINWATER DEPOSIT GAUGES.

Area	Gauge No.	Annual Rainfall (inches)		Annual Solid Deposit (tons/sq. mile)	
		1956	1957	1956	1957
A	D1445	24.61	22.94	165.6	178.7
	D1034	21.80	23.17	150.4	139.8
	D311	23.93	26.96	134.4	127.4
B	D312	20.41	25.70	190.3	195.5
	D150	20.47	25.15	169.3	156.7
C	D131	33.18	36.78	225.5	171.4
	D895	28.29	28.49	204.5	137.1
	D234	30.43	35.70	143.8	120.2
D	D353	20.81	25.57	194.7	193.5
	D354	21.63	24.87	173.9	153.6
E	D243	21.74	22.49	200.3	193.4
	D244	22.61	27.82	324.2	342.2
	D245	18.25	25.36	279.5	201.9
	D246	23.14	26.12	237.1	211.4
	D2033	18.81	22.79	374.8	274.9
F	D374	22.24	26.49	168.0	149.9
	D376	23.44	27.04	184.8	154.4
G	D349	18.62	20.09	175.9	144.6
	D350	20.73	20.71	141.9	120.6
	D351	22.96	28.89	110.3	131.2
	D352	24.70	22.74	160.8	161.6
	D1650	23.53	35.28	200.0	156.2
	D1881	24.66	34.64	149.8	140.3
H	D690	22.06	20.22	151.4	134.0
	D691	21.68	23.49	221.7	217.3
	D1330	21.45	25.02	546.7	588.1
I	D1387	26.34	36.80	107.6	95.3
J	D2112	—	24.19	—	249.8
K	D2487	—	34.00	—	90.0
	D2488	—	32.96	—	97.3
	D2489	—	34.86	—	101.8
L	D2291	—	37.36	—	243.2
	D2292	—	36.68	—	194.0

MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES.

The 131 samples in this Section include 68 samples from official sources, 40 samples from private sources and 23 samples relating to laboratory investigations.

(a) *Official Samples.*

Twenty of these samples consisted of foods submitted, usually, because they had been the subject of complaint. Three samples of *Apples* suspected of contamination with spray residues were examined for arsenic and lead content. While individual apples were found to be excessively contaminated the average of the amounts found on the bulk samples was below the suggested permitted amounts. Of two samples of *Bread* one was contaminated only with charred flour and the other contained a *Cadelle* beetle. Two samples of *Fruit Juice* and a sample of *Lemon Juice* were found to be satisfactory. Similarly, three samples of *Beer* and a sample of *Stout* were satisfactory, but a sample of *Chianti Wine* was found to have a small amount of mineral oil floating on its surface. A sample of *Canned Salmon* alleged to have a bitter taste was found to be normal and satisfactory, but two samples of *Canned Tuna* apparently containing fragments of glass were found to contain glass-like crystals of magnesium ammonium phosphate, a substance which is liable to be deposited in canned fish on prolonged storage. A sample of *Brawn* was found to be free from suspected metallic contamination and an alleged "foreign body" in a sample of *Chicken Fillets* was a fragment of cartilaginous material most probably derived from the chicken. A sample of *Edible Linseed Oil* was satisfactory and a specimen from an abattoir was too small in amount to be positively identified.

The remaining forty-eight samples in this group were connected, as usual, with a wide variety of problems and interests. For the School Health Service of the County Health Department fourteen samples of *Detergents* were examined for their comparative values and more complete analyses were made of four samples of *Bar Soap* for the same purpose. From the same source four specimens relating to corrosion of a *Sink Hood* were received. Analysis of them showed that the zinc coating of the hood was being converted to zinc sulphate. Eight samples of *Grass* were examined for contamination with fluorine of which only one was reported as reasonably free from such contamination. Six samples of *Dust* were received from two different sources. Two samples from one source were harmless, but the four samples from the second source consisted largely of iron-containing matter and were giving rise to legitimate complaints. The County Surveyor submitted two samples of *Anti-freeze* for checking against a standard specification. Five specimens of various kinds were received from the County Architect including two samples of *Air* connected with a ventilation problem; a piece of *Galvanised Piping* from a local hospital which had become blocked and which was found to be choked largely with corroded iron; and, finally, a piece of corroded *Copper Piping* and a sample of the *Soil* in which it had been buried. The corrosion was due to acid sulphates which were, most probably, originally present in the "soil" in which the pipe was buried. Two samples of *Mud* were examined for the purpose of determining whether or not an effluent was responsible for the accumulation of mud in a mill pond. The analytical results did not suggest that the effluent was affecting the nature of the deposited mud.

A *Settling Tank Deposit* from a sewage works was found to consist largely of fat as was also a sample thought to be *Grease* from another sewage works. Finally, a *Kettle Deposit* submitted for identification was found to consist of the usual mixture of calcium and magnesium salt but associated with a small amount of copper salts.

(b) *Private Samples.*

The forty samples in this group include fourteen foods, one drug and twenty-five other samples and specimens of various kinds.

The foods included eight samples of *Milk* submitted by a Shropshire producer, being his own portions of samples taken by his County Sampling Officers. Four samples of *Pork Sausages* were sent in by their manufacturers for checking of their meat content and two samples of *Frying Fat* were submitted by a local fish and chip retailer who was having trouble due to a rapid deterioration of the fat when heated. The one drug sample consisted of a *Medicinal Tablet* for identification and which turned out to consist of aspirin.

The remaining twenty-five articles included fifteen *Urine* specimens from a large local factory where there was some slight possibility of a mercury hazard. From the analyst's point of view the work was of unusual interest because a new method of estimation was used which involved considerable investigation before it could be applied to the specimens. It is pleasant to record and acknowledge the willing and valuable assistance which we received in this matter from one of the research sections of Imperial Chemicals Industries, Ltd. In 13 of the 15 specimens of urine examined the mercury present was less than 0.1 milligramme per litre, and in the remaining two specimens one was between 0.1 and 0.2 milligrammes per litre. Six specimens were received from local Veterinary Practitioners relating to two cases of suspected poisoning. In the first case a dog's stomach and contents and suspected *Bait* were all found to contain strychnine, while in the second case two specimens of *Viscera* and two samples of *Water* were tested for lead and arsenic with inconclusive results. Finally, four samples of *Water* were examined for the detection of any possible sewage pollution.

MILK SUPPLY

The routine of milk sampling has continued steadily during the year. Tables are appended, as in previous years, showing the results of the work.

Details are given of the numbers of samples of retail ("street") milk of the various grades which have been collected, together with those taken at schools, hospitals and institutions, which are shown in separate paragraphs.

SPECIFIED AREAS.

No new Specified Areas were made within the County during 1957. The only areas not specified at the end of the year were :—

Stone Urban and Rural Districts
Uttoxeter Urban and Rural Districts
Stafford Rural District (except the parish of Castle Church)
Leek Urban and Rural Districts
Cheadle Rural District

A Specified Area Order means that all milk sold by retail must be "specially designated milk" and specially designated milks are tuberculin tested milk, which is untreated, and pasteurised and sterilised milks, which are treated by heat.

The continued progress in designating special areas will, of course, mean the disappearance of undesignated milk from the retail market and so far as Staffordshire is concerned that time is now drawing very near.

It was only found necessary to issue one warning during the year for a contravention of the Orders.

MILK PASTEURISING AND STERILISING PLANTS.

At the end of the year the department was responsible for the supervision of three milk sterilising plants and four pasteurising plants. During the year one firm ceased pasteurising and another started, the sum total being the same as last year.

In addition, close attention was given to the effectiveness of the bottle washing plants and washed bottles were regularly tested to ascertain their condition from a bacteriological point of view.

MILK SAMPLING.

Milk sampling follows the familiar pattern which has been operating successfully for many years. Details of the work are as follows :—

Samples of retail milk ("street milks") are taken by the department throughout the administrative area, except in the areas of Authorities who are themselves Food and Drugs Authorities. The exception is the Municipal Borough of Rowley Regis, where the County Council staff, by arrangement, undertake milk sampling and report the results to the Rowley Regis Health Department. The results of these samples are included in the figures given in the tables.

The samples of retail milk are subjected to the appropriate tests. "Raw" milks are examined for cleanliness (the methylene blue test) and for the presence of the organisms of tuberculosis. Processed milks are also examined for cleanliness and in addition are tested for the efficiency of the pasteurising or sterilising process.

The work of milk sampling is done throughout the administrative "Food and Drugs" area by two sampling officers, apart from occasional special samples which may be collected by the County Health Inspectors in the course of their duties.

Action taken upon the results of the samples is as follows :—

The results of all the retail samples are notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the districts where the milk was sampled. In the case of "raw" milks the Milk Production Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food of the County where the milk was produced is notified of unsatisfactory samples, since the responsibility for clean milk production rests upon these officers. Unfortunately, so far as Staffordshire is concerned, little or no information is received in the department as to action taken by them as a result of the notification of unsatisfactory samples. Unsatisfactory samples of heat-processed milks are dealt with by this department if from pasteurising or sterilising plants licensed by the County Council, otherwise they are referred for action to the Medical Officer of Health of the Food and Drugs Authority concerned. All tubercular positive milk samples are reported to the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and to the Medical Officers of Health of the Districts where the milk was produced and retailed. The Ministry's officers take steps to find the cow or cows which are secreting tubercle bacilli in their milk, and to have them slaughtered, while the Medical Officer of Health has powers under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, to place restrictions upon the sale of such milk for human consumption.

The tables which follow show details of the samples collected, together with the results of the various tests applied thereto. The first table is a summary of all street milk samples collected. Those taken from schools and various institutions are dealt with separately in later paragraphs. So far as the cleanliness (methylene blue) test is concerned, some improvement is shown except in the case of undesignated milk and the overall figure of 93.8% satisfactory can be regarded as reasonably good. The results of the phosphatase test on pasteurised milk were again very good. The public has a right to expect a high degree of protection in the case of pasteurised milk, and it is therefore gratifying that only 21 phosphatase failures occurred out of 2,682 samples examined, i.e., in 99.2% of the samples the milk was shown to be adequately heat treated. It is further of some interest to note that not one of the unsatisfactory samples was from a dairy licensed by the County Council.

UNDESIGNATED MILK SAMPLES.

Table II shows the number of undesignated milk samples collected in each of the sanitary districts of the Administrative Area, together with the results of the examinations. This table also shows how the districts are affected by the Specified Areas Orders.

BIOLOGICAL TESTING.

The total number of retail milk samples submitted to the biological test (i.e., for the detection of the organisms of tuberculosis) was 816. Of the 816 samples examined, 4 were found to be tubercular positive, as against 15 in 1956. From the positive samples, 3 cows were found by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to be affected with tuberculosis and were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order of 1938.

Apart from the above biological examinations, 603 bulk samples of milk were taken at undesignated farms in the County and submitted to biological examination only, in accordance with the duty expressly laid upon County Councils by Section 31 and the Sixth Schedule of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Sixty-two of the samples were found to be positive and, as a result of the investigations which followed, 48 cows were found to be affected with tuberculosis and were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order.

During the year, 22 cases occurred where milk produced in Staffordshire had been sampled by outside Authorities, usually at large dairies where the milk was about to be processed, and had been reported as tubercular positive. These cases are handled by this department and reported to the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and also to the Medical Officer of Health of the District where the milk is produced. As a result of the investigations which followed, 20 tubercular cows were found and slaughtered.

It will be seen that as a result of the various activities for the detection of tuberculosis in milk, a total of 71 tubercular cows were detected and slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order. In other words these 71 animals which otherwise would probably not have been detected were eliminated as sources of tubercular milk and infectors of other animals.

Following the notification sent by this department to Medical Officers of Health of Tuberculosis in samples of milk taken in their areas, this department was notified in return of 34 instances where the Medical Officers had served notices on the milk producers under Section 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, prohibiting the sale of the milk for human consumption without prior heat treatment.

INFORMAL FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING.

Not included in the tables of milk samples collected is a total of 1,127 samples collected by the sampling officers while visiting schools, school canteens, hospitals, etc., for informal examination under the Food and Drugs Act, i.e., for fat and non-fatty solids content. This work is carried out as an administrative convenience and the results are notified to the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures. Seven samples were reported as unsatisfactory, as follows :—

Undesignated Milk. 1 sample deficient in fat.

Pasteurised. 6 samples deficient in solids-not-fat, and found to contain added water.

PRESENCE OF HYPOCHLORITES IN MILK.

Examinations for the presence of hypochlorite residuals in milk were continued during the year under review. A total of 361 samples was examined, as follows, but in no case was any positive evidence found :—

Undesignated ...	...	...	...	...	41
Tuberculin-tested ...	...	...	...	...	162
Tuberculin-tested (Channel Island) ...	...	...	...	...	40
T.T. Pasteurised ...	...	...	...	...	37
T.T. Pasteurised (Channel Island) ...	...	...	...	...	2
Pasteurised ...	...	...	...	...	66
Pasteurised (Channel Island) ...	...	...	...	...	1
Sterilised ...	...	...	...	...	12
					<hr/> 361 <hr/>

This is a considerable increase on the previous year's total (241), a special effort being made to cover all farm-bottled milks, but the results indicate that care is being taken generally to ensure that traces of hypochlorite do not remain in milk bottles after washing.

The following is a summary of all the samples of milk collected by the Department during the year :—

Retail ("Street") Milks ...	...	...	...	4,746
Schools... ..	...	...	...	920
Institutions, School Canteens, etc. ...	...	...	...	654
Sampling at farms (for biological test only)...	...	...	...	603
" Food and Drugs " samples ...	...	...	...	1,127
" Hypochlorite " samples ...	...	...	...	361
				<hr/>
Total ... ..	...	...	...	8,411 <hr/>

SCHOOL MILK SUPPLIES.

Another aspect of the Health Department's work has been the investigation into complaints of damaged school milk bottles and the finding of broken glass in such bottles.

During 1956 13 cases were reported and investigated and in 1957 9 cases were dealt with.

In two cases in 1957 the firm supplying the milk was prosecuted and fined £20 and costs on each charge, the charges relating to milk delivered to two schools in different parts of the County on different days.

The number of cases of glass in milk bottles compared with the total number of bottles delivered is very small—though nevertheless serious.

In Staffordshire it is estimated that at the end of 1957 some 99,046 children at maintained and 4,105 children at non-maintained schools were receiving school milk daily.

TABLE I.

SUMMARY OF "STREET" MILK SAMPLES COLLECTED (i.e. EXCLUDING SAMPLES FROM SCHOOLS, INSTITUTIONS, ETC.)
1st JANUARY to 31st DECEMBER, 1957

Grade of Milk	Total samples taken	Methylene Blue Test (for Cleanliness)		Phosphatase Test (for correct pasteurisation)	Turbidity Test (for Sterilised milk)		Biological Test (for presence of Tuberculosis)	
		Submitted	Result	Submitted	Submitted	Result	Submitted	Positive
				Result			Positive	%
				1957	1956		1957	1956
Undesignated ..	428	428	Passed 319 Failed 109	74.5	76.8	—	416	4
"Tuberculin-tested" ..	907	907	Passed 830 Failed 77	91.5	90.3	—	400	Nil
"Tuberculin-tested (Pasteurised)" ..	1,412	*1,331	Passed 1304 Failed 27	98.0	97.5	2682 Passed 2661 Failed 21	—	—
"Pasteurised" ..	1,270	*1,198	Passed 1173 Failed 25	97.9	98.1	% Satis. 1957 99.2 1956 99.4	—	—
"Sterilised" ..	715	—	—	—	—	715 } Passed 14 }	—	—
"T.T. Sterilised" ..	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	4,746	*3,864	Passed 3626 Failed 238	93.8	93.7	729 Passed	816	4
								0.5
								1.8

NOTE.—Of the 416 samples of undesignated milk submitted to the biological test, 25 were from Urban Districts, of which 1, or 4% was Positive, and 391 were from Rural Districts, of which 3, or 0.8% were Positive.

*81 samples of "T.T. Pasteurised" milk and 72 samples of "Pasteurised" milk were declared void on the methylene blue test owing to high atmospheric shade temperature on the date sampled.

TABLE II.
UNDESIGNATED MILK SAMPLES
1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1957

Sanitary District	No. of Samples Submitted	RESULT OF EXAMINATION			T.B.		
		CLEANLINESS			Sub- mitted	Posi- tive	% Positive
		Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	% Unsatis- factory			
URBAN :							
*Aldridge ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Amblecote ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Biddulph ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Bilston ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Brownhills ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Coseley ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Darlaston ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Kidsgrove ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leek ..	17	12	5	29.4	17	—	—
*Lichfield ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Rowley Regis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Rugeley ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Sedgley ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stone ..	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
*Tamworth ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Tettenhall ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Tipton ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttoxeter ..	9	6	3	33.3	8	1	12.5
*Wednesbury ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Wednesfield ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Willenhall ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
RURAL :							
*Cannock ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheadle ..	178	128	50	28.1	174	—	—
Leek ..	109	91	18	16.5	109	1	0.9
*Lichfield ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Newcastle ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Seisdon ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
†Stafford ..	10	6	4	40.0	9	1	11.1
Stone ..	45	36	9	20.0	44	—	—
*Tutbury ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttoxeter ..	57	37	20	35.1	55	1	1.8
Totals ..	428	319	109	25.5	416	4	1.0

* Specified Area during whole of year under review.

† One parish only included within a Specified Area.

MILK IN SCHOOLS SCHEME.

At the end of the year under review the position regarding the supply of milk under the Milk in Schools Scheme to the various schools in the Administrative Area (excluding Newcastle Excepted District) was as follows :—

MAINTAINED SCHOOLS.

Type of Milk	Schools sampled by Staffs. C.C.		Schools in the areas of the Food & Drugs Authorities of Brierley Hill U.D., Cannock U.D., Stafford M.B.	No. of children supplied (figures supplied by Education Dept.)	
	No. of suppliers	No. of schools supplied		Total	As % of total
Pasteurised ...	40	518	90	98,641	99.59
Tuberculin-tested ...	14	17	Nil	398	0.40
Undesignated ...	1	1	Nil	7	0.01
Total ...	55	536	90	99,046	—

NON-MAINTAINED SCHOOLS.

Type of Milk	Schools sampled by Staffs. C.C.		Schools in the areas of the Food & Drugs Authorities of Brierley Hill U.D., Cannock U.D., Stafford M.B.	No. of children supplied (figures supplied by Education Dept.)	
	No. of suppliers	No. of schools supplied		Total	As % of total
Pasteurised ...	23	44	Nil	4,023	98.0
Tuberculin-tested ...	1	1	Nil	82	2.0
Undesignated ...	—	—	Nil	—	—
Total ...	24	45	—	4,105	—
TOTALS FOR ALL SCHOOLS ...	79	581	90	103,151	—

Only one school (Clifton Campville) was without a supply of liquid milk at the end of the year. Transport difficulties were the reason for this particular situation.

All the supplies are subject to the approval of the County Medical Officer of Health and normally a supply of pasteurised milk is insisted upon if it is at all possible to have such a supply. Failing pasteurised milk efforts are made to obtain tuberculin-tested milk and only as a last resort is undesignated milk allowed. Only one school was receiving undesignated milk at the end of the year.

School milk supplies are sampled on a routine basis twice a term. Raw milks (i.e., Tuberculin-tested and undesignated) are examined bacteriologically (for cleanliness) and biologically (for the presence of disease organisms). Pasteurised milks are subject to the phosphatase test for the efficiency of pasteurising process and the methylene blue test for cleanliness.

The number of samples collected at schools in 1957 was 920. Of these, 32 failed to conform with the required standard of cleanliness. This shows a deterioration on the previous year when 23 samples failed out of 951. It is interesting to note that during the year three samples of Tuberculin-tested pasteurised milk and 43 samples of pasteurised milk failed the methylene blue test, but the results were declared void in accordance with the Regulations owing to the high atmospheric shade temperature on the date the samples were taken.

In the case of unsatisfactory samples of raw milk the supplier and/or producer are notified, together with the Milk Production Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and repeat samples are taken. If considered necessary the County Health Inspector's section visit the producer's premises. Failing any improvement alternative supplies are found.

