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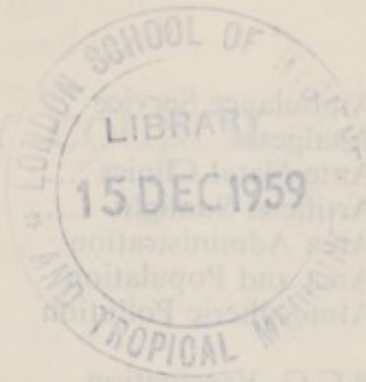
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STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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

For the Year 1958

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STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Annual Report of Medical Officer of Health

PRELIMINARY NOTE

It is always difficult to exclude comment on important events which happen between the end of the year under review and the time of writing, which is during the following August. This is particularly so this year with the passing of the Mental Health Act, 1959, the Cranbrook Report on the Maternity Services and the relaxation of the close restrictions on building. However, during 1958 much of interest and importance occurred.

The birth-rate during the year was the highest recorded for nine years, while the death-rate has remained nearly stationary during the same period. The proportion of deaths occurring under 45 was reduced, as has happened regularly for many years, and it is all the more disquieting, therefore, to note the considerable increase in the number of deaths from road accidents. Many factors are concerned in such accidents, but the medical element is far from negligible. Alcohol is recognised as an important cause—generally underestimated in the opinion of many doctors—but the physical condition of the driver also plays a part. Certain diseases interfere with the ability to control the vehicle, but states of fatigue in healthy persons can also result in accidents. The only “medical” assessment of an applicant for a driving licence is the answer to a few set questions, and the desirability of a more reliable system may well be indicated.

Considerable space is devoted to the subject of clean milk and to tuberculosis; subjects which are not unrelated, for it is common knowledge that the incidence and mortality of tuberculosis have been steadily

declining in recent years and that the milk supply has been improving in purity. What is set out in the report may be looked upon as describing the strategy of the last campaigns, when the objectives can be clearly seen and tackled.

So it is that in the whole county there remain only Leek Urban and Rural, and Cheadle Rural, which are not "designated" areas, where only Pasteurised, Sterilised or T.T. Milk may be sold. The only positive samples of retail milks for tuberculosis (5 in number) were found in non-designated milks, and there was none present in school milks. The percentages of retail milk samples showing unsatisfactory cleanliness were 12.7 in non-designated milk, and 6.7 in T.T. milk, and while the general picture is improving satisfactorily, there is scope for improvement in the cleanliness of T.T. milks. Furthermore, these milks may be conveying to man *Brucellosis*, an organism which is responsible for a relatively small number of known cases of a febrile illness and for a larger amount of illness which escapes diagnosis. Pasteurisation is the complete answer to this source of infection as it is to organisms other than tuberculosis.

The very informative reports on tuberculosis not only show a continued reduction in incidence, but indicate the trends of development of the service. An increasing number of fixed sessions are available for the examination of patients sent by their own practitioners and these are fruitful sources of finding new cases. The follow-up of contacts, which is effectively carried out, and the extension of B.C.G. vaccination to the 13 year old group are both contributing to the decline of this disease in the population.

It is significant that in 1948, 852 cases of tuberculosis were notified and 432 died. In 1958 these figures were 515 and 81, respectively.

Health education has always been regarded as of paramount importance in the department and the means of carrying it out have been steadily improved in the last few years. Strip film projectors are available in all parts of the county and during the year flannelgraph material was made available to the medical officers. In November a week's "Guard that Fire" campaign was organised nationally in which both the County Fire Service and the Health Department participated. In addition to the continual efforts of the health visitors at the child welfare clinics, one lady lecturer is engaged whole time, and a second part-time, in giving talks and demonstrations.

Great attention and effort was given during the year to immunising, in particular against poliomyelitis. During the year the age limit for offering the vaccination was raised from 15 to 25 and the number of doses increased from 2 to 3. There occurred during the year 25 cases of polio-

myelitis, of which 3 died. The number which died in the previous year was 5. For the second year in succession no deaths from diphtheria took place, in contrast with fifteen years previously, when 68 were recorded.

It is necessary to keep up the numbers of children immunised to ensure the continued reduction or absence of these diseases and, at the moment, this involves a quite elaborate programme of injections for each child. In the Victorian days it was said "Spare the rod and spoil the child"; the Elizabethan maxim could well be "Give the needle and save the child"! The reasons for a multiplicity of injections are complex and cannot be gone into here, but there is hope that a satisfactory combination of some of the antigens may be available within the next year and so make life a little easier for the rising generation—and their mothers.

The ambulance vehicles continued to move a large number of people requiring the service and, while delays and some reasons for complaint arose, they formed a very small proportion of the 272,000 patients moved. This number represented an increase on those carried in 1957, which numbered 256,000. Because of prolonged discussions about the closure of some ambulance stations, the fleet was not reduced as the Committee had hoped. However, at the time of writing this had taken place.

This year the Ministry of Health has requested the inclusion of a survey of the results of the first ten years of the service which is included on Pages 92 to 98 and in Circular 22/58 the Department was asked to furnish details in the annual report on the ways in which the domiciliary health services had been strengthened, and these are given on Pages 79 and 80. Such a review shows in a striking way the progress which has been achieved in ten years. In 1948 there were no official home helps, whereas in the year under review 856 were engaged and provided help in 3,620 households. Seventeen night helps and 51 neighbourly helps were also available. In addition to the home visits by the social workers to provide material comforts, the health visitors found 41 cases where the help of the Welfare Department was needed and 277 others where various help was needed. The work of the district nurse is widely known and admired, but few will appreciate that almost half the new cases first seen during the year were old people. These nurses, in conjunction with the general practitioners, enable patients to be cared for in their own homes and this, as well as meeting a need, reduces the call on hospital beds. The same remarks apply to the midwives in carrying out domiciliary confinements.

During the year under review two more clinics were opened, one, at Rising Brook, Stafford, being the first clinic to be specially built in the county for twenty years. Although the space within the building had been somewhat curtailed on the original plan the clinic is very well suited

to the needs of both mothers and staff. The opening ceremony was performed by Alderman J. F. Amery, Vice-Chairman of the Council, and it was looked upon as an important occasion not only for the users of the clinic but because it inaugurated a period, which had unhappily been long delayed, of providing buildings worthy of the purpose which they serve.

The activities of the department have been supported with enthusiasm by the Health Committee, and this is a great encouragement to the staff to give their best, which they have done readily.

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.

Health Department, County Buildings, Stafford, Tel. No. Stafford 1181.

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

D. L. FOX, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.M. (Died 26/5/58)

Medical Officers to Area Health Committees

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

SHEILA M. DURKIN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Commenced 24/2/58)

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.

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.) (Retired 11/5/58)

D. DAVIES, B.D.S., L.D.S., M.B., Ch.B. (Commenced 1/11/58)

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, 1958 (Primarily for calculation of Death-rates or incidence of Notifiable Diseases)		932,800
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1958 (General County Purposes)	£8,651,153	
Estimated net product of a penny rate, 1958-59 (General County Purposes)	£34,610	

2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

Live Births... ..	15,985
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	17.1
Still-births	442
Still-births rate per 1,000 live and still-births	26.9
Total live and still-births	16,427
Infant deaths	385
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—total	24
" " " " " " " —legitimate	24
" " " " " " " —illegitimate	33
Neo Natal ,, ..	17
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births	3.2
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	8
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births	0.49
Deaths from all causes	9,583
Death Rate	10.3
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	1,600
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	2
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	—
Deaths from Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea (under one year of age)	11

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, Area 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-1958 are set out:

	Census, 1951 (Final)	Estimated Population Mid.-1958
Urban	640,648	698,600
Rural	214,509	234,200
Totals	855,157	932,800

BIRTHS

The live births registered in the Administrative County for birth-rate purposes numbered 15,985, compared with 15,455 the previous year, the number in the Urban Districts being 11,981 and in the Rural Districts 4,004.

Stillbirths. There were 442 stillbirths registered during the year, of which 343 were in Urban and 99 in Rural Districts. The stillbirth-rate per thousand of the population for the combined Urban and Rural Districts was 0.47. During the same period the rate for England and Wales was 0.36.

In the following table I have shown the *chief* causes of death for 1958. The numbers given are 84.8 per cent of the total deaths.

TABLE SHOWING CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH

Heart Disease	3,121
Cancer	1,600
Vascular lesions of nervous system	1,328
Bronchitis	603
Pneumonia	385
Other Circulatory Disease	351
All other accidents	229
Congenital Malformations	136
Motor Vehicle Accidents	120
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	97
Nephritis and Nephrosis	75
Tuberculosis, respiratory	75
Tuberculosis, other forms	6

(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 ...	—	—	—	1	16	36	19	3	75
2. Tuberculosis, other ...	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	—	6
3. Syphilitic disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	3	11
4. Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	3
8. Measles ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	6	—	2	1	4	7	2	—	22
10. Malignant neoplasm stomach ...	—	—	—	—	10	101	98	76	285
11. Malignant neoplasm lung bronchus ...	—	—	—	—	17	200	83	27	327
12. Malignant neoplasm breast ...	—	—	—	—	16	72	27	34	149
13. Malignant neoplasm uterus ...	—	—	—	—	11	27	14	9	61
14. Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms ...	1	3	5	4	43	282	222	218	778
15. Leukæmia, aleukæmia ...	—	7	2	1	8	11	7	3	39
16. Diabetes ...	—	1	—	—	1	17	14	20	53
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	1	—	—	—	20	238	426	643	1328
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	—	—	—	—	40	408	462	433	1343
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	—	—	—	—	3	43	92	92	230
20. Other heart disease ...	1	—	2	4	36	202	329	974	1548
21. Other circulatory disease ...	—	—	—	2	10	61	85	193	351
22. Influenza ...	1	—	—	1	1	10	14	13	40
23. Pneumonia ...	51	12	3	—	10	86	70	153	385
24. Bronchitis ...	6	2	2	3	6	155	198	231	603
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	2	2	6	2	7	40	23	26	108
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	—	—	—	—	2	33	33	29	97
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa ...	11	4	—	—	4	7	11	13	50
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	—	—	—	2	8	29	19	17	75
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	—	—	—	—	—	9	12	51	72
30. Pregnancy, child-birth, abortion ...	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	8
31. Congenital malformations ...	95	13	7	3	5	11	2	—	136
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	191	11	9	8	41	135	137	399	931
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	1	9	11	30	27	18	14	10	120
34. All other accidents ...	17	10	7	9	31	44	25	86	229
35. Suicide ...	—	—	—	6	27	44	27	8	112
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	4
Totals ...	385	76	59	81	412	2336	2470	3764	9583

The following table has been prepared covering the last 39 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. In 1958, 10·6 per cent. of all deaths occurred under the age of 45. These figures once again constitute a new low record for both sexes.

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
1958	5,185	590	11·38	4,398	423	9·62

CHEMICAL LABORATORY

The following relates to the work undertaken during 1958:—

It is as unusual as it is pleasing to record that no major changes in staff have occurred during the year. To set against this the hoped for extension to the laboratory accommodation has not yet materialised and working conditions continue to hamper efficient service. However, the

services required from the County Chemical Laboratory have been provided as in previous years. Samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, have been examined for seven Food and Drugs Authorities while samples taken under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act have been submitted by two Authorities. The only section of the Laboratory's work showing any reduction is that dealing with Waters, Effluents, Sewages and Trade Wastes, but this reduction has been more than offset by increases in the work of other sections. The numerical details relating to all the work carried out are given in Table I.

The mid-1958 population of the area served by the Laboratory was 1,203,900. The Staffordshire County Council's administrative area, for the purposes of the Food and Drugs Act, had a population of 671,750. The total number of food and drugs samples, including "Appeal" samples, submitted by the Chief Inspector and the Public Health Inspector was 5,822. This is an increase of 318 over last year and gives a sampling rate per 1,000 of population of 8.7.

Of the food and drugs samples examined for the County Council, 187 or 3.2% received adverse reports. Details relating to adulterated samples are given in Table II and in the body of this Report. Of foods other than milk, the majority receiving adverse reports have failed to comply with the law relating to correct labelling or description. It is surprising that some of the very large firms marketing pre-packed foods should have such difficulty in describing and labelling their products correctly. Similar remarks apply to the comparatively large number of canned meat products receiving adverse reports. They have been reported as "below standard" but might equally well have been regarded as incorrectly described.

There were a few changes in the legislation relating to food and drugs during the year. Two amendments were made to the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations. They provided for the sale and importation of certain listed fruits and food incorporating such fruits which contain diphenyl and ortho-phenylphenol within prescribed limits. The Antioxidant in Food Regulations permit the use of five listed antioxidants in prescribed amounts in certain fats and oils and foods containing such fats and oils, with provisions for special labelling in some cases. The Labelling of Food Order was amended by Regulations removing the requirement that no liquor shall be labelled as a cocktail or as a mixture containing spirits unless it contains not less than 40 per cent. proof spirit. Finally, the ninth edition of the British Pharmacopoeia came into official use during the year introducing many new drugs while withdrawing official recognition of some old ones.

The 9,990 samples examined during the year was the highest number received since the Laboratory opened in 1931. The year was also notable for the increased use made of the physical and physico-chemical methods of analysis which are now indispensable in a modern analytical laboratory. I would like to record here my appreciation of the fact that nearly every analyst on the staff has, during the year, voluntarily and in his or her own time attended some course of training in modern analytical methods. It is due to the keenness and efficient working of the staff that so much work is accomplished under such cramped conditions.

TABLE I

The total number of samples analysed was as follows:—

For County Council

Food and Drugs Act, 1955	(a) Chief Inspector's Samples...	4,537
	(b) County Public Health Inspector's Samples ...	1,285
	(c) "Appeal-to-Cow" Samples	83
Milks for Hypochlorite Test		340
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926		121
Drinking Waters		299
Swimming Bath and Pool Waters		72
River Waters		128
Sewage and Sewage Effluents, Trade Wastes, etc.		363
Atmospheric Pollution		929
Miscellaneous Samples		106
Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933		12
Merchandise Marks Act, 1887 to 1953		Nil
		<hr/> 8,275

For City of Stoke-on-Trent

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	Chief Inspector's Samples	...	765
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926	...	...	11
Miscellaneous Samples	...	...	17
			<hr/> 793

For Borough of Rowley Regis

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	Chief Inspector's Samples	...	236
Miscellaneous Samples	...	...	1
			<hr/> 237

For Borough of Stafford

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	Chief Inspector's Samples	...	175
Miscellaneous Samples	...	...	17
			<hr/> 192

For Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	Chief Inspector's Samples	...	160
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For Urban District of Brierley Hill

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	Chief Inspector's Samples	...	159
Miscellaneous Samples	...	...	1
			<hr/> 160

For Urban District Council of Cannock

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	Chief Inspector's Samples	...	173
Total	...	...	<hr/>9,990

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	8	4	12	—	—	—
Baking Powder and Golden Raising Powder	1	—	1	1	—	1
Bread	15	6	21	10	4	14
Bun, Cake and Pudding Mixture ...	15	4	19	—	—	—
Butter	31	2	33	1	—	1
Canned Fruit and Vegetables	34	31	65	1	—	1
Cereal Products	12	5	17	—	—	—
Cheese and Cheese Products	13	9	22	3	1	4
Cocoa and Chocolate Preparations ...	3	1	4	—	—	—
Coconut	3	2	5	—	—	—
Coffee (Ground)	3	—	3	—	—	—
Coffee Extracts, Coffee and Chicory Extracts	3	2	5	—	1	1
Cream	14	3	17	—	—	—
Curry Powder	5	1	6	—	—	—
Custard Powder and Prepared Starches	6	1	7	—	—	—
Drinks, Alcoholic	30	1	31	1	—	1
Drinks, Soft (Liquid and Powder) ...	42	19	61	2	1	3
Drugs	63	21	84	4	2	6
Fats	23	1	24	—	—	—
Fish Pastes and Fish Products	27	31	58	2	—	2
Flavourings and Colourings	4	2	6	—	—	—
Flour, Confectionery	37	6	43	11	1	12
Flour, Self Raising	9	1	10	—	—	—
Flour, Plain, Various	6	—	6	—	—	—
Fruit, Fresh	1	6	7	—	—	—
Fruit, Dried	14	29	43	2	6	8
Fruit and Vegetable Juices	9	5	14	3	1	4
Fruit Curds	12	2	14	—	—	—
Foods, Baby and Tonic	4	3	7	1	1	2
Gravy Browning and Salt	2	1	3	—	—	—
Herbs, Spices and Condiments	30	6	36	1	1	2
Honey	2	—	2	—	—	—
Ice Cream	27	—	27	—	—	—
Jellies, Table	4	4	8	—	—	—
Margarine	8	5	13	—	—	—
Marizpan	7	1	8	—	—	—
Meat Products(a) Sausage and Sausage Meat	85	2	87	8	1	9
(b) Brawn, etc.	1	—	1	—	—	—
Meat Pastes and Meat Products (Canned)	66	32	98	13	6	19
Milk	2,377	2,262	4,639	69	17	86
Milk, Condensed	3	3	6	—	—	—
Milk Shake Powders	3	2	5	—	—	—
Mincemeat	1	—	1	—	—	—
Oils, Refined and Salad	2	—	2	—	—	—
Pickles, Various	10	3	13	—	—	—
Preserves, Various	27	6	33	1	—	1
Puddings and Pies	16	9	25	1	1	2
Potato Products	—	1	1	—	—	—
Salad Cream and Dressing	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sauces, Various	13	5	18	—	—	—

TABLE II—*continued.*

SAMPLES	Number Examined			Number Adulterated or below standard		
	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total
Soups	18	7	25	—	—	—
Sugar	5	4	9	—	—	—
Sugar Confectionery	60	5	65	4	—	4
Sweet Spreads and Syrups	2	—	2	1	—	1
Tea	21	2	23	1	—	1
Vinegar	11	3	14	—	1	1
Unclassified	4	8	12	—	1	1
TOTAL ...	3,252	2,570	5,822	141	46	187

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Of the 5,822 samples submitted from the County Area, 5,635 were found to be genuine and 187 adulterated or below standard, the percentage of adulterated samples being 3·2%. The rate of adulteration for the County is higher than that of last year, the figures for 1947–57 being 12·2, 7·7, 5·4, 5·1, 2·9, 4·4, 2·5, 2·7, 3·0, 3·5 and 2·8 respectively.

