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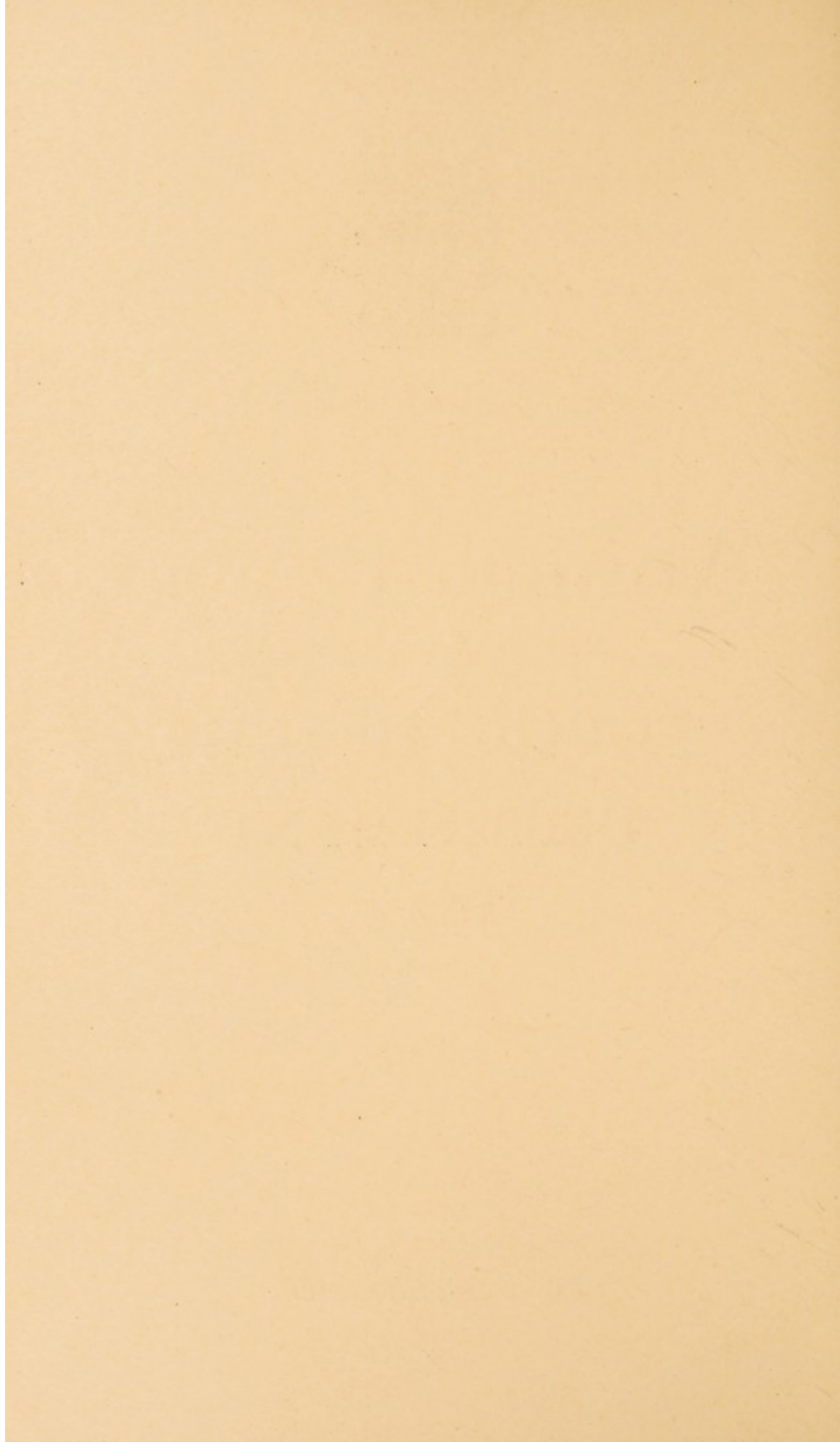
CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT.

Annual Report

ON THE WORK OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH
DEPARTMENT

1944

A. WOTHERSPOON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.






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CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

*To the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
City of Stoke-on-Trent.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1944.

The estimated civil population at the middle of the year was 250,500, a reduction of 100 as compared with the previous year.

The Birth Rate is higher, being 21.4 as compared with 20.6 for the previous year. That for the large towns was 20.3 compared with 18.6 last year.

The Death Rate is 11.6 being 1.1 lower than last year. The rate for the large towns was 13.7 or 0.5 lower than in 1943.

The Infantile Rate was 51 compared to 62 for last year.

The Maternal Mortality Rate is lower, being 2.14 compared with 2.79 per thousand total births.

The number of Diphtheria deaths was 8 as compared with 15 in 1943, the case fatality was 6.0. No death occurred amongst children who had previously been immunised.

The need for immunisation at an early age is as urgent as ever. It is estimated that 77.5% of the children of school age have been immunised and about 60% of children under 5 years of age. Special clinics are being held each week. The School Medical Staff is also co-operating, and many of the Departments have now a percentage immunised of over 90.

The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were 160, a decrease of 24 over 1943.

Cancer deaths show a slight increase on last year, 423 compared with 411 in 1943 and 423 in 1942.

Influenza caused 23 deaths compared with 95 in 1943.

Organic Heart Disease caused 820 deaths, a decrease of 27 over 1943.

Two Sanitary Inspectors, Mr. Kent and Mr. Wilkins, retired during the year. We are at present considerably understaffed.

I wish to thank the Chairman and all Members of my Committees for their assistance, and the staff for their loyal help during the past year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ALLAN WOTHERSPOON,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,

Stoke-on-Trent,

July, 1945.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The City is 21,190 acres in area. It is 10 miles long, and in no part more than 5 miles wide. About 150 acres are covered with water.

The Registrar General gives the civilian population of the City as 250,500 at the middle of 1944. This figure is a reduction of 100 on the figure supplied by the Registrar General for the previous year.

INHABITED HOUSES.

The number of inhabited houses at the Census of 1931 for the City was 58,687. The number of inhabited houses at the present time is estimated at 69,731.

During the year 1944 no houses were built but the void space above a shop was converted into a dwelling house and one existing house was converted into two flats. In 1943 two dwelling houses were built.

RATEABLE VALUE.

The rateable value of the city for the purposes of the General Rate at 1st April, 1945 was £1,306,182, compared with £1,297,912 at 1st April 1944.

BIRTHS.

There were 5,354 births registered and allotted to the City in 1944, giving a birth rate of 21.4 per 1,000 of the population.

The rate for the 126 large towns of England and Wales was 20.3 per thousand and for England and Wales 17.6

The rate is 0.8 higher than in 1943.

The ratio of births of males to births of females during the year was 1,052 to 1,000. For the year 1943 the ratio was 1,124 males to 1,000 females.