During the year, 822 samples of pasteurised milk were submitted to the phosphatase test and three samples failed the test. Unsatisfactory samples of pasteurised milk processed in the Administrative County (excluding areas of Food and Drugs Authorities) are investigated by the County Health Inspectors whether the test failed is the phosphatase test or the methylene blue test. In other cases the sample failures are reported to the Medical Officer of Health of the licensing authority concerned for appropriate action.

Of the school milk samples, 54 were submitted to the biological test, but no positives were found. These figures reflect the continued trend towards the elimination of "raw" school milk supplies, and it is pleasing to note that no sample has been found to contain pathogenic organisms since 1953. The number of positives in recent years has been as follows :—

1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
5	3	4	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

GENERAL.

Apart from milk sampling undertaken under the foregoing heads, sampling was also carried out during the year at certain private schools, hospitals, sanatoria, institutions and school canteens.

Of 654 samples collected, 24 were unsatisfactory from a cleanliness standpoint. Five hundred and eighty-seven samples were submitted to the phosphatase test for efficient pasteurisation and two of these were found to be unsatisfactory.

The samples which failed were dealt with appropriately.

Forty-three samples were submitted to the biological test and all were reported negative.

HOUSING.

The following tables are included as a matter of interest and to show the difference in conditions and rates of progress in the various districts :—

TABLE I.
POSITION AS AT 31.12.57.

LOCAL AUTHORITY :	Boroughs ††Bridon	Leekfield	Newcastle	Roxley Regis	Stafford	††Tamworth	††Tipton	††Walsley	Urban Districts : Alridge	††Aubrey	Biddulph	Brerley Hill	††Bromwich	††Canwick	Conkey	††Duckton	Kilgrove	Leek	Rugby	††Skegby	Stone	††Titchmarsh	Upton	Widnesfield	Widnall	Rural Districts : Canwick	Chasle	††Leek	Leekfield	Newcastle	Skelton	Stafford	††Stone	Tutbury	††Utterton	
Total number of permanent houses (including flats) in District	—	3,227	23,272	14,864	12,710	—	—	—	11,301	—	4,123	15,637	—	—	10,498	—	(including 41 Agricultural Premises) 5,743	6,517	3,316	—	2,856	—	2,000	4,814	9,064 Plus 292 Shops with dwelling accom.	7,284	11,283	—	10,820	5,582	9,700	4,940	—	8,130	2,870	
Total number of permanent houses (including flats) owned by Local Authority	—	1,183	7,315	5,448	3,811 and Prelim. 225	—	—	—	2,400	—	801	6,388	—	—	3,531	—	1,965	1,588	901	—	754	—	929	3,450	3,721	1,386	1,347	—	2,737	853	2,449	505	—	940	492	
Estimated number of houses unfit for human habitation (as per Ministry Circular 35/54)	—	160	765	777	681	—	—	—	61	—	18	950	—	—	2,049	—	1,500	310	48	—	39	—	39	800	5-year Programme 600	75	237	—	271	310	205	320*	—	—	174	
Action taken during year — (1) Number of houses in Clearance Areas for which— (a) Clearance Orders have been made	—	—	9	26	10	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	{ 146 }	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(b) Compulsory Purchase Order made	—	—	263	34	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	3	113	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(c) Purchased by agreement	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	—	—	272	66	10	—	—	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	158	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	35	113	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	
(2) Number of houses included in Clearance Areas still to be made	—	Not known	247	—	141	—	—	—	45	—	—	400	—	—	540	—	—	223	—	—	—	—	—	*429	In 5-year Programme 285	—	—	—	Not known	139	—	—	—	—	72	—
(3) Number of houses in Clearance Areas which have been patched for temporary accommodation under Section 2 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(4) Number of houses demolished under Section 25 of the Housing Act, 1936	—	—	199	11	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(5) Number of houses demolished under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936	—	—	10	39	20	—	—	—	7	—	—	30	—	—	53	—	14	5	23	—	18	—	—	18	25	*9	2	—	7	13	10	14	—	17	1	
(6) Number of temporary dwellings (bats, etc.) demolished	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	
(7) Number of houses declared unfit under Section 9 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954	—	—	241	—	29	—	—	—	12	—	9	28	—	—	—	—	—	88	—	38	—	19	—	—	*28	—	—	—	147	—	—	—	—	*48	18	
(8) Number of houses closed as a result of an undertaking given by the owners or following the issue of Closing Orders	—	1	8	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	48	3	3	—	3	—	3	3	6	2	5	—	1	9	8	6	—	7	2	
(9) Number of unfit houses occupied under licence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

FOOTNOTES TO TABLE I.

Widnall Urban District — * 239 of this figure are subject to further consideration and modification by Committee decision originally included as comprehensive redevelopment.
Canwick Rural District — * and Section 16 of Housing Act, 1957.
Skelton Rural District — * Position as at 1954/55.
Stafford Rural District — * and suitable for action under Sections 16 & 42, Housing Act 1957 (474 less 148 dealt with since Circ. 35/54).
Stafford Rural District — † Approx. 2,000 houses are unfit by Sec. 9 but no action was taken during year under Sect. 9.

Tutbury Rural District — * Reported to Public Health Committee as "unfit" under Section 9, 1936 Act, or Section 16, 1957 Act.
Utterton Rural District — * Due to lack of sewerage schemes and water supply, housing work has been retarded. In Rochester 2 proposed redevelopment schemes involving 43 houses have been delayed because of inadequate sewerage disposal.

†† No Returns received.

TABLE II.
POSITION AS AT 31.12.57.

LOCAL AUTHORITY :			Barnsley ††Tipton	Lidfield	Newcastle	Reading Regis	Stafford	††Tamesworth	††Tipton	††Walsley	Urban Districts : Aldridge	††Ashdote	Biddulph	Brierley Hill	††Briarcliffe	††Canock	Coaley	††Clacton	Kilgobee	Leek	Rugby	††Buckley	Stone	††Titchfield	Uxbridge	Widnesfield	Widnesfield	Barnsley Canock	Chaswell	††Leek	Lidfield	Newcastle	Seidon	Stafford	††Stone	Tisbury	Uxbridge	
Houses and flats completed during the year :																																						
(a) For Slum Clearance			By Local Authority	35	47	62	304	—	—	—	42	6	132	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	35	12	—	35	—	14	—	132	13	—	—	2	—	158	25	—	25	—
(b) For other purposes			I. By Local Authority	50	334	154	307	—	—	—	138	16	69	—	—	205	—	—	—	37	64	78	—	—	—	2	—	806	63	27	—	58	38	—	17	—	55	—
			II. By Private Enterprise	35	159	98	—	—	—	—	* 1 846	43	452	—	—	475	—	—	—	54	18	21	—	7	—	8	106	112	159	103	—	101	34	607	40	—	80	6
Houses and flats in course of erection :																																						
(a) For Slum Clearance			By Local Authority	24	23	134	69	—	—	—	78	10	196	—	—	286	—	—	—	{ 64 }	—	—	21	—	—	—	22	70	{ 69 }	—	—	47	46	{ 21 }	107	—	26	—
(b) For other purposes			I. By Local Authority	75	229	112	125	—	—	—	566	—	—	—	—	234	—	—	—	{ 64 }	—	—	24	—	—	—	12	189	24	{ 69 }	—	—	79	—	—	—	10	—
			II. By Private Enterprise	70	101	79	—	—	—	—	434	19	212	—	—	180	—	—	—	7	18	25	—	2	—	4	33	82	84	83	—	113	22	369	31	—	57	7
Number of post-war houses and flats erected from 1st April, 1945, to 31st December, 1957			I. By Local Authority	786	4,263	1,979	Permanent, 2,620	—	—	—	1,574	744	2,644	—	—	1,868	—	—	1,278	708	498	—	478	—	482	2,044	1,629	925	1,116	—	1,883	602	2,170	537	—	814	342	
			II. By Private Enterprise	246	931	583	—	—	—	—	* 247 2,828	* 434 229	1,327	—	—	1,145	—	—	—	843	180	872	—	64	—	69	725	492	765	1,223	—	1st. 680	* 246 2,000	486	—	300	82	
Housing Programme for 1958 :			I. For Slum Clearance	{ 74 }	250	120	—	—	—	—	50	{ Nil at present }	125	—	—	133	—	—	—	{ Bungalows, 23 }	{ 124 }	—	20	—	—	Est. 8	* 50	{ Proposed 236, Approved approx. 160 * }	{ 108 }	—	—	57	60	{ 250 }	107	—	{ 26 }	24
			II. For other purposes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	—	—	—	—	67	—	—	—	{ Houses, 10 }	{ 127 }	—	—	—	—	Est. 30	* 400	—	{ 108 }	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	3	
(a) Number of temporary housing units occupied			I. Prefabs	50	235	147	225	—	—	—	51	—	124	—	—	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	30	156	57	—	145	26	6	—	—	—		
			II. Huts, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	* 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	72	200	—	—		
(b) Number of houses found overcrowded			(Not needed)	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	(Append. 16)	21	—	—	11	—	—	No Act, figures available	—	—	4	—	—	—	35	235	{ No record }	3	—	—	Not re- corded	14	—	4	—	No survey made	
(c) Number of houses made fit during year			—	251	238	122	—	—	—	—	54	22	P.J.A., 109 the Act, 4	—	—	—	—	—	* 148	38	—	* 19	—	20	—	—	—	—	8	130	100	80	45	55	—	38	* 53	
Houses required :																																						
(i) To replace houses scheduled for demolition			—	140	807	645	—	—	—	—	80	19	950	—	—	{ Not known }	—	—	—	—	—	48	—	Est. 80	—	30	Approx. 230	{ 5-year Programme 735 }	75	257	—	57	286	22	Approx. 230	—	102	174
(ii) To abate overcrowding			(Not known)	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	—	—	—	35	—	—	12	—	—	Not known	32	—	—	—	Not known	30
(iii) For other purposes			(Not known)	1,824	1,921	—	—	—	—	—	820	—	(Not known)	—	—	{ Not known }	—	—	—	—	—	* 661	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	274	—	—	200, 300, or more ? plus overall ?	—	Not known	107
Total number of valid applications for Council houses still on the housing list at the end of the year			—	475	1,824	1,921	1,503	—	—	—	904	148	2,600	—	—	1,407	—	—	Est. 200	670	290	—	319	—	300	822	735	965	600	—	712	446	920	360	—	420	250	
Total number of Council houses sold since 1945			—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	154	—	—	—	—	—	41	—	—	—	6	—	9	—	15	6	—	9	

FOOTNOTES TO TABLE II.

Aldridge Urban District ... • By other Local Authority.
Birkdale ... • National Coal Board.
Coaley Urban District ... • Caravan Trainers.
Leek Urban District ... • Informal action only. * Inc. 18 built for sale.
Rugby Urban District ... † Including 1959 (2 years) (with probably some completed in 1958).
Stone Urban District ... • General need 200, Birmingham overspill 1960-66, 300, Electricity Board 1968-71, 25, N.C.B. 50.
... • Excluding improvement grant work.

Widnesfield Urban District ... • 350 overspill, 100 domestic.
Widnesfield Urban District ... • Approx. 150-25% of those for slum clearance.
Newcastle Rural District ... • National Coal Board.
Tisbury Rural District ... • 20 dwellings are definitely planned and sites for further houses are being considered.
Uxbridge Rural District ... • By use of the improvement grant under Housing Act, 1949 (1954-57).

†† No Returns received.

TABLE III.
IMPROVEMENT GRANTS MADE UNDER HOUSING ACTS, 1949-1954.

LOCAL AUTHORITY :	Borough : Ridgely	Lidfield	Newcastle	Rewley Heath	Stafford	††Tamworth	††Tipton	††Walsborough	Urban Districts : Alderley	††Mossley	Biddulph	Bursley Hill	††Hewitshill	††Cannock	Conley	††Darlaston	Kidsgrove	Leek	Rugby	††Skegby	Spice	††Tattonhall	Uttoxeter	Walsingham	Widnes	Rural Districts : Cannock	Chasler	††Leek	Lidfield	Newcastle	Seaden	Stafford	††Stoke	Telford	Uttoxeter	
Number of applications and houses dealt with by Local Authority from 31/12/49 to 31/12/57.		130 less 5 withdrawn		(1/12/53 to 31/12/57)																																
(i) Applications :																																				
(a) Received	25	292		92	135	—	—	—	42	—	—	91	—	15	—	80	105	18	—	37	—	26	39	17	147	106	—	88	102	130	120	—	117	154		
(b) Number of dwellings involved	26	305	107	135	—	—	—	—	43	—	—	91	—	16	—	86	107	22	—	38	—	24	46	22	168	170	—	108	120	192	146	—	117	163		
(ii) Applications :																																				
(a) Approved	23	154	69	125	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	87	—	3	—	56	82	6	—	37	—	23	19	15	130	123	—	85	88	130	*107	—	117	*144		
(b) Number of dwellings involved	24	155	83	125	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	87	—	3	—	56	84	10	—	38	—	25	19	20	159	127	—	105	103	192	127	—	117	153		
(iii) Applications :																																				
(a) Rejected	2	82	23	*2 8	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	4	—	12	—	†7 11	23	12	—	—	—	3	†1 (11 withdrawn) 9	†1 1	8	43	—	3	*1 13	—	9	—	—	10		
(b) Number of dwellings involved	2	83	24	10	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	4	—	13	—	†7 16	23	12	—	—	3	†1 (17 dwellings) 10	†1 2	9	43	—	3	*1 22	—	9	—	—	10			
Note.—Of the applications approved, how many were in respect of water/occupancy ?	15	123	52	123	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	72	—	2	—	—	81	3	—	22	—	19	19	13	77	104	—	43	62	37	30	—	46	96		
Average cost per dwelling approved in £ s. d.	£ 497	£ 187 4s. 6d.	Approx. £ 390	£ 271	—	—	—	—	£ 290 7s. 8d.	—	—	£ 287	—	£ 645	—	£ 275 3s. 5d.	£ 196 10s. 8d.	£ 114	—	£ 300 16s. 9d.	—	£ 308 10s. 9d.	£ 265	£ 345 10s. 9d.	£ 473 18s. 9d.	£ 490	About £ 800	£ 465 16s. 11d.	£ 484 1s. 7d.	£ 753	—	£ 471	See below (£ 560)			
Amount of grant payable by L.A. stated as %	50%	50%	50%	47½%	—	—	—	—	44%	—	—	50%	—	50%	—	—	—	48%	—	—	—	50%	50%	50%	45%	44.6%	—	50%	45.35%	46%	44%	—	46.8%	Approx. 40%		

FOOTNOTES TO TABLE III.

Stafford Borough — * Withdrawn.
Kidsgrove Urban District — † Applications withdrawn by applicants.
Leek Urban District — * Grants made on cost estimated by Surveyor where (total) cost does not exceed £400—up to 50% grant. Over £400—grant is £200 plus 25% of amount over £400.
Spice Urban District — * Usually 50% of approved sum.
Uttoxeter Urban District — * Approx. 50% in all cases, but in some instances it has been less because part of total applied for did not rank for grant.

Walsingham Urban District — * 1 waiting decision at 31/12/57.
Newcastle Rural District — * Application withdrawn by applicant.
Stafford Rural District — * A further 10 applications were approved, but the owners later abandoned the project.
Uttoxeter Rural District — * Of the 144 approved, 24 were withdrawn. The total value of work done on the 120 dwellings is £72,248 10s. 6d. (£560 per dwelling), and the amount of grant aid approved is £29,232 10s. 10d. (£243 12s. 8d. per dwelling).

†† No Returns received.

WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

For the financial year 1957-58, a sum of £57,137 was contributed by the County Council to District Councils towards the cost of water supply, sewerage and sewage disposal schemes.

During 1957 water supply schemes estimated to cost £19,411 and sewerage and sewage disposal schemes estimated to cost £750,344 were submitted to the department for consideration for grants towards the cost. Applications for grants were made under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts, 1944 and 1951, or under the Public Health Act, 1936.

Details of the various schemes are as follows :—

WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES.

Biddulph Urban District.

Nick-i-the-Hill, Congleton Edge.

This was a small mains extension to an isolated group of cottages and smallholding type of dwellings estimated to cost £625 which was recommended for approval.

Stone Rural District.

Whytesytch Lane, Hilderstone—Main extension.

This scheme, estimated to cost £1,993, a small extension to deal with a small number of cottages and farms, was recommended for approval.

Sandon and Burston—Mains extensions.

The scheme, estimated to cost £16,803, was to extend the Stafford Borough mains beyond the Borough area of supply to Sandon and Burston.

The scheme, which has been discussed for many years, is urgently needed and was recommended for approval.

SCHEMES OF SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Aldridge Urban District.

Hall Lane—Foul Sewer Extension.

This scheme, estimated to cost £2,642, was to provide for future development in the area and to enable existing cesspools to be abolished and was recommended for approval.

A number of other schemes were forwarded to the Health Department concerning various sewerage and surface water schemes in Aldridge about which more information was still awaited at the end of the year concerning these schemes. No recommendations were, therefore, put to the Health Committee.

Brierley Hill Urban District.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

A firm of Consulting Engineers outline scheme for the replacement of the existing land treatment system at Round Hill by a modern sewage disposal works was forwarded to the County Council

by the Brierley Hill Urban District Council since there was a possibility that the Council may at some future date seek a grant from the County Council towards the cost.

No recommendation was made at this stage since preliminary talks were still going on between the Brierley Hill Urban District Council and the Ministry, and no formal application had been made for a grant.

Brownhills Urban District.

Clayhanger Sewerage Scheme.

This scheme provides for new sewers in the High Street and Clayhanger area of Brownhills.

The effect of the scheme will be to eliminate flooding and surcharging of sewers and also the abandonment of the Shot pumping station which is obsolete and quite unable to deal with the peak flows reaching it. A gravity flow will replace the present pumping arrangements.

There is an urgent need for the scheme which was estimated to cost £34,711 and was recommended for approval.

Coseley Urban District.

Civic Centre—Storm Water Sewer.

This scheme, estimated to cost £6,272, was to provide a storm water outfall sewer running eastwards from Birmingham New Road, Deepfields, and discharging into the canal after crossing the proposed Civic Centre site. It was also claimed that the sewer would eventually dispose of surface water drainage in the Hurst Hill area.

The scheme was recommended for approval in principle, the matter of a contribution towards the cost to be recommended at a later stage.

Kidsgrove Urban District.

Gloucester Road Sewer.

An application for a grant towards the cost of this particular sewer, estimated to cost £11,024, had not been settled by the end of the year as certain aspects of the matter were receiving further consideration.

Sedgley Urban District.

Lower Gornal—Sewage Disposal.

This scheme, estimated to cost £232,060, is to provide extensive additions and alterations to the Lower Gornal sewage disposal works.

The existing works are overloaded and extensive housing development both by Sedgley and Dudley Corporation (from which Sedgley Urban District Council have agreed to accept and treat sewage) necessitates the proposed extension.

The scheme was recommended for approval.

Tamworth M.B.

New extensions and sewers to be undertaken by the Tamworth Sewage Disposal Joint Committee at an estimated cost of £380,000 were recommended for approval.

The existing sewerage and sewage disposal system is overloaded. New housing development, inside and outside the Borough, including overspill housing, has made the need for extensions acute.

A new 21-30 inch joint intercepting sewer, together with a storm water pump house, pumps and pipe lines, are all included in the scheme.

Cannock Rural District.

Shareshill and Little Saredon Sewerage Scheme.

This scheme, estimated to cost £16,765, was to provide sewerage facilities for the village of Shareshill and the hamlet of Little Saredon.

Two pumping stations were envisaged on the scheme which were to pump the sewage to Featherstone from where it would eventually reach the Wolverhampton sewage disposal works at Coven Heath.

There is an urgent need for such a scheme so far as Shareshill is concerned, and this section was recommended for approval. The Little Saredon section was, however, classed as desirable rather than necessary.

Cheadle Rural District.

Caverswall Wood—Sewerage.

This scheme was to provide sewers for a number of properties adjoining the City of Stoke-on-Trent boundary, and to connect them to the Blythe Valley trunk sewer.

The estimated cost was £4,800 and the scheme was recommended for approval.

Lichfield Rural District.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme, Clifton Campville.

