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## STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

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# REPORT

*of the*

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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

For the Year 1960

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# STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

## Annual Report of Medical Officer of Health

### PRELIMINARY NOTE

The general tendencies noted in recent years have continued this year. Thus the birth-rate has again increased while the death-rate is down.

The most important cause of death in the 45-65 age group is easily coronary disease and the next cancerous conditions. These two important causes have been increasing in this age group for a number of years and have been the subject of intensive research and discussion amongst those professionally concerned. In both instances the precise cause or causes remain unknown, but a number of factors which influence the onset of these diseases at middle and late-middle life are plain. Doubtless, the most important thing is to be born with a body which has a high resistance and can withstand the factors which influence those less well endowed. As regards the latter, excess food—particularly fatty foods—and insufficient regular physical exercise profoundly influence the onset of symptoms of coronary disease. It is surprising and depressing to hear the reply to the suggestion of taking exercise that "it's too much like hard work".

Deaths from cancer again increased. This year 1,718 people within the County died from that disease, of which 22·4 per cent. was from lung cancer, yet no progress is made in the reduction of cigarette smoking, which has been shown unquestionably to have a clear influence.

In our present state of scientific knowledge, the only possible way to reduce the incidence of cancer and, to a less extent, early cardio-vascular disease is by persuading the public to alter their habits, which is a slow and somewhat disheartening process. An important help in this direction has been the recent decision of the County Council to set up a Health Education Section, with a specially trained Section Head, to carry out this vital aspect of the Health Department's activities.

It is interesting how public health activities and emphases are altering with changed modern conditions, for before 1950 the previous paragraphs would probably have been concerned with the control of infectious diseases. So with the milk supply in the County, for samples containing tubercle bacilli or just plainly dirty have practically disappeared, but the heat treatment and bottling process which makes this possible brings its own troubles, e.g., the danger of ingesting chips of glass has now become significant. Eighteen cases were reported by schools and, as recorded in the report, action was taken against the producers. One wonders what is the proportion of glass chips in the bottles in milk supplied to the general public. The danger to health of minute fragments swallowed at long intervals or once only must be very small, but larger fragments are obviously dangerous.

The last few years have seen a relaxation of restriction on building and ten new clinics were built and occupied during the year and others planned, so it may be said that the most urgent needs in large centres of population are now met. The attendances at these centres are maintained, which is the simplest answer to those critics—largely medical men with no practical experience of the clinics, who hold that there is no further need for this service. In their survey of 700 families in 1958, P.E.P. found that 63 per cent. of mothers used the clinics, and appreciated the friendly atmosphere and help there in time of trouble. They realised that they were good for the children and liked meeting other mothers. Twice as many mothers thought that they could not get the same type of help outside the clinic as those who did.

Attendances at the ante-natal clinics substantially increased in the year, which shows that they have a service to offer which cannot easily be obtained elsewhere. These clinics have changed their emphasis in recent years, and provide an educative service which it is practically impossible for the general practitioner to provide and is rarely given by the hospital service. The recently received circular on Human Relations in Obstetrics, which encourages co-operation with hospital ante-natal clinics is therefore very welcome and will lead to a more convenient and valuable ante-natal guidance service for the mothers of the County.

The year under review was a notable one in that the Mental Health Act, 1959, was brought fully into operation on the 1st November. This County Council has given special attention to the needs of the mental defectives (as they were formerly known) and pioneered some aspects of the work, so it was to be expected that they would take to the full the new opportunities provided by the Act. The merging of the Mental Health and Mental Deficiency Staffs was considered in 1946 but not put through, largely because of the salary differences between the two classes of workers. The equal pay for women policy and the new Act have enabled these difficulties to be overcome, though not without much discussion.

The scheme adopted by the County Council envisages a combined service, including child guidance, maintained from four centres, viz., Newcastle, Stafford, Lichfield and Bilston. It is probable that a further centre will be required in the south of the County. As more care and after-care work occurs, resulting from the general policy of keeping cases of mental illness in their own homes, more welfare staff will be employed.

Then the scheme provides for hostels for various purposes, first, those associated with the special training centres. People who are not in touch with the families of "subnormal" children can hardly appreciate the continual strain on the parents and siblings caused by looking after them for many years. The scheme will make possible the provision of a centre in Leek and increase the numbers on the registers at other centres in the County. Great benefits to the individuals and their families will result from this expansion.

The other hostels envisaged are more of a pioneer nature. Those intended to accommodate defective boys who go out to work are likely to meet a need, but those for patients part-way back to normal life may prove less successful. The hostels intended for those patients who have sufficiently recovered to no longer require hospital treatment may be very difficult

to manage, and their success will depend entirely on the selection of the types of cases to be admitted, and close co-operation with the Regional Hospital Board's officers will be vital.

The scheme adopted by the County Council is comprehensive and cannot be detailed here. Although it will take many years to complete, the service will be in keeping with the past tradition in the County of a full service for these unfortunate people.

A measure of uncertainty has been present in view of the Boundary Commission's recommendations, but possible changes have not deterred the Health Committee in the proper planning of future expansion. However, the position has affected the recruitment of some categories of staff and those schemes which necessarily cover a wide area could be adversely affected by certain measures of reorganisation.

As in previous years, the Health Department Staffs have devoted themselves diligently to their particular duties which, taken together, contribute so much to the health and happiness of the community. Every suggestion as to measures directed to the same end has readily been adopted by the Health Committee and this has proved a most encouraging lead to the Department.

## 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.

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### HEALTH COMMITTEE

*as at 31st December, 1960.*

*Chairman* — COUNCILLOR J. UDALL

*Vice-Chairman* — COUNCILLOR W. F. TRACY

*Ex-officio Members* —

*Alderman A. G. B. OWEN, C.B.E.,	<i>Chairman of the County Council</i>
„ J. F. AMERY, O.B.E., J.P.	<i>Vice Chairman of the County Council</i>
„ T. A. W. GIFFARD, M.B.E.,	<i>Chairman of the Finance Committee</i>
„ H. GOODWIN,	<i>Vice Chairman of the Finance Committee.</i>

Alderman E. ALLEN	Councillor S. JONES
„ J. COLLIS	„ P. E. McELLIN
„ F. W. SNOW	„ G. McEVOY
„ Mrs. S. A. WARD	„ G. McVICKER
Councillor A. J. BARKER	„ Mrs. V. D. MOORHOUSE
„ G. H. BARTLETT	„ A. NEEDHAM
„ N. BAYLISS	„ B. NICHOLLS
„ J. E. BIRCH	„ W. G. RATCLIFFE
„ J. A. J. BRIANT	„ Dr. K. C. ROGERS
„ C. J. BRIGHTMAN	„ G. W. STOKES
„ R. L. CARR	„ J. T. E. STORER, M.B.E.
„ A. E. COLLINS	„ J. E. TIMMINS
„ A. O. DAVIES	„ H. W. WHITE
„ W. A. FALLON	„ E. G. WHITEMAN
„ H. GADSBY	„ Mrs. E. E. WILLIAMS
„ Mrs. H. M. GARDNER	„ J. T. WILLIAMS
„ J. H. HOUGH	

\*Sir Alfred Owen (as from July, 1961).

# 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 51141.

### *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.

### *Senior Medical Officer for Mental Health*

W. JOHNSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Commenced 1st May, 1960)

### *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.

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*

D. DAVIES, B.D.S., L.D.S., M.B., Ch.B. (Resigned 19th May, 1960)

J. C. TIMMIS, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Commenced 7th November, 1960)

### *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, 1960 (Primarily for calculation of Death-rates or incidence of Notifiable Diseases) ... ..	970,800
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1960 (General County Purposes) ... ..	£10,687,544
Estimated net product of a penny rate, 1960-61 (General County Purposes) ... ..	£44,389

### 2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

Live Births... ..	17,307
Live birth rate per 1,000 population ... ..	17.8
Still-births ... ..	400
Still-births rate per 1,000 live and still-births ... ..	22.6
Total live and still-births ... ..	17,707
Infant deaths ... ..	381
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—total ... ..	22
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    —legitimate ... ..	22
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    —illegitimate ... ..	23
Neo Natal ,, .. ..	16
Early neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births ... ..	13
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births ... ..	35
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births ... ..	3.3
Maternal deaths (including abortion) ... ..	8
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births ... ..	0.45
Deaths from all causes ... ..	9,652
Death Rate ... ..	9.9
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ... ..	1,718
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ... ..	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ... ..	1
Deaths from Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea (under one year of age) ... ..	9

### 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-1960 are set out:

	<i>Census, 1951 (Final)</i>	<i>Estimated Population Mid.-1960</i>
Urban ... ..	640,648	725,760
Rural ... ..	214,509	245,040
Totals ... ..	855,157	970,800

#### BIRTHS

The live births registered in the Administrative County for birth-rate purposes numbered 17,307, compared with 16,132 the previous year, the number in the Urban Districts being 12,981 and in the Rural Districts 4,326.

*Stillbirths.* There were 400 stillbirths registered during the year, of which 317 were in Urban and 83 in Rural Districts. The stillbirth-rate per thousand of the population for the combined Urban and Rural Districts was 0.41. During the same period the rate for England and Wales was 0.34.

## DEATHS

The number of deaths in the Administrative County amounted to 9,652, the number in the Urban Districts being 7,220 and in the Rural Districts 2,432.

DISTRICTS		LIVE BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION															
		5 yrs. 1889- 1893	5 yrs. 1894- 1898	5 yrs. 1899- 1903	5 yrs. 1904- 1908	5 yrs. 1909- 1913	5 yrs. 1914- 1918	5 yrs. 1919- 1923	5 yrs. 1924- 1928	5 yrs. 1929- 1933	5 yrs. 1934- 1938	5 yrs. 1939- 1943	5 yrs. 1944- 1948	5 yrs. 1949- 1953	5 yrs. 1954- 1958	1959	1960
Staffordshire	Combined Urban and Rural	33.6	33.2	32.5	30.3	27.8	24.0	24.1	20.2	17.6	17.1	18.3	19.9	16.2	16.2	17.0	17.8
	Urban	35.5	34.7	33.6	31.5	29.2	25.0	25.0	20.7	18.1	17.5	18.9	20.4	16.4	16.3	17.0	17.9
	Rural	30.2	30.5	30.2	27.0	24.4	21.6	22.0	19.0	16.6	15.7	16.7	18.5	15.6	15.9	16.8	17.7
England and Wales		30.8	29.7	28.7	26.9	24.5	20.4	21.3	17.8	15.6	14.9	15.2	18.2	15.8	15.7	16.5	17.1

DEATHS

The number of deaths in the Administrative County amounted to 9,652, the number in the Urban Districts being 7,220 and in the Rural Districts 2,432.

DISTRICTS		DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION															
		5 yrs. 1889- 1893	5 yrs. 1894- 1898	5 yrs. 1899- 1903	5 yrs. 1904- 1908	5 yrs. 1909- 1913	5 yrs. 1914- 1918	5 yrs. 1919- 1923	5 yrs. 1924- 1928	5 yrs. 1929- 1933	5 yrs. 1934- 1938	5 yrs. 1939- 1943	5 yrs. 1944- 1948	5 yrs. 1949- 1953	5 yrs. 1954- 1958	1959	1960
Staffordshire	Combined Urban and Rural	18.1	16.9	16.1	14.6	14.1	15.0	12.3	11.4	11.6	11.3	11.2	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.0	9.9
	Urban	18.9	17.5	16.6	15.1	14.7	15.5	12.6	11.5	11.8	11.3	11.2	10.4	10.7	10.5	10.0	9.9
	Rural	16.8	15.7	15.1	13.4	12.7	13.8	11.6	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.0	10.4	10.0	10.3	9.8	9.9
England and Wales		19.1	17.4	16.9	15.3	13.9	15.2	12.5	12.0	12.3	11.9	12.6	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.5

In the following table are shown the *chief* causes of death for 1960. The numbers given are 85.5 per cent of the total deaths.

TABLE SHOWING CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH

Heart Disease ... ..	3,142
Cancer ... ..	1,718
Vascular lesions of nervous system ... ..	1,363
Bronchitis ... ..	584
Pneumonia ... ..	376
Other Circulatory Disease ... ..	389
All other accidents ... ..	197
Congenital Malformations ... ..	117
Motor Vehicle Accidents ... ..	147
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ... ..	84
Nephritis and Nephrosis ... ..	68
Tuberculosis, respiratory ... ..	61
Tuberculosis, other forms ... ..	8

(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	8	32	13	7	61
2. Tuberculosis, other ...	—	2	—	1	3	1	1	—	8
3. Syphilitic disease ...	—	—	—	1	—	5	6	2	14
4. Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
6. Meningococcal infections ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
8. Measles ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	1	3	—	1	1	5	2	—	13
10. Malignant neoplasm stomach ...	—	—	—	—	8	118	94	79	299
11. Malignant neoplasm lung bronchus ...	—	—	—	—	13	226	110	36	385
12. Malignant neoplasm breast ...	—	—	—	—	20	89	43	33	185
13. Malignant neoplasm uterus ...	—	—	—	1	12	20	17	10	60
14. Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms ...	—	5	3	15	57	270	242	197	789
15. Leukæmia, aleukæmia ...	—	3	3	—	5	14	8	5	38
16. Diabetes ...	—	—	—	1	1	18	24	24	68
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	1	—	1	—	26	272	411	652	1363
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	—	—	1	—	48	488	522	446	1505
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	—	—	—	—	2	45	83	108	238
20. Other heart disease ...	—	—	—	2	31	163	323	880	1399
21. Other circulatory disease ...	—	—	—	1	11	74	94	209	389
22. Influenza ...	2	—	—	1	—	16	5	13	37
23. Pneumonia ...	66	6	1	1	17	53	83	149	376
24. Bronchitis ...	3	2	1	—	7	161	192	218	584
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	1	2	—	3	8	34	36	33	117
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	—	—	—	—	—	29	27	28	84
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa ...	9	1	1	1	2	10	16	8	48
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	—	—	4	1	12	20	16	15	68
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	45	59
30. Pregnancy, child-birth, abortion ...	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	8
31. Congenital malformations ...	83	9	7	3	5	9	1	—	117
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	204	10	11	14	39	153	103	368	902
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	—	4	13	52	29	25	9	15	147
34. All other accidents ...	9	7	19	11	21	41	25	64	197
35. Suicide ...	—	—	—	5	21	40	13	5	84
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	3
Totals ...	381	56	66	120	413	2438	2529	3649	9652

The following table has been prepared covering the last 41 years, in which the percentage of deaths under 45 years of age is worked out in relation of the total deaths of all ages, and in the table the sexes are divided. In 1960, 10·7 per cent of all deaths occurred under the age of 45.

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

YEAR	MALE			FEMALE		
	Deaths all ages	Deaths under 45	% of Total	Deaths all ages	Deaths under 45	% of Total
1920	4,626	2,295	49·61	4,084	1,935	47·38
1921	4,545	2,120	46·64	3,985	1,759	44·14
1922	4,534	1,943	42·58	4,191	1,793	42·78
1923	4,197	1,816	43·27	3,788	1,556	41·08
1924	4,332	1,795	41·43	3,906	1,520	38·91
1925	4,556	1,919	42·12	4,161	1,724	41·43
1926	4,148	1,658	39·97	3,808	1,441	37·84
1927	4,458	1,766	39·61	4,082	1,564	38·31
1928	3,965	1,449	36·54	3,563	1,180	33·12
1929	4,813	1,827	37·96	4,293	1,453	33·84
1930	4,100	1,473	35·92	3,672	1,211	32·98
1931	4,376	1,472	33·64	3,933	1,272	32·34
1932	4,190	1,425	34·01	3,824	1,174	30·70
1933	4,213	1,415	33·59	3,900	1,207	30·95
1934	4,105	1,261	30·72	3,655	1,054	28·84
1935	4,284	1,354	31·61	3,802	1,159	30·48
1936	4,203	1,266	30·12	4,022	1,100	27·35
1937	4,793	1,484	30·96	4,075	1,041	25·55
1938	4,497	1,296	28·82	3,915	1,065	27·20
1939	4,498	1,223	27·19	4,038	973	24·10
1940	4,899	1,315	26·84	4,246	1,069	25·18
1941	4,882	1,436	29·41	4,110	1,086	26·42
1942	4,257	1,150	27·01	3,742	970	25·92
1943	4,403	1,090	24·76	4,112	1,004	24·42
1944	4,136	1,069	25·85	3,800	889	23·39
1945	4,356	1,002	23·00	4,133	921	22·28
1946	4,385	1,006	22·94	3,934	804	20·44
1947	4,657	988	21·22	4,090	786	19·22
1948	4,275	895	20·94	3,717	715	19·24
1949	4,651	861	18·51	4,162	671	16·12
1950	4,805	779	16·21	4,183	631	15·08
1951	5,139	793	15·43	4,480	576	12·86
1952	4,519	647	14·32	3,993	510	12·77
1953	4,705	657	13·96	4,154	506	12·18
1954	4,849	560	11·55	4,337	457	10·54
1955	5,169	669	12·94	4,447	447	10·05
1956	5,114	630	12·32	4,483	455	10·15
1957	4,999	655	13·10	4,308	433	10·05
1958	5,185	590	11·38	4,398	423	9·62
1959	5,105	579	11·34	4,354	406	9·32
1960	5,161	640	12·40	4,491	396	8·82

## CHEMICAL LABORATORY

The following relates to the work undertaken during 1960:—

The Laboratory, working under the most adverse conditions experienced since the War, has nevertheless maintained the services it provides for the County Council and those other Food and Drugs Authorities it serves. During the second half of the year further structural alterations were carried out and the whole of the accommodation was re-decorated. It was fortunate that the additional laboratory space, whose provision had taken longer than expected, became available in the second half of the year and so enabled work to continue while other parts were out of commission. The work was further handicapped owing to the difficulty in recruiting staff and there were vacancies for either a Senior Assistant Analyst or an Assistant Analyst throughout the year and for a Laboratory Assistant during half of the year. The slight drop of 121 or 1.3% in the total number of samples examined is entirely accounted for by the reduction in samples of food and drugs which was caused by the inability of the laboratory at times to accept the normal flow of routine samples. The Chief Inspector of the County Council has continued to submit samples under the several Acts requiring such a procedure while six other Food and Drugs Authorities have submitted samples under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and the City of Stoke-on-Trent has, additionally, submitted samples under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926. Work for District Authorities relating to water supplies, effluents, sewage and atmospheric pollution has been well maintained. The numerical details relating to all the work carried out are given in Table I.

The estimated mid-1960 population of the area served by the Laboratory was 1,241,000 while that of the Staffordshire County Council's administrative area for the purpose of the Food and Drugs Act was 703,070. Since the total number of Food and Drugs samples examined for the County Council, excluding "Appeal" samples, was 5,501, the sampling rate per 1,000 of population was 7.8. This compares with a rate of 8.3 in 1959.

Of the food and drugs samples examined for the County Council 135 or 2.5% received adverse reports compared with 152 and 2.7% respectively in the previous year. The 135 samples included 53 milks and 82 other food and drugs. Details relating to adulterated samples are given in Table II. The pattern of adulteration is strikingly similar to that of last year. Well over half the number of samples receiving adverse reports consist of pre-packed articles of food and by far the greater number of these consist of canned meat products. No less than 35 of the 128 samples of canned meat products examined received adverse reports because, in the main, they were sold under a misleading label. The most frequent offence is to apply a description which implies that the product consists wholly of meat when, in fact, it contains substantial amounts of added water and cereal as well as meat. There seems little likelihood of any improvement in the position until there are statutory standards fixing meat contents for these products, or alternatively, the Local Authorities negotiate an acceptable Code of Practice with the manufacturers relating

to the composition of such food stuffs. In contrast, of the 111 samples of sausages, meat pies and similar products 15 received adverse reports. These included 8 sausages with a lower meat content than is normal, 4 sausages which contravened the Preservatives Regulations and 3 meat pies which had inadequate amounts of meat.

Fourteen other products had misleading labels or labels which did not comply with the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order. The remaining faults consisted of failure to comply with an existing Food Standards Order; containing less than the claimed amount of some ingredient and containing foreign matter or mould growths. Of the 4 faulty drugs 3 were incorrectly labelled and one was incorrectly dispensed.

To take a glance at the other side of the picture it will be seen from Table II that no fault was found with the 91 samples of Canned Fruit and Vegetables examined while only one of the 57 Alcoholic Drinks and one of the 54 Non-Alcoholic Drinks received adverse reports. In the case of Soft Drinks this does not, necessarily, mean that all are as they should be since some of the provisions of the Food Standards (Soft Drinks) Order are so worded as to make their enforcement almost impossible.

Changes in the law relating to foods and drugs have been on a moderate scale and there seems little doubt that an efficient enforcement of the present legislation would be greatly strengthened by the use of powers, already available, to fix standards of composition for many of the foods now sold without such control.

New Regulations included the "Skimmed Milk with Non-Milk Fat Regulations" which come into force in September 1961. They provide control for products which imitate all the various corresponding products of whole-milk fresh, condensed and dried.