(1) MILK.—Four thousand, six hundred and thirty-nine samples of milk, of all grades, were submitted for analysis. These comprised 924 samples of “Tuberculin Tested”, 437 “Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)”, 223 Channel Island, 1,519 “Pasteurised”, 364 Sterilised, 1 “Tuberculin Tested (Sterilised)” and 1,171 undesignated milk. Eighty-six or 1·9 per cent. were found to be adulterated, of which 57 contained added water, 18 contained added water and were fat deficient, 10 were fat deficient and 1 was deficient in solids-not-fat, the sample being too acid for a reliable Freezing Point. These figures do NOT include “Appeal to Cow” samples.

Action Taken.—Of the 86 unsatisfactory samples taken, 24 were of undesignated milk and 62 were of designated milk.

Eleven of these were informal samples taken by Sampling Officers of the Health Department, viz:—6 “Tuberculin Tested” and 5 “Pasteurised”. They were included in the 1,285 samples collected from School Canteens, Day Nurseries, Hospitals, Institutions and milk supplied under the “Milk in Schools” scheme. Seven of the samples were found to contain added water, and four were deficient in fat. Formal repeat samples taken by Officers of the Chief Inspector’s Department from the same sources were genuine.

The remaining 75 samples adversely reported upon were taken “formally” under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and comprised 24 samples of undesignated milks and 51 of designated milk.

Of the undesignated samples, 2 were deficient in fat, 1 was deficient in solids-not-fat, 4 were deficient in fat and contained added water and 17 contained added water.

Of the designated samples, 4 were deficient in fat, 14 were deficient in fat and contained added water, and 33 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, 200 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 83 "Appeal to Cow" samples taken and 45 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. Fines amounting to £108 were imposed, together with £76 13s. 6d. special costs.

"Appeal to Cow" Samples.—Of the 83 "Appeal to Cow" samples taken, 26 were found to be naturally poor in solids-not-fat, 14 naturally poor in fat and 5 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	3.71 %	} Total Solids—12.34 %
Solids-not-fat...	8.63 %	

Of the 4,553 samples of milk of all grades, passed as genuine, 179 (3.9 per cent.) were naturally poor in solids-not-fat, their Freezing Points (Hortvet) showing that they were genuine. Twenty-one samples (0.5 %) were naturally poor in fat, the "Appeal to Cow" samples proving them to be genuine.

The poor quality of the 200 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, 3.71 % of fat and 8.63 % of solids-not-fat.

(2) GENERAL ARTICLES OF FOOD.—One thousand, one hundred and eighty-three samples were examined and 101 samples (72 formal and 29 informal) were found to be adulterated.

Proceedings were taken in respect of cakes described as cream cakes but containing imitation cream, potted beef deficient in meat and pork sausage containing undeclared preservative. Fines of £35, together with special costs amounting to £22 14s. 0d., were imposed.

The 101 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 121 samples submitted for analysis comprised 72 Feeding Stuffs and 49 Fertilisers.

Fertilisers

Of the 49 fertilisers, 43 were satisfactory. The results of analysis of the remaining samples are given below:—

TABLE III.

<i>Number of Offences per sample</i>	<i>Nature of Offence</i>	<i>Number of Samples</i>
1	Excess of Potash	2
	Incorrect Statement	1
	Excess of Nitrogen	1
2	Excess of Nitrogen and a deficiency of Phosphoric Acid	2
	Total number of unsatisfactory samples	6

Feeding Stuffs.

Of the 72 samples of Feeding Stuffs submitted for analysis, 63 were satisfactory. The results of analysis of the remaining samples are given below:—

TABLE IV.

<i>Number of Offences per sample</i>	<i>Nature of Offence</i>	<i>Number of Samples</i>
1	Excess of Protein	1
	Deficiency of Sugar	1
	No Statutory Statement	1
	Deficiency of Oil	2
	Excess of Albuminoids	1
2	Deficiency of Oil and Protein	1
	Deficiency of Oil and Excess of Protein	1
	Deficiency of Oil and an incorrect Statutory Statement	1
	Total number of unsatisfactory samples	9

DRINKING WATERS.

Two hundred and ninety-nine samples of drinking water were submitted in the course of the year; 34 for full analysis; 235 for partial analysis and 6 for pH and chlorine only; 2 for mineral analysis; one for pH and hardness; 10 for pH and metals; one for plumbo solvency; 2 for partial analysis and cupro solvency; 2 for metals only; 2 for full analysis and metals; one for suspended matter and metals; one for partial analysis and metals and two for special analysis.

Of the 299 samples for analysis:—

216 were of satisfactory quality.

8 were polluted with sewage.

19 were polluted with organic vegetable matter.

3 were polluted with sewage and organic vegetable matter.

6 contained organic and metallic contamination.

11 contained metallic contamination.

11 were of doubtful quality.

3 were unsatisfactory.

22 were for special analysis.

SWIMMING BATH AND POOL WATERS

33 samples were submitted for full analysis.

39 samples were submitted for chlorine content only.

RIVER WATERS

115 samples were submitted for ordinary analysis.

2 samples were submitted for special analysis.

11 samples were submitted for fluorine estimation only.

SEWAGES, EFFLUENTS AND TRADE WASTES, ETC.

346 samples were submitted for ordinary analysis.

17 samples were submitted for special analysis.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

The Clean Air Act (1956) contains provisions for the designation of Smoke Control Areas. 1958 saw the steps taken by many Local Authorities to put this section of the Act into operation. By October, 1958, a total of fourteen areas in the West Midlands had been so designated. In addition there are three smokeless zones established under Private Acts. By October seventeen Local Authorities in this area had taken action under the Act and twelve more were considering similar action. The effects of these steps and, indeed, the magnitude of the whole problem of atmospheric pollution can only be assessed by the continual compilation of systematic records.

During the year samples were received from twelve Local Authorities, which represents no change. However, a number of sites brought into operation during 1957 now show their first full year; consequently the total number of samples examined (928) shows an increase of 59 over 1957.

In the Tables that follow the results of the samples analysed in 1958 are set out, together with the corresponding figures for 1957. As some districts show very wide fluctuations in sulphur pollution, included in last year's report were the highest and the lowest monthly averages throughout the year; this practice has been continued.

There was no apparent reason to disqualify the result obtained on lead peroxide cylinder 5 (area E) in December (14.99 mg. SO_3 /100 sq. cm/day); it does seem, however, exceptionally high—the next highest monthly average on this site being November (5.79 mg. SO_3 /100 sq. cm/day). The rain gauge figures are all corrected to a period of twelve months, since, for various reasons, a few were not returned every month. In particular D1650 was only submitted five times throughout the year, and the results cannot therefore be regarded as an accurate estimate of the pollution of that site. Gauge D2112 (area J) in operation in 1957 was replaced about the end of that year by D2501.

TABLE V.

LEAD PEROXIDE CYLINDERS.

Area	Site	Average Sulphur Pollution (mgm. SO ₃ /100 sq.cm/day)				Highest Month 1958	Lowest Month 1958
		1957	1958				
A	...	1	...	1.30	1.46	3.35	0.50
	...	2	...	2.25	2.26	4.47	0.92
	...	3	...	1.83	2.15	5.02	0.82
B	...	1	...	2.32	2.07	8.02	0.64
	...	2	...	1.73	1.79	7.27	0.41
	...	3	...	1.86	1.56	5.33	0.41
	...	4	...	1.21	1.27	1.94	0.39
	...	5	...	2.07	1.56	3.10	0.62
	...	6	...	1.93	1.88	5.75	0.79
C	...	1	...	1.29	1.52	3.37	0.56
	...	2	...	2.42	2.48	4.85	0.95
	...	3	...	1.39	1.32	2.66	0.53
D	...	1	...	2.46	2.53	6.70	0.68
	...	2	...	5.15	4.49	6.69	2.10
E	...	1	...	1.93	1.83	4.45	0.14
	...	2	...	1.96	2.04	4.42	0.66
	...	3	...	1.88	1.67	5.81	0.32
	...	4	...	1.82	2.68	8.65	0.82
	...	5	...	2.14	3.30	14.99	0.80
	...	6	...	2.27	2.19	5.62	0.58
	...	7	...	2.58	2.19	3.74	1.19
F	...	1	...	1.96	1.76	3.45	0.61
	...	2	...	2.00	2.11	3.56	0.63
G	...	A	...	1.48	1.39	2.88	0.47
	...	B	...	1.06	0.85	1.22	0.32
	...	C	...	1.91	2.01	4.34	0.75
	...	D	...	2.04	1.68	2.67	0.50
	...	E	...	1.67	1.32	3.55	0.41
	...	F	...	1.72	1.52	2.43	0.68
	...	G	...	0.85	1.12	2.86	0.36
	...	H	...	0.84	0.87	1.60	0.30
	...	I	...	1.40	1.53	3.15	0.67
	...	J	...	1.11	1.61	5.44	0.39
	...	K	...	1.19	1.66	5.17	0.52
	...	L	...	2.16	2.02	3.54	0.77
	...	N	...	1.36	1.87	3.79	1.04
	...	O	...	1.03	1.32	3.64	0.38

TABLE V—continued.

Area	Site	Average Sulphur Pollution (mgm.SO ₃ /100 sq. cm/day)				Highest Month 1958	Lowest Month 1958
		1957	1958				
H	...	1	...	2.12	2.06	3.80	0.94
	...	2	...	1.61	1.57	3.18	0.56
	...	3	...	2.13	1.90	3.40	0.35
I	...	1	...	0.80	0.60	0.95	2.25
	...	2	...	0.95	1.07	0.25	0.49
J	...	1	...	2.86	2.46	4.64	0.37
K	...	1	...	0.78	1.26	3.73	0.36
	...	2	...	1.07	1.19	2.15	0.47
	...	3	...	0.60	0.79	1.29	0.30

TABLE VI.

RAINWATER DEPOSIT GAUGES.

Area	Gauge No.	Annual Rainfall (inches)		Annual Solid Deposit (tons/sq. mile)	
		1957	1958	1957	1958
A	D1445	22.94	30.09	178.7	262.1
	D1034	23.17	30.81	139.8	140.8
	D311	26.96	34.19	127.4	135.0
B	D312	25.70	32.57	195.5	183.1
	D150	25.15	31.83	156.7	160.2
C	D131	36.78	41.38	171.4	170.0
	D895	28.49	33.99	137.1	157.9
	D234	35.70	37.49	120.2	127.8
D	D353	25.57	29.86	193.5	180.8
	D354	24.87	31.12	153.6	146.1
E	D243	22.49	31.31	193.4	167.8
	D244	27.82	33.03	342.2	321.5
	D245	25.36	29.52	201.9	184.2
	D246	26.12	31.35	211.4	220.0
	D2033	22.79	27.74	274.9	373.1
F	D374	26.49	31.09	149.9	176.6
	D376	27.04	32.12	154.4	173.4
G	D349	20.09	21.45	175.9	145.6
	D350	20.71	27.03	141.9	154.6
	D351	28.89	30.59	110.3	112.5
	D352	22.74	19.18	160.8	141.8
	D1650	35.28	39.90	200.0	278.6
	D1881	34.64	35.50	149.8	147.6
H	D690	20.22	26.84	134.0	120.1
	D691	23.49	29.71	217.3	175.3
	D1330	25.02	30.58	588.1	540.2
I	D1387	36.80	34.57	107.6	106.2
J	D2501	24.19	31.36	249.8	223.9
K	D2487	34.00	28.53	90.0	98.3
	D2488	32.96	29.03	97.3	95.8
	D2489	34.86	30.99	101.8	113.6
L	D2291	37.36	43.72	243.2	293.9
	D2292	36.68	43.23	194.0	194.1

MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES.

The 106 samples grouped under this heading in Table I include 88 samples from official sources and 18 samples from private sources.

(a) Official Samples.

Thirty of these samples consisted of foods. Ten samples of *Margarine* were examined for comparison purposes on behalf of the School Meals Service while five samples of *Sterilised Milk* were routine samples. Two samples of *Potatoes* were tested for arsenic content as a check after possible spraying to destroy the potato tops and a sample of *Italian Apples* was also examined for arsenical spray residues. Negligible quantities of arsenic were found. Four samples of *Bread*, all the subject of complaint, were found to be contaminated either with dirty grease from the machinery used, with dirty residues from baking tins or with fragments of dirty unleavened dough. A sample of *Malt Vinegar* contained large gelatinous "foreign bodies" which proved to be "Mother of Vinegar"—unpleasant but comparatively harmless. A sample of *School Milk* contained some dirt and an *Orange Drink* had an unpleasant phenolic taste and contained phenolic substances. A small packet of *Yellow Powder* found in a crate of oranges and submitted for identification was suspected of being there as a fungicide and this was confirmed, through the Israeli Embassy, by the Citrus Fruit Board. A sample of *Coconut Cakes*, the subject of complaint, was found to contain coconut which was unpleasantly rancid. A sample of *Pickling Brine* was submitted for analysis to check its composition because of its failure to keep and a sample of *Dry Coffee Essence*, sent in under suspicion of being infested with grubs, was found to be free from infestation. A *Xmas Pudding* was found to be free from any serious degree of metallic contamination.

The remaining fifty-eight samples were connected with a wide variety of problems and interests.

Thirty samples of *Detergents* were examined for the School Meals Service to determine their comparative values. Five samples of *Grass* were examined for fluorine content in order to determine their degree of contamination from nearby sources of fluorine-containing fumes. Three samples of *Bar Soap* were examined to determine their comparative values and four samples of *Dust, Mud and Water* were examined to determine the source of polluting matter left on the land after flooding had subsided. Two samples of *Ashes* were tested to see whether they were responsible for the corrosion of pipes embedded in them and a piece of *Iron Piping* from a pumping station was also examined for corrosion. A *Deposit* from a kitchen boiler as well as *Stains* on "Stainless" cutlery and a sink were submitted for identification. Two samples of *Air* were examined to check the adequacy of ventilation of an office and a canteen. A sample of supernatant liquid from a *Primary Sludge Digestion Tank* was examined for acidity and volatile acids and two samples of *Sludge* were examined for putrescence. A *Spray Residue* found on cars after aircraft had sprayed a potato crop was submitted for identification and two *Thermometers* were submitted for standardisation. Two samples of *Perfumed Spraying Disinfectants*, suspected of being of different quality because of a difference in colour, were found to be identical as far as active ingredients were concerned.

(b) Private Samples

The 18 samples in this group provided no matter of particular interest and do not call for comment.

MILK SUPPLY

The following tables give details of the Health Department's work in the sampling of milk from many sources throughout the year:—

SPECIFIED AREAS.

The only districts in the County which were not "Specified Areas" at the end of 1958 were Leek Urban and the Rural Districts of Cheadle and Leek.

The number of undesignated milk samples accordingly show a further fall compared with last year (237 as against 428) and it may well be that next year the whole of the County will be a Specified Area.

During the year 11 warning letters were sent to various producers and retailers for breaches of the Specified Areas regulations. The desired effect was achieved and no further action has so far been necessary.

In one case, despite repeated warnings and advice, an elderly producer persisted in selling undesignated milk in a Specified Area. The case was taken before the Magistrates and the defendant was given a conditional discharge on payment of 50/- costs. Since the court case no further trouble has been experienced.

MILK PASTEURISING AND STERILISING PLANTS

There were no changes during the year regarding these plants. Three sterilising and four pasteurising plants were licensed. All the plants were very satisfactorily operated throughout the year.

MILK SAMPLING.

Milk sampling followed the familiar pattern which has been successfully operated for many years.

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 Drug 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 and the overall figure of 96·8% satisfactory can be regarded as 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 14 phosphatase failures occurred out of 2,944 samples examined, i.e., in 99·5% of the samples the milk was shown to be adequately heat treated. Of the unsatisfactory samples only two were 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 708, of which 5 were found to be tubercular positive, as against 4 in 1957. From the positive samples, 4 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, 354 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. Fifteen of the samples were found to be positive and, as a result of the investigations which followed, 6 cows were found to be affected with tuberculosis and were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order.

During the year, 20 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, 13 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 23 tubercular cows were detected and slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order. In other words these 23 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 12 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 1,285 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. Eleven samples were reported as unsatisfactory, as follows:—

<i>Tuberculin-Tested</i>	4 samples deficient in fat.
	2 samples found to contain added water.
<i>Pasteurised Milk</i>	5 samples 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 340 samples were examined, as follows, and in one case positive evidence was found:—

Undesignated	...	...	...	...	...	120
Tuberculin-tested	...	...	...	...	...	132*
Tuberculin-tested (Channel Island)	...	...	...	...	...	34
T.T. Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	9
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	42
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	...	3
						<hr/> 340 <hr/>

*One sample found to react to the hypochlorite test.

These results indicate that care is being taken generally to ensure that traces of hypochlorite do not remain in milk bottles after washing.

SUMMARY.

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

Retail ("Street") Milks	...	...	...	4,965
Schools	...	...	...	1,022
Institutions, School Canteens, etc.	...	...	...	653
Sampling at farms (for biological test only)	...	...	...	354
"Food and Drugs" samples	...	...	...	1,285
"Hypochlorite" samples	...	...	...	340
				8,619

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 1957 9 cases were reported and investigated and in 1958 7 cases were dealt with.

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 1958 some 104,622 children at maintained and 4,251 children at non-maintained schools were receiving school milk daily.

TABLE I.

SUMMARY OF "STREET" MILK SAMPLES COLLECTED (i.e. EXCLUDING SAMPLES FROM SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTIONS, ETC.)
1st JANUARY to 31st DECEMBER, 1958

Grade of Milk	Total Samples Taken	Methylene Blue Test (for Cleanliness)		Phosphatase Test (for correct pasteurisation) Submitted Result	Turbidity Test (for sterilised milk) Submitted Result	Biological Test (for presence of Tuberculosis)	
		Submitted	Result	% 1958	% 1957	Submitted	Positive
Undesignated	248	*237	Passed 207 Failed 30	87.3	74.5	236	5
"Tuberculin— tested"	963	963	Passed 898 Failed 65	93.3	91.5	472	Nil
"Tuberculin— tested (Pasteurised)"	1,622	*1,402	Passed 1384 Failed 18	98.7	98.0	—	—
"Pasteurised"	1,322	*1,133	Passed 1125 Failed 8	99.3	98.0	—	—
"Sterilised" "T.T. Sterilised"	797 13	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
TOTALS	4,965	*3,735	Passed 3614 Failed 121	96.8	93.8	708	5
							0.7
							0.5

NOTE:— Of the 236 samples of undesignated milk submitted to the biological test, 17 were from Urban Districts, of which 1, or 5.9%, was Positive, and 219 were from Rural Districts, of which 4, or 1.8%, were Positive.