The natural increase of population, that is, excess of births over deaths, was 2453. The previous year it was 1989, a difference of 464 lives, the number of births registered being 182 more than in 1943, while the number of deaths was 282 less.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

Of the total births, 306, or 5.72 per cent., were illegitimate, compared with 225, or 4.35 per cent., in the previous year.

STILL-BIRTHS.

Under the Notification of Births Act, all still-births must be notified to the Medical Officer of Health. 178 were notified during the year under the Act, and of these 70 were attended by midwives, 31 by medical men, and 77 took place in an institution.

The number registered during the 12 months ending 31st December was 225, of which 49 were children of mothers from outside the city area.

Taking the number of still-births that occurred in 1944 as 176, it is equal to 3.18 per cent of the total births. In 1943 there were 202 still-births, equal to 3.76 per cent.

TABLE 1.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1944 and previous years.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	BIRTHS			Total Deaths registered in the district		Transferable Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the district			
		Un- corrected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	of Non- residents registered in the district	of Resi- dents not registered in the district	Under 1 yr. of age		At all ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1000 net Births		
1940	259,500	4,631	4,411	17.0	3,684	14.2	366	98	270	61	3,416	13.2
1941	258,650	4,820	4,538	17.5	3,577	13.8	486	108	285	63	3,199	12.4
1942	255,500	5,214	4,840	18.9	3,390	13.3	459	117	237	49	3,048	11.9
1943	250,600	5,603	5,172	20.6	3,494	13.9	417	106	320	62	3,183	12.7
1944	250,500	5,720	5,354	21.4	3,256	13.0	456	101	271	51	2,901	11.6

Area of District in acres (land and inland water), 21,190.

TABLE 2.—Vital Statistics compared with those of the 126 large Towns and England and Wales over a period of five years, and the Natural Increase for Stoke-on-Trent.

	Death Rate			Birth Rate			Infantile Mortality Rate			Natural Increase in Population, Stoke-on-Trent
	Stoke-on-Trent	126 Large Towns	England and Wales	Stoke-on-Trent	126 Large Towns	England and Wales	Stoke-on-Trent	126 Large Towns	England and Wales	
1940	13.2	15.8	14.3	17.0	16.0	14.6	61	61	55	995
1941	12.4	14.9	12.9	17.5	14.7	14.2	63	71	59	1339
1942	11.9	13.3	11.6	18.9	17.3	15.8	49	59	49	1792
1943	12.7	14.2	12.1	20.6	18.6	16.5	62	58	49	1989
1944	11.6	13.7	11.6	21.4	20.3	17.6	51	52	46	2453

DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered in the City during the year 1944 was 3,256. This gives a death rate of 13.0 per 1,000 of the population. Of the total deaths, 1,552 occurred in public institutions in the district. If the deaths of non-residents which occurred in the district be excluded and the deaths of residents which occurred beyond the district be included the nett deaths belonging to the district is 2,901 (1,523 males and 1,378 females), and the death rate 11.6 per 1,000.

The death rate for the 126 large towns of England and Wales was 13.7 per 1,000 and for the whole of England and Wales, 11.6.

The death rate of 11.6 per 1,000 was 0.9 lower than that of 1943.

The death rate for the 126 large towns of England and Wales was 0.5 lower in 1944 than 1943.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

	1944	1943
Tubercular Diseases	191	213
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including		
Premature Birth	157	181
Bronchitis	90	79
Pneumonia	122	135
Organic Heart Disease	820	847
Cancer	423	411
Violence	119	149
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	69	92
Influenza	23	95

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

							1944	1943
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
Enteric	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	15
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	20
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	36

TABLE 3.—Causes of, and Ages at Death during the year 1944.

Causes of Death	Tunstall	Burslem	Hanley	Stoke	Fenton	Longton	Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall etc. (Wards 27 & 28)	Net Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District									Total Deaths whether of 'Residents' or 'Non- Residents' in Institu- tions in the district
								All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	
All Causes { Certified .. Uncertified ..	265 1	383 —	289 —	480 —	244 —	536 —	346 —	2900 1	271 —	19 —	31 —	58 —	69 —	279 —	792 1	1381 —	1552 —
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diphtheria	—	4	1	—	2	—	1	8	1	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	9
Tuberculosis of Respira- tory System	20	17	46	17	13	34	13	160	—	—	2	2	27	45	70	14	64
Other Tuberculosis Diseases	4	5	3	3	6	6	4	31	3	4	3	6	3	7	3	2	35
Syphilitic Diseases	1	2	6	5	2	4	1	21	—	—	—	—	—	3	12	6	7
Influenza	1	—	10	8	—	2	2	23	—	1	—	—	—	1	11	10	5
Measles	1	1	—	—	—	—	3*	5	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Infectious Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
M. Cancer of buccal cavity and Oesophagus (Males only)	—	2	2	4	1	2	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	9	8
F. Cancer of Uterus	1	4	4	3	3	5	3	23	—	—	—	—	—	2	15	6	6
Cancer of Stomach	10	15	16	12	5	15	12	85	—	—	—	—	—	8	38	39	41
Cancer of Breast	3	12	6	8	2	3	5	39	—	—	—	—	—	6	16	17	19
Cancer of all other sites ..	24	34	61	56	15	35	39	264	1	—	1	1	1	28	112	120	169
Diabetes	3	2	3	2	1	3	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	10	12
Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	23	31	62	42	24	54	28	264	—	—	—	—	2	12	81	169	109
Heart Disease	64	111	175	120	81	174	95	820	—	—	3	5	10	59	234	509	197
Other Circulatory Diseases	5	18	6	7	5	8	9	58	1	—	—	1	2	1	11	42	18
Bronchitis	6	8	22	18	11	19	6	90	4	—	—	—	1	4	23	58	24
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	11	21	20	23	3	25	19	122	42	3	5	4	—	11	27	30	73
Other Respiratory Diseases	8	6	16	10	3	4	8	55	1	1	—	—	2	6	19	26	24
Ulceration of the Stomach or duodenum	3	3	5	4	2	2	4	23	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	8	30
Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 Years)	—	1	9	9	4	11	6	40	38	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
Appendicitis	2	—	2	—	—	2	2	8	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	4	12
Other Digestive Diseases	7	3	15	8	8	9	4	54	3	1	3	5	1	10	17	14	67
Nephritis	8	13	11	10	5	15	7	69	1	—	—	—	—	13	22	33	55
Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	6	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	7
Other Maternal causes ..	—	—	2	1	1	2	—	6	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	12
Premature Birth	9	17	10	10	5	18	13	82	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
Congenital malformations Birth Injury, Infantile Disease	13	13	12	11	5	10	11	75	73	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	63
Suicide	1	2	9	1	1	4	—	18	—	—	—	—	1	4	8	5	2
Road Traffic Accidents ..	—	4	5	9	2	5	1	26	—	1	3	8	3	4	5	2	34
Other violent causes	9	7	20	8	6	12	12	74	5	1	3	8	5	10	16	26	74
All other causes	29	36	77	66	28	49	36	321	13	2	2	11	8	28	35	222	291
War Operations	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	266	383	289	480	244	536	346	2901	271	19	31	58	69	279	793	1381	1552

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever.