Gross pollution of rivers and ditches in the Clifton Campville area and the need for a proper sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for the village have brought forward this scheme, estimated to cost £15,124, which was recommended for approval.

Newcastle Rural District.

Audley Area—Storm Water Sewers and Storm Overflows.

This scheme, estimated to cost £5,050 (works and contingencies only) was put forward to relieve the surcharging of sewers and flooding of the road in times of heavy rain.

It made provision for storm water overflows and storm water sewers to divert water above certain rates of flow from the foul sewers to brookcourses.

So far as the scheme as a whole was concerned it was felt that the best method of dealing with the problem was not being used,

and it was suggested that instead of providing extra outlets to the streams for sewage polluted water, separate sewers for road and/or surface water only should be provided and the foul sewers left to cater for foul sewage only.

This proposal would be more expensive but a better one, and it would certainly do away with the fouling of streams with sewage as is occurring at present and would continue to occur if the Rural District's scheme was carried out.

The scheme was therefore not recommended for approval and, in lieu, the District Council were asked for their views on the alternative proposals. No reply had been received by the end of the year.

Seisdon Rural District.

Sewer Extension, Sytch Lane, Wombourn.

The scheme, estimated to cost £4,980, was to provide for new housing development, a proposed new school and ten existing properties, and was recommended for approval.

Stafford Rural District.

Woodseaves Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme.

This scheme, estimated to cost £13,358, replaced a similar scheme considered by the Health Committee in 1956 and, like the earlier scheme, was recommended for approval.

It provides for a sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for the village and the ultimate abandoning of two small sewage disposal units for two groups of council houses.

Sewer Extension at Walton and Brocton.

Brocton. The scheme was to amend the original proposals regarding the line of a proposed sewer in order to enable more properties to be connected to the sewer and, at the same time, to allow of more building development in the area.

The estimated cost was £1,886 and the scheme was recommended for approval.

Walton. The scheme was to relay certain existing sewers in the School Lane area at Walton and to extend the sewers to deal with more properties in that area.

The estimated cost was £4,097 and the scheme was recommended for approval.

Stone Rural District.

Meir Heath and Stallington Sewerage Scheme.

This scheme replaces and modifies an earlier scheme considered by the Health Committee in 1952.

The 1952 scheme was estimated to cost £30,300 and the present scheme is estimated to cost £17,575.

The scheme was recommended for approval.

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT INQUIRIES.

The department was represented at ten Ministry Inquiries and/or visits of inspection regarding sewerage, sewage disposal or water schemes during the year. They were :—

- 17th January. *Cannock Rural District.* Ministry of Housing and Local Government Inquiry into the Brewood Sewage Disposal Works Extension Scheme.
- 18th January. *Stone Rural District.* Ministry Inquiry into the Yarnfield Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme.
- 4th February. *Stafford Rural District.* Visit of Inspection regarding the Walton, Milford and Brocton Sewerage Scheme.
- 5th February. *Seisdon Rural District.* Ministry Inquiry into the Wombourn, Seisdon and Trysull Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme.
- 15th March. *Newcastle Rural District.* Ministry Inquiry into the Loggerheads (Ashley) Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme.
- 12th July. *Cannock Rural District.* Ministry Inquiry into the Shareshill Sewerage Scheme.
- 1st October. *Tamworth Borough.* Ministry Inquiry into the Tamworth Rural District's Scheme for sewerage of the Glascote and Wilnecote areas.
- 9th October. *Cheadle Rural District.* Ministry Inquiry into the Winkhill and Bottomhouses Water Scheme.
- 10th October. *Stafford Rural District.* Visit of Inspection regarding the Milford, Walton and Brocton Sewerage Scheme.
- 11th October. *Newcastle Rural District.* Ministry Inquiry into the Betley Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme.

The department was also represented at the Ministry Inquiry at Wolverhampton regarding the Ministry's proposals to merge the Bilston Borough and Wolverhampton County Borough water undertakings on the 8th and 9th October, 1957.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The following statistics relate to the notifiable infectious diseases amongst the home population during the calendar year 1957. 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 1957. The last cases recorded were in 1947, when an outbreak occurred in the south of the County, mainly in Bilston.

SCARLET FEVER.—The incidence of this disease was almost identical to that of last year, 550 cases having been notified, compared with 551 in 1956 and 627 in 1955. In the Urban Districts there were 432 cases and in the Rural Districts 118, as against 432 and 119 respectively in the previous year. The case-rates per thousand of the population were :

Urban Districts 0.63, Rural Districts 0.51, with a total County Rate of 0.60, whilst that for England and Wales was 0.66. The corresponding rates for 1956 were 0.64, 0.52, 0.61 and 0.74 respectively.

DIPHTHERIA.—No case of Diphtheria was notified in 1957, compared with 5 in the previous year.

In 1956 there were no deaths from this disease.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Eight notifications of enteric fever were made during the year as against four in 1956. All cases were of paratyphoid and seven occurred in Urban Districts.

The four cases notified in 1956 were all of paratyphoid and occurred in Urban Districts.

The 1957 case-rates for the country as a whole, for typhoid and paratyphoid, were 0.00 and 0.01 per thousand of the population respectively, the Staffordshire rates being nil and 0.01.

MEASLES.—During the period, 13,371 notifications were made, which indicates an appreciable increase, for the corresponding figure for 1956 was 1,969. Ten thousand, one hundred and ten cases occurred in Urban and 3,261 in Rural Districts, compared with 1,296 and 673 in the previous year. The 1957 case-rates for the County and England and Wales were 14.55 and 14.11 as against 2.18 and 3.59 in 1956.

Three deaths occurred. There were no deaths in 1956.

WHOOPING COUGH.—There was a decrease in the number of notifications, 2,081 being made in 1957, as compared with 2,310 in 1956. In the Urban Districts there were 1,448 as against 1,814, whilst the corresponding figures for the Rural Districts were 633 and 496. The case-rate for the County was 2.27 and for England and Wales, 1.89.

There were seven deaths during the year. In 1956 there were five deaths due to this cause.

FOOD POISONING.—One hundred and thirty-four notifications were made in 1957 compared with 129 in 1956. Twenty-three County Districts were affected against 24 last year.

DYSENTERY.—Two hundred and eighty-nine notifications were made in 1957 as compared with 726 in 1956, 374 in 1955 and 879 in 1954. Twenty-five of the 35 Sanitary Districts were affected, but in seven instances, viz., Brierley Hill U.D., Brownhills U.D., Darlaston U.D., Stone U.D., Uttoxeter U.D., Wednesfield U.D. and Newcastle R.D., single cases only were notified.

Cases notified in other districts were as follows :—Aldridge U.D. 3, Bilston M.B. 2, Cannock U.D. 18, Coseley U.D. 3, Kidsgrove U.D. 73, Newcastle M.B. 13, Rowley Regis M.B. 14, Rugeley U.D. 19, Sedgley U.D. 2, Stafford M.B. 35, Tipton M.B. 8, Wednesbury M.B. 3, Cheadle R.D. 45, Leek R.D. 5, Lichfield R.D. 6, Stafford R.D. 6, Stone R.D. 24 and Uttoxeter R.D. 3.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS, ACUTE ENCEPHALITIS, MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION.—New regulations designed to replace former legislation were brought into operation on the 1st January, 1950. They introduced nomenclature consistent with the international standard classification of diseases and slightly extended the scope of clinical conditions notifiable under the head of acute encephalitis.

Seventy-six cases of Acute Poliomyelitis were notified, compared with 32 in 1956, 51 occurring in Urban and 25 in Rural Districts. Four cases of Acute Encephalitis were notified as against five in the previous year. Five deaths occurred (three in Urban Districts). There was one death in 1956.

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS.—At the 31st December, 1957, 58,390 ml. of poliomyelitis vaccine had been received, and this was allocated for the protection of children "originally registered" in the Spring of 1956 and for children born in 1955-56 who were registered before 30.9.57.

The number of children who had received full protection (two injections) was 24,070, and 2,528 had received one injection. The number of applicants awaiting vaccination at the end of the year was 26,388.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS.—Ten notifications (9 in 8 Urban areas and 1 in a Rural District) were made during 1957, compared with 15 in 1956. Four deaths occurred in Urban Districts. In the previous year there were three deaths.

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

GASTRITIS, ENTERITIS AND DIARRHOEA.—Five deaths occurred in Urban Districts and none in Rural Districts in children under one year of age, the death-rates being 0.43 and nil respectively per thousand live births. The figures for 1956 were 5, 3, 0.45 and 0.82 respectively.

INFLUENZA.—In 1957 there were 154 deaths in Urban and 41 in Rural Districts, as compared with 45 and 15 respectively in 1956.

The number of cases of notifiable infectious diseases, with the deaths, in the Administrative County during 1957 are as follows :

Diseases	Notifications		Deaths	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Smallpox	—	—	*	*
Scarlet Fever	432	118	*	*
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	7	1	*	*
Measles	10,110	3,261	2	1
Whooping Cough	1,448	633	5	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	40	5	*	*
Erysipelas	33	17	*	*
Meningococcal Infection	9	1	4	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	29	13	3	2
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	22	12		
Acute Encephalitis (Infective)	—	—		
Acute Encephalitis (Post Infectious)	2	2	237	84
Pneumonia	395	152		
Dysentery	199	90		
Food Poisoning	87	47	*	*

* 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 :—

1957				NEW CASES				DEATHS			
AGE PERIODS				Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	...	...	...	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
1—	...	...	...	1	6	1	—	—	—	2	1
2—	...	...	...	12	16	3	—	—	—	—	—
5—	...	...	...	5	16	3	7	—	—	—	—
10—	...	...	...	7	10	3	2	—	—	—	—
15—	...	...	...	30	29	2	2	1	1	—	1
20—	...	...	...	25	36	4	2	—	—	—	—
25—	...	...	...	52	46	3	4	7	6	1	3
35—	...	...	...	47	28	4	5	—	—	—	—
45—	...	...	...	63	14	3	2	42	7	1	1
55—	...	...	...	62	10	—	2	—	—	—	—
65—	...	...	...	14	7	1	2	11	2	—	1
75 and upwards	...	...	...	8	2	—	—	6	—	—	—
Totals ...				329	220	27	30	67	16	4	7

During 1957, 83 deaths occurred from pulmonary tuberculosis and 11 from other forms of this disease, the death-rates being 0.09 and 0.01 respectively. The corresponding rates for 1956 were 0.12 and 0.01.

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
1950	0.39	0.20	0.06	0.06
1951	0.37	0.12	0.05	0.04
1952	0.27	0.07	0.04	0.04
1953	0.19	0.10	0.04	0.00
1954	0.18	0.13	0.04	0.03
1955	0.10	0.04	0.01	0.01
1956	0.13	0.07	0.01	0.00
1957	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.01

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
856	699	642	929	971	1029	974	1232	1400	1106	1194	1017	1021	1129
1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
1074	1011	929	825	831	858	789	726	669	788	830	841	798	769
1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957		
775	813	852	837	807	901	805	958	808	696	623	580		

The following table gives particulars of primary notifications of tuberculosis notified in the Administrative County each year since 1918, together with the case rates per 1,000 of the estimated population. Only from 1946 is it possible to divide these figures to show numbers of respiratory and non-respiratory notifications, and the appropriate case rates are given :—

Year	PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS			CASE RATE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION		
	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms)	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms)
1918			856			1.37
1919			699			1.04
1920			642			0.92
1921			929			1.29
1922			971			1.37
1923			1,029			1.45
1924			974			1.36
1925			1,232			1.71
1926			1,400			1.93
1927			1,106			1.55
1928			1,194			1.68
1929			1,017			1.43
1930			1,021			1.44
1931			1,129			1.59
1932			1,074			1.50
1933			1,011			1.41
1934			929			1.29
1935			825			1.14
1936			831			1.14
1937			858			1.16
1938			789			1.05
1939			726			0.95
1940			669			0.88
1941			788			1.01
1942			830			1.07
1943			841			1.09
1944			798			1.03
1945			769			1.00
1946	636	139	775	0.80	0.17	0.97
1947	681	132	813	0.84	0.16	1.00
1948	728	124	852	0.88	0.15	1.03
1949	713	124	837	0.85	0.15	1.00
1950	706	101	807	0.83	0.12	0.95
1951	778	123	901	0.91	0.14	1.05
1952	712	93	805	0.83	0.11	0.94
1953	864	94	958	1.00	0.11	1.10
1954	709	99	808	0.81	0.11	0.92
1955	620	76	696	0.70	0.09	0.78
1956	568	55	623	0.63	0.06	0.69
1957	527	53	580	0.57	0.06	0.63

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

Number of cases other than primary notifications coming to knowledge within the year	26
Number of un-notified cases which died	5
Number of other cases which died, notification being made after death	21
Ratio of un-notified cases which died to total deaths	1 : 3.6

In 1957, roughly 3 out of 4 deaths were of cases notified under the regulations before decease.

The total notifications are classified in a preceding table.

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
8,924	4,013	3,365	7,378	754	792	1,546

The figures given above indicate that in 1957 there was one case of tuberculosis in every 103 persons, or 9.7 per 1,000 of the population.

The table also shows that in 1957 there was one death in approximately every 95 cases.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

I am grateful to the Directors of the Mass Miniature Radiography Units concerned for providing the information which is given in this section of the Report.

Particulars were given in the 1952 Report regarding the arrangements for mass radiography within the area. Four units are concerned and surveys have been conducted at which wherever possible appropriate categories of officers employed by the County Council have attended, i.e., those whose employment is in any way connected with the care of children—staffs of Children's Homes, teachers, etc.

During the year some 273 persons were examined in this way in connection with their appointments to the staff of the County Council.

In addition, 101 members of the staff of the Children's Department engaged in the work of Children's Homes received an annual X-ray.

The following are short reports of work done by Units operating in the Administrative County during 1957 :—

STOKE-ON-TRENT M.R. UNIT.

During the year the Unit carried out almost 70,000 miniature film examinations, 16,000 of which were taken at its headquarters. In the field, mostly repeat surveys were held in industry and in the larger population centres of the area.

At the beginning of the year surveys were held in four reception camps for Hungarian refugees and for evacuees from Egypt.

At *Headquarters* the number of patients referred by General Practitioners continued to increase. During and after the influenza epidemic special additional sessions for General Practitioners were arranged.

The following new schemes became established during the year :—

1. X-rays for industrial contacts of newly found sputum positive cases working in industry and commerce (in collaboration with the chest physicians).
2. X-rays for school children with hypersensitive Mantoux tests. (At request of the Medical Officer of Health for Staffordshire).

TUBERCULOSIS.

Compared with previous years the overall prevalence of tuberculosis of 2.5 per thousand notes an appreciable decrease. Twelve cases of active tuberculosis had been previously known, but in six of these cases the condition had become re-activated since the patient's last attendance at clinics. In the area of the Stoke-on-Trent and Newcastle Chest Clinics mass radiography contributed 37.7% of all newly notified cases above the age of 15 years.

Attention is drawn to the very high prevalence of active tuberculosis among Hungarian refugees in a Miners' Training Centre and in a large transit camp. In the Hednesford Transit Centre a large number of persons did not report for X-ray and a considerable number of those with abnormal findings was lost sight of. It is understood that the two other units who visited Hednesford had similar experiences.

The General Practitioners' Scheme and the gradually extending contact schemes continued to produce a high yield of active cases.

The very low radiographic coverage of the rural population in Staffordshire and Shropshire is entirely due to the unsuitable heavy equipment of the Unit. Only a very light self-sufficient Unit of the 75 or 100 mm. type can bring Mass Radiography effectively to the villagers.

Until more favourable conditions for community and rural surveys exist, it will be best to concentrate efforts on groups with a low rate of previous X-ray examinations and a high yield of abnormal findings. Of such groups the patients referred by General Practitioners from a wide area of North Staffordshire and from some places in Shropshire are the most important, and in December, 1957, the monthly sessions, first introduced in 1953, were changed to *weekly* facilities.

WOLVERHAMPTON M.R. UNIT.

For the greater part of the year similar work to that of previous years was undertaken by the Unit, special attention again being given to referrals by general practitioners, contacts, ante-natal cases, etc. These groups, examined at New Cross Hospital, provided about one-third of the total for the year.

SURVEYS AT BASE.

Over 16,000 persons were X-rayed at the New Cross Hospital Base during the regular Monday morning sessions and of these, 5,224 were referred by general practitioners. This group provided by far the greatest yield of tuberculosis requiring treatment and the majority of these were found to have a positive sputum on initial examination. It is felt that even greater use of the service could yet be made. Those recalled for further examination because of suspected abnormality were seen at the Chest (Medical) Out-Patient Clinic on the following Thursday, the large films being taken at the Hospital X-ray Department and other investigations being undertaken at the Pathological Laboratory.

The number of contacts of notified cases X-rayed by the Unit increased to 1,574 compared with 1,181 in 1956. These examinations were arranged by the Health Visitors during their home visits. Tuberculin testing by means of the Heaf Gun was carried out on children and young adult contacts as part of this service, when they attended for X-ray. Negative reactors were vaccinated with B.C.G. when they attended at the Chest (Medical) Out-Patient Clinic for their Heaf Test reading.

The X-ray examination of children with positive tuberculin tests was arranged by the School Medical Department and, in addition, many of their home contacts attended.

Once more an increase occurred in the number of ante-natal cases referred by the clinics and general practitioners, and this service is now well established in the area.

FACTORIES, GENERAL PUBLIC AND SPECIAL SURVEYS.

Further visits were paid to the Hungarian Refugee Camp at Hednesford in the early part of the year and a high rate of tuberculosis was found. These surveys were difficult to arrange and conduct, both because of language difficulties and because of the rapid change of population in the Camp, many of the refugees moving to another area before a large film recall could be arranged. Considerable effort was spent in trying to follow their movements and arrange for further investigation and treatment.

STATISTICS.

During the year 49,121 persons were X-rayed, of whom 1,634 were recalled for large film examination, a recall rate of 3.3%.

TUBERCULOSIS.

One hundred and fifty-two cases of tuberculosis requiring immediate treatment and 28 requiring close clinic supervision were found, a total of 180, slightly more than in 1956. With the reduction in the total number X-rayed compared with 1956, the overall rate per thousand for

the year has risen from 3.2 to 3.7. This increase has mainly been in the group referred by general practitioners where the rate has risen from 12.7 to 15.7 per thousand.

<i>Group</i>	<i>Number X-rayed</i>	<i>Active Cases</i>	<i>Rate per Thousand</i>
<i>Selected Groups—</i> i.e., Dr.'s Patients, Contacts and School Medical Dept. ...	7,232	99	13.7
<i>Other Groups—</i> i.e., General Public, Factories, etc.	41,889	81	1.9

Three hundred and ninety-seven patients were referred to Chest Physicians because of tuberculous lesions, either active or requiring review, and a number of these were, in fact, kept under observation at the Mass Radiography Unit.

Of the 251 cases notified from the Wolverhampton Chest Clinic, 124 (49.4%) came through this Mass Radiography Unit.

SPUTUM POSITIVE CASES.

51% of all patients requiring immediate treatment were found to have a positive sputum. Of the 78 patients requiring immediate treatment among the general practitioner referrals, 78% had a positive sputum.

CARCINOMA.

Thirty-eight cases of carcinoma were found and the majority were referred to the Thoracic Surgeon for investigation and treatment.

DUDLEY MOBILE M.R. UNIT.

During the year under review, the Dudley Unit carried out 49,107 miniature film examinations, an increase of 5,481 over the previous year.

BASE SESSIONS.

The number of attendances at the base sessions fell by 971, the drop being mainly in the number of school leavers. Children are now being X-rayed in conjunction with the B.C.G. vaccination at 13, restricting X-ray examinations to those who are Mantoux positive.

Ante-natal examinations have also dropped by 96, from 611 to 515 this year. Although there may be some prejudice against X-rays and the attendant dangers, there were 2 cases of active tuberculosis discovered again this year.

Adult family contacts of 5 year old Mantoux positive reactors and contacts of active cases are examined at the Unit and 3 cases of tuberculosis requiring treatment were found in 233 examinations. Contacts are reviewed annually for 5 years or as long as the index case is positive.