There has also been an Amendment to "The Arsenic in Food Regulations". Other new Regulations include "The Meat (Staining and Sterilisation) Regulations" and "The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations".

"The Poisons List Order 1960" and "The Poisons Rules, 1960" have brought such provisions up-to-date.

In addition to such legislation the Government has produced two valuable Reports on foods during the year—the Foods Standards Committee Report on "Bread and Flour" and an Interdepartmental Committee Report on "Milk Composition in the United Kingdom".

The work of the Laboratory is also affected and, indeed, facilitated by the new Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations, 1960. The new techniques now included in the official tests have been studied for some time in this laboratory and their use provides a valuable saving of time in the analysis of these samples.

TABLE I

The total number of samples analysed was as follows :—

*For County Council*

Food and Drugs Act, 1955	(a) Chief Inspector's Samples	3,161
	(b) County Public Health Inspector's Samples ...	2,340
	(c) "Appeal-to-Cow" Samples	40
Milks for Hypochlorite Test ... ..		284
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926 ... ..		113
Drinking Waters ... ..		15
Swimming Bath and Pool Waters ... ..		1
River and Stream Waters ... ..		14
Sewages, Effluents and Trade Wastes, etc. ... ..		209
Miscellaneous Samples ... ..		81
Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933 ... ..		4
Merchandise Marks Act, 1887 to 1953 ... ..		1

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6,263

*For City of Stoke-on-Trent*

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	Chief Inspector's Samples	871
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926 ... ..		11
Other Samples ... ..		9

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891

*For Borough of Rowley Regis*

Food and Drugs Act, 1955	(a) Chief Inspector's Samples	201
	(b) County Public Health Inspector's Samples ...	52
Other Samples ... ..		50

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303

*For Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme*

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	Chief Inspector's Samples	191
Other Samples ... ..		81

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272

*For Borough of Stafford*

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	Chief Inspector's Samples	154
Other Samples ... ..		25

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179

*For Urban District Council of Brierley Hill*

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	Chief Inspector's Samples	184
Other Samples ... ..		63

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247

*For Urban District Council of Cannock*

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	Chief Inspector's Samples	134
Other Samples ... ..		101

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235

<i>Other Authorities</i> ... ..		1,084
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TOTAL ... 9,474

# COUNTY COUNCIL SAMPLES

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

## TABLE II

SAMPLES	Number Examined			Number Adulterated or below standard		
	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total
Almonds ... ..	7	2	9	—	—	—
Baking Powder and Golden Raising Powder ... ..	2	2	4	—	—	—
Bread ... ..	8	1	9	—	—	—
Bun, Cake and Pudding Mixture ...	17	2	19	—	—	—
Butter ... ..	36	4	40	1	—	1
Canned Fruit and Vegetables ... ..	57	34	91	—	—	—
Cereal Products ... ..	19	14	33	—	1	1
Cheese and Cheese Products ... ..	6	7	13	—	—	—
Cocoa and Chocolate Preparations ...	3	1	4	—	—	—
Coconut ... ..	2	—	2	—	—	—
Coffee, (Ground) ... ..	1	1	2	—	—	—
Coffee Extracts, (Liquid) ... ..	2	2	4	—	—	—
" " (Dry) ... ..	13	2	15	—	—	—
Cream ... ..	19	7	26	1	1	2
Curry Powder ... ..	3	—	3	—	—	—
Custard Powder and Prepared Starches	4	3	7	—	—	—
Drinks, Alcoholic ... ..	56	1	57	1	—	1
Drinks, Non-Alcoholic ... ..	38	16	54	—	1	1
Drugs ... ..	60	17	77	2	2	4
Fats ... ..	20	5	25	1	1	2
Fish Pastes and Fish Products ... ..	36	22	58	5	2	7
Flavourings and Colourings ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Flour, Self Raising ... ..	7	2	9	—	—	—
Flour, Confectionery ... ..	29	29	58	2	—	2
Flour, Plain, Various ... ..	3	3	6	—	—	—
Fruit & Vegetables, Dried & Frozen, etc.	9	16	25	—	1	1
Fruit and Vegetable Juices ... ..	6	3	9	1	1	2
Fruit Curds ... ..	4	2	6	—	—	—
Foods, Baby and Tonic ... ..	5	—	5	—	—	—
Gelatine ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Gravy Browning and Salt ... ..	1	2	3	—	—	—
Herbs, Spices and Condiments ... ..	26	8	34	—	—	—
Honey ... ..	2	2	4	—	—	—
Ice Cream ... ..	16	—	16	1	—	1
Ice Lollies ... ..	6	—	6	—	—	—
Jellies, Table ... ..	12	5	17	—	—	—
Margarine ... ..	8	—	8	—	—	—
Marzipan ... ..	2	3	5	—	—	—
Meat Products (a) Sausage and Sausage Meat ... ..	90	2	92	12	2	14
(b) Brawn, etc. ... ..	13	6	19	—	1	1
Meat Pastes and Meat Products (Canned and Frozen) ... ..	69	59	128	19	16	35
Milk ... ..	225	4,007	4,232	41	12	53
Milk, Dried and Condensed ... ..	5	6	11	—	—	—
Mince-meat ... ..	2	2	4	—	—	—
Oils, Refined and Salad ... ..	5	2	7	—	—	—
Pickles, Various ... ..	8	2	10	—	—	—
Preserves, Various ... ..	24	9	33	1	1	2
Puddings and Pies ... ..	20	13	33	1	—	1
Potato Products ... ..	3	1	4	—	—	—
Sauces, Various ... ..	20	6	26	1	—	1

TABLE II—*continued.*

SAMPLES	Number Examined			Number Adulterated or below standard		
	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total
Soups ... ..	14	12	26	1	—	1
Sugar ... ..	1	4	5	—	—	—
Sugar Confectionery ... ..	28	16	44	1	—	1
Sweet Spreads and Syrups ... ..	4	3	7	—	—	—
Tea ... ..	19	—	19	—	—	—
Vinegar ... ..	15	3	18	—	—	—
Unclassified ... ..	11	6	17	—	1	1
TOTAL ...	1,122	4,379	5,501	92	43	135

#### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Of the 5,501 samples submitted from the County Area, 5,366 were found to be genuine and 135 adulterated or below standard, the percentage of adulterated samples being 2·5%. The rate of adulteration for the County is lower than that of last year, the figures for 1947-59 being 12·2, 7·7, 5·4, 5·1, 2·9, 4·4, 2·5, 2·7, 3·0, 3·5, 2·8, 3·2 and 2·7 respectively.

(1) MILK.—Four thousand, two hundred and thirty-two samples of milk, of all grades, were submitted for analysis. These comprised 1,864 samples of “Tuberculin Tested”, 327 “Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)”, 240 Channel Island, 1,374 “Pasteurised”, 133 Sterilised and 294 undesignated milk. Fifty-three or 1·3 per cent. were found to be adulterated, of which 25 contained added water, 21 contained added water and were fat deficient, 6 were fat deficient and one was deficient in fat and solids-not-fat. These figures do NOT include “Appeal to Cow” samples.

*Action Taken.*—Of the 53 unsatisfactory samples taken, 8 were of undesignated milk and 45 were of designated milk.

Six of these were informal samples taken by Sampling Officers of the Health Department, viz:—3 “Tuberculin Tested Channel Island”, 1 “Tuberculin Tested”, 1 “Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Channel Island” and 1 “Pasteurised”. They were included in the 2,392 samples collected from Retailers, School Canteens, Day Nurseries, Hospitals, Institutions and milk supplied under the “Milk in Schools” scheme. One of the samples was found to contain added water, two contained added water and were deficient in fat and three were deficient in fat. Formal repeat samples were taken by Officers of the Chief Inspector’s Department from the same sources.

The remaining 47 samples adversely reported upon were taken “formally” under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and comprised 8 samples of undesignated milks and 39 of designated milk.

Of the undesignated samples, 1 was deficient in fat and 7 contained added water.

Of the designated samples, 2 were deficient in fat, 1 was deficient in fat and solids-not-fat, 17 contained added water and 19 contained added water and were fat deficient.

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

There were 40 "Appeal to Cow" samples taken and 23 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 £254 were imposed together with £113 12s. 0d. special costs.

*"Appeal-to-Cow" Samples.*—Of the 40 "Appeal to Cow" samples taken, 14 were found to be naturally poor in solids-not-fat, 8 naturally poor in fat and 1 naturally poor in both fat and solids-not-fat.

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

Fat ... ..	3.72%	} Total Solids—12.46%
Solids-not-fat ...	8.74%	

Of the 3,946 samples of milk of all grades, passed as genuine, 72 (1.8 per cent.) were naturally poor in solids-not-fat, their Freezing Points (Hortvet) showing that they were genuine.

The poor quality of the 72 samples which failed to reach the low minimum standard of 8.5% solids-not-fat, but were passed as genuine, is further emphasised when it is noted that the average quality of all samples is 8.74% solids-not-fat.

(2) GENERAL ARTICLES OF FOOD.—One thousand, two hundred and sixty-nine samples were examined and 82 samples (51 formal and 31 informal) were found to be adulterated.

Proceedings were taken in respect of sausages deficient in meat and blackcurrant jelly deficient of fruit content. There were also successful prosecutions in respect of school milk containing broken glass. Fines of £30 0s. 0d. together with special costs amounting to £6 14s. 0d. were imposed.

The 82 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 113 samples submitted comprised 69 Fertilisers and 44 Feeding Stuffs.

### Fertilisers

Of the 69 fertilisers, 55 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	The fineness was less than the amount stated ...	3
	Excess of Nitrogen ... ..	1
	Deficiency of Nitrogen ... ..	2
	Excess of Potash ... ..	4
	Incomplete Statement ... ..	1
2	Excess of Potash and Insoluble Phosphoric Acid	1
	Deficiency of Nitrogen and not in accordance with the definition of the 4th Schedule ... ..	1
	Deficiency of Insoluble Phosphoric Acid and an excess of Potash ... ..	1
	Total number of unsatisfactory samples ... ..	14

### Feeding Stuffs.

Of the 44 feeding stuffs submitted for analysis, 35 were satisfactory. The results of the 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	Deficiency of Oil ... ..	1
	Deficiency of Albuminoids ... ..	1
	Excess of Oil ... ..	1
	Excess of Albuminoids ... ..	2
	Deficiency of Phosphoric Acid ... ..	1
2	Excess of Oil and Deficiency of Phosphoric Acid	1
2	Deficiency of Oil and Phosphoric Acid ... ..	1
4	Not in accordance with the 4th Schedule, deficient in oil and Albuminoids and contained an excess of oat chaff and amounts of Barley and Maize	1
	Total number of unsatisfactory samples ... ..	9

### DRINKING WATERS.

Two hundred and eleven samples of drinking water were submitted during the year, 11 for full analysis and 161 for partial analysis; 3 for pH and chlorine only; one for full mineral analysis, one for lead content only; four for fluorine content only; 5 for partial analysis and metals; one for hardness and chlorine; 2 for partial analysis and plumbo solvency; 7 for metals only; 2 for partial analysis and fluorine; 8 for pH and metals; 2 for full analysis and plumbo solvency and 3 for special analysis.

Of the 211 samples for analysis:—

142 were of satisfactory quality.

2 were polluted with sewage.

## DRINKING WATERS—*continued.*

- 16 were polluted with organic vegetable matter.
- 10 contained metallic contamination.
  - 1 was polluted with sewage and organic vegetable matter.
  - 1 contained organic and metallic contamination.
  - 1 was polluted with sewage and metallic contamination.
  - 2 were unsatisfactory.
  - 9 were of doubtful quality.
- 27 were for special analysis.

## SWIMMING BATH AND POOL WATERS

- 10 samples were submitted for full analysis.
- 45 samples were submitted for chlorine content only.

## RIVER AND STREAM WATERS

- 40 samples were submitted for ordinary analysis.
- 5 were submitted for fluorine estimation only.
- 7 samples were submitted for special analysis.
- 2 samples were submitted for oils, tar and toxicity to animals.

## SEWAGES, EFFLUENTS AND TRADE WASTES, ETC.

- 338 samples were submitted for ordinary analysis.
- 44 samples were submitted for special analysis.

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

In November 1960 the Standing Conference of Local Authorities and other organisations adopted a report by an expert working party of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research which indicates the modern trends in the investigation of atmospheric pollution. The report states that, having obtained a broad outline of the grit and dust fall over the whole country, the deposit gauges may now be regarded as of local value only. The report also states that the lead peroxide cylinders give only a very approximate measure of sulphur dioxide pollution, and requests Local Authorities to consider replacing some observations of this kind by the standard Smoke Filter and by the Hydrogen Peroxide apparatus. The working party believe that the results so obtained would not only be of greater local value, but would contribute to a new and more precise National Survey of smoke and sulphur pollution. Nevertheless, it is realised that the lead peroxide cylinders do give an approximate index of "corrosion potential" in any area and the D.S.I.R. will continue to collect and collate the results. The acceptance of this report will undoubtedly bring some changes in the pattern of the work in the year 1961.

With regard to the data obtained in the laboratory, the general steady decrease in sulphur pollution figures and dust deposits from 1956 onwards has not continued in 1960. It should be noted, however, that the annual rainfall in 1960 is somewhat greater than in recent years.

The total number of "expected" samples decreased from 936 in 1959 to 924 owing to the discontinuation of one rain gauge. The actual number of samples examined increased from 914 in 1959 to 918. The results obtained are set out in Table V and Table VI. The highest and

lowest monthly averages (sulphur pollution) are also given to indicate the extent of seasonal variation. The rainfall and annual deposit figures are corrected to a twelve month period where necessary.

In January D376 was replaced by D373 and re-sited. During the year gauge D2600 was replaced by D3673 which was also re-sited. The lead peroxide cylinder for site O (Area G) was not brought in after August and the averages will therefore have a seasonal bias. In Area D it was apparent that the cylinders had been exposed for two months and this has been taken into account when calculating the mean. In Area K three gauges contained matter unlikely to be "air-borne" and these have been excluded from the annual deposit figures.

TABLE V

LEAD PEROXIDE CYLINDERS.

Area		Site		Average Sulphur Pollution (mgm. $SO_3$ /100 sq.cm./day)			
				1959	1960	Highest Month 1960	Lowest Month 1960
A	...	1	...	1.51	2.04	3.39	0.41
	...	2	...	2.22	2.62	4.70	1.33
	...	3	...	2.10	2.29	4.16	0.90
B	...	1	...	1.60	1.46	2.43	0.67
	...	2	...	1.55	2.06	7.80	0.50
	...	3	...	1.48	1.99	5.74	0.33
	...	4	...	1.07	1.08	1.89	0.41
	...	5	...	1.65	1.56	2.30	0.71
	...	6	...	1.73	1.84	3.10	0.92
C	...	1	...	1.37	1.72	2.66	0.51
	...	2	...	2.66	2.87	4.81	1.22
	...	3	...	1.39	1.66	2.78	0.41
D	...	1	...	2.31	2.60	4.92	0.78
	...	2	...	4.50	3.87	7.03	1.36
E	...	1	...	1.82	2.34	5.11	0.65
	...	2	...	1.89	2.30	4.10	0.72
	...	3	...	1.08	1.39	5.18	0.29
	...	4	...	2.28	2.32	7.04	0.75
	...	5	...	2.38	2.75	4.65	0.88
	...	6	...	1.94	3.45	11.06	0.83
	...	7	...	2.38	2.12	3.54	0.67
F	...	1	...	1.84	3.44	5.78	1.74
	...	2	...	1.83	2.07	4.81	0.72

TABLE V—continued.

## LEAD PEROXIDE CYLINDERS.

Area	Site	Average Sulphur Pollution (mgm.SO <sub>3</sub> /100 sq.cm./day)				Highest Month 1960	Lowest Month 1960
		1959	1960				
G	...	A	...	1.75	2.11	6.51	0.31
	...	B	...	1.05	1.54	4.77	0.37
	...	C	...	1.85	1.83	3.18	0.72
	...	D	...	1.81	2.02	4.29	0.94
	...	E	...	1.18	1.62	2.28	0.88
	...	F	...	1.74	1.80	2.92	1.07
	...	G	...	1.22	1.39	4.67	0.37
	...	H	...	1.03	1.12	2.69	0.19
	...	I	...	1.48	1.59	2.52	0.46
	...	J	...	1.07	1.56	6.69	0.38
	...	K	...	1.33	1.38	2.65	0.53
	...	L	...	2.38	2.12	3.87	0.24
	...	N	...	1.60	2.01	6.27	0.07
	...	O	...	0.78	0.86	2.46	0.09
H	...	1	...	2.13	2.22	3.65	1.18
	...	2	...	1.55	1.71	3.16	0.53
	...	3	...	2.15	2.22	3.41	1.23
I	...	1	...	0.60	0.59	0.98	0.20
	...	2	...	1.20	1.14	1.96	0.38
J	...	1	...	2.20	2.63	4.63	1.25
K	...	1	...	1.17	1.10	1.83	0.32
	...	2	...	1.60	1.53	2.54	0.54
	...	3	...	0.87	1.25	3.41	0.31

TABLE VI

## RAINWATER DEPOSIT GAUGES.

Area	Gauge No.	Annual Rainfall (inches)		Annual Solid Deposit (tons/sq. mile)	
		1959	1960	1959	1960
A	G.D.6	26.11	33.11	204.6	285.0
	D1034	20.12	32.94	153.0	162.0
	D311	23.33	39.44	132.2	151.6
B	D312	22.93	40.33	191.9	181.3
	D150	21.55	36.76	186.9	167.5
C	D131	25.54	42.43	167.0	213.7
	D895	21.54	37.49	145.9	163.3
	D234	22.56	39.20	136.1	142.6
D	D353	24.18	34.18	183.1	205.3
	D354	25.73	37.01	145.6	192.4
E	D243	24.50	37.61	185.1	217.9
	D244	23.75	34.79	335.8	291.5
	D245	23.33	32.68	217.4	214.7
	D246	26.03	37.92	214.4	219.6
F	D376	21.57	35.38	191.0	162.5
	D374	25.74	37.90	167.4	224.2
G	D349	15.14	27.38	156.6	237.3
	D350	17.65	31.13	165.5	184.8
	D351	19.97	34.31	101.4	137.8
	D352	16.85	28.69	184.9	193.6
	D1650	15.62	34.24	189.6	299.2
	D1649	24.50	38.48	143.3	175.3
H	D690	19.60	31.64	139.5	158.0
	D691	21.18	35.94	173.5	219.4
	D1330	23.34	36.40	490.8	539.5
I	D1378	22.52	33.36	90.7	99.7
J	D2501	25.06	33.99	254.3	249.9
K	D3673	20.86	39.40	111.2	161.1
	D2488	19.28	36.03	88.6	115.4
	D2489	21.52	37.76	93.3	132.0
L	D2291	28.04	43.89	419.6	278.7
	D2292	27.38	44.01	237.0	201.1

## MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES

The 114 samples submitted under this heading include 80 from official sources and 34 from private sources.

### (a) *Official Samples.*

Forty-five of these samples consisted of food or food containers giving rise to complaints of various kinds. Of twenty-one samples of *Bottled Milk* ten were suspected to contain fragments of broken glass and these suspicions were confirmed in seven cases; seven were suspected to contain dirt or similar foreign matter and this was confirmed in all cases though in two samples the amount was insignificant while in one case the contaminant consisted of parts of an earwig; four were submitted with complaints regarding taste but confirmation was forthcoming in only two samples. Six samples of food relating to *School Meals* and their possible connection with cases of food poisoning were analysed but no chemical evidence of contamination was obtained. A deposit on a *Tea Urn* was analysed and found to consist of aluminium compounds produced by corrosion of the metal of the urn. Four further samples of *Food* connected with a case of possible food poisoning were examined with negative results.

Four samples of *Bread* were alleged to contain foreign matter and this was confirmed in three cases; two contained dirty dough and one contained a flour moth larva. A bottle of *Orange Juice* had contents which smelt of paint and had an unpleasant taste. It was found that the bottom of the bottle was covered with a layer of aluminium paint and the orange juice contained 25 parts per million of aluminium. A bottle of *Lemonade* smelt of paraffin and the presence of paraffin was confirmed. A sample of *Sugar* was found to consist entirely of washing soda but complaints about a sample of *Brimstone and Treacle* were not confirmed. Specimens of *Hairs* suspected of being rodent hairs were identified as human hairs. A sample of *Sterilised Milk* was suspected to contain added water and other foreign matter but proved to be of normal composition. *Mixed Dried Fruit* was free from any significant degree of insect infestation but a complaint relating to the presence of mould on a Beef sausage was confirmed. A sample of *Corned Beef* submitted with a complaint that it contained dark-coloured material was found to contain fragments of decayed and dark-coloured meat.

Nineteen samples of various supplies were examined to determine either comparative values, efficiency in use or compliance with a specification. The compositions of four samples of *Scouring Powder* were determined as were also those of seven samples of *Soap*. The efficiency was determined of three specimens of *Water Sterilising Tablets*, and three companion specimens of *De-Tasting Tablets*. A further set of *Water Sterilising Tablets* was tested for rate of action. A sample of *Anti-Freeze* was examined for compliance with specification.