Number of cases notified	..	..	..	681
Number of cases removed to hospitals	..			316
Percentage of cases removed	..	..	..	46.4
Number of cases in which diagnosis was confirmed	..	..	..	672
Number of deaths	..	..	..	1
Case fatality per cent.	..	..	..	0.149

The attack rate for the City during the year was 2.64 per 1,000 of the population.

The mortality rate in the district during 1944 was 0.004. The mortality rate for the disease in England and Wales was 0.00 per 1,000 of the population, and in the 126 large towns 0.00 per 1,000.

Diphtheria.

Number of cases notified	..	..	..	177
Number of cases removed to hospitals	..			174
Percentage of cases removed	..	..	..	98.3
Number of cases in which diagnosis was confirmed	..	..	..	132
Number of deaths	..	..	..	8
Case fatality per cent.	..	..	..	6.00

The attack rate for the City was 0.52 per 1,000 of the population.

The death rate from Diphtheria in the City was 0.03 compared to 0.03 in the 126 large towns, and 0.02 in England and Wales.

Typhoid and Para Typhoid Fever.

Number of cases notified	..	..	..	6
Number of cases removed to hospitals	..			3
Percentage of cases removed	..	..	..	50
Number of cases in which diagnosis was confirmed	..	..	..	6
Number of deaths	..	..	..	0
Case fatality per cent.	..	..	..	0.000

Arrangements have been made for the inoculation against Enteric Fever, free of charge.

Smallpox.

During the year no cases of Smallpox occurred.

Erysipelas.

There were 66 cases notified during the year and in all but five cases the diagnosis was confirmed and there were no deaths. In 1943, 59 cases were notified with one death.

Enquiries are made into these cases and the sanitary condition of the houses attended to.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

Thirty-seven cases were notified as Cerebro Spinal Fever during the year and twenty confirmed bacteriologically. There was one death.

Acute Encephalitis Lethargica and Acute Polio-Encephalitis.

There was one case of Acute Encephalitis Lethargica notified during the year.

Malaria and Dysentery.

There were fourteen cases of Dysentery notified during the year, and in all but four cases the diagnosis was confirmed.

Influenza, Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia.

The number of cases notified during the year was :—Influenzal Pneumonia, 29 and Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia, 304. The number of deaths was :—Influenza, 23, being equal to a rate of 0.092 per 1,000 of the population ; and Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia, 122, being equal to a rate of 0.48 per 1,000 of the population.

These diseases were less prevalent than in 1943.

SCHOOLS.

The Medical Officer of Health is the School Medical Officer.

No schools were closed on account of the presence of infectious diseases.

CITY INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL, BUCKNALL.

During the year 1944, 717 cases were admitted.

The following table shows the cases admitted during the year with diagnosis uncorrected, and the number of deaths :—

	Cases	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	331	2
Diphtheria	177	9
Enteric Group disease	14	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	23	1
Erysipelas	11	1
Measles	76	2
Chicken Pox	18	—
Whooping Cough	19	—
Meningitis	31	8
Rubella	2	—
Mumps	1	—
Poliomyelitis	1	—
Pneumonia	2	—
Sick Staff	11	—
Total ...	717	23

HOSPITAL LABORATORY WORK, 1944.

		Positive	Negative	Total
Diphtheria	Throat ...	110	155	265
New Cases	Nose ...	2	2	4
Scarlet Fever	Throat ...	—	323	323
New Cases	Nose ...	—	323	323
Convalescents	Throat ...	79	684	763
	Nose ...	9	578	587
Enteric Specimens	... ..	—	—	57
Other Specimens	... ..	—	—	33
Total	...			2355

TOWN LABORATORY WORK, 1944.

	Positive	Negative	Total
Sputum for T.B.	249	558	807
Swabs for Diphtheria	72	603	675
Smears for Gonococci	15	220	235
Enteric Specimens	—	—	85
Other Specimens	—	—	43
Total	...		1845

Diphtheria.

There were 118 cases of true diphtheria admitted, the remaining 59 were proved not to be diphtheria. Of the true cases, 7 died, giving a case mortality of 6%. As in previous years, no deaths occurred in an immunised child.

Meningitis.

31 cases were admitted, notified as suspected Cerebro Spinal Fever. Of these, 20 proved to be true cases, and one death occurred among those cases. Of the remaining 11 cases, 7 died, 3 being cases of Tuberculous Meningitis, 1 a case of Streptococcal Meningitis, 1 was a case of Encephalitis, and 2 were cases of Broncho Pneumonia.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

There were 5,500 children immunised at the school clinics, the special sessions held at the Infant Welfare Centres and the weekly clinics at Richmond Lodge Welfare Centre held each Tuesday afternoon. 3,000 of those immunised were under school age.

Scabies.

During the year 1327 cases of Scabies were treated at the following cleansing stations:—

Cauldon First Aid Post	815
Hanley High School	287
Longton First Aid Post	225
	<hr/>
	1327

Disinfection.

The total number of houses disinfected during the year was 1,012 and the number of rooms in such houses, 1,020. 26 schools and 32 Hospitals were sprayed. The number of articles and books passed through the Disinfector totalled 29,958.

Respiratory Diseases.

During the year there were 267 deaths from Respiratory Diseases, giving a death rate of 1.06 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 1.06 for the year 1943.

Lead Poisoning.

This is an affection which is associated with pottery manufacture. Through careful supervision, and under the Special Rules of the Home Office, lead poisoning has diminished. According to the Report of the Departmental Committee there were engaged in 1907 as lead workers under the Earthenware and China Rules in North Staffordshire, 5,299 persons (3,371 males and 1,928 females). In 1939 there were 5 cases of lead poisoning, in 1940 4 cases, in 1941 5 cases, in 1942 8 cases, in 1943, 2 cases and in 1944, no cases. In 1939 there were no deaths attributed to lead poisoning, in 1940 two, in 1941, three, in 1942, four, in 1943 one and in 1944 there were no deaths.

Cancer.

The total number of deaths from cancer was 423, an increase of 12 from the previous year. This is equal to a death rate of 1.69 and in England and Wales the rate was 1.897.

Tuberculosis.

No persons have been compulsorily removed to Hospital under either the Public Health Acts, 1925, and no action has been taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, with reference to Dairy workers.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Two hundred and ninety cases were notified in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations.

Out of the 160 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year, 29 had not been notified, a percentage of 18.1. There were 31 deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis, and 19 of these had not been notified, a percentage of 61.3 which is much too high a figure and it is hoped that it will be considerably reduced by more careful attention to notification.

The 160 deaths is equal to a death rate of 0.639 per 1,000; in 1943 there were 184 deaths and a death rate of 0.734 per 1,000. In England and Wales, in 1944, the death rate was 0.524 per 1,000 (Males 0.739; Females 0.364).