REFUGEES.

Camps for refugees were visited at Hednesford (Staffordshire) and Comberton (Worcestershire) for Hungarians and at Kidderminster for those from Egypt. A high rate of tuberculosis was found in both groups.

It would appear from the result of this year's work that more general practitioner referral sessions are advisable and these are planned for towns near base and where other facilities are not easily available. Other than such sessions, and work at base, the "Community Survey" in Leominster has shown that this type of survey brings a better response and higher findings than the routine type of industrial and public session surveys carried out elsewhere.

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

After the month of April there have been no general and industrial surveys done by this unit at all, the latter 8 months of the year being devoted solely to a rotating programme of Doctors' Referral Sessions, moving round Walsall, West Bromwich and Wednesbury on a weekly basis. It is particularly stressed that to make this type of survey fully effective the periodicity should be *weekly*.

NUMBERS X-RAYED.

During 1957 a total of 13,277 were X-rayed as against 16,854 in 1956 and 18,317 in 1955.

Instead of the complete Unit being taken to Wednesbury use was made of the 70 mm. Odelka set already installed in the Wednesbury Chest Clinic. The staff of the Unit went there each Friday and, through the courtesy of the Consultant Chest Physician, were able to operate this set which had been out of use for some years, and it was pleasing to find that the results produced by it, although it was supposed to be somewhat out-of-date, were really most satisfactory.

During the year the total number of people examined in these Doctors' Referral Sessions was 10,248 (5,660 in 1956 and 2,543 in 1955).

FINDINGS.

(1) *Tuberculosis.*

One hundred and eight cases of active tuberculosis (85 in 1956 and 65 in 1955) were discovered. These, out of 13,277 people X-rayed, give an overall discovery rate of 8.0 per 1,000 (5.0 per 1,000 in 1956 and 3.5 per 1,000 in 1955). Fifty-nine cases (or 55%) had a positive sputum.

The Doctors' Referral Sessions yielded an overall finding of 105 cases of active disease out of the 108 discovered, of whom 57 had a positive sputum.

The Wednesbury Referral Sessions provided 16 active cases out of 1,151 referrals or 13.9 per 1,000.

In the Industrial Surveys 3 cases of active disease were discovered out of 3,049 X-rayed or 1.0 per 1,000 (0.9 per 1,000 in 1956 and 1.4 per 1,000 in 1955).

(2) *Non-Tuberculous Diseases.*

A total of 991 cases of the above were found in the 13,277 X-rayed. The greater proportion of these was innocuous, but 323 were referred for further investigation. This number includes 27 cases of bronchial carcinoma (24 in cases in 1956) and 110 cases of pneumoconiosis (112 in 1956).

TUBERCULOSIS HEALTH VISITING

There are now four whole-time Tuberculosis Health Visitors and the total number of visits made by the Visitors to Tuberculous households was 7,971.

TUBERCULOSIS—1957, CIRCULAR 1/54.

As will be seen in a previous table there were 527 notified cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year.

Figures are available from 7 of the 8 clinics dealing with contacts residing in the Administrative County and in total 4,028 contacts were examined at the Clinics or Mass Radiography Units during 1957, of which 61 were found to be Tuberculous.

The Consultant Chest Physician at the Wolverhampton Clinic observes in his report for 1957 that there are still too many unknown infectious cases, especially among middle-aged and older men, and still too many household contacts who stubbornly refuse to be X-rayed.

From the case finding point of view two-thirds of the year's new cases had originally attended their private practitioners' surgeries. Nearly half of these were sent on by their doctors for X-ray Exclusion of Tuberculosis to the weekly Mass Radiography sessions at New Cross Hospital, thus clearly showing that local practitioners made full use of their free access to X-ray diagnostic facilities.

There has again been little change in procedure at the Newcastle Clinic. Upon notification of a case of tuberculosis the home circumstances are investigated and all contacts asked to attend for examination. Child contacts are Mantoux tested or in the case of infants Tuberculin Jelly tested and negative reactions are offered B.C.G. inoculation. All contacts except the very young are X-rayed.

Employment.

Close liaison with the D.R.O. enables the Clinic to get patients into suitable employment according to their clinical condition. A few of the older age groups, especially those disabled by pneumoconiosis and those with persistently positive sputums, are unemployable and form a permanent source of re-infection, but by seeing them fairly frequently at the Clinic and re-examining their contacts when necessary infection is kept to a minimum.

Case finding Surveys.

Owing to the restricted accommodation at the Clinic it is not possible to carry out any surveys, but there is close co-operation with the Mass Radiography Unit, especially with regard to schools from which a case of tuberculosis has been notified.

The Stafford Clinic has not arranged any special case finding surveys during the year, but continues to press forth with complete examination of contacts of known cases as soon as possible. In view of the hardening of the industrial situation it has been found more difficult this year to try and place patients with tuberculosis who have become fit to resume work.

B.C.G. VACCINATION

In the Report for 1956 it was stated that it was intended to implement the provisions of the Ministry of Health Circular of 1953 in which Local Authorities were empowered to extend this type of vaccination to school children in the 13 to 14 year age group. Two teams, each consisting of doctor and nurse, commenced to undertake this work in June, 1957, and from that time to the end of the year 140 schools were visited. Skin tests were carried out on 4,844 children and as a result 3,857 were vaccinated. Of the children tested, 987 were found to have a positive reaction, but it was necessary to refer only 71 of these, who had a hypersensitive Mantoux reaction, to a Mass Miniature Radiography Unit for X-rays of the chest to be taken. Further investigation was indicated in only one of the 71 children X-rayed.

It was originally hoped that some 75% of the parents would agree to this form of vaccination for their children, but the rate during the period (41%) is well below this figure. It is hoped, however, that as the scheme becomes more widely known and accepted the figure will approximate more closely to the ideal.

During the year a total of 919 tuberculous contacts were vaccinated at the Tuberculosis Dispensaries.

CANCER

In the following table the deaths from Cancer during 1957, 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	—	1	2
1—	2	2	4	—	—	—	4
5—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2
15—	6	2	8	—	3	3	11
25—	38	40	78	10	10	20	98
45—	266	209	475	88	61	149	624
65—	205	156	361	53	53	106	467
75—	131	129	260	55	42	97	357
Totals	648	541	1,189	207	169	376	1,565

As will be seen from the preceding table, this year there were 1,565 deaths from Cancer. In 1956 there were 1,633 preceded by 1,523 in 1955. In each year since 1937 the figure has exceeded 1,000. During the period under review this group of deaths accounted for 16.8 per cent. of the total civilian deaths, as compared with 17.0 per cent. last year, when the total number of deaths from all causes was larger by 290. 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 117. In 1955 and 1956 the figure was 125.

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 supported 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 11.3 per cent. in 1956, although the figure for 1957 shows a slight rise to 11.7 per cent.

VENEREAL DISEASES

During the year, 906 Staffordshire patients attended for diagnosis and treatment for the first time, compared with 694 in 1956, and the following detailed table indicates where it was obtained. It will be seen that in 1957, 700 of the persons who attended were found not to be infected, and the corresponding figure in the previous year was 531. The actual cases in 1956 and 1957 were 163 and 206 respectively.

TREATMENT CENTRE	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Other Conditions	Total New Cases
Birmingham General Hospital	3	10	82	95
Dudley Guest Hospital	9	33	106	148
Stafford (Staffordshire General Infirmary) ..	10	16	57	83
Stoke-on-Trent (North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary)	5	15	53	73
Stoke-on-Trent (Wellesley Street)	2	11	81	94
Walsall (Manor Hospital)	7	21	152	180
Wolverhampton Royal Hospital	7	57	169	233
Totals	43	163	700	906

For comparative purposes the totals of the cases included in the foregoing table for the last twenty-three 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
1950 ..	85	—	178	263	824
1951 ..	67	—	163	230	760
1952 ..	54	—	136	190	666
1953 ..	64	—	158	222	698
1954 ..	51	—	109	160	707
1955 ...	39	—	105	144	562
1956 ...	46	—	117	163	531
1957 ...	43	—	163	206	700

BLIND PERSONS

The following table gives particulars of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons registered during 1957. Of the 258 cases registered, 142 were recommended for treatment of one sort or another, and 103 of these actually received such treatment, the difference being accounted for mainly owing to refusals to have treatment due to their age.

	CAUSE OF DISABILITY			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends :—				
(a) No treatment	19	8	—	89
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	56	19	—	67
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	41	12	—	50

The Home Teacher visits each case to see what help can be given and to ensure they obtain all assistance to which they are entitled under the Act.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

The number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified during the year was 14. In 12 instances the confinements were domiciliary. Of these, 10 were nursed at home, and two were admitted to hospital.

The remaining two cases were born in hospital. In one instance the condition occurred whilst in hospital and in the other subsequent to discharge.

Of the 14 cases, 4 were moderately severe and 10 slight. Vision was unimpaired in every instance.

GENERAL HEALTH PROPAGANDA

Measures to bring health education to the attention of the general public were continued, as in the past years, mainly by talks and lectures at schools, Youth Clubs, Women's Institutes, etc. Full advantage is taken of the literature available from the Central Council for Health Education to which the County Council make an annual grant. Leaflets and cards covering a wide range of subjects were distributed to the public through the Public Health staff, and posters and picture sets were displayed in Welfare Centres, etc., throughout the County. The majority of the leaflets, etc., were those of the Central Council for Health Education, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents and the Ministry of Health.

During the year seven pegboard triptychs, together with Home Safety display materials, were issued to the Area Medical Officers and an illustrated Home Safety handbook placed on display in the waiting rooms of the County Council Welfare Clinics, and a copy was sent to each of the domestic helps, the majority of whose work is among old people who are particularly liable to this kind of hazard.

Visual aids are being used on an ever increasing scale. Each Area Medical Officer has been issued with a flannelgraph demonstration board. A library of flannelgraphs has been established and a number of new additions have been purchased during the year. Films, filmstrips and slides dealing with the promotion of better health are being used as part of the educational programme and the subjects included Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Care, Social Services, Clean Food, Care of the Teeth, Vaccination and Immunisation, Child Development and the care of children's teeth, eyes, ears, etc., and the audiences have once again expressed their interest and appreciation.

SMOKING AND LUNG CANCER.

For some time prior to the receipt of Ministry of Health Circular 7/57 advice has been given to selected groups of the population by the Health Department regarding the danger of excessive cigarette smoking, particularly to expectant mothers and school children. Pamphlets were made available to the Head Teachers of all County Secondary Modern Schools for distribution to their pupils as required. Since receipt of the Circular, talks have been given by Health Visitors in various parts of the County and a lecture given to a branch of the W.V.S. Posters provided by the Central Council for Health Education have been issued to Medical Officers to Area Health Committees for display. It is intended that the subject shall form part of the general scheme for Health Education propaganda and arrangements will be made for further lectures whenever opportunities occur.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS FOR SUPERANNUATION PURPOSES

The responsibility for the medical examination and certification of the physical fitness or otherwise of persons for appointment to the staff of this Authority rests with the County Medical Officer, and during the year 755 medical examinations were undertaken, 391 by medical staff of the department at County Council Clinics and 364 by General Practitioners and other Authorities. The figures for the previous year were 658, 341 and 317 respectively.

AREA ADMINISTRATION

In the Report for 1948, particulars of the Area Committees and of their districts and population were given, and in the Report for 1951 mention was made of the revised scheme of administration which came into operation on the 1st July, 1951. No major change had taken place since that time until last year when a revision took place of the Ambulance Service arrangements. Details of the revision were given in the appropriate section of the 1956 Report.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

During 1957, four new Centres were opened at the Parish Room, Blymhill; Windmill Hill, Castlecroft; Bilbrook Road, Bilbrook; and at St. Theresa's Hall, Parkfields, Coseley.

At the end of the year there were 113 Welfare Centres in operation, of which 59 were combined (i.e., Minor Ailment Clinics and Welfare Centres) and 54 were Welfare Centres only.

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

No. of sessions	...	...	...	...	5,127
<hr/>					
No. of children who attended during the year and who were born in :					
1957	...	...	...	...	9,463
1956	...	...	...	...	4,275
1955—1952	...	...	...	...	4,213
<hr/>					
Total	...	...	...	...	17,951
<hr/>					
No. of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were :					
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	146,122
1 but under 2	...	...	...	...	36,988
2 but under 5	...	...	...	...	33,576
<hr/>					
Total	...	...	...	...	216,686
<hr/>					

PROVISION OF NEW INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

During the year approval was received from the Ministry of Health to the building of Clinics at Rising Brook, Stafford, Birch Street, Tipton and Short Heath, Willenhall. It is anticipated that the Clinic at Rising Brook, Stafford, will be ready to operate about August, 1958, and that the other two will also be ready by the end of that year.

Working drawings have also been prepared by the County Architect for new Centres at Newcastle, Aldridge and Wednesfield in readiness for the invitation of tenders as soon as permission to "go ahead" is received from the Ministry.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

At 31st December, 1957, there were 47 Ante-Natal Clinics (special sessions being held at 35 of them) and 3 Post-Natal Clinics (1 special and 2 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	...	6,127
Total number of attendances	... ..	20,311

One hundred and twenty-one women attended the Post-Natal Clinics during the year, 153 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.

Ante-Natal Care—Ministry of Health Circular 9/56.

As a result of the receipt in May, 1956, from the Ministry of Health of the Memorandum on Ante-Natal Care and of the conferences held thereon between professional representatives of the hospital, general practitioner and Local Authority services in Staffordshire, which took place during the second half of 1956 and the beginning of 1957, the following general recommendations and findings emerged :—

- (1) There was need for a greater degree of co-operation between the three branches of the National Health Service responsible for ante-natal care and that this might be assisted by the use of a co-operation card, similar to that which had already been approved by the Health Committee for use in clinics in Staffordshire, and in principle by the local branch of the British Medical Association.
- (2) All expectant mothers should be urged to book a General Practitioner early in pregnancy and in case of domiciliary confinement the midwife also and both should participate in the care and examination of expectant mothers.

- (3) Standards defining the minimal care which an expectant mother should receive were outlined, and there was general agreement that the present minimal requirements in this respect under Maternity Medical Services are inadequate.
- (4) Usually the hospitals were responsible for the routine ante-natal care of their own booked cases, but where this was not convenient the General Practitioner or the Local Authority Ante-Natal Clinic must be responsible and also for the care of women referred for hospital confinement pending their actual booking by the hospital.
- (5) There should be a follow-up visit to mothers who failed to keep appointments made for them whether at General Practitioners' Ante-Natal Clinics, Hospitals or Local Health Authority Ante-Natal Clinics and most meetings agreed that these follow-up visits might best be carried out by domiciliary midwives on instruction from the Medical Officer of the Local Health Authority who would be informed of the need for the visit by the Hospitals and General Practitioners.
- (6) Education of the expectant mother in mothercraft, preparation for childbirth and ante-natal exercises could best be carried out at Local Health Authority clinics to which mothers could be referred by the General Practitioners and hospitals for this purpose.
- (7) In general the number of hospital beds in Staffordshire for the treatment of toxæmia of pregnancy is inadequate in all areas other than West Bromwich and Burton-on-Trent and the Hospital Management Committees concerned should be asked to press for the provision of a greater number of beds for this purpose.
- (8) The present arrangements for making blood tests on expectant mothers are generally satisfactory.
An arrangement already exists whereby general practitioners who so wish may refer expectant mothers to Local Authority Ante-Natal Clinics for this purpose.
- (9) All expectant mothers should be referred early in pregnancy for Chest X-ray.

By the use of a co-operation exchange card as stated under (1) it was hoped to apportion by mutual agreement between the General Practitioner and the local Ante-Natal Clinic the ante-natal care of each expectant mother with a full exchange of information between them and thus secure that she should receive adequate care while avoiding duplication of examinations.

As the form and details of this card were not accepted by the Local Medical Committee of the Staffordshire Executive Council until December, 1957, it was not possible to initiate the exchange card system during the year in question.

Meanwhile copies of the Memorandum on Ante-Natal Care were circulated to all Medical Officers of Ante-Natal Clinics for their guidance.

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. The number issued during the year was 7,952 as against 7,263 for 1953, 6,970 for 1954, 6,721 for 1955 and 7,662 for 1956.

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 1957, 45 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified in the County area.

Of the cases dealt with during the period under review, 7 were sent to hospital and 22 were cases in which confinement had taken place in hospital.

HEARING TESTING OF YOUNG CHILDREN.

As mentioned in last year's report, the Health Committee have approved a scheme for screening tests of the hearing of young children, in order to ascertain deafness and defective hearing at the earliest possible age. The procedure is extremely valuable in the case of deaf children because they can be given appropriate training before they reach school age and the disability combatted earlier in life.

It is intended that all children on reaching the age of nine months or as soon as possible thereafter, will be tested as a routine. Younger children in whom there is a suspicion of deafness or any child who does not appear to be making satisfactory progress with speech are also tested. Two further Health Visitors received the necessary training during the year making a total of 31 trained staff.

The following table gives details of the number of children tested in 1957 :—

No. of children receiving a screening test—					
at Clinic ...	...	...	...	...	678
at home ...	...	...	...	...	481
Total ...					1,159
No. of children who failed the test ...					11

Of the eleven children who failed the test, subsequent investigations revealed that the hearing was not defective in five cases. Of the remainder, four were referred to an Audiology Clinic or an E.N.T. Specialist, two being found to be slightly mentally retarded, one deaf and is now awaiting admission to a School for the Deaf, and one had an operation for tonsils and adenoids, as a result of which there has been an improvement in the hearing. The remaining two cases are still under investigation.

OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT.

During the year 99 children were referred from the Infant Welfare Centres for ophthalmic examination.

Glasses were prescribed for 83 of these children who are mostly cases of squint and are kept under supervision.

These cases, with others first seen in previous years, made 262 visits to the Clinics.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT.

During the year 276 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 ...	616	615	615	304
Children under five ...	755	755	755	755

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

	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Fillings	Scalings or Scalings and Gum Treatment	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Dressings	Radiographs	Dentures provided	
								Complete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	2,366	307	359	100	—	455	46	181	102
Children under five ..	1,240	289	105	—	38	—	—	—	—

Dentures supplied were constructed in the County Dental Laboratory. X-ray units are available at Stafford, Bilston, Sedgley, Cannock, Lichfield and Newcastle Clinics, and the radiographs were taken at these centres. In all other areas arrangements have been made with private practitioners to undertake X-ray examinations on behalf of this Authority.

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	...	...	...	...	107
Full lower dentures	...	...	...	...	76
Partial upper dentures	...	...	...	...	234
Partial lower dentures	...	...	...	...	47
Relines	...	...	...	...	7
Repairs to dentures	...	...	...	...	28
Total	...	...	...	...	499

ORTHODONTICS

<i>Appliances</i>	<i>Nos. Completed</i>
Regulation appliances	395
Repairs to appliances	3
Total	<hr/> 398 <hr/>

SUNDRIES

<i>Nature of</i>	<i>Nos. Completed</i>
Obturators	2
Crowns	3
Splints	1
Special trays	74
Ear moulds	15
Ear moulds (repairs)	7
Total	<hr/> 102 <hr/>

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS.

The County Council in their capacity as Local Health Authority are now responsible for the distribution of Welfare Foods, i.e., National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil and Vitamin A and D Tablets.

Several of the Voluntary Centres, i.e., at shops or private houses, in the rural parts of the County ceased to exist during the year, but little difficulty was experienced in finding other volunteers to undertake the work.

At the end of the year Welfare Foods were being distributed from 84 clinics and 93 other centres, e.g., shops, private houses, etc.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT.

During the financial year 1957-58 the sales and free issues amounted to £30,217 as compared with £25,182 during the previous financial year. Of this figure, the amount apportionable to free issues was very small, in fact almost negligible.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

The following are particulars of the live and stillbirths notified during 1957 :—

Number of live births	15,411
Number of stillbirths... ..	390
Notified by midwives	15,084
Notified by parents and doctors	717

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 children dealt with during 1957 :—

Children with mothers at home	...	...	83
„ with parents married	...	...	6
„ with mothers in situations	...	...	3
„ with mothers in Homes	...	...	8
„ with mothers in lodgings	...	...	9
„ with parents co-habiting	...	...	2
„ with foster-parents	...	...	1
„ in Local Authority Homes	...	...	6
„ in Voluntary Children's Homes	...	...	6
„ with adopters	...	...	53
„ placed by their mothers for adoption	...	...	5
„ stillborn	...	...	3
Miscarriage	...	...	4
			<hr/> 189

Fifty-nine girls were sent to Diocesan Homes and Homes of other religious denominations during the year.