Eleven further specimens were submitted from a variety of sources. Five samples of *Digestion Sludge* were examined for a local sewage works. Two samples of mixtures of *Vinegar and Ethyl Alcohol* were examined in connection with a possible fire hazard. A *Dried Sewage Sludge* was submitted for determination of manurial value, while a sample of *Sludge* from some ornamental ponds was examined to determine its nature. A

specimen of a *Deposit* from a water supply was found to consist mainly of iron compounds while the *Deposit* of leaves floating in a fish pond was found to consist of an *Aphis* infestation derived from nearby poplar trees.

Finally, four specimens submitted under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act—*Kettle Fur Remover*, *Household Ammonia*, *Hair Setting Lotion* and *Scalp Cleanser*—and one sample of *Pine Disinfectant* submitted under the Merchandise Marks Act were all found to comply with legal requirements.

(b) *Private Samples.*

The thirty-four samples in this group, while consisting mainly of samples within the normal range of the laboratory's work, also included several samples whose analyses demanded special knowledge and experience

Fourteen of the samples consisted of *Waters and Effluents* from various sources while a further seven samples of milk and food were examined for a variety of reasons. Thus four *Milks* were examined for fat content; a sample of *Whey* had its composition and food value determined; a sample of *Table Cream* was submitted for complete analysis and a sample of home-made Chutney was tested for lead and copper content.

A further four samples were examined for special reasons. These included a sample of *Bone Charcoal* for the determination of its phosphate content; a *Deposit* on a motor-car engine oil filter for identification of the metal constituents of the sludge present and its relationship to possible engine wear; a *Deposit* from a hospital water supply reservoir which was submitted for identification and was found to be the water-softening material zeolite; and a *Cattle Food* which contained some unusual seeds and whose identities were established, with the aid of Kew Gardens experts, as Mung Bean and Pigeon Pea.

The remaining nine specimens might be described as belonging to the "Criminal Investigation" group. Five specimens of *Blood and Urine* were examined for alcohol content on behalf of persons suspected of being under the influence of alcohol. The lowest amount of alcohol found indicated that the person concerned had consumed not more than one-twentieth of a pint of beer of average quality—while the highest amount of alcohol found suggested that about seven and a half pints of beer or, alternatively, more than seven double whiskies had been consumed.

A specimen of *Buttered Toast* was found to be sprinkled with powdered glass while an accompanying small bottle also contained powdered glass.

Specimens of *Soil, Grass and Leaves* taken from a garden were found to be impregnated with chlorate weedkiller which it was alleged, had been maliciously thrown over the fence by a neighbour. Finally, two specimens of the *Viscera of a Dog* were examined for the suspected presence of strychnine and this was confirmed.

## MILK SUPPLY

The work of the Department in endeavouring to ensure a clean and wholesome milk supply throughout the County continues. The tables which follow give details of the sampling of milk from many sources throughout the year:—

## SPECIFIED AREAS

From the 25th April, 1960, the Rural Districts of Leek and Cheadle together with Leek Urban District were made Specified Areas thus bringing the whole of the Administrative County into Specified Areas.

During the year four warning letters were sent to various producer/retailers for breaches of the Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) Orders.

The desired effect was achieved in each case and no further action was required.

## ATTESTED AREAS.

It is also pleasing to record that as from the 1st October, 1960 the County, along with the rest of the country, became a wholly attested area. This means all the cattle have now achieved attested standard.

Staffordshire was one of the last counties in the country to be declared attested and marks the outcome of a great deal of work and effort by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Divisional Veterinary Surgeon and his staff.

Attested standard means, of course, that the cattle have passed the tuberculin test and though an odd breakdown may occur the cattle population of this country is now virtually free of tuberculosis and as time goes on the possibility of breakdowns should grow less.

## MILK PASTEURISING AND STERILISING PLANTS

During the year the Department was responsible for the supervision of five milk processing plants of which two produce Pasteurised Milk, two Sterilised Milk and one both Pasteurised and Sterilised milk.

All the plants were inspected regularly and washed bottles were sampled to check the effectiveness of bottle washing plants. Follow up action was taken where necessary.

At one of the sterilising plants conditions in the milk reception section were not satisfactory. At the instigation of the County Health Department the Company concerned were taken before the Magistrates Court by the District Council for a breach of Regulation 21 (3) of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959 but the case was dismissed. The Regulation referred to reads "Vessels containing milk shall be properly covered or the milk shall be otherwise effectively protected from dust, dirt, flies or other sources of contamination".

## MILK SAMPLING

As in previous years samples of retail milk were taken by the Department throughout that part of the County where the County Council is the Food and Drug Authority. By special arrangement samples were also collected in Rowley Regis Municipal Borough and the results reported to the Rowley Regis Health Department. The results of these latter 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 also for the presence of tubercle bacilli. Processed milks are also subjected to the Methylene Blue Test and in addition are tested for the efficiency of the Pasteurising or Sterilising processes (the Phosphatase test and the Turbidity test).

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

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" milk the Divisional Milk Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, who is responsible for ensuring clean milk production is notified of all unsatisfactory samples produced at farms situated within his Division. In addition the Medical Officer of Health of the District where the milk is produced is also notified.

Unsatisfactory samples of heat-treated milks are dealt with by this Department if from processing 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 also 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 secreting tubercle bacilli in their milk and have them slaughtered, while the Medical Officer of Health has powers, under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, to place restrictions upon the sale of such milk for human consumption.

Where *Brucella* infection is found the result is notified to the Producer, to the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and also the the Medical Officer of Health of the district where the milk was produced. The latter has powers, under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, to place restrictions upon the sale of such milk for human consumption.

The tables which follow give details of the samples collected, together with the results of the various tests applied thereto.

#### STREET MILKS

Table I is a summary of all "street" milk samples collected. Samples taken from schools and various institutions are dealt with separately. So far as the cleanliness (Methylene Blue) test is concerned, the overall figure of 97.7% satisfactory can be regarded as good. The results of the phosphatase test on pasteurised milk were again very good, only 7 failures occurring from 3,299 samples examined, i.e., in 99.8% of the samples the milk was shown to have been adequately heat treated. Of the unsatisfactory samples, none was from dairies licensed by the County Council.

#### UNDESIGNATED MILK SAMPLES

Table II shows the number of undesignated milk samples taken in County Districts which had not been declared Specified Areas, together with the results of the examinations.

## BIOLOGICAL TESTING

Five hundred and three samples of retail milk were submitted for biological examination for the detection of tubercle bacilli and it is very pleasing to note that none was found to be tubercular positive (as against 4 out of 559 samples taken in 1959). Moreover, no positive samples were reported from any outside Authority of samples produced within the Administrative County.

From the 14th September, 1960 all samples of milk submitted for biological examination were also examined for the presence of *Brucella* organisms. Of the 195 examined 7 samples were reported to be infected with *Brucella abortus* and one with *Brucella Melitensis*. In each case the Medical Officer of Health of the District where the milk was produced was notified. The producer and the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food were also notified.

## INFORMAL FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING

Not included in the tables of milk samples collected is a total of 2,392 samples collected by the Sampling Officers from retail sources, schools, institutions, etc. for informal examination under the Food and Drugs Act for fat and solids not fat content, presence of added water etc. This work is carried out as an administrative convenience and the results are notified to the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Six samples were reported unsatisfactory as follows:—

<i>Retail</i>	3 Tuberculin Tested	(2 deficient in fat,
	Channel Island	1 deficient in fat and containing added water.)
	1 Tuberculin Tested	(Deficient in fat and containing added water).
	1 Tuberculin Tested	(Deficient in fat).
	Pasteurised,	
	Channel Island.	
<i>School</i>	1 Pasteurised	(containing added water)

The six unsatisfactory informal samples were followed up the the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures and in four cases the repeat samples proved genuine. With regard to the other two follow-up samples in one case the repeat sample was 6.7% naturally poor in solids-no-fat but the Freezing Point (Hortvet) showed it to be genuine. The remaining sample to be followed up was re-sampled three times and in two instances the samples were naturally poor in solids-not-fat (13.8% and 8%) but their Freezing Points (Hortvet) showed them to be genuine. The other sample contained 2.1% of added water. Proceedings were instituted in respect of this sample, the Court dismissing the case on payment of £10 10s. 0d. costs.

## PRESENCE OF HYPOCHLORITES IN MILK

Two hundred and eighty-four samples of milk as shown below were examined for the presence of hypochlorite residuals. All were found satisfactory indicating that care is being taken generally to ensure that traces of hypochlorite do not remain in milk bottles after washing:—

Tuberculin tested	...	...	...	...	151
Tuberculin tested (Channel Island)	...	...	...	...	40
T.T. Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	25
T.T. Pasteurised (Channel Island)	...	...	...	...	10
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	49
Pasteurised (Channel Island)	...	...	...	...	3
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	6
					<hr/> 284

# SUMMARY

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

Retail (" Street ") Milks	...	...	...	5,283
Schools	...	...	...	1,075
Institutions, School Canteens, etc.	...	...	...	306
Hospitals, etc.	...	...	...	362
" Food and Drugs " samples	...	...	...	2,392
" Hypochlorite " samples	...	...	...	284
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	9,702

TABLE I.

SUMMARY OF "STREET" MILK SAMPLES COLLECTED (i.e. EXCLUDING SAMPLES FROM SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTIONS, ETC.)  
1st JANUARY to 31st DECEMBER, 1960

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	% 1960	% 1959	Submitted	Positive
Undesignated	16	16	Passed 11 Failed 5	68.8	82.5	16	Nil
"Tuberculin— tested"	†991	990	Passed 919 Failed 71	92.8	92.8	487	Nil
"Tuberculin— tested (Pasteurised)"	1,932	*1,586	Passed 1579 Failed 7	99.6	99.4	—	—
"Pasteurised"	1,374	*1,141	Passed 1137 Failed 4	99.6	99.2	—	—
"Sterilised" "T.T. Sterilised"	957 13	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	5,283	*3,733	Passed 3646 Failed 87	97.7	96.9	503	Nil

NOTE :—†One sample of "Tuberculin-tested" milk was submitted for biological testing only.

\*346 samples of "T.T. Pasteurised" and 233 samples of "Pasteurised" milk were declared void on the Methylene Blue Test owing to high atmospheric shade temperature on the dates when samples were taken.

Of the 16 samples of undesignated milk submitted to the biological test, 8 were from the then Unspecified Areas of Cheshire R.D. and 8 from Leek R.D.

TABLE II  
UNDESIGNATED MILK SAMPLES (TAKEN IN  
“ UNSPECIFIED AREAS ”)

1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1960.

District	No. of Samples submitted to Methylene Blue Test	RESULT OF EXAMINATION			T.B.		
		Cleanliness			Sub- mitted	Posi- tive	% Positive
		Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	% Unsatis- factory			
Cheadle R.D.	8	5	3	37.5	8	Nil	Nil
Leek R.D. ...	8	6	2	25.0	8	Nil	Nil
Totals	16	11	5	31.3	16	Nil	Nil

NOTE:—As from 25th April, 1960, the above rural districts and the urban district of Leek were included in the “ Specified Areas ” thus bringing the whole of the Administrative County under the Special Designation Regulations.

#### 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 suppl- iers	No. of schools supplied	No. of suppl- iers	No. of schools supplied	Total
Pasteurised...	37	548	5	94	113,153
Tuberculin— tested ...	9	18	Nil	Nil	363
Total ...	46	566	5	94	113,516

#### NON-MAINTAINED SCHOOLS.

Pasteurised...	12	34	4	6	4,014
Tuberculin— tested ...	2	2	Nil	Nil	97
Total ...	14	36	4	6	4,111
Totals for all schools ...	60	592	9	100	117,627

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 such a supply is available. Failing pasteurised milk, efforts are made to obtain tuberculin tested milk.

School milk supplies are sampled on a routine basis, every supply being sampled at least twice each term and every school sampled at least once each year. Raw milks are examined bacteriologically (for cleanliness) and biologically (for the presence of disease organisms). Pasteurised milks are subjected to the phosphatase test for the efficiency of the pasteurising process and the methylene blue test for cleanliness.

The number of samples collected at schools in 1960 was 1,075, 7 of which failed to conform to the required standard of cleanliness (5 tuberculin tested and 2 pasteurised). A further 185 samples (9 T.T. Pasteurised and 176 Pasteurised) were declared void on the Methylene Blue Test owing to the high atmospheric shade temperature on the dates when the samples were taken.

In the case of unsatisfactory samples of raw milk the supplier and/or the producer are notified together with the Divisional Milk Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Repeat samples are taken and, failing any improvement, alternative supplies are found.

During the year 1,001 samples were submitted to the phosphatase test, only one of which failed to pass. Unsatisfactory samples of pasteurised milk processed at dairies licensed by the County Council are investigated by the County Health Inspectors whether the test failed is the phosphatase or 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 43 were submitted to the biological test but none was found to be positive for either tubercle or brucella. Although regular samples of "raw" milk have been taken every year, it is pleasing to note that no positive sample has been found since 1953.

Following a number of incidents arising from foreign objects in milk bottles, damaged bottles or improperly cleaned bottles, steps were taken to withdraw the school milk contract from two processors.

#### GLASS, ETC. IN SCHOOL MILK BOTTLES.

Eighteen cases of glass in school milk bottles were reported to this Department during the year under review. Following investigations legal proceedings were instituted in nine cases. In eight cases the Magistrates

found the case proved and imposed fines ranging from £5 0s. 0d. to £20 0s. 0d., the total in fines being £103 0s. 0d. plus £16 16s. 0d. costs. One case was dismissed.

Five incidents arose from damaged bottles thought to have been damaged in transit. In each case the complaint was investigated and warning letters sent.

Legal proceedings were also taken in respect of two incidents involving dirt inside milk bottles. In each case the Magistrates found the case proved and imposed fines of £20 0s. 0d. plus £2 2s. 0d. costs and £10 0s. 0d. plus £4 4s. 0d. costs.

#### GENERAL

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

Of the 668 samples taken, 9 failed the methylene blue test for cleanliness (5 tuberculin tested and 4 pasteurised). A further 95 samples (16 T.T. Pasteurised and 79 Pasteurised) were declared void on the methylene blue test owing to the high atmospheric shade temperature on the dates when the samples were taken.

Of the 613 samples submitted to the phosphatase test, only 2 failed to pass.

Thirty-seven samples of tuberculin tested milk were submitted to the biological test. None was found positive for tubercle, but in one case *Brucella abortus* was isolated.

Appropriate action was taken in the case of all failed samples.

#### MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

The Health Inspectorate section of the Department also carried out routine inspections of premises owned by the County Council with special reference to school meals kitchens, school sanitation, small sewage disposal works, school water supplies and school swimming baths.

Their specialist services were also brought in regarding meat supply to a school in the south east of the County in confirming that the meat delivered to the school was not as invoiced, it being an inferior cut to that which was invoiced. The case was taken before the Court by the County Council and as a result the firm concerned was fined £60 0s. 0d. plus costs.

This kind of case is fortunately rare but it is satisfactory to report that constant care and vigilance is provided for the protection of the School Meals Service.

## SCHEMES OF WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

For the financial year 1960/61 a sum of £87,917 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 £68,065 and sewerage and sewage disposal schemes estimated to cost £199,411 were submitted to the Health Department for consideration for grants towards their cost. Applications for grants were made under the Rural Water supplies and Sewerage Acts, 1944 to 1955, or under Section 56 of the Local Government Act, 1958.

Details of the various schemes considered during the year are as follows :—

### WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES

#### *Seisdon Rural District.*

##### *Proposed Water Supply Scheme, Patshull*

This scheme, estimated to cost £8,110 replaced an earlier scheme considered in 1956. The latter scheme dealt with more properties and was recommended for approval subject to the suggestion that some contribution towards the cost from one particular estate which was likely to benefit considerably from the scheme might be considered.

#### *Stafford Rural District.*

##### *Doley Gate Water Supply Scheme.*

Scheme estimated to cost £955 was to supply water to a number of cottages in the Doley Gate area where well supplies were polluted and short in summer-time. The scheme was recommended for approval.

#### *Uttoxeter Rural District.*

##### *Field, Gratwich and Scounslow Green Water Supply Scheme.*

This scheme, the estimated cost of which is £59,000, is to provide water mains and a storage reservoir to supply a scattered agricultural area in the Field, Gratwich and Scounslow districts. Again, the existing wells and spring supplies are known to be polluted, and short-exists in summer-time.

The scheme was recommended for approval subject to the Rural District Council further considering certain extensions and the possibility of laying mains in fields, etc. to reduce cost.

### SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL SCHEMES.

#### *Coseley Urban District.*

##### *Gospel Oak Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.*

This scheme, the estimated cost of which is £11,260, is to provide sewerage facilities for both foul and surface water drainage. A number of properties which at present drain to cess-pools or dumb-wells will be connected to the new sewer, discharging eventually into the Tipton sewerage system.

The scheme, with the exception of one length of the sewer dealing with highways water only and another which dealt with private estate development only, was recommended for approval.

*Rowley Regis M.B.*

*Foul and Storm-water Sewers at Dudley Road East to St. John's Lane, Tividale.*

This scheme, estimated to cost £5,501, is to relieve flooding and nuisance caused by existing overloaded and defective sewers. The scheme was recommended for approval.

*Storm-water Sewer at Doulton Road, Springfield.*

This scheme, estimated to cost £3,805, is to provide a surface water sewer to replace an existing sewer which is inadequate to deal with the present flow. The sewer is also designed for further extensions along Doulton Road and does, in effect, provide for surface water drainage of Doulton Road only and, incidentally, some 24 new houses.

Since the scheme, in effect, is a Highways project the Committee were recommended not to make a contribution but to re-consider the application after a substantial number of properties are connected to the new sewer when it will be regarded as being something other than a highway drain or highway sewer.

*Surface Water Sewer, Hill Road and Foul Sewer, Dudley Road West.*

These two schemes, estimated to cost £2,571, are to replace existing small lengths of sewers to relieve local flooding. Neither scheme was recommended for approval since it was felt that, while they may temporarily relieve some local flooding, they did not tackle the much larger problem of overloaded sewers in the areas and it was considered wise to recommend a grant for what can be regarded as purely temporary alleviation of the trouble.

*Tamworth M.B.*

*Trunk Foul Sewer, Comberford Road.*

This scheme, estimated to cost £24,400, was to provide foul water sewers in the Comberford Road area of Tamworth. Since the scheme was, in effect, to be carried out for council housing only, the cost would normally constitute a housing charge and the scheme would not, in the ordinary course of events, be recommended for approval for the purposes of a contribution from the County Council.

*Surface Water, Sewer, Comberford Road.*

The capital cost of this scheme was £63,500. This scheme involved the provision of new sewers and a re-alignment and re-grading of ditches to serve some 1,700 houses. The scheme was recommended for approval.

*Cannock Rural District.*

*Coven Heath Sewerage Scheme.*

This scheme, estimated to cost £3,390, was to provide sewerage facilities in the Coven Heath area of Cannock Rural District, at

present served by cesspools and pail closets. Pollution of ditches was taking place and the unsatisfactory system of collection and disposal of pail closets and cesspool contents is not in accordance with modern practice. The scheme was recommended for approval, subject to the Rural District Council considering a further extension of the sewers and some re-alignments to facilitate the drainage of other properties.

*Cheadle Rural District.*

*Froghall Sewage Works—Proposed Extensions.*

This scheme, estimated to cost £20,000, was to provide extensions at the Froghall Works to relieve the existing overloaded works and to deal with sewage from a large factory in the area which was at present discharging sewage direct to the river.

The scheme was recommended for approval.

*Lichfield Rural District.*

*Hill Ridware Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme.*

This scheme, the capital cost of which is estimated to be £26,083, is to provide sewerage and sewage disposal facilities for the village of Hill Ridware. The scheme was to replace existing tanks and drains of indifferent construction, many of which were causing pollution in ditches and highway drains and caused flooding during storms. The ground contours make the scheme rather expensive. three pumping stations being required, most of the sewage having to be pumped twice.

The scheme was recommended for approval.

*Newtown/Hammerwich, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme.*

This scheme, estimated to cost £5,610, is to provide sewerage and sewage disposal facilities for some 50 houses in the Newtown/Hammerwich area, at present served by pail closets or cesspools.

The scheme was recommended for approval.

*Stafford Rural District.*

*Weston-on-Trent Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme.*

This scheme, estimated to cost £19,139, was to provide sewerage and sewage disposal facilities in the village of Weston. There is no sewage system at present and pollution of ditches and streams is taking place.

The scheme was recommended for approval subject to certain technical details being agreed with the Rural District Council Surveyor the re-siting of certain manholes and the suggestion that the scheme, instead of being dealt with in three sections, should be dealt with as a whole.

*Forton Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme.*

This scheme, estimated to cost £9,053, is to provide sewerage and sewage disposal facilities for the village of Forton. It replaces an earlier scheme submitted to the County Council to which this Depart-

ment raised objections and as a result the earlier scheme was not approved by the Health Committee in June, 1960. The present scheme overcomes the objections. Subject to certain technical details, the scheme was recommended for approval.