There were 31 deaths in the year from forms of tuberculosis other than Pulmonary, equal to a rate of 0.124 per 1,000 of the population. In 1944, the rate for England and Wales was 0.103 (Males .122; Females .089).

The total death rate from all forms of tuberculosis was 0.763 per 1,000. In 1944 the rate for England and Wales was 0.627 per 1,000 of the population.

Other Forms of Tuberculosis.

There were 66 cases notified of other forms of Tuberculosis, and 31 deaths, giving a rate of 0.124 per 1,000 of the population. Of these deaths, ten occurred among children between the ages of one year and five years. Of the 31 deaths, 9 had not previously been notified. There were 17 deaths from Tubercular Meningitis.

Table shewing the number of cases notified as suffering from other forms of Tuberculosis during 1944:—

	Under 1	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	Over 65	Totals
Tubercular Meningitis...	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	5
Glands	—	1	12	2	3	1	—	19
Osseous	—	2	8	4	3	1	1	19
Skin	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
General	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Intestines & Peritoneum	—	1	12	1	3	1	—	18
Other Forms	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3
Totals	1	7	34	9	9	5	1	66

Of the 66 cases of other forms of Tuberculosis notified 19 were Tubercular Glands, compared with 32 in the previous year.

The work of the Tuberculosis Department is carried out from the Central Dispensary at Shelton, which provides facilities for the early diagnosis, treatment, and supervision of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The following table, which is an extract from the Ministry of Health Return (37 T. Rev.), gives an account of the work done in the Department during the year :—

**Return relating to the work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary
during the year ending 31st December, 1944.**

Diagnosis	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Total				Grand Total
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
A.—(1) Number of definite cases of Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register on 1st January, 1944	679	557	71	82	71	80	93	83	750	637	164	165	1716
(2) Transfers from other Authorities during the year ...	10	14	2	3	1	2	—	—	11	16	2	3	32
B.—Number of new cases diagnosed as Tuberculosis during the year :—													
(1) Class T.B. minus ...	88	58	14	12	10	8	11	15	145	110	26	28	309
(2) Class T.B. plus	47	44	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
C.—Number of cases included in A and B written off the Dispensary Register during the year as :													
(1) Recovered ...	68	72	16	10	16	12	10	4					
(2) Dead (all causes) ...	74	60	1	1	3	2	—	1					
(3) Removed to other Areas	13	10	—	—	1	—	1	—	182	158	29	17	386
(4) For other reasons ...	7	2	1	—	—	—	—	1					
D.—Number of definite cases of Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register on 31st December, 1944	666	539	66	77	68	83	87	85	734	622	153	162	1671

Number of new cases (including contacts) examined during the year	2,427
„ „ attendances at the Dispensary during the year	11,154
„ „ visits by Nurses for Dispensary purposes during the year	4,851
„ „ specimens of sputum, etc., examined during the year ...	4,238
„ „ X-ray Examinations made during the year	7,925
„ „ T.B. plus cases on the Dispensary Register on 31st December, 1944	593

There are 91 beds available at Stanfield Sanatorium and 48 at Cheshire Joint Sanatorium for adult male and female patients, whilst 53 beds are available at Bagnall Sanatorium for children.

Admissions to Bagnall, Stanfield and Cheshire Joint Sanatoria (excluding observation cases) have been as follows :—

		Stanfield	Cheshire Joint	Bagnall
Males ... ..	...	149	33	—
Females ... ..	...	53	34	—
Children ... ..	...	3	1	39
		<hr/> 205	<hr/> 68	<hr/> 39

The conditions of patients on discharge has been as follows :—

		Stanfield	Cheshire Joint	Bagnall
Quiescent ... ..	...	12	3	1
Improved ... ..	...	108	37	27
Stationary ... ..	...	64	21	5
Worse ... ..	...	1	4	—
Deaths ... ..	...	16	2	1
		<hr/> 201	<hr/> 67	<hr/> 34

At the beginning of the year, there were 50 observation cases in the three Sanatoria, and 115 cases were admitted for observation during the year. The number of observation cases discharged was 121, the diagnosis on discharge being : “tuberculous,” 0 ; “non-tuberculous,” 78 ; and “doubtful,” 43. At the end of the year, there were 44 undiagnosed cases in the Sanatoria.

All children admitted to Bagnall Sanatorium now have Mantoux intradermal Tuberculin tests carried out, whether notified or not. Those found to be negative reactors are referred to their own medical advisers on discharge.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH MEMORANDUM 266/T.

At the beginning of year, 23 patients were receiving Tuberculosis Allowances and 110 applications were received during the year. Of these, 28 were ineligible and maintenance allowances have been granted to 82 patients. At the end of the year, 38 patients were receiving Tuberculosis Allowances.

AFTER-CARE.

The work of this voluntary Committee has been maintained at the high standard of previous years.

During the year it has been instrumental in re-housing 2 families. Grants for extra nourishment have been made to 38 cases.

Thanks are due to the Housing Committee for the promptness with which they have acceded to requests for houses in these cases.

Included in the admissions to Stanfield Sanatorium are 75 Service cases which have been transferred from hospitals for examination by a medical board and discharge from the Services.

During the year there have been 2,941 artificial pneumo-thorax refills done at Stanfield Sanatorium and the Dispensary.

SURGICAL TUBERCULOSIS.

The Corporation had an agreement with the North Staffs. Cripples Aid Society for the use of twelve beds for the treatment of children suffering from Surgical Tuberculosis, six beds for children under five years of age (non-tubercular), and six beds for adult Surgical Tuberculosis cases. Owing to war conditions this agreement is in abeyance at present and temporary arrangements have been made.

Dr. D. Wainwright reports as follows :

"During the year 1944, 313 cases of Surgical Tuberculosis in children of the City of Stoke-on-Trent, were under treatment at the Orthopaedic Hospital, Hartshill.

Thirty-eight of these cases were treated as in-patients for a longer or shorter period according to their necessities. Twenty have been discharged as cured or improved and one has died.

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES.

Spines	...	...	...	...	...	102
Hips	...	...	...	...	...	93
Knees	...	...	...	...	...	51
Ankles	...	...	...	...	...	43
Elbows	...	...	...	...	...	10
Fingers and Wrist	...	...	...	...	...	9
Shoulder	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total						313

During the year 1944, 13 cases of Surgical Tuberculosis in adults were treated as in-patients.

CLASSIFICATION.

Spine	...	...	...	...	...	8
Hip	...	...	...	...	...	2
Knee	...	...	...	...	...	—
Ankle	...	...	...	...	...	2
Finger	...	...	...	...	...	1
						13

Eight have been discharged, cured or improved."

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The following summarises the data of general interest in relation to the work of the Clinic during this period:—

Number of new cases attending in 1944	...	...	591
Total number of cases attending in 1944	...	...	825
Total attendances	...	...	8935
Number of attendances for individual attention of Medical Officer	...	...	4933
Number of attendances for intermediate treatment	...	...	4002
Average number of attendances per head	...	...	11
Number of cases discharged as cured in 1944	...	...	505

NEW CASES.