Thirty-two of the cases concerned married women ; 2 of these were widows, 5 divorced and 16 separated and reunited with their husbands ; in two cases the husbands refused reconciliation. These cases have frequently involved finding temporary accommodation for the children of the marriage and interviewing the husband with a view to reconciliation and/or obtaining his consent to the making of an Adoption Order.

The ages of the mothers ranged between 14 and 42, there being 28 under the age of 17 years.

BROADFIELD HOUSE, KINGSWINFORD.

As mentioned in previous reports, the County Council has a Mothercraft Training Hostel at Kingswinford with accommodation for 18 cases.

In 1957, 42 cases were admitted, 15 still being in residence at the end of the year.

PREMATURITY.

The following table gives particulars of the number of premature infants who were born during 1957 :—

(1) *Number of Premature Live Births Notified.*

(a) In hospital	...	...	731
(b) At home	...	...	383
(c) In private nursing homes	...	...	9
Total	...	...	<hr/>1,123

(2) *Number of Premature Stillbirths Notified.*

(a) In hospital	...	...	166
(b) At home	...	...	49
(c) In private nursing homes	...	...	—
Total	...	...	<hr/>215

<i>Weight at birth</i>	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS												PREMATURE STILLBIRTHS		
	Born in hospital			Born at home and nursed entirely at home			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Born in nursing home and nursed entirely there			Born in nursing home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day		
	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days
3 lb. 4 oz. or less (1,500 gms. or less)	89	40	29	11	9	1	29	10	12	—	—	—	—	77	23
Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz. (1,500–2,000 gms.) ..	144	16	119	16	1	14	35	4	28	2	—	2	—	47	12
Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. (2,000–2,250 gms.) ..	171	5	161	29	—	29	15	3	11	2	—	2	1	24	4
Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz. (2,250–2,500 gms.) ..	327	6	314	229	1	225	19	1	10	4	—	4	—	18	10
TOTALS ..	731	67	623	285	11	269	98	18	61	8	—	8	1	166	49

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS' REGULATION ACT, 1948.

During 1957 two applications for registration were granted under the above-mentioned Act and one certificate was cancelled, so that at the end of the year premises were registered in three instances and one person remained registered as a child minder.

DAY NURSERIES.

The following table gives particulars of the Day Nurseries in operation in the Administrative County during 1957 :—

	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
NEWCASTLE (Liverpool Road, Cross Heath) ..	15	25	15	25	11.4	16.7
STAFFORD (Riverside, South Walls)	25	25	10	33	16.0	18.0
TIPTON (Toll End Road)	12	38	9	20	6.0	18.0
BILSTON (Prouds Lane)	10	30	10	19	7.4	14.1
WEDNESFIELD (Lichfield Road)	20	30	10	15	8.1	11.3
WILLENHALL (Pinson Park)	25	25	12	15	8.1	15.5

As has been stated in previous Reports, the County Council also accepts 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 42, 10 being approved for children up to two years of age, the remaining 32 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	...	...	...	3.5
2 - 5 years	...	...	...	11.0

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 ...	8
Number of applications for registration granted	—
Number of Homes given up	1
Number of Homes with more than two beds ...	4
Number of Homes solely for midwifery and maternity cases	8
Number of Homes exempted from registration ...	2

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Until the 1950 Report it has been possible to include a table showing the mortality rate for the Administrative County giving deaths per thousand (live and still) births over a period of years. Figures, however, are not now given by the Registrar-General to coincide with the information previously shown, and the only information relative to the above heading received shows that there were 8 deaths during the year arising from pregnancy, childbirth and abortion. Seven of these occurred in hospital.

In 1956 the number of maternal deaths occurring in the Administrative County was 16.

Of the number of cases attended by midwives or maternity nurses no death was reported in accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives Board.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Here again, until the Report for 1950 it was possible to include a table showing statistics over previous years relating to deaths from premature birth, congenital malformations, birth injuries and infantile diseases. The Registrar-General, however, has only defined one of the above-mentioned categories in his statistics, i.e., congenital malformations, and the number given under this heading is 83. The remaining causes mentioned above have not been classified.

During 1957, 48 deaths were reported by the midwives, having occurred whilst they were in attendance. Eight of these were due to feebleness and prematurity.

FAMILY PLANNING

The Family Planning Association maintains four clinics in the Administrative County, at Bilston, Cannock, Leek and Stafford. At Bilston the sessions are held at the Centre Health Clinic on Tuesday afternoons weekly, at Stafford each Thursday afternoon, at North Walls Clinic, and at Church Street, Cannock, on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays from 2 to 4 p.m. and 4.30—6.30 p.m. respectively. The Leek Clinic at Salisbury Street is held on Wednesdays fortnightly from 7.0 p.m. to 9.0 p.m. A family planning clinic is held each Monday evening from 6.0 p.m. to 8.0 p.m. at the Infant Welfare Centre, Cross Street, in the County Borough of Burton-on-Trent, and also at the Bradford Street Clinic in the County Borough of Walsall on Thursday evenings from 7.0 to 8.30.

CHILDREN NEGLECTED OR ILL-TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES

Full particulars have been given in a previous Report of the joint circular dated 31st July, 1950, of the Home Office, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education, which is concerned with the action to be taken on the discovery of neglect or ill-treatment of children in their own homes. The Medical Officers to the Area Health Committees act as co-ordinating officers on behalf of the County Medical Officer, and periodical meetings are held between them and the interested Authorities, Societies, etc., in their respective Areas. During the year some 133 cases were considered and the necessary action taken wherever possible. Good results were obtained in many cases.

PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES

Details were given in the Annual Report for 1956 of the measures taken to implement Circular 27/54 of the Ministry of Health through the appointment of a Social Worker, the visitation of families as far as possible by one person only, which necessitated the co-operation of other departments of the County Council, Voluntary Organisations, etc., together with consideration of a scheme of "half-way houses" to be provided by the District Councils. In view of certain difficulties in respect of the financial aspect of this, however, the proposed arrangement has been deferred for the time being.

The appointment of the Social Worker for employment amongst problem families in two southern areas of the County, which was in the nature of a pilot scheme, has proved successful, and the Health Committee have agreed that a further two Social Workers shall be appointed to work in the northern and mid areas of the Administrative County.

During the year 2 mothers with their children were admitted to Special Homes for convalescence as well as training in mothercraft, the period of stay being 8 weeks.

The short term results have proved satisfactory, but it is too early as yet to say whether the arrangement has proved of lasting benefit to the mother and consequently to the future health and well-being of the children concerned.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

At the 31st December, 1957, there were 83 whole-time general nurses, together with 75 part-time general nurses, 43 being also domiciliary midwives and 32 district nurse-midwives with part-time health visiting duties.

The principle of employment of male nurses in certain thickly populated districts, for the nursing of patients suffering from diseases which could be more appropriately nursed by a male nurse, and heavy nursing cases, was agreed in 1950, and at the end of 1957 five male nurses were in the employ of the County Council, being centred in Newcastle-under-Lyme, Willenhall, Tipton, Wednesbury and Cannock. These are included in the figure of 83 whole-time general nurses mentioned above.

As previously stated, the combined appointments of District Nurse and Midwife or Health Visitor are made 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.

Of the foregoing staff, 141 were car users, one had an autocycle, one a motorised cycle, the remainder using ordinary cycles for their work.

During the year 350,721 home visits were made by the nurses, the number of cases attended being 13,426. Of this figure it is estimated that 2,983 acute and 3,811 chronic patients would have had to be admitted to hospital had a Home Nursing Service not been available.

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

HOME NURSING—CIRCULAR 17/55.

Since the 5th July, 1948, there has been a considerable increase in the number of nursing staff employed in the Home Nursing Service and whereas at that time 61 whole-time nurses and 71 who combined general with other nursing duties were employed, on the 31st December, 1957, the establishment figures were 84 and 80 respectively. Of the 84 whole-time nurses the establishment provides for 6 male nurses.

The nursing of sick children is undertaken by each nurse in her own district and based on statistics for 1957, children in the 0-4 age group formed only 6.8% of the total patients attended.

The table showing the work of the home nurses during the year has, for greater clarity, been divided into two. The first table lists the unsatisfactory conditions of the new patients seen in 1957 by the home nurses, while the second table gives an indication of the type of assistance given by the nurse.

Once again it can be seen that a substantial proportion of the nurses' time is taken up with the care of the elderly, and senility remains as one of the most frequent conditions. Diseases of the heart and circulatory system, together with "strokes," account for a good deal of chronic invalidism. Another serious disability among persons of all ages is that of respiratory disease, some of which may be related to aerial pollution; while tuberculosis continues to decline "other respiratory diseases" remain important causes of illness.

Among younger persons, post-operative treatment is one of the most frequent reasons for home nursing and this is to be welcomed in so far as it enables the best possible use to be made of places in hospitals.

Apart from general nursing treatment, the most frequent duties of the nurse appear to be the administration of injections to patients in their own homes. Many of these injections are for such chronic conditions as diabetes and pernicious anaemia—where regular maintenance injections are an essential part of the treatment for many patients—but an increasing number of injections are now required for the administration of antibiotic drugs. With the increasing use of oral antibiotics the tendency may be reversed in coming years.

An analysis of the conditions from which new patients seen by the Home Nurses in 1957 were suffering, together with a table showing the number of treatments given in all cases (old and new), are given below :—

Condition	Age 0-4	Age 5-15	Age 16-24	65 and over	Total
Tuberculosis	4	4	227	29	264
Other infectious diseases	13	11	9	3	36
Diseases of the blood	3	4	162	183	352
Diseases of the heart	—	3	349	807	1,159
Cerebral Haemorrhage and thrombosis	1	—	192	727	920
Other circulatory diseases	2	2	97	127	228
Respiratory diseases other than tuberculosis	77	71	503	488	1,139
Diseases of ear or nose and throat	60	74	119	19	272
Eye conditions	20	17	30	31	98
Dental conditions	12	9	25	—	46
Gynaecological conditions	1	3	337	286	627
Genito-urinary	43	8	112	153	316
Diseases of bones, joints and muscles	9	15	137	162	323
Diseases of digestive system	50	21	290	208	569
Diabetes	6	2	127	184	319
Parasitic conditions (worms, lice, etc.)	16	13	14	2	45
New growths	3	2	290	356	651
Senility	—	—	21	768	789
Diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissues... ..	49	26	115	115	305
Mental and nervous conditions	3	3	71	47	124
Injuries	71	172	255	131	629
Burns and scalds	77	50	81	48	256
Sepsis	42	45	284	82	453
Post operative	112	61	552	236	961
Complication of pregnancy or puerperium	11	—	245	—	256
Other conditions	122	69	352	269	812
Total	807	685	4,996	5,461	11,949

Type of Case	Total number of treatments given in <i>all cases</i> —old and new—during the year ended 31st December, 1957
General Nursing	135,489
Dressings	76,126
Observation of Patient	8,120
Enemas	5,256
Changing of Pessaries... ..	1,674
Washouts, douches and catheterisation	8,780
Preparation for diagnostic investigations	786
Injections—antibiotics	31,377
Other injections	85,286
Other treatments	5,428

MIDWIVES' SERVICE

The following are particulars of the midwives practising at the end of 1957 :—

Number of midwives employed by the Authority	160
	(including 3 relief midwives)
	(S.R.N., S.C.M. 87, S.C.M. 73)
Number of midwives in private practice (including midwives employed in Nursing Homes) :	
Domiciliary	6*
In Institutions	6
Number of midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees	74

*In addition, 4 out-of-area midwives notified, but of these only two 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 :—

NUMBER OF DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES IN THE AREA DURING THE YEAR		Domiciliary Cases					Totals	Cases in Institutions
		Doctor not booked		Doctor booked				
		Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either the booked Doctor or another)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child			
(a)	Midwives employed by the Authority	66	1,475	1,059	4,596	7,196	23	
(b)	Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations :— (i) Under arrangements with the Local Health Authority in pursuance of Section 23 of the National Health Service Act, 1946	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	(ii) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(c)	Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act	—	—	—	—	—	4,751	
(d)	Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes)	1	1	46	30	78	94	
	TOTALS	67	1,476	1,105	4,626 *	7,274	4,868	

* This figure may include cases in which the doctor visited the patient during the course of labour but was not present at the actual time of delivery of the child.

Of the midwives employed by the Authority, 141 were car users, three had autocycles, the remainder using ordinary 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).

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 1,042 visits and interviews were undertaken for midwifery matters.

In accordance with the Rules of the Central Midwives Board, 45 midwives attended a residential post-graduate course arranged by the Royal College of Midwives, and 16 others attended one of the courses held under the auspices of the Medical Officers of Health for Stoke-on-Trent and Kingston-upon-Hull.

Six of the County Council's midwives are approved by the Central Midwives Board as pupil midwife teachers. At the present time the County Council is participating in two second period training schemes, one in South Staffordshire with the Herefordshire Hospital Management Committee, and the other in the Stafford area with the Stafford Hospital Management Committee. During the year six trainee midwives were sent to the County Council pupil midwife teachers.

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

Year	*No. of Births attended by Midwives	Medical Aid Notices	Still-births	Death of Mother	Death of Child	Contact with Infection	Laying out the Dead	Artificial Feeding
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
1950	6,586	1,376	172	2	89	85	16	655
1951	5,909	1,467	161	1	67	85	20	709
1952	5,252	1,375	160	4	69	86	19	728
1953	5,895	1,290	148	5	48	60	21	764
1954	5,722	1,225	146	1	50	51	17	744
1955	5,693	1,188	168	1	43	67	14	815
1956	6,044	1,162	159	2	50	38	13	743
1957	6,102	1,113	157	—	48	60	17	840

*Including midwifery cases in private maternity homes.

The percentage of doctors' calls to the number of births attended by midwives was 18.2.

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

PREGNANCY :

Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	11
Blood Pressure Abnormal	...	...	...	...	3
Hæmorrhage Ante-partum	...	...	...	...	18
Loss of Blood	...	...	...	...	1
Puffiness of Hands and Face	...	...	...	...	3
? Presentation	...	...	...	...	2
Threatened Abortion	...	...	...	...	19
Unsatisfactory condition and general health	...	...	...	...	32
Total	...	...	...	...	89

LABOUR :

Abnormal Presentation	...	...	...	...	41
Abortion	...	...	...	...	34
Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	3
Delayed or Difficult Labour	...	...	...	...	110
Hæmorrhage Ante-partum	...	...	...	...	31
Hæmorrhage Intra-partum	...	...	...	...	5
Hæmorrhage Post-partum	...	...	...	...	55
Inertia	...	...	...	...	15
Lacerated Perineum	...	...	...	...	317
Placenta Praevia	...	...	...	...	1
Premature Labour	...	...	...	...	21
Prolapse of Cord	...	...	...	...	7
Purulent Discharge	...	...	...	...	1
Retained Placenta and Membranes	...	...	...	...	43
Unsatisfactory Condition	...	...	...	...	51
Total	...	...	...	...	735

LYING-IN :

High Temperature	...	...	...	...	56
Inflamed and Painful Leg	...	...	...	...	24
Offensive Lochia	...	...	...	...	1
Unsatisfactory Condition	...	...	...	...	29
Unusual Swelling of Breasts	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	111

CHILD :

Asphyxia	...	...	...	...	8
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	1
Deformities	...	...	...	...	7
Feebleness and Prematurity	...	...	...	...	23
Hæmorrhage (Bowel)	...	...	...	...	2
Hæmorrhage (Mouth)	...	...	...	...	1
Hare Lip and Cleft Palate	...	...	...	...	2
Inflamed and Discharging Eyes	...	...	...	...	44
Jaundice	...	...	...	...	4
Rash	...	...	...	...	4
Spina Bifida	...	...	...	...	7
Unsatisfactory Condition	...	...	...	...	75
Total	...	...	...	...	178
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	1,113

Details of the number of notifications of sending for medical help during the *financial year* 1957-58 are given below :—

Number of notifications of sending for medical aid	1,147
Number of claims received	53
Percentage of claims received to notifications ...	4.6
Total amount paid to doctors during the year ...	£167 5s. 0d.

WATERY, INFLAMED AND DISCHARGING EYES.

The number of cases notified by the midwives during the year was 44. With one exception all were treated at home. Vision was unimpaired in each instance. Of the 44 cases, 41 were not severe. They include medical aid calls for all unsatisfactory eye conditions and not only notified cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

STILLBIRTHS.

Number of Stillbirths registered	417
Reported by midwives	157

Causes of those reported by midwives :—

Albuminuria	2
Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	3
Asphyxia	1
Cord Prolapse	6
Cord round Neck	7
Deformities	30
Difficult Labour	6
Fall and Shock	2
Injury during Birth	2
Intra-partum Hæmorrhage	1
Knot in Cord	1
Maceration	30
Malformed Placenta	1
Malpresentation	7
Placental Insufficiency	1
Placenta Prævia	2
Post Mature	2
Premature	18
Pressure on Cord	1
Unsatisfactory Condition of Mother	3
Cause not known	31

GAS AND AIR ANALGESIA

At the end of 1957, 154 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 vacancies become available at recognised training schools and staffing difficulties permit.

At the 31st December, 1957, 150 midwives were equipped with the necessary apparatus; the number of cases which were dealt with was 3,010, when nurses were acting as midwives, and 600 in their capacity as maternity nurses.

In addition, midwives administered Pethidine in a further 3,582 cases when acting as midwives and in 777 cases when acting as maternity nurses. Six midwives also used Trilene analgesia in 108 cases when acting as midwives and in 349 cases when acting as maternity nurses.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA REGULATIONS

Puerperal Pyrexia is defined as any febrile condition occurring in a woman in whom a temperature of 100.4° Fahrenheit (38° Centigrade) or more has occurred within fourteen days after child-birth or miscarriage.

Regulations amending the Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1951, came into operation on the 1st March, 1955.

Cited as the Puerperal Pyrexia (Amendment) Regulations, 1954, a new form of certificate was prescribed for the notification of cases of puerperal pyrexia by medical practitioners and required the cause of the disease, if known, to be stated.

The total notifications from the Administrative County were 45 ; Urban Districts 40, Rural Districts 5.

The case-rate for Puerperal Pyrexia per thousand total births (live and still) for Staffordshire was 2.84, as compared with 16.0 for England and Wales.

The figure for Staffordshire is extraordinarily low and it is possible that there may have been incomplete notification of all cases of puerperal pyrexia, the definition of which term was revised and defined under the Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1951.

As will have been observed from a previous table, the midwives summoned medical assistance for rises of temperature on 56 occasions. These were specially investigated and it was found that in 27 instances the unsatisfactory conditions were due to abnormalities which could be said to arise directly from childbirth.

HEALTH VISITING

At the 31st December, 1957, the number of Health Visitors was 107 whole-time and one Health Visitor Lecturer and 32 part-time Health Visitors.

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

The following table gives particulars of the visits paid by this staff during 1957 to expectant mothers and young children :—

<i>To Expectant Mothers</i>					
First visits	...	...	...	...	3,389
Total visits	...	...	...	...	6,955
<i>To Infants under one year</i>					
First visits	...	...	...	...	16,217
Total visits	...	...	...	...	73,563
Total visits to children aged 1 year and under 2 years					41,627
Total visits to children aged 2 years but under 5 years					75,262

Three hundred and forty-six instances of insanitary conditions were reported by the Health Visitors to Local Medical Officers of Health during the period.

LECTURES ON MOTHERCRAFT.

As in previous years lectures on mothercraft continued at Infant Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinics.

Talks were given at 354 sessions of 41 Centres in various parts of the Administrative County, the total attendance being 4,185.

The Lecturer has been provided with a film-strip projector and a library of film strips which have made the talks more instructive and added greatly to the interest.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

In a 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 1957. The figures for 1956 are given in brackets.