*420 samples, of which 11 were undesignated, 220 "T.T. Pasteurised" and 189 "Pasteurised" were declared void on the Methylene Blue Test owing to high atmospheric shade temperature on the dates when sampled.

TABLE II.
UNDESIGNATED MILK SAMPLES (TAKEN IN
"UNSPECIFIED AREAS")

1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1958

Sanitary District	No. of Samples Submitted	RESULT OF EXAMINATION			T.B.		
		CLEANLINESS					
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	% Unsatisfactory	Submitted	Positive	% Positive
URBAN:							
Leek	19	17	2	10.5	16	1	6.2
Stone	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Uttoxeter ...	2	2	—	—	1	Nil	Nil
RURAL:							
*Cheadle ...	125	106	19	15.2	131	3	2.3
*Leek	64	59	5	7.8	64	1	1.6
Stafford ...	2	2	—	—	2	Nil	Nil
Stone	12	11	1	8.3	10	Nil	Nil
Uttoxeter ...	12	9	3	25.0	12	Nil	Nil
Totals ...	237	207	30	12.7	236	5	2.1

*In the case of Cheadle R.D. 135 samples were collected, but 10 were declared void on the Cleanliness Test due to high atmospheric shade temperature on the dates when sampled. This also applies in the case of Leek R.D. where 65 samples were collected, but 1 was declared void.

NOTE:— **Specified Areas.** At the end of 1958 the only districts in the Administrative County not included within a Specified Area were Leek U.D. and R.D. and Cheadle R.D., the inclusion of Uttoxeter U.D. and R.D., Stone U.D. and R.D., and Stafford R.D. having taken place with effect as from the 14th April, 1958.

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	No. of suppliers	No. of schools supplied	Total	As % of total
Pasteurised...	40	537	5	90	104,272	99.665
Tuberculin—tested ...	12	17	—	—	344	0.329
Undesignated	1	1	—	—	6	0.006
Total ...	53	555	5	90	104,622	—

NON-MAINTAINED SCHOOLS.

Pasteurised...	17	39	4	4	4,136	97.3
Tuberculin—tested ...	2	2	—	—	115	2.7
Undesignated	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	19	41	4	4	4,251	—
Totals for all schools ...	72	596	9	94	108,873	—

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

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 1958 was 1,022. Of these, 12 failed to conform with the required standard of cleanliness. This shows an improvement on the previous year when 32 samples failed out of 951. It is interesting to note that during the year 5 samples of Tuberculin-tested pasteurised milk and 80 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, 934 samples of pasteurised milk were submitted to the phosphatase test and 1 sample 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, 47 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	1958
5	3	4	2	Nil	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.

All except one of the 653 samples collected were examined from a cleanliness standpoint and 13 were found to be unsatisfactory; a further 48 samples also failed, 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. Six hundred samples were submitted to the phosphatase test for efficient pasteurisation and of these two were found to be unsatisfactory.

The samples which failed were dealt with appropriately.

Thirty-two samples were submitted to the biological test and one, from a hospital, was reported positive. As a result of the investigation which followed a tubercular cow was found and slaughtered.

SCHEMES OF WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

For the financial year 1958/59 a sum of £63,218 was contributed by the County Council to District Councils towards the cost of water supply, sewerage and sewage disposal schemes.

During the year water supply schemes estimated to cost £41,351 and sewerage and sewage disposal schemes estimated to cost £187,703 were submitted to the Department for consideration for grants towards their cost. Applications for grants were made under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts, 1944-1955, or under Section 307 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which is now replaced by Section 56 of the Local Government Act, 1958.

Details of the various schemes are as follows:—

WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES.

Biddulph Urban District

Mains Extension to Newtown Area

This scheme, estimated to cost £784, was for the replacement of an existing $\frac{3}{4}$ " galvanised iron pipe. The scheme was not recommended for approval.

Stafford Rural District

Western Area Water Scheme—Extension to Marston

This extension, estimated to cost £1,167, was part of a scheme deleted from the major scheme some time ago. The new extension has been re-routed through fields instead of the road and was recommended for approval.

Western Area Scheme—Section 3(c), Part II

This revised scheme, estimated to cost £39,400, covered various objections raised by this Department to the original scheme and was recommended for approval. The area covered by the scheme included Ranton, Haughton, Bradley and Billington districts.

SCHEMES OF SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Aldridge Urban District

Storm Water Sewer—Leighswood Road to High Street

This scheme, estimated to cost £1,860, was to provide an adequate surface water sewer to replace an existing over-loaded sewer. The scheme was recommended for approval.

Aldridge Surface Water Drainage Scheme

This scheme, estimated to cost £20,163, was to provide adequate surface water outfall for an area covering the Leighswood Estates in the north and an area to the south of the railway station. Subject to the deduction from this scheme of the cost of certain amounts charged to buyers of land for the cost of sewers, the scheme was recommended for approval.

Middlemore Lane intercepting sewer

The scheme, estimated to cost £1,954, was to relieve flooding caused by an over-loaded syphon canal crossing and to divert some of the flow from the canal crossing to another main sewer. The scheme was recommended for approval.

Aldridge, Dumblederry Lane improvement

The scheme, estimated to cost £4,249, was not recommended for approval since it provided for drainage of road surface water only.

Aldridge, Redhouse Industrial Estate

An application towards the cost of the sewers for this scheme was not recommended for approval since land sold to various industrial firms was sold on the basis that roads and sewers would

be provided by the Council. No burden in respect of the development of the estate has fallen upon the District Council's general rate fund and the scheme was not recommended for approval.

Aldridge—Sewers of the Leighswood Industrial Estates

This scheme, estimated to cost £16,734, was for the provision of sewers in Leighswood Estate and was not recommended for approval since land sold to various firms was inclusive of the cost of roads and sewers and no burden in respect of the development has fallen upon the District Council's general rate of fund. The scheme was not recommended for approval.

Aldridge, Hall Lane—Foul Sewer

This scheme, estimated to cost £8,669, was to provide a new sewer to replace existing cess pools and to serve future housing development. The scheme was recommended for approval.

Cannock Urban District

Pumping station and rising main at Heath Hayes and two new filter beds at the Cannock main sewage disposal works.

The scheme, estimated to cost £24,638, was to provide a pumping station and a rising main to pump sewage from the Heath Hayes old works to the Cannock Urban District's main disposal works. Included in the scheme were two new filters to be built at the main works to deal with the extra flow. The existing Heath Hayes works were being abandoned except for treatment of storm water, the abandonment being due to mining subsidence having made most of the works unusable.

Coseley Urban District

Storm Water Outfall

This particular scheme was considered by the Health Committee in 1957 and at that time was not recommended for approval. Since then, however, other development has taken place beyond that of a private estate developer and the objections raised by this Department in 1957 no longer applied and the scheme was recommended for approval.

Cannock Rural District

Coven Sewage Disposal

This scheme, estimated to cost £45,890, was to enlarge and extend an existing sewage disposal works at Coven. The existing works were badly over-loaded and for some time have been giving only partial treatment to the sewage reaching them. The scheme was recommended for approval.

Seisdon Rural District

Sytch Lane, Wombourn—Sewer Extensions

The scheme, estimated to cost £4,980, was to provide sewerage facilities for new housing development, a school and various other properties. The scheme was recommended for approval.

Stafford Rural District

Sewer Extensions at Pool Lane, Brocton, Brook Lane, Brocton, and School Lane, Walton

These extensions, estimated to cost respectively £1,886, £2,470 and £4,097, form small extensions to the main Brocton, Walton and Milford sewerage scheme and were all recommended for approval.

Stone Rural District

Saverley Green Sewerage Scheme

The scheme, estimated to cost £4,875, was to provide sewerage facilities for the Bridge of Fulford by the provision of sewers to be connected to the existing Blythe Valley trunk sewer. The scheme was recommended for approval.

Meir Heath and Stallington Sewerage Scheme

This scheme, estimated to cost £17,575, replaced an earlier scheme considered by the County Council in 1952. The present scheme incorporated a number of economies by the re-routing of sewers through fields instead of roads and was recommended for approval.

Willenhall Urban District

Regrading and cleaning out of Waddens Brook

A scheme for the regrading and cleaning out of Waddens Brook, together with under-pinning the abutments of School Street Bridge, at an estimated cost of £2,963 was recommended for approval.

Waddens Brook Culverting Scheme

This scheme, estimated to cost £11,612, was to replace an existing one which was incapable of taking the flow reaching it, particularly during very wet weather. It was also proposed to culvert a short length of open brook course at the same time. There is no doubt that considerable health nuisance is caused by this flooding and the scheme was recommended for approval.

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT INQUIRIES

Ministry of Housing and Local Government inquiries were held into the following schemes during the year:—

<i>Lichfield R.D.</i>	Clifton Campville sewerage and sewage disposal scheme. Hammerwich—sewage works extensions.
<i>Stafford R.D.</i>	Woodseaves sewerage and sewage disposal scheme.
<i>Cheadle R.D.</i>	Checkley/Teaen sewerage scheme. Cheadle-Mobberley-Teaen sewerage scheme.
<i>Cannock R.D.</i>	Coven—sewage works extensions.
<i>Tamworth Borough</i>	Joint sewerage scheme and works extensions.

The following schemes were subject to visits of inspection by Ministry Engineering Inspectors.

<i>Stafford R.D.</i>	Eastern area water scheme.
<i>Cheadle R.D.</i>	Ipstones sewerage and sewage disposal scheme.
<i>Stafford R.D.</i>	Western area water scheme.
<i>Stone R.D.</i>	Stallington and Meir Heath sewerage scheme.

An appeal by Cannock Rural District against conditions set out by the Trent River Board for a new outfall sewer from the proposed Coven sewage works extensions was also held by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

The Department was represented at all the above meetings.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The following statistics relate to the notifiable infectious diseases amongst the home population during the calendar year 1958. 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 1958. The last cases recorded were in 1947, when an outbreak occurred in the south of the County, mainly in Bilston.

SCARLET FEVER.—There was an increase in the incidence of this disease, 992 cases having been notified, compared with 550 in 1957 and 551 in 1956. In the Urban Districts there were 759 cases and in the Rural Districts 233, as against 432 and 118 respectively in the previous year. The case-rates per thousand of the population were:— Urban Districts 1·09, Rural Districts 0·99, with a total County Rate of 1·06, whilst that for England and Wales was 0·86. The corresponding rates for 1957 were 0·63, 0·51, 0·60 and 0·66 respectively.

DIPHTHERIA.—As was the case last year, no case of Diphtheria was notified in 1958.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Only one notification of enteric fever was made during the year as against eight in 1957. The case was of paratyphoid and occurred in a Rural District.

The eight cases notified in 1957 were all of paratyphoid and seven occurred in Urban Districts.

The 1958 case-rates for the country as a whole, for typhoid and paratyphoid, were 0·00 and 0·00 per thousand of the population respectively, the Staffordshire rates being nil and 0·00.

MEASLES.—During the period, 4,420 notifications were made, which indicates an appreciable decrease, for the corresponding figure for 1957 was 13,371. Three thousand, two hundred and thirty-two cases occurred in Urban and 1,188 in Rural Districts, compared with 10,110 and 3,261 in the previous year. The 1958 case-rates for the County and England and Wales were 4·74 and 5·75 as against 14·55 and 14·11 in 1957.

Two deaths occurred. There were three deaths in 1957.

WHOOPING COUGH.—There was again a decrease in the number of notifications, 316 being made in 1958, as compared with 2,081 in 1957. In the Urban Districts there were 236 as against 1,448, whilst the corresponding figures for the Rural Districts were 80 and 633. The case-rate for the County was 0·34 and for England and Wales, 0·74.

There were no deaths during the year. In 1957 there were seven deaths due to this cause.

FOOD POISONING.—Ninety-five notifications were made in 1958 compared with 134 in 1957. Nineteen County Districts were affected against 23 last year.

DYSENTERY.—Five hundred and sixty-six notifications were made in 1958 as compared with 289 in 1957, 726 in 1956 and 374 in 1955. Twenty-six of the 35 Sanitary Districts were affected, but in six instances, viz., Biddulph U.D., Sedgley U.D., Stone U.D., Wednesfield U.D., Tutbury R.D. and Uttoxeter R.D., single cases only were notified.

Cases notified in other districts were as follows:—Aldridge U.D. 7, Bilston M.B. 11, Brierley Hill U.D. 26, Cannock U.D. 51, Darlaston U.D. 15, Kidsgrove U.D. 65, Leek U.D. 8, Newcastle M.B. 162, Rugeley U.D. 58, Stafford M.B. 5, Tipton M.B. 21, Uttoxeter U.D. 13, Wednesbury M.B. 7, Willenhall U.D. 3, Cheadle R.D. 37, Leek R.D. 6, Lichfield R.D. 8, Newcastle R.D. 24, Stafford R.D. 2 and Stone R.D. 31.

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.

Twenty-five cases of Acute Poliomyelitis were notified, compared with 76 in 1957, 15 occurring in Urban and 10 in Rural Districts. Six cases of Acute Encephalitis were notified as against four in the previous year. Three deaths occurred (two in Urban Districts). There were five deaths in 1957.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS.—Thirteen notifications (9 in 7 Urban areas and 1 in each of four Rural Districts) were made during 1958, compared with 10 in 1957. Two deaths occurred in Urban Districts. In the previous year there were four deaths.

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

GASTRITIS, ENTERITIS AND DIARRHOEA.—Nine deaths occurred in Urban Districts and two in Rural Districts in children under one year of age, the death-rates being 0·75 and 0·50 respectively per thousand live births. The figures for 1957 were 5, nil, 0·43 and nil respectively.

INFLUENZA.—In 1958 there were 29 deaths in Urban and 11 in Rural Districts, as compared with 154 and 41 respectively in 1957.

The number of cases of notifiable infectious diseases, with the deaths, in the Administrative County during 1958 are as follows:—

Diseases	Notifications		Deaths	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Smallpox	—	—	*	*
Scarlet Fever	759	233	*	*
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	1	*	*
Measles	3,232	1,188	2	—
Whooping Cough	236	80	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	23	2	*	*
Erysipelas	25	12	*	*
Meningococcal Infection	9	4	2	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	10	4	} 2	1
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	5	6		
Acute Encephalitis (Infective)	3	—		
Acute Encephalitis (Post Infectious)	3	—		
Pneumonia	234	89	302	83
Dysentery	456	110	*	*
Food Poisoning	56	39	*	*

*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:—

1958	AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	0—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	1—	3	2	2	1	}	—	—	—
	2—	12	5	1	3				
	5—	9	15	3	2				
	10—	4	12	2	1	}	—	—	—
	15—	22	33	4	7				
	20—	28	30	3	1				
	25—	42	49	7	5	} 7	9	—	—
	35—	42	19	1	2				
	45—	54	13	5	—				
	55—	56	11	3	1	} 31	5	3	1
	65—	22	6	2	—				
	75 and upwards	4	—	—	—				
	Totals	299	195	33	24	54	21	5	1

During 1958, 75 deaths occurred from pulmonary tuberculosis and 6 from other forms of this disease, the death-rates being 0.08 and 0.01 respectively. The corresponding rates for 1957 were 0.09 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
1958	0·09	0·05	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	1958	
775	813	852	837	807	901	805	958	808	696	623	580	515	

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
1958	464	51	515	0.50	0.05	0.55

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	...	18
Number of un-notified cases which died	...	4
Number of other cases which died, notification being made after death	...	14
Ratio of un-notified cases which died to total deaths	1 : 4.5	

In 1958, 7 out of 9 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
9,126	4,141	3,455	7,596	743	787	1,530

The figures given above indicate that in 1958 there was one case of tuberculosis in every 102 persons, or 9.8 per 1,000 of the population.

The table also shows that in 1958 there was one death in approximately every 114 cases.

RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS IN THE BIRMINGHAM REGION.

A report has been prepared for the Regional Advisory Committee by Drs. Arblaster, Springett and Cross depicting the changes which have taken place in the Birmingham Region over the past ten years in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis. Permission to reprint the summary to this work has been kindly given by the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board, whose area covers 15 Local Health Authorities, including the whole of Staffordshire.

1. Mortality rates from pulmonary tuberculosis declined in men from 52 per 100,000 in 1948 to 17 per 100,000 in 1957: in women the decline was from 29 to 4 per 100,000 in the same period.

2. Notification rates for pulmonary tuberculosis declined for men from 125 per 100,000 in 1948 to 83 in 1957: for women during the same period notification rates declined from 81 to 51 per 100,000.

3. As a result of rapidly declining mortality and slowly declining notifications, the numbers of persons on Respiratory Tuberculosis Registers in the Region have increased from 19,459 in 1948 to 31,828 in 1957. The number of these patients known to have had tubercle bacilli in their sputum in the previous six months declined from 2,875 in 1949 to 1,516 in 1956.

4. At least half of all new notifications were made as a result of patients reporting symptoms to their general practitioners. The Contact Service and Mass Radiography (excluding general practitioner referrals) each contributed about 10% of all notifications.

5. The use of B.C.G. vaccination has been introduced into the Region in the past 10 years: it is extensively used for contacts, but its use among 13-14 year old school children varies from nil in some areas to more than 80% acceptance in other areas.

6. Total attendances at Chest Clinics in the Region rose from 142,872 in 1949 to 213,530 in 1954, and have since remained at about 200,000 per annum: the pattern has been similar for both first attendances and re-examinations, but with a rather greater proportional increase in first examinations than re-examinations.

7. Examination by Mass Radiography Units increased from 110,532 in 1949 to 395,327 in 1954, and thereafter continued at over 350,000 per annum. Increasing provision has been made for X-raying patients on general practitioners' requests.

8. Artificial pneumothorax and pneumoperitoneum have virtually disappeared as methods of treatment, and the many thousands of refills previously done each year are now no longer needed. Domiciliary chemotherapy, including Streptomycin injections in the home, reached a maximum in 1954-55: the use of Streptomycin in the home has since declined very considerably.

9. Staffed hospital beds allocated for treatment of tuberculosis and diseases of the chest increased from 2,292 in 1948 to 2,829 in 1956, and were slightly reduced in 1957. There has been a further substantial reduction in 1958.

10. The waiting list for admission to hospital for treatment of tuberculosis totalled 978 in 1952 (the earliest year for which the figure is available). The waiting lists subsequently substantially declined, and it was 23 on 30.9.58, when there were considerably more than this number of staffed allocated beds unoccupied.