Year	Syphilis	Gon- orrhoea	Non-ven- ereal	Percent- age non- venereal	Total
1935	157	291	336	43%	784
1936	121	280	313	44%	714
1937	53	335	301	44%	689
1938	43	315	355	50%	713
1939	54	220	281	51%	555
1940	37	161	205	51%	403
1941	16	137	175	53%	328
1942	33	130	231	58%	394
1943	47	162	361	63%	570
1944	65	122	404	68%	591

NEW CASES OF EARLY SYPHILIS.

Year	Male	Female	Total
1935	56	28	84
1936	40	18	58
1937	5	2	7
1938	3	4	7
1939	5	3	8
1940	8	9	17
1941	4	5	9
1942	6	9	15
1943	18	9	27
1944	28	28	56

The following is a return as to the work carried out at the Out-Patient Clinic at the North Staffs. Royal Infirmary :—

(1) Total number of persons dealt with and suffering from :—

	Number of persons dealt with during the year for the first time
(a) Syphilis	110
(b) Soft Chancre	1
(c) Gonorrhoea	129
(d) Conditions other than Venereal	359
Total	593

(2) Total attendances of all patients: City, 12,961; Staffs. County, 8,707; and outside the district other than the County, 1,555.

VACCINATION.

Statement of Vaccination for the year ending 31st December, 1943.

(Furnished by the Vaccination Officer).

Births	5,467
Successfully vaccinated	2,090
Insusceptible	19
Had Smallpox	—
Died unvaccinated	269
Postponed by Medical Authority	16
Certificates of Exemption (Conscientious objection)	1,724
Removals certified	216
Removals not found and not accounted for ...	198
Not dealt with for various reasons	935

Of the total births, only 38.2 per cent. were vaccinated during the year; previous year 43.6.

No re-vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917, amongst contacts where immediate vaccination was not otherwise possible.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Midwives' Act, 1936.

The following is a summary of the work carried on under the Midwives' Act.

There are now 36 midwives employed by the authority. Seventeen midwives continue in independent practice, and two work in conjunction with Voluntary Associations.

During the year, the midwives employed by the Council attended a total of 2,758 cases ; of these, 324 were attended as maternity nurses. In 1943 the total number of cases attended was 2,799.

The midwives in independent practice attended a total of 478 cases as midwives, and 210 as maternity nurses. The remaining two midwives who work in conjunction with Voluntary Associations attended 14 cases as midwives, and three as maternity nurses.

A total number of 548 visits was paid to the midwives during the year. The records were found to be well kept and their bags and equipment satisfactory.

No midwife has been reported to the C.M.B. during the year for any breach of rules.

During the year 1944 there were received from Midwives :—

- 1,154 Records for calling in Medical Aid.
- 37 Notifications of death of new-born child.
- Notification of death of the mother.
- 152 Notifications re Failure to Breast-feed.

The 1,154 records for calling in Medical Aid were divided as follows :

- 108 for abnormality or complication during pregnancy.
- 743 for abnormality or complication during labour.
- 115 for abnormality or complication during lying-in period.
- 188 for abnormality or complication in case of the child.

Under the Midwives' Act, 1918, claims were made by doctors for the payment of fees in 684 cases, out of 1,154 instances in which medical aid was called. The 684 claims amounted to £1,235 1s. 6d., compared with £1,469 3s. 6d. in the year 1943.

Infantile Mortality.

The total number of deaths of infants under the age of one year was 271 being equal to an infantile mortality rate of 51 per 1,000 births. In 1943 the rate was 69.

Of the 271 infants who died in the City before reaching the age of 12 months, 136 or 50.2 per cent. occurred in children under one month old, compared to 52.5 per cent. in 1943.

TABLE 5.—Infantile Mortality occurring in the City and Six Districts, 1943.

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Tunstall	Burslem	Hanley	Stoke	Fenton	Longton	Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc.	Total Deaths under 1 year
	106	17	7	6	136	45	41	34	15	32	41	48	45	16	51	38	271
All causes { Certified ... Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	2	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	6
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	1	...	...	1	8	14	11	...	4	7	6	3	...	10	7	42
Diarrhoea	...	...	1	...	2	11	15	11	...	...	1	9	8	4	11	5	38
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation (overlying)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth	9	1	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	1	2	2	...	11
Atelectasis	16	...	1	...	17	2	...	...	...	5	2	2	3	...	3	4	19
Congenital Malformations	6	5	1	1	13	10	4	2	...	6	5	4	5	2	3	4	29
Premature Birth	66	7	3	1	77	4	1	...	...	10	16	10	10	5	18	13	82
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	1	1	1	1	4	3	5	1	...	...	2	3	3	1	1	3	8
Other causes	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	16
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pemphigus Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other causes peculiar to early infancy	4	1	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	1	...	6
TOTALS	106	17	7	6	136	45	41	34	15	32	41	48	45	16	51	38	271

Nett Births in the year :—Legitimate, 5048; Illegitimate, 306. Net Deaths in the year :—Legitimate, 261; Illegitimate, 10.

Deaths under one year per 1,000 Births in the City.

Year	Total Births	From all causes	From Diarrhoea	From Respiratory Disease	From Debility, Congenital Defects and Premature Births.	From Measles	From Whooping Cough
1940	4411	61	3.2	14.9	28.5	0.0	0.7
1941	4538	63	4.4	15.2	25.6	11.0	2.6
1942	4840	49	4.3	8.3	28.9	0.0	0.2
1943	5172	62	6.8	11.6	34.4	0.2	2.1
1944	5354	51	7.1	8.8	28.9	0.01	0.004

Average rate for the five years (1940-44), 57.

The infantile mortality rate in the 126 large towns in 1944 was 52.
The rate for England and Wales during 1944 was 46.

Notification of Births Act.

Of the 5,402 births notified in the City of Stoke-on-Trent during 1944, 2,978 were attended by midwives, 537 by doctors and 1,887 occurred in institutions. The percentage of births occurring outside Institutions attended by midwives was 55.

Summary of Visits paid by the Medical Officers and Health Visitors.

First Visits to infants under 1 year of age	...	...	5,045
Re-visits—Under 1 year	...	17,088	
Over 1 year	...	21,786	38,874
First Visits to Expectant Mothers	...	...	169
Re-visits to Expectant Mothers	...	...	94
Visits to Ophthalmia Cases	...	...	29
„ Midwives	...	...	537
„ in connection with still-births and infant deaths	...	...	406
„ in connection with infant life protection	...	...	162
Other visits	...	...	1,260
Wasted Visits	...	...	4,781
			<u>51,537</u>

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE AMONGST ILLEGITIMATE AND
LEGITIMATE CHILDREN OF STOKE-ON-TRENT DURING THE
PAST 5 YEARS.