Age at date of vaccination	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated ..	2,754 * (2,314)†	503 (287)	277 (161)	254 (160)	497 (256)	4,285 (3,178)
Number Re-Vaccinated ..	5 (2)	2 (1)	34 (17)	124 (70)	912 (561)	1,077 (651)

* 17.8% of the births for 1957.

† 15.8% of the births for 1956

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 1957 the number immunised against diphtheria was as follows :—

Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	8,846
5—14 years	...	...	...	...	...	2,592

Reinforcing doses were given in 13,446 cases.

During 1956 the numbers were 8,256, 3,958 and 14,368 respectively.

The following table gives particulars of immunisation in relation to child population at the 31st December, 1957 :—

Number of children at the 31st December, 1957, who had completed a course of immunisation *at any time before that date* (i.e., at any time since the 1st January, 1943).

Age at 31.12.57 i.e. Born in Year	Under 1 1957	1 to 4 1953-1956	5 to 9 1948-1952	10 to 14 1943-1947	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
A. 1953-1957 ..	1,337	31,488	52,558	30,803	116,186
B. 1952 or earlier ..	—	—	13,686	42,604	56,290
C. Estimated mid-year child population ..	14,700	54,100	151,200		220,000
Immunity Index 100 A/C	9.10	58.20	55.13		52.81

Although nine original notifications of suspected cases of diphtheria were received during 1957 none was confirmed. This is the first time that no confirmed case of diphtheria has occurred during a year and it is interesting to compare figures for past years. As recently as 1943 there were 1,141 confirmed cases in the Administrative County and the previous two years also showed over 1,000 cases. For comparative purposes the totals of confirmed cases of diphtheria, together with deaths from the disease, since 1943, are given below :—

Year	No. of Cases	No. of Deaths
1943	1,141	68
1944	639	40
1945	553	16
1946	283	11
1947	178	13
1948	125	10
1949	85	8
1950	46	3
1951	118	8
1952	47	2
1953	73	6
1954	16	—
1955	29	2
1956	5	—
1957	—	—

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

INCIDENCE OF, AND MORTALITY FROM, DIPHTHERIA AMONGST THE CHILD POPULATION

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY 1953—1957

	Percentage of Total Population in Age Group					No. of Cases of Diphtheria					Attack Rate per 1,000 of Population in Age Group					No. of Deaths from Diphtheria					Case Fatality Rate per cent.				
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Children under 5 years of age :																									
Immunised ..	42.5	45.5	46.8	46.2	47.7	6	—	4	1	—	0.20	Nil	0.13	0.03	Nil	1	—	—	—	—	16.67	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Not Immunised	57.5	54.5	53.2	53.8	52.3	17	3	3	2	—	0.43	0.08	0.09	0.06	Nil	3	—	—	—	—	17.65	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	23	3	7	3	—	0.33	0.04	0.11	0.04	Nil	4	—	—	—	—	17.39	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Children aged 5 to 14 years :																									
Immunised ..	81.8	84.7	86.7	89.0	92.4	12	6	11	1	—	0.11	0.05	0.09	0.01	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Not Immunised	18.2	15.3	13.3	11.9	7.6	20	2	11	1	—	0.79	0.09	0.57	0.06	Nil	2	—	2	—	—	10.00	Nil	18.18	Nil	Nil
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	32	8	22	2	—	0.23	0.06	0.15	0.01	Nil	2	—	2	—	—	6.25	Nil	9.09	Nil	Nil
All children under 15 years of age :																									
Immunised ..	68.8	72.1	74.3	75.8	78.4	18	6	15	2	—	0.13	0.04	0.09	0.01	Nil	1	—	—	—	—	5.56	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Not Immunised	31.2	27.9	25.7	24.2	21.6	37	5	14	3	—	0.57	0.09	0.26	0.06	Nil	5	—	2	—	—	13.51	Nil	14.29	Nil	Nil
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	55	11	29	5	—	0.26	0.05	0.14	0.02	Nil	6	—	2	—	—	10.91	Nil	6.90	Nil	Nil

WHOOPIING COUGH IMMUNISATION.

A scheme of immunisation against whooping cough was commenced throughout the County Area in September, 1953, operated both by general practitioners and also by the County medical staff at the Infant Welfare Centres.

The scheme continued to work satisfactorily during 1957 and 3,906 children were immunised initially, and reinforcing doses given in 213 cases, by staff at Infant Welfare Centres. A further 2,720 were immunised initially, and 228 reinforcing doses were given, by general practitioners.

COUNTY AMBULANCE SERVICE

STATIONS.

During the year Radio Control of the Service was carried out from Control Stations as follows :—

Darlaston Control with minor Stations at Coseley, Brierley Hill, Rowley Regis, Willenhall and Tettenhall.

Lichfield Control with minor Stations at Uttoxeter, Brownhills, Aldridge and Tamworth.

Stafford Control with minor Stations at Cannock, Stone and Rugeley.

Newcastle Control with minor Stations at Kidsgrove, Biddulph, Leek and Cheadle.

A new Station at Leek was opened on the 5th March, replacing unsatisfactory premises in the Council Yard.

The building of a new Station at Stone was completed ready for opening.

VEHICLES.

Additional mechanics were employed and the servicing of vehicles was commenced at Newcastle, Cheadle, Stafford, Cannock, Aldridge and Brierley Hill. Each mechanic was sent on a training course at Daimler Works and can now carry out full overhauls of all vehicles subject to the limitations of equipment.

MILEAGE, PATIENTS CARRIED, VEHICLES, ETC.

The table below shows the mileage and number of patients carried by each Station during the year, together with the number of personnel and vehicles at the 31st December, 1957.

STATION	Hours Open	PERSONNEL	VEHICLES		AMBULANCES		SITTING CARS	
			Amb.	S. Cars	Mileage	Patients	Mileage	Patients
Aldridge ...	16	8	2	1	27,939	4,425	18,983	2,485
Biddulph ...	8	4	1	1	17,841	3,160	14,397	2,641
Brierley Hill ...	24	22	4	4	39,531	5,053	98,990	14,419
Brownhills ...	16	12	2	2	28,207	4,661	34,332	5,865
Cannock ...	24	21	4	3	98,626	12,139	81,606	12,949
Coseley ...	24	22	3	4	45,363	7,081	91,254	17,774
Cheadle ...	16	12	4	2	45,801	5,060	30,765	4,397
Darlaston ...	24	24	4	4	53,090	9,644	77,868	16,365
Kidsgrove ...	8	4	1	1	13,079	2,235	17,645	4,291
Leek ...	24	19	3	4	57,637	5,118	72,392	11,154
Lichfield ...	24	19	2	4	47,909	4,985	79,751	8,571
Newcastle ...	24	24	3	4	55,739	9,579	73,511	13,428
Rowley Regis ...	12	6	2	1	30,076	5,821	22,765	3,906
Rugeley ...	8	4	1	1	18,051	3,307	20,437	3,986
Stafford ...	24	24	3	4	43,896	5,469	74,948	9,454
Stone ...	8	4	1	1	23,794	3,699	20,428	2,848
Tamworth ...	8	4	2	1	21,783	3,701	14,197	1,841
Tettenhall ...	8	2	1	1	10,007	2,090	11,109	1,822
Uttoxeter ...	24	17	2	3	34,553	2,356	63,280	5,154
Willenhall ...	8	6	1	2	18,592	5,048	25,539	8,400
Totals ...	—	258	46	48	731,514	104,631	944,197	151,750

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

Maternity	...	...	...	4,573
Illness	...	...	...	243,968
Accidents...	...	...	...	5,390
Infectious	...	...	...	1,580
Mental	...	...	...	870
				<hr/>
				256,381
				<hr/>

The following is a comparison of the number of Stations, personnel, vehicles, patients carried and mileage at the 31st December, 1957, with the number at 31st December, 1956 :—

			31.12.56	31.12.57
24-hour Stations	...	...	9	9
Sub-Stations	...	...	11	11
Ambulances	...	...	54	46
Sitting Cars	...	...	38	48
Personnel	...	...	258	258
Patients carried	...	...	247,226	256,381
Mileage	...	...	1,647,628	1,675,711
Average miles per patient				
carried	...	...	6.66	6.54

AGENCY SERVICE.

The following shows the number of volunteers, mileage run and patients carried by the Hospital Car Service in the Stafford Area :—

<i>Month</i>			<i>No. of Cars</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Patients Carried</i>
January	...	...	4	299	5
February	...	...	1	120	1
March	...	...	1	88	1
April	...	...	2	238	3
May	...	...	4	255	3
June	...	...	4	466	4
July ...	...	...	5	658	5
August	...	...	4	128	1
September	...	...	5	400	5
October	...	...	4	285	4
November	...	...	4	197	2
December	...	...	4	—	—
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				3,134	34
				<hr/>	<hr/>

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH OTHER AUTHORITIES.

The County Councils' Association recommended an inter-County rate of 2/6d. per mile for ambulances and large dual purpose vehicles and 1/6d. per mile for small dual purpose vehicles, and these rates were accepted by the Health Committee subject to any charges made in excess of these amounts. Similar charges would be made on the Council concerned should transport be provided on that Council's behalf by the Staffordshire County Council. This procedure is adopted in respect of the standard charge of 2/9d. per mile for ambulances and 1/3d. for sitting cars made by County Borough Councils.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

The following are particulars of the work undertaken during 1957 by the four Welfare Officers :—

	<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 † ...	466	1	—	467
(2) Number of patients supplied with clothing † ...	294	20	—	314
(3) Number of patients supplied with bedding † ...	188	6	—	194
(4) Number of patients supplied with convalescent home treatment ...	103	120	6	‡229
(5) Number of patients supplied with appliances * ...	213	10	—	223
(6) Number of visits and interviews with patients ...	—	—	—	4,020
(7) Number of patients seen at Office or Clinic ...	—	—	—	1,900
(8) Housing :				
(a) No. of cases recommended ...	—	—	—	96
(b) No. of cases re-housed ...	—	—	—	54
(9) No. of shelters supplied to T.B. patients ...	—	—	—	—

* 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.

† Includes cases where assistance was given through Welfare Officers by bodies other than the Staffordshire County Council, e.g., British Red Cross Society and other voluntary associations, National Assistance Board.

‡ This total includes 2 cases of problem families sent to Centres for the Guidance of Mothers in Home Management and Child Care.

(1 was sent to Crowley House, Birmingham.

1 was sent to the Brentwood Recuperative Centre, Marple, Cheshire)

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 addition to the foregoing, the Welfare Officers are concerned with the provision of travelling warrants to relatives to enable them to visit patients in hospital in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 85/49, particulars of which were given in the Annual Report for that year. During the year 34 applications for the facility were received. In 31 instances full travelling expenses were allowed. In the remaining 3 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.

CARE OF OLD PEOPLE

In the Report for 1953 particulars were given of the scheme inaugurated by the Health Committee for the visitation of old people and here again the Welfare Officers visit the old people and advise and assist wherever necessary. As mentioned previously, the latter have been classified in five categories as follows :—

- (1) Appropriately provided for as regards accommodation, money and domestic assistance or care from relatives ; needing no, or only slight, help from public sources ; not lacking such social contacts as are appropriate ; adequately nursed and treated at home if infirm, i.e., those about whom no anxiety need be felt.
- (2) In reasonable health and not without material necessities (e.g., food, shelter, clothing, ability to pay for household help), but lonely and lacking social contacts and relatives or friends able and willing to take an interest in them, i.e., those whose main need is sympathetic visiting and observation, old people's clubs, holidays and other outside interests.
- (3) Needing substantial assistance from public and/or voluntary services (e.g., domestic helps, home nursing, social workers, someone to shop and collect pensions, etc.), but who with such assistance could be adequately cared for at home.
- (4) "Chronic sick" or seriously demented requiring more nursing care, supervision and treatment than could be provided in their homes and whose real need is a hospital bed, though the domiciliary services may be required while a bed is awaited.
- (5) Those (whether sick or not) living in grossly insanitary conditions such as to require initial action by the District Medical Officer of Health to secure cleansing or removal.

Cases are brought to the notice of the Welfare Officers in various ways, i.e., Health Visitors, General Nurses, General Practitioners, Medical Officers of Health, Housing Welfare Officers, National Assistance Board, etc.

During the period under review some 594 homes were visited—171 to cases falling in Category 1, 92 in Category 2, 274 in Category 3, 47 in Category 4 and 10 in Category 5.

Six hundred and sixty-four visits to these homes were paid—399 of these were of a social nature, 123 to cases referred to County Council agencies, i.e., for domestic assistance, extra nourishment, nursing equipment, to the County Welfare Officer, etc., and 142 referred to outside bodies—National Assistance Board, Voluntary Associations, Red Cross, W.V.S., etc.

NURSING COMFORTS

The arrangements entered into with the British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Brigade with regard to the Nursing Comforts Scheme, as described in the Annual Report for 1952, continued to work satisfactorily. At the end of 1957, 71 Nursing Comforts Depots were in operation.

ADMISSION OF CHRONIC SICK TO HOSPITAL

In a previous Report particulars were given of the scheme in operation in the area of the Stoke-on-Trent Hospital Management Committee whereby, in an endeavour to achieve the best means of using the beds available for the treatment of the chronic sick, the General Practitioners wishing to remove to hospital a chronic sick case resident in the County Area first applies to the local Area Medical Officer so that the latter might overcome, if possible, the home difficulties by arranging the requisite facilities to enable the patient to remain at home or otherwise to refer the case to the Secretary of the Hospital Management Committee, confirming that such efforts had been unsuccessful and indicating the degree of urgency in each case. Similar arrangements are in operation in the areas of the Stafford Hospital Management Committee and the Lichfield, Sutton Coldfield and Tamworth Group of Hospitals.

During the year the number of cases referred to Area Medical Officers was 753.

Of the total number referred, 515 were admitted to chronic sick hospital accommodation, nine to Mental Hospitals, eight to Part III Accommodation and 23 to General Hospitals. In 302 of these cases one or more of the County Council's Services were of help to the patients pending admission.

In 198 cases, therefore, the patients were cared for at home, the County Council's Services being of assistance in 91 instances, viz. :—

Nursing	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Domestic Help	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Social Welfare	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nursing and Domestic Help...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Nursing and Social Welfare	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Domestic Help and Social Welfare	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nursing, Domestic Help and Social Welfare	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

PREVENTION OF HOME ACCIDENTS

As stated in the 1956 report the functions relating to home safety have been delegated to Area Health Committees. Voluntary Home Safety Organisations have been set up in various districts, including Bilston, Stone, Biddulph and Leek.

In addition to displaying posters, supplying leaflets, etc., in several of the Areas exhibitions, which have proved to be very popular, have been held illustrating the prevention of home accidents.

Mention was also made in the last report that co-operation of the Regional Hospital Board was sought to provide that notification might be made to the Health Department of cases of severe home accidents requiring hospital treatment. During 1957 this information has been received, thus enabling this Department, through Medical Officers to Area Health Committees, to visit homes of patients concerned in an endeavour to remove the source of danger and accident and also to provide nursing and domestic help, for which Area Health Committees are responsible for the day to day administration.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

During the year 560 visits were made to patients in their homes—the number of patients on the register being 269.

The numbers of cases who attended the classes at Wolverhampton and Wednesbury during the same period were 113 at Wolverhampton and 83 at Wednesbury.

The vacancy on the establishment for a second Occupational Therapist was not filled during the year.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

Full particulars of the above-mentioned Service have been given in a previous Report.

The Service continued to expand further during the year and at the 31st December, 715 Domestic Helps were employed compared with 621 at the end of the previous year.

During the year 3,254 cases were attended compared with 2,825 in 1956.

NIGHT HELPS

Mention was made in the 1956 Report of the scheme of night helps (or night sitters or watchers) which has been started to assist in cases of serious, chronic and terminal illnesses to relieve the heavy strain on relatives by enabling them to have periods of undisturbed sleep during certain nights of the week, where a wife is ill in bed, the husband has to work during the night and the presence of children may be involved, etc. The scheme is also intended to give families opportunities of taking annual holidays in cases where there are aged parents who cannot temporarily be removed to a Home, etc.

During the year 16 Night Helps were employed.

NEIGHBOURLY HELP SERVICE

This service is one in which arrangements are made for neighbours to look after old or sick people living alone and for the helpers to receive some daily fee for the work they undertake, i.e., lighting fires, undertaking shopping, collecting pensions, helping the old people when they are getting up and going to bed, etc. It has been found elsewhere that an important aspect of the scheme is that it has helped old people to cling to homes which retain their own special memories and that it generally results in obviating, or at least delaying, admissions to residential accommodation, thus bringing about a considerable saving in public money.

The Health Committee have agreed that a scheme of this nature shall be given a trial and a daily payment of 4/6d. to the helper has been approved.

The service will be regarded as a feature of the Domestic Help Scheme.

It is not intended to make payments to relatives or to upset friendly voluntary arrangements which already exist.

During the short time the scheme has been in operation 15 helpers have been engaged.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

(1) ADMINISTRATION.

A Mental Health Sub-Committee of the Health Committee is appointed to deal with the functions of the County Council relating to the Mental Health Service, the recommendations of this Sub-Committee being subject to the approval of the Health Committee.

The medical direction of the Mental Health Section is undertaken by the County Psychiatrist subject to the general direction of the County Medical Officer of Health. The post is filled at present by a Medical Officer with the following qualifications : M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M. He is employed part-time by the Health Committee, the remainder of his time being spent in duties undertaken for the School Health Service.

A Mental Welfare Officer is employed, his qualifications being a Diploma in Public Administration. He is authorised to present petitions under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, and makes the necessary arrangements for the majority of the certifications under this Act.

No Psychiatric Social Workers are employed.

The four Mental Welfare Workers are qualified as under :—

- (i) Social Science Diploma.
- (ii) Social Science Diploma.
- (iii) R.M.P.A. Certificate, with five years' experience in industrial social work prior to appointment in 1948.
- (iv) Uncertificated teacher with 21 years' experience in mental health social work.

Seven Duly Authorised Officers are employed in a full-time capacity. In addition, one of the Mental Welfare Workers undertakes relief duties at week-ends and during annual leave periods of one of the regular officers.

The Special Training Centre staffs are as follows :—

Supervisors. Two with the Diploma of the National Association for Mental Health, two who hold the Recognition Certificate issued by the National Joint Council for Mental Health and three with no qualifications.

Assistant Supervisors. Two with the Diploma of the National Association for Mental Health and nineteen who are unqualified, including one who is attending the course organised by the National Association for Mental Health for their Diploma. In addition a temporary assistant supervisor is employed in place of the assistant absent on this course.

Two trainee assistant supervisors are at present under training.

The staff of the Practical Training Centre for adult mental defectives is as shown below :—

Supervisor—Male, Diploma of the National Association for Mental Health.

Deputy Supervisor—Male, unqualified.

Woodwork Instructor—Male, cabinet-maker.

Boot and Shoe Repairer Instructor—Male, craftsman.

General Handicrafts Instructors—Female, unqualified (2).

An unqualified Home Teacher is employed in the sparsely populated districts in the North of the County where it is not feasible to provide Special Training Centres.

The number of certified mental defectives from the Administrative County at the 31st December, 1957, was as follows :—

St. Margaret's Hospital, Great Barr	...	...	432
Stallington Hall	...	...	118
Other Institutions (including State Institutions)			243
Total	...	...	793

Supervision of mentally defective patients on licence was carried out on behalf of Hospital Management Committees of the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board as requested by Medical Superintendents. During the year 52 patients were thus supervised, 24 from St. Margaret's Hospital, two from Stallington Hall, two from Alton Street Hospital, two from Lea Colony, two from Monyhull Hall, three from Coleshill Hall Hospital, one from the Mary Denley Hospital and 16 from out-County Authorities. Twenty-two patients on licence were discharged from their Orders during the year and six were returned to hospital. Approximately 195 reports on the home conditions of defectives who were seen by Visiting Justices for renewal of their Order were submitted after investigation of the circumstances in each case. On 31/12/57 there were 20 defectives on licence under supervision from Staffordshire Hospitals and seven on licence from other counties.