*Stone Rural District.*

*Offley Hay Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme.*

This scheme, estimated to cost £4,175, is to provide sewerage and sewage disposal facilities in the hamlet of Offley Hay, the need for the scheme being increased by the fact that a replacement school is being provided in which it is intended to install water closets.

The scheme was recommended for approval.

*Tutbury Rural District.*

*Rangemore Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme.*

This scheme, estimated to cost £6,425, provides for the sewerage and sewage disposal facilities in the village of Rangemore in lieu of the existing ineffective tanks and also provides for sewers for the part of the village not already sewered.

The scheme was recommended for approval.

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT INQUIRIES AND VISITS OF INSPECTION.

During the year the following Ministry inquiries into proposed schemes of water supply, sewerage and sewage disposal were held. The Health Department was represented at all of them by the County Health Inspector who also accompanied the Ministry Inspector on the visits of inspection.

19. 1. 60.	Tutbury Rural District	{ Hanbury and Rangemore sewerage and sewage disposal schemes.
20. 1. 60.	„ „ „	
		{ Visit of inspection to Barton-under-Needwood sewage disposal works.
10. 2. 60.	Aldridge Urban District	Streetly surface water sewer.
24. 2. 60.	Newcastle Rural District	Ashley sewerage and sewage disposal.
11. 3. 60.	Stafford Rural District	Woodseaves sewage disposal works. Visit of inspection.
21. 6. 60.	Tamworth M.B.	Comberford Road housing site. Foul and surface water sewerage schemes.
3. 8. 60.	Stafford Rural District	Weston-on-Trent sewerage and sewage disposal scheme.
6. 10. 60.	Seisdon Rural District	Kingswood sewerage and sewage disposal scheme.

18.10.60.	Seisdon Rural District	Proposed refuse tip site off Post Office Road, Seisdon.
24.11.60.	Lichfield Rural District	Hill Ridware sewerage and sewage disposal scheme.

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The following statistics relate to the notifiable infectious diseases amongst the home population during the calendar year 1960. 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 1960. The last cases recorded were in 1947, when an outbreak occurred in the south of the County, mainly in Bilston

**SCARLET FEVER.**—There was again a decrease in the incidence of this disease, 602 cases having been notified, compared with 826 in 1959 and 992 in 1958. In the Urban Districts there were 438 cases and in the Rural Districts 164, as against 618 and 208 respectively in the previous year. The case-rates per thousand of population were:—Urban Districts 0·60, Rural Districts 0·67, with a total County Rate of 0·62, whilst that for England and Wales was 0·70. The corresponding rates for 1959 were 0·87, 0·87, 0·87 and 1·06 respectively.

**DIPHTHERIA.**—One case of diphtheria was notified during the year, this being only the third since 1956 when 5 cases were notified. No deaths occurred. The last deaths from this disease were two in 1955 when 29 cases were notified.

**ENTERIC FEVER.**—Six notifications of enteric fever were made during the year as against seven in 1959. One case was of typhoid and five were of paratyphoid. The case of typhoid and two of paratyphoid occurred in Urban Districts. Of the seven cases notified in 1959 one was of typhoid and six were of paratyphoid and all occurred in Urban Districts.

The 1960 case-rates for the country as a whole, for typhoid and paratyphoid, were 0·00 and 0·01 per thousand of the population respectively, the Staffordshire rates being the same.

**MEASLES.**—During the period, 1,583 notifications were made, which indicates an appreciable decrease, for the corresponding figure for 1959 was 12,187. Eight hundred and seventy-six cases occurred in Urban and 707 in Rural Districts, compared with 9,303 and 2,884 in the previous year. The 1960 case-rates for the County and England and Wales were 1·63 and 3·48 as against 12·82 and 11·88 in 1959.

One death occurred. There were five deaths in 1959.

**WHOOPIING COUGH.**—There was an increase in the number of notifications, 1,803 being made in 1960, as compared with 753 in 1959. In the Urban Districts there were 1,312 as against 601, whilst the corresponding figures for the Rural Districts were 491 and 152. The case-rate for the County was 1·86 and for England and Wales 1·27.

There was one death during the year, the same as in 1959.

**FOOD POISONING.**—One hundred and seventy notifications were made in 1960 compared with 80 in 1959. Eighteen County Districts were affected against 17 last year.

**DYSENTERY.**—Two hundred and thirty-three notifications were made in 1960 as compared with 603 in 1959, 566 in 1958 and 289 in 1957. Twenty-five of the 35 Sanitary Districts were affected, but in four instances, viz., Coseley U.D., Rowley Regis M.B., Wednesbury M.B. and Leek R.D., single cases only were notified.

Cases notified in other districts were as follows:—Aldridge U.D. 2, Amblecote U.D. 3, Bilston M.B. 26, Brierley Hill U.D. 3, Brownhills U.D. 12, Cannock U.D. 31, Darlaston U.D. 2, Newcastle M.B. 5, Rugeley U.D. 5, Tettenhall U.D. 3, Tipton M.B. 12, Wednesfield U.D. 3, Willenhall U.D. 6, Cannock R.D. 10, Cheadle R.D. 10, Lichfield R.D. 8, Newcastle R.D. 39, Seisdon R.D. 5, Stafford R.D. 21, Stone R.D. 19 and Uttoxeter R.D. 4.

**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.

Four cases of Acute Poliomyelitis were notified, compared with 16 in 1959, 3 occurring in Urban and 1 in a Rural District. Two cases of Acute Encephalitis were notified, the same as in the previous year. Two deaths occurred. There was no death in 1959.

**MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS.**—Fourteen notifications (12 in 8 Urban areas and 1 in each of two Rural Districts) were made during 1960, compared with 23 in 1959. Three deaths occurred in Urban Districts. In the previous year there were two deaths, also in Urban Districts.

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

**GASTRITIS, ENTERITIS AND DIARRHEOA.**—Six deaths occurred in Urban Districts and 3 in Rural Districts in children under one year of age, the death-rates being 0·46 and 0·69 respectively per thousand live births. The figures for 1959 were 8, 2, 0·66 and 0·50 respectively.

INFLUENZA.—In 1960 there were 29 deaths in Urban and 8 in Rural Districts, as compared with 184 and 42 respectively in 1959.

The number of cases of notifiable infectious diseases, with the deaths, in the Administrative County during 1960 are as follows:—

Diseases	Notifications		Deaths	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	*	*
Scarlet Fever ... ..	438	164	*	*
Diphtheria ... ..	1	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ... ..	3	3	*	*
Measles ... ..	876	707	1	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	1,312	491	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	21	2	*	*
Erysipelas ... ..	31	11	*	*
Meningococcal Infection ... ..	12	2	3	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) ... ..	3	1	2	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic) ... ..	—	—		
Acute Encephalitis (Infective) ... ..	1	—		
Acute Encephalitis (Post Infectious) ... ..	1	—	284	92
Pneumonia ... ..	151	69		
Dysentery ... ..	116	117	*	*
Food Poisoning ... ..	81	89	*	*

\*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:—

1960 AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0— ... ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
1— ... ..	2	3	—	—	}	—	1	1
2— ... ..	6	1	2	1				
5— ... ..	5	3	1	3				
10— ... ..	4	6	—	3	}	—	—	—
15— ... ..	13	22	2	3				
20— ... ..	28	31	1	1				
25— ... ..	39	34	3	4	}	5	3	2
35— ... ..	26	16	1	4				
45— ... ..	53	8	1	5				
55— ... ..	43	5	—	1	}	29	3	—
65— ... ..	24	7	—	—				
75 and upwards ... ..	7	—	—	—				
Totals ... ..	251	136	11	26	47	14	5	3

During 1960, 61 deaths occurred from pulmonary tuberculosis and 8 from other forms of this disease, the death-rates being 0·06 and 0·01 respectively. The corresponding rates for 1959 were 0·08 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
1959	0·09	0·06	0·01	0·01
1960	0·07	0·04	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	1959
775	813	852	837	807	901	805	958	808	696	623	580	533	455
1960													
415													

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	479	54	533	0·56	0·06	0·62
1959	417	38	455	0·44	0·04	0·48
1960	378	37	415	0·39	0·04	0·43

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 ...	9
Number of un-notified cases which died ...	5
Number of other cases which died, notification being made after death ...	4
Ratio of un-notified cases which died to total deaths	1 : 7.7

In 1960, roughly 5 out of 6 deaths were of cases notified under the regulations before decease.

The total notifications are classified in a preceding table.

#### REGISTERS OF DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

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

TOTAL CASES	PULMONARY			NON-PULMONARY		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
8,919	4,042	3,381	7,423	736	760	1,496

The figures given above indicate that in 1960 there was one case of tuberculosis in every 109 persons, or 9.2 per 1,000 of the population.

The table also shows that in 1960 there was one death in approximately every 130 cases.

### MASS RADIOGRAPHY

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

Particulars were given in the 1952 Report regarding the arrangements for mass radiography within the area. Five 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 353 persons were examined in this way in connection with their appointments to the staff of the County Council.

In addition, 133 members of the staff of the Children's Department engaged in the work of Children's Homes received an annual X-ray.

#### STOKE-ON-TRENT M.R. UNIT.

*General:*—The Service continued to operate on similar lines as in 1959, when the base was equipped with a static 100 mm. Odelca camera and the mobile unit converted from the 35 mm. to the 70 mm. technique.

The number of X-rays taken in the unit's area—60,000—was almost the same as in the previous year, with the usual proportion of 2:1 between the work of the mobile and static unit.

There was a further slight increase in the number of patients referred by General Practitioners and a marked increase in routine examinations of Ante-Natal cases, who are X-rayed on full sized films.

Attendances in factories and at Public Surveys were generally satisfactory. A considerable number of small villages in Staffordshire and Shropshire were visited for the first time. For the larger centres of population the policy of the unit is gradually being re-shaped. In place of the large-scale Public Surveys, held every 2—3 years, the mobile unit is going to visit the larger towns once every month for two sessions. This scheme has already started in Stafford and will be extended to Burton-on-Trent and Whitchurch in the near future. Similarly H.M. Prison, Stafford, is now being visited each month for the X-raying of all new intakes.

*Respiratory Tuberculosis:*—144 cases of tuberculosis (90 men and 54 women) requiring treatment or close supervision were detected during the year and the case-finding rate for all groups—2·4 thousand—was exactly the same as in 1959. The yield of active cases at base was five times higher than at surveys in the field and the case-finding rate for General Practitioner referrals remained at the level of 7 per thousand.

#### *Contribution of Mass Radiography to Notifications*

	<i>Notified 1960</i>	<i>Originating from M.M.R.</i>	<i>Percentage Originating from M.M.R.</i>
Newcastle-under-Lyme Chest Clinic .. .. .	25	13	52·0%

*Pneumoconiosis:*—In 1960, 460 out of the 492 newly detected cases of pneumoconiosis originated in the industries of North Staffordshire; the remainder were found in the mining and pottery industry in and near Swadlincote. The large majority of all cases were miners and ex-miners, potters and ex-potters, but pneumoconiosis was also found in rubber workers exposed to the dust from Talc and/or Carbon Black and in men doing a variety of jobs in non-ferrous foundries.

*Bronchogenic Carcinoma:*—There was a slight but statistically hardly significant fall in the number of new cases compared with the previous year.

*Acute Inflammatory Lesions:*—370 cases of penumonias, mostly of the segmental type and after attacks of influenza, were detected during the year, an increase of 100 cases compared with 1959.

#### *Future Policy*

*Static Unit:*—It is hoped to extend the scheme of pre-employment X-rays to the Pottery Industry and Foundries.

*Mobile Unit:*—Wherever possible, monthly sessions will be introduced in the major population centres in the unit's area. Small villages where no previous surveys have been held will be visited.

#### WOLVERHAMPTON M.R. UNIT

The 100 mm. static set, installed at the end of 1959, continued to X-ray likely high yield groups at the New Cross Hospital base, while the 70 mm. mobile unit visited factories and towns in the surrounding areas.

##### *Surveys at base*

The number X-rayed at New Cross did not change substantially compared with 1959. A slight increase occurred in patients referred by general practitioners and facilities were provided for the routine X-raying of hospital out-patients.

##### *Factories and General Public*

The industrial areas to the east of Wolverhampton were visited during the year and certain factories with a rapid turnover of personnel were again covered.

##### *Tuberculosis in the Area*

The slight reduction in the rate per thousand between 1958 and 1959 has not been maintained in 1960 and 144 cases of tuberculosis requiring treatment or close supervision were found, giving a rate per thousand of 2.4 compared with 2.3 for 1959. Of these 144 cases, 68 (47%) had a positive sputum. The number of Asians X-rayed rose to 1,064 with the alarmingly high active rate of 12.2 per thousand, and 54% of those had a positive sputum.

##### *Sputum Positive Cases*

The Public Health Laboratory at Stafford carried out almost all sputum examinations, by direct smear, culture and sensitivity.

##### *Non-Tuberculous Conditions*

The number of cases of carcinoma of lung rose from 35 in 1959 to 62 in 1960—the rate per thousand from 0.75 to 1.07.

#### DUDLEY MOBILE M.R. UNIT

At the beginning of the year the camera was changed from 35 mm. film size to 70 mm. film size, with attendant technical difficulties, and nine weeks were spent helping in the Birmingham Unit area, so that the increased amount of work done during the remaining months of the year is noteworthy. A total of 62,841 examinations were made, of which 6,959 were at Priory Road Base (Mobile Chest Unit using 100 mm. films).

Very little work was done this year in the Dudley base area, apart from the weekly sessions, and a total of 7,229 examinations in Brierley Hill and Dudley district accounted for nine cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis being referred to Chest Clinics.

### *Tuberculosis*

The rate per thousand of new cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis has dropped from 2.1 last year to 1.3 for all examinees. The high number of general public volunteers during the intensive surveys in low prevalence rate areas has helped to bring this figure down, but it remains high for General Practitioner referrals and selected groups wherever they are examined. General Practitioner referrals account for 50% of all cases of active tuberculosis discovered (43) though this is a fall of seven from last year's total.

### *Neoplasms*

The number of cases of carcinoma of the bronchus found has more than doubled in the last three years. In 1957 there were 23 cases and in 1960, 54. Fifty-three were men and 43 were among General Practitioner referrals and therefore had some symptoms, while 11 were in the area surveys and presumably well and asymptomatic volunteers, only one was under 45 years old. This compares with 43 cases of tuberculosis in men, 22 of whom were referred by their General Practitioners and 9 of whom were under 45 years of age.

### *Pneumoconiosis*

A considerable increase since last year in the amount of pneumoconiosis is noted, but this is due to the periodic visit to the one colliery in the unit's area. Halesowen and Brierley Hill districts have added to the number as also has the finding of many retired Welsh coal miners in Hereford.

1960 has been a year of change. The alteration of methods of work with the unit now on 70 mm. film instead of 35 mm. has meant that large films and clinical examinations are no longer part of unit procedure. This work has been transferred to the local Chest Clinics.

### **SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE**

#### *Mobile Units 'A' and 'B'*

During 1960 the Birmingham Mobile Units continued to operate according to the plans worked out in previous years.

The 'A' Unit concentrated on 'mass' radiography where the object was to examine large numbers of symptomless persons. This was achieved by factory surveys aiming at a high response by the employees, and by public surveys held in prominent sites adjacent to public thoroughfares.

The 'B' Unit on the other hand carried out 'group' radiography at Walsall, West Bromwich, Langley and Dudley. The groups examined by this Unit include general practitioner referrals, contacts, teachers, etc.

### *Results*

As would be expected the number examined by the 'A' Unit was just over five times the number examined by the 'B' Unit, yet the latter Unit, by virtue of the character of the groups examined, found about the same number of cases of active tuberculosis. The prevalence of active tuberculosis discovered by the 'B' Unit was six times that of the 'A' Unit.

The number of cases of lung cancer found by the two units was exactly the same as in 1959, but the ' B ' Unit picked up 15 more cases this year and the ' A ' Unit 15 less.

### **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 5,393.

TUBERCULOSIS — 1960, CIRCULAR 1/54.

As will be seen in a previous table there were 378 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 1,440 contacts were examined at these Clinics during 1960, of which 38 were found to be Tuberculous.

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 14 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**

The B.C.G. Scheme came into operation in this County towards the end of 1957 and originally applied only to children of 13 to 14 years of age (subject to parental consent).

In April 1959 the Minister approved the extension of these arrangements to include children of 14 years of age and upwards who are still at school and also students attending Universities, Teacher Training Colleges, Technical Colleges or other establishments of further education. Under this Scheme a total of 12, 511 persons were skin tested and as a result 9,508 were vaccinated as compared with 7,357 in 1959. Of the children tested, 3,003 were found to have a positive reaction and it was necessary to refer 448 of these for X-rays of the chest. None of the children having positive skin tests and subsequently X-rayed was found to have active Tuberculosis.

Family contacts of the above-named group were X-rayed at Mass Miniature Radiography Units, as a result of which one case of pulmonary tuberculosis and one of pneumoconiosis were found.

In spite of continued propanganda by means of films, talks, etc., the acceptance rate for B.C.G. vaccination (51%) for this period falls below the desirable figure. It is encouraging however that over 2,000 more young people were vaccinated this year as compared to 1959. It is likely that the results would have been improved had it not been for the intensive activity and priority given to poliomyelitis vaccinations.

During the year a total of 918 tuberculous contacts were vaccinated at the Tuberculosis Dispensaries.

## CANCER

In the following table the deaths from Cancer during 1960, 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— ...	—	3	3	—	2	2	5
5— ...	1	1	2	1	—	1	3
15— ...	4	8	12	2	2	4	16
25— ...	32	53	85	14	11	25	110
45— ...	347	206	553	95	75	170	723
65— ...	196	171	367	80	59	139	506
75— ...	123	145	268	44	43	87	355
Totals ...	703	587	1,290	236	192	428	1,718

As will be seen from the preceding table, this year there were 1,718 deaths from Cancer. In 1959 there were 1,557 preceded by 1,600 in 1958. In each year since 1937 the figure has exceeded 1,000. During the period under review this group of deaths accounted for 17·8 per cent. of the total civilian deaths, as compared with 16·5 per cent. last year, when the total number of deaths from all causes was less by 193. It has been stated in previous Reports that 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 number this year, however, is 134 which is considerably more than the figure of 106 for last year.

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 10·7 per cent, in 1960.

### *Lung Cancer*

The number of deaths under this heading (385) were 22·4% of the total number of deaths from Cancer during the year. In 1959 the percentage was 20·3 when the number of deaths from this cause were 316 and the total deaths from cancer 1,557 as previously stated.

## VENEREAL DISEASES

During the year, 1,109 Staffordshire patients attended for diagnosis and treatment for the first time, compared with 976 in 1959, and the following detailed table indicates where treatment was obtained. It will be seen that in 1960, 960 of the persons who attended were found not to be infected, and the corresponding figure in the previous year was 797. The actual cases in 1959 and 1960 were 179 and 149 respectively.

TREATMENT CENTRE	Syphilis	Gonorrhœa	Other Conditions	Total New Cases
Birmingham General Hospital...	5	21	88	114
Dudley Guest Hospital ...	7	26	135	168
Stafford (Staffordshire General Infirmary)	1	17	58	76
Stoke-on-Trent (Wellesley Street)	7	14	154	175
Walsall (Manor Hospital) ...	1	8	209	218
Wolverhampton Royal Hospital ...	6	34	313	353
Burton-on-Trent General Hospital ...	1	1	3	5
Totals ...	28	121	960	1,109

For comparative purposes the totals of the cases included in the foregoing table for the last twenty-six 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
1959 ...	37	—	142	179	797
1960 ...	28	—	121	149	960

### BLIND PERSONS

The following table gives particulars of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons registered during 1960. Of the 214 cases registered, 88 were recommended for treatment of one sort or another, and 66 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 ... ..	33	15	—	78
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) ... ..	42	13	—	33
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment ... ..	24	13	—	29

In some cases more than one cause of blindness is given, but a list is given below of the main cause of blindness for the 111 cases in the "Others" column (i) on preceeding page—

Albinism	2	Retinopathy	7
Detached Retina	1	Choroidal Sclerosis	1
Diabetic Retinitis	8	Lens Changes	1
Iritis	1	Uveitis	1
Macular Degeneration	54	Keratitis	2
Myopia	8	Papilloedema	1
Optic Atrophy	15	Congenital Idiopathic	
Polyarteritis	1	Nystagmus	1
Retinitis Pigmentosa	2	Unknown	1
Tumour	1		
Infection	1		111
Structural	1		
Cerebral Thrombosis	1		

*Particulars of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons who were recommended treatment during 1960, but did not receive such treatment*

AGE	CAUSE OF DISABILITY			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
0—45 ... ..	—	—	—	—
46—50 ... ..	—	—	—	—
51—55 ... ..	—	—	—	1
56—60 ... ..	1	—	—	—
61—65 ... ..	—	—	—	—
66—70 ... ..	—	—	—	—
71—75 ... ..	5	—	—	1
Over 75 ... ..	12	—	—	2

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 21. In 14 instances the confinements were domiciliary and the babies were nursed at home.