		Illegitimate		Legitimate		Whole
1940	...	72	...	61	...	61
1941	...	51	...	63	...	63
1942	...	69	...	48	...	49
1943	...	62	...	62	...	62
1944	...	33	...	52	...	51

There are 16 Infant Welfare Centres in the City area. Fifteen of these Centres are directly under the Council, and one under Voluntary Committees who work in close conjunction with the Corporation.

Ante-natal Clinics are now held at fourteen Centres.

A. Total number of attendances at all Centres during the year :—

	1944	1943
(1) by children under one year of age	29,893	32,478
(2) by children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	...	...
	7,106	6,454

B. Total number of children who attended at the Centres for the first time during the year, and who on the date of the first attendance were :—

(1) under one year of age	...	...	3,419
(2) between the ages of 1 and 5 years			317

C. Total number of children who attended at the Centres during the year, and who at the end of the year were :—

(1) under one year of age	...	...	2,896
(2) between the ages of 1 and 5 years			3,475

HEALTH VISITING.

Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors :—

(1) to expectant mothers	First Visits	...	169
	Total visits	...	263
(2) to children under 1 year of age	First visits	...	5,045
	Total visits	...	22,133
(3) to children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	Total visits	...	21,786

Voluntary Centre.

ETRURIA MOTHERS' AND BABIES' WELCOME.

The following figures are of interest :—

Home visits paid	...	...	...	...	8,576
Total attendances for all purposes at the					
Centres	...	...	...	...	4,673

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

During the year, 1,220 expectant mothers attended the Municipal Ante-natal Clinics. In addition, 856 attended the City Maternity Hospital Ante-natal Clinic, and 910 the City General Hospital Clinic.

The attendances for the year amounted to 3,879 at the Ante-natal Centres, 6,176 at the City Maternity Hospital, and 7,317 at the City General Hospital Clinic. In addition 263 visits were paid by the Health Visitors to the homes of the expectant mothers who attended at the Municipal Ante-natal Clinics.

Children Act.

Infant Life Protection.

The following returns give a summary of the number of children, etc., under the care of the Local Authority during the year :—

I. NOTIFICATIONS.

(i) Number of foster-parents on the Register :—

(a) at the beginning of the year	...	16
(b) at the end of the year	...	27

(ii) Number of children on the Register :—

(a) at the beginning of the year	...	17
(b) at the end of the year	...	27
(c) who died during the year	...	—
(d) on whom inquests were held		
during the year	... ..	—

(iii) Number of Life Protection Visitors at the end of the year who were :—

(a) Health Visitors...	... ..	16
(b) Female, other than Health Visitors	...	—
(c) Male	... ..	—

(iv) Number of persons (in addition to or in lieu of Visitors under (c) above) or societies authorised to visit under the proviso to Section 2 (2) of the Act of 1908—one Medical Officer.

No proceedings were taken under any Section of the Act during the year.

Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939.

- (a) Number of persons who gave notice under Section 7 (3) during the year 24
- (b) Total number of children adopted under the Section during the year 24
- (c) Number of such children :—
- (i) under supervision at the end of the year 24
- (ii) who died during the year —
- (iii) on whom inquests were held during the year —
- (d) Particulars of any proceedings taken during the year —

In addition, information relating to adoption of 109 other children was received from the Adoption Officer, Probation Officers, and Magistrates' Clerk.

Maternal Mortality.

Twelve women died in, or in consequence of, childbirth, during the year. The deaths were classified as follows :—

From Sepsis	...	...	6
From other Puerperal causes	6		

All the cases died in Institutions.

		Puerperal Sepsis	Other Puerperal Causes	Total Puerperal Mortality
1944				
Per 1,000 Total Births	... ..	1.07	1.07	2.14
England and Wales	... ..	0.59	1.34	1.93
1943				
Per 1,000 Total Births	... ..	1.30	1.49	2.79

Infectious Diseases.

Disease	Number of cases notified during the year	Number of cases visited by officers of the Council	Number of cases for whom home nursing was provided by the Council	Number of cases removed to hospitals
(1) Ophthalmia Neonatorum	35	35	18	—
(2) Pemphigus Neonatorum	5	5	4	—
(3) Puerperal pyrexia ...	49	49	8	21

Report of Day and Residential Nurseries in the City.

The demand for admission to the Nurseries has continued steadily throughout the year.

In July the Corporation took over control of four Residential Nurseries in the City which were formerly administered by the Nursery Homes Council. These Nurseries were of great value to very young evacuated children when the Mothers were in Hospital. Applications are received frequently for accommodation for children when the Mother is ill, or in Hospital. As the Nurseries are for the children of women in employment, it is not possible to admit these children but an exception has been in cases where the father is in the Forces.

At two of the Residential Nurseries we have admitted infants under nine months old, this step however, reduces the capacity of the Nursery, as much more space is needed for these very young children.

The Nurseries have been free from any diarrhoea epidemics which is a reflection of the thorough care and management of the staff. Measles and Whooping Cough in the latter part of the year affected attendances.

The Nurseries are playing a valuable part in training young women in Mothercraft. Throughout the year thirty-six girls have obtained the Nursery Nurses Diploma, and two obtained distinctions.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

The total number of cases notified by medical men in 1944 was 35, as compared with 24 in 1943.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum has been compulsorily notifiable throughout the whole area since 1911.

Nurses were supplied by the Corporation in 18 cases.

Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum			Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified	Treated					
	At home	In hospital				
35	35	—	35	—	—	—

Day and night nurses are supplied in all cases where necessary. Arrangements also exist for a specialist to consult with the medical attendants free of charge.

THE CITY MATERNITY HOSPITAL, HARTSHILL.

Report for the Year ended 31st December, 1944.

Number of patients in hospital at the beginning of the year	16
Number of patients admitted during the year	868
Number of patients discharged during the year	865
Number of patients in Hospital at the end of the year	19
Number of infants in Hospital at the end of the year	21
Number of patients admitted from within the City	848
Number of patients admitted from outside the City	20
Number of patients admitted to Private Wards... ..	78
Number of patients admitted to General Wards	790
Number of Emergency cases during the year	12
Number of Births during the year	817
Number of still-births during the year	21
Number of Infant deaths during the year	8
Number of Maternal deaths during the year	2
Ante-natal attendances for 1944	6,176

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

Five cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum were notified during the year.

Measles.

Measles was made compulsorily notifiable in the later months of 1939, and during 1944 there were 2,444 cases notified.

There were five deaths during 1944, compared with 7 in 1943 and 3 in 1942.

The death rate from Measles in 1944 was 0.02 per 1,000 compared with 0.01 for the 126 large towns and 0.01 for England and Wales.

Whooping Cough.

There were 2 deaths from Whooping Cough during the year, compared with 20 in 1943.

The deaths occurred at the following ages :—

Under 1	1—2	2—5	5—15
1	0	1	0

Leaflets are distributed through the schools when necessary.

This disease was made compulsorily notifiable in the later months of 1939.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

In spite of the drain on manpower and many other difficulties, satisfactory collection services were maintained during the year.