It has been arranged with the Medical Superintendents of two of the Mental Hospitals in the County (St. Matthew's Hospital, Burntwood and St. George's Hospital, Stafford) for those Officers of the County who undertake the after-care of patients discharged from Mental Hospitals to attend at those hospitals on the case conferences on the patients for whom they will be responsible on discharge. This is of great advantage not only to the patient, for whom it ensures continuity of treatment and care, but also to the Officers concerned, as it enables them to be briefed in the specific problems regarding each patient.

No duties have been delegated to Voluntary Associations although the Staffordshire Association for Mental Welfare is responsible for the financial aspects of the annual holiday provided for the defectives attending Special Training Centres towards the cost of which the County Council makes a grant. This Association has Sub-Committees attached to six of the Centres which raise funds locally towards the cost of such holidays and other social amenities.

Whenever possible, one member of the County Special Training Centre staffs is seconded each year to attend the course for the diploma of the National Association for Mental Health, and an assistant supervisor was selected for training on the 1957-58 course. As mentioned last year, approval has also been obtained to participation in the two-year "In-Service" Diploma Course for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped organised by the City of Birmingham Education Department during 1956-58. One member of the staffs of the Special Training Centres and one member of the Practical Training Centre staff are still attending this course. The trainee scheme mentioned in the 1952 report has been in operation since 1953. The new Centre at Rowley Regis has been approved for training purposes so that the establishment of trainees is now four. Two of the posts were vacant at the end of this year.

The usual four-day residential refresher course for Practical and Special Training Centre staffs was held in April this year at Walton Hall Special School, and 28 members of the County staff attended, together with 8 students from outside the Administrative County.

Although authorisation has been given for the attendance of Mental Welfare Workers and Duly Authorised Officers on Refresher Courses it has for some time been impossible to arrange for this due to there being no suitable courses available.

(2) ACCOUNT OF WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY.

(a) *Under Section 28, National Health Service Act, 1946. Prevention, Care and After-Care.*

During the year 588 new cases were referred for preventive care and after-care to the Social Workers in Mental Health. In all, 1,535 visits of after-care were made by these Duly Authorised Officers and at the end of the year 266 cases remained on the registers.

It is appreciated that considerable scope exists for increased attention to the preventive aspects of mental health.

(b) *Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930, by Duly Authorised Officers.*

One thousand, eight hundred and one cases were referred to the Duly Authorised Officers under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts. They are dealt with as follows :—

Voluntary cases under Section 1 of the Mental Treatment Act	...	...	...	...	610
Temporary cases under Section 5 of the Mental Treatment Act	...	...	...	...	11
Three-day Orders under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act	...	...	...	...	425
Summary Reception Orders, Sec. 14-16 of the Lunacy Act	...	...	...	...	190

Fourteen-day Orders Section 21(1) of the Lunacy Act	...	...	...	...	143
Other disposals	...	...	...	...	22
Cases seen in which no action was taken	...				400
					1,801

Again it is noted that the proportion of cases dealt with on Summary Reception Orders remains low and there was a further increase in the percentage admitted as voluntary patients. The figure shown under Section 1 of the Mental Treatment Act refers only to cases in which the Duly Authorised Officers were concerned and not to the total admissions under this Section.

(c) *Under the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-38. Ascertainment.*

Particulars of cases reported during the year 1957 :—

	Under age 16		Aged 16 and over		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
(a) Cases at 31st December, 1957, ascertained to be defectives subject to be dealt with under the Act.					
(i) Reported by Local Education Authorities :					
Children at school or liable to attend school	31	35	—	—	66
On leaving special schools ..	2	6	8	12	28
On leaving ordinary schools ..	13	5	—	—	18
(ii) Reported by Police or Courts	1	—	2	3	6
(iii) Other Sources	7	9	3	9	28
(b) Cases reported but not regarded at 31st December as defectives "subject to be dealt with" on any ground	2	1	7	8	18
(c) Cases reported but not confirmed as defectives by 31st December and thus excluded from (a) or (b) ..	—	1	1	—	2
Total number of cases reported during the year	56	57	21	32	166

The number of cases in the community awaiting removal to institutions on 31.12.57 was :—

Under 16		16 and over		Total
Males	Females	Males	Females	
24	11	14	19	68

Guardianship.

On the 31st December, 1957, there were five defectives under statutory guardianship—all males. All attend Practical or Special Training Centres and are regularly visited. In addition, supervision is carried out on behalf of other Local Health Authorities in respect of two of their cases under guardianship at present residing in Staffordshire. Grants from the National Assistance Board have relieved the financial stringency which formerly necessitated a number of guardianship orders to secure adequate maintenance for the defectives at home.

Supervision.

On the 31st December, 1957, the following mental defectives were under supervision :—

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Statutory Supervision :			
(i) Under 16 years of age ...	199	188	387
(ii) Aged 16 years and over ...	388	317	705
Voluntary Supervision :			
(i) Under 16 years of age ...	1	1	2
(ii) Aged 16 years and over ...	292	262	554
	<hr/> 880	<hr/> 768	<hr/> 1,648

Out of a total of 1,648 cases, 33.7% are under voluntary supervision.

Six thousand one hundred and four domiciliary visits and interviews by the four Mental Welfare Workers took place during the year. Sixteen defectives appeared before Courts of Law during the year ; of these seven were admitted to institutions under Section 8 of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, four directly under Sec. 8(i)(b) and three after petitions were presented under Sec. 8(i)(a). In one case the Court directed that a petition be presented for a Guardianship Order placing the defendant under the guardianship of his father. This order was obtained. One defective was admitted to an institution on an Order under Sec. 9 of the Act.

Petitions were presented for Orders under the Mental Deficiency Acts in respect of 44 cases from the Administrative County, including the four mentioned above which were presented on the direction of Courts under Sec. 8(i)(a). 43 of these cases were ordered to be sent to institutions and one was placed under guardianship. Other Local Health Authorities obtained Orders on petition for 2 defectives from the County area sending them to institutions in the area of the other Authorities, and in the reverse direction petitions were presented in respect of 5 defectives normally resident outside the Administrative County who were already in the County when permanent vacancies were offered for them. A varying Order was obtained transferring a defective from the area of another Local Health Authority who was under guardianship to an institution. Arrangements were made in respect of sixteen defectives for their "placement" in institutions in accordance with Sec. 3 of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913. In all, therefore, vacancies were provided in institutions by the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board for 66 County cases.

Again this year the pressure on beds in Mental Deficiency Hospitals provided by the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board has been so acute that some of the most urgent cases cannot be placed. The distress this causes to the defective concerned and to the relatives is very great.

For the majority of defectives regular domiciliary visiting by Social Workers experienced in mental health work who can advise wisely when difficulties arise meets their need, linked as this is in the County with facilities for admission to the Day Special Training Centres in suitable cases. The opening of a Practical Training Centre for trainees over the age of 16 years at Shepwell Green in December, 1955, was an important development of the County Council's scheme for community care.

Training to which they can respond and a "school life" of their own brings happiness and inspiration into the lives of many of these young people, and makes it possible for them in spite of their handicaps to continue to live at home.

For those able to work ready co-operation over their placement has been given to the Mental Welfare Workers by the Officers of the Ministry of Labour, and by the National Assistance Board with those who are unemployable.

Under the provisions of the Ministry of Health's Circular 5/52 most valuable help has again been afforded to individual defectives under supervision during the year. Thirty-one defectives under 16 years and twenty-three over 16 years old were admitted under these provisions for temporary residential care to Mental Deficiency Hospitals for varying periods up to eight weeks. This has given much needed relief to responsible relatives when difficulties have arisen in their homes.

Training.

The number of Special Training Centres in the County Area is unchanged (7) and the Home Teacher continues to operate over a wide area around Leek in North Staffordshire. The particulars are as follows :—

<i>Centre</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>		<i>Staff at 31.12.57</i>
		<i>31.12.57</i>	
Stafford	15	Supervisor and one assistant
Cannock	26	Supervisor and one assistant
Bilston	57	Supervisor and four assistants
Kingswinford	22	Supervisor and two assistants
Rowley Regis	58	Supervisor, four assistants, male caretaker/gardener/instructor and trainee
Newcastle	67*	Supervisor, five assistants, male caretaker/gardener/instructor and trainee
Lichfield	43†	Supervisor and four assistants
		288	

Home Teacher centred on Leek ... 24

*Includes six children from City of Stoke-on-Trent and one from Shropshire

†Includes one boy from Warwickshire

In addition, the County Council have arranged with Wolverhampton County Borough Council, with Burton-upon-Trent County Borough Council and with Stoke-on-Trent City Council for cases living near to those Authorities' Occupation Centres who cannot reach a County Centre from where they live to be admitted to the Out-County Centre. At the end of the year three cases were maintained in Wolverhampton Centre, two in Burton-upon-Trent and two in Fenton Centre.

It was mentioned in the last Report that the new building to house Stafford Special Training Centre was to be completed by the autumn of this year. Unfortunately, the building was not finished by the end of the year but will be ready for occupation in January, 1958. The County Council were obliged to vacate the hired premises where the Stafford Centre previously functioned on the 30th June, 1957, and consequently as there was no alternative accommodation available, Centre training had to be discontinued in Stafford for six months of the year. For the first time for many years the demand for Centre places has exceeded the number available. This unhappy position applies only at one Centre, Newcastle, where at the end of the year there were eight children awaiting vacancies.

As previously stated, the general policy of separate provision for adult defectives has been accepted insofar as this is practicable, and the Practical Training Centre in Willenhall, serving a wide area in the south of the County has continued to provide valuable training not only in the usual manual skills but also in the social sphere. This Centre has 60 places for male and female defectives over the age of 16 years, the number on the register at 31.12.57 being 50. Details of the staff there are given earlier in this section of the Report. The arrangement whereby adult defectives living in the north of the County are admitted to the Adult Training Centre in Hanley administered by the City of Stoke-on-Trent, has continued and a further two vacancies were made available for County cases during the year. The agreed number of cases the Centre admits from the County is now 28 and at the end of the year our allocation was again filled. There are, however, other defectives in the area who would benefit from the training given at such a Centre but, unfortunately, the accommodation available is insufficient to meet the need.

An extensive survey of the existing facilities for the training of mentally defective children and adults was carried out towards the end of the year, and as a result several recommendations have been made with a view to improving this service.

Alterations were proposed at the Newcastle Special Training Centre to improve the classroom accommodation, and it was suggested that the kitchen be enlarged considerably to provide a modern efficient unit capable of serving some 130 mid-day meals daily. It was proposed that a new building be erected adjacent to the existing Special Training Centre to be used as a Practical Training Centre, experience at the existing Centre in the County having proved the value of the work carried out with mentally handicapped people of 16 years of age and older at such a Centre. The dining room and kitchen will be shared by the Special and Practical Training Centres. Initially 50 places will be provided in the new Practical Training Centre and it is anticipated that

all of these will be filled soon after the Centre commences to operate. Pressure on the existing Newcastle Special Training Centre will be relieved to some extent when the Adult Centre is available as the children will be transferred on reaching the age of 16 years from the Junior Centre. There are several children in this age group at the Junior Centre now, due to the fact that the County Council's allocation of places at the Adult Training Centre in Hanley has been filled for many years. The north-eastern part of the County is at present served by a peripatetic Home Teacher who visits the homes of the mentally handicapped to give instruction once weekly, or, in some instances, fortnightly, and it has been agreed that home teaching is an unsatisfactory substitute for Special Training Centre training. It has been recommended, therefore, that a 30-place Centre be provided in Leek either by adaptation of an existing building or by the erection of new premises on similar lines to the new Stafford Centre which has a similar capacity. Again, pressure will be relieved at the overcrowded Newcastle Centre by the transfer of children to the Leek Centre whose homes are situated nearer to Leek than Newcastle. The survey revealed that only minor work was needed at most of the other Centres in the County, the one exception being Kingswinford Centre which it was suggested should be replaced by alternative accommodation in the Sedgley/Wombourn/Brierley Hill area. It is hoped that a site suitably placed geographically may be found which will enable children living in the area to be served more easily to reach the Centre than at present when many of them travel to the Rowley Regis Special Training Centre. The early provision of a Centre in the area proposed may indeed become a necessity if the number of cases attending the new Centre in Rowley Regis continues to rise. This 60-place Centre already has 58 children attending—when the Centre was opened in September, 1956, the number on the register was 28. It is hoped that it may be possible to implement this recommendation fairly soon.

Summer holidays of one week's duration were arranged for 169 pupils attending Special Training Centres. There were altogether nine parties and the arrangements were made by the Staffordshire Association for Mental Welfare. The cost of the holidays was met from contributions by the parents, donations from the Centre Committees of the Staffordshire Association for Mental Welfare and from the Health Committee. In addition, 34 trainees from the Practical Training Centre spent a week's holiday at Eastwood Grange, Ashover.

The day-to-day administration of the Centres and appointment of their staff, with the exception of the Practical Training Centre which is administered centrally, is the responsibility of the Area Health Committee of the area in which the Centre is situated. The majority of the Area Health Committees have appointed a representative to serve on the local Centre Committee of the Voluntary Association. The Parents' Associations at Newcastle and Bilston Centres continue to do good work. All Centres have been inspected by the Board of Control.

EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS

The following are particulars of the known cases of epilepsy and cerebral palsy from the Administrative County at the 31st December, 1957 :—

EPILEPSY.

Adults.

No. in Part III Accommodation	...	14	
No. in own homes	...	53	
No. chargeable to the Authority in colonies outside the County	...	27	
			94

Children between the ages of 2 and 16 years.

Epileptics.

At Special Schools	...	6 (boys)	
Awaiting admission to Special Schools	...	3 (boys)	
At ordinary schools	...	205 (89 boys 116 girls)	
Home Tuition	...	4 (2 boys 2 girls)	
At Home without Tuition (i.e., Pre-School Age)	...	6 (2 boys 4 girls)	
In Hospital	...	2 (1 boy 1 girl)	
		226 (103 boys 123 girls)	

Epilepsy with other major defects.

At Special Schools	...	19 (16 boys 3 girls)	
At ordinary schools	...	20 (13 boys 7 girls)	
Having Home Tuition	...	12 (4 boys 8 girls)	
In Hospital	...	1 (boy)	
		52 (34 boys 18 girls)	278

Children under 2 years of age.

No. treated in hospital	...	3	
No. treated by general practitioners	...	—	
		3 (2 boys 1 girl)	3

Mental defectives under statutory and voluntary supervision with the additional handicap of epilepsy.

No. under 16 years	...	38 (14 male 24 female)	
No. 16 years and over	...	74 (39 male 35 female)	
		112 (53 male 59 female)	112

487

CEREBRAL PALSY.

Adults.

No. in own homes	43
No. in Voluntary Home but chargeable to the Authority	1

44

Children 2—16.

At Special Schools for the Physically Handicapped :—	
Residential	39 (25 boys 14 girls)
Day	4 (2 boys 2 girls)
At Special Schools for other causes ...	13 (6 boys 7 girls)
Waiting List for Special Schools (Physically Handicapped) ...	9 (6 boys *3 girls)
Waiting List for Special Schools (Blind)	1 (boy)
At ordinary schools	87 (51 boys 36 girls)
At ordinary schools (? Educability) ...	1 (girl)
Having Home Tuition	10 (3 boys 7 girls)
At Home without Tuition (Pre-School age)	18 (8 boys 10 girls)
At Home without Tuition (? Educability)	7 (3 boys 4 girls)
Having Home Tuition (? Educability)...	5 (2 boys 3 girls)
In Hospital	1 (boy)
	195 (108 boys 87 girls)

195

* These girls are having home tuition.

Children under 2.

No. treated in hospital	11
No. treated by general practitioners ...	3

14 (7 boys
7 girls)

14

Mental defectives under statutory and voluntary supervision with the additional handicap of cerebral palsy.

No. under 16 years	50 (24 male 26 female)
No. 16 years and over	76 (39 male 37 female)

126 (63 male
63 female)

126

379

Of the 112 persons suffering from epilepsy in addition to mental defect, 36 attend Practical and Special Training Centres and one has Home Teaching.

Of the 126 defectives suffering from spastic conditions 40 attend Practical and Special Training Centres and two have Home Teaching. Thirty persons in these two totals suffer from both epilepsy and cerebral palsy.

With regard to adults, the figures given relate to those registered by the County Welfare Department under the scheme relating to permanently handicapped made under Section 29 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, and those chargeable in Part III Accommodation.

As mentioned in a previous Report, the fullest co-operation is maintained between the Welfare Services Department, the Ministry of Labour and National Service, Youth Employment Officers of the Education Committee, Voluntary Organisations, etc.

Each application for Registration under the Authority's scheme is considered from the widest aspects of welfare, and where spectacles, artificial limbs, wheeled chairs, etc., are found to be needed application is made to the appropriate Department or body for what is required. Where further particulars are needed as to the extent of disability of any handicapped person these are obtained, with the person's consent, from the General Practitioner through this Department and intimation is given to the County Welfare Officer where there is any doubt as to suitability of any particular applicant for inclusion in the Register of Handicapped Persons.

With regard to spastics, the Midland Spastic Association, whose area includes Staffordshire, provides home tuition in handicrafts, visits, advice, etc. A contribution is made by the Authority to the Association in accordance with the decision of the Authority to utilise, as far as is considered practicable or desirable, the services available from Voluntary Organisations for all classes of handicapped.

With regard to the children between the ages of 2 and 16 years, such cases are ascertained from Health Visitors, routine medical inspections, Head Teachers, School Welfare Officers, parents, hospitals, etc. No medical treatment is undertaken by the School Health Service and it is usually ascertained when a case is brought to notice that it is already in the care of a General Practitioner and/or Consultant. Admission to Special Schools is arranged when required by the Education Committee.

School Medical Officers have supplies of enrolment forms for the register maintained by the Welfare Services Department for distribution when children are examined in the "leaver group."

On the 11th of June, 1914, the following was received from the Hon. the Secretary of the War Office, London:

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With regard to the question of the transfer of the War Office, the following was received from the Hon. the Secretary of the War Office, London:

It is requested that you will be good enough to inform the War Office of the result of your visit to the War Office, and to inform the War Office of the result of your visit to the War Office.

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TABLES

Table showing Population, Number of Persons per acre, Birth and 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	Adjusted Live Birth-rate by comparability factor	Still-births, Rate per 1,000 of Population	Crude death-rate per 1,000 of Population	Adjusted death-rate by comparability factor	Neo-natal Mortality rate per 1,000 registered live births (Infants under 4 weeks of age)	Mortality in children under one year per 1,000 registered live births	Zymotic Mortality of Population			Per 1,000 of Population							
	Census 1951 (Final)	Estimated 1957									Measles	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	Tuberculosis, other	Malignant Neoplasm	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	Nephritis and Nephrosis	Congenital Malformations
Aldridge ...	29,171	39,100	4.2	19.8	18.0	0.46	6.1	10.1	14	17	—	—	—	0.10	—	0.14	0.23	0.18	0.03	—	0.13
Amblecote ...	3,165	3,000	4.5	12.3	11.6	—	16.7	16.2	27	54	—	—	—	0.67	—	3.00	1.67	0.67	—	—	0.33
Biddulph ...	10,896	13,160	2.0	21.6	20.3	0.91	8.7	12.2	35	42	—	—	—	0.15	—	1.29	0.68	0.23	0.15	0.15	0.46
Bilston ...	33,458	33,880	18.1	16.9	15.0	0.50	9.4	13.5	19	26	—	—	—	0.15	0.03	1.53	1.00	0.53	0.12	0.06	0.15
Brierley Hill ...	48,966	51,180	8.7	16.3	15.6	0.49	9.5	11.9	11	16	—	—	—	0.12	—	1.74	0.88	0.25	0.10	0.14	0.08
Brownhills ...	21,489	22,680	3.6	18.8	18.0	0.66	8.9	12.0	30	35	—	—	—	0.04	—	1.46	0.49	0.40	0.04	0.09	0.04
Cannock ...	40,917	42,000	5.2	17.0	16.3	0.40	10.3	12.6	15	24	—	0.02	—	0.10	—	1.45	0.69	0.17	0.14	0.07	0.10
Coseley ...	34,397	34,420	10.9	17.2	15.8	0.64	8.4	12.7	24	34	0.03	0.06	—	0.15	—	1.83	0.44	0.41	0.12	0.15	0.09
Darlaston ...	22,012	22,200	14.5	16.3	14.8	0.59	8.8	12.8	14	17	—	—	—	0.14	—	1.62	0.54	0.27	0.05	0.05	0.09
Kidsgrove ...	16,229	18,630	4.6	20.3	18.1	0.54	8.5	11.9	16	26	—	—	—	—	—	2.20	0.27	0.16	0.05	0.16	0.27
Leek ...	19,356	18,950	4.4	14.3	14.7	0.26	10.6	10.8	15	15	—	—	—	0.05	—	2.22	0.32	0.21	0.11	0.16	0.05
Lichfield ...	10,619	11,190	3.1	20.1	19.3	0.54	11.6	11.0	22	27	—	—	—	—	—	2.06	0.27	0.27	0.09	0.09	0.09
Newcastle ...	70,036	73,690	8.3	17.8	17.6	0.52	11.2	13.7	22	28	—	—	—	0.14	0.01	1.82	0.42	0.37	0.19	0.11	0.09

Deaths occurring during the year 1957 classified according to Diseases and Localities,
together with Births occurring during the year.