11. Major surgical operations for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis increased from 403 in 1949 to 1,336 in 1954, and then declined to 647 in 1957.

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 334 persons were examined in this way in connection with their appointments to the staff of the County Council.

In addition, 112 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 1958:—

STOKE-ON-TRENT M.R. UNIT

During the year the unit carried out almost 60,000 miniature film examinations, which is 10,000 less than in 1957. This reduction in numbers reflects the changing pattern of mass radiography which concentrates more and more on selected groups. At this unit weekly sessions replaced monthly arrangements for General Practitioners at the beginning of the year and surveys in the field were reduced to three days per week.

In addition to the miniature films, 4,059 full size films were taken and 900 persons were examined clinically at the time of their attendance for full sized skiagrams.

RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS

The slightly higher prevalence of tuberculosis, compared with 1957, was entirely due to a higher yield of cases in General Practitioners' referrals, where the prevalence increased from 7.9 per thousand in 1957 to 10.9 per thousand in 1958. Almost 50% of the General Practitioners' patients produced a positive sputum and over 40% of the active cases in doctors' patients were men above the age of 45 years.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF MASS RADIOGRAPHY TO NOTIFICATIONS

	<i>Notified</i> 1958	<i>Found by</i> M.M.R.	<i>Percentage</i> <i>found by</i> M.M.R.
Newcastle ...	51	21	41.1%

PNEUMOCONIOSIS

Compared with previous years there was a fall in the number of newly detected cases, but this reduction affected only new cases of pneumoconiosis originating in the coalmining industry.

CARCINOMA OF THE BRONCHUS

The number of cases (52) was twice higher than in 1957 and the highest so far since the inception of the service.

ACUTE INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS

Two hundred and twenty-eight cases of pneumonitis or broncho-pneumonia were diagnosed during the year. All these cases were recalled for follow-up films after 3-4 weeks and with a few exceptions had recovered by that time.

FUTURE POLICY

In 1959 the unit will be equipped with two new X-ray apparatus: a 70 mm. Watson Odelca set with large film facilities for the mobile unit and a 100 mm. static set at the unit's base. The 70 mm. will continue with the usual routine surveys, although on a more selective basis, and the static unit will provide General Practitioners, Medical Officers of Health and self-referred persons with eight sessions per week (including one in the evening).

WOLVERHAMPTON M.R. UNIT

The year's work was similar in most respects to that undertaken in previous years and again the greatest yield of cases was obtained from general practitioner referrals and contacts. Special attention was given to these groups along with ante-natal patients, contacts of children with positive tuberculin tests and other groups thought to be at risk.

SURVEYS AT BASE

Over 18,000 persons, or almost one-third of the total, were X-rayed at the New Cross Hospital Base, mainly at the regular Monday morning sessions. Of these, over 5,000 were referred by general practitioners and this group yielded 75 cases requiring treatment or close supervision, 48 (64%) having a positive sputum on direct smear or culture.

A further increase occurred in the number of contacts of notified cases X-rayed and the value of this follow-up is shown by the detection of 11 cases of tuberculosis requiring treatment or close supervision. Younger contacts were tuberculin tested and they returned a few days later to the Chest (Medical) Out-Patient Clinic at New Cross Hospital for the reading of the test. If negative, they were given B.C.G.

While the pick-up from ante-natal patients was low, it is felt that this is a valuable group with which to persevere, in view of the possible consequences of an undiscovered case to the baby and to the contacts in a maternity ward.

STATISTICS

During the year, 59,465 were X-rayed, of whom 2,059 were recalled for large film examination, a recall rate of 3.4%.

One thousand, one hundred and ninety-one were examined by the Medical Director, a rate of 2.0%.

TUBERCULOSIS

One hundred and fifty-seven cases of tuberculosis requiring immediate treatment or close supervision were found during the year, giving a rate per thousand of 2.6.

The high total yield from general practitioner referrals has been maintained compared with 1956 and 1957, and the frequency with which advanced cases are found calls for still greater use of this service.

<i>Group</i>	<i>Number X-rayed</i>	<i>Active Cases</i>	<i>Rate per Thousand</i>
<i>Selected Groups— i.e., Dr.'s Patients, Contacts and School Medical Dept. ...</i>	7,530	90	11.9
<i>Other Groups— i.e., General Public, Factories, etc.</i>	54,115	67	1.3

Of the 222 cases notified from the Wolverhampton Chest Clinic, 134 (60.3%) came through Mass Radiography, and in Wolverhampton

Borough Mass Radiography provided 54% of the 124 cases notified to the Medical Officer of Health.

SPUTUM POSITIVE CASES

The Public Health Laboratory at Stafford continued to carry out examinations on the numerous specimens of sputum sent for examination. Eighty-four of the 157 significant cases were found to have a positive sputum.

NON-TUBERCULOUS CONDITIONS

Further investigations were carried out on 626 patients, the majority having transient inflammatory conditions and being referred by the general practitioners for a precautionary radiograph. Several cases of bronchial carcinoma presented in this way.

FUTURE POLICY

The imminent re-equipping of the mobile van with a 70 mm. set and then being able to dispense, on many occasions, with the use of the trailer generator opens up new possibilities for visiting previously inaccessible areas.

The later provision of a 100 mm. static set at New Cross Hospital will give increased facilities to the general practitioners and will also enable hospital out-patients to attend for routine chest X-ray.

DUDLEY MOBILE M.R. UNIT

1958 has been a year for consolidating policies initiated during the previous two years and results have been satisfactory, justifying the type of work undertaken. The total number of persons examined has remained unchanged and work at Base headquarters in Dudley has increased by 1,000; the trend is towards more referrals of high incidence groups.

REGULAR SESSIONS

These have accounted for over 50% of all active tuberculosis found by the Unit, i.e., 54 cases of tuberculosis needing close supervision or immediate treatment, a fall of two cases only from 1957, whilst in the area surveys there was a decrease of 18.

This has meant intensified administrative effort and greater mobility of the Unit which has continued to return to Dudley for fortnightly regular sessions. A new centre was started fortnightly in Tipton. This was an attempt to give General Practitioners a freer access to an X-ray service where no other was readily available. Circumstances of timing and siting at Tipton made it easier for people to attend Dudley base sessions and these Tipton sessions are now discontinued (1959). Miniature film sessions only were held in Tipton, large film and follow-ups being undertaken by the local Chest Physicians.

The increase of work at Dudley has come from groups other than General Practitioners' referrals, which remain steady at approximately 4,000, the prevalence rate falling to 8.6 in these referrals.

FINDINGS

Active Tuberculosis. The number of cases found at base shows a slight decline:—

1956:	56	—	Prevalence 7.4
1957:	49	—	Prevalence 7.3
1958:	44	—	Prevalence 5.4

Non-tuberculous findings requiring further investigation have increased, in particular primary bronchial carcinoma has risen by 8, giving a total of 31. Bacterial infections have increased considerably, mainly among General Practitioners' referrals. Pneumoconiosis is not so noteworthy. The one coal-mine in the district has not been visited this year, the findings recorded being mainly discovered among foundry workers.

AREA SURVEY

South Staffordshire

The pattern of work in South Staffordshire remains unchanged, short visits being made to many areas, in an attempt to cover as much of the population as possible, with routine Mobile Mass Radiography procedure.

Where the Unit can only make periodic visits, perhaps once in two or three years, it is almost entirely dependent on the co-operation of the local authorities for its success. This Unit is fortunate in obtaining excellent local co-operation, as the distances involved in covering the area would make it very difficult to work only from Dudley.

Work done by Dudley Mobile Mass Radiography Unit in 1958.

STAFFORDSHIRE TOTALS LESS WORDSLEY AND BURTON ROAD HOSPITALS.

Miniature Films			Recalled		Rate per 1,000 Active T.B.	MEDICAL ANALYSIS						
M.	F.	Total	Large Film	Clinical		TUBERCULOUS CON- DITIONS			NON-TUBER- CULOUS CONDITIONS		KNOWN	
						Ref. to Chest Clinic as Active	Inactive		Ref. to Chest Clinic	Other Action	Active	Inactive
							Ref. to Chest Clinic	Other Action				
5,829	4,049	9,878	250	87	1.8	18	15	8	26	41	—	—

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE

Mobile Unit 'A'

During 1958 the Unit continued to operate in accordance with the policy formulated in previous years.

Numbers Examined

In addition to the 47,175 persons examined locally, 13,187 were X-rayed during the Unit's part in the Edinburgh campaign.

Findings

The number of cases of tuberculosis requiring close clinic supervision or treatment was 92—an increase of 32 over the previous year. The overall prevalence rate was 1.9 per 1,000, the highest rate being found in the general practitioner referral session at Oldbury (5.1).

Amongst the non-tuberculous abnormalities the number of cases of carcinoma of the lung was 18—just twice the number found in 1957.

Mobile Unit 'B'

During 1958 this Unit continued its unique role of visiting at weekly intervals Walsall, West Bromwich and Wednesbury for the purpose of X-raying patients sent by General Practitioners, Medical Officers of Health, Chest Physicians and others.

The numbers examined at these sessions increased again to 11,346 (10,248 in 1957—5,660 in 1956—2,543 in 1955). At Wednesbury where the Chest Clinic Odelca Unit is used the attendance of patients has been falling off and consideration will have to be given to the question of whether the Wednesbury Sessions should be continued.

Results

This service has been fully justified by the result: 101 cases of active tuberculosis (55 infectious) were found. This gives a prevalence rate of 8.9 per 1,000.

Non-tuberculous abnormalities totalled 247. This finding included 38 cases of lung cancer—11 more cases than were found in 1957.

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 6,231.

TUBERCULOSIS—1958, CIRCULAR 1/54

As will be seen in a previous table there were 464 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 4,197 contacts were examined at the Clinics or Mass Radiography Units during 1958, of which 106 were found to be Tuberculous.

The Consultant Chest Physician at the Wolverhampton Clinic observes in his report for 1958 that statistics at the Clinic show that at last (and long after the similar decline in less industrialised areas) fewer new cases are developing among young adults, but on the other hand steadily increasing numbers of cases of bronchitis, bronchiectasis, asthma and pneumoconiosis have been seen and followed up where necessary.

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.

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.

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.

At the Walsall Clinic every endeavour is made to arrange for the examination of contacts of new cases of tuberculosis and, in the case of children, tuberculin skin testing is extensively employed with B.C.G. vaccination of suitable children. The weekly visit of the Mass X-ray Unit to Walsall is utilised for examination of contacts over the age of 11 years. Where tuberculosis is found at post mortem examination and not known during life, arrangements are made for the contacts to be reviewed.

B.C.G. VACCINATION

As mentioned in the Report for 1957 work was started during that year 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. The two teams, each consisting of doctor and nurse, have continued to undertake this work, and during the present year 163 schools were visited. Skin tests were carried out on 5,890 children and as a result 4,458 were vaccinated. Of the children tested, 1,432 were found to have a positive reaction, and it was necessary to refer 648 of these, who had a hyper-sensitive Mantoux reaction, to a Mass Miniature Radiography Unit for X-rays of the chest to be taken. Further investigation was indicated in six of the 648 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 (56%) 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 880 tuberculous contacts were vaccinated at the Tuberculosis Dispensaries.

CANCER

In the following table the deaths from Cancer during 1958, 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— ...	—	1	1	1	1	2	3
5— ...	1	3	4	—	1	1	5
15— ...	2	—	2	—	2	2	4
25— ...	36	42	78	7	12	19	97
45— ...	312	234	546	78	58	136	682
65— ...	199	130	329	60	55	115	444
75— ...	126	143	269	43	52	95	364
Totals ...	677	553	1,230	189	181	370	1,600

As will be seen from the preceding table, this year there were 1,600 deaths from Cancer. In 1957 there were 1,565 preceded by 1,633 in 1956. In each year since 1937 the figure has exceeded 1,000. During the period under review this group of deaths accounted for 16·7 per cent. of the total civilian deaths, as compared with 16·8 per cent. last year, when the total number of deaths from all causes was fewer by 276. 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 110. In 1957 the figure was 117.

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 10·6 per cent, in 1958.

VENEREAL DISEASES

During the year, 841 Staffordshire patients attended for diagnosis and treatment for the first time, compared with 906 in 1957, and the following detailed table indicates where it was obtained. It will be seen that in 1958, 650 of the persons who attended were found not to be infected, and the corresponding figure in the previous year was 700. The actual cases in 1957 and 1958 were 206 and 191 respectively.

TREATMENT CENTRE	Syphilis	Gonorrhœa	Other Conditions	Total New Cases
Birmingham General Hospital...	5	8	51	64
Dudley Guest Hospital ...	3	23	80	106
Stafford (Staffordshire General Infirmary) ...	10	16	44	70
Stoke-on-Trent (Wellesley Street) ...	5	22	103	130
Walsall (Manor Hospital) ...	7	20	167	194
Wolverhampton Royal Hospital	13	59	205	277
Totals ...	43	148	650	841

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

Year	Syphilis	Soft Chancre	Gonorrhoea	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
1958	43	—	148	191	650

BLIND PERSONS

The following table gives particulars of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons registered during 1958. Of the 227 cases registered, 117 were recommended for treatment of one sort or another, and 83 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	20	9	—	81
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	50	17	—	50
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	33	11	—	39

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 5. In 2 instances the confinements were domiciliary and the babies were nursed at home.

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

Of the 5 cases, one was moderately severe and 4 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.

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. A film entitled "Lifting Patients" was shown to Nursing Staff throughout the County.

FOOT HEALTH FOR CHILDREN

During 1958 a series of talks and demonstrations on foot health were given at 16 clinics by a shoe fitting Consultant to a well-known shoe firm. The purpose of the talks was to show mothers how shoes should be fitted and how they affect the child's posture and general health.

As is well known, the wearing of ill-fitting shoes by children is distressingly widespread and it is hoped that the talks will have helped mothers as to the correct method of obtaining shoes to fit their children.

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 731 medical examinations were undertaken, 457 by medical staff of the department at County Council Clinics and 274 by General Practitioners and other Authorities. The figures for the previous year were 755, 391 and 364 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. A major revision took place in 1956, details of which were given in the Report for that year.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

During 1958, two new Centres were opened, one at John Amery Drive, Rising Brook, Stafford, the first clinic to be built for this purpose since before the war, and the other at Streetly.

At the end of the year there were 115 Welfare Centres in operation, of which 60 were combined (i.e., Minor Ailment Clinics and Welfare Centres) and 55 were Welfare Centres only.

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

No. of sessions	...	...	...	...	5,387
No. of children who attended during the year and who were born in:					
1958	...	...	...	...	9,829
1957	...	...	...	...	5,026
1956—1953	...	...	...	...	4,093
Total	...	...	...	...	18,948

No. of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were:

Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	156,051
1 but under 2	...	...	...	...	38,698
2 but under 5	...	...	...	...	33,864
Total	...	...	...	...	228,613

PROVISION OF NEW INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

As mentioned in last year's report, during 1957 approval was received from the Ministry of Health for the building of clinics at Rising Brook, Stafford, Birch Street, Tipton, and Short Heath, Willenhall. These clinics were in the process of being built during 1958. It is anticipated that the clinic at Wednesfield will be completed by October, 1959, and those at Newcastle and Aldridge later in the same year.

During 1958 approval was given by the Ministry of Health for six Centres to be built at Wombourn, Darlaston (Bentley Estate), Sedgley (Lower Gornal), Brierley Hill (Kingswinford), Rowley Regis (Elm Terrace) and Brownhills (Pier Street), and it is hoped that these too will be built by the end of 1959.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

At 31st December, 1958, there were 45 Ante-Natal Clinics (nine of which were combined with Infant Welfare Sessions) 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	...	5,902
Total number of attendances	...	20,350

One hundred and seven women attended the Post-Natal Clinics during the year, 111 attendances being made.

Where treatment is required, the patient is referred to her own doctor except for unsatisfactory dental conditions. Treatment of the latter can be given under the County Council scheme and the patients are offered the facilities locally available.

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

As stated in the Annual Report for 1957, in order to obtain a greater degree of co-operation between the three branches of the National Health Service responsible for ante-natal care the institution of an exchange card system acceptable both to the County Council and to the Local Medical Committee of the Staffordshire Executive Council was proposed.

This exchange card system was duly put into operation in April, 1958, the General Medical Practitioners and Medical Officers working at Ante-Natal Clinics in the County being notified of all the details and procedure of the scheme. The result has been very disappointing in that with few exceptions General Practitioners have ignored the scheme entirely, and although the Medical Officers of the Ante-Natal Clinics have in the first instance filled up the appropriate portion of the cards and sent them to the General Practitioners concerned, it is only in a very few instances that the latter have returned the cards to the clinic with the portion for completion by the General Practitioner duly filled in. The bulk of the cards are never returned at all.

Nevertheless a considerable number of General Practitioners continue to avail themselves of the arrangement whereby they may, if they wish, send expectant mothers to Local Authority Ante-Natal Clinics solely for the performance of blood tests.

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 7,592 as against 7,263 for 1953, 6,970 for 1954, 6,721 for 1955, 7,662 for 1956 and 7,952 for 1957.

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 1958, 25 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified in the County area.

Of the cases dealt with during the period under review, 6 were sent to hospital and 16 were cases in which confinement had taken place in hospital. The remaining cases were treated at home.

HEARING TESTING OF YOUNG CHILDREN

As mentioned in previous reports, 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. Early ascertainment is extremely valuable in the case of deaf children because they can be given appropriate training before they reach school age and the disability combated 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.

The following table gives details of the number of children tested in 1958:—

No. of children receiving a screening test—

at Clinic ...	...	...	...	...	394
at home	...	...	...	...	518

Total	912
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

No. of children who failed the test	9
-------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Of the nine children who failed the test, subsequent investigations revealed that the hearing was not defective in three cases. Of the remainder, two were referred to the care of their family doctor, three were referred to an Audiology Clinic or an E.N.T. Specialist, and one was suffering from a condition which was not amenable to any form of treatment.

OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT

During the year 138 children were referred from the Infant Welfare Centres for ophthalmic examination.

Glasses were prescribed for 80 of these children who are mostly cases of squint and are kept under observation.

These cases, with others first seen in previous years, made 281 visits to the Clinics.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT

During the year 254 cases were referred for artificial sunlight 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...	559	557	556*	303
Children under 5	736	736	736	736

*Patients treated and not made dentally fit requested emergency treatment only.