The remaining seven cases were born in hospital. In six instances the condition occurred whilst in hospital and in the other instance subsequent to discharge.

All the 21 cases were slight, and vision was unimpaired in every instance.

## GENERAL HEALTH PROPOGANDA

Again this year extensive use was made of all forms of material including posters, leaflets and visual aids supplied by the Ministry of Health through the Central Office of Information, Central Council for Health Education and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents. Distribution was effected through various channels, schools, group discussions and Welfare Centres. Literature included the subjects "Lung Cancer and Smoking", "Food Hygiene", "Dental Health", "Immunisation and Vaccination" and "Home Safety".

As explained under another heading of this Report, there have continued regular mothercraft classes which included talks to expectant mothers on diet, layette, personal and oral hygiene, matters referring to the birth of the baby and preparation of the home for confinement. Also advice was given on breast feeding and care of the baby. Ante natal relaxation classes were also held in various parts of the County.

Films, Film strips and other visual aids were again used on an extensive scale and the subjects dealt with included "B.C.G. Vaccination", "Baby's Daily Routine", "Normal Delivery", "Human Reproduction", "Choice of Toys and Plays", "Care of Children's Feet" and "Immunisation and Vaccination", "Toxaemia of Pregnancy", "Nutrition in Pregnancy" and "The Way to Independence".

Once again, audiences have commented on the useful instructions and demonstrations they received at these meetings.

### SMOKING AND LUNG CANCER

On several occasions during the year the Head Teachers of schools within the County have been sent specimen leaflets bringing to notice the connection between tobacco smoking and lung cancer, and further supplies of the leaflets have been sent upon request. In addition posters have been displayed at all Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

The pamphlet "A Guide to Your Health", issued by the Central Council for Health Education is handed to every child upon leaving school. This pamphlet includes advice on the dangers of cigarette smoking and brings to notice that Cancer of the Lung is twenty times more common in heavy smokers than among those who do not smoke.

### 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 1,002 medical examinations were undertaken, 651 by medical staff of the department at County Council clinics and 351 by General Practitioners and other Authorities. The figures for the previous year were 821, 519 and 302 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

At the end of the year there were 119 Welfare Centres in operation, of which 61 were combined (i.e., Minor Ailment Clinics and Welfare Centres) and 58 were Welfare Centres only.

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

No. of sessions	...	...	...	...	5,736
No. of children who attended during the year and who were born in:					
1960	...	...	...	...	11,164
1959	...	...	...	...	5,648
1958—1955	...	...	...	...	5,124
Total	...	...	...	...	21,936

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

Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	180,824
1 but under 2	...	...	...	...	44,651
2 but under 5	...	...	...	...	39,374
Total	...	...	...	...	264,849

#### PROVISION OF NEW INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

During the year newly built clinics were opened at:—

Aldridge, Bentley, Biddulph, Brownhills  
Clayton, Kingswinford, Lower Gornal,  
Tividale, Wednesfield and Wombourn.

As a result of the opening of these ten new clinics the functions held in the following premises were transferred to the new centres:—

Assembly Rooms, Aldridge  
Welfare Hall, Bentley  
Church Hall, Biddulph  
Methodist School, Brownhills  
Church Hall, Westlands, Clayton  
Wesleyan Sunday School, Kingswinford

Memorial Hall, Lower Gornal  
 Dudley Road, Tividale  
 Wesleyan Sunday School, Wednesfield  
 Congregational Church Hall, Wombourn

The following new clinics are under construction and it is hoped that they will be in use in 1961:—

Codsall	—	Elliotts Lane
Brierley Hill	—	Cottage Street
Newcastle	—	Broadmeadow & Wolstanton

New centres are also proposed for the following districts:—

Aldridge	—	Pelsall & Pheasey Estate
Aldridge	—	Streetly
Cannock	—	Allport Street
Newcastle	—	Knutton
Rowley Regis	—	Brickhouse Farm Estate
Rugeley	—	Horsefair
Darlaston	—	Great Croft Street

#### ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

At the 31st December, 1960 there were 47 Ante-Natal Clinics, 5 of which were combined with Infant Welfare Sessions.

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

Number of expectant mothers attending	...	6,874
Total number of attendances	...	23,168

Eighty-five women attended the Post-Natal Clinics during the year, 98 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.

As mentioned in the Annual Report for 1959, only in a few instances are General Practitioners making use of the exchange card system which was designed to promote a greater degree of co-operation and exchange of information concerning expectant mothers between the Local Authority Clinics and the General Practitioners.

A considerable number are, however, continuing to refer expectant mothers to Clinics for the performance of routine blood tests only.

#### 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 8,793 as against 7,662 for 1956, 7,952 for 1957, 7,592 for 1958 and 7,945 for 1959.

#### 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 1960, 23 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified in the County area.

Of the cases dealt with during the period under review, 1 was sent to hospital and 12 were cases in which confinement had taken place in hospital. The remaining cases were treated at home.

### *Causes related to pregnancy*

Urinary infection	...	...	...	...	3
Retained products...	...	...	...	...	1
Flushed Breast	...	...	...	...	2
Complicated labour	...	...	...	...	1
Engorged breasts	...	...	...	...	1
Phlebitis	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/> 9

### *Causes not directly related to pregnancy*

Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	8
Anaemia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Streptococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchiectasis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	3
						<hr/> 14

## 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 at a stage when auditory discrimination is acute.

It is intended that 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 1960:—

### No. of children receiving a screening test—

at Clinic	...	...	...	...	208
at home	...	...	...	...	243
					<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	451

### No. of children who failed the test

2

Of the two children who failed the test, one was referred to the care of the family doctor and the other is now in a Special School.

## OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT

During the year 93 children were referred from the Infant Welfare Centres for ophthalmic examination.

Glasses were prescribed for 84 of these children who are mostly cases of squint and are kept under observation.

These cases, with others first seen in previous years, made 196 visits to the Clinics.

## ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT

During the year 113 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...	513	478	478	198*
Children under 5	581	581	581	581

\*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	Sealings or Scalings and Gum Treatment	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Dressings	Radiographs	Dentures Provided	
								Complete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ...	1,246	187	281	52	—	178	66	144	85
Children under five ...	1,017	300	98	2	62	—	—	—	—

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>Type of Denture</i>					<i>No. Completed</i>
Full upper dentures	...	...	...	...	83
Full lower dentures	...	...	...	...	62
Partial upper dentures	...	...	...	...	289
Partial lower dentures	...	...	...	...	48
Relines	...	...	...	...	10
Repairs to dentures	...	...	...	...	53
Total					545

## ORTHODONTICS

<i>Appliances</i>					<i>No. Completed</i>
Regulation appliances	...	...	...	...	289
Repairs to appliances	...	...	...	...	11
Total					300

## SUNDRIES

<i>Nature of</i>					<i>No. Completed</i>
Obturator	...	...	...	...	4
Crowns	...	...	...	...	1
Inlays	...	...	...	...	2
Special trays	...	...	...	...	84
Ear moulds	...	...	...	...	4
Study Models	...	...	...	...	289
Total					384

## 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 99 clinics and 83 other centres, e.g., shops, private houses, etc., as well as from the Welfare Foods Van which covers the Leek Area.

## EXTRA NOURISHMENT

During the financial year 1960-61 the sales and free issues amounted to £47,015 as compared with £40,294 during the previous financial year. Of this figure, the amount apportionable to free issues was very small, in fact almost negligible.

The actual issues of Welfare Foods during the year were as follows:—

National Dried Milk	...	...	...	222,473 tins
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	...	53,689 bottles
Vitamin A. & D. Tablets	...	...	...	46,047 packets
Orange Juice	...	...	...	432,349 bottles

## NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS

The following are particulars of the live and stillbirths notified during 1960:—

Number of live births	...	...	...	17,356
Number of stillbirths	...	...	...	381
Notified by midwives	...	...	...	17,196
Notified by parents and doctors	...	...	...	541

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 1960:—

Children with mothers at home	...	...	...	91
„ with parents married	...	...	...	7
„ with mothers in situations	...	...	...	2
„ with mothers in Homes	...	...	...	7
„ with parents co-habiting	...	...	...	5
„ with foster parents	...	...	...	3
„ in Local Authority Homes	...	...	...	6
„ in Voluntary Children's Homes	...	...	...	4
„ adopted through the Association	...	...	...	81
„ placed by their mothers for adoption	...	...	...	4
„ stillborn	...	...	...	1
Miscarriage	...	...	...	4
Died	...	...	...	1
Transferred to other workers	...	...	...	4
				220

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

In 1960 54 cases were admitted, 9 still being in residence at the end of the year.

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

Forty-six of the cases concerned married women who gave birth to illegitimate children, 11 of whom were reconciled to their husbands after their babies had been placed with adopters. Five women were widows, 5 divorced, 13 legally separated and 12 living apart.

The ages of the mothers ranged between 13 and 50 years, 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 1960:—

(1) *Number of Premature Live Births notified*

(a) In hospital ... ..	808
(b) At home ... ..	324
(c) In private nursing homes ... ..	7
Total ... ..	1,139

(2) *Number of Premature Stillbirths notified*

(a) In hospital ... ..	161
(b) At home ... ..	48
(c) In private nursing homes ... ..	—
Total ... ..	209

<i>Weight at birth</i>	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS												PREMATURE STILLBIRTHS		
	Born in hospital			Born at home and nursed entirely at home			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Born in nursing home and nursed entirely there			Born in nursing home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day		
	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days
3 lb. 4 oz. or less (1,500 gms. or less) ...	97	41	37	7	6	—	16	6	8	—	—	—	—	76	—
Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz. (1,500–2,000 gms.) ...	149	17	118	15	3	11	29	4	22	1	—	1	—	45	1
Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. (2,000–2,250 gms.) ...	195	8	176	30	1	29	28	—	26	1	—	—	1	26	1
Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz. (2,250–2,500 gms.) ...	367	37	328	177	1	173	22	—	18	3	—	4	1	14	1
TOTALS ...	808	103	659	229	11	213	95	10	74	5	—	5	2	161	3

## NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS' REGULATION ACT, 1948

During 1960 one application for registration was granted under the above-mentioned Act, and one certificate was surrendered so that at the end of the year premises were registered in nine instances. 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 1960:—

	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	27	9.0	17.6
STAFFORD (Riverside, South Walls) ...	25	25	20	30	7.0	27.0
TIPTON (Toll End Road) ...	12	38	7	17	7.0	17.0
*BILSTON (Prouds Lane) ...	10	30	3	8	5.8	14.3
WEDNESFIELD (Lichfield Road) ...	20	30	10	20	6.2	15.8
WILLENHALL (Pinson Park) ...	25	25	18	21	9.7	14.0

\*Nursery Closed on 31.7.60.

As has been stated in previous Reports, the County Council also accepts financial responsibility for 20 of the places provided in a Nursery owned by Messrs. Rubery Owen & Co. Ltd., of Darlaston. The total number of places provided in this Nursery is 42, 10 being approved for children up to two years of age, the remaining 32 being for children aged 2 — 5 years.

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

0 — 2 years	...	...	3.5
2 — 5 years	...	...	14.1

### MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES

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

The following are particulars of the premises registered:—

Number of premises registered at end of year ...	2
Number of applications for registration granted...	—
Number of Homes given up ...	1
Number of Homes with more than two beds ...	2
Number of Homes solely for midwifery and maternity cases ...	1
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 eight deaths during the year. Seven of these deaths occurred in hospital.

In 1959 the number of maternal deaths occurring in the Administrative County was seven.

Of the domiciliary cases attended by midwives or maternity nurses one death was reported in accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives Board.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY

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

During 1960, 24 deaths were reported by the midwives, having occurred whilst they were in attendance. The causes of these deaths were as follows :—

Congenital abnormalities	...	...	...	5
Feebleness and Prematurity	...	...	...	5
Cerebral Injury	...	...	...	2
Cerebral Haemorrhage	...	...	...	2
Atelectasis	...	...	...	4
Others (Asphyxiated, Pulmonary Syndrome of Newborn, Pneumonia, Anoxia).	...	...	...	4
Congenital Heart	...	...	...	2

## FAMILY PLANNING

The Family Planning Association maintains four clinics in the Administrative County and three 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.

*BURTON-ON-TRENT, The Clinic, Cross Street, Burton-on-Trent.*

Mondays weekly 6.0—8.0 p.m.

Closed Bank Holidays and all August.

*CANNOCK, The Clinic, 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.

*DUDLEY, Holly Hall Clinic, Stourbridge Road, Dudley.*

2nd and 4th Thursdays 7.0—8.0 p.m.

*LEEK, The Clinic, Salisbury Street, Leek.*

Wednesdays weekly 7.0—9.0 p.m.

2.0—3.30 p.m. on first Wednesday afternoons in month.

Closed in August and Christmas if Clinic that week.

*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.

*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 344 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...	41
Referred to Health Visitor ... ..	60
"    "    Health Visitor and N.S.P.C.C. ... ..	26
"    "    N.S.P.C.C. ... ..	21
"    "    N.S.P.C.C. and Education Welfare Officer	14
"    "    Mental Welfare Officer ... ..	2
"    "    Probation Officer ... ..	6
"    "    Education Welfare Officer... ..	5
"    "    Social Worker ... ..	12
"    "    School Health Service ... ..	8
"    "    Child Care Officers ... ..	13
"    "    Area Medical Officers ... ..	2
"    "    Public Health Inspectors ... ..	2
"    for rehousing ... ..	14
Retained under joint observation (2 or more officers)...	89
In receipt of National Assistance ... ..	12
Left the district ... ..	17

## PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES

In the Annual Report for 1959 mention was made of the employment of a Social Worker amongst problem families in two southern areas of the County, which was in the nature of a pilot scheme and which continued to prove successful.

A review of the scheme was made, however, in the light of Circular No. 17/59 (Ministry of Housing and Local Government) and Circular No. 4/59 (Ministry of Health) relating to homeless families, and further consideration was given to the preventive field which remains to be covered, especially in the way of advice and assistance in the homes of the type of family referred to in the Circulars.

As mentioned above, one part of the County was covered for the purpose by a Social Worker, whilst Health Visitors in other areas have endeavoured to deal specially with any problem families brought to notice. The general experience was, however, that shortage of this type of staff had not made it possible generally for the necessary intensive visiting to be carried out and that, although the position regarding recruitment of health visiting staff might change in the future, in view of the many demands on the time of these highly trained Nurses it was not likely that Health Visitors alone could answer the problems.

With this in mind, therefore, the Health Committee decided that the Welfare Officers carrying out duties under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act in respect of the prevention of illness, care and after-care should combine these duties with those of the Social Worker, who would also carry out the combined duties. In this way the whole of the Administrative County would be covered for this purpose, and so any family in difficulty and with a likelihood of eviction would, it is hoped, be brought to notice and all possible steps then be taken to prevent the threatened eviction.

It should also be mentioned that the practical assistance given by specially selected home helps to this type of family has proved very worthwhile and the service will continue to be provided whenever the need is apparent.

During the year 5 mothers with their children were admitted to Special Homes for convalescence as well as training in mothercraft, the average period of stay being  $7\frac{1}{2}$  weeks.

The short term results have again proved satisfactory, and, although it is not possible generally to assess the long term value of these arrangements, they have undoubtedly been of lasting benefit in some cases.

## CHILD GUIDANCE

### MINISTRY CIRCULAR 3/59

Owing to shortage of staff, it has not been possible to implement as fully as was desirable the advice given in Circular 3/59.

The Senior Medical Officer for Mental Health has, however, given lectures to School Medical Officers and Health Visitors on the subject and arrangements were made for many of the staff to attend suitable

courses run by the Central Council for Health Education and Regional Hospital Boards and to attend at suitable hospital clinics. Keen interest has been shown by the health visiting staff in the field of mental health and this liaison is being expanded.

One of the Assistant Medical Officers who is particularly interested in child guidance has left the County Service to take the D.P.M. Course and it is hoped she will shortly rejoin and specialise in this aspect of child guidance for children under five years of age.

### HOME NURSING SERVICE

At the 31st December, 1960, there were 90 whole-time general nurses, together with 66 part-time general nurses, 36 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 1960 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 90 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, 135 were car users, and two nurses use auto-cycles, the remainder use ordinary cycles for their work.

During the year 338,124 home visits were made by the nurses, the number of cases attended being 12,050. Of this figure it is estimated that 1,771 acute and 2,643 chronic patients would have had to be admitted to hospital had a Home Nursing Service not been available.

The supervisory duties are undertaken by six 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, 1960, the establishment figures were 95 and 76 respectively. Of the 95 whole-time nurses the establishment provides for 6 male nurses.

The nursing of sick children which is undertaken by each nurse on her own district showed an increase being 6.09% of the proportion of new cases compared with 5.4% in 1959. This is partly due to the increase in the number of children treated and partly to the decrease in the number of adults seen, though there has been some increase in the infectious diseases and respiratory infections among children. Study of the work of the home nurses shows that there has been a continued fall in cases of Tuberculosis

in all age groups, and in diseases of the heart and in the case of adults a fall in the incidence of respiratory diseases other than Tuberculosis. Injuries, burns and scalds have also decreased, as have sepsis and complications of pregnancy and the puerperium.

As was to be expected there has been an increase in the number of patients suffering from senility.

General nursing care continues to be the most frequent duty of the district nurse. The number of injections of antibiotics has fallen, probably due to the increasing number of preparations which are effective by mouth. The miscellaneous item "Other treatments" shows a considerable fall.

Condition	Age 0-4	Age 5-15	Age 16-64	65 and over	Total
Tuberculosis ... ..	1	2	116	12	131
Other infectious diseases ... ..	25	21	10	5	61
Diseases of the blood ... ..	5	3	170	272	450
Diseases of the heart... ..	1	—	152	574	727
Cerebral Hæmorrhage and thrombosis ... ..	—	—	177	709	886
Other circulatory diseases ... ..	—	3	75	149	227
Respiratory diseases other than tuberculosis ... ..	96	44	292	331	763
Diseases of ear or nose and throat	49	109	126	38	322
Eye conditions ... ..	26	36	24	29	115
Dental conditions ... ..	6	4	18	2	30
Gynæcological conditions ... ..	2	1	223	273	499
Genito-urinary ... ..	18	10	121	145	294
Diseases of bones, joints and muscles	9	9	118	188	324
Diseases of digestive system ...	58	31	369	296	754
Diabetes ... ..	—	5	95	190	290
Parasitic conditions (worms, lice, etc.)	7	5	5	6	23
New growths ... ..	4	1	321	390	716
Senility ... ..	—	—	15	855	870
Diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissues ... ..	22	14	146	182	364
Mental and nervous conditions ...	6	7	81	61	155
Injuries ... ..	70	115	255	139	579
Burns and scalds ... ..	74	29	67	49	219
Sepsis ... ..	31	40	230	121	422
Post operative ... ..	78	57	657	266	1,058
Complication of pregnancy or puerperium ... ..	6	—	173	2	181
Other conditions ... ..	81	47	286	206	620
Totals ... ..	675	593	4,322	5,490	11,080

Type of Case	Total number of treatments given in <i>all cases</i> —old and new—during the year ended 31st December, 1960.
General Nursing ... ..	126,373
Dressings ... ..	79,858
Observation of Patient ... ..	9,571
Enemas ... ..	5,152
Changing of Pessaries ... ..	1,369
Washouts, douches and catheterisation ...	7,966
Preparation for diagnostic investigations...	661
Injections—antibiotics ... ..	21,264
Other injections ... ..	71,720
Other treatments ... ..	4,707

## MIDWIVES' SERVICE

The following are particulars of the midwives practising at the end of 1960:—

Number of midwives employed by the Authority 164  
(including 3 relief midwives)  
(S.R.N., S.C.M. 98  
S.C.M. 66)

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

Domiciliary ...	...	...	...	...	5
In Institutions	...	...	...	...	4

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

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	20	329	981	6,755	8,085	—		
(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	—	—	—	—	—	4,491		
(d)	Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes)	—	—	10	—	10	67		
	TOTALS	20	329	991	6,755*	8,095	4,558		

\*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, 148 were car users, one had an autocycle, the remainder using ordinary cycles for their work.

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

As mentioned in the section of this Report relating to Home Nursing, the Supervisors' duties also include supervision of that staff, and, in addition, inspection of health visitors, school nurses and general nurses. During the year 1,373 visits and interviews were undertaken for midwifery matters.

In accordance with the Rules of the Central Midwives Board, 27 midwives attended a residential post-graduate course arranged by the Royal College of Midwives, and 4 others attended a course held under the auspices of the Stoke-on-Trent Public Health Department.

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

Particulars of deliveries by midwives for the last twenty-one 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
1959	6,273	1,274	132	1	22	57	7	1022
1960	7,804	1,640	130	1	24	50	20	584†

\*Including midwifery cases in private maternity homes.

†To 30.6.60. Not required after 1.7.60.

The percentage of doctors' calls to the number of births attended by midwives was 23.2.