URBAN

DISTRICT	Deaths from all causes		Deaths under 1 year		Deaths under 4 weeks		Tuberculosis, Respiratory	Tuberculosis, other	Syphilitic Disease	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Meningococcal Infections	Acute Poliomyelitis	Measles	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	Malignant Neoplasm					Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	Diabetes	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	Coronary Disease, Angina	Hypertension with Heart Disease	Other Heart Disease	Other Circulatory Disease	Influenza	Pneumonia	Bronchitis	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	Nephritis and Nephrosis	Hyperplasia of Prostate	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	Congenital Malformations	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	Motor Vehicle Accidents	All other Accidents	Suicide	Homicide and operations of War
	Live Births	Still Births	Deaths under 1 year	Deaths under 4 weeks	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	Tuberculosis, other	Syphilitic Disease	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Meningococcal Infections	Acute Poliomyelitis	Measles	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	Stomach	Lung, Bronchus	Breast	Uterus	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	Diabetes	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	Coronary Disease, Angina	Hypertension with Heart Disease	Other Heart Disease	Other Circulatory Disease	Influenza	Pneumonia	Bronchitis	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	Nephritis and Nephrosis	Hyperplasia of Prostate	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	Congenital Malformations	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	Motor Vehicle Accidents	All other Accidents	Suicide	Homicide and operations of War		
Aldridge ...	776	18	237	13	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	3	3	2	14	1	2	30	42	10	32	9	5	7	9	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	5	34	4	8	2	-
Amblecote ...	37	-	50	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	-	2	-	11	4	4	5	2	-	2	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	
Biddulph ...	284	12	115	12	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	1	9	-	18	16	1	9	6	3	3	9	2	4	1	2	-	-	-	6	11	2	3	-	-	-	
Bilston ...	573	17	319	15	11	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	11	5	4	26	2	3	33	32	9	40	10	10	18	34	4	4	-	2	2	2	5	30	3	13	5	-	-	
Brierley Hill ...	834	25	486	13	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	23	10	3	39	4	1	74	54	13	62	16	11	13	45	5	6	-	7	4	-	4	53	5	13	1	-	-	
Brownhills ...	427	15	202	15	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	4	-	20	-	3	30	26	5	37	2	7	9	11	1	1	-	2	-	2	1	21	4	5	1	-	-	
Cannock ...	712	17	432	17	11	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	10	13	2	30	5	3	88	54	12	89	7	4	7	29	6	5	2	3	-	-	4	32	5	7	1	1	-	
Coseley ...	592	22	288	20	14	5	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	16	13	7	1	26	-	1	29	27	7	40	9	6	14	15	4	2	-	5	1	-	3	35	7	9	2	-	-	
Darlaston ...	362	13	195	6	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	6	1	26	1	1	31	26	6	18	5	5	6	12	1	2	1	1	1	-	2	29	3	1	2	-	-	
Kidsgrove ...	378	10	158	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	2	3	2	19	-	20	18	3	23	8	6	3	5	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	5	9	-	6	1	-	-	
Leek ...	271	5	201	4	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	15	6	5	-	16	1	2	21	31	8	35	7	5	4	6	2	2	2	3	1	-	1	18	1	4	3	-	-	
Lichfield ...	225	6	130	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	5	2	12	-	14	8	-	26	11	4	3	3	1	-	2	1	4	-	1	23	1	2	1	-	-	
Newcastle ...	1313	38	823	37	29	10	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	26	17	13	5	73	3	5	94	124	31	126	48	25	27	31	14	9	4	8	15	-	7	67	8	15	12	-	

URBAN—continued

DISTRICT	Population at all ages		Number of persons per acre	Live Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population	Adjusted Live Birth-rate by comparability factor	Still-births, Rate per 1,000 of Population	Crude death-rate per 1,000 of Population	Adjusted death-rate by comparability factor	Neo-natal Mortality rate per 1,000 registered live births (Infants under 4 weeks of age)	Mortality in children under one year per 1,000 registered live births	Zymotic Mortality of Population			Per 1,000 of Population							
	Census 1951 (Final)	Estimated 1957									Measles	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	Tuberculosis, other	Malignant Neoplasm	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	Nephritis and Nephrosis	Congenital Malformations
Rowley Regis ...	49,402	49,190	13.0	11.7	11.1	0.35	9.4	13.1	24	31	—	—	—	0.16	—	1.65	0.67	0.22	0.12	0.12	0.06
Rugeley ...	8,525	11,410	4.0	24.2	22.0	0.88	9.6	13.2	22	43	—	—	—	—	—	2.02	0.35	0.18	0.18	0.09	0.44
Sedgley ...	23,114	24,650	6.4	15.6	15.1	0.45	24.0	11.3	23	47	—	—	—	0.08	0.04	2.64	1.30	0.73	0.24	0.04	0.20
Stafford ...	40,263	41,960	8.2	16.2	16.2	0.41	10.2	10.3	18	24	—	—	—	0.07	0.02	1.53	0.79	0.19	0.12	0.07	0.14
Stone ...	8,299	8,820	4.5	11.3	11.1	0.34	16.6	10.8	30	60	—	—	—	—	—	3.06	0.57	0.34	—	0.45	0.11
Tamworth ...	12,889	13,370	5.0	13.6	13.3	0.37	13.9	9.5	16	38	—	—	—	0.22	—	2.54	1.12	0.37	0.15	0.07	0.15
Tettenhall ...	7,743	12,330	4.9	16.8	15.0	0.41	10.5	12.8	19	19	—	—	—	—	—	1.70	0.65	0.49	0.08	0.16	0.16
Tipton ...	39,382	39,630	18.3	16.1	14.3	0.50	9.9	14.8	30	38	0.03	—	—	0.13	0.03	1.72	0.88	0.63	0.23	0.15	0.08
Uttoxeter ...	7,447	7,860	2.3	16.8	16.8	1.15	10.4	11.3	39	39	—	—	—	0.13	—	2.16	0.38	0.25	0.13	0.25	0.13
Wednesbury ...	34,759	34,740	17.2	16.5	15.2	0.37	9.7	13.4	10	19	—	0.03	—	0.12	0.03	1.90	0.86	0.58	0.12	0.12	0.12
Wednesfield ...	17,418	26,450	10.5	21.6	18.6	0.45	6.8	12.1	14	21	—	—	—	—	0.04	1.51	0.30	0.34	0.08	0.11	0.19
Willenhall ...	30,696	31,610	11.2	16.3	15.3	0.47	9.1	13.3	10	19	—	—	—	0.06	—	1.80	0.57	0.38	0.13	0.06	0.19
Totals and Averages ...	640,648	686,100	6.9	16.9	15.9	0.49	10.2	12.6	19	27	0.00	0.01	—	0.10	0.01	1.73	0.64	0.35	0.12	0.10	0.13
160 large towns in England ...	—	—	—	16.1	—	0.37	11.5	—	—	24	—	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	0.58	—	—	—
160 smaller towns, resident Population 25,000—50,000 ...	—	—	—	16.0	—	0.38	11.4	—	—	24	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	0.47	—	—	—

URBAN—continued

District	Deaths from all causes		Deaths under 1 year	Deaths under 4 weeks	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	Tuberculosis, other	Syphilitic Disease	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Meningococcal Infections	Acute Poliomyelitis	Measles	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	Malignant Neoplasm					Leukaemia, Ateleukaemia	Diabetes	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	Coronary Disease, Angina	Hypertension with Heart Disease	Other Heart Disease	Other Circulatory Disease	Influenza	Pneumonia	Bronchitis	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	Nephritis and Nephrosis	Hyperplasia of Prostate	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	Congenital Malformations	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	Motor Vehicle Accidents	All other Accidents	Suicide	Homicide and Operations of War		
	Live Births	Still Births												Stomach	Lung, Bronchus	Breast	Uterus	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms																								
Rowley Regis...	577	17	463	18	14	8	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	20	17	7	3	34	5	6	68	45	18	91	12	6	11	33	6	4	2	6	1	—	—	3	33	4	9	6	2	
Rugeley ...	276	10	109	12	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	7	1	—	10	1	—	16	10	4	13	3	—	2	4	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	13	1	—	3	1	
Sedgley ...	385	11	592	18	9	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	7	17	4	4	33	1	8	103	37	13	133	15	9	18	32	6	1	—	—	1	6	—	5	112	1	16	3	1	
Stafford ...	680	17	427	16	12	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	11	15	6	3	29	2	3	47	63	8	87	12	7	8	33	5	8	2	3	4	1	—	1	6	40	7	6	5	—
Stone ...	100	3	146	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	3	1	14	2	2	33	13	5	19	1	1	3	5	—	2	3	4	—	—	—	1	16	2	7	—	—	
Tamworth ...	182	5	186	7	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	—	—	23	—	4	30	21	3	27	8	5	5	15	2	3	1	1	2	—	—	2	16	2	—	2	—	
Tettenhall ...	207	5	129	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	2	1	10	1	—	19	19	4	15	8	3	6	8	1	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	2	11	1	4	1	—
Tipton ...	640	20	394	24	19	5	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	16	10	5	6	31	1	4	34	41	8	71	9	9	25	35	9	3	1	6	—	—	1	3	35	5	15	2	—	
Uttoxeter ...	132	9	82	5	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	3	—	9	—	—	9	16	1	11	—	—	2	3	1	3	2	2	2	—	—	1	6	—	3	1	—	
Wednesbury ...	572	13	337	11	6	4	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	15	13	11	2	25	3	4	34	38	8	52	12	3	20	30	4	5	2	4	2	1	—	—	4	28	—	5	6	1
Wednesfield ...	571	12	180	12	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	5	2	20	—	3	21	28	3	14	3	8	9	8	2	1	1	3	4	—	—	5	18	—	7	1	—	
Willenhall ...	514	15	288	10	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	8	1	28	1	1	35	27	11	29	15	8	12	18	4	4	3	2	7	—	—	6	26	1	7	2	—	
Totals ...	11620	335	6969	313	223	69	7	8	—	5	4	3	2	13	230	217	115	49	578	34	56	942	830	195	1104	238	154	237	438	84	71	34	72	61	8	88	719	68	165	63	6	

RURAL

DISTRICT	Population at all ages		Mean area per person in acres	Live Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population	Adjusted Live Birth-rate by comparability factor	Still-births, Rate per 1,000 of Population	Crude death-rate per 1,000 of Population	Adjusted death-rate by comparability factor	Neo-natal Mortality rate per 1,000 registered live births (Infants under 4 weeks of age)	Mortality in children under one year per 1,000 registered live births	Zymotic Mortality of Population			Per 1,000 of Population							
	Census 1951 (Final)	Estimated 1957									Measles	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	Tuberculosis, other	Malignant Neoplasm	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	Nephritis and Nephrosis	Congenital Malformations
Cannock ...	24,166	25,920	2.2	18.7	18.0	0.46	8.6	10.3	23	33	—	—	—	0.08	0.04	1.16	0.50	0.27	0.04	0.04	0.27
Cheadle ...	32,844	35,840	1.7	15.6	16.7	0.39	14.6	11.4	13	18	—	—	—	0.08	—	2.18	0.45	0.36	0.20	0.14	0.08
Leek ...	16,863	19,150	3.8	17.3	17.0	0.42	9.8	12.3	15	24	—	—	—	0.10	0.05	1.72	0.37	0.42	—	0.10	0.10
Lichfield ...	41,084	40,100	2.1	15.8	18.0	0.22	10.7	11.0	27	32	—	—	—	0.02	0.02	1.30	0.40	0.60	0.17	0.17	0.10
Newcastle ...	17,126	17,580	2.3	14.6	14.6	0.17	10.3	10.7	8	12	—	—	—	0.06	0.06	1.76	0.23	0.23	0.34	0.11	0.06
Seisdon ...	22,322	30,270	1.4	20.4	19.0	0.36	7.7	10.4	6	8	—	—	—	0.10	—	1.49	0.50	0.33	0.03	0.10	—
Stafford ...	18,614	19,350	4.1	16.0	17.3	0.47	7.7	9.9	13	32	—	0.10	—	—	—	1.50	0.52	0.10	0.10	0.21	0.10
Stone ...	16,789	17,410	3.5	14.4	14.0	0.23	9.9	11.5	12	12	0.06	—	—	—	—	1.90	0.17	0.46	—	0.06	0.06
Tutbury ...	14,839	15,630	2.0	17.0	17.7	0.26	8.3	8.9	15	19	—	—	—	—	—	1.34	0.38	0.38	—	—	0.06
Uttoxeter ...	9,862	11,350	5.0	11.5	12.9	0.70	9.7	10.7	38	62	—	—	—	—	—	2.11	0.62	0.18	0.09	—	0.18
Totals and Averages ...	214,509	232,600	2.5	16.5	17.0	0.35	10.1	11.1	16	23	0.00	0.01	—	0.05	0.02	1.62	0.42	0.36	0.11	0.11	0.10

RURAL

District	Live Births		Still Births		Deaths from all causes		Deaths under 1 year		Deaths under 4 weeks		Tuberculosis, Respiratory		Tuberculosis, other		Syphilitic Disease		Diphtheria		Whooping Cough		Meningococcal Infections		Acute Poliomyelitis		Measles		Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases		Malignant Neoplasm				Leukaemia, Apleukaemia		Diabetes		Vascular Lesions of Nervous System		Coronary Disease, Angina		Hypertension with Heart Disease		Other Heart Disease		Other Circulatory Disease		Influenza		Pneumonia		Bronchitis		Other Diseases of Respiratory System		Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum		Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea		Nephritis and Nephrosis		Hyperplasia of Prostate		Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion		Congenital Malformations		Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases		Motor Vehicle Accidents		All other Accidents		Suicide		Homicide and Operations of War																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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Table showing the number of cases of certain Infectious Diseases notified in each sanitary area during the year ended 31st December, 1957, and the Attack-Rates per 1,000 of the population.

URBAN

DISTRICT	Estimated Population 1957 for calculating rates	Smallpox		Typhoid		Para- Typhoid		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Diphtheria		Erysipelas		Measles		Pneumonia		Puerperal Pyrexia		Polio- myelitis Cases
		Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	
Aldridge ...	39,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	0.51	89	2.28	—	—	4	0.10	903	23.09	33	0.84	—	—	3
Amblecote ...	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	16.33	—	—	—	—	—
Biddulph ...	13,160	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	0.91	6	0.46	—	—	2	0.15	218	16.56	14	1.06	—	—	4
Bilston ...	33,880	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	0.32	64	1.89	—	—	—	—	436	12.87	24	0.71	4	0.12	2
Brierley Hill ...	51,180	—	—	—	—	2	0.04	16	0.31	65	1.27	—	—	2	0.04	1063	20.76	12	0.23	4	0.08	—
Brownhills ...	22,680	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	1.01	105	4.63	—	—	3	0.13	427	18.83	26	1.15	1	0.04	—
Cannock ...	42,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	0.55	40	0.95	—	—	7	0.17	580	13.81	20	0.48	1	0.02	—
Coseley ...	34,420	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	0.76	45	1.31	—	—	3	0.09	558	16.21	76	2.21	1	0.03	2
Darlaston ...	22,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05	124	5.59	—	—	—	—	406	18.29	4	0.18	—	—	—
Kidsgrove ...	18,630	—	—	—	—	4	0.21	14	0.75	102	5.47	—	—	—	—	208	11.16	6	0.32	1	0.05	1
Leek ...	18,950	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	2.37	28	1.48	—	—	—	—	21	1.11	28	1.48	—	—	13
Lichfield ...	11,190	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.18	11	0.98	—	—	1	0.09	215	19.21	6	0.54	17	1.52	2
Newcastle ...	73,690	—	—	—	—	—	—	104	1.41	146	1.98	—	—	2	0.03	810	10.99	40	0.54	3	0.04	6

URBAN—continued

DISTRICT	Estimated Population, 1957 for calculating rates	Smallpox		Typhoid		Para- Typhoid		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Diphtheria		Erysipelas		Measles		Pneumonia		Puerperal Pyrexia		Polio- myelitis Cases
		Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	
Rowley Regis...	49,190	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	0.47	26	0.53	—	—	1	0.02	454	9.23	—	—	—	—	—
Rugeley ...	11,410	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.09	—	—	—	—	90	7.89	1	0.09	—	—	1
Sedgley ...	24,650	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.08	32	1.30	—	—	—	—	336	13.63	15	0.61	—	—	—
Stafford ...	41,960	—	—	—	—	1	0.02	29	0.69	180	4.29	—	—	1	0.02	505	12.04	10	0.24	1	0.02	4
Stone ...	8,820	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	0.91	—	—	—	—	33	3.74	—	—	—	—	—
Tamworth ...	13,370	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0.30	5	0.37	—	—	—	—	94	7.03	9	0.67	—	—	7
Tettenhall ...	12,330	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.16	116	9.41	—	—	1	0.08	286	23.19	13	1.05	2	0.16	1
Tipton ...	39,630	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	0.48	31	0.78	—	—	1	0.03	721	18.19	10	0.25	2	0.05	1
Uttoxeter ...	7,860	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.25	6	0.76	—	—	1	0.13	7	0.89	1	0.13	—	—	—
Wednesbury ...	34,740	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	0.35	150	4.32	—	—	3	0.09	706	20.32	32	0.92	1	0.03	1
Wednesfield ...	26,450	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	1.21	48	1.81	—	—	1	0.04	612	23.14	3	0.11	1	0.04	1
Willenhall ...	31,610	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	0.22	20	0.63	—	—	—	—	372	11.77	12	0.38	1	0.03	2

RURAL

DISTRICT	Estimated Population 1957 for calculating rates	Smallpox		Typhoid		Para- Typhoid		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Diphtheria		Erysipelas		Measles		Pneumonia		Puerperal Pyrexia		Polio- myelitis Cases
		Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	
Cannock ...	25,920	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	0.54	44	1.70	—	—	1	0.04	394	15.20	21	0.81	—	—	—
Cheadle ...	35,840	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	0.50	82	2.29	—	—	1	0.03	836	23.33	43	1.20	2	0.06	9
Leek ...	19,150	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	0.73	80	4.18	—	—	—	—	107	5.59	5	0.26	—	—	7
Lichfield ...	40,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	0.67	79	1.97	—	—	5	0.12	655	16.33	17	0.42	—	—	2
Newcastle ...	17,580	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.11	21	1.19	—	—	2	0.11	161	9.16	24	1.37	—	—	—
Seisdon ...	30,270	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	0.69	104	3.44	—	—	3	0.10	410	13.54	25	0.83	2	0.07	5
Stafford ...	19,350	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	0.41	103	5.32	—	—	2	0.10	348	17.98	3	0.16	1	0.05	—
Stone ...	17,410	—	—	—	—	1	0.06	4	0.23	47	2.70	—	—	1	0.06	295	16.94	3	0.17	—	—	1
Tutbury ...	15,630	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0.26	51	3.26	—	—	1	0.06	22	1.41	9	0.58	—	—	1
Uttoxeter ...	11,350	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	0.53	22	1.94	—	—	1	0.09	33	2.91	2	0.18	—	—	—