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 ^c Provided	
								Complete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ...	2,116	282	443	91	—	459	133	207	131
Children under five ...	1,103	326	128	—	39	—	—	—	—

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 ...	124
Full lower dentures ...	88
Partial upper dentures ...	305
Partial lower dentures ...	57
Relines ...	8
Repairs to dentures ...	42
Total ...	624

ORTHODONTICS

<i>Appliances</i>	<i>Nos. Completed</i>
Regulation appliances ...	455
Repairs to appliances ...	8
Total ...	463

SUNDRIES

<i>Nature of</i>					<i>Nos. Completed</i>
Obturator	...	...	...	...	1
Crowns	...	...	...	...	7
Splints	...	...	...	...	3
Special trays	...	...	...	...	103
Ear moulds	...	...	...	...	8
Ear moulds (repairs)	...	...	...	...	3
Total					125

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 85 clinics and 92 other centres, e.g., shops, private houses, etc.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT

During the financial year 1958-59 the sales and free issues amounted to £36,355 as compared with £30,217 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 1958:—

Number of live births	...	...	...	16,433
Number of stillbirths	...	...	...	407
Notified by midwives	...	...	...	16,080
Notified by parents and doctors	...	...	...	760

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 1958:—

Children with mothers at home	...	...	69
„ with parents married	...	...	7
„ with mothers in situations	...	...	2
„ with mothers in Homes	...	...	6
„ with mothers in lodgings	...	...	1
„ with parents co-habiting	...	...	4
„ with foster parents	...	...	3
„ in Local Authority Homes	...	...	13
„ in Voluntary Children's Homes	...	...	4
„ with adopters	...	...	59
„ placed by their mothers for adoption	...	...	6
„ stillborn	...	...	5
Miscarriage	...	...	2
Died	...	...	4
Transferred	...	...	3
			<hr/>
			188
			<hr/>

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

In 1958, 46 cases were admitted, 6 still being in residence at the end of the year.

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

Forty-seven of the cases concerned married women; of these 3 were divorced, 11 legally separated, 19 living apart from their husband, 1 a widow and 13 couples were reconciled. Eighteen girls married during the year, 10 of them to the fathers of their babies. In the remaining 8 cases the babies were placed for adoption before the marriage took place.

The ages of the mothers ranged between 14 and 45, there being 23 under the age of 17 years.

PREMATURITY

The following table gives particulars of the number of premature infants who were born during 1958:—

(1) *Number of Premature Live Births Notified*

(a) In hospital	...	...	...	...	811
(b) At home	...	...	...	...	356
(c) In private nursing homes	...	...	...	...	—
					<hr/>
Total				...	1,167
					<hr/>

(2) *Number of Premature Stillbirths Notified*

(a) In hospital	...	...	...	...	177
(b) At home	...	...	...	...	50
(c) In private nursing homes	...	...	...	...	—
					<hr/>
Total				...	227
					<hr/>

Weight at birth	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) ...	106	45	45	8	7	—	25	12	10	—	—	—	94	17	—
Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz. (1,500–2,000 gms.) ...	164	12	141	15	2	12	32	1	28	—	—	—	39	15	—
Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. (2,000–2,250 gms.) ...	173	4	163	33	1	32	20	—	20	—	—	—	16	4	—
Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz. (2,250–2,500 gms.) ...	368	4	357	206	2	175	17	—	14	—	—	—	28	14	—
TOTALS ...	811	65	706	262	12	219	94	13	72	—	—	—	177	50	—

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS' REGULATION ACT, 1948

During 1958 two applications for registration were granted under the above-mentioned Act, so that at the end of the year premises were registered in four 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 1958:—

	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	10·8	19·1
STAFFORD (Riverside, South Walls) ...	25	25	12	35	14·0	20·0
TIPTON (Toll End Road) ...	12	38	6	20	6·0	14·0
BILSTON (Prouds Lane) ...	10	30	5	11	4·8	12·6
WEDNESFIELD (Lichfield Road) ...	20	30	9	15	6·3	11·1
WILLENHALL (Pinson Park) ...	25	25	10	17	8·6	10·8

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	...	4·3
2 — 5 years	...	12·2

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:—

Number of premises registered at end of year ...	3
Number of applications for registration granted...	—
Number of Homes given up ...	5
Number of Homes with more than two beds ...	2
Number of Homes solely for midwifery and maternity cases ...	2
Number of Homes exempted from registration ...	2

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Until the 1950 Report it was 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 deaths occurred in hospital.

In 1957 the number of maternal deaths occurring in the Administrative County was also 8.

Of the domiciliary cases attended by midwives or maternity nurses two deaths were 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 95. The remaining causes mentioned above have not been classified.

During 1958, 28 deaths were reported by the midwives, having occurred whilst they were in attendance. Twelve of these were due to feebleness and prematurity.

FAMILY PLANNING

The Family Planning Association maintains four clinics in the Administrative County and two in the Area of adjoining Authorities in respect of which they receive assistance. Details of the sessions are as follows:—

BILSTON, Centre Health Clinic, Wellington Road, Bilston.

Tuesdays weekly 2.0—3.30 p.m. and 6.30—7.30 p.m.

Closed Bank Holiday weeks and first fortnight in August.

CANNOCK, Church Street, Cannock.

2nd Thursday in month 2.0—4.0 p.m.

4th Thursday in month 4.30—6.30 p.m.

Closed all August.

LEEK, The Clinic, Salisbury Street, Leek.

Wednesdays fortnightly 2.0—2.30 p.m. and 7.0—9.0 p.m.

Closed in August.

STAFFORD, Infant Welfare Centre, North Walls, Stafford.

Thursdays weekly 2.0—4.0 p.m.

1st Thursday 12.0 noon—1.0 p.m.

1st and 3rd Thursdays 7.0—8.0 p.m.

Closed Bank Holiday weeks and all August.

*BURTON-ON-TRENT, Infant Welfare Centre, Cross Street,
Burton-on-Trent.*

Mondays weekly 6.0—8.0 p.m.

Closed Easter Monday and all August.

WALSALL, Bradford Street Clinic, Walsall.

Thursdays weekly 7.0—8.30 p.m.

Closed 1st and 2nd Thursdays in August.

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 312 cases were considered and a summary of the action taken is given below. Good results have been obtained in many cases.

Satisfactorily concluded and removed from Register...	63
Referred to Health Visitor	22
,, ,, Health Visitor and N.S.P.C.C.	4
,, ,, N.S.P.C.C.	45
,, ,, N.S.P.C.C. and Education Welfare Officer	3
,, ,, Mental Welfare Officer	1
,, ,, Probation Officer	9
,, ,, Probation Officer and Education Welfare Officer	1
,, ,, Social Worker	3
,, ,, School Health Service	10
,, ,, Child Care Officers	30
,, for rehousing	23
Retained under joint observation (2 or more officers)...	4
In receipt of National Assistance	6
Left the district	2
Continued after 31.12.58 for further consideration ...	86

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, who agreed that a further two Social Workers shall be appointed to work in the northern and mid areas of the Administrative County, have now under consideration the amalgamation of such duties with those of the Welfare Officers, so that the Administrative County would be covered adequately for both services.

During the year 3 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, 1958, there were 84 whole-time general nurses, together with 75 part-time general nurses, 45 being also domiciliary midwives and 30 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 1958 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 84 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, 144 were car users, one had an autocycle, the remainder using ordinary cycles for their work.

During the year 335,134 home visits were made by the nurses, the number of cases attended being 13,315. Of this figure it is estimated that 2590 acute and 3454 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, 1958, the establishment figures were 86 and 78 respectively. Of the 86 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 in 1958 children in the 1—4 age group formed only 6.7% of the total new patients attended compared with 6.8% in 1957.

From the tables it will be seen that a considerable and increasing portion of the time of the home nurses continues to be given to the care of the elderly, senility being given as the reason for their attendance on 931 new patients in 1958 compared with 789 in 1957. It seems likely that in the future this rise will persist as the proportion of elderly people in the population continues to increase.

The rise in the number of post-operative cases nursed in their own homes, especially in young people, which was shown in 1957, has continued in 1958, when 118 more new patients were attended for this reason than in the previous year.

During the year there has been a fall in the number of new patients in two other classes which form a considerable proportion of the home nurses' work, i.e., those suffering from diseases of the heart and from respiratory diseases other than tuberculosis.

Although apart from general nursing care the giving of injections still forms the most frequent duty of the home nurses, the number of treatments of this type fell substantially in 1958, probably due to the increasing tendency for oral administration of some antibiotics and other drugs which were previously given by injection.

An analysis of the conditions from which new patients seen by the home nurses in 1958 were suffering, together with a table showing the number of treatments given in all cases (old and new), are given below. The first table lists the unsatisfactory conditions of the new patients seen in 1958 by the home nurses, while the second table gives an indication of the type of assistance given by the nurse.

Condition	Age 0-4	Age 5-15	Age 16-64	65 and over	Total
Tuberculosis	4	4	221	13	242
Other infectious diseases	13	12	14	5	44
Diseases of the blood	2	1	242	237	482
Diseases of the heart... ..	2	2	258	689	951
Cerebral Hæmorrhage and thrombosis	—	1	187	693	881
Other circulatory diseases	2	1	99	143	245
Respiratory diseases other than tuberculosis	106	56	367	429	958
Diseases of ear or nose and throat	52	74	87	40	253
Eye conditions	26	7	17	35	85
Dental conditions	7	9	28	14	58
Gynæcological conditions	—	1	346	259	606
Genito-urinary	28	4	119	147	298
Diseases of bones, joints and muscles	22	10	183	173	388
Diseases of digestive system ...	49	35	314	258	656
Diabetes	1	7	112	194	314
Parasitic conditions (worms, lice, etc.)	11	15	8	2	36
New growths	3	1	295	345	644
Senility	—	—	14	917	931
Diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissues	41	23	132	130	326
Mental and nervous conditions ...	—	6	71	38	115
Injuries	60	164	287	134	645
Burns and scalds	55	38	84	60	237
Sepsis	27	45	235	109	416
Post operative	152	56	605	266	1,079
Complication of pregnancy or puerperium	4	—	209	1	214
Other conditions	119	56	233	193	601
Totals	786	628	4,767	5,524	11,705

Type of Case	Total number of treatments given in all cases—old and new—during the year ended 31st December, 1958.
General Nursing	134,917
Dressings	76,189
Observation of Patient	7,954
Enemas	5,083
Changing of Pessaries	1,598
Washouts, douches and catheterisation ...	9,105
Preparation for diagnostic investigations...	625
Injections—antibiotics	29,637
Other injections	77,704
Other treatments	6,789

MIDWIVES' SERVICE

The following are particulars of the midwives practising at the end of 1958:—

Number of midwives employed by the Authority 160
(including 3 relief midwives)
(S.R.N., S.C.M. 91, S.C.M. 69)

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

Domiciliary 5*
In Institutions 5

Number of midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees 68

*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					
	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked		Totals	Cases in Institutions
	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	68	1,113	1,049	5,266	7,496	6
(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	—	—	—	—	—	4,820
(d) Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes)	—	2	38	—	40	110
TOTALS	68	1,115	1,087	5,266*	7,536	4,936

*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, 151 were car users, two 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 896 visits and interviews were undertaken for midwifery matters.

In accordance with the Rules of the Central Midwives Board, 21 midwives attended a residential post-graduate course arranged by the Royal College of Midwives, and 8 others attended a course held under the auspices of the Stoke-on-Trent Public Health Department.

Seven 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 thirteen trainee midwives were sent to the County Council pupil midwife teachers.

Particulars of deliveries by midwives for the last nineteen years are given in the following table:—

Year	*No. of deliveries 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
1958	6,381	1,323	158	2	28	60	17	882

*Including midwifery cases in private maternity homes.

The percentage of doctors' calls to the number of births attended by midwives was 20.7.

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

PREGNANCY:

Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	10
Blood Pressure Abnormal	...	...	...	...	16
Hæmorrhage Ante-partum	...	...	...	...	21
Loss of Blood	...	...	...	...	1
? Presentation	...	...	...	...	2
Threatened Abortion	...	...	...	...	19
Unsatisfactory condition and general health	...	...	...	...	43
Total	...	...	...	...	112

LABOUR:

Abnormal Presentation	...	...	...	...	57
Abortion...	...	...	...	...	16
Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	2
Delayed or Difficult Labour	...	...	...	...	125
Eclampsia	...	...	...	...	1
Hæmorrhage, Ante-partum	...	...	...	...	29
Hæmorrhage, Intra-partum	...	...	...	...	1
Hæmorrhage, Post-partum	...	...	...	...	60
Inertia	...	...	...	...	24
Lacerated Perineum	...	...	...	...	461
Placenta Prævia	...	...	...	...	2
Premature Labour	...	...	...	...	21
Prolapse of Cord	...	...	...	...	7
Retained Placenta and Membranes	...	...	...	...	35
Unsatisfactory Condition	...	...	...	...	64
Total	...	...	...	...	905

LYING-IN:

High Temperature	...	...	...	...	55
Inflamed and Painful Leg	...	...	...	...	15
Unsatisfactory Condition	...	...	...	...	34
Unusual Swelling of Breasts	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	105

CHILD:

Asphyxia	...	...	...	...	6
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	1
Deformities	...	...	...	...	5
Feebleness and Prematurity	...	...	...	...	27
Hæmorrhage (Bowel)	...	...	...	...	2
Hæmorrhage (Mouth)	...	...	...	...	6
Hare Lip and Cleft Palate	...	...	...	...	2
Inflamed and Discharging Eyes	...	...	...	...	47
Jaundice	...	...	...	...	10
Spina Bifida	...	...	...	...	7
Unsatisfactory Condition	...	...	...	...	88
Total	...	...	...	...	201
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	1,323

Details of the number of notifications of sending for medical help during the *financial year* 1958-59 are given below:—

Number of notifications of sending for medical aid	1,329
Number of claims received	35*
Percentage of claims received to notifications ...	2.6
Total amount paid to doctors during the year ...	£138

*One of the reasons for the small number of claims is that in the large majority of cases the patients are registered with the General Practitioner for general maternity care, so that any fees are the responsibility of the Local Executive Council.

WATERY, INFLAMED AND DISCHARGING EYES

The number of cases notified by the midwives during the year was 47. In every instance these were treated at home. Vision was unimpaired in each instance. Of the 47 cases, 45 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	... ..	442
Reported by midwives	... ..	158

Causes of those reported by midwives;—

Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	... ..	9
Asphyxia	... ..	1
Breech Delivery	... ..	1
Cord Prolapse	... ..	5
Cord round Neck	... ..	9
Deformities	... ..	32
Difficult Labour	... ..	6
Fall and Shock	... ..	1
Intra Cranial Hæmorrhage	... ..	1
Maceration	... ..	22
Malpresentation	... ..	9
Post Mature	... ..	5
Premature	... ..	18
Premature Inhalation	... ..	1
Spina Bifida	... ..	2
Toxæmia	... ..	11
Cause not known	... ..	25

ANALGESIA

At the end of 1958, 156 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, 1958, 156 midwives were equipped with the necessary apparatus; the number of cases which were dealt with was 3,249, when nurses were acting as midwives, and 655 in their capacity as maternity nurses.

In addition, midwives administered Pethidine in 3,795 cases when acting as midwives and in 800 cases when acting as maternity nurses. Six midwives also used Trilene analgesia in 261 cases when acting as midwives and in 128 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 25; Urban Districts 23, Rural Districts 2.

The case-rate for Puerperal Pyrexia per thousand total births (live and still) for Staffordshire was 1.52, as compared with 14.3 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 above 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 55 occasions. These were specially investigated and it was found that in 28 instances the unsatisfactory conditions were due to abnormalities which could be said to arise directly from childbirth.

HEALTH VISITING

At the 31st December, 1958, the number of Health Visitors employed was 111 whole-time, two Health Visitor Lecturers and 30 part-time Health Visitors. In those areas which were fully staffed in accordance with the previous establishment the position has been reviewed and the establishment increased to implement the recommendations laid down in the report of the Working Party on Health Visiting. As a result the establishment of Health Visitors is now 152. When the remaining three Areas have been reviewed it is likely that this figure will be substantially higher.

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 1958 to expectant mothers and young children:—

To Expectant Mothers

First visits	...	...	...	...	3,284
Total visits	...	...	...	...	6,609

To infants under one year

First visits	...	...	...	...	16,987
Total visits	71,915

Total visits to children aged 1 year and under 2 years	41,556
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Total visits to children aged 2 years but under 5 years	69,927
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Two hundred and seventy-nine 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. In addition to the full-time Health Visitor Lecturer, a part-time Lecturer was appointed.

Talks were given at 420 sessions of 44 Centres in various parts of the Administrative County, the total attendance being 8,122.

The Lecturers have been provided with a projector and 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 AGAINST SMALLPOX.

Every effort has continued to be made, through the medium of midwife and health visitor during visits to the homes, Welfare Centres, etc., to encourage parents to have their babies vaccinated. The vaccinations are done entirely by the General Practitioners on behalf of the County Council and the following are the particulars of cases vaccinated or re-vaccinated during 1958. The figures for 1957 are given in brackets.

Age at date of vaccination	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated...	3,652* (2,754)†	701 (503)	300 (277)	293 (254)	485 (497)	5,431 (4,285)
Number Re-Vaccinated	— (5)	2 (2)	19 (34)	100 (124)	674 (912)	795 (1,077)

*22.8% of the births for 1958. †17.8% of the births for 1957.

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 1958 the number immunised against diphtheria was as follows:—

Under 5	...	...	...	10,124
5 — 14 years	...	...	...	1,549

Reinforcing doses were given in 7,210 cases.

During 1957 the numbers were 8,846, 2,592 and 13,446 respectively.

The fall in re-inforcing doses given during 1958 was due to the poliomyelitis vaccination campaign.

The following table gives particulars of immunisation in relation to child population at the 31st December, 1958:—

Number of children at the 31st December, 1958, who had completed a course of immunisation *at any time before that date* (i.e., at any time since the 1st January, 1944).