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

PREGNANCY:

Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	13
Blood Pressure Abnormal	...	...	...	...	57
Hæmorrhage Ante-partum	...	...	...	...	36
Loss of Blood	...	...	...	...	2
Presentation	...	...	...	...	1
Puffiness of hands and face	...	...	...	...	2
Threatened Abortion	...	...	...	...	14
Unsatisfactory condition and general health	...	...	...	...	59
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>184</u>

LABOUR:

Abnormal Presentation	...	...	...	...	59
Abortion...	...	...	...	...	19
Delayed or Difficult Labour	...	...	...	...	183
Episiotomy	...	...	...	...	2
Hæmorrhage, Ante-partum	...	...	...	...	28
Hæmorrhage, Intra-partum	...	...	...	...	7
Hæmorrhage, Post-partum	...	...	...	...	46
Inertia	...	...	...	...	28
Lacerated Perineum	...	...	...	...	501
Placenta Prævia	...	...	...	...	2
Premature Labour	...	...	...	...	51
Prolapse of Cord	...	...	...	...	5
Retained Placenta and Membranes	...	...	...	...	45
Unsatisfactory Condition	...	...	...	...	64
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>1,040</u>

LYING-IN:

High Temperature	...	...	...	...	85
Inflamed and Painful Leg	...	...	...	...	23
Unsatisfactory Condition	...	...	...	...	44
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>152</u>

CHILD:

Asphyxia	...	...	...	...	12
Deformities	...	...	...	...	8
Feebleness and Prematurity	...	...	...	...	25
Hæmorrhage (Bowel)	...	...	...	...	2
Hæmorrhage (Navel)	...	...	...	...	3
Hæmorrhage (Mouth)	...	...	...	...	1
Inflamed and Discharging Eyes	...	...	...	...	91
Jaundice	...	...	...	...	7
Rash	...	...	...	...	5
Septic Spots	...	...	...	...	3
Spina Bifida	...	...	...	...	2
Unsatisfactory Condition	...	...	...	...	105
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>264</u>
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	<u><u>1,640</u></u>

Details of the number of notifications of sending for medical help during the *financial year* 1960-61 are given below:—

Number of notifications of sending for medical aid	1,614
Number of claims received ... ..	14*
Percentage of claims received to notifications ...	0.8
Total amount paid to doctors during the year ...	£52

\*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 91. With two exceptions these were treated at home. Vision was unimpaired in each instance. Of the 91 cases, 88 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 ... ..	400
Reported by midwives ... ..	130
<i>Causes of those reported by midwives;—</i>	
Ante-partum Hæmorrhage ... ..	5
Asphyxia ... ..	10
Breech Delivery ... ..	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage... ..	2
Cord round Neck ... ..	4
Deformities ... ..	23
Difficult Labour ... ..	1
Foetal Abnormality ... ..	4
Gross Foetal Abnormality ... ..	1
Knot in Cord ... ..	1
Maceration ... ..	21
Malpresentation ... ..	2
Placental Insufficiency ... ..	1
Post Mature ... ..	3
Premature ... ..	20
Spina Bifida ... ..	1
Toxæmia ... ..	5
Virus infection of Mother ... ..	1
Cause not known ... ..	24

#### ANALGESIA

At the end of 1960, 164 midwives employed by the County Council had received approved training in the administration of gas and air analgesia.

At the 31st December, 1960, 162 midwives were equipped with the necessary apparatus; the number of cases which were dealt with was 3,989 when nurses were acting without a doctor and 703 when doctor was present at the time of delivery of child.

In addition midwives administered Pethidine in 4,265 cases when doctor was not present and in 739 cases when doctor was present. Six midwives also used Trilene analgesia in 228 cases when doctor was not present and in 88 cases when doctor was present.

#### MIDWIVES OFF DUTY

Every fourth week midwives have a weekend off duty beginning at 9 o'clock on the Friday evening and resuming at 9 o'clock on the Monday morning. There is no night rota system in operation as yet.

On the remaining three weeks of the month they have two nights off each week finishing duty at 9 p.m. on the first night, having all the following day and night off and resuming duty at 9 o'clock the next morning.

### 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 23 ; Urban Districts 21, Rural Districts 2.

The case-rate for Puerperal Pyrexia per thousand total births (live and still) for Staffordshire was 1·30, as compared with 10·87 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 85 occasions. These were specially investigated and it was found that in 45 instances the unsatisfactory conditions were due to abnormalities which could be said to arise directly from childbirth.

### HEALTH VISITING

At the 31st December, 1960, 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 160. One Area remains where the health visiting establishment has yet to be reviewed.

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 1960 to expectant mothers and young children :—

*To Expectant Mothers*

First visits	...	...	...	...	3,878
Total visits	...	...	...	...	6,958

*To Infants under one year*

First visits	...	...	...	...	19,057
Total visits	...	...	...	...	78,384

Total visits to children aged 1 year and under 2 years	...	...	...	...	41,779
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Total visits to children aged 2 years but under 5 years	...	...	...	...	66,617
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Two hundred and twenty-three 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. There are two Health Visitor Lecturers, both of whom are now working full-time.

Talks were given at 617 sessions at 44 Centres in various parts of the Administrative County, the total attendance being 9,649.

The Lecturers also attended a number of schools to give talks on Hygiene and Mothercraft.

#### 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 1960. The figures for 1959 are given in brackets.

Age at date of vaccination	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated... ..	3,242* (3,416)†	797 (864)	299 (294)	215 (243)	325 (348)	4,878 (5,165)
Number Re-Vaccinated ...	— (1)	2 (—)	21 (18)	69 (73)	660 (675)	752 (767)

\*18.7% of the births for 1960. †21.2% of the births for 1959.

#### 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 1960 the number immunised against diphtheria was as follows:—

Under 5 ... ..	10,497
5 — 14 years ... ..	6,015

Reinforcing doses were given in 26,144 cases.

During 1959 the numbers were 10,534, 3,349 and 15,550 respectively.

The following table gives particulars of immunisation in relation to child population at the 31st December, 1960:—

Number of children at the 31st December, 1960, who had completed a course of immunisation *at any time before that date* (i.e., at any time since the 1st January, 1946).

Age at 31.12.60 i.e. Born in Year	Under 1 1960	1 to 4 1956–1959	5 to 9 1951–1955	10 to 14 1946–1950	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
A. 1956–1960 ... ..	2,163	37,109	49,148	39,316	127,736
B. 1955 or earlier ...	—	—	14,415	41,151	55,566
C. Estimated mid-year child population ...	16,100	60,400	152,000		228,500
Immunity Index 100 A/C ... ..	13.43	61.44	58.20		55.90

One notification of diphtheria was received during 1960. This is only the third confirmed case since 1956 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	—	—
1959	2	—
1960	1	—

#### VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

##### *Further Groups to be Vaccinated*

In Circular 3/60 dated the 1st February, 1960, the Ministry of Health announced that the arrangements for vaccination against poliomyelitis should be extended by offering it to all persons who have not at the time of their vaccination reached the age of forty and also to the following small groups:—

- Persons going to visit or reside in a country outside Europe, other than Canada and the United States of America.
- Practising dental surgeons, dental students, dental hygienists, student hygienists, dental surgeons' chairside assistants and their families.
- Practising nurses not working in hospitals (those working in hospitals are already eligible) and their families.
- Public Health Staff who might come into contact with poliomyelitis cases, and their families.

During the year 271,750 mls. of poliomyelitis vaccine was received, making a total of 902,264 mls. received since the inception of the Vaccination Scheme in 1956.

Particulars of vaccinations done during 1960 are as follows:—

##### *Inoculated with two doses:—*

Children born in the years 1943 to 1960	...	23,751
Young Persons born in the years 1933 to 1942		7,775
Persons born before 1933 who have not passed their 40th birthday.	... ..	19,102

Other Groups ... ..	1,043
No. of Persons who had received first injection only at 31.12.60. ... ..	4,440
Total number of persons who had received three injections ... ..	184,895

The number of applicants awaiting first injection at the end of the year was 2,134.

#### 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 1960 and 6,092 children were immunised initially, and reinforcing doses given in 669 cases, by staff at Infant Welfare Centres. A further 5,444 were immunised initially, and 604 reinforcing doses were given, by general practitioners.

### COUNTY AMBULANCE SERVICE

#### STATIONS

During the year the following Ambulance Stations were in operation:—

##### 24-hour Stations

Aldridge  
Brierley Hill  
Cannock  
Darlaston  
Leek  
Lichfield\*  
Newcastle\*  
Stafford\*  
Tipton\*  
Uttoxeter

##### Sub-Stations

Biddulph  
Cheadle  
Kidsgrove  
Rowley Regis  
Rugeley  
Stone  
Tamworth  
Tettenhall

#### \*Radio Control Stations

The Station sited in Coseley was closed on the 31st January when a new Station opened at Tipton. The Radio Control which operated from Darlaston was transferred to Tipton on the same date. The 16-hour Station at Brownhills closed on the 31st January when personnel and vehicles were transferred to Aldridge Station, which then operated as a 24-hour Station instead of a 16-hour. A new Station opened at Uttoxeter in July and a new Station at Biddulph in September. These Stations replaced temporary accommodation which had been used since the inception of the Service.

#### VEHICLES

One prototype "J" type Bedford ambulance was delivered and an order placed for the delivery of a further eighteen.

At the 31st December the number of ambulances and sitting case cars were as follows:—

##### Ambulances

24 Daimler  
22 Dennis  
1 "J" type Bedford

##### Sitting Case Cars

27 Bedford A.  
20 Bedford C.A.

# 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, 1960.

STATION	Hours Open	PERSONNEL	VEHICLES		AMBULANCES		SITTING CARS	
			Ambs.	Cars	Mileage	Patients	Mileage	Patients
Aldridge* ...	24	25	4	3	67,355	9,498	65,938	10,387
Biddulph ...	8	4	1	1	17,458	2,490	18,708	3,903
Brierley Hill ...	24	25	3	4	50,025	6,406	90,102	14,430
Brownhills†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cannock ...	24	25	4	3	123,333	13,952	76,752	13,029
Coseley‡	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheadle ...	16	12	2	3	38,863	4,867	49,492	7,754
Darlaston ...	24	28	5	5	93,753	17,129	101,492	23,988
Kidsgrove ...	8	4	1	1	16,269	3,221	19,017	5,553
Leek ...	24	22	4	3	83,054	8,906	71,811	9,019
Lichfield ...	24	20	2	5	56,004	6,886	99,628	13,594
Newcastle ...	24	25	4	3	66,789	12,012	69,144	13,002
Rowley Regis ...	12	6	1	2	29,113	5,237	40,744	6,683
Rugeley ...	8	4	1	1	30,036	4,977	23,459	3,853
Stafford ...	24	25	4	3	76,121	9,158	68,681	7,892
Stone ...	8	4	1	1	26,023	3,566	24,936	3,291
Tamworth ...	8	4	1	1	16,014	4,374	24,885	2,395
Tettenhall ...	8	2	1	1	16,963	3,056	18,699	2,900
Tipton† ...	24	25	5	4	81,353	13,646	80,139	15,509
Uttoxeter ...	24	20	3	3	43,505	3,341	63,204	5,775
Totals ...	—	280	47	47	932,031	132,722	1,006,831	162,957

\*Closed 31st January, 1960. Vehicles and personnel transferred to Tipton.

†Opened 1st February, 1960.

‡Closed 31st January, 1960.

\*Brownhills amalgamated with Aldridge which was increased from a 16-hour to a 24-hour Station as from 1st February, 1960.

Mileage and Patients for month of January included in Aldridge and Tipton respectively.

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

Maternity ...	4,962
Illness ...	282,343
Accidents ...	6,164
Infectious ...	760
Mental ...	1,450
	<u>295,679</u>

The following is a comparison of the number of Stations, personnel, vehicles, patients carried and mileage at the 31st December, 1960, with the number at 31st December, 1959:—

	31.12.59	31.12.60
24-hour Stations ...	9	10
Sub-Stations ...	10	8
Ambulances ...	44	47
Sitting Cars ...	48	47
Personnel ...	258	280
Patients carried ...	280,648	295,679
Mileage ...	1,848,340	1,938,862
Average miles per patient carried	6.59	6.56

## 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 ...	1,289	14	—	—	386	7
February ...	1,713	30	—	—	380	7
March ...	2,678	51	—	—	314	9
April ...	2,334	37	350	4	671	13
May... ...	2,225	44	430	5	142	2
June... ...	540	16	130	1	236	4
July ...	909	10	250	2	649	11
August ...	1,395	28	—	—	236	5
September ...	1,199	16	—	—	478	8
October ...	955	17	230	2	745	14
November ...	1,447	21	140	1	480	12
December ...	763	13	250	2	387	12
	<hr/> 17,447 <hr/>	<hr/> 297 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,780 <hr/>	<hr/> 17 <hr/>	<hr/> 5,104 <hr/>	<hr/> 104 <hr/>

## PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

The following are particulars of the work undertaken during 1960 by the six Welfare Officers:—

	Free	Partial payment by patient	Paid in full by patient	Total
(1) Number of patients supplied with extra nourishment†	364	6	—	370
(2) Number of patients supplied with clothing† ...	239	4	—	243
(3) Number of patients supplied with bedding† ...	104	—	—	104
(4) Number of patients supplied with convalescent home treatment ...	44	115	11	†170
(5) Number of patients supplied with appliances* ...	226	—	—	226
(6) Number of visits and interviews with patients ...	—	—	—	4,500
(7) Number of patients seen at Office or Clinic ...	—	—	—	1,215
(8) Housing				
(a) No. of cases recommended	—	—	—	73
(b) No. of cases re-housed...	—	—	—	49

\*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 5 cases of problem families sent to Centres for the Guidance of Mothers in Home Management and Child Care at Crowley House, Birmingham, and Brentwood Recuperative Centre, Marple, Cheshire, and 1 case for whom arrangements were made without financial liability to the County Council.

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 43 applications for the facility were received. In 33 instances full travelling expenses were allowed.

In the remaining 10 instances it was found the financial circumstances were such that 6 were allowed part expenses and 4 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 741 old people were seen. Seven hundred and fourteen visits were paid to the homes of these old people, and as will be realised in some cases two or more old people were living together in one house. Some old people were visited more than once during the year. Of these homes visited 167 were to cases falling in Category 1, 141 in Category 2, 383 in Category 3, 34 in Category 4 and 16 in Category 5.

The actual number of homes visited was 749 and 340 cases were of a social nature, 107 cases were referred to County Council agencies, *i.e.*, for domestic assistance, extra nourishment, nursing equipment, to County Welfare Officers etc., and 302 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 1960, 72 Nursing Comforts Depots were in operation.

### CHIROPODY SERVICE

The County Council's Chiropody Scheme, which was approved by the Ministry of Health, came into operation in August, 1960.

Patients eligible for treatment are handicapped persons, expectant mothers and old persons—an old person being defined as a person over 60 years (female) and over 65 years (male). No charge is made for the service.

In order to obtain treatment it is necessary for the persons concerned to obtain from their General Practitioner, Clinic Medical Officer, Health Visitor, Midwife or District Nurse, a certificate that the condition is producing a substantial handicap.

At the end of the year four Chiropodists had been appointed thus enabling weekly fixed sessions to be held at clinics in all parts of the County except the south-west. In addition the services of a part-time Chiropodist were employed on a sessional basis at Penkridge and Wombourn.

Fixed weekly sessions were held at the following places at 31st December:—

Aldridge	Kids Grove	Short Heath
Audley	Leek	Stafford
Barton-under-Needwood	Lichfield	Stone
Biddulph	Madeley	Tamworth
Bilston	Newcastle-under-Lyme	Tettenhall
Brownhills	Pelsall	Tutbury
Cannock	Pheasey	Uttoxeter
Chadsmoor	Rolleston	Wednesbury
Cheadle	Rugeley	Wednesfield
Eccleshall	Shelfield	Werrington
		Weston Coyney

The vacancy in the south-west of the County was advertised and an appointment made in 1961, with the result that fixed weekly sessions were then able to be held at Blackheath, Brierley Hill, Coseley, Kingswinford, Kinver, Old Hill, Sedgley and Tipton.

Three hundred and eleven recommendations for chiropodial treatment were received during the four and a half months the scheme was in operation during 1960 and in addition the part-time Chiropodist gave treatment to 38 patients at Penkridge and 18 at Wombourn.

Financial assistance was given to four Voluntary Organisations, viz:—Cannock Old People's Welfare Committee, Stafford Chiropody Service, Tipton Co-ordinating Committee for the Welfare of Aged Persons and Wordsley Old People's Welfare Committee. In all instances where grants were made the Chiropodist employed by the Voluntary Organisation possessed suitable qualifications and the premises were inspected to ensure their suitability for the purpose.

In several cases voluntary bodies providing chiropody services made use of the Council's clinic premises for their sessions, which were provided for a nominal charge.

## ENURESIS ALARMS

Many children suffer from the distressing condition of bedwetting at night. As stated in the 1959 Annual Report treatment is being given 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 are still proving very satisfactory, so that in spite of further purchases of machines there was a substantial waiting list at the end of the year.

No. of alarms in use as at 31st December	67	
No. of alarms being repaired ... ..	6	
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
Waiting list ... ..	124	49
No. of children cured ... ..	39	18
No. of children relapsed after treatment and then cured ... ..	4	2
No. of children relapsed after treatment but much improved	3	1
No. of children relapsed after treatment and awaiting further trial ... ..	3	1
<b>FAILURES</b>		
Too nervous ... ..	2	—
Heavy sleeper ... ..	3	1
Unco-operative mother ... ..	2	1

### 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 1,004.

Of the total number referred, 640 were admitted to chronic sick hospital accommodation, eight to Mental Hospitals, seventeen to Part III Accommodation, four to a private Nursing Home and 27 to General Hospitals. In 353 of these cases one or more of the County Council's Services were of help to the patients pending admission.

In 308 cases, therefore, the patients were cared for at home, the County Council's Services being of assistance in 256 instances, viz :—

Nursing .. .. .	68
Domestic Help .. .. .	88
Social Welfare .. .. .	28
Nursing and Domestic Help .. .. .	40
Nursing and Social Welfare .. .. .	11
Domestic Help and Social Welfare .. .. .	15
Nursing, Domestic Help and Social Welfare	6

## 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.

Arrangements have been made with some of the hospitals in the County to provide at regular intervals, with the patients' consent, lists of persons who have met with accidents in the home and who have received treatment at the hospital and are ready for discharge or are receiving treatment as out-patients. The Medical Officer to the appropriate Area Health Committee in whose Area the patient resides is informed of the particulars of each case in order that appropriate follow-up action may be taken in the home to avoid future incidents of a similar nature.

## OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

During the year 484 visits were made to patients in their homes—the number of patients on the register being 32.

The numbers of cases on the register at the end of the year who attended the classes at Wolverhampton and Wednesbury were 5 and 8 respectively.

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, 994 Domestic Helps were employed compared with 903 at the end of the previous year.

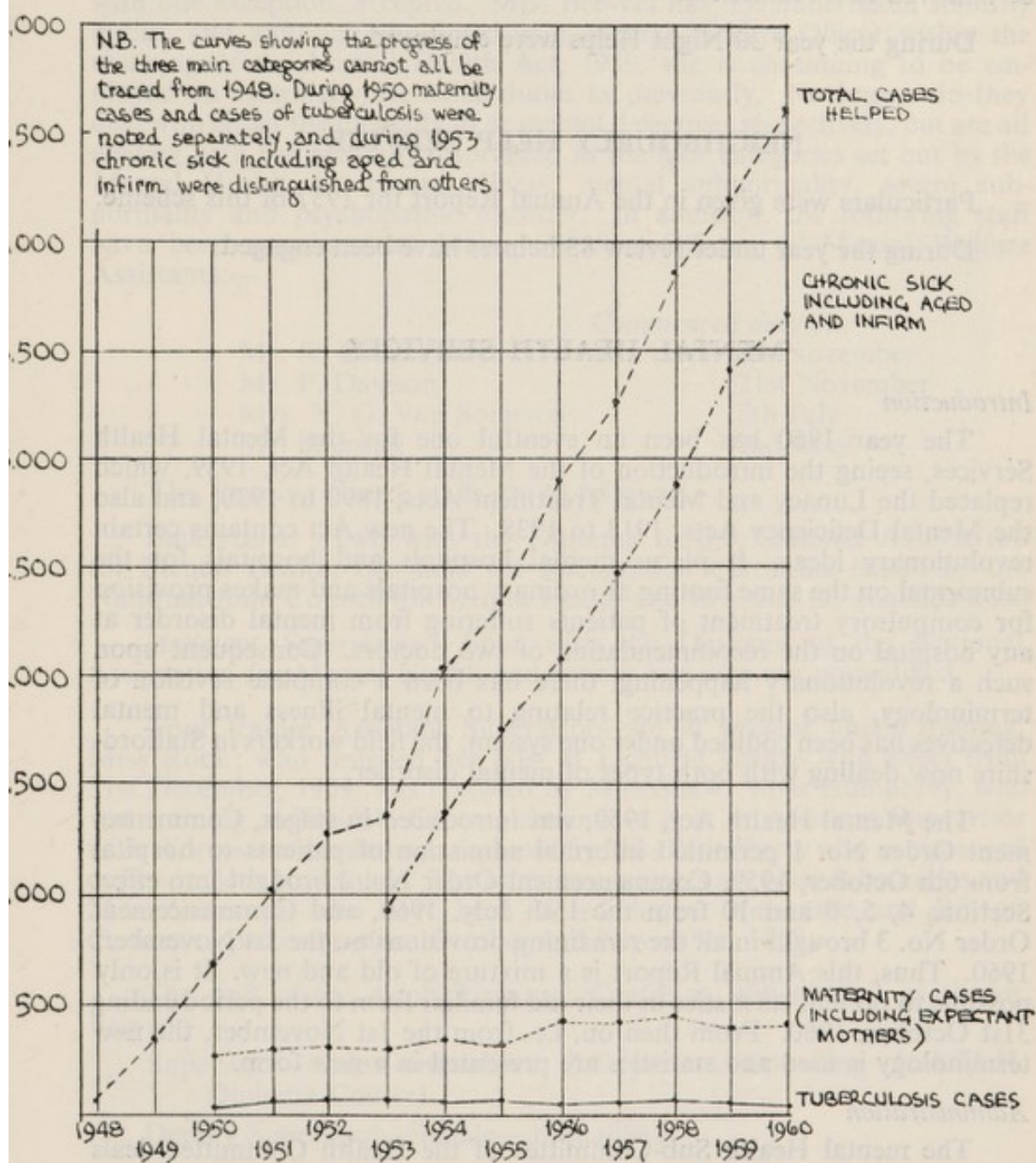
During the year 4,624 cases were attended compared with 4,188 in 1959.