The total nett cost of refuse and salvage collection and disposal for 1944 was £28,142.

Comparative collection and disposal cost figures for the last five years are :—

Year					Total Nett Cost £
1940	..	..	..	..	37,004
1941	..	..	..	..	36,554
1942	..	..	..	..	34,878
1943	..	..	..	..	25,325
1944	..	..	..	..	28,142

STREET CLEANSING.

Street Cleansing expenditure during the last five years was as follows :—

					Total Nett Cost £
1940.	Sweeping and Watering	..	..	..	23,579
1941.	„	„	..	..	24,665
1942.	„	„	..	..	23,833
1943.	„	„	..	..	22,888
1944.	„	„	..	..	22,928
1940.	Gully Cleansing	..	..	..	2,060
1941.	„	„	..	..	2,667
1942.	„	„	..	..	2,658
1943.	„	„	..	..	3,067
1944.	„	„	..	..	2,492
1940.	Snow Removal	..	..	..	7,554
1941.	„	„	..	..	3,682
1942.	„	„	..	..	4,499
1943.	„	„	..	..	280
1944.	„	„	..	..	182

SALVAGE OF WASTE MATERIALS.

During the period January to December, 1944, 6,245 tons of Kitchen Waste were dealt with. After processing, this valuable Pig and Poultry food realised £21,108.

The total cash value of all the materials salvaged and sold since intensive salvage operations begun after the outbreak of war up to 31st December, 1944, is £182,729.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

During the year 1944, 6,822 nuisances were dealt with as compared with 7,388 in 1943. 2,437 complaints were received of which 219 were unfounded.

Inspection of Drainage Work	{	New drains ...	25
	{	Re-visits ...	58
	{	Repairs to drains	55
	{	Re-visits ...	936
	{	Other Visits ...	94

Other Special Inspections.

Purpose	Number of Inspections	Number of Contraventions and Defects dealt with
Common Lodging-houses	37	—
Houses let in lodgings	18	2
Cowsheds, Dairies	7	—
Theatres, etc.	16	18
Schools	15	13
Public Conveniences, Baths	2	—
Stables	10	3
Wells and Springs	2	—
Industrial Canteens, etc.	185	28
Pit Shafts and Sand, Gravel and Marl Pits	18	3
TOTAL	320	67

Offensive Trades.

There are in the City :—

One Knacker's Yard.

Two Skin Markets.

Several Marine Stores, Tripe Boilers and Gut
Scrapers, and Bone Burning Works.

One Fat Melter.

Inspection of Factories, Workplaces, etc.

	Factories (Mechan- ical)	Fac- tories	Work- places	Offices	Bake- houses	Total
Visits Paid	1156	240	16	—	213	1625
Contraventions and Defects dealt with... ..	489	81	6	—	75	651

There are four Common Lodging Houses in the City, including a Salvation Army Hostel for men. The total accommodation registered is 252 persons per night.

Smoke, Grit and Fume Nuisances.

Observations and Inspections :—

Boiler Stacks	103	Insufficient Silence	9
Oven Stacks	32	Grit Nuisance	48
Kiln Stacks	22	Noise and Vibration	95
Brick and Tile	11	Interviews	166
Emission of Fumes	63		

Thirty-four complaints were received and dealt with.

Warnings have been given in 64 instances.

Statutory notices served—eleven.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

The Rat Catcher made 1,999 visits to various premises during the year and the number of rats known to have been killed were 19,199.

£589 8s. od. was charged by the Corporation to the various occupiers or owners of premises for work done.

Canal Boats.

During the year 166 canal boats were inspected and found to be clean, well ventilated and in reasonable state of repair; 45 contraventions were reported.

There are at present 228 boats on the register; five boats being registered during 1944 and two cancelled.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Samples Taken.

During the year 582 formal and 335 informal samples were taken, making a total of 917, of which 90 were non-genuine.

Description	No. of Samples	Remarks
Buttter, Margarine, Cheese, etc.	21	1 non-genuine
Milk and Cream	658	80 non-genuine
Lard, etc.	8	All genuine
Sugar and Jam	9	All genuine
Drugs, Oils, Spices, etc. ..	91	4 non-genuine
Vinegar	39	5 non-genuine
Tea, Coffee, etc.	7	All genuine
Miscellaneous	84	All genuine

(For Prosecutions, see table on page 39).

Registration of Butter Factories and Wholesale Margarine Dealers.

There were no new registrations during the past year.

Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

Two samples taken, Basic Slag and Bone Meal both genuine.

Rag, Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

Three premises inspected and one sample submitted, conformed to Standard of Cleanliness.

SUPERVISION OF MILK SUPPLIES

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Milk and Dairies Order.

Milk (Special Designation) Orders.

557 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination to the Staffordshire County Council Bacteriologist. 459 of these were ungraded milks and 98 graded milks.

332 of these samples were also tested for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. 26 positive results being 7.83%.

Designated Milk Licences.

There are 31 Accredited Milk Producers and one T.T. Producer in the City.

Table of Licences Issued.

Accredited Milk Producers	25
Accredited Milk Producers and bottlers ..	6
T.T. Milk Producer	1
T.T. Milk Bottler	1
Pasteurisers, Ordinary	2
Pasteurisers, H.T.S.T.	3
Dealers	21
Supplementary Dealers	2
	—
	61
	—

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

Number of animals slaughtered and inspected in the City—

	<i>Slaughtered</i>	<i>Inspected</i>
Bulls	570	570
Steers	2,711	2,711
Cows	6,305	6,305
Heifers	2,633	2,633
Calves	12,588	12,588
Sheep	56,506	56,506
Pigs	5,247	5,247
Pigs (Private Premises)	167	167
Goats	1	1
Dressed Carcases	—	17
TOTAL	86,728	86,745

Number of whole and part carcasses condemned :—

			<i>Bulls</i>	<i>Steers</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Heifers</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Goats</i>	
Corporation	{	Whole	8	4	193	25	247	73	16	—	
Abattoirs		Part	17	19	203	37	10	30	16	—	
Keele Street,	{	Whole	—	—	51	2	109	38	—	—	
Tunstall		Part	—	3	38	4	—	—	5	—	
Co-op,	{	Whole	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
Tunstall		Part	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
W. S. Brown	{	Whole .. ..	..	..	—	—	—	—	2	—
Hanley		Part	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	
			<hr/>								
			Whole	8	4	244	27	356	111	21	—
			Part	17	22	242	41	10	30	34	—

	<i>Whole</i>	<i>Part</i>
Total number of whole and part carcasses condemned	771	396

Weight of Meat and Offal condemned :—

		<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Home Killed :	Meat	87	7	1	26
	Offal	118	2	—	22
Imported :	Meat	1	17	—	10
	Offal	—	—	2	19
		<hr/>			
TOTAL ..		207	7	1	21

CASUALTY ANIMALS.