Age at 31.12.58 i.e. Born in Year	Under 1 1958	1 to 4 1954-1957	5 to 9 1949-1953	10 to 14 1944-1948	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
A. 1954-1958	1,552	32,280	48,031	32,736	114,599
B. 1953 or earlier ...	—	—	14,627	42,750	57,377
C. Estimated mid-year child population ...	15,500	55,500	150,100		221,100
Immunity Index 100 A/C	10.01	58.16	53.81		51.83

Although three original notifications of suspected cases of diphtheria were received during 1958 none was confirmed. This is the second year in succession 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 ...	—	—
1958 ...	—	—

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

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

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY 1954—1958

	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.				
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Children under 5 years of age:																									
Immunised ...	45.5	46.8	46.2	47.7	47.7	—	4	1	—	—	Nil	0.13	0.03	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Not Immunised	54.5	53.2	53.8	52.3	52.3	3	3	2	—	—	0.08	0.09	0.06	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	3	7	3	—	—	0.04	0.11	0.04	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Children aged 5 to 14 years:																									
Immunised ...	84.7	86.7	89.0	92.4	92.0	6	11	1	—	—	0.05	0.09	0.01	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Not Immunised	15.3	13.3	11.9	7.6	8.0	2	11	1	—	—	0.09	0.57	0.06	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	Nil	18.18	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	8	22	2	—	—	0.06	0.15	0.01	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	Nil	9.09	Nil	Nil	Nil
All children under 15 years of age:																									
Immunised ...	72.1	74.3	75.8	78.4	77.8	6	15	2	—	—	0.04	0.09	0.01	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Not Immunised	27.9	25.7	24.2	21.6	22.2	5	14	3	—	—	0.09	0.26	0.06	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	Nil	14.29	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	11	29	5	—	—	0.05	0.14	0.02	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	Nil	6.90	Nil	Nil	Nil

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

Further Groups to be Vaccinated.

In Circular 20/58, dated the 2nd September, 1958, the Ministry of Health announced that the arrangements for vaccination against poliomyelitis should be extended by the offer of vaccination to further groups of persons and by the inclusion of third injections. The original offer of vaccination was extended to persons born in the years 1933—1942—bringing in persons up to 25 years of age instead of 15 years, which was the previous upper age limit. Vaccination was also made available to hospital staff who come into contact with patients, to medical students and to the families of these groups.

Storage of Vaccine.

Additional refrigerators were installed in Area Health Committee districts ensuring that at least two sources of obtaining vaccine were available to general practitioners in each of the nine Areas.

During the year 249,138 ml. of poliomyelitis vaccine was received, making a total of 307,528 ml. received since the inception of the Vaccination Scheme in 1956.

Particulars of vaccinations done during 1958, are as follows:—

Inoculated with two doses:—

Children born in the years 1943 to 1958	...	...	93,970
Other Groups	...	...	3,526

Inoculated with one injection only:—

Children	...	...	...	...	10,235
Other Groups	...	...	...	...	660
Total number of persons who had received three injections	...	...	...	...	69

The number of applicants awaiting vaccination at the end of the year was 10,856.

WHOOPING 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 1958 and 4,845 children were immunised initially, and reinforcing doses given in 150 cases, by staff at Infant Welfare Centres. A further 3,901 were immunised initially, and 249 reinforcing doses were given, by general practitioners.

COUNTY AMBULANCE SERVICE

STATIONS

During the year no change occurred in the status of the Ambulance Stations which continued to operate as follows:—

24-hour Stations

Brierley Hill

Cannock

Coseley

Darlaston*

Leek

Lichfield*

Newcastle*

Stafford*

Uttoxeter

Sub-Stations

Aldridge

Biddulph

Brownhills

Cheadle

Kids Grove

Rowley Regis

Rugeley

Stone

Tamworth

Tettenhall

Willenhall

*Radio Control Stations.

In accordance with a Scheme of Reorganisation adopted by the Council, Willenhall Station was closed on the 30th November, the personnel and vehicles being transferred to Darlaston Station. This Station continues to carry out the work previously done by the staff of the Willenhall Station.

On the 1st May a new Ambulance Station was opened at Stone. The new building replaces accommodation previously occupied in disused school buildings which had been obtained as a temporary measure when the service commenced in 1948. The new building is therefore a very much needed improvement and provides satisfactory quarters for the staff, garaging accommodation and office accommodation for records, etc.

VEHICLES.

Four new Dennis vehicles fitted with Perkins Diesel engines were taken into service during October, but it is not possible to state whether the diesel engined vehicle will prove satisfactory or an improvement on the petrol engined vehicle.

The continued use of direct labour for the maintenance and repair of the vehicles has resulted in considerable economy being effected.

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, 1958.

STATION	Hours Open	PERSONNEL	VEHICLES		AMBULANCES		SITTING CARS	
			Amb.	Cars	Mileage	Patients	Mileage	Patients
Aldridge ..	16	8	2	1	29,299	5,255	19,111	2,821
Biddulph ..	8	4	1	1	15,491	2,173	16,332	3,718
Brierley Hill ..	24	22	3	3	42,296	5,890	93,157	14,269
Brownhills ..	16	12	2	2	28,425	4,611	33,096	6,329
Cannock ..	24	21	4	3	99,194	11,001	91,305	13,324
Coseley ..	24	22	3	4	43,069	7,122	104,820	20,866
Cheadle ..	16	12	3	2	44,870	5,868	37,720	5,661
Darlaston ..	24	24	4	6	63,582	10,904	81,026	17,604
Kidsgrove ..	8	4	1	1	11,540	2,120	18,455	5,013
Leek ..	24	19	3	3	58,996	5,754	77,007	11,019
Lichfield ..	24	19	3	5	48,243	5,736	93,974	10,539
Newcastle ..	24	24	3	4	50,095	7,963	79,601	14,427
Rowley Regis ..	12	6	2	1	38,372	7,806	21,381	3,777
Rugeley ..	8	4	1	1	19,825	3,289	22,783	3,898
Stafford ..	24	24	4	4	40,594	5,080	86,606	10,301
Stone ..	8	4	1	1	20,564	3,177	23,404	3,129
Tamworth ..	8	4	1	1	10,782	2,653	21,289	1,930
Tettenhall ..	8	2	1	1	141	31	22,830	4,068
Uttoxeter ..	24	17	2	3	29,201	1,922	68,830	5,860
Willenhall ..	8	6	1	1	15,678	5,275	30,147	9,774
Totals ...	—	258	45	48	710,357	103,630	1,042,874	168,327

Note—Willenhall Station closed on 30th November—Personnel and vehicles transferred to Darlaston.

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

Maternity	...	...	...	...	4,927
Illness	...	...	...	...	259,235
Accidents	...	...	...	...	5,275
Infectious	...	...	...	...	1,242
Mental	...	...	...	...	1,278
					<u>271,957</u>

The following is a comparison of the number of Stations, personnel, vehicles, patients carried and mileage at the 31st December, 1958, with the number at 31st December, 1957:—

		31.12.57	31.12.58
24-hour Stations	...	9	9
Sub-Stations	...	11	10
Ambulances	...	46	45
Sitting Cars	...	48	48
Personnel	...	258	255
Patients carried	...	256,381	271,957
Mileage	...	1,675,711	1,753,131
Average miles per patient carried		6.54	6.45

AGENCY SERVICE

The following shows the mileage run and patients carried by the Hospital Car Service in the Stafford, Newcastle and Lichfield Areas:—

Month	Stafford		Newcastle		Lichfield	
	Mileage	Patients carried	Mileage	Patients carried	Mileage	Patients carried
January ...	210	2	—	—	—	—
February ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
March ...	413	17	—	—	—	—
April ...	287	6	—	—	156	3
May ...	119	2	—	—	236	2
June ...	193	2	438	6	156	1
July ...	106	1	192	3	256	2
August ...	220	3	—	—	82	1
September ...	107	1	—	—	157	1
October ...	221	2	520	5	—	—
November ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
December ...	250	4	—	—	—	—
	<u>2,126</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>1,150</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>1,043</u>	<u>10</u>

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

The following are particulars of the work undertaken during 1958 by the four Welfare Officers:—

	Free	Partial payment by patient	Paid in full by patient	Total
(1) Number of patients supplied with extra nourishment†	368	14	—	382
(2) Number of patients supplied with clothing† ...	285	14	—	299
(3) Number of patients supplied with bedding† ...	180	13	1	194
(4) Number of patients supplied with convalescent home treatment ...	68	137	6	‡211
(5) Number of patients supplied with appliances* ...	204	3	—	207
(6) Number of visits and interviews with patients ...	—	—	—	3,432
(7) Number of patients seen at Office or Clinic ...	—	—	—	1,446
(8) Housing				
(a) No. of cases recommended	—	—	—	63
(b) No. of cases re-housed...	—	—	—	41

*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 3 cases of problem families sent to a Centre for the Guidance of Mothers in Home Management and Child Care at Crowley House, Birmingham, and in one case the rail fare only was paid.

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 32 applications for the facility were received. In 20 instances full travelling expenses were allowed.

In the remaining 12 instances it was found the financial circumstances were such that 5 were allowed part expenses and 7 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 447 homes were visited—141 to cases falling in Category 1, 107 in Category 2, 180 in Category 3, 14 in Category 4 and 5 in Category 5.

Four hundred and fifty-one visits to these homes were paid—227 of these were of a social nature, 91 to cases referred to County Council agencies, i.e., for domestic assistance, extra nourishment, nursing equipment, to the County Welfare Officers, etc., and 133 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 1958, 72 Nursing Comforts Depots were in operation.

ENURESIS ALARMS

Many children suffer from the distressing condition of bedwetting at night. A recent innovation has been treatment using an electric bell or buzzer connected to a pad placed under the bed sheet. The alarm sounds as soon as the child commences to void urine. The child is then taken to the toilet to empty the bladder completely, the bedding changed and the alarm reset. It is likely that the cause of bedwetting in many of these children is that they sleep so "heavily" as not to appreciate the extent of the bladder's filling. Following requests from doctors for provision of such alarms arrangements were made for them to be loaned to cases where needed as a nursing appliance under the provisions of Section 28 of the National Health Service Act. The doctor before requesting such an alarm is expected to have examined the child and carried out tests to exclude the presence of organic disease. The method of operation of the alarm is explained to the parents by the School Nurse, who also keeps the doctor in touch with the child's progress.

The results of treatment have proved very satisfactory, so that in spite of several purchases of machines of various types there was a substantial waiting list at the end of the year. Machines were supplied in fifty cases with the following results:—

No. of children cured ...	...	...	...	30
" ? self cured ...	...	...	...	1
Much improved... ..	...	...	...	5
No improvement ... ..	...	...	...	4
Relapsed after treatment ...	...	...	...	3
Unco-operative child ... ..	...	...	...	3
Nervous and frightened ... ..	...	...	...	2
Unco-operative mother's attitude ...	...	...	...	1
Child perspired too freely ... ..	...	...	...	1

At the end of the year 18 machines were in use and there was a waiting list of 22 children.

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 749.

Of the total number referred, 532 were admitted to chronic sick hospital accommodation, six to Mental Hospitals, four to Part III Accommodation, two to private Nursing Homes and 14 to General Hospitals. In 252 of these cases one or more of the County Council's Services were of help to the patients pending admission.

In 191 cases, therefore, the patients were cared for at home, the County Council's Services being of assistance in 85 instances, viz:—

Nursing	29
Domestic Help	17
Social Welfare	2
Nursing and Domestic Help	28
Nursing and Social Welfare	2
Domestic Help and Social Welfare	6
Nursing, Domestic Help and Social Welfare	1

DOMICILIARY HEALTH SERVICES

Ministry of Health Circular No. 22/58 has asked Medical Officers of Health to include in their Annual Reports information on any special ways in which it has been found possible to strengthen the Domiciliary Health Services (including the Home Help Service) provided for the elderly, sick and infirm, following consideration of the Minister's Circular 14/57.

This latter Circular suggested that in most areas the Domiciliary Health Services were adequate, though under heavy pressure. Local Authorities were asked to consider how far they could prevent or delay the onset of infirmities by arranging for ageing persons to be visited and given suitable advice. Authorities were asked also to enhance the value of the Home Help Service by imaginative planning with due regard to the times at which old persons most needed assistance and the type of help most required.

Since the receipt of the Ministry's Circular the Services mentioned have been strengthened in a number of ways, the principal one being the

continued growth of the Domiciliary Help Service. It should be mentioned that the majority of the suggestions made had been considered and adopted by the County Council prior to the receipt of the Circular. As is mentioned in another Section of this report, the Domiciliary Help Service has considerably grown since its inception in 1948. At the end of 1955 there were 497 Helps assisting at 2,344 house-holds, this grew in 1956 to 621 Helps at 2,825 house-holds and at the end of 1958 to 856 Helps attending at 3,620 house-holds. An important principle which has been accepted by the Health Committee is the importance of adequate supervision of the Helps to ensure that the work performed is satisfactorily carried out and properly related to the needs of the applicant. In general, it is desirable that there should be one Organiser employed for each 80—100 Domestic Helps so that there has been a corresponding increase in the number of Organisers from 5 in 1956 to 7 in 1958 and indeed this figure has increased to 9 at the time of writing.

Again, another Section of the Report mentions the work of the Night Help or Sitter Scheme to assist in cases of serious chronic and terminal illnesses by helping to release the heavy strain on relatives. This Service which started in 1955 with 4 Helps grew in 1958 to 17 Night Helps. A further development was the inception in 1957 of the neighbourly Help Scheme, viz., in cases where the ordinary fixed hours of the usual Home Help Service were not considered adequate, arrangements were made with friendly neighbours to visit the old people and for the Helpers to receive a daily fee for the work they undertook, e.g. lighting fires, undertaking shopping, assisting the old people when they get up and go to bed. A daily fee of 4/6d. per Helper has been approved but this may be varied in special cases. In the period the number of Neighbourly Helps has grown from 15 in 1957 to 51 in 1958.

Tribute should be paid in this connection to the work of the Domiciliary Nursing Service. It will be noted in another Section of the report that out of 11,705 new cases treated in 1958 some 5,524 were aged 65 years or over. The Nurses not only undertake general supervision and specialised nursing functions under the supervision of the General Medical Practitioners, but they are also often called upon by old people to give advice as to other social matters.

Reference is made on Pages 76-78 of the Report to the work undertaken by the 4 Welfare Officers employed by the County Council. These Officers have been encouraged for several years past now to undertake friendly visiting to old persons in their own homes and during 1958 they visited 447 homes of whom only 141 were considered to be appropriately provided for. In the other cases arrangements were made with the appropriate body for the provision of any necessary assistance.

The Health Visitors have been encouraged to visit old people whenever their duties allow and these visits were combined often with visiting other members of the house-hold. During 1958 a total of 7,877 visits were paid by Health Visitors to old persons and it was found that 41 old persons required assistance which could best be given by the County Welfare Officers and a further 277 old persons required help from other agencies such as the National Assistance Board, Red Cross Society, and local Housing Department etc.

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.

"GUARD THAT FIRE" CAMPAIGN.

An intensive campaign with a theme of "Guard that Fire" was arranged and held throughout the County during November, 1958. This campaign was combined with other aspects of home safety generally.

Arrangements were made with the County Chief Fire Officer for talks to be given in schools by a Senior Fire Officer on general fire prevention, and at each of these lectures the Area Medical Officer or a School Medical Officer was present to answer questions on the medical aspect of burns and scalds. A large amount of propaganda material was made available to each Area Medical Officer in the form of posters, leaflets, bookmarks, etc.

Films and slides specially prepared for the campaign were shown at cinemas throughout the County. Leaflets were distributed during the times of showing.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

During the year 637 visits were made to patients in their homes—the number of patients on the register being 259.

The numbers of cases who attended the classes at Wolverhampton and Wednesbury during the same period were 105 at Wolverhampton and 84 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, 856 Domestic Helps were employed compared with 715 at the end of the previous year.

During the year 3,620 cases were attended compared with 3,254 in 1957.

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 17 Night Helps were employed.

NEIGHBOURLY HELP SERVICE

Particulars were given in the Annual Report for 1957 of this scheme.

During the year under review 51 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 and the County Council.

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 County Psychiatrist's post is at present vacant, the Medical Officer when appointed being 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.

No Psychiatric Social Workers are employed.

The four Mental Welfare Workers are qualified as under—

- (i) Social Science Diploma.
- (ii) R.M.P.A. Certificate, with five years' experience in industrial social work prior to appointment in 1948.
- (iii) Uncertificated teacher with 22 years experience in mental health social work.
- (iv) Post vacant.

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. Three with the Diploma of the National Association for Mental Health, one qualified teacher and fifteen who are

unqualified, including one who is attending the course organised by the National Association for Mental Health for their Diploma. At the end of the year there were vacancies for four Assistant Supervisors including a temporary assistant to replace the one taking the Diploma Course.

Four 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—unqualified.

Deputy Supervisor/Woodwork Instructor—Male, cabinet-maker.

Boot and Shoe Repairer Instructor—Male, craftsman.

General Handicrafts Instructors— Female, unqualified (2)

Male, unqualified (1)

An unqualified Home Teacher is employed in the sparsely populated districts in the North of the County.

The number of certified mental defectives normally resident in the Administrative County at the 31st December, 1958 was as follows:—

St. Margaret's Hospital, Great Barr	...	423
Stallington Hall	... ..	150
Other Institutions (including State Institutions)		242
		<hr/>
		815
		<hr/>

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 34 patients were thus supervised, 18 from St. Margaret's Hospital, one from Stallington Hall, one from Alton Street Hospital, one from Lea Colony, two from Monyhull Hall, one from Coleshill Hall Hospital, one from the Mary Dendy Hospital, one from New Cross Hospital and 8 from out-County Authorities. Fourteen patients on licence were discharged from their Orders during the year and one was returned to hospital. Approximately 180 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 31/12/58 there were 14 defectives on licence under supervision from Staffordshire Hospitals and five 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 1958/59 Course. As mentioned last year, approval was 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 attended this Course. Both were awarded the Diploma, the latter having left the service of the County before the end of the 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.

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 29 members of the County Staff attended, together with 8 students from outside the Administrative County.

Authorisation was given several years ago for the attendance of Mental Welfare Workers and Duly Authorised Officers on Refresher Courses and for the first time this year one of the Duly Authorised Officers has been attending the Refresher Course for Mental Health Workers organised jointly by the N.A.M.H. and Leeds University.