The number of Domestic Help Organisers was further increased by two during the year, making a total of eleven employed at the 31st December

The 4,624 cases attended during the year were classified as follows :—

Maternity (including expectant mothers)	..	410
Tuberculosis	.. .. .	34
Chronic Sick including aged and infirm	..	3,656
Others	.. .. .	524

## CASES HELPED ANNUALLY SINCE 1948



## 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 30 Night Helps were employed.

## NEIGHBOURLY HELP SERVICE

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

During the year under review 83 helpers have been engaged.

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

### *Introduction*

The year 1960 has been an eventful one for the Mental Health Services, seeing the introduction of the Mental Health Act, 1959, which replaced the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890 to 1930, and also the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913 to 1938. The new Act contains certain revolutionary ideas. It places mental hospitals and hospitals for the subnormal on the same footing as ordinary hospitals and makes provision for compulsory treatment of patients suffering from mental disorder at any hospital on the recommendation of two doctors. Consequent upon such a revolutionary happening, there has been a complete revision of terminology, also the practice relating to mental illness and mental defectives has been codified under one system, the field workers in Staffordshire now dealing with both types of mental disorder.

The Mental Health Act, 1959, was introduced in stages, Commencement Order No. 1 permitted informal admission of patients to hospital from 6th October, 1959, Commencement Order No. 2 brought into effect Sections 4, 5, 6 and 10 from the 15th July, 1960, and Commencement Order No. 3 brought in all the remaining provisions on the 1st November, 1960. Thus, this Annual Report is a mixture of old and new. It is only possible to present statistics in their old familiar form to the period ending 31st October, 1960. From then on, i.e. from the 1st November, the new terminology is used and statistics are presented in a new form.

### *Administration*

The mental Health Sub-Committee of the Health Committee deals with the functions of the County Council relating to the Mental Health Service, and the recommendations of this Sub-Committee are subject to the approval of the Health Committee and the County Council. The new Senior Medical Officer for Mental Health, Dr. W. Johnson, commenced duty on the 1st May, 1960, the post having been vacant from May, 1958.

He is employed part-time by the Health Committee on the day to day administration of the Mental Health Service and in part on clinical child guidance for the School Health Service.

The Chief Administrative Officer of the Section, the Mental Welfare Officer, has been re-named the Senior Mental Welfare Officer to avoid confusion with the Mental Welfare Officers appointed under the new Mental Health Act. The duly authorised Officers and the Mental Welfare Workers referred to in last year's Annual Report were all offered new posts as Mental Welfare Officers as from 1st November and have all, with one exception, accepted. Mrs. Beevers has not undertaken standby duties, and although appointed as a Mental Welfare Officer within the meaning of the Mental Health Act, 1959, she is continuing to be employed on essentially the same duties as previously. No longer do they deal with either the mentally ill or mental defectives respectively, but are all dealing with the mentally disordered in the four categories set out by the Mental Health Act—mental illness, mental subnormality, severe subnormality and psychopathic disorder. In addition, the following staff have been appointed as Mental Welfare Officers or Mental Welfare Assistants:—

*Commenced duty on:—*

Mr. R. C. Anslow	1st November
Mr. P. Davison	21st November
Mrs. N. G. Van Someren	5th July
Mr. B. Insull	2nd May

The Training Centre staffs are as follows:—

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

*Assistant Supervisors:* Four with the Diploma of the National Association for Mental Health and twenty-one who are unqualified.

Four trainee Assistant Supervisors are at present under training. Miss Rock; who resigned her post at Lichfield Centre with effect from 31st December, 1959, was replaced by Miss Shaw. Miss Humphrey, who was training at Tividale Centre, obtained a post as Assistant Supervisor with Worcestershire and was replaced by Miss Woodberry who commenced duties on 24th November. The other two trainees are Miss Johannides and Miss Anderson, who have been in training at Newcastle and Bilston Centres respectively, since October and November, 1959.

The staff of the Adult Training Centre at Willenhall is as shown below:—

Supervisor—male—unqualified (at present attending N.A.M.H. Diploma Course)

Deputy Supervisor—female—unqualified

Woodwork Instructor—post vacant

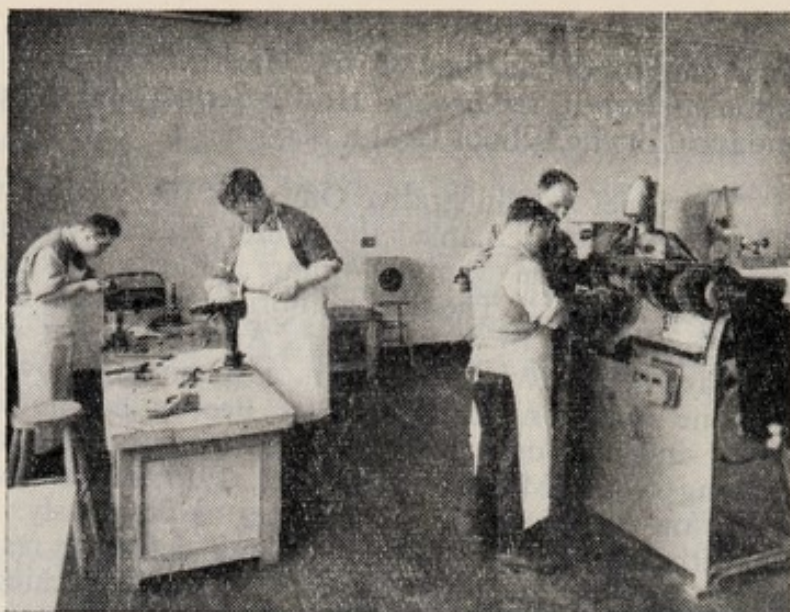
Boot and Shoe Repairer/Instructor—male—craftsman

General Handicrafts Instructors—female—unqualified (1)

—male—unqualified (1)

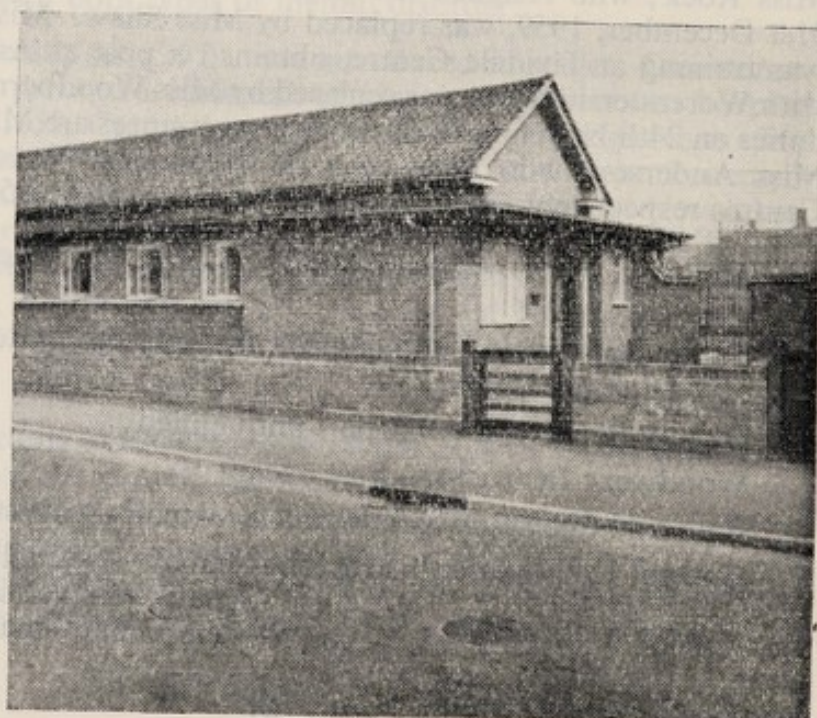
—temporary—male, unqualified (1)

Audnam trainees  
repairing shoes  
in the well-  
equipped work-  
shop.



Recreation and  
physical exercise  
form part of the  
training at the  
adult training  
centres.

Exterior view of  
the Special  
Training Centre,  
North Walls,  
Stafford



In addition, the new Adult Training Centre at Audnam, Wordsley, came into use on the 5th December and the staff there are:—

Supervisor—male—Cabinet Maker, craftsman  
 Deputy Supervisor—post vacant  
 Boot and Shoe Repairer/Instructor—male—Craftsman  
 General Handicrafts Instructor—male—unqualified  
 General Handicrafts Instructors—female—unqualified (2)

The Home Teacher continues to operate in the sparsely populated districts of the north of the County.

The number of mentally subnormal persons compulsorily detained in the Administrative County at the 31st December, 1960, was as follows:—

St. Margaret's Hospital	...	...	...	165
Stallington Hall	...	...	...	13
Other Institutions, including State Institutions	...	...	...	97

It is to be noted that there is a marked drop from the previous year's figures. This is because of the introduction of the new Mental Health Act permitting patients to be admitted to hospital informally, and therefore during the past year there has been a steady re-consideration of the cases by the hospital authorities, and, where possible, patients have been allowed to remain in hospital informally without the need for compulsion to be continued. The practice of supervision of mentally subnormal persons on licence no longer applies under the Mental Health Act, but the hospitals have continued to ask for reports on home conditions, and, of course, statutory supervision of defectives was carried out until the 31st October, and the Mental Welfare Officers continue to visit on an informal basis in all cases where either the patient or the relatives require their help and guidance. During the year, the practice whereby officers visited the mental hospitals in the County to attend case conferences on the patients for whom they will be responsible on discharge has continued.

The Staffordshire Association for Mental Welfare has continued to be responsible for the financial aspect of the annual holiday provided for the subnormals attending Training Centres, and the local sub-committees of this Association attached to each of the Centres have continued raising funds locally to supply additional amenities at the Centres and to contribute towards the cost of the holidays and other outings.

Whenever possible, members of the County Training Centre staffs are seconded each year to attend the Course for the Diploma of the National Association for Mental Health, but the candidate put forward for the 1960/61 Junior Course was rejected, she being under age. Mr. Price, Supervisor at Willenhall Centre was accepted for the Adult Course.

The four-day residential Refresher Course was again held at Walton Hall and members of the County staff attended together with external students from outside the administrative County. It was regretted that this year it proved impracticable for any of the mental Welfare Workers or Duly Authorised Officers to attend the Refresher Course for Mental Health Workers organised at Leeds University jointly in association with N.A.M.H.

#### ACCOUNT OF WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY

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

During the year, 472 new cases were referred for preventive care and after-care to the Social Workers, and in all 1,794 visits were made by these Officers.

- (b) *Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Act, 1890-1930, by Duly Authorised Officers up to 31.10.60.*

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

Voluntary cases under Section 1 of the Mental Treatment Act	...	...	...	...	168
Temporary cases under Section 5 of the Mental Treatment Act	...	...	...	...	30
Three-day Orders under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act	...	...	...	...	296
Summary Reception Orders, sec. 14-16 of the Lunacy Act	...	...	...	...	104
Other disposals	...	...	...	...	246
Cases seen in which no action was taken	...	...	...	...	281
					<hr/> 1,125 <hr/>

- (c) *Under the Mental Health Act, 1959—(1st November to 31st December 1960).*

Informal admission	...	...	...	...	58
Section 25	...	...	...	...	31
Section 26	...	...	...	...	13
Section 29	...	...	...	...	38
No action	...	...	...	...	66
					<hr/> 206 <hr/>

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

Particulars of cases reported during the year 1960:—

	Under age 16		Aged 16 and over		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
(a) Cases at 31st October, 1960, 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... ..	30	19	—	—	49
On leaving special schools ...	8	6	15	11	40
On leaving ordinary schools ...	5	2	—	—	7
(ii) Reported by Police or Courts	—	—	2	—	2
(iii) Other Sources ... ..	4	7	3	2	16
(b) Cases reported but not regarded at 31st October as defectives "subject to be dealt with" on any ground	7	11	7	8	33
(c) Cases reported but not confirmed as defectives by 31st October and thus excluded from (a) or (b) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Cases reported in which action incomplete at 31st October ... ..	—	1	—	—	1
Total number of cases reported during the period ... ..	54	46	27	21	148

The number of cases in the community awaiting removal to institutions on 31/12/60 was:—

Under 16		Over 16		Total
Males	Females	Males	Females	
29	25	17	25	96

*Guardianship*

On the 31st December, 1960, there were four subnormals under guardianship—all males—all attending Training Centres and all regularly visited. The need for guardianship to secure adequate maintenance for subnormals at home ceased with the new Mental Health Act, 1959, which makes no provision for maintenance allowances, and those cases in receipt of maintenance allowances were referred to the National Assistance Board for financial help when after the 1st November it was no longer possible for them to receive help from the County Council.

*Community Care*

On 31st December, 1960, the following mentally subnormal or severely subnormal persons were:—

	Male	Female	Total
Receiving training in a day centre:			
Under 16 years of age ... ..	140	140	280
Aged 16 years and over ... ..	96	81	177

			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Receiving training from the Home Teacher:					
Under 16 years of age	...	...	5	—	5
Aged 16 years and over	...	...	8	10	18
Receiving home visits and not included in above figures:—					
Under 16 years of age	...	...	69	61	130
Aged 16 years and over	...	...	265	221	486
			<hr/> 583	<hr/> 513	<hr/> 1096

Four thousand eight hundred and fifty three domiciliary visits by the Mental Welfare Workers took place during the year. Four subnormals appeared before the Courts of Law during the year; of these two were admitted to hospital under Section 8(i)(b) of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, one was sentenced to two months imprisonment and the fourth was placed under the care of the County Children's Committee.

Five persons were admitted to hospitals for the mentally subnormal under the provisions of Section 26 of the Mental Health Act 1959, and 36 were admitted informally in accordance with the procedure outlined in Ministry of Health Circular 2/58. In all, therefore, vacancies were provided by the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board for 43 subnormal and severely subnormal persons.

With effect from 1st December, 1960, the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board de-centralised the waiting list for beds in hospitals for the mentally subnormal, and Staffordshire has been divided into two parts, the northern area being provided for at Stallington Hall and the southern area at St. Margaret's Hospital, each hospital respectively keeping its own waiting list. Under the new arrangements, the Medical Superintendents assess, in consultation with the County Medical Officer and Mental Welfare Officers the respective priorities of the case, and under the new arrangements, the numbers now on the waiting list have fallen considerably.

For the majority of subnormals, regular domiciliary visiting by Social Workers experienced in mental health work, who can advise wisely when difficulties arise, meets their need. Linked with this are the County facilities for admission to 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. The Mental Health Act 1959 has made no change in this procedure except in terminology. "Occupation Centres" and "Special Training Centres" are now known as Junior or Adult Training Centres, depending on the age group for which they predominantly cater.

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 subnormals under supervision during the year. Twenty-seven defectives under 16 years and eighteen 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. Under the Mental Health Act, such cases can still be admitted on an informal basis for a temporary period.

### *Training*

With the opening of the new Adult Training Centre at Audnam, Wordsley, the Junior Centre at Kingswinford was closed, the juniors there being transferred to Tividale and the adults at Tividale transferred to the new Centre, together with the few adults from Kingswinford. Thus the number of Training Centres in the County has remained unchanged, and the Home Teacher continues to operate in a wide area around Leek in north Staffordshire. Unfortunately, the bankruptcy of the builders prevented the extensions to the Newcastle Centre being completed on time. These extensions are intended to provide specifically for the adults in the Newcastle area and to extend and improve classroom accommodation at the existing Centre which will then become entirely junior.

Particulars of Training Centres are now as follows:—

<i>Centre</i>	<i>No. on Register at 31.12.60</i>		<i>Staff on 31.12.60</i>
Stafford	Mixed	34	Supervisor and two assistants
Cannock	Mixed	35	Supervisor and two assistants
Bilston	Junior	65	Supervisor, five assistants and a trainee
Rowley Regis	Junior	53	Supervisor, six assistants, male caretaker/gardener/instructor and a trainee
Newcastle	Mixed	68*	Supervisor, six assistants, male caretaker/gardener/instructor and a trainee
Lichfield	Mixed	55†	Supervisor, four assistants and a trainee
Willenhall	Adult	60	} Details given earlier in the report.
Audnam,	Adult	42	
Wordsley			
Home Teacher centred on Leek		25	

\*Includes three children from the City of Stoke-on-Trent

†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, ten cases were maintained in Wolverhampton Centre, three in Burton-upon-Trent and five in Fenton Centre.

The general policy of separate provision for adult subnormals has been accepted insofar as this is practicable, and the Adult Training Centres in Willenhall and Wordsley, serving a wide area in the south of the County, continued to provide valuable training, not only in the usual manual skills but also in the social sphere. At the end of the year the building of another two rooms at the Willenhall Centre, together with improvements to the kitchen and other work was almost completed. The arrangements whereby adult subnormals 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, the agreed number of cases the Centre admits from the County being 32. At the end of the year the allocation was again filled. There are, however, other subnormals 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 and the completion of the Adult Section at Newcastle is eagerly awaited.

Again, unfortunately, in areas the demand for Centre places has exceeded the places available, and at the end of the year the position was fairly serious at Newcastle and Willenhall Centres. December saw the improvements and extensions to the classroom accommodation at Newcastle almost completed, together with the building of the Adult Training Centre on the same site. The new 60-place Adult Centre will greatly ease the pressure for places at the existing Centre, since trainees who have reached the age of sixteen years will be transferred. In order to relieve Willenhall Centre of its waiting list, arrangements will be made for nine existing trainees to be transferred to the Audnam Centre. During the year the peripatetic Home Teacher has continued her visits to the homes of certain mentally handicapped persons who reside in the north-eastern part of the County and who are unable to attend a training centre, but, as has been mentioned before it is agreed that home teaching is a poor substitute for attendance at a Centre. The provision of a training centre at Leek, together with hostel accommodation, will be included in the 1961/62 building programme.

Summer holidays were arranged for 194 pupils at the Training Centres. In all, eight parties were sent—to Llandudno (4), Rhyl (3) and Ashover (1)—arrangements being made by the Staffordshire Association for Mental Welfare. In addition, trainees from Willenhall Adult Training Centre spent a week at Rhyl.

The day-to-day administration of the Centres and appointment of their staff is the responsibility of the Area Health Committee in which a Centre is situated, with the exception of the Adult Training Centres at Willenhall and Wordsley. In the Newcastle area, the Newcastle Delegation Scheme came into operation on 1st August, and it has been decided that the Newcastle Centre shall also be administered centrally.

In last year's Annual Report, the plan prepared in response to the Ministry of Health Circular 9/59 was outlined, and during the past year considerable work has been in progress towards the implementation of this plan, in particular, plans have been prepared for the hostels and new Centres envisaged and accommodation is in process of modification or acquisition for the Mental Health Centres at Newcastle, Stafford, Lichfield and Bilston.

## EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS

The following are particulars of the known cases of epilepsy and cerebral palsy from the Administrative County at the 31st December, 1960:—

### EPILEPSY.

#### *Adults.*

No. in Part III Accommodation	...	14	
No. in own homes	... ..	56	
No. chargeable to the Authority in colonies outside the County	...	24	
		<hr/>	94

#### *Children between the ages of 2 and 16 years.*

##### *Epileptics.*

At Special Schools	... ..	11 (8 boys 3 girls)	
Awaiting admission to Special Schools		(1 girl)	
At ordinary schools	... ..	211 (107 boys 104 girls)	
Home Tuition	... ..	—	
At Home without Tuition (i.e. Pre-School Age)	... ..	12 (3 boys 9 girls)	
		<hr/>	
		235 (118 boys 117 girls)	

#### *Other major defects accompanied by epilepsy.*

At Special Schools	.. ..	16 (13 boys 3 girls)	
On waiting list for Special Schools (at ordinary schools)	.. ..	2 (boys)	
At ordinary schools	.. ..	9 (5 boys 4 girls)	
Having Home Tuition	.. ..	7 (2 boys 5 girls)	
		<hr/>	
		34 (22 boys 12 girls)	269
		<hr/>	

*Children under 2 years of age.*

No. treated in hospital .. .. .	3	
No. treated by general practitioners ..	5	
	<hr/>	
	8 (6 boys 2 girls)	8
	<hr/>	

*Mental subnormal persons receiving community care with the additional handicap of epilepsy.*

No. under 16 years .. .. .	30 (14 male 16 female)	
No. 16 years and over .. .. .	56 (35 male 21 female)	
	<hr/>	
	86 (49 male 37 female)	86
	<hr/>	
		457
		<hr/>

**CEREBRAL PALSY**

*Adults*

No. in own homes .. .. .	63	
No. in Voluntary Home but chargeable to the authority .. .. .	3	66
	<hr/>	

*Children 2—16*

At Special Schools for the Physically Handicapped :—

Residential .. .. .	37 (24 boys 13 girls)	
Day .. .. .	7 (5 boys 2 girls)	

At Special Schools for other causes :—

Residential .. .. .	9 (6 boys 3 girls)	
Day .. .. .	9 (3 boys 6 girls)	

At Nursery Schools .. .. .	3 (1 boy 2 girls)	
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At ordinary schools .. .. .	104 (64 boys 40 girls)	
-----------------------------	---------------------------	--

Having Home Tuition .. .. .	13 (9 boys 4 girls)	
-----------------------------	------------------------	--

At Home without Tuition (Pre-school Age) .. .. .	28 (20 boys 8 girls)	
--	-------------------------	--

At Home without Tuition (? Educability) .. .. .	(2 boys)	
---	----------	--

Awaiting Special School .. .. .	1 (boy)	
	<hr/>	

213 (135 boys  
78 girls)

213

### Children under 2.

No. treated in hospital ... ..	10	
No. treated by general practitioners ...	1	
	<hr/> 11	(8 boys 3 girls)

### *Mental subnormal persons receiving community care with the additional handicap of cerebral palsy.*

No. under 16 years ... ..	45	(23 male 22 female)	
No. 16 years and over ... ..	35	(17 male 18 female)	
	<hr/> 80	(40 male 40 female)	80
			<hr/> 370

Off the 86 perons suffering from epilepsy in addition to mental subnormality, 26 are in attendance at Training Centres and two receive Home Teaching.

Of the 80 subnormals suffering from spastic conditions 28 attend Training Centres and three have Home Teaching. Six 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 the 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 the children are examined in the "leaver group"

# TABLES

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

URBAN

DISTRICT	Population at all ages		Number of persons per acre	Live Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population	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 1960									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	48,930	5.3	23.3	20.3	0.55	6.3	11.4	16	21	—	—	—	0.06	—	1.14	0.27	0.22	0.08	0.10	0.25
Amblecote	3,165	2,930	4.4	13.3	12.5	—	12.3	11.9	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	2.05	0.68	—	—	0.34	0.34
Biddulph	10,896	13,650	2.1	20.4	19.2	0.44	8.6	12.0	40	47	—	—	—	0.15	—	1.61	0.44	0.66	0.15	—	0.07
Bilston ...	33,458	33,400	17.9	17.1	15.2	0.45	10.2	14.7	28	40	—	—	—	0.06	—	1.92	1.05	0.54	0.06	0.03	0.12
Brierley Hill	48,966	54,560	9.3	16.8	15.8	0.40	9.1	11.8	8	16	—	—	—	0.09	—	1.69	0.64	0.33	0.07	0.05	0.09
Brownhills	21,489	25,280	4.0	21.8	20.5	0.44	8.5	11.8	13	15	—	—	—	0.12	—	1.31	0.40	0.36	0.08	0.08	—
Cannock	40,917	43,440	5.3	15.6	15.0	0.39	10.5	12.4	12	27	—	—	—	0.07	—	1.80	0.58	0.37	0.16	0.07	0.18
Coseley ...	34,397	38,070	12.0	20.9	19.2	0.66	8.9	13.4	10	15	—	—	—	0.05	0.05	1.21	0.87	0.55	0.18	0.05	0.11
Darlaston...	22,012	22,270	14.5	14.2	12.9	0.27	9.9	14.5	13	16	—	—	—	0.18	—	1.48	0.85	0.36	0.04	0.13	0.09
Kidsgrove	16,229	19,380	4.7	20.9	18.6	0.46	8.6	12.0	7	12	—	—	—	0.21	—	1.44	0.15	0.21	0.31	0.05	—
Leek ...	19,356	19,230	4.5	13.5	13.9	0.47	12.9	12.6	15	23	—	—	—	—	—	2.34	0.52	0.52	0.16	0.10	0.16
Lichfield ...	10,619	12,840	3.6	22.0	20.7	0.47	14.3	10.6	11	25	—	—	—	0.16	—	1.79	0.47	0.47	0.31	—	0.39
Newcastle	70,036	75,680	8.5	16.8	16.6	0.44	10.3	12.9	18	27	—	—	—	0.09	0.03	2.36	0.58	0.44	0.22	0.08	0.17

Deaths occurring during the year 1960 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					Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	Diabetes	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	Coronary Disease, Angina	Hypertension with Heart Disease	Other Heart Disease	Other Circulatory Disease	Influenza	Pneumonia	Bronchitis	Other Diseases of Respiratory System and Duodenum	Ulcer of Stomach and Diarrhea	Gastritis, Enteritis and Nephritis	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 ...	1142	27	309	24	18	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	9	11	5	2	29	1	3	40	47	10	43	6	1	11	13	4	3	—	5	2	—	12	28	8	5	5	—
Amblecote ...	39	—	36	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	—	2	3	6	1	5	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	4	1	—	1	—	
Biddulph ...	278	6	117	13	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	3	2	7	1	1	14	15	5	8	7	1	9	6	2	—	—	—	—	1	20	—	3	—	—	
Bilston ...	571	15	340	23	16	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	16	8	4	24	2	3	49	35	9	30	17	3	18	35	2	3	2	1	4	—	4	41	4	9	3	—
Brierley Hill	917	22	496	15	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	22	9	3	43	2	7	74	74	15	66	13	4	18	35	4	6	5	3	3	—	5	44	2	14	5	—
Brownhills ...	551	11	214	8	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	4	—	15	—	2	27	37	4	41	10	2	9	10	2	—	2	2	1	—	17	2	7	3	—	
Cannock ...	677	17	456	18	8	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	14	10	2	44	1	—	73	73	6	91	10	3	16	25	7	4	1	3	3	1	8	27	8	9	3	—
Coseley ...	797	25	338	12	8	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	10	11	5	—	20	—	—	44	60	11	34	5	1	21	33	7	6	2	2	1	1	4	32	9	9	4	—
Darlaston ...	317	6	220	5	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	11	3	—	12	2	1	32	26	5	42	7	2	8	19	1	3	—	3	—	1	2	17	1	7	1	—
Kidsgrove	406	9	167	5	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	4	1	2	14	1	4	28	24	5	16	13	—	4	3	6	1	1	1	—	—	21	1	4	—	—	
Leek ...	260	9	248	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	11	6	—	20	1	1	31	43	7	39	6	—	10	10	3	—	1	2	3	—	3	35	2	5	1	—
Lichfield ...	282	6	183	7	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	2	—	13	2	2	29	23	2	22	6	—	6	6	4	—	2	—	2	—	5	42	3	—	2	—
Newcastle ...	1271	33	777	34	23	7	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	47	20	3	71	5	4	112	118	17	98	37	—	33	44	17	5	6	6	1	13	51	7	9	3	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 1960									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	49,470	13.0	13.1	12.4	0.18	10.3	14.3	17	18	—	—	—	0.04	—	1.94	0.53	0.42	0.14	0.04	0.10
Rugeley ...	8,525	12,130	4.2	21.3	19.4	0.41	7.7	10.5	19	27	—	—	—	—	—	1.40	0.33	0.08	0.08	—	0.25
Sedgley ...	23,114	27,430	7.2	17.3	16.1	0.33	14.3	11.0	17	25	—	—	—	0.04	—	1.53	1.57	0.66	0.11	0.04	0.22
Stafford ...	40,263	44,580	8.8	18.2	17.8	0.65	11.8	11.9	16	26	—	—	—	0.02	—	1.84	0.67	0.38	0.13	0.09	0.11
Stone ...	8,299	8,840	4.5	16.4	16.1	0.34	13.5	10.1	28	28	—	—	—	—	0.11	2.38	0.45	0.11	0.23	0.11	0.11
Tamworth ...	12,889	13,600	5.0	16.7	16.3	0.37	14.2	12.8	13	13	—	—	—	—	0.07	2.57	0.59	1.03	0.07	0.07	—
Tettenhall ...	7,743	14,020	5.6	15.6	13.6	0.36	10.9	13.6	32	41	—	—	—	—	—	2.28	0.57	0.29	—	0.07	0.14
Tipton ...	39,382	39,200	18.1	14.9	13.3	0.56	8.8	13.1	17	22	—	0.03	—	0.13	—	1.40	0.97	0.28	0.15	0.10	0.03
Uttoxeter ...	7,447	8,210	2.4	16.7	16.4	0.85	10.7	12.1	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	2.07	0.24	0.12	0.24	—	—
Wednesbury ...	34,759	34,820	17.2	17.2	15.8	0.20	11.1	15.3	12	15	—	—	—	0.11	—	2.24	0.89	0.49	0.09	0.11	0.09
Wednesfield ...	17,418	31,520	20.5	25.1	21.1	0.51	6.0	11.2	13	16	0.03	—	—	—	—	1.33	0.54	0.22	0.03	0.06	0.13
Willenhall ...	30,696	32,280	11.4	17.8	16.7	0.37	10.1	14.7	21	28	—	—	—	0.03	—	2.11	0.84	0.28	0.06	0.06	0.22
Totals and Averages ...	640,648	725,760	7.3	17.9	16.6	0.44	9.9	12.8	17	22	0.00	0.00	—	0.07	0.01	1.78	0.66	0.39	0.13	0.07	0.13

URBAN—continued.

DISTRICT	Live Births	Still Births	Deaths from all causes	Deaths under 1 year	Deaths under 4 weeks	Tuberculosis, Respiratory, 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 Diarrhæa	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	649	9	508	12	11	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	19	23	12	3	39	1	1	70	87	19	88	17	1	21	26	7	5	4	2	4	—	5	28	6	11	5	—	
Rugeley ...	258	5	94	7	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	2	1	6	1	1	15	11	3	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	12	4	3	2	—	
Sedgley ...	474	9	392	12	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	11	8	—	21	2	2	56	54	5	101	15	1	18	43	3	5	1	1	2	—	6	23	1	8	—	1	
Stafford ...	813	29	528	21	13	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	11	8	4	47	2	1	69	83	14	116	21	1	17	30	6	5	3	4	3	3	5	38	5	10	7	—	
Stone ...	145	3	119	4	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	1	—	13	—	1	26	17	3	20	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	12	1	2	1	—
Tamworth ...	227	5	193	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	3	1	17	3	1	34	27	2	19	14	2	14	8	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	20	6	3	1	—	
Tettenhall ...	219	5	153	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	7	3	2	17	—	1	21	31	3	17	3	—	4	8	—	3	—	1	3	1	2	13	5	—	4	—	
Tipton ...	585	22	344	13	10	5	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	10	15	2	3	25	1	1	34	60	12	37	10	1	11	38	6	7	—	4	—	—	1	36	7	11	5	—	
Uttoxeter ...	137	7	88	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	2	10	—	2	19	9	4	18	3	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	1	—	—		
Wednesbury	598	7	385	9	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	15	22	5	2	34	2	2	62	48	5	51	13	5	17	31	3	4	1	4	4	—	3	21	9	8	9	—	
Wednesfield...	792	16	188	13	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	12	3	3	20	—	2	27	29	6	11	7	1	7	17	1	2	2	2	1	—	4	16	3	6	1	—	
Willenhall ...	576	12	327	16	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	20	11	4	19	1	3	39	49	10	39	22	—	9	27	2	2	1	2	4	—	7	25	7	5	4	—	
Totals ...	12981	317	7220	292	204	51	6	11	—	1	3	2	1	8	222	307	134	44	583	31	48	1028	1086	183	1061	1270	29	284	479	93	66	35	51	46	7	95	1631	103	149	70	2

# 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 1960									Measles	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	Tuberculosis, other	Malignant Neoplasm	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	Nephritis and Nephrosis	Congenital Malformations
Cannock ...	24,166	28,130	2.0	22.7	21.3	0.43	9.0	11.0	13	19	—	—	—	0.04	—	1.56	0.57	0.18	0.11	0.07	0.18
Cheadle ...	32,844	37,730	1.6	17.0	17.5	0.45	12.2	11.0	16	20	—	—	—	0.03	0.03	2.12	0.34	0.56	0.08	0.10	0.10
Leek ...	16,863	20,500	3.5	17.4	17.1	0.15	10.0	12.5	20	28	—	—	—	0.05	—	1.76	0.20	0.24	0.10	0.10	0.10
Lichfield ...	41,084	40,660	2.1	16.2	16.5	0.39	11.3	11.3	11	20	—	—	—	0.07	—	1.92	0.49	0.70	0.20	0.05	0.12
Newcastle ...	17,126	18,060	2.2	13.5	13.5	0.28	11.4	11.9	12	12	—	—	—	0.11	—	1.55	0.55	0.44	0.17	0.06	0.06
Seisdon ...	22,322	35,180	1.2	21.2	19.3	0.37	8.3	11.6	9	12	—	—	—	—	—	1.56	0.51	0.20	0.06	0.14	0.03
Stafford ...	18,614	18,800	4.3	17.6	16.4	0.27	7.2	8.4	24	27	—	—	—	0.11	—	1.33	0.27	0.16	—	0.05	0.05
Stone ...	16,789	18,110	3.4	15.0	14.6	0.17	9.2	10.3	29	33	—	—	—	—	0.06	1.93	0.39	0.22	0.11	—	0.11
Tutbury ...	14,839	16,400	1.9	16.6	16.8	0.43	9.8	10.8	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	1.89	0.49	0.49	—	—	—
Uttoxeter ...	9,862	11,470	4.9	14.6	16.4	0.17	8.2	9.0	30	30	—	—	—	—	—	1.39	0.35	0.26	0.09	—	0.09
Totals and Averages ...	214,509	245,040	2.4	17.7	17.5	0.34	9.9	11.1	16	21	—	—	—	0.04	0.01	1.75	0.43	0.38	0.10	0.07	0.09

# 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 Diarrhœa	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 ...	638	12	254	12	8	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	11	4	1	19	1	2	32	44	7	33	13	—	5	16	3	2	1	2	—	—	5	29	3	9	—	—	
Cheadle ...	641	17	461	13	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	14	7	2	43	1	3	56	72	2	81	21	3	21	13	3	3	2	4	1	—	4	65	5	11	7	—	
Leek ...	357	3	204	10	7	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	6	4	2	15	—	4	32	39	2	23	12	—	5	4	2	—	—	3	2	3	—	2	23	4	4	2	—
Lichfield ...	658	16	460	13	7	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	14	10	3	37	1	4	61	72	17	59	21	1	28	20	8	1	1	2	3	1	5	48	12	11	1	—	
Newcastle ...	244	5	205	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	3	2	13	—	1	27	40	3	28	20	—	8	10	3	4	2	1	1	—	1	18	3	4	—	1	
Seisdon ...	745	13	291	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	7	7	1	31	3	37	69	9	31	8	—	7	18	2	1	3	5	2	—	1	26	8	2	1	—		
Stafford ...	330	5	135	9	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	3	1	15	—	2	18	19	2	25	4	3	3	5	—	4	—	1	—	1	13	3	3	1	—		
Stone ...	272	3	167	9	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	6	5	—	17	—	31	24	5	23	8	—	4	7	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	19	2	1	1	—		
Tutbury ...	273	7	161	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	6	4	8	—	1	22	29	5	22	4	—	8	8	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	20	4	1	—	—	
Uttoxeter ...	168	2	94	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	—	8	1	—	19	11	3	13	8	1	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	10	—	2	1	—	—	
Totals	4326	83	2432	89	69	10	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	77	78	51	16	206	7	20	335	419	55	338	119	8	92	105	24	18	13	17	13	1	22	271	44	48	14	1	

Table showing the number of cases of certain Infectious Diseases notified in each sanitary area during the year ended 31st December, 1960, and the Attack-Rates per 1,000 of the population.

URBAN

DISTRICT	Estimated Population 1960 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 ...	48,930	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	1.72	55	1.12	—	—	2	0.04	38	0.77	8	0.16	2	0.04	—
Amblecote ...	2,930	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.34	—	—	—
Biddulph ...	13,650	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	0.37	59	4.32	—	—	2	0.15	2	0.15	9	0.66	1	0.07	—
Bilston ...	33,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0.12	36	1.08	—	—	—	—	28	0.84	17	0.51	—	—	—
Brierley Hill ...	54,560	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	0.15	16	0.29	1	0.02	2	0.04	6	0.11	6	0.11	1	0.02	—
Brownhills ...	25,280	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	1.50	179	7.08	—	—	4	0.16	17	0.67	11	0.44	—	—	—
Cannock ...	43,440	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	0.64	30	0.69	—	—	6	0.14	117	2.69	8	0.18	—	—	—
Coseley ...	38,070	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	0.42	25	0.66	—	—	—	—	19	0.50	23	0.60	—	—	1
Darlaston ...	22,270	—	—	1	0.04	—	—	14	0.63	13	0.58	—	—	2	0.09	11	0.49	1	0.04	1	0.04	—
Kidsgrove ...	19,380	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	0.41	41	2.12	—	—	1	0.05	3	0.15	2	0.10	—	—	—
Leek ...	19,230	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	0.83	175	9.10	—	—	—	—	2	0.10	3	0.16	—	—	—
Lichfield ...	12,840	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.16	35	2.73	—	—	—	—	194	15.11	1	0.08	8	0.62	—
Newcastle ...	75,680	—	—	—	—	1	0.01	38	0.50	199	2.63	—	—	2	0.03	21	0.28	20	0.26	2	0.03	1

URBAN—continued

DISTRICT	Estimated Population 1960 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 ...	49,470	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	0.49	54	1.09	—	—	1	0.02	11	0.22	—	—	—	—	—
Rugeley ...	12,130	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	0.41	4	0.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sedgley ...	27,430	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	0.26	21	0.77	—	—	1	0.04	8	0.29	1	0.04	3	0.11	—
Stafford ...	44,580	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	0.72	111	2.49	—	—	—	—	78	1.75	8	0.18	—	—	—
Stone ...	8,840	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0.45	—	—	—	—	—
Tamworth ...	13,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.15	9	0.66	—	—	3	0.22	30	2.21	4	0.29	—	—	—
Tettenhall ...	14,020	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	0.50	38	2.71	—	—	2	0.14	8	0.57	9	0.64	1	0.07	1
Tipton ...	39,200	—	—	—	—	1	0.03	46	1.17	58	1.48	—	—	1	0.03	5	0.13	9	0.23	1	0.03	—
Uttoxeter ...	8,210	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	0.85	14	1.71	—	—	—	—	1	0.12	—	—	—	—	—
Wednesbury ...	54,820	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	0.32	60	1.72	—	—	1	0.03	39	1.12	8	0.23	—	—	—
Wednesfield ...	31,520	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	0.95	40	1.27	—	—	—	—	215	6.82	—	—	1	0.03	—
Willenhall ...	32,280	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0.12	40	1.24	—	—	1	0.03	19	0.59	2	0.06	—	—	—

# RURAL

DISTRICT	Estimated Population 1960 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 ...	28,130	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	0.50	30	1.07	—	—	1	0.04	166	5.90	—	—	1	0.04	—
Cheadle ...	37,730	—	—	—	—	1	0.03	20	0.53	205	5.43	—	—	2	0.05	140	3.71	7	0.19	1	0.03	—
Leek ...	20,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	0.63	47	2.29	—	—	1	0.05	34	1.66	2	0.10	—	—	—
Lichfield ...	40,660	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	0.96	50	1.23	—	—	1	0.02	61	1.50	34	0.84	—	—	—
Newcastle ...	18,060	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	0.72	43	2.38	—	—	—	—	89	4.93	4	0.22	—	—	—
Seisdon ...	35,180	—	—	—	—	2	0.06	19	0.54	48	1.36	—	—	2	0.06	16	0.45	16	0.45	—	—	1
Stafford ...	18,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	0.27	16	0.85	—	—	—	—	97	5.16	2	0.11	—	—	—
Stone ...	18,110	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	1.05	11	0.61	—	—	—	—	31	1.71	1	0.06	—	—	—
Tutbury ...	16,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	1.04	23	1.40	—	—	2	0.12	66	4.02	3	0.18	—	—	—
Uttoxeter ...	11,470	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	1.31	18	1.57	—	—	2	0.17	7	0.61	—	—	—	—	—