Number dealt with in the City ..	565					
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	
Whole carcasses condemned ..	108	16	3	2	10	
Part carcasses condemned ..	59	—	13	—	18	
Offals Condemned ..	—	9	16	1	11	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	167	26	13	—	11	

REJECT ANIMALS.

Number dealt with in the City ..	485					
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	
Whole carcasses condemned ..	185	20	4	2	14	
Part carcasses condemned ..	38	—	16	2	18	
Offals condemned ..	—	13	7	1	21	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	223	34	8	2	25	

Other Foods Condemned :—

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Canned Goods	11	3	1	25
Provisions	17	—	2	2
Wet Fish	6	14	—	17
Dry Fish	1	10	—	23
Shell Fish	—	—	—	26
Fruit	—	13	—	22
Vegetables	3	11	1	23
Nuts	—	17	3	3
Rabbits and Game	—	—	3	20
TOTAL	41	11	3	21

Other foods dealt with on behalf of the Ministry of Food Salvage Dept. :—

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Biscuits	—	3	2	18
Canned Milk	—	—	2	—
Confectionery	—	1	1	14
Cake Flour	1	12	—	16
Dried Milk	—	—	2	16
Dates	5	5	2	14
Harricot Beans	—	5	1	8
Oatmeal	1	4	—	—
Preserves	—	2	—	16
Pea Meal	2	7	2	—
Rolled Oats	2	—	2	16
Raisins	—	6	1	—
Sugar	—	6	1	22
Tea	—	2	—	4
TOTAL	13	18	1	4

Food Premises Reconstructed.

Making-up Premises	19
Butchers Shops	11
Grocers Shops	4
Cafe Kitchens	4
Fried Fish Shops	3
Greengrocers Shops	2
Fishmongers Shops	1
Ice-Cream Premises	1
	—
	45
	—

Inspections of Food Premises.

Abattoirs	2008	Grocers' Shops	400
Slaughter Houses	1153	Hawkers' Carts	18
Knackers' Yards	13	Restaurant Kitchens	80
Butchers' Shops	392	Making-up Premises	450
Butchers' Stalls	134	Tripe Cleaning Premises	103
Imported Meat Stores	16	Gut Scrapers	54
Cold Stores	38	Hide and Skin	3
Markets	493	Fat Melting Premises	4
Bacon Factories	84	Dog Meat Shops	53
Food Warehouses	389	Fried Fish Shops	34
Fishmongers' Shops	52	Miscellaneous	565
Fruit and Vegetable Shops	18		
		TOTALS	6554

Systematic inspections were made of all food preparing premises, slaughterhouses, meat shops, etc., by the Meat Inspectors.

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

Overcrowding.

During the year the Council continued to re-house overcrowded families as the new dwellings became available.

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST

(RESTRICTIONS) ACTS, 1920 TO 1938.

10 applications received and Certificates issued.

Table of Prosecutions, 1944.

Description				Fines £ s. d.			Costs £ s. d.		
Food and Drugs, Milk, etc.									
1.	Refusal to sell and obstruction			1	0	0	2	0	0
2.	Selling Vinegar 29.5% deficient in Acetic Acid			2	0	0	1	14	6
3.	Selling new milk containing 8.7% added water			2	0	0	16	16	0
	Selling new milk containing 5.5% added water			1	0	0	—	—	—
	Selling new milk containing 4.7% added water			1	0	0	—	—	—
4.	Selling new milk containing 47.3% added water			20	0	0	28	15	6
	Selling new milk containing 27.7% added water			20	0	0	—	—	—
	Selling new milk containing 33.4% added water			20	0	0	—	—	—
5.	Selling Chelsea Pensioner Tablets 71% deficient in Potas- sium Acid Tartatre			2	0	0	3	9	0
6.	Selling new milk 18.7% deficient in Fat			4	0	0	4	4	6
7.	Selling Red Wine Vinegar 19% deficient in Acetic Acid ..			2	0	0	5	18	0
8.	Issuing a false Warrant			2	0	0	—	—	—
9.	Selling new milk containing 10.9% added water			30	0	0	10	9	0
	Selling new milk containing 4.3% added water			5	0	0	—	—	—
	Selling new milk containing 9.2% added water			20	0	0	—	—	—
10.	Selling new milk containing 9.2% added water			20	0	0	—	—	—
	Failure to cleanse milk bottle before reusing			Dismissed			No costs		
	Selling new milk containing 1.5% added water			10	0		23	3	6
11.	Selling new milk containing 1.5% added water			10	0		—	—	—
	Selling new milk containing 2.8% added water			10	0		—	—	—
	Selling new milk containing 3.2% added water			10	0		—	—	—
	Selling new milk containing 1.7% added water			10	0		—	—	—
	Selling new milk containing 6.4% added water			10	0		—	—	—
	Selling new milk containing 1.5% added water			10	0		—	—	—
	Selling new milk containing 3.6% added water			10	0		—	—	—
	Selling new milk containing 4.9% added water			10	0		—	—	—
	Selling new milk containing 11.5% added water			1	0	0	—	—	—
	Selling new milk containing 3.6% added water			10	0		—	—	—
	Selling new milk containing 3.4% added water			10	0		—	—	—
	Selling new milk containing 3.8% added water			10	0		—	—	—
	Selling new milk containing 3.6% added water			10	0		—	—	—
	Selling new milk containing 12.6% added water			1	0	0	—	—	—
	Selling new milk containing 3.4% added water			10	0		—	—	—
	Selling new milk containing 2.3% added water			10	0		—	—	—
				£161	10	0	£96	10	0
Meat									
12.	Goat Flesh exposed for sale without notification for inspection (2 cases)			5	0	0	1	0	0
				5	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL FINES AND COSTS				£171	10	0	£98	10	0

The 12 prosecutions comprise 36 cases

In addition one warning was sent.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply to the City is provided by the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board, and is mainly obtained from wells and boreholes sunk in the New Red Sandstone rocks. A small quantity is obtained from springs issuing from the Millstone Grit.

The supply is a constant one, and practically all the houses within the City have a piped supply for domestic purposes. Only a few persons draw water from standpipes. Water is supplied also for the trade purposes of the district.

The water is not plumbo solvent. Chloramine treatment is applied to the whole of the water supplied.

During the year ended 31st December, 1944, the Board submitted 115 samples of water as supplied to the district, to the Counties Public Health Laboratories for bacteriological examination and were reported on as being "very satisfactory, clear and bright in appearance and of the highest standard of bacterial purity indicative of pure and wholesome water suitable for the purposes of public supply." Of the total number of samples taken, 99.1 per cent. gave negative results when tested for Bacteria Coli and the Clostridia Welchi Reaction.

The total rainfall during the year 1944 was about the average, but it was not sufficient to make up for the aggregate loss in the underground storage at the sources following the three dry years 1941, 1942 and 1943. The increased use of water due to war conditions continued during the year and the margin between the total water available from the sources and the consumption is less than is usually considered safe.





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