(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 704 new cases were referred for preventive care and after-care to the Social Workers in Mental Health. In all, 1,435 visits of after-care were made by these Duly Authorised Officers and at the end of the year 253 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, seven hundred and fifty five 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	661
Temporary cases under Section 5 of the Mental Treatment Act	4
Three-day Orders under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act	429
Summary Reception Orders, sec. 14-16 of the Lunacy Act	174
Fourteen-day Orders Section 21 (1) of the Lunacy Act	108
Other disposals	26
Cases seen in which no action was taken ...	353
	<hr/> 1,755 <hr/>

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 1958:—

	Under age 16		Aged 16 and over		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
(a) Cases at 31st December, 1958, 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... ..	24	23	—	—	47
On leaving special schools ...	6	7	8	8	29
On leaving ordinary school ...	15	9	—	—	24
(ii) Reported by Police or Courts	—	—	3	—	3
(iii) Other Sources	2	4	3	5	14
(b) Cases reported but not regarded as defectives by 31st December as defectives "subject to be dealt with" on any ground	2	—	3	7	12
(c) Cases reported but not confirmed as defectives by 31st December and thus excluded from (a) or (b)	—	1	—	1	2
(d) Cases reported in which action incomplete at 31st December ...	1	—	—	—	1
Total number of cases reported during the year	50	44	17	21	132

The number of cases in the community awaiting removal to institutions on 31/12/58 was:—

<i>Under 16</i>		<i>16 and over</i>		<i>Total</i>
<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
20	14	15	11	60

Guardianship.

On the 31st December, 1958, there were four 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 another Local Health Authority in respect of a case 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, 1958, the following mental defectives were under supervision:—

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Statutory Supervision:			
(i) Under 16 years of age	196	189	385
(ii) Aged 16 years and over	420	344	764
Voluntary Supervision:			
(i) Under 16 years of age	3	4	7
(ii) Aged 16 years and over	298	278	576
	<hr/> 917	<hr/> 815	<hr/> 1,732

Out of a total of 1,732 cases, 33.3% are under voluntary supervision.

Five thousand and forty seven domiciliary visits and interviews by the three Mental Welfare Workers took place during the year. Four defectives appeared before Courts of Law during the year; of these, three were admitted to institutions under Section 8 (i) (b) of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913. Two defectives were admitted to institutions on Orders under Sec. 9 of the Act; one of these Orders was subsequently deemed to be inoperative by the Board of Control.

Petitions were presented for Orders under the Mental Deficiency Acts in respect of four cases from the Administrative County, and in respect of two defectives normally resident outside the Administrative County who were already in the County when permanent vacancies were offered for them. Arrangements were made in respect of 45 defectives for their informal admission to institutions in accordance with the procedure outlined in Ministry of Health Circular 2/58. In all, therefore, vacancies were provided in institutions by the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board for 54 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.

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. Twenty-six defectives under 16 years and twenty-one 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 on 31.12.58</i>
		<i>31.12.58</i>	
Stafford	26	Supervisor and one assistant.
Cannock	28	Supervisor and one assistant (one vacancy)
Bilston	58	Supervisor, four assistants and trainee
Kingswinford	23	Supervisor and one assistant
Rowley Regis	63	Supervisor, five assistants, male caretaker/gardener/instructor and trainee
Newcastle	67*	Supervisor, four assistants (one vacancy) male caretaker/gardener/instructor and trainee
Lichfield	40†	Supervisor, three assistants (one vacancy) and trainee
		—	
		305	
		—	
Home Teacher centred on Leek	...	25	

*Includes four 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 the

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 seven cases were maintained in Wolverhampton Centre, four 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 1957. Unfortunately, the building was not finished by the end of the year but was ready for occupation in January, 1958. When it opened there were only 13 children in attendance—this number had doubled by the end of the year. Again, unfortunately, the demand for Centre places has exceeded the number available at one Centre, Newcastle, where at the end of the year there were seven children awaiting vacancies.

As previously stated, the general policy of separate provision for adult defectives has been accepted in so far 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 57. 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 four vacancies were made available for County cases during the year. The agreed number of cases the Centre admits from the County is now 32, 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.

Alterations at the Newcastle Special Training Centre to improve the classroom accommodation and enlarge the kitchen considerably to provide a modern efficient unit capable of serving 130 mid-day meals daily have been agreed. It was also agreed 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 at 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 agreed, therefore, that a 30-place Centre be provided at Leek by the erection of new premises on similar lines to the new Stafford Centre

which has the same 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. A survey revealed that only minor work was needed at most of the other Centres in the County, the one exception being Kingswinford Centre. It has been decided to build a Practical Training Centre for 60 adults at Wordsley and to transfer there all the over 16's at present attending Rowley Regis and Kingswinford Centres. The juniors from the latter Centre will go to Rowley Regis, Kingswinford being closed. Rowley Regis will thus become a junior Centre. It is hoped that the new Practical Training Centre, together with the other projects mentioned, will be completed before the end of next year.

Summer holidays of one week's duration were arranged for 119 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 Health and from the Health Committee. In addition, 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, 1958:—

EPILEPSY.

Adults.

No. in Part III Accommodation	...	16
No. in own homes	...	64
No. chargeable to the Authority in colonies outside the County	...	27
		<hr/> 107

Children between the ages of 2 and 16 years.

Epileptics.

At Special Schools	...	11 (boys)
Awaiting admission to Special Schools	...	—
At ordinary schools	...	194 (83 boys 111 girls)
Home Tuition	...	1 (boy)
At Home without Tuition	...	7 (4 boys 3 girls)
((i.e. Pre-School Age)	...	—
		<hr/> 213 (99 boys 114 girls)

Epilepsy with other major defects.

At Special Schools	...	...	...	22	(18 boys 4 girls)	
At ordinary schools	...	...	...	17	(12 boys 5 girls)	
Having Home Tuition	...	...	...	10	(3 boys 7 girls)	
At Home without Tuition	...	...	...	1	(girl)	
				50	(33 boys 17 girls)	263

Children under 2 years of age.

No. treated in hospital	...	...	...	5		
No. treated by general practitioners	...	...	...	1		
				6	(1 boy 5 girls)	6

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	...	...	...	77	(40 male 37 female)	
				115	(54 male 61 female)	115
						491

CEREBRAL PALSY.

Adults.

No. in own homes	...	...	...	39		
No. in Voluntary Home but chargeable to the Authority	...	...	...	2		41

Children 2—16.

At Special Schools for the Physically Handicapped:—

Residential	...	...	...	32	(22 boys 10 girls)	
Day	...	...	...	13	(10 boys 3 girls)	

At Special Schools for other causes ...	14 (8 boys 6 girls)	
Waiting List for Special Schools (Physically Handicapped) ...	*3 (1 boy 2 girls)	
Waiting List for Special Schools (Blind)	1 (boy)	
At ordinary schools	100 (57 boys 43 girls)	
At ordinary schools (?Educability) ...	2 (1 boy 1 girl)	
Having Home Tuition	11 (7 boys 4 girls)	
At Home without Tuition (Pre- School Age)	18 (7 boys 11 girls)	
Having Home Tuition (?Educability)	1 (girl)	
In Hospital	1 (girl)	
	<hr/> 196 (114 boys 82 girls)	196

*These children are having home tuition.

Children under 2.

No. treated in hospital	5	
No. treated by general practitioners ...	—	
	<hr/> 5 (3 boys 2 girls)	5

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

No. under 16 years	52 (24 male 28 female)	
No. 16 years and over	77 (40 male 37 female)	
	<hr/> 129 (64 male 65 female)	129
	<hr/>	<hr/> 371

Of the 115 persons suffering from epilepsy in addition to mental defect, 37 attend Practical and Special Training Centres and one has Home Teaching.

Of the 129 defectives suffering from spastic conditions 42 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".

THE FIRST TEN YEARS OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

The Minister of Health in Circular 22/58 asked for a brief general review of the manner in which during the ten years which passed between the inception of the National Health Service and the corresponding day in July, 1958, the local health services have functioned in the wider circle of the National Health Service generally.

GENERAL.

(1) Administration.

Full particulars were given, as requested by Ministry of Health Circular 29/52, in the special survey of local health services provided under the National Health Service Act in the Annual Report for 1952.

It was mentioned in that survey that these services are directed by a County Medical Officer of Health with staff centrally, though the day-to-day administration of the service is undertaken throughout the Administrative County by nine Area Health Committees, the divisions of the Areas as far as possible having been made with regard to such factors as community of interest, geographical location, and size and population of the various Borough, Urban and Rural Districts comprising the groups.

The scheme of decentralisation, which has operated over the last ten years, has been varied from time to time to meet changing circumstances, e.g., the operational control of the Ambulance Service (since radio control) has been almost completely centralised.

(2) *Co-ordination and co-operation with other parts of the National Health Service.*

Particulars of the arrangements in this connection were included in the 1952 survey and such arrangements have continued during the period to 1958. In addition, however, further co-operation has been established with General Practitioners, Medical Officers of Health, Housing Welfare Officers, National Assistance Board, etc., through the scheme for the care of old people, particulars of which were given in the Annual Report for 1953. There has also been considerable co-operation with General Practitioners over poliomyelitis vaccination arrangements, and cases of neglected children and problem families are also brought to notice from time to time by the family doctors.

Further co-operation was sought with the Regional Hospital Board in the case of prevention of home accidents to provide for information to be given to the Health Department of cases of severe home accidents requiring hospital treatment. Particulars of the scheme were given in the Annual Report for 1956 and subsequently.

It might be mentioned that a new Guide to County Services was published in 1958 for the information of the public, and up-to-date particulars of the Health Services available were included.

This co-ordination and co-operation has been of great value to the Local Health Authority and it is hoped to the other branches of the National Health Service.

(3) *Joint Use of Staff.*

General Practitioners continue to undertake on behalf of the County Council—

- (i) All vaccination against smallpox.
- (ii) Some portion of the Diphtheria and Pertussis Immunisation Service.
- (iii) Employment on a part-time sessional basis as Assistant County Medical Officers.
- (iv) Conduct of weekly or fortnightly sessions of local Infant Welfare Centres.
- (v) Employment in the eight vaccination and immunisation teams at present in operation and also in a B.C.G. vaccination team.

This assistance has proved invaluable and it is true to say the Local Health Authority might have been hard pressed to carry out its duties in these respects without it.

The arrangements with regard to Consultants or other medical staff employed by Regional Hospital Boards or Boards of Governors working in the Authority's service continue satisfactorily, as do those with the voluntary organisations, e.g., the N.S.P.C.C. and the Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare in the case of neglected or cruelly-treated children, the Lichfield Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare in relation to the care of unmarried mothers and their babies, the British Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Brigade in their setting up and operating, on behalf of the County Council, Nursing Equipment Depots, the Central Council for Health Education with its provision of lecturers for Parent-Teacher Associations, etc., and the Family Planning Association, who continue to be provided with facilities in County Council clinic premises and grants by the County Council for each Family Planning Clinic.

PARTICULAR SERVICES.

(1) *Care of Mothers and Young Children.*

Ante-Natal Clinics.

Although the figures of individual and total attendances of expectant mothers in 1958 show an increase over those for 1952, at the time of the last review, they are still considerably less than in 1949. A large proportion of mothers attend solely for routine blood tests or to obtain forms for admission to maternity units, comparatively few attending for full examination.

On the other hand, there has been an increase in the number of clinics at which ante-natal exercises, relaxation and mothercraft classes are held.

Infant Welfare Centres.

There has been a considerable expansion in the provision of Infant Welfare Centres, there now being 21 more Centres than in 1949. The first new Clinic to be built since before the war was opened in November, 1958, and two others were nearing completion. Total attendance of children at Infant Welfare Centres, both under one year and between one and five years of age, shows considerable increase over those for 1949.

Care of the Unmarried Mother.

The number of cases dealt with by the Lichfield Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare Work on behalf of the County Council has remained approximately the same for the last three years, but is substantially higher than in 1949.

The Mothercraft Training Hostel at Broadfield House, Kingswinford, has been open since 1953 and has accommodated about 45 girls per year during the last three years.

Day Nurseries.

Four of the ten Day Nurseries have been closed owing to poor attendances.

(2) *Midwives' Service.*

The number of cases attended by domiciliary midwives as midwives or as maternity nurses shows a slight increase over those for 1952, but still considerably less than in 1949.

Two schemes for the training of pupil midwives in Staffordshire have been started in conjunction with Hospital Management Committees.

(3) *Health Visiting Service.*

Considerable expansion has taken place in this service consequent upon the enlargement of the scope of the Health Visitors' duties, especially in the promotion of Mental Health, the Care of Old People and Problem Families. This increase in work has, in those Areas which were fully staffed in accordance with the previous establishment, led to a review of the staffing position along the lines laid down in the report of the Working Party on Health Visiting. The establishment of Health Visitors is now 152, but will be substantially higher when the remaining Areas are eventually reviewed. The establishment figure at the 5th July, 1948, was 98, and 115 at the 31st December, 1952.

Great difficulty is still experienced in obtaining trained Health Visitors, and although the number at the 31st December, 1958 (111) was an improvement on the number at the 31st December, 1952 (80), with the increase in establishment the position is still far from ideal.

(4) *Home Nursing Service.*

The work of the home nurses has substantially increased during the last ten years, partly due to patients requiring nursing care as a result of being discharged from hospital early in convalescence and to the fact that cases who can possibly be nursed at home are not now admitted to hospital. As a result the home nursing staff establishment has been increased by approximately 40% since 1948.

(5) *Vaccination and Immunisation* *Smallpox.*

The figures for smallpox vaccination, which is carried out entirely by the General Practitioners on behalf of the County Council, have shown a very welcome increase over the period under review, e.g., the primary vaccinations in 1949 were 1,913, in 1953 2,693 and in 1958 5,431, whilst the re-vaccinations for the same years were 283, 680 and 795 respectively.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The figures here vary from 10,223 in 1949, 10,559 in 1953 and 11,673 in 1958 for primary vaccinations of the 0—15 year age group, the corresponding figures for reinforcing doses being 5,222, 8,882 and 7,210 respectively.

Whooping Cough.

This scheme was commenced in September, 1953, and for that part year 295 infants were immunised at Infant Welfare Centres, with 141 and 11 reinforcing doses being given by General Practitioners.

In 1954 the numbers were 3,292 initial and 10 reinforcing doses at Infant Welfare Centres, with 1,824 initial and 39 reinforcing doses given by General Practitioners.

In 1958 the figures were at Infant Welfare Centres 4,845 initial and 150 reinforcing doses, and by General Practitioners 3,901 initial and 249 reinforcing doses.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

A campaign against poliomyelitis commenced in May, 1956, and the number of children born between 1943—1958 who had received vaccination at the end of 1958 were:—

One injection 10,235 (Other Groups 660)

Two doses 112,120 (Other Groups 3,464)

The number of children who received three injections during the period was 69.

B.C.G. Vaccination.

This scheme was originally confined to known contacts of tuberculosis and was undertaken by the Chest Physicians at Chest Clinics.

As was mentioned in the Annual Report for 1957, a scheme to extend this type of vaccination to school children in the 13—14 year age group was commenced in June, 1957, two teams, each consisting of doctor and nurse, visiting the schools in the area for the purpose.

The rate of vaccination during 1957 (41%) was disappointing, but it is pleasing to find that during 1958 parents have been rather more willing to give their consent and the rate for last year was increased to 56%. Further efforts will be made in future years to improve this rate.

(6) *Ambulance Service.*

The Ambulance Service has grown progressively throughout the period and the number of patients removed shows a steady increase, e.g., in 1949 the number of patients carried was 93,966, the total mileage involved being 1,032,379. This work was performed by 78 vehicles and 246 men.

By 1953 the number of patients had risen to 210,801 and the necessary mileage for their removal was 1,556,940, which was performed by 90 vehicles and 248 men.

In 1957 the comparative figures were 256,381 patients and a mileage of 1,675,711. This work was carried out by 94 vehicles and 258 personnel.

The number of stations was 18 in 1949 and remained 18 in 1953 and was 20 in 1957, although arrangements were in hand for reduction again to 18 following the introduction of Radio Control, which was installed in 1956, providing for 60 mobile sets in the vehicles controlled from four transmitting stations in the County.

(7) *Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care.*

Particulars of the arrangements and the work carried out under this heading were, of course, included in the 1952 survey, and the scheme has continued satisfactorily since that time. The service has gradually expanded over the years as its facilities have become more widely known.

It is perhaps worthy of mention that an addition to the scheme of convalescence is the arrangement whereby a mother in need of rehabilitation as well as rest can now be sent with her children to one of the Homes catering for this type of case, the average period of stay for such cases during 1958 being six weeks.

(8) *Domestic Help Service.*

This service has expanded much over the years, i.e., at the end of 1948 there was one Domestic Help Organiser and 32 Domestic Helps, who attended 45 cases during the six months the scheme had been in operation.

At the end of 1953 there were three Domestic Help Organisers and 346 Helps, who attended 1,393 cases.

At the end of 1958 there were seven Organisers and 856 Domestic Helps, who had attended 3,620 cases during the year.

In addition, Night Help and Neighbourly Help Services have been commenced, particulars of which were given in the 1956 and 1957 Annual Reports respectively, and all three services can be said to be proving of great value.

(9) *Mental Health Service.*

During the ten years since the inception of the National Health Service Act, 1946, except for the additional appointment of the County Psychiatrist in 1950, the number of administrative staff and of Mental Welfare Workers and Duly Authorised Officers employed in the Mental Health Service has remained unchanged, but the number engaged in the training of the mentally handicapped in the community, i.e., at training centres and by home teaching, has increased from 23 in 1948 to 40 by the end of 1958. This indicates the extent of the expansion of the work of these centres; home teaching has not been increased. Since 1948 three of the centres have been re-housed, one in a converted school which has subsequently been extended and two in specially designed new buildings. In addition, premises formerly used as a day nursery were converted in 1955 and since then have been used for training adult mental defectives. The number of children and adults receiving training in the community has risen from 266 ten years ago to 426 at the end of 1958. Another significant change in the pattern of caring for the mentally ill and the

mentally defective has, of course, been the swing away from compulsory admission to and detention in mental hospitals and mental deficiency institutions. In 1948 the proportion of patients referred to the Duly Authorised Officers for admission and subsequently admitted to mental hospitals as certified cases was 58%. During 1958 the proportion was 12%. Similarly in 1948 all mental defectives sent to mental deficiency institutions were admitted on Orders under the Mental Deficiency Acts. In 1958, excluding cases dealt with by the Courts, 4 patients only were admitted under Orders, the remaining 45 being admitted informally. The provision of accommodation in mental deficiency institutions has remained throughout the ten year period inadequate, and the number of defectives for whom institutional care is necessary has risen from 41 ten years ago to 60 at the end of 1958. Additional hospital accommodation has, however, been provided by the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board during the period, notably at Stallington Hall, and this has been reflected by the number on the waiting list which in 1955 reached 121.

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

URBAN

DISTRICT	Population at all ages		Number of persons per acre	Live Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population	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 Per 1,000 of Population			Per 1,000 of Population							
	Census 1951 (Final)	Estimated 1958									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	42,170	4.5	19.2	17.1	0.50	7.3	12.3	21	25	—	—	—	0.09	—	1.09	0.50	0.31	0.05	0.02	0.14
Amblecote ...	3,165	2,950	4.4	12.9	12.1	0.34	13.2	12.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.34	3.73	0.34	0.68	—	—	0.34
Biddulph ...	10,896	13,300	2.0	18.3	17.2	0.68	9.5	13.4	12	20	—	—	—	—	—	1.43	0.68	0.08	0.38	0.08	0.08
Bilston ...	33,458	33,760	18.1	17.3	15.4	0.62	9.2	13.2	12	21	—	—	—	0.09	0.03	1.90	0.50	0.65	0.18	0.09	0.09
Brierley Hill ...	48,966	52,060	8.9	16.9	16.2	0.40	10.6	13.3	15	26	—	—	—	0.04	0.02	1.88	0.81	0.44	0.13	0.04	0.19
Brownhills ...	21,489	23,800	3.8	20.8	19.6	0.29	10.6	14.7	26	34	—	—	—	0.08	—	1.72	0.97	0.25	0.17	0.04	0.29
Cannock ...	40,917	42,490	5.2	17.8	17.1	0.68	11.1	12.4	20	32	0.02	—	—	0.07	—	1.93	0.87	0.21	0.12	0.07	0.21
Coseley ...	34,397	35,590	11.2	17.7	16.3	0.59	9.1	13.7	22	33	—	—	—	0.06	—	1.35	0.96	0.48	0.20	0.06	0.25
Darlaston... ..	22,012	22,210	14.5	15.0	13.7	0.27	9.0	13.1	18	21	—	—	—	0.14	—	2.03	0.41	0.45	0.05	0.14	0.05
Kidsgrove ...	16,229	18,820	4.6	18.3	16.3	0.80	9.0	12.6	9	17	—	—	—	0.05	—	1.06	0.80	0.27	0.27	0.21	0.11
Leek ...	19,356	18,990	4.4	15.5	16.0	0.53	12.3	12.2	14	17	—	—	—	0.05	—	2.79	0.68	0.32	0.11	0.16	0.11
Lichfield ...	10,619	11,510	3.2	20.0	19.2	0.87	12.4	10.3	13	26	—	—	—	—	—	1.39	1.04	0.35	0.26	—	0.17
Newcastle ...	70,036	74,200	8.9	17.7	17.5	0.55	10.6	13.1	18	25	—	—	—	0.09	—	2.05	0.42	0.47	0.18	0.05	0.15

Death occurring during the year 1958 classified according to Diseases and Localities, together with Births occurring during the year.

URBAN

DISTRICT	Live Births	Still Births	Deaths from all causes	Deaths under 1 year	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					Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	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 Diarræa	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
															Stomach	Lung, Bronchus	Breast	Uterus	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms																						
Aldridge ...	809	21	307	20	17	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	8	3	4	24	1	2	49	13	36	6	4	13	21	2	3	—	1	2	—	6	30	8	6	4	—	
Amblescote ...	38	1	39	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	7	1	2	4	2	6	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—		
Biddulph ...	244	9	126	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	1	11	—	3	17	23	3	17	4	—	1	9	5	2	1	2	—	1	12	1	4	1	—	
Bilston ...	583	21	310	12	7	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	13	18	6	1	26	1	33	31	12	36	11	—	22	17	6	2	4	3	1	—	3	39	3	7	9	—	
Brierley Hill	881	21	552	23	13	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	23	12	12	5	46	5	66	75	12	82	16	4	23	42	7	10	2	2	4	1	10	62	4	11	7	1	
Brownhills ...	496	7	253	17	13	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	9	7	5	2	18	2	1	37	29	5	42	8	2	6	23	4	1	—	1	7	25	4	6	4	—		
Cannock ...	757	29	472	24	15	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	12	17	10	2	41	2	2	78	60	5	98	8	1	9	37	5	—	1	3	2	—	9	32	10	17	5	—
Coseley ...	630	21	323	21	14	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	14	11	5	3	15	2	3	30	50	10	33	10	1	17	34	7	3	—	2	—	—	9	40	5	9	5	—
Darlaston ...	334	6	199	7	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	10	2	1	23	2	22	32	4	23	4	2	10	9	1	1	—	3	2	—	1	25	1	3	5	—	
Kidsgrove	345	15	169	6	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	2	—	11	—	3	27	38	5	12	5	—	5	15	5	—	1	4	1	—	2	20	1	4	—	—
Leek ...	295	10	234	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	3	2	33	—	1	27	35	3	34	9	1	6	13	2	2	—	3	—	2	34	—	5	3	—	
Lichfield ...	230	10	143	6	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	11	—	2	20	8	2	20	6	—	4	12	3	2	2	—	3	—	2	33	2	3	2	—
Newcastle ...	1314	41	789	33	23	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	26	29	18	4	75	1	1	126	127	15	97	30	1	35	31	13	12	3	4	5	1	11	67	11	24	12	1

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 Per 1,000 of Population			Per 1,000 of Population							
	Census 1951 (Final)	Estimated 1958									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	49,240	13.0	12.5	11.9	0.28	9.8	13.6	24	26	—	—	—	0.16	—	1.97	0.57	0.49	0.02	0.08	0.12
Rugeley	8,525	11,710	4.1	23.0	20.9	0.60	9.5	13.1	26	41	—	—	—	0.09	—	1.11	0.68	0.17	—	0.26	0.34
Sedgley	23,114	25,330	6.6	13.9	13.5	0.39	18.1	10.5	17	34	—	—	—	0.12	—	1.66	1.11	0.95	0.04	0.08	0.28
Stafford	40,263	43,060	8.5	16.1	16.1	0.46	12.2	12.1	12	19	0.02	—	—	0.07	—	1.83	1.09	0.53	0.05	0.09	0.09
Stone	8,299	8,800	4.5	13.4	13.1	0.11	12.8	9.0	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	2.16	0.34	0.11	0.34	0.11	0.11
Tamworth	12,889	13,370	5.0	13.7	13.4	0.60	13.2	9.4	16	22	—	—	—	—	—	1.87	0.52	0.75	—	0.22	0.07
Tettenhall	7,743	12,920	5.2	16.9	15.0	0.70	8.4	10.1	5	5	—	—	—	—	0.08	1.01	0.62	0.46	—	0.08	—
Tipton	39,382	39,550	18.3	16.6	14.8	0.33	9.5	14.2	15	23	—	—	—	0.13	—	2.05	0.88	0.23	0.13	0.10	0.18
Uttoxeter	7,447	7,940	2.4	17.9	17.9	0.38	12.2	13.3	7	14	—	—	—	0.13	—	2.02	0.50	0.63	0.25	—	0.25
Wednesbury	34,759	34,700	17.1	16.5	15.2	0.46	10.5	14.5	25	33	—	—	—	0.23	—	1.67	0.78	0.49	0.14	0.09	0.23
Wednesfield	17,418	28,280	11.2	24.6	20.9	0.53	7.1	12.9	17	23	—	—	—	0.07	—	1.06	0.53	0.46	0.07	—	0.21
Willenhall	30,696	31,850	11.2	16.0	15.0	0.47	9.8	14.3	16	25	—	—	—	0.13	—	1.95	0.63	0.47	0.09	0.16	0.06
Totals and Averages	640,648	698,600	7.0	17.2	16.0	0.49	10.4	13.1	17	25	0.00	—	—	0.09	0.01	1.76	0.71	0.43	0.12	0.08	0.16

URBAN—continued.

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					Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	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 Diarrhea	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	
															Stomach	Lung, Bronchus	Breast	Uterus	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms																							
Rowley Regis	616	14	481	16	15	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	34	6	4	35	1	3	70	52	14	104	18	2	24	28	1	5	1	4	3	—	6	22	4	6	7	1
Rugeley ...	269	7	111	11	7	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	1	1	7	1	1	19	16	5	19	1	—	2	8	—	—	1	1	3	—	4	10	2	—	—	—	
Sedgley ...	352	10	458	12	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	5	6	—	21	—	4	64	61	11	107	12	3	24	28	1	4	2	2	1	7	58	2	16	4	—	
Stafford ...	693	20	524	13	8	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	11	13	8	5	42	4	4	71	66	18	97	21	2	23	47	2	4	2	4	6	—	4	44	8	8	4	—
Stone ...	118	1	113	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	13	1	—	30	13	4	15	8	—	1	3	3	—	—	1	—	1	5	4	2	3	—	
Tamworth ...	183	8	177	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	3	3	—	14	1	1	20	24	—	22	23	1	10	7	—	3	—	3	3	1	1	21	5	3	2	—	
Tettenhall ...	219	9	109	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	1	4	1	1	13	23	3	21	3	1	6	8	—	1	1	1	—	—	5	—	3	2	—	
Tipton ...	655	13	374	15	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	18	6	2	47	2	—	47	57	10	56	8	1	9	35	5	2	1	4	3	1	7	24	1	12	3	—
Uttoxeter ...	142	3	97	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	3	—	6	—	—	9	19	1	25	5	—	5	4	2	1	—	—	2	4	2	—	1	—		
Wednesbury	571	16	364	19	14	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	15	2	3	29	2	1	45	53	7	59	13	—	17	27	5	9	2	3	4	—	8	24	3	9	4	—	
Wednesfield...	679	15	201	16	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	5	2	14	2	—	28	24	6	26	6	1	13	15	2	1	2	—	1	—	6	23	5	4	4	—
Willenhall ...	510	15	311	13	8	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	19	4	3	24	1	2	49	41	12	29	16	1	15	20	3	5	4	5	—	—	2	28	2	5	2	—	
Totals ...	11981	343	7236	302	206	63	4	9	—	—	2	2	2	17	215	255	115	48	597	33	38	999	1010	182	1116	252	29	302	494	84	76	30	57	45	6	112	691	88	167	93	3	

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 Per 1,000 of Population			Per 1,000 of Population							
	Census 1951 (Final)	Estimated 1958									Measles	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis, Respiratory, other	Tuberculosis, Malignant	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	Nephritis and Nephrosis	Congenital Malformations	
Cannock ...	24,166	26,470	2.1	20.3	19.5	0.38	9.0	10.9	13	20	—	—	—	0.04	—	0.98	0.76	0.30	—	—	0.08
Cheadle ...	32,844	36,290	1.7	15.9	16.4	0.41	13.7	11.4	19	21	—	—	—	0.11	0.06	2.26	0.30	0.25	0.11	0.06	0.14
Leek ...	16,863	19,680	3.7	19.7	19.3	0.46	9.2	11.5	15	21	—	—	—	0.05	—	1.37	0.15	0.20	0.20	0.05	0.10
Lichfield ...	41,084	38,850	2.2	15.4	15.6	0.36	10.3	9.5	13	23	—	—	—	0.05	—	1.52	0.67	0.49	0.13	0.15	0.05
Newcastle ...	17,126	17,640	2.3	13.4	13.4	0.45	10.7	11.1	25	34	—	—	—	—	—	1.65	0.68	0.45	0.17	0.17	0.17
Seisdon ...	22,322	31,650	1.3	20.7	19.3	0.63	8.1	10.9	11	12	—	—	—	0.06	—	1.61	0.38	0.19	0.09	—	0.13
Stafford ...	18,614	19,040	4.2	14.9	16.1	0.32	7.9	10.2	11	14	—	—	—	—	—	1.31	0.37	0.16	0.11	0.11	0.11
Stone ...	16,789	17,370	3.5	14.7	14.3	0.17	9.6	10.9	24	31	—	—	—	—	—	1.73	0.40	0.58	—	0.06	0.06
Tutbury ...	14,839	15,900	2.0	18.0	18.7	0.31	10.1	10.9	7	14	—	—	—	0.13	—	1.51	0.44	0.57	0.19	0.06	0.06
Uttoxeter ...	9,862	11,310	5.0	16.4	18.4	0.80	9.4	10.3	27	32	—	—	—	—	—	1.59	0.35	0.62	—	0.18	0.18
Totals and Averages ...	214,509	234,200	2.5	17.1	17.1	0.42	10.0	10.8	15	21	—	—	—	0.05	0.01	1.58	0.47	0.35	0.10	0.08	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					Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	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 Diarrhea	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	
															Stomach	Lung, Bronchus	Breast	Uterus	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms																							
Cannock ...	538	10	237	11	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	3	1	14	1	1	31	31	3	45	11	1	8	20	—	2	2	—	4	—	2	31	3	12	1	1
Cheadle ...	576	15	498	12	11	4	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	13	23	5	2	39	2	2	68	64	6	122	21	4	9	11	4	6	2	2	6	—	5	52	5	12	3	—	
Leek ...	388	9	182	8	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	4	2	10	—	2	41	31	5	23	8	—	4	3	4	1	2	1	2	—	2	15	2	5	3	—
Lichfield ...	598	14	402	14	8	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10	8	4	28	—	4	39	51	9	84	15	3	19	26	5	3	1	6	9	—	2	48	5	7	4	—
Newcastle ...	237	8	189	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	2	—	13	—	3	26	38	6	24	9	—	8	12	3	3	1	3	1	—	3	12	—	7	1	—
Seisdon ...	655	20	257	8	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	12	5	1	26	1	—	36	47	4	37	8	—	6	12	3	4	5	—	4	—	4	20	2	9	1	—
Stafford ...	284	6	150	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5	1	1	13	1	—	19	22	4	21	9	3	3	7	2	—	—	1	2	—	2	17	7	4	1	—	
Stone ...	255	3	166	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	2	1	2	13	—	1	27	21	2	30	7	—	10	7	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	15	4	3	3	—
Tutbury ...	287	5	160	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	3	—	12	1	2	24	15	8	27	6	—	9	7	3	2	2	1	—	—	1	21	2	2	1	—
Uttoxeter ...	186	9	106	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	—	13	—	—	18	13	1	19	5	—	7	4	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	2	9	2	1	1	—
Totals	4004	99	2347	83	61	12	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	5	70	72	34	13	181	6	15	329	333	48	432	99	11	83	109	24	21	20	18	27	2	24	240	32	62	19	1	

Table showing the number of cases of certain Infectious Diseases notified in each sanitary area during the year ended 31st December, 1958, and the Attack-Rates per 1,000 of the population.

URBAN

DISTRICT	Estimated Population 1958 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 ...	42,170	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	1.47	46	1.09	—	—	1	0.02	273	6.47	17	0.40	—	—	1
Amblecote ...	2,950	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Biddulph ...	13,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	1.73	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	1.73	11	0.83	—	—	1
Bilston ...	33,760	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	0.56	7	0.21	—	—	1	0.03	376	11.14	15	0.44	1	0.03	2
Brierley Hill ...	52,060	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	0.36	20	0.38	—	—	—	—	5	0.10	2	0.04	1	0.02	—
Brownhills ...	23,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	2.35	8	0.34	—	—	2	0.08	466	19.58	13	0.55	—	—	1
Cannock ...	42,490	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	0.59	19	0.45	—	—	6	0.14	479	11.27	13	0.31	2	0.05	—
Coseley ...	35,590	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	1.57	5	0.14	—	—	2	0.06	27	0.76	42	1.18	2	0.06	—
Darlaston ...	22,210	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	0.63	5	0.23	—	—	—	—	24	1.08	3	0.14	—	—	—
Kidsgrove ...	18,820	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	0.69	1	0.05	—	—	3	0.16	39	2.07	4	0.21	—	—	—
Leek ...	18,990	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	3.90	2	0.11	—	—	2	0.11	14	0.74	7	0.37	2	0.11	—
Lichfield ...	11,510	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.26	15	1.30	—	—	—	—	50	4.34	1	0.09	7	0.61	—
Newcastle ...	74,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	119	1.60	13	0.18	—	—	3	0.04	477	6.43	22	0.30	—	—	3

URBAN—continued

DISTRICT	Estimated Population 1958 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 ...	49,240	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	0.55	3	0.06	—	—	—	—	10	0.20	5	0.10	—	—	—
Rugeley ...	11,710	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.26	2	0.17	—	—	—	—	136	11.61	—	—	—	—	—
Sedgley ...	25,330	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	0.55	1	0.04	—	—	—	—	12	0.47	14	0.55	2	0.08	1
Stafford ...	43,060	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	1.74	21	0.49	—	—	—	—	339	7.87	3	0.07	—	—	—
Stone ...	8,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.11	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.34	—	—	—	—	—
Tamworth ...	13,370	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	0.52	29	2.17	—	—	1	0.07	146	10.92	8	0.60	—	—	—
Tettenhall ...	12,920	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	0.70	2	0.15	—	—	—	—	133	10.29	13	1.01	1	0.08	1
Tipton ...	39,550	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	0.99	3	0.08	—	—	1	0.03	15	0.38	12	0.30	1	0.03	—
Uttoxeter ...	7,940	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	1.64	4	0.50	—	—	—	—	1	0.13	—	—	—	—	—
Wednesbury ...	34,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	0.23	7	0.20	—	—	—	—	55	1.58	13	0.37	3	0.09	—
Wednesfield ...	28,280	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	2.30	21	0.74	—	—	3	0.11	61	2.16	—	—	1	0.04	2
Willenhall ...	31,850	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	0.35	2	0.06	—	—	—	—	68	2.13	16	0.50	—	—	3

RURAL

DISTRICT	Estimated Population 1958 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 ...	26,470	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	0.19	6	0.23	—	—	2	0.08	98	3.70	8	0.30	—	—	—
Cheadle ...	36,290	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	1.16	—	—	—	—	1	0.03	16	0.44	8	0.22	—	—	10
Leek ...	19,680	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	0.76	5	0.25	—	—	1	0.05	58	2.95	6	0.30	—	—	—
Lichfield ...	38,850	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	0.90	22	0.57	—	—	3	0.08	258	6.64	33	0.85	—	—	—
Newcastle ...	17,640	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.17	7	0.40	—	—	—	—	23	1.30	—	—	1	0.06	—
Seisdon ...	31,650	—	—	—	—	1	0.03	36	1.14	30	0.95	—	—	2	0.06	635	20.06	20	0.63	1	0.03	—
Stafford ...	19,040	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	1.21	3	0.16	—	—	—	—	53	2.78	8	0.42	—	—	—
Stone ...	17,370	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	0.29	4	0.23	—	—	—
Tutbury ...	15,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	2.08	7	0.44	—	—	2	0.13	7	0.44	1	0.06	—	—	—
Uttoxeter ...	11,310	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	1.41	—	—	—	—	1	0.09	35	3.09	1	0.09	—	